

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group
01 February 2023 at 14:00
Microsoft Teams**

Agenda

1. Welcome and Apologies
2. Minute of previous meeting Attached
3. Community Planning Improvement Board Presentation
Liz Manson, Dumfries & Galloway Council
4. Alcohol and Drug Partnership – Update Presentation
Gillian Ferguson / David McDonald – Glasgow City HSCP
5. Cost of Living Crisis Presentation
David Hazle, Glasgow City Council
6. LGBT Health Needs Assessment Presentation
Nicky Coia, Glasgow City HSCP
7. Community Justice Annual Report Presentation
Richard Hill, Community Justice Glasgow
8. Meeting Schedule:

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
23 November 2022 at 14:00
Via Microsoft Teams**

Draft Minute

Present: Bernadette Monaghan (Glasgow City Council) – Chair, Garry Marshal (Scottish Fire & Rescue Services), Mark Nicol (Glasgow Housing Association), Valerie McGrory (Department for Work & Pensions), Fiona Moss (Glasgow City HSCP), Laura McCormack (Skills Development Scotland), John Binning (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), Kerry Wallace (NatureScot), Mark Sutherland (Police Scotland), Stephen Frew (Scottish Enterprise), Emilia Crighton (NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde), Andrew Olney (Glasgow Life), Mike Burns (North East Senior Officer Group), Ian Bruce (Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network)

In Attendance: Shaw Anderson (Glasgow City Council), Gerald Tonner (Glasgow City Council), Julie Pearson (Glasgow Life), Des McNulty (Glasgow University), Richard Hill (Glasgow City Council), Millie Brown (Glasgow City Council), Julie Pearson (Glasgow Life), Des McNulty (Glasgow University)

Apologies: Alison McRae (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce), Jennifer Anderson (Glasgow Housing Association), Brue Kiloh (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), David Crawford (Department for Work & Pensions)

Item 1 – Welcome

Bernadette Monaghan chaired the meeting and welcomed members.

Item 2 – Minute of Last Meeting

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

In relation to the action log Valerie McGrory advised that a meeting had taken place with David Crawford in attendance to discuss support Ukrainian refugees, associated ESOL support, and proposals and options for the future were proposed. A further update will be provided as appropriate.

Item 3 – Cycling World Championships

Julie Pearson provided a presentation on the event and broadly what can be expected around Glasgow.

This is the largest cycling competition with 13 World Championships being competed for across Glasgow and Scotland, and will be one of the largest sporting events anywhere in the world in 2023. There will be more athletes here than during Commonwealth Games Glasgow 2014. There are 11 days of scheduled competitions with the Chris Hoy Velodrome, Emirates Arena, BMX Centre, and George Square being areas of particular activity.

The Get Ready Glasgow programme will be reactivated, and again builds on learning from Commonwealth Games, 2018 Championships, and COP26.

There will be £3m activation programme of cultural, community, and sporting activity to ensure the city goes beyond just hosting the event. The event will be utilised to create opportunities for engaging with our communities, in particular the GoLive initiative promoting health and active lifestyles. The cultural programme will showcase the city to visitors.

The UCI Bike City Forum recently met in Glasgow and we are positioning Glasgow as a leader in Cycling/Active Travel.

The volunteering programme aims to recruit around 4000 volunteers, with currently 6000 applications been received.

During discussions Fiona asked about low bike ownership for children, and is there a way we can try promote cycling for children in the build up to the summer. Julie advised that bike loan schemes and bike libraries are being planned.

Kerry asked what the level of promotion of active travel to get to venues would be and is promoting net zero. Julie confirmed that the sustainability aspect of the championships is key, and active travel is at the forefront of the planning and promotion.

Emilia advised that NHS are currently considering the Games from a healthcare perspective and contingency planning. Longer term, the legacy aspect is most important aspect and the Executive Group should not lose sight of this and plan to ensure a long term legacy. Julie advised that the team are learning from each event, and are aiming to build legacy upon legacy. Indoor athletics in 2024 is next iteration after this.

Shaw asked if there was an estimated number of visitors or TV audience. Julie advised there is an anticipated TV audience of over 1 billion and attendance is hoped to be over 1 million across all tournaments. However, projections for visitor numbers fluctuate due to pandemic recovery.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 4 – Vision for Glasgow Libraries

Andrew Olney presented on the process to refresh the Vision for Glasgow Libraries, updating the first vision from 2015.

Since 2015, libraries have continued to contribute positively to people's lives. Book issues have grown by around 16%, fuelled in part by the wider availability of e-books and other digital collections. WiFi has been rolled out to all libraries, facilitating a 177% increase in IT usage, and self-service has been introduced.

Other initiatives have brought the development of an interactive catalogue and digital platform, co-location of essential services within libraries such as the Citizens Advice Bureau, development of an information strategy, the implementation of an enhanced support service for businesses at The Mitchell, participation in the Living Knowledge Network and further development of partnerships to deliver a range of services in the city's libraries that foster help people improve their physical and mental wellbeing.

While the 2015 Vision has come to the end of its anticipated lifespan, it is widely recognised that its themes continue to remain relevant today and provide a solid foundation upon which a refreshed Vision can be built, one that continues to recognise the ongoing importance of libraries to the city's people and to its communities.

While a lot has changed since 2015, Glasgow's commitment to public libraries remains the same. Libraries are still vital and Glasgow Life have worked with communities to make the Vision real.

Glasgow City Council asked Glasgow Life to begin work on a refreshed Vision and find out whether Glasgow Libraries are still doing what communities need them to. To help shape this debate, we think there are 5 themes that underpin our basic values and the service offer: align with and better reflect Glasgow Life, City and National priorities we wish to consider the refresh of Glasgow's library offer in 5 wellbeing themes:

- Health and Wellbeing
- Economy

- Social
- Cultural
- Environmental

An online public consultation process will take place. The opportunity to access physical copies of the draft Vision and make comments in writing can also be offered if required.

Glasgow Life are involving local community organisations in the consultation process. We are particularly keen to get views on future operating models that involve local communities in the planning and delivery of services relevant to local community needs, and in the development of community hubs.

Initial conversations with national and local delivery partners are already reflected in this draft and will continue to develop those conversations through the consultation process as well as talking to library service providers at a national and international level where recognised good practice can inform improved service provision.

Finally, Glasgow Life will have a programme of engagement with staff to facilitate their involvement in creating the finalised vision.

This draft refresh of the Vision for Glasgow Libraries is a starting point to gain the views of citizens, communities, partners and stakeholders on the future of Glasgow's Libraries and to support debate about the contribution libraries can play in the city over the next five years.

All contributions will be welcome as we develop this next Vision for Glasgow Libraries.

During discussions Emilia reaffirmed NHS's commitment to working with Glasgow Life, with strong partnership working to build on.

Fiona noted that some parts of Scotland have seen a demise of Libraries so it is very welcome that Glasgow has avoided this and taken libraries forward. Libraries are reliant on people not just buildings, and the Glasgow Life workforce will need to be taken on that journey too.

Andrew advised that there are significant recruitment challenges for Glasgow Life, but existing staff are supported through development programmes. Front-line staff have specific requirements for development – with an aim to have passionate staff who want to support communities.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 5 – Academic Advisory Group Update

Des McNulty provided a verbal update on the Academic Advisory Group.

Recent progress has been made to build connections with the University of West of Scotland – although not specifically in Glasgow, they are a local university with a wealth of knowledge and experience.

The Group continue to trawl through universities for relevant research to community planning in Glasgow, and will bring various research and people to the Strategic Partnership/Executive Group as appropriate. For instance the Fraser of Allander Institute have research on the Cost of Living crisis and Caledonian University have research on Child Poverty.

The Group are keen to contribute to broader debate outwith formal meeting structure too.

There is an open invite to discuss with the Group certain aspects of research which can be identified and then presented, with a view to putting forward solutions.

Recently, the Group have worked with John Sherry and Gina Howe regarding child poverty. There is a sense that Council and partners will have to go through a change of how services are delivered. Glasgow is pioneering work in this area. Glasgow is building relationships and will need to gather evidence on what is being achieved through this work.

The Group could be used to support Council and other public services to achieve positive service reform.

Bernadette welcomed the continued offer from the Academic Advisory Group.

Fiona advised that it would be key that research is directly ready to influence service delivery, and would be open to further conversations and bringing the research produced to other bodies.

Shaw advised that he is keen that partners steer researchers towards areas where the research could be of most benefit to partners.

Des advised that a live example is how we handle justice issues in particular imprisoning people. Work is ongoing to test out some of the arguments, and explore various issues, to identify what may/may not be possible. This type of work could be viewed as a pre-policy process.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 6 – Neighbourhood Dashboard

Richard Hill and Millie Brown presented a Neighbourhood Dashboard, which has been published on the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership website at www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/data

The dashboard pulls together officially published data which is publicly available across several sources online. The data is built up from small area geographies and into the 56 neighbourhoods across the City.

Richard gave a briefing on the primary purpose of the dashboard, which is to provide neighbourhood data as part of locality plan annual reporting requirements, however beyond its original purpose it was expected that partners would be able to easily access or signpost to the dashboard where it was felt the data could be useful.

Millie demonstrated the Dashboard and asked that partners test and provide feedback on the Dashboard, either themselves or colleagues. This feedback would go towards building version 2 launching in 2023.

During discussion Mike advised he would be keen to ascertain if the Dashboard could be used to delve into neighbourhoods, with a view to identifying where we could target some resources for the Child Poverty pathfinder.

Valerie advised that JobCentres are looking at place based approach, and perhaps this could be used to ensure a targeted local approach.

Garry suggested that Richard tie in with SFRS colleagues as there could be data that help identify those at most at risk of fire/fire deaths.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 7 – Inquiry into Community Planning

Bernadette Monaghan provided a report advising that the Scottish Parliament's Local Government, Housing & Planning Committee is continuing its scrutiny of the impact of the

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 with an inquiry into Part 2 of the Act, that covers Community Planning.

The Executive Group agreed to:

- *Note the report*
- *Remit drafting of a response to the Call for Views on behalf of the Partnership to Community Empowerment Services, Glasgow City Council, and for response to be signed-off by the Chair of the Partnership in discussion with the Chair of the Executive Group*
- *Submit individual partners responses to the inquiry as appropriate*
- *Promote and encourage responses to the inquiry as appropriate*

Item 8 – Transforming Participation for Disabled People in Glasgow

The Executive Group agreed to continue this item at a future meeting, noting that partners were still progressing.

Item 9 – 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	23/11/22	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	Verbal updates from partners due to be heard on 15/03/23
06-04	Glasgow CLD Plan 2021-24 Monitoring Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David to contact Scottish Government with a view to ensuring support offered to Ukrainian refugees in Glasgow is better co-ordinated David to feedback to Executive Group on progress on this 	David Crawford	05/10/22	In Progress – Scheduled for 15/03/23



Community Planning Improvement Board



Role of the CPIB

















The CPIB will provide leadership to influence policy, practice and reform at local and national levels to promote good practice, innovation and improvement in Community Planning.

- ❖ **Prioritisation:** Alignment with Covid Recovery Strategy reflecting the role of CP in underpinning recovery and renewal efforts
- ❖ **Evidence:** Highlighting good practice and identifying key barriers
- ❖ **Influence:** Senior level commitment from all key CP partners, engagement with Deputy First Minister



Strategic Plan of the CPIB

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	May 2022	Aug 2022	Oct 2022	Feb 2023	May 2023	Aug 2023	Oct 2023
<div></div> <div>Deep Dives To gain deeper understanding of key issues and the role Community Planning can play in addressing these</div>	<div></div> <div>Financial security for low income households</div>	<div></div> <div>Wellbeing of Children and Young People</div>	<div></div> <div>Good, green jobs and fair work</div>	<div></div> <div>TAKING STOCK</div>	<div></div> <div>Financial security for low income households</div>	<div></div> <div>Wellbeing of Children and Young People</div>	<div></div> <div>Good, green jobs and fair work</div>
	The role of community empowerment				The role of community empowerment		
<div></div> <div>CPIB Strategic Themes For each Recovery Priority, the CPIB will focus on the following themes to drive improvement in Community Planning at local and national levels</div>	<div><div><div></div><div>Good practice examples of innovative & effective progress (including those emerging from COVID)</div></div><div><div></div><div>Barriers stopping us delivering person led services</div></div><div><div></div><div>Streamlining governance and planning arrangements</div></div><div><div></div><div>Areas where better data sharing is needed</div></div><div><div></div><div>Engaging partners who have a key role to play</div></div></div>						
<div></div> <div>Agreeing Action</div>	Short life working groups involving CPIB members will be established to identify and deliver actions						
<div></div> <div>Communications</div>	The CPIB will share good practice and key developments with a wide range of stakeholders (CP partnerships, CP partners; national policy makers; and national and local politicians). This will include the publication of a bi-annual CPIB Newsletter, and the development of a CPIB Webpage to promote live examples of CPP approaches and practice						

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Membership of the CPIB

- ❖ Representatives from the five bodies which have the same statutory responsibility for Community Planning – local government, health boards, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Enterprise
- ❖ Representatives from other key bodies in the Community Empowerment legislation (IJBs, Public Health Scotland, Skills Development Scotland)
- ❖ Representatives from other bodies related to community Planning (Scottish Community Planning Network, Third Sector Interfaces, Audit Scotland, Scottish Government, Improvement Service)

Supported by the Improvement Service

[CPIB Members](#) | [Improvement Service](#)



CPIB Resources

Website – [CPIB Website](#) – Board papers and materials from Deep Dives

Presentations, advice and support

Knowledge Hub

Briefings on Key Messages from the Deep Dives:

- [Tackling inequalities/Financial Security - Key Messages](#)

The Community Planning Improvement Board (CPIB) recently brought together key community planning partners to gain a deeper shared understanding of the nature and extent of these widening inequalities, their impact on communities, and the role community planning can play in addressing these. Draft actions developed

- [Climate Change and Sustainability - Key Messages](#)

In our recovery from COVID-19, we can rebuild our society and economy in a greener, fairer and more sustainable way. Community planning partners are well placed to champion the transformative change that is necessary, playing a vital leadership role in driving the critical ambition and collaboration at a local level to integrate net zero and the green recovery into planning and investment decisions. Draft Actions developed

- [Covid Recovery Strategy - the Role for Community Planning](#)

Working across boundaries to support Covid recovery will be essential and Community Planning will be a major driver in enabling this to happen. The CPIB recently brought together key community planning partners to consider the priorities set out in the strategy and to identify those opportunities where community planning can play a defining role





CPIB discussions

1. What is working well in CP Partnerships to improve outcomes that we can share and build on?
2. What are the local and national barriers that are getting in the way?
3. How can we improve communication and exchanges with the CPIB?
4. Future topics for deep dive analysis and Briefings



Glasgow City
HSCP
Health and Social Care Partnership

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GLASGOW CITY ADP – AN OVERVIEW

Gillian Ferguson

ADP Co-ordinator

David Macdonald

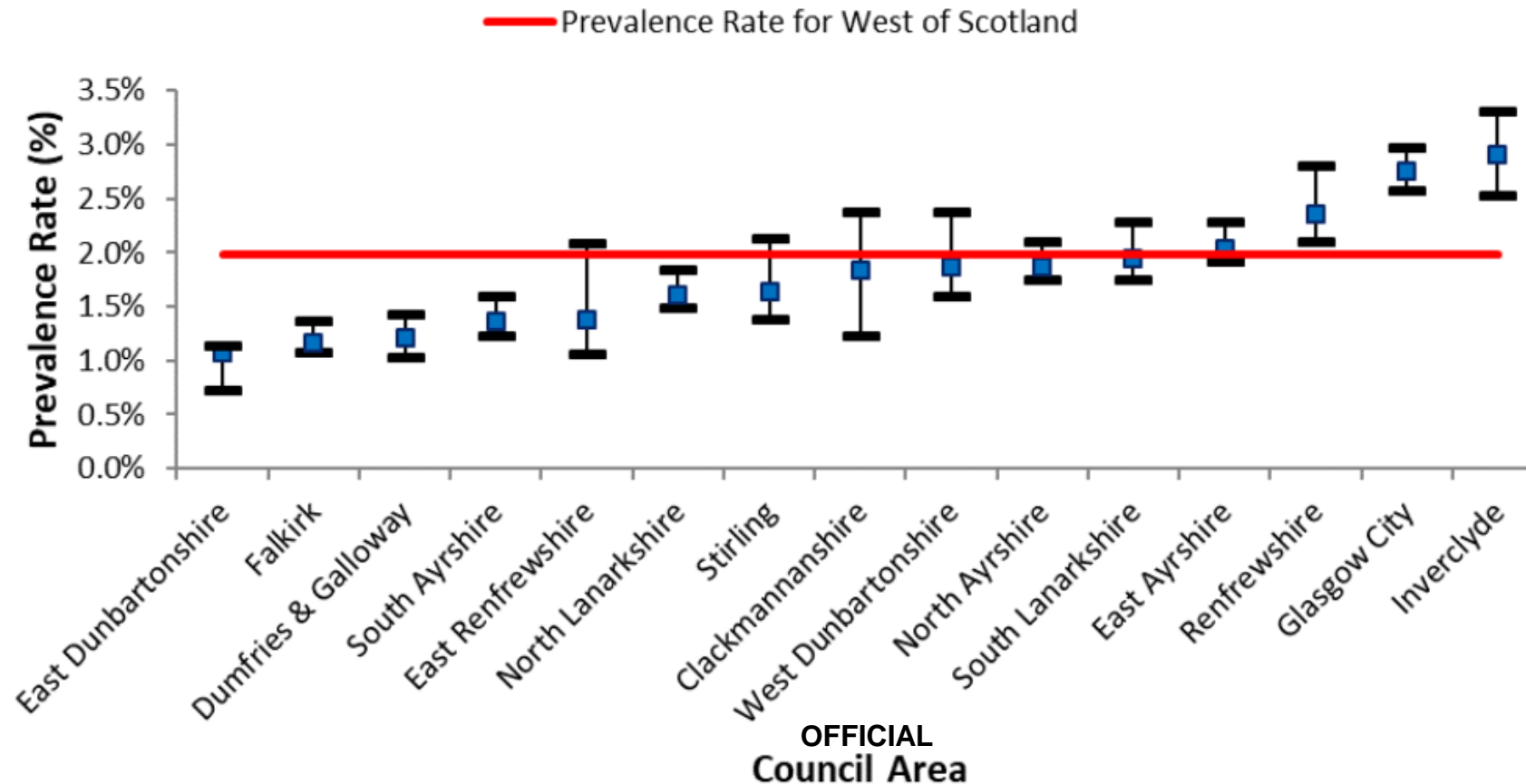
ADP Senior Officer

Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership
February 2023

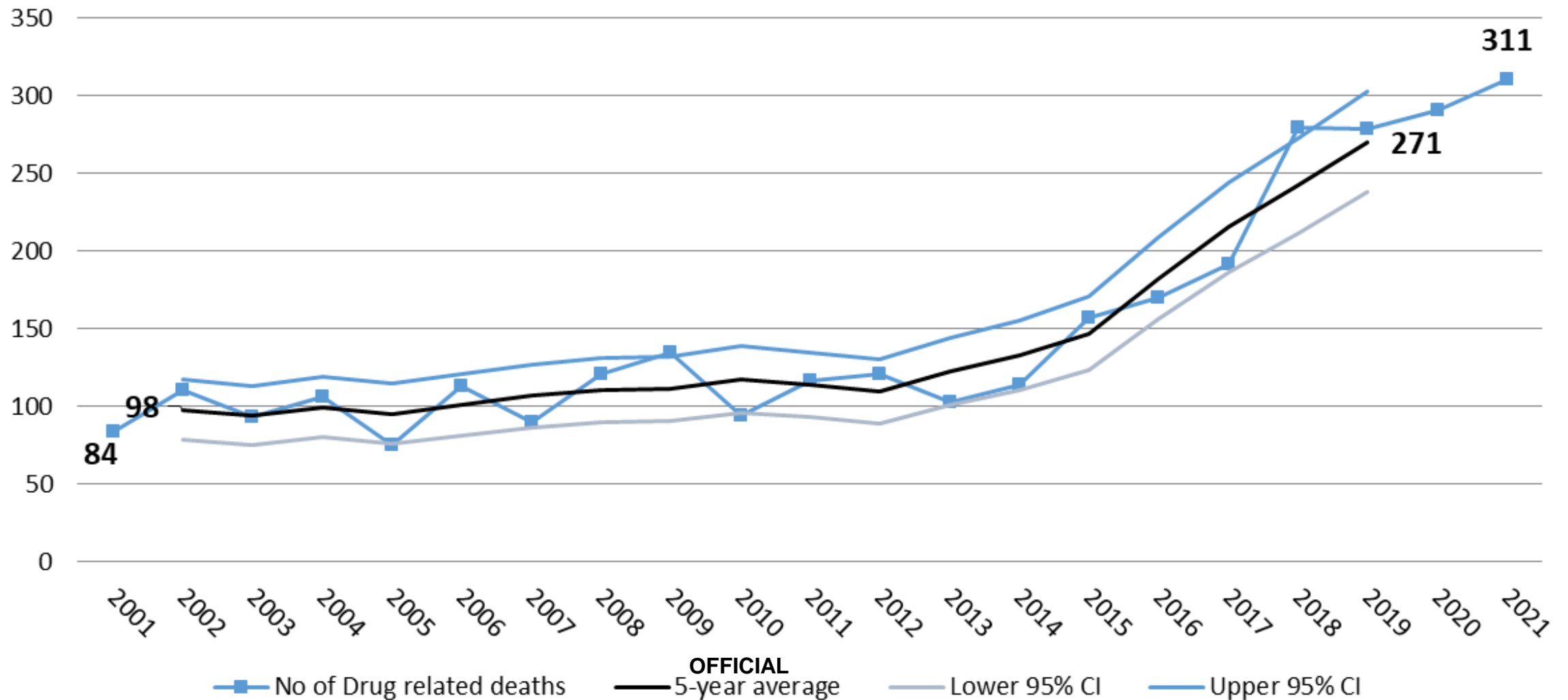
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West of Scotland

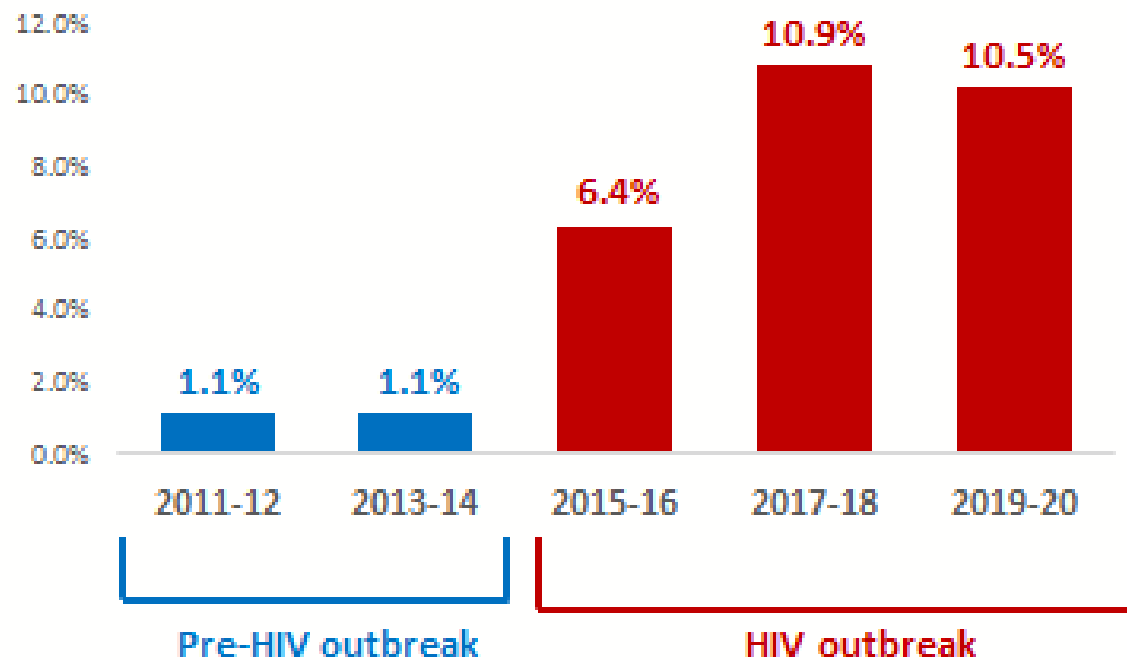
Figure 15: Estimated prevalence rates (%) of problem drug use for council areas in the West of Scotland; 2015/16



Drug-related deaths in Glasgow City 2001-2021



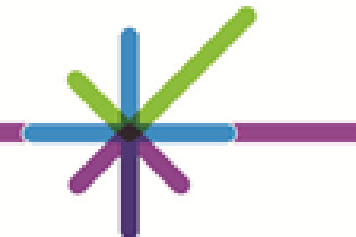
Rise in HIV prevalence in the population of PWID in Glasgow City

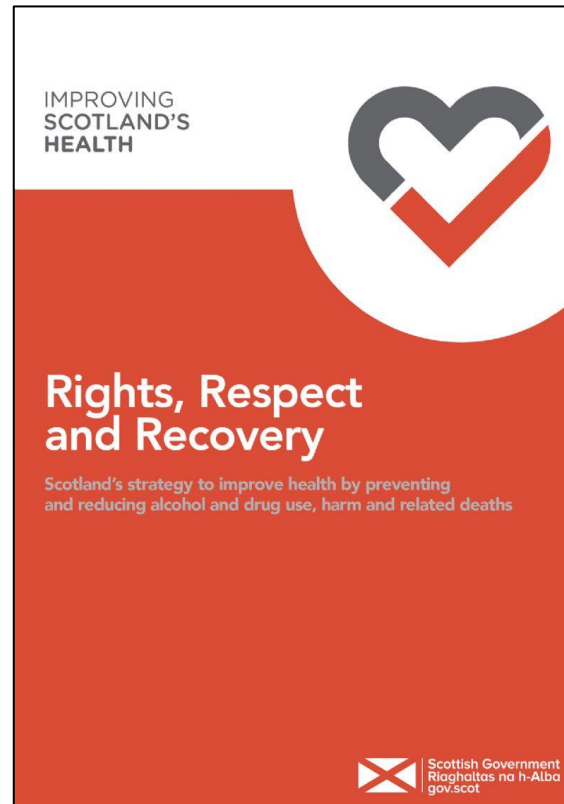
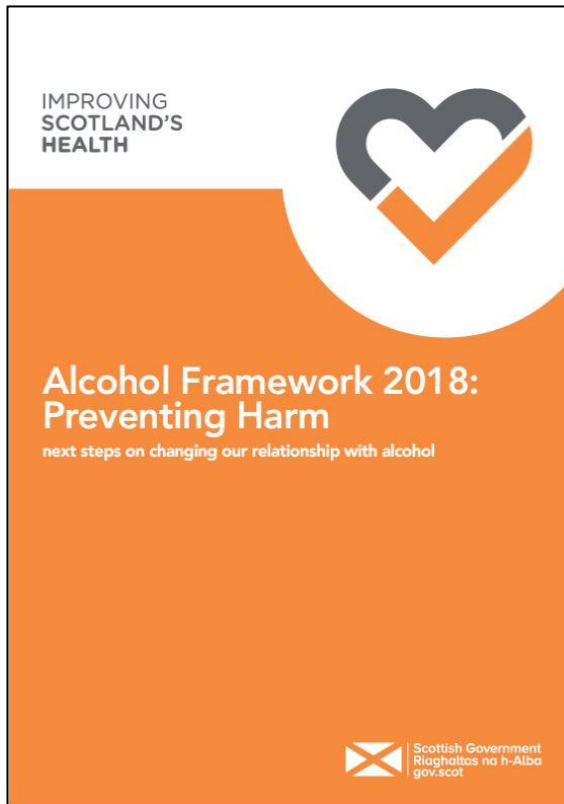


- 10-fold rise in prevalence of HIV infection among PWID observed in Glasgow city between 2013 and 2017
- Plateauing in prevalence of HIV infection among PWID between 2017 and 2019 (i.e. pre-COVID)

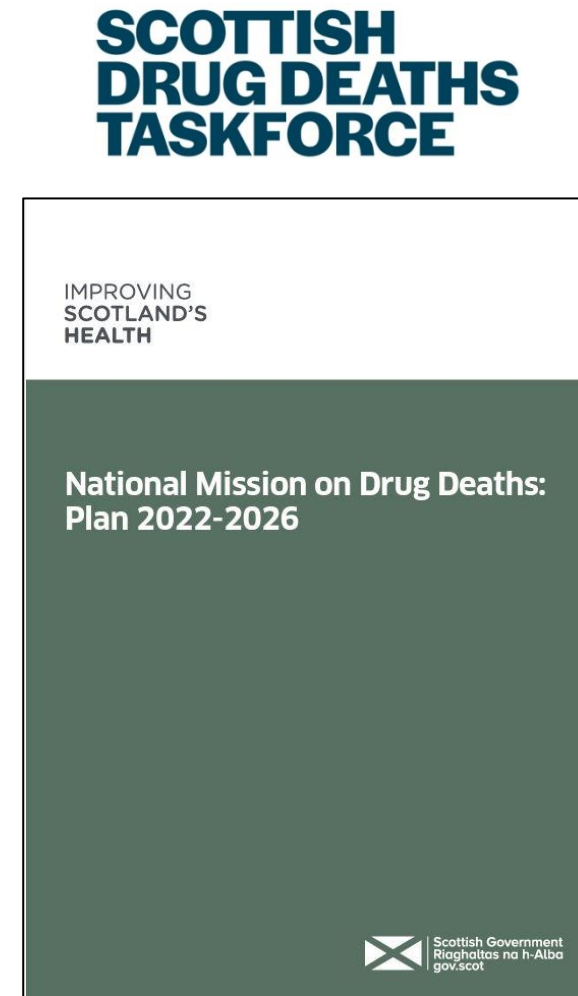
Source: Needle Exchange Surveillance Initiative

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- Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2019-2022
 - Greater Glasgow Division Drugs Strategy, Police Scotland
 - Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2018-23
 - Glasgow Integrated Children and Young People's Service Plan 2017-20
 - Glasgow HSCP Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan
 - NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Mental Health Strategy
 - Drug Death Task Force – Emergency Response Strategies
 - Drug Death Task Force- Strategy to Address the Stigmatisation of People and Communities Affected by Drug Use
-
- NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Drug Related Harm Strategy

Figure 2 National Drugs Mission outcomes framework

Cross-Cutting Priorities	Reduce Deaths and Improve Lives					
Lived Experience at the Heart	01 Fewer people develop problem drug use	02 Risk is reduced for people who take harmful drugs	03 People at most risk have access to treatment and recovery	04 People receive high quality treatment and recovery services	05 Quality of life is improved by addressing multiple disadvantages	06 Children, families and communities affected by substance use are supported
Equalities and Human Rights						
Tackle Stigma	a) Young people receive evidence based, effective holistic interventions to prevent problem drug use	a) Overdoses are prevented from becoming fatal	a) People at high risk are proactively identified and offered support	a) People are supported to make informed decisions about treatment options	a) All needs are addressed through joined up, person centred services	a) Family members are empowered to support their loved one's recovery
Surveillance and Data Informed	b) People have early access to support for emerging problem drug use	b) All people are offered evidence based harm reduction and advice	b) Effective pathways between justice and community services are established	b) Residential rehabilitation is available for all those who will benefit	b) Wider health and social care needs are addressed through informed, compassionate services	b) Family members are supported to achieve their own recovery
Resilient and Skilled Workforce			c) Effective Near-Fatal Overdose Pathways are established across Scotland	c) People are supported to remain in treatment for as long as requested	c) Advocacy is available to empower individuals	c) Communities are resilient and supportive
Psychologically Informed	d) Supply of harmful drugs is reduced			d) People have the option to start medication-assisted treatment from the same day of presentation		
				e) People have access to high standard, evidence based, compassionate and quality assured treatment options		

SIX PRIORITIES
NINETEEN OUTCOMES

1. Fewer people develop problem drug use

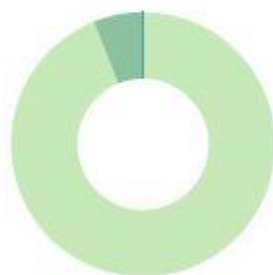
Outcome - young people receive evidence based effective hollistic interventions to prevent problem drug use

Glasgow Complex Needs Service

financial
relationship
ill health
support
justice
psychological
drug/alcohol
management
self-harm
trauma
abuse
mental

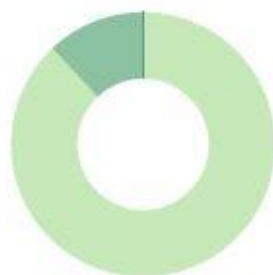
Year 1

- rates of substance misuse extremely high (£x investment from [insert] Launched March 2022)
- majority of service users involved with criminal justice system in last year
- high rates of homelessness
- mental health difficulties common



94%

service users with substance misuse issues in last year (**only 56% of whom in receipt of MAT**)



88%

had identified mental health difficulties, (only 51% in receipt of treatment)



73%

homeless or in temporary accomodation

2. Risk is reduced for people who take harmful drugs

Outcome - overdoses are prevented from becoming fatal

Year 1

(1st April 2021 -
31st March 2022)

- Over **1,600 referrals**
- **1,200** were **unique** individuals
- Average **30%** of individuals referred were previously unknown to GADRS



Crisis Outreach Service (COS)

ADP Investment of
£716,000 (21/22)

- **7 days a week (8am-8.30pm)**
- assertive response to near fatal overdose
- harm reduction and connection to CaT
- aligned to Mental Health Assessment Units

**Police Scotland report a 42% reduction
(unconfirmed) drug deaths in Glasgow City
January - June 2022**



3. People at most risk have access to treatment and recovery

Outcome - People at most risk have access to treatment and recovery and people at high risk are proactively identified and offered support

Enhanced Drug Treatment Service

(£1 million LiF investment)

- 9am to 5pm
- 365 days per year
- A multidisciplinary team, medical, pharmacy, nursing, social care, and admin with homeless health and addiction services, GP's, BBV and sexual health
- A stable service for drug users to improve health, reduce public injecting, reduce impact on health and Criminal Justice systems

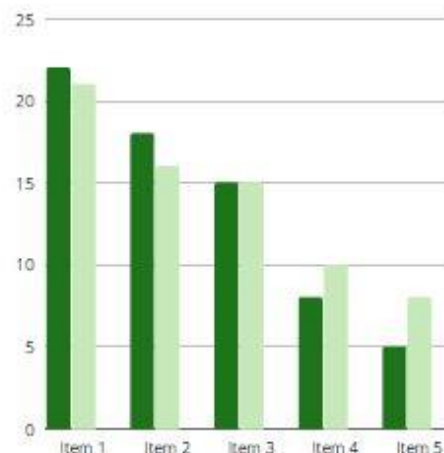


2/3 male

16 service users commenced in 2020 (reduced numbers due to the pandemic).

[...]%

reduction in overdose and ED presentations



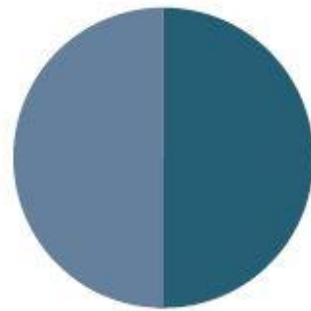
Street heroin, cocaine and benzo use reduced

4. People receive high quality treatment and recovery services

Outcome - people have the option to start medication assisted treatment from the same day of presentation

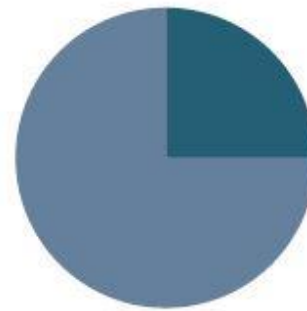
MAT Standards Implementation across Glasgow City – ADP investment **£715,000**
(21/22)

Standard 1 - All people accessing services have the option to start MAT from the same day of presentation



50%

received treatment
in 1-3 days



75%

received treatment
in less than 5 days

Approximately 5500 people receive Opiate Substitution Therapy in Glasgow City

ScotGov Treatment Target for April 2024 is a 9% increase (6,519 for Glasgow City)



5. Quality of life is improved to address multiple disadvantages

Outcome - advocacy is available to empower individuals

Glasgow Alcohol and Drug Advocacy Service (£x investment)

A Glasgow City commissioned independent, professional advocacy support service.

In 2021, the service has supported

182

cases with a wide variety of challenges, including:

- barriers to access care and treatment services,
- barriers to recovery support
- housing / homelessness
- access to residential rehabilitation



[service evaluation, service user feedback etc]

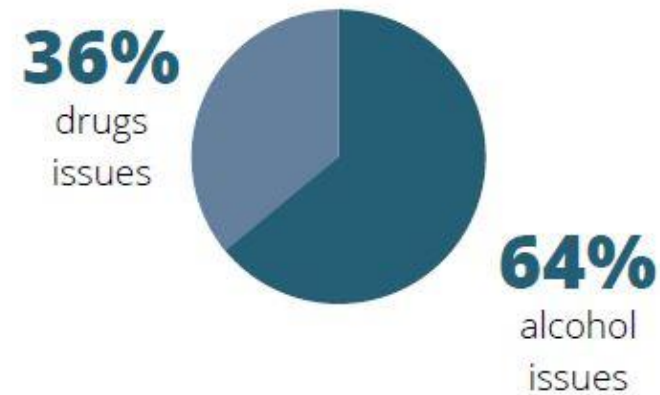
6. Children, families and communities affected by substance use are supported

Outcome - communities are resilient and supportive

The Youth Health Service

Launched April 2021 - ADP investment of £85,000 for 2 years

- Identifying children and young persons presenting to A&E with drug/alcohol intoxication
- Designed to intervene early to improve health outcomes
- support with sexual health, mental health, risk taking, weight management and relationships, and in addition; advocacy and mentoring, support with housing, employability and other non-clinical circumstances

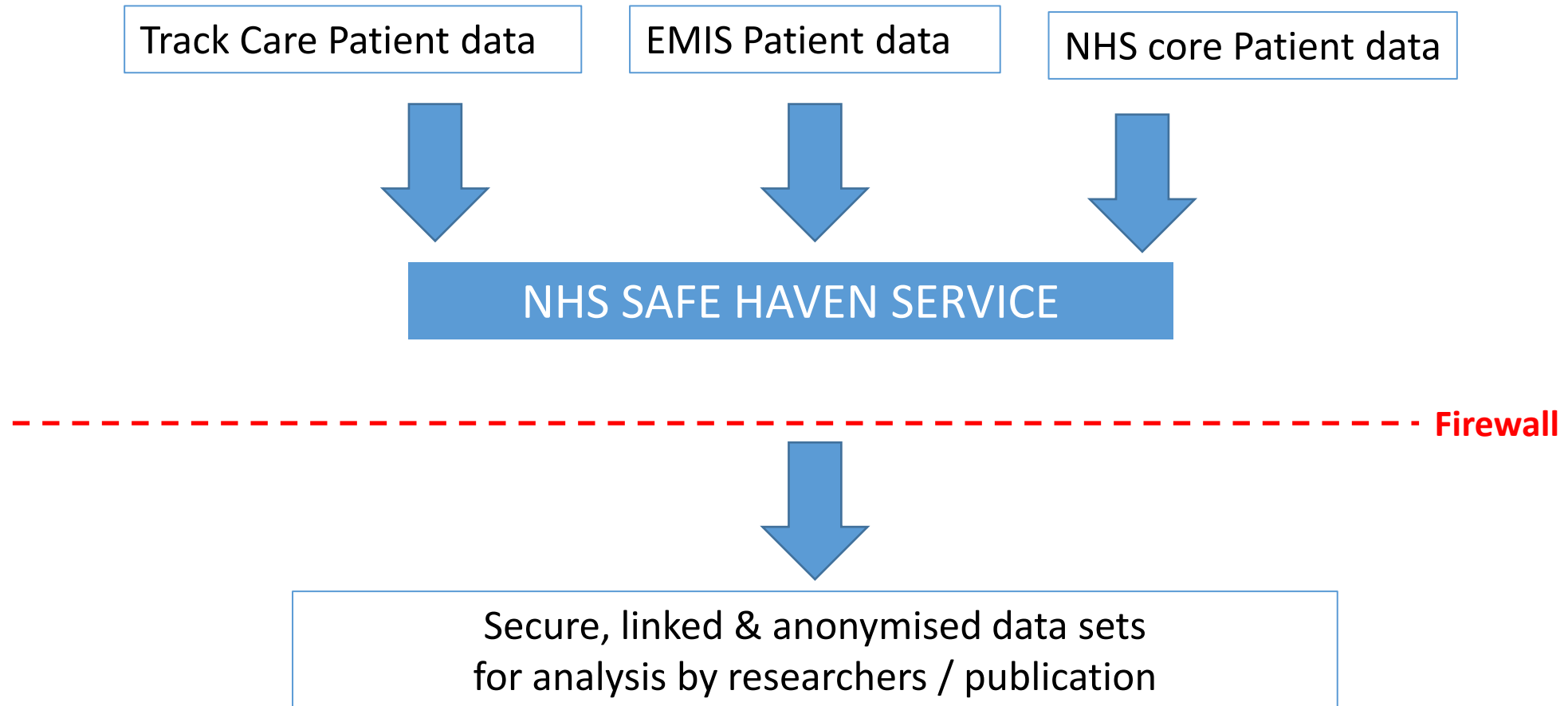


Glasgow City ADP Intelligence Hub - Overview

Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership
February 2023

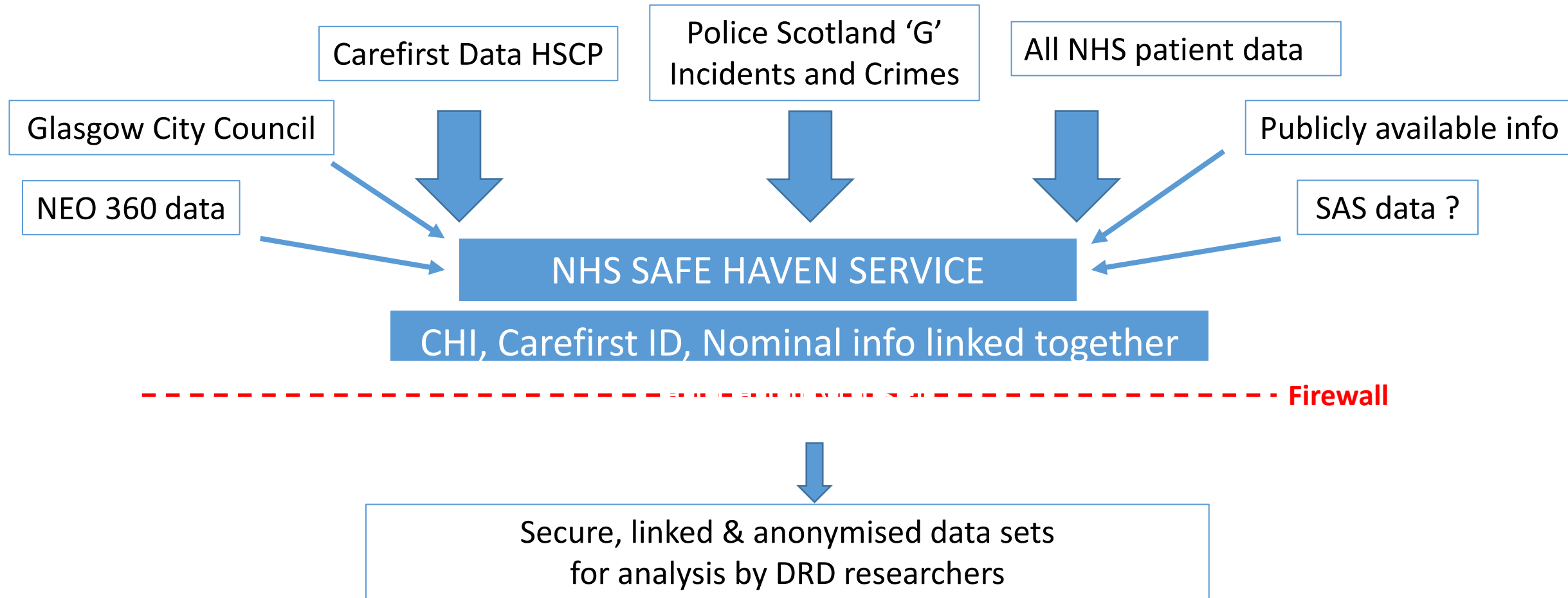
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Safe Haven – NHS Resource

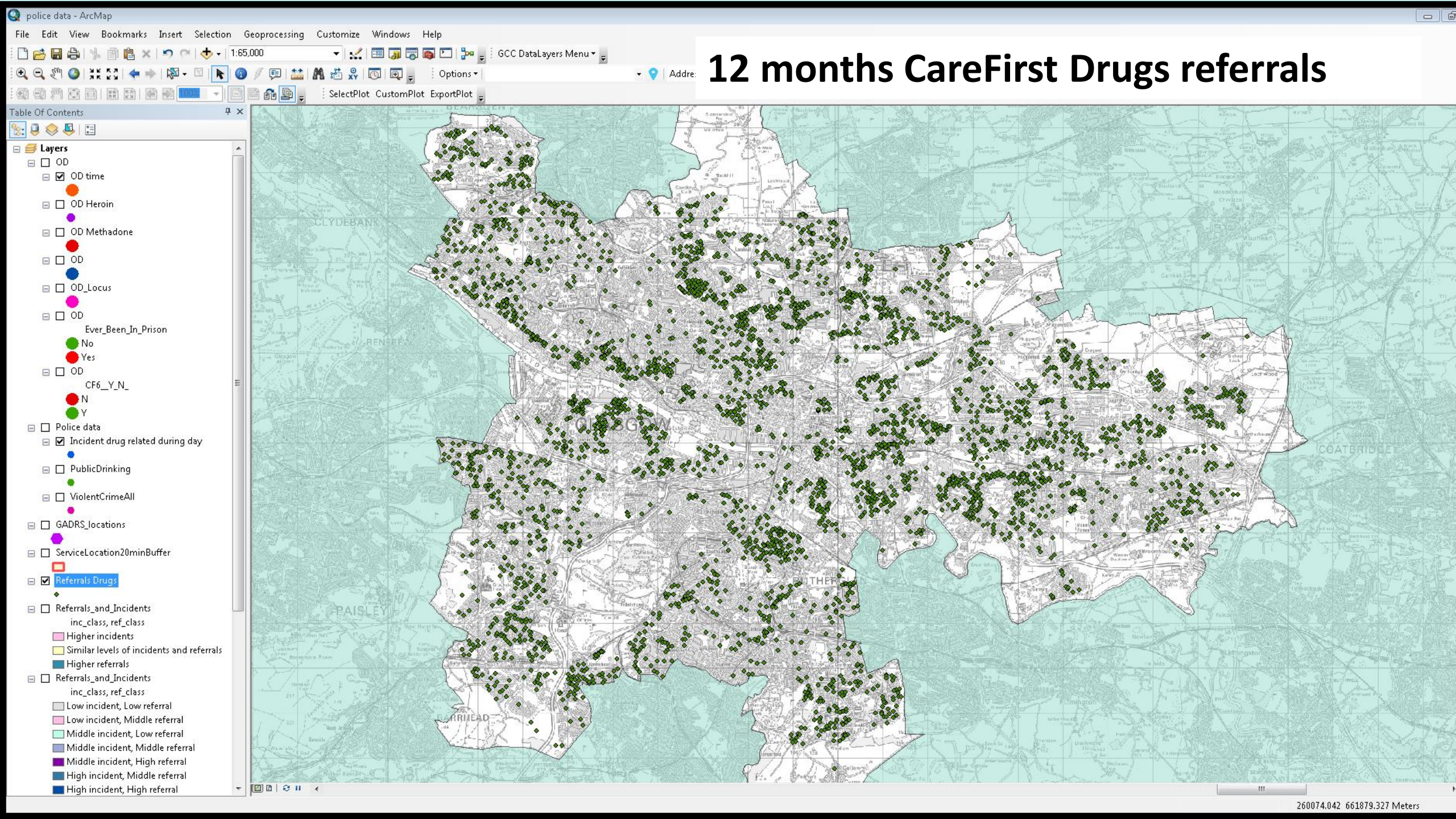


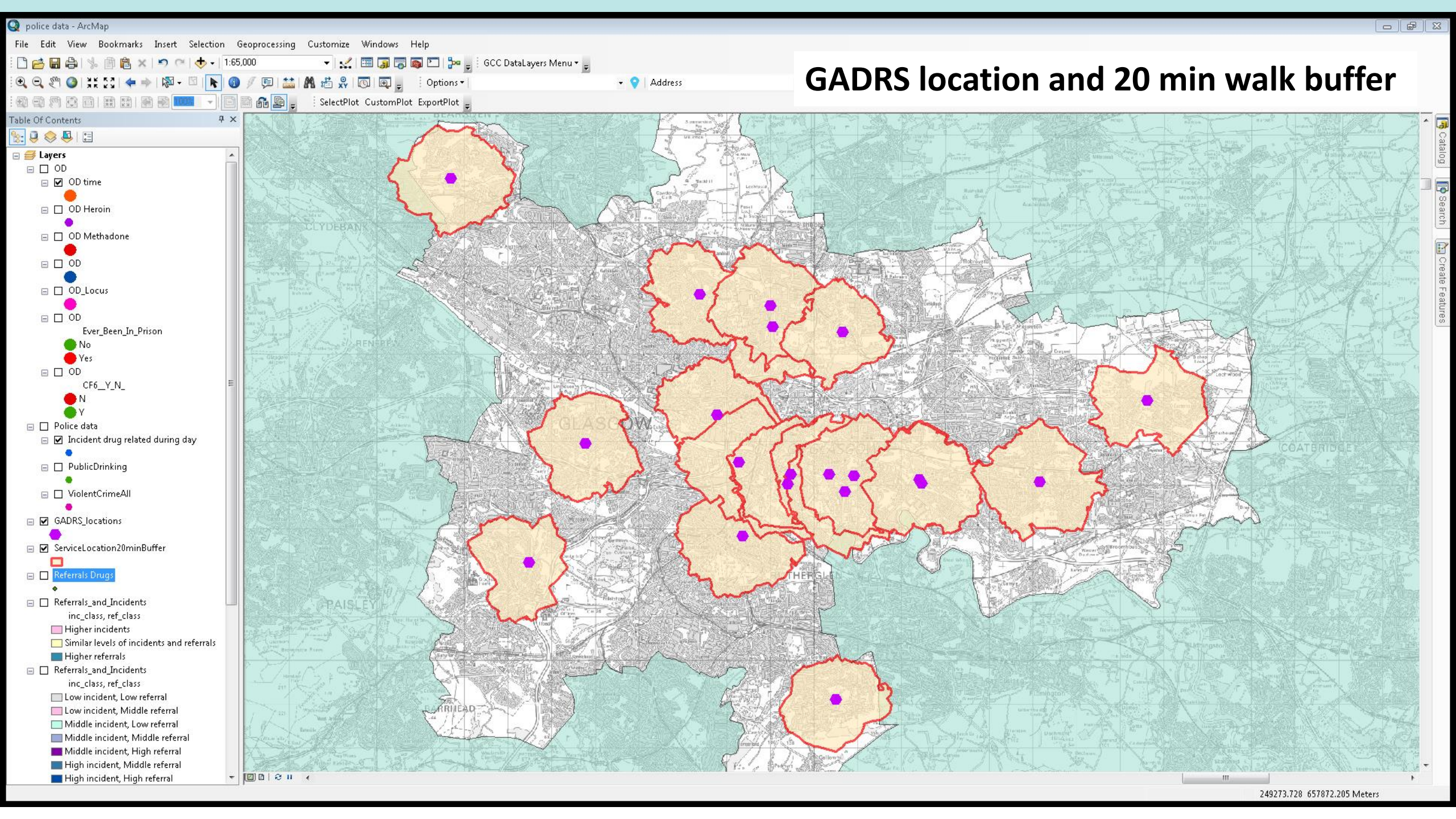
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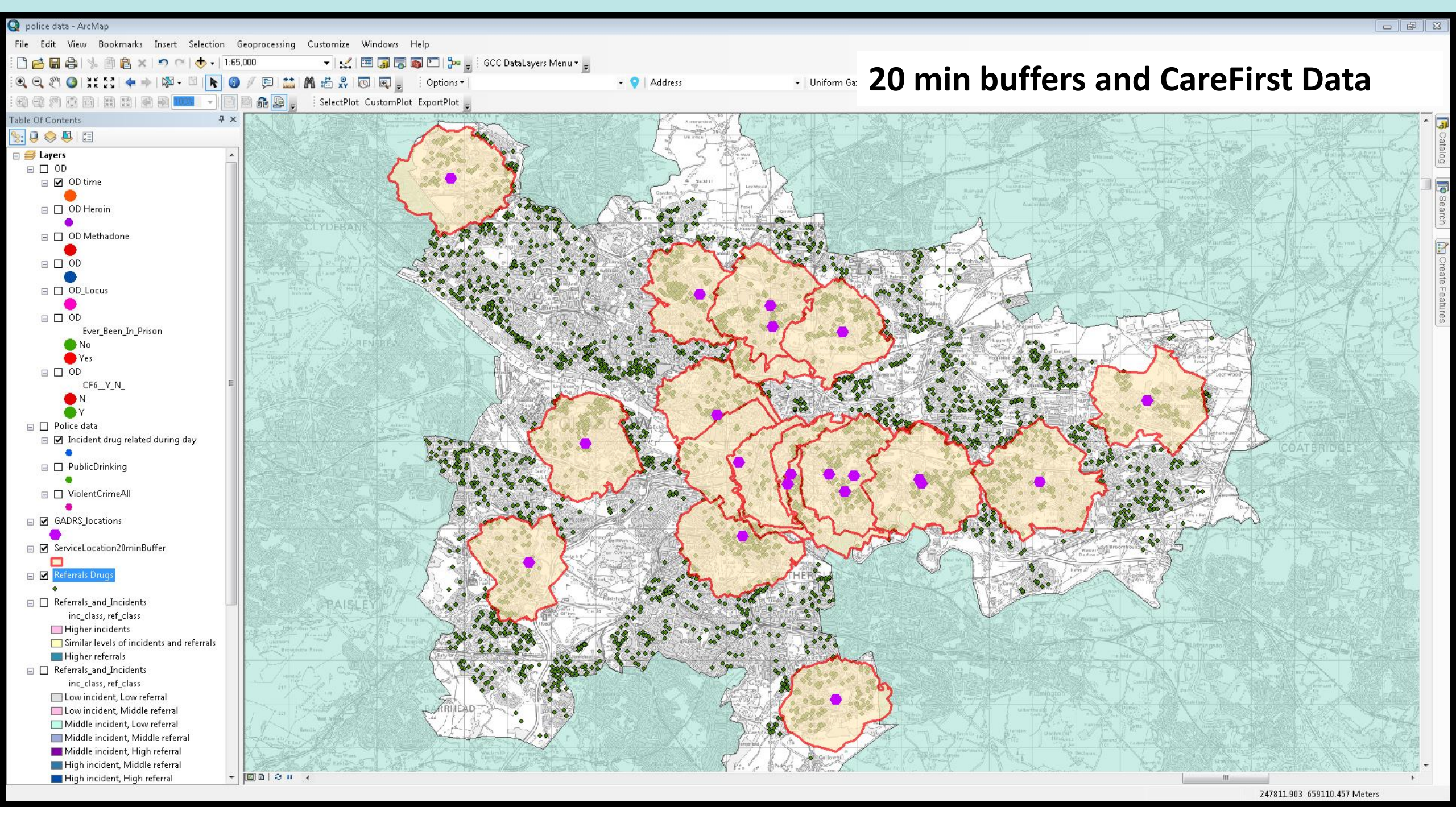
Safe Haven - Partnership



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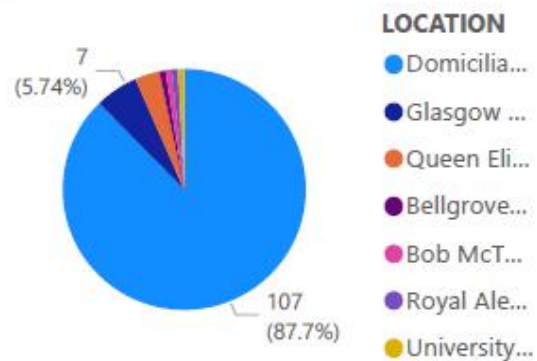




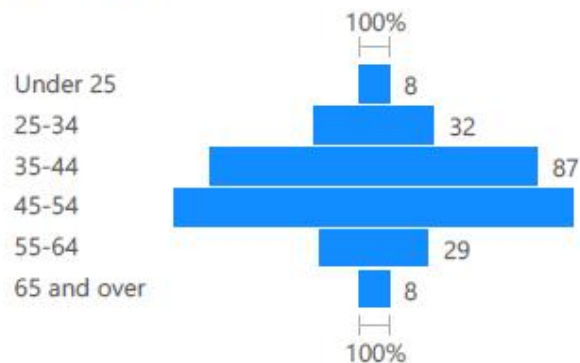




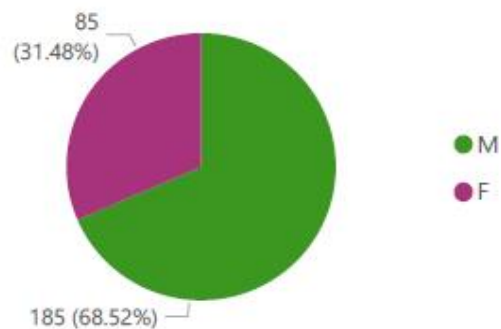
Death



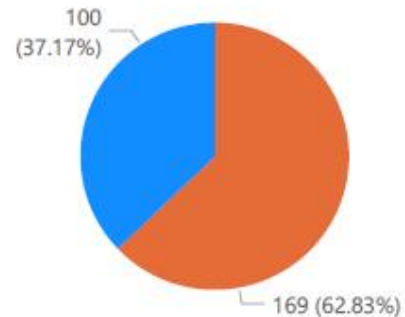
Age range



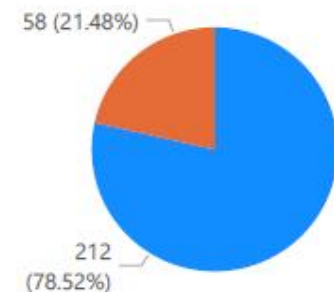
Gender



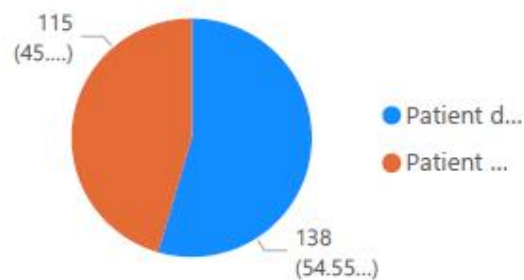
Ever been in Prison



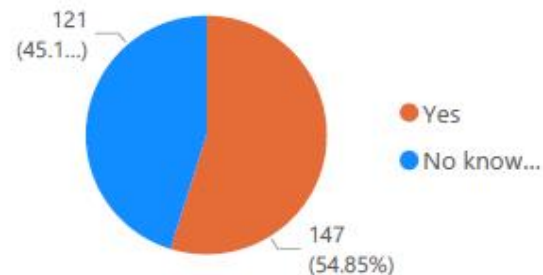
Been in police custody 6 months before death



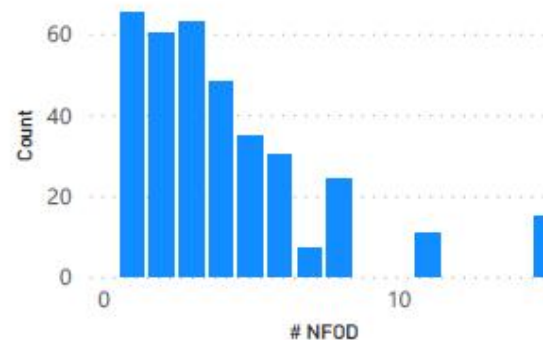
Last appointment attendance



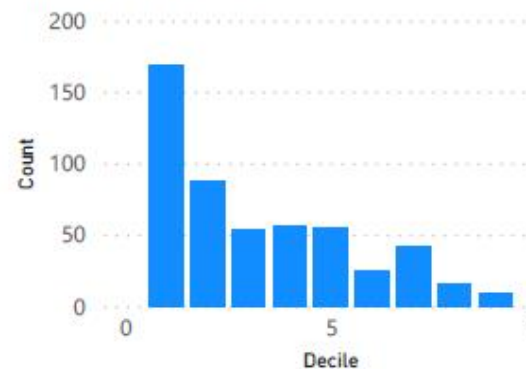
Previous known NFOD



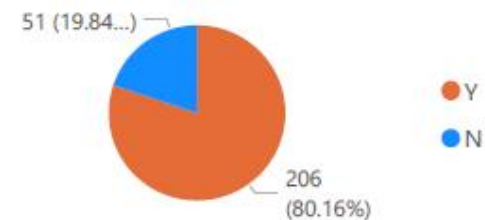
How Many NFOD



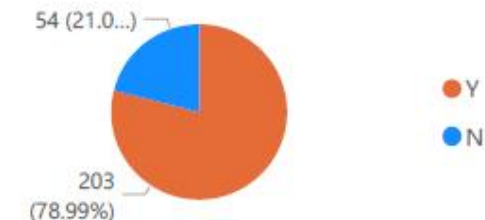
SIMD 2016 Decile



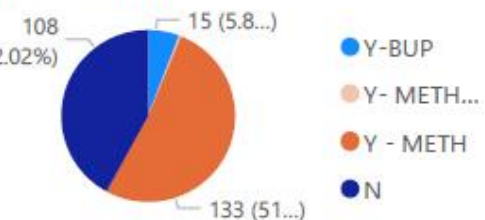
Benzo Y/N



Etizolam Y/N



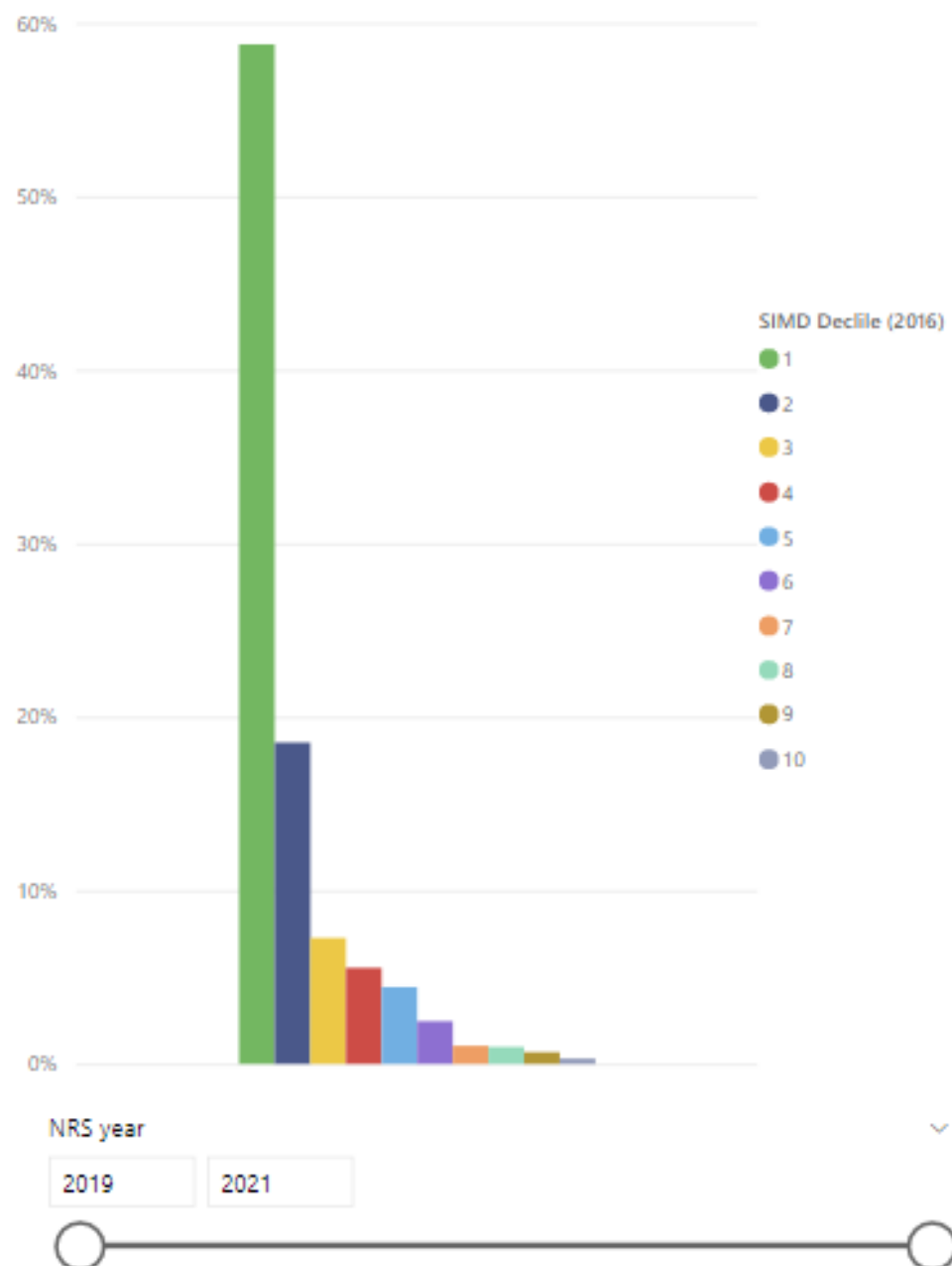
Meth-BUP Y/N



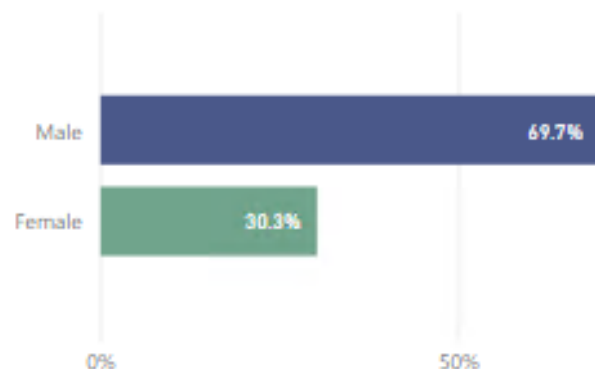
FOD in 2019



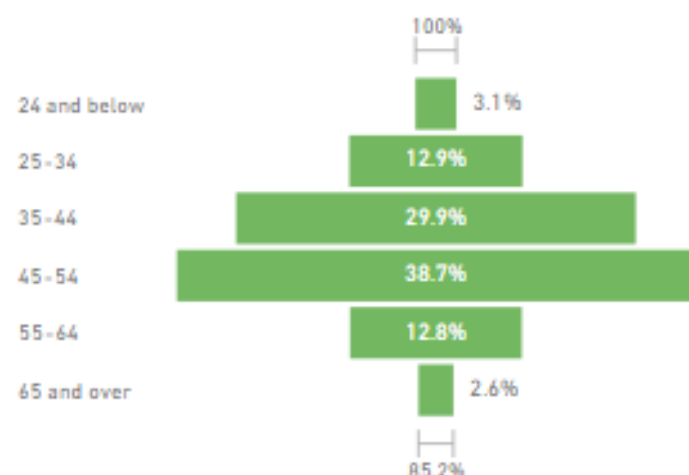
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Decile



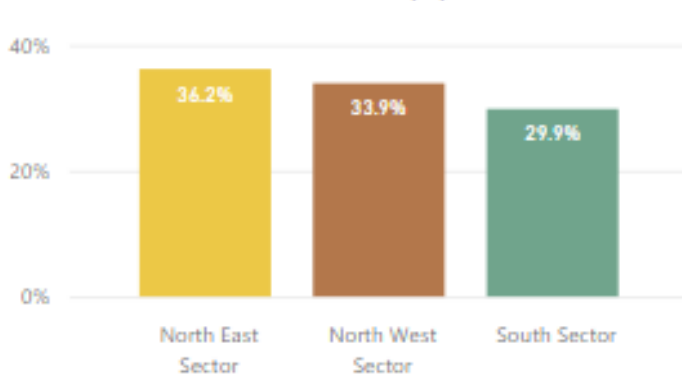
Gender breakdown (%)



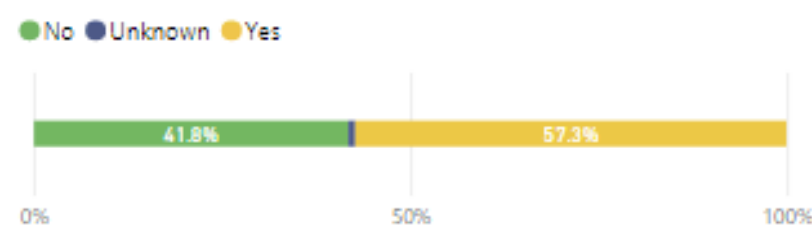
Age range breakdown (%)



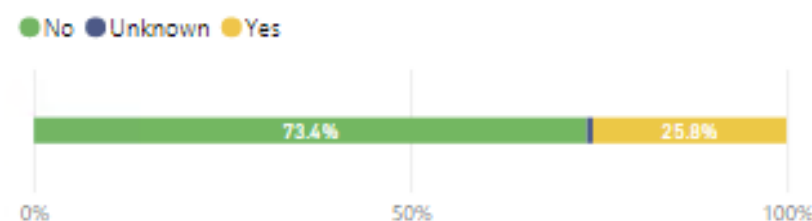
Area sector (%)



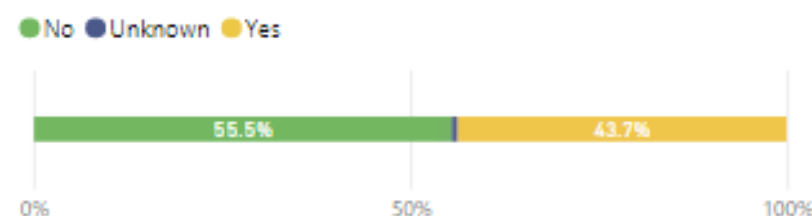
Prevalence of Methadone or Buprenorphine in COD (%)



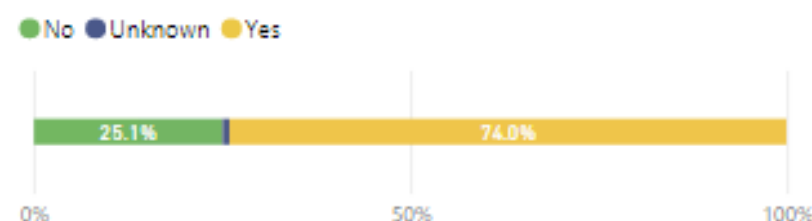
Prevalence of Cocaine in COD (%)



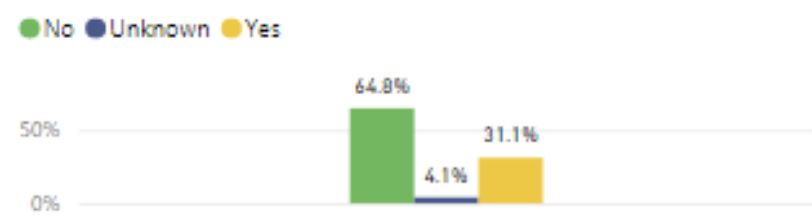
Prevalence of Heroin/morphine in COD (%)



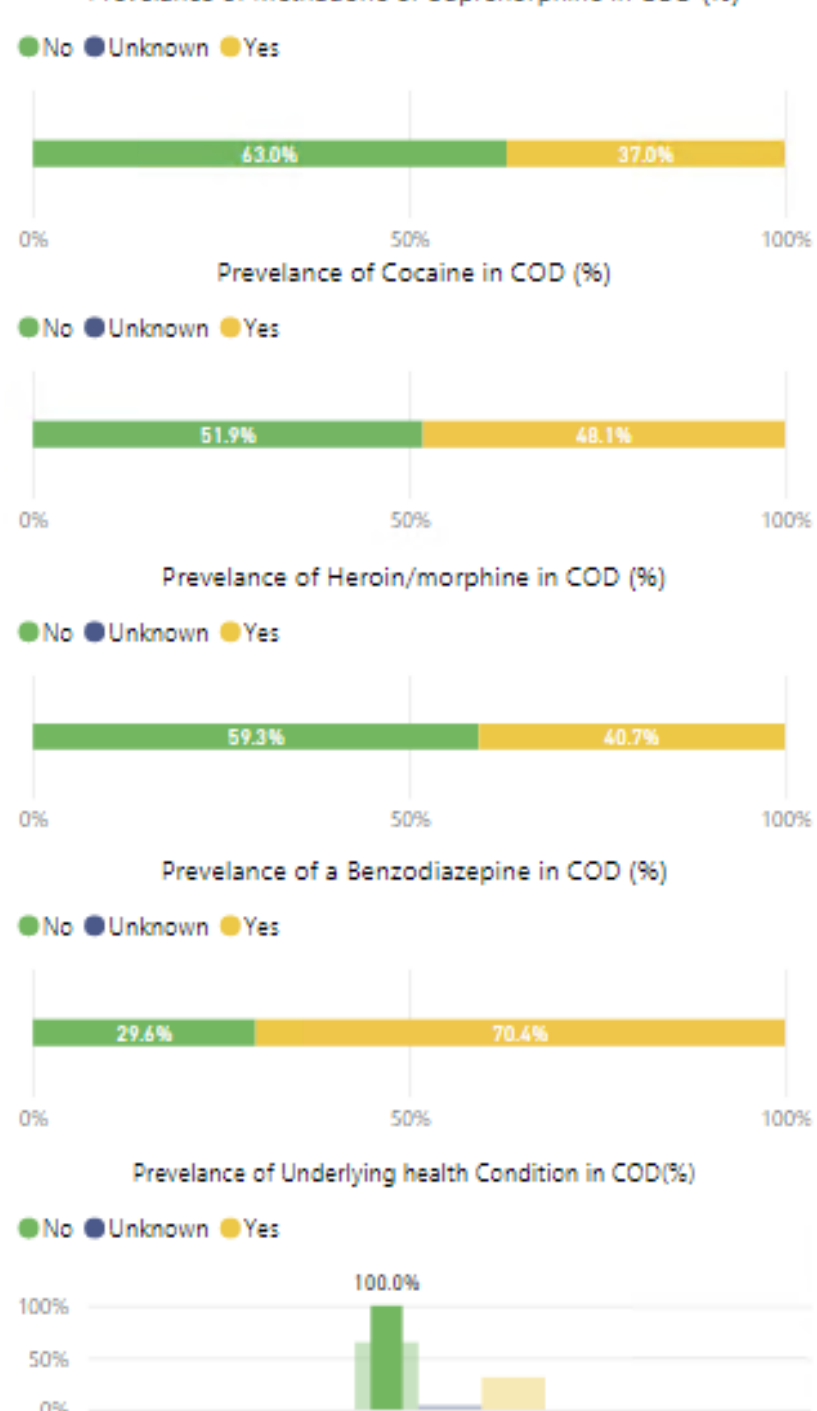
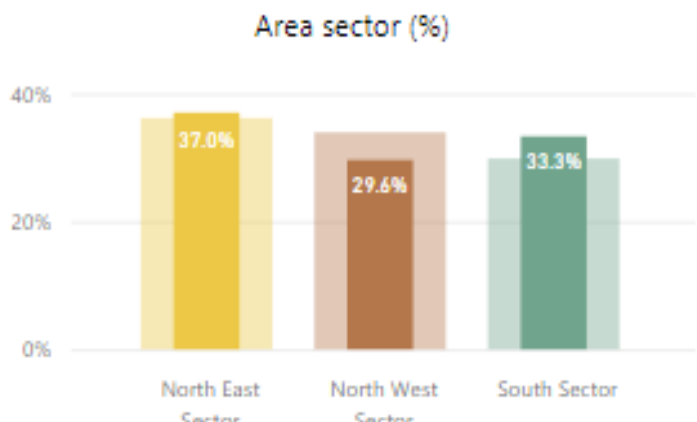
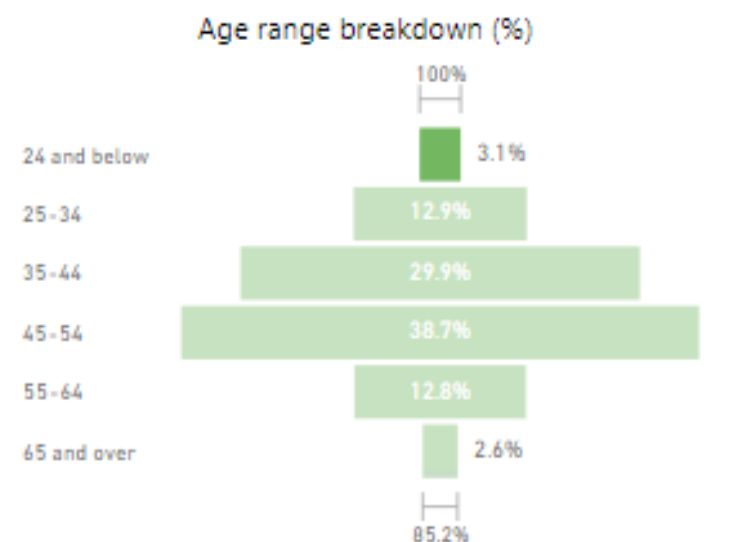
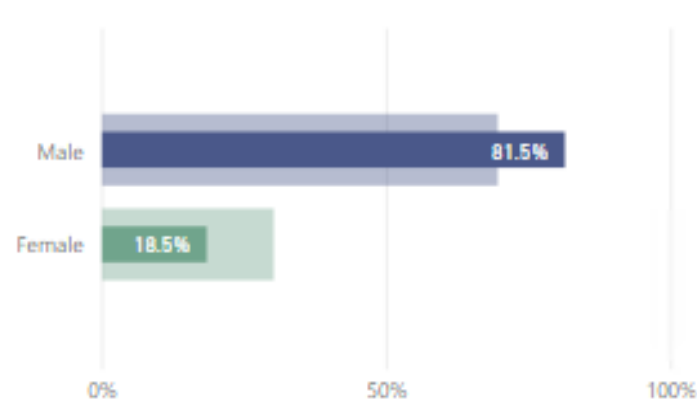
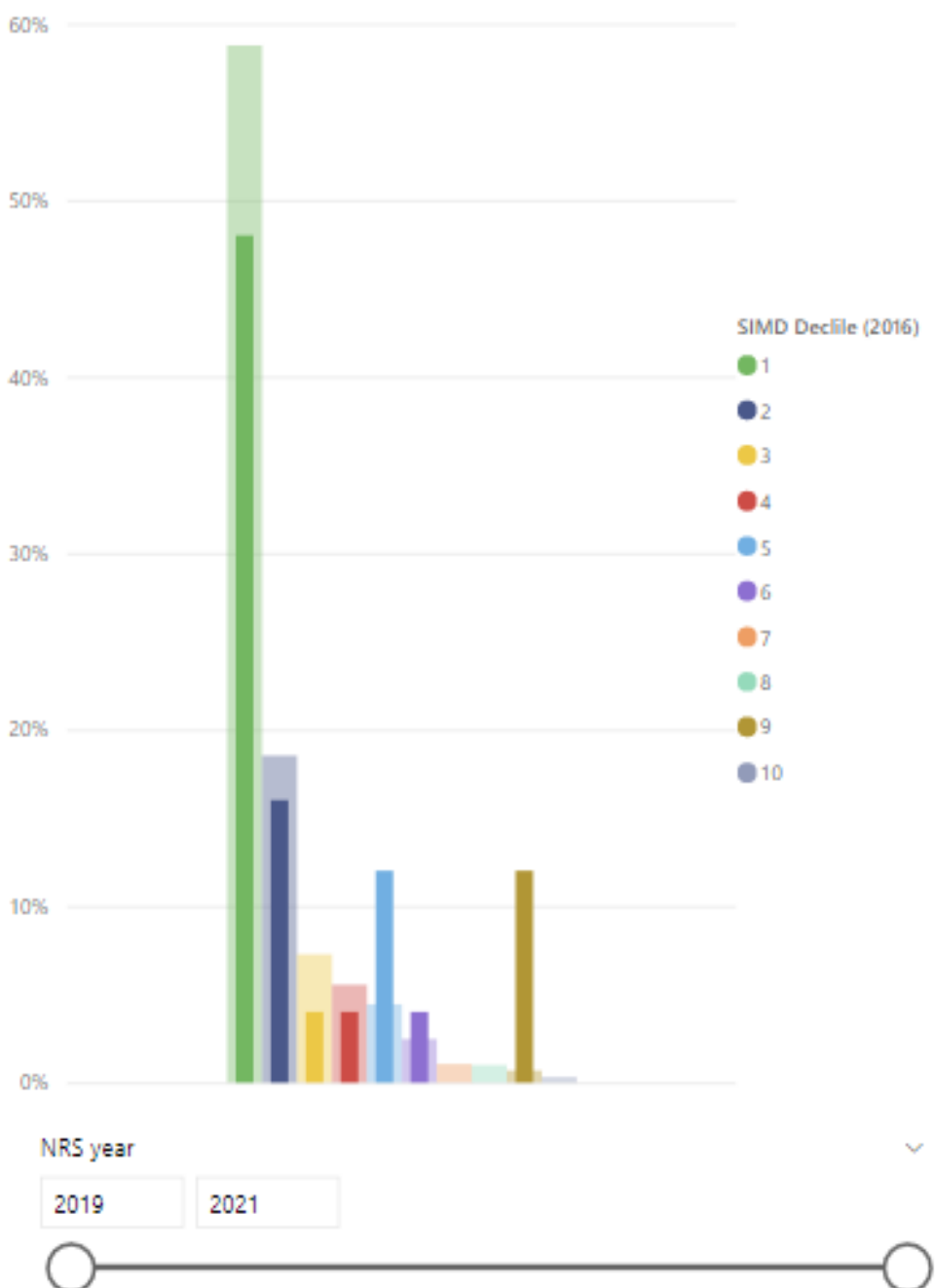
Prevalence of a Benzodiazepine in COD (%)



Prevalence of Underlying health Condition in COD (%)



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Decile



THANK YOU

GLASGOW CITY ADP CO-ORDINATION TEAM
Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership

February 2023

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david.macdonald@glasgow.gov.uk
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OFFICIAL

Cost of Living Crisis

Identifying, quantifying and
locating those at greatest risk.

Please contact David Hazle at david.hazle@glasgow.gov.uk for further information

Cost of Living Crisis: Definitions

- the impact of rising prices, with many of the most vulnerable households struggling to make their incomes stretch to cover the basics. – UK Government
- “fall in real incomes” – Institute for Government
- “squeeze on disposable income” – Centre for Cities

Uneven Impact

- those on low incomes, ... are increasingly vulnerable to the impact of rising household costs.

First Minister's [letter to the Prime Minister](#) 8th August 2022

- Families with children are also twice as likely to be 'fuel poor' ... the cost needed to heat their home would push them below the poverty line.

<https://www.actionforchildren.org.uk/blog/what-is-the-cost-of-living-crisis/>

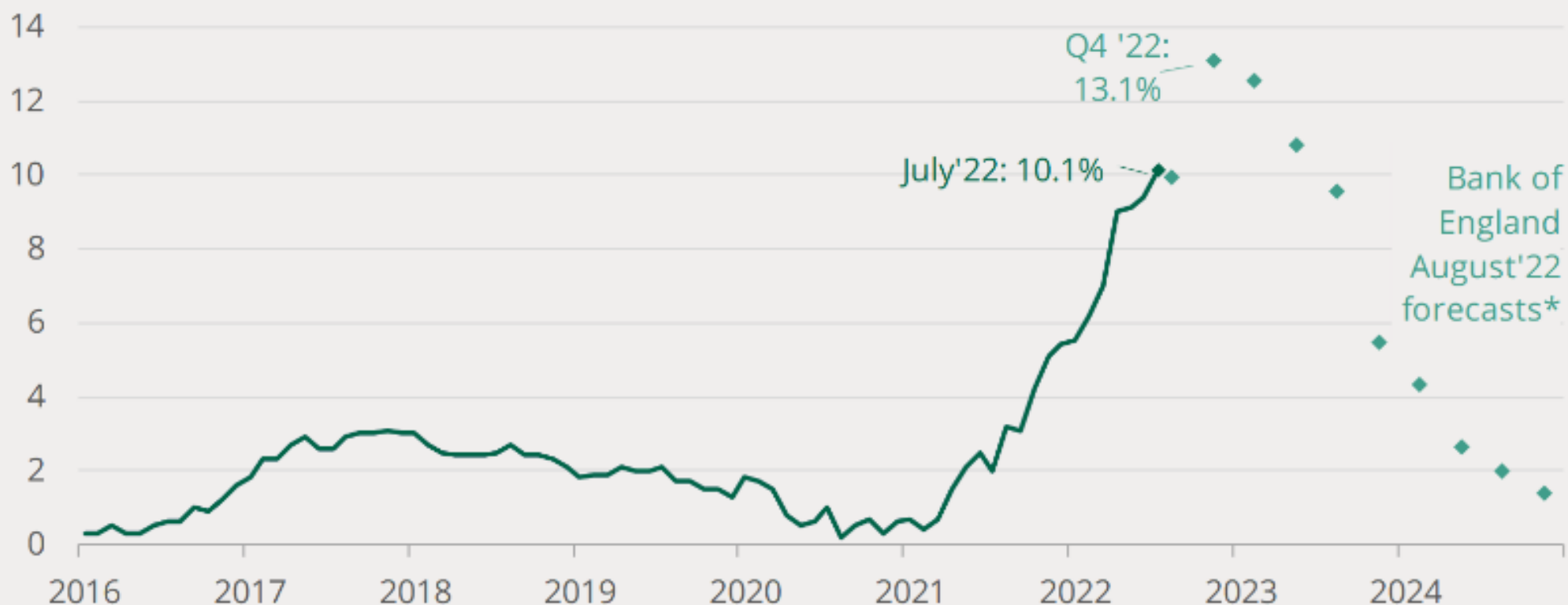
- UK households with older occupants spend around twice as much on energy as younger households and were twice as likely to be living in draughty homes.

Centre for Ageing Better <https://ageing-better.org.uk/resources>

Inflation: historic and projected

Inflation forecast to peak at 13% in Q4 2022

%, annual change in consumer prices (CPI)



*Bank of England (BoE) quarterly forecasts made in August'22; ONS monthly outturn data up to July 2022

Sources: ONS, CPI annual inflation rate, series D7G7 [17 August 2022 update]; BoE, Monetary Policy Report-August 2022 (quarterly forecasts)

Geographically Uneven

Select city or large town

Glasgow

Local statistics overview

In December 2022 Glasgow's inflation was **11.8%**

Since January 2022, the inflation rate rose by **6.0** percentage points

Nominal wages rose by **0.4%** since January
(January 2022 - October 2022)

Therefore, workers living in Glasgow are on average **£143**
a month poorer in October 2022 than the previous year

Spending per unique user on essentials

between Q4-2021 and Q4-2022



Petrol
+ £10.94

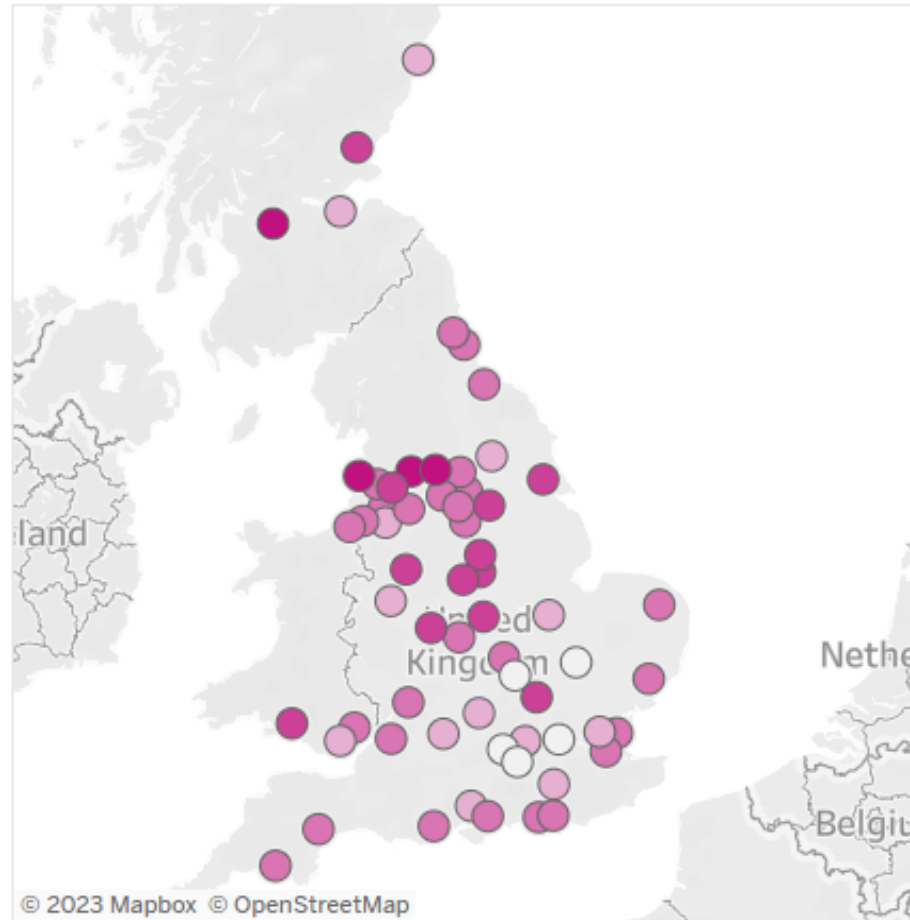


Grocery
+ £8.13



Energy
+ £54.42

Where is inflation hitting hardest?



Inflation December 2022 (%)



<https://www.centreforcities.org/publication/out-of-pocket-the-cost-of-living-crisis/>

Glasgow in detail

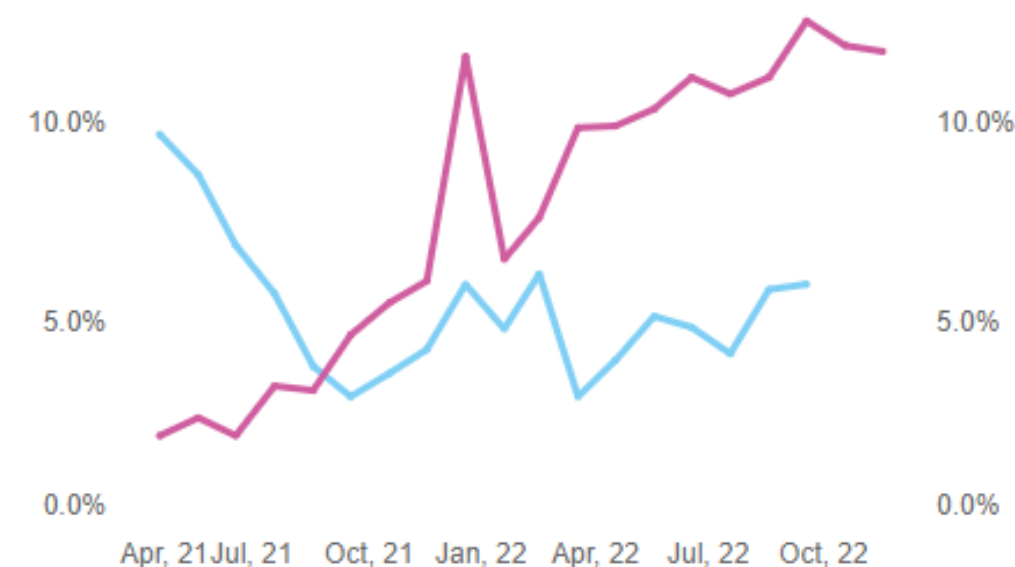
Comparison between wages and prices

How much **rising prices** squeeze standards of living depends on how they are offset by **increases in income**.

The charts below compare **inflation** to **changes in wages** on a city-by-city basis, and show what this means for the 'real' wage in each place i.e whether the average person can buy more or less with their wages as a result of price and wage rises.

How are prices and wages rising across cities and large towns?

Inflation rate (year on year) and mean nominal wage growth (year on year)

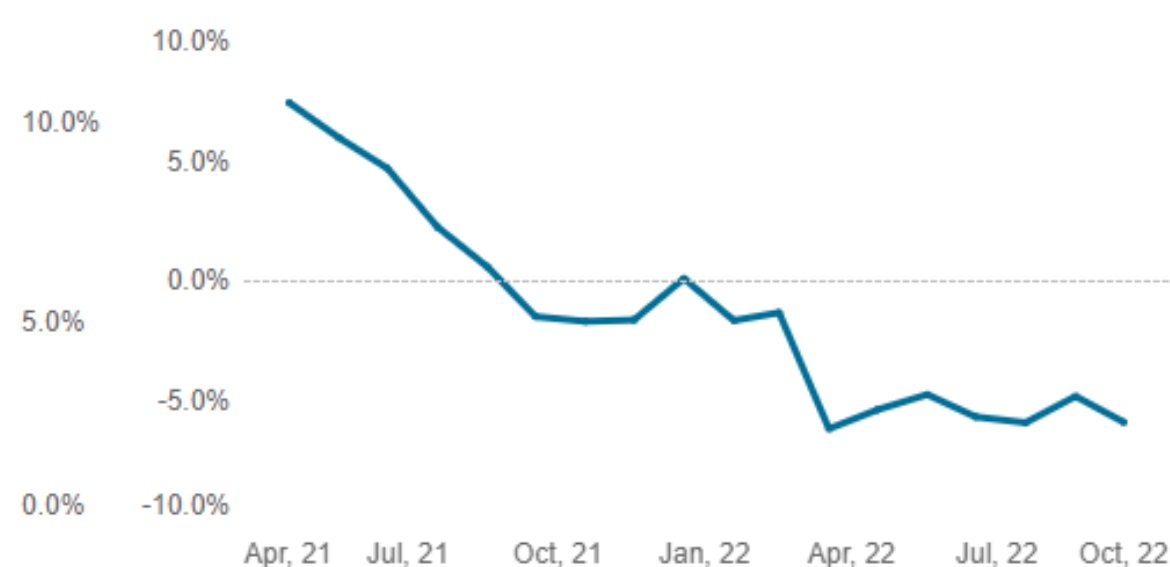


■ Inflation rate (year on year)

■ Mean nominal wage growth (year on year)

What's the impact of rising prices on money in people's pockets?

Mean real wage growth (year on year)



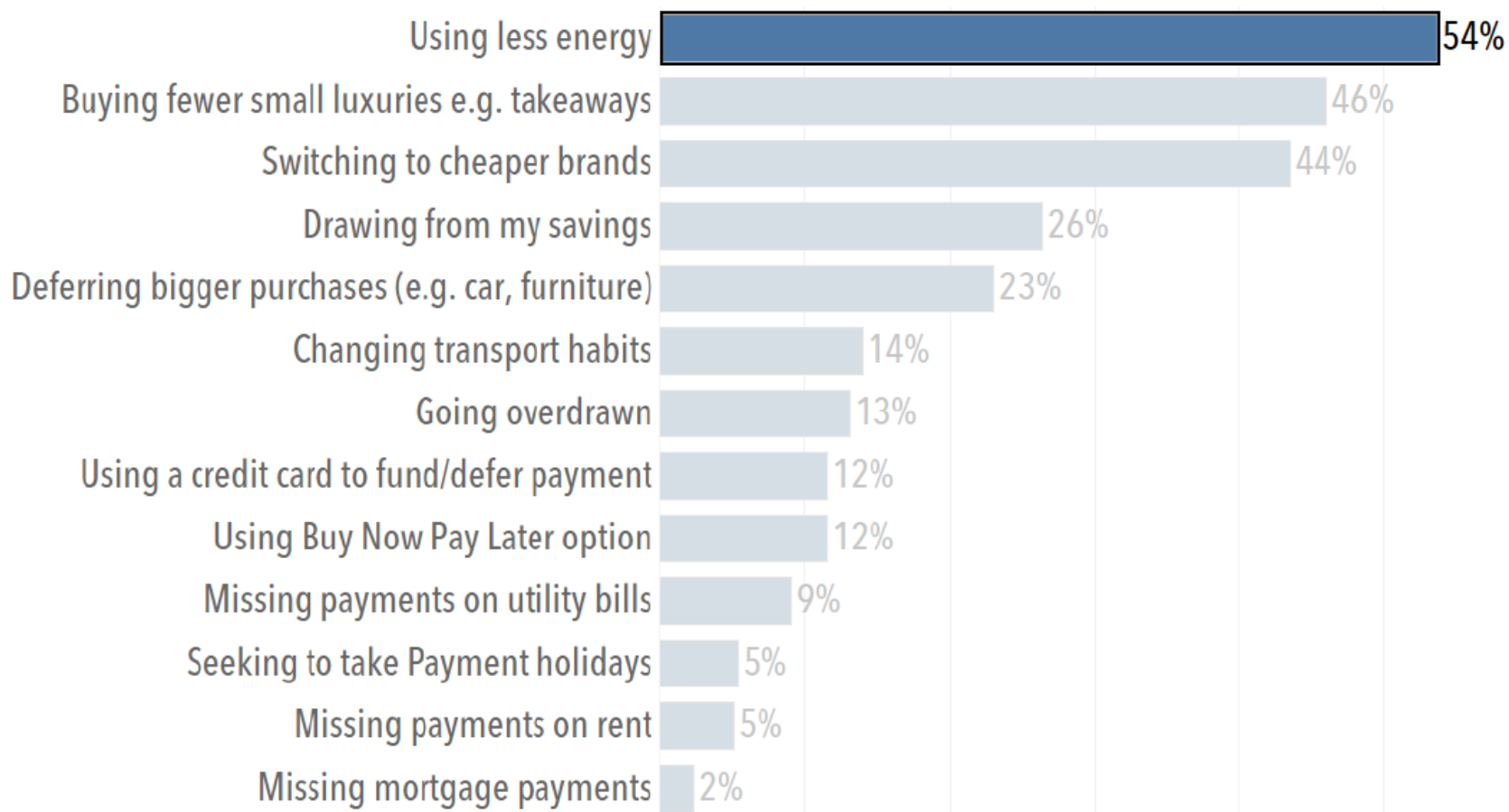
Cost of Living Calculator

Income Tax:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	103%	Reset	Council Tax	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	104%	Reset	Calculate!
National Insurance:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	103%	Reset	NI Domestic Rates:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	100%	Reset	
Mortgage	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	101%	Reset	Water:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	102%	Reset	
Private Rent:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	103%	Reset	Buildings Insurance:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	103%	Reset	
Social Rent	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	104%	Reset	Childcare:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	105%	Reset	
Gas/Electricity:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	140%	Reset	Student Loan:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	104%	Reset	Adjust Income:
Food:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	109%	Reset	Pension:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	103%	Reset	103%
Clothing:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	109%	Reset	Travel to Work:	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>	115%	Reset	<div><div>+</div><div>-</div></div>
								Reset

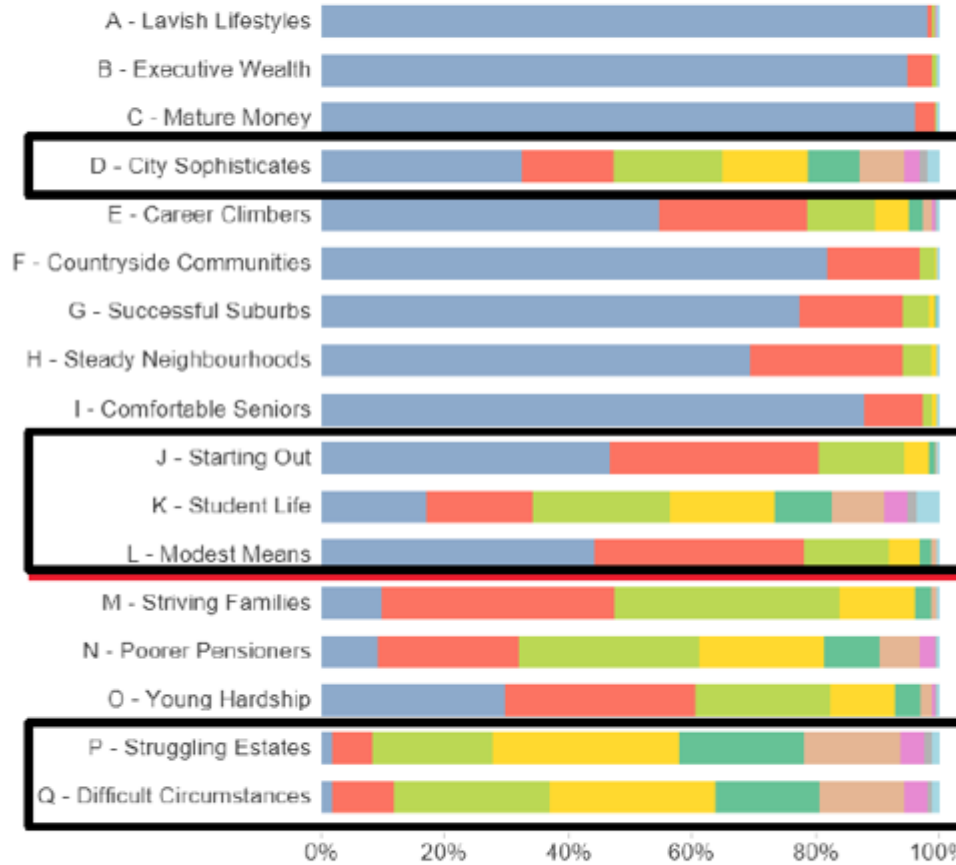
Cutting energy use will be the first saving

This has serious implications for those already using the minimum energy and who are most vulnerable

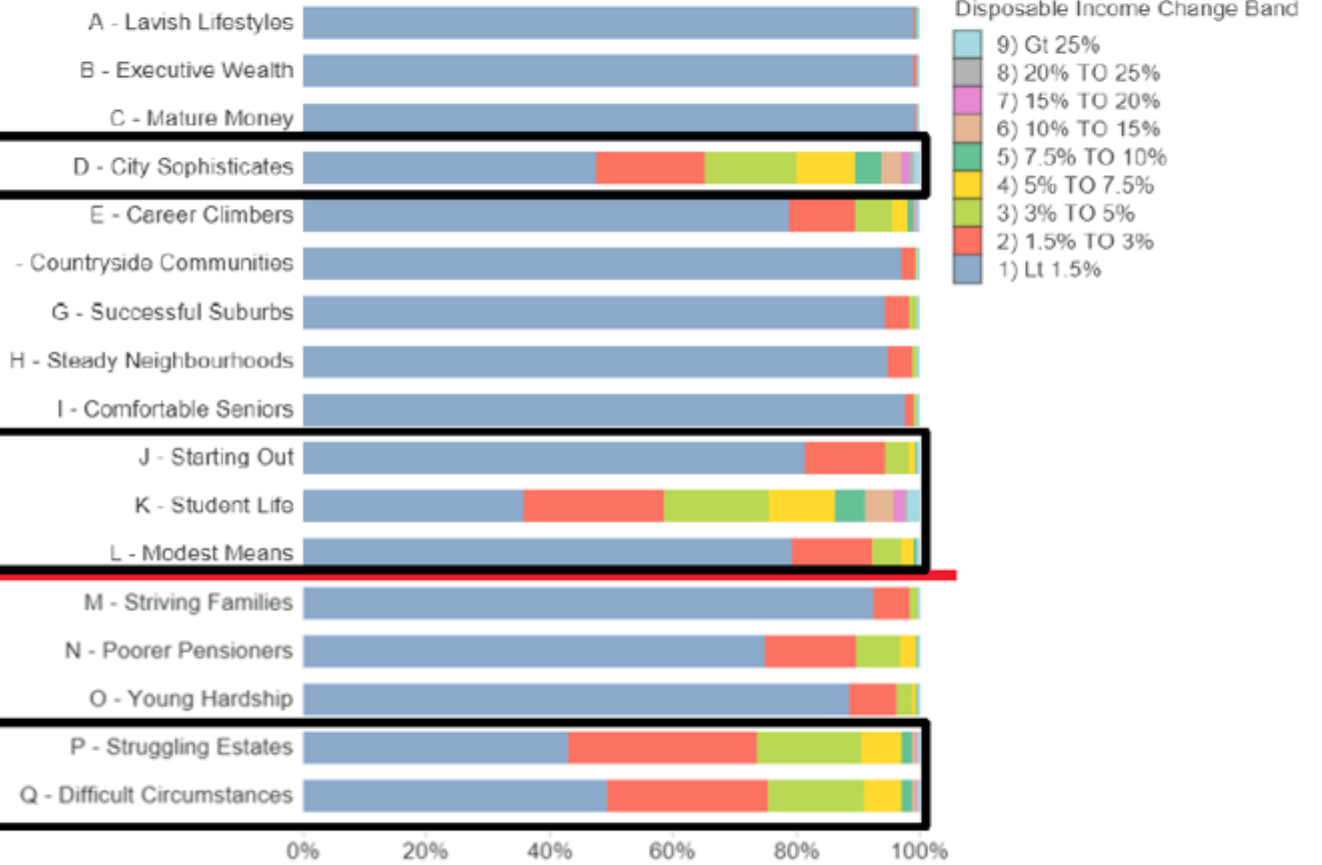
What do you think the impact of the rising cost of living will be on you or your household in the coming months?



No Gas & Electricity Rebate



Additional Support for the Lowest Income Households



What can be achieved?

Early Intervention - vulnerable children are generally only identified after they have been referred for critical support.

Successful early intervention requires information about the families' social and economic context.

A detailed, ongoing record of low-income families' social and economic data already exists and is routinely collected by the Council for Housing Benefit and Council Tax reduction.

<https://policyinpractice.co.uk/how-benefits-data-can-help-keep-children-out-of-poverty/>

Nature of the Information Available

Available Information Types:

Primary:

Drawn from administrative and operational service provision. For example:

- Housing benefit
- Council Tax reduction
- Scottish Welfare Fund
- Free school meals & uniform allowance

Geodemographics – area profiling

- Population segmentation
- Income modelling

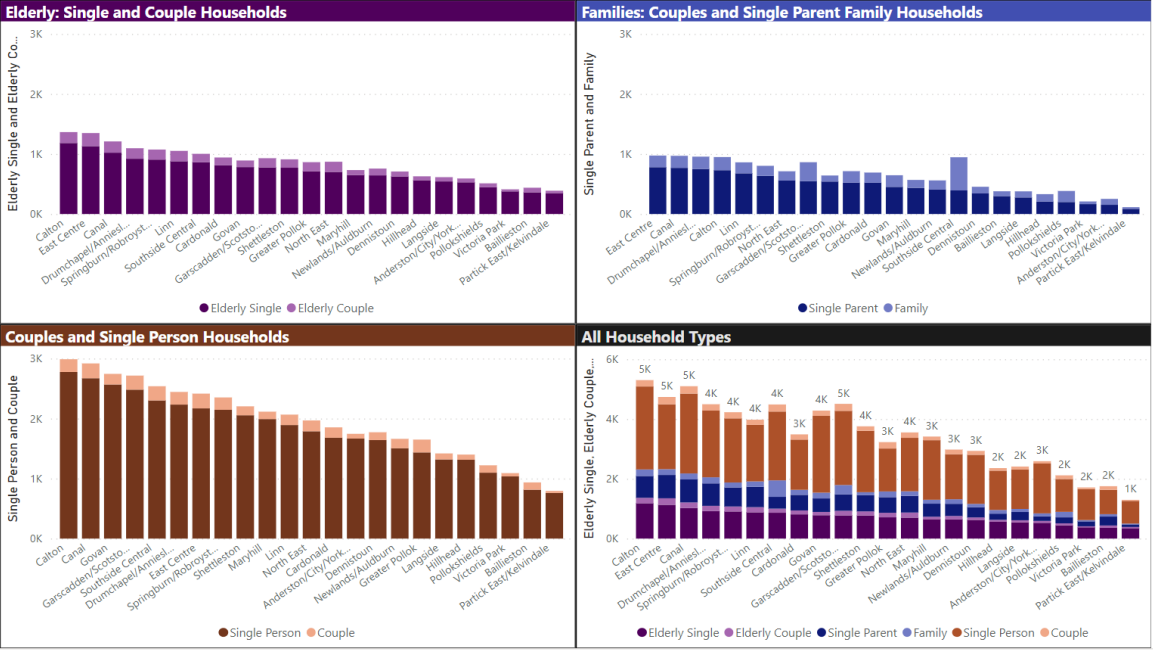
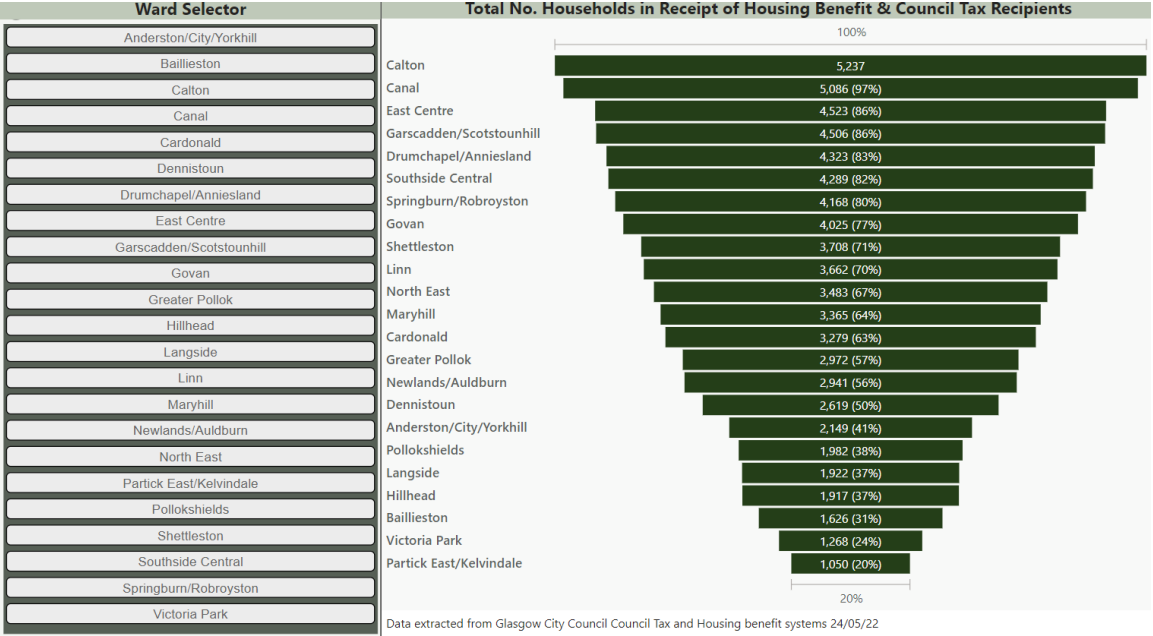
National Statistics – varying geographies and timescales

DWP

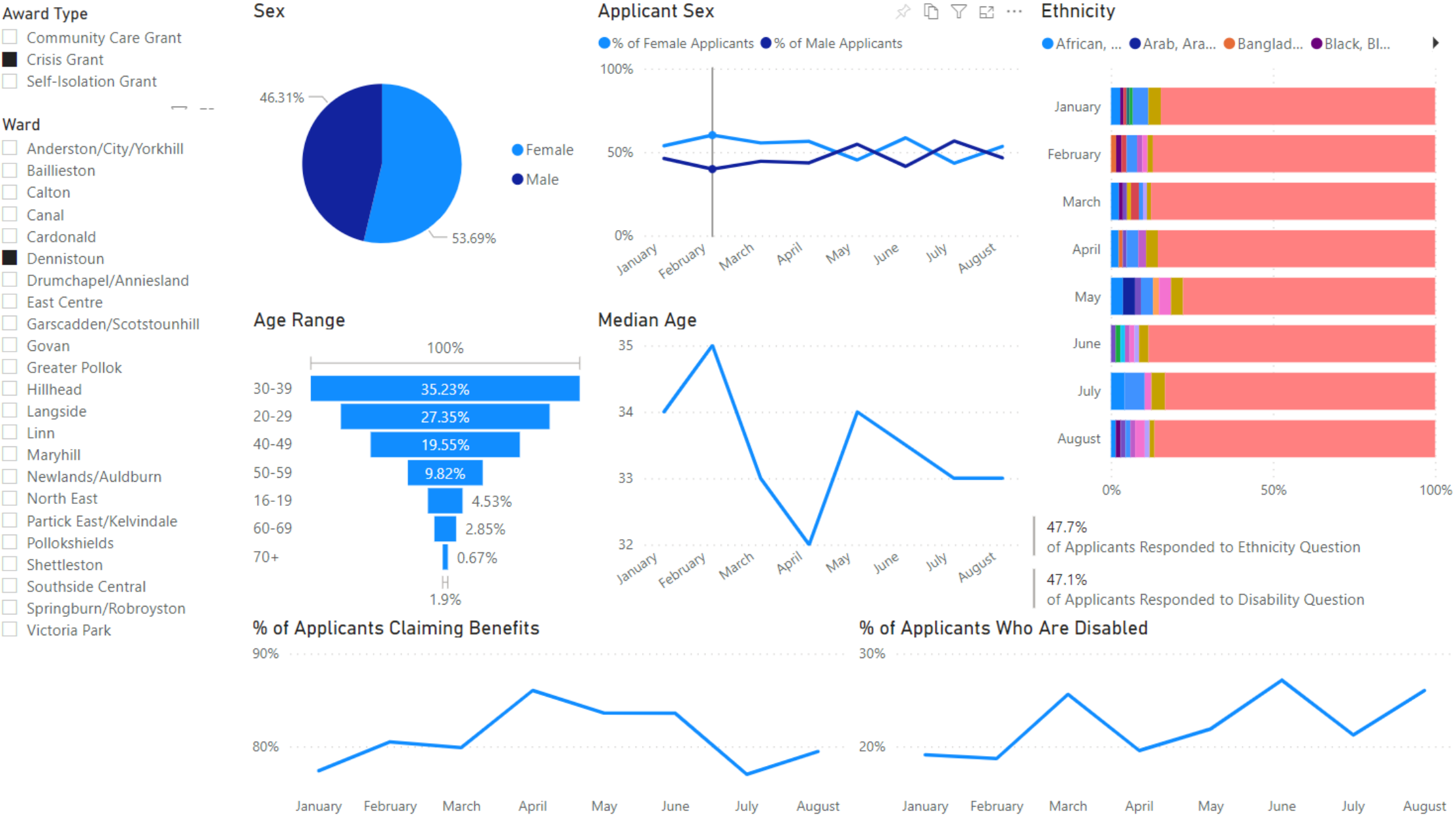
NRS

Academic sector

Housing Benefit/Council Tax Reduction Dashboard Snapshots



Scottish Welfare Fund: Dashboard Snapshot



Cost of Living Dashboard: Snapshot of Poorer Pensioners Locations

CACI

Cost of Living Crisis : CACI Research

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CACI Cost of Living Research

Ward Selector

All wards selected by default

Financially Worst Affected Groups

Difficult Circumstances

Struggling Estates

Reset

Select all

"Squeezed Middle" Groups

Modest Means

☒ Poorer Pensioners

Starting Out

Student Life

Reset

Select all

Number of Financially Worst Affected Households by Ward

Selection required of one or more "Financially Worst Affected" groups.

Households

Population

Difficult Circumstances

Struggling Estates

Selection required on one or more elements

Selection required on one or more elements

Number of "Squeezed Middle" Households by Ward

Ward	Households
Anderston/City/Yorkhill	~300
Calton	~1.5k
Cardonald	~2.1k
Drumchapel/Annisland	~1.2k
Garscadden/Scotstounhill	~4.4k
Greater Pollok	~1.8k
Langside	~2.2k
Maryhill	~1.4k
North East	~0.8k
Pollokshields	~0.7k
Southside Central	~2.6k

Households

Population

Modest Means

Poorer Pensioners

"Squeezed Middle" Households 33,258

"Squeezed Middle": Total Population 60,347

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Health Needs Assessment of LGBT+ People

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

NHS Lothian

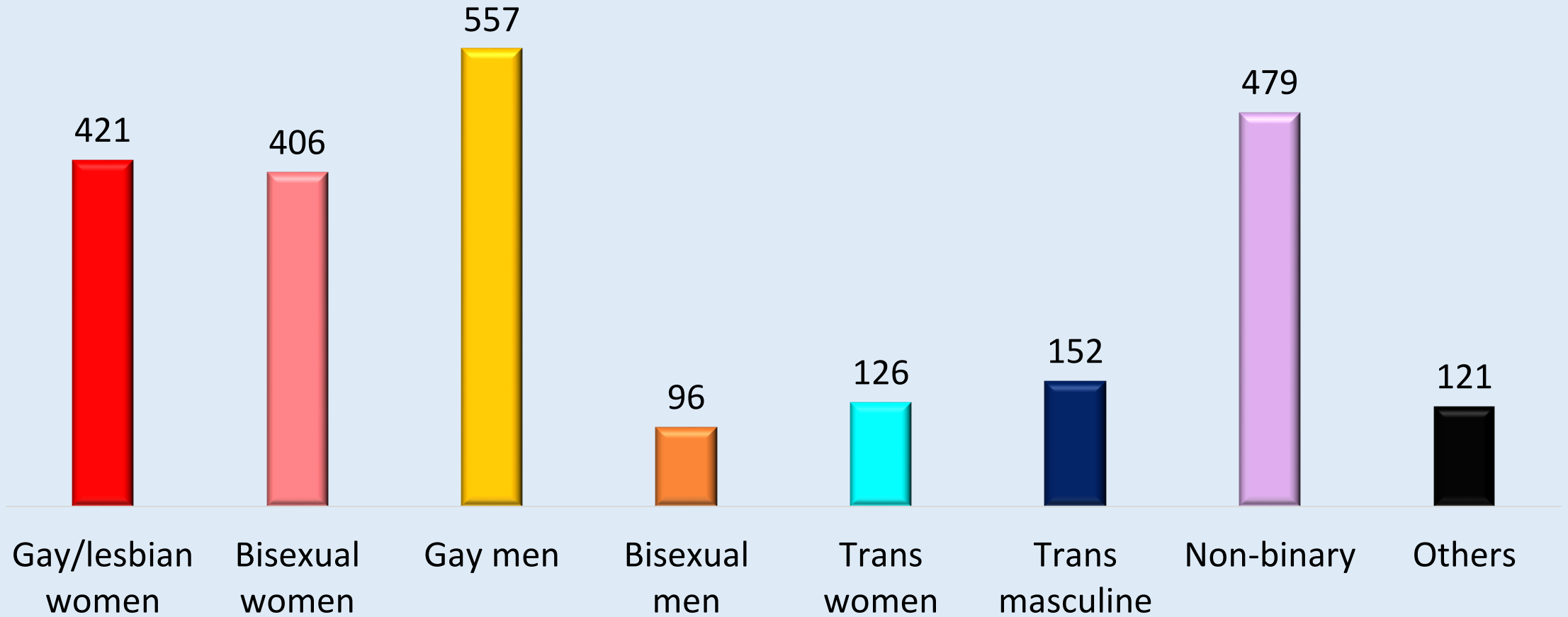
Public Health Scotland



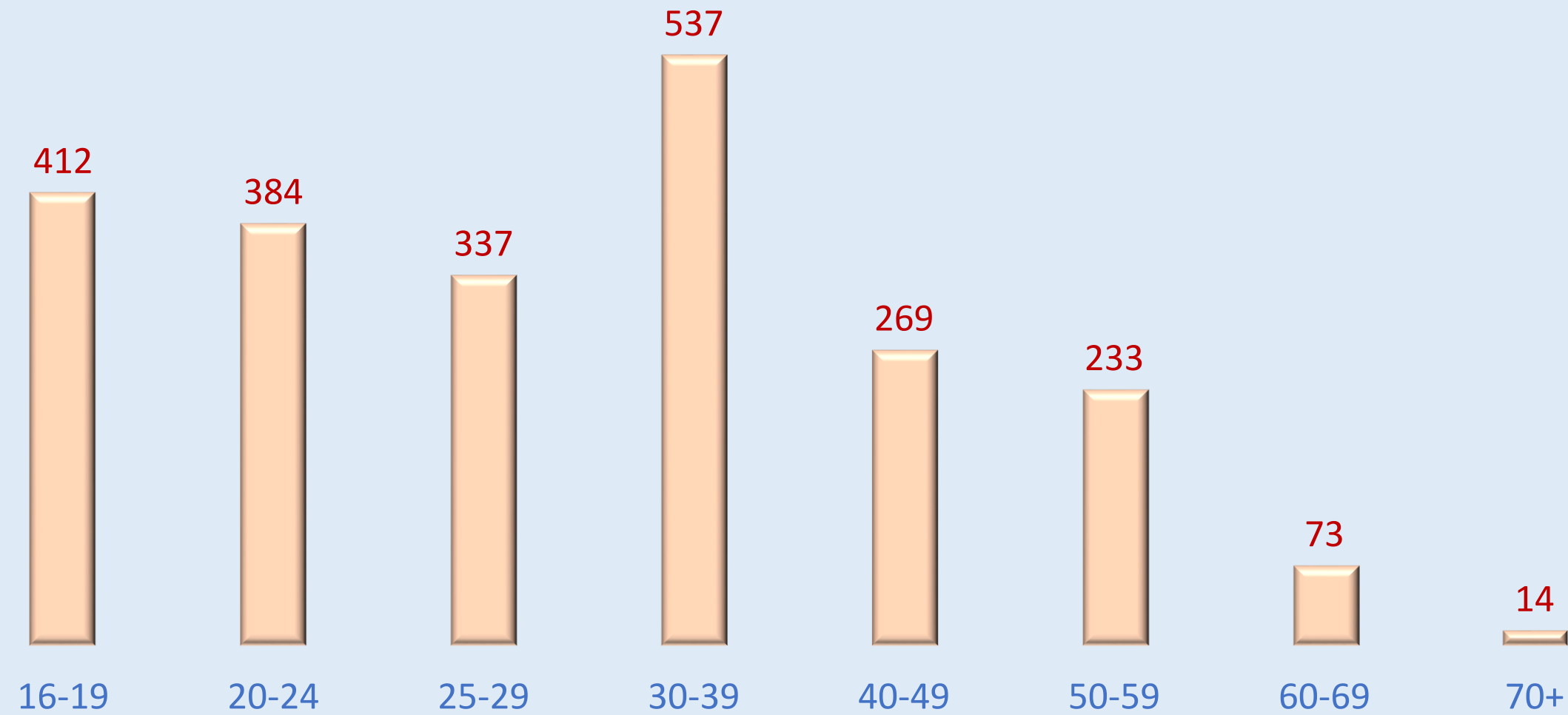
Health Needs Assessment

- Literature Review (2019)
- Qualitative Research (2019)
 - 175 LGBT+ people
 - Organisations supporting LGBT+ people
- (National LGBT+ survey (early 2020) postponed due to Covid)
- Covid-update qualitative research (autumn 2020)
 - 32 LGBT+ people
- Deaf and Deafblind LGBT+ qualitative research (2021)
- National LGBT+ survey (summer 2021)

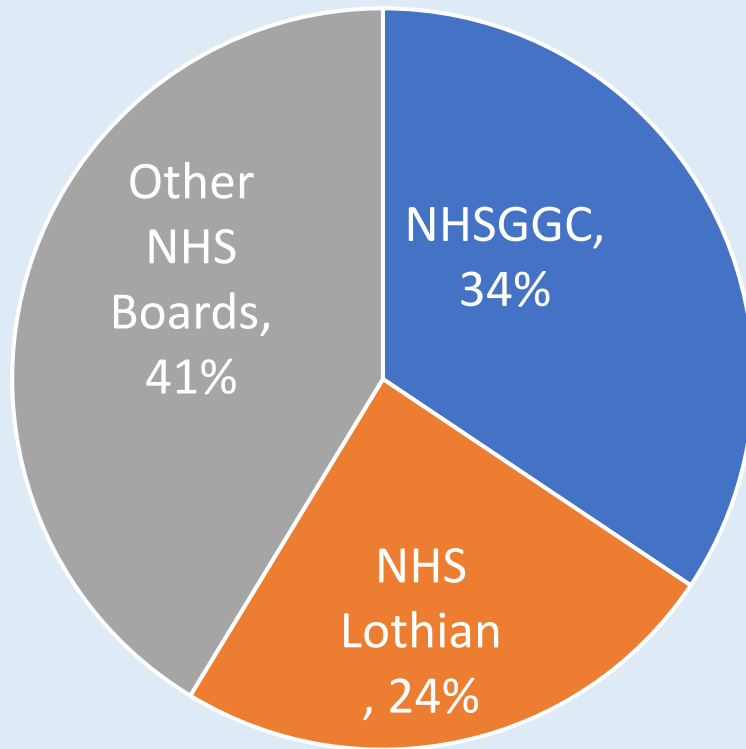
Survey Response (total: 2,358)



Age Profile



Geography

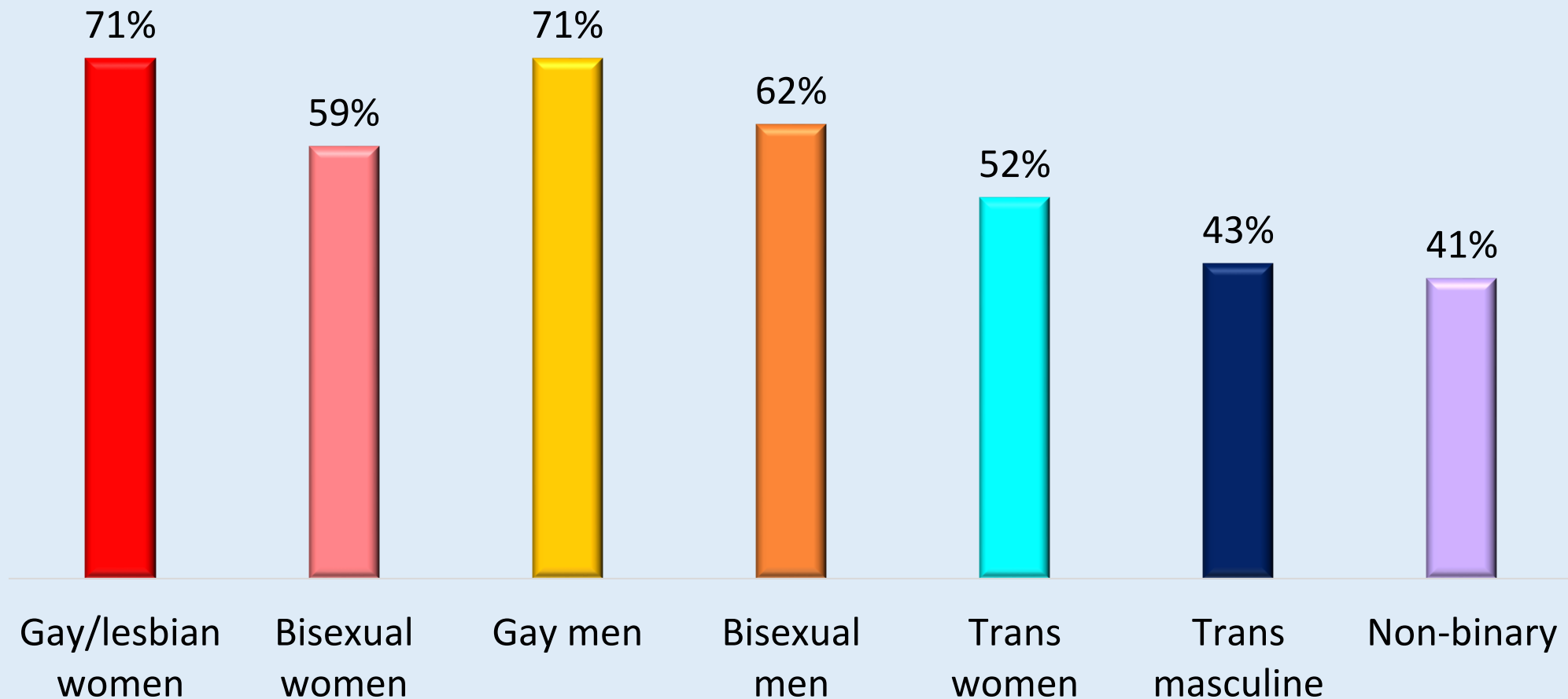


- Glasgow City - 24.1%
- Inverclyde – 0.9%
- West Dunbartonshire – 1.1%
- Renfrewshire – 3.8%
- East Dunbartonshire – 1.6%
- East Renfrewshire – 1.5%

Key Results

- ***On every measure of health of health and wellbeing the outcomes for all parts of the LGBT+ population were poorer than for the background population***
- Mental Health outcomes are the poorest
- Trans and Non-binary people and bisexual women have the poorest health
- Within LGBT+ population poorer outcomes more likely when intersection with
 - Neurodiversity
 - Disability or long term condition
 - Being a carer
 - Asylum Seeker

Proportion who rate their general health positively



Social Health

- Being Out
 - Much variation in the extent to which people were out about their identity
 - Moving often facilitated coming out
- Hate crimes
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
 - Some groups felt particularly vulnerable to abusive/unhealthy relationships
- Lack of awareness/services for victims of same-sex sexual violence or domestic abuse
- Discrimination and Negative Attitudes
 - Improvements for attitudes towards gay/lesbian identities, but not for trans, non-binary and bisexual
 - Workplace discrimination

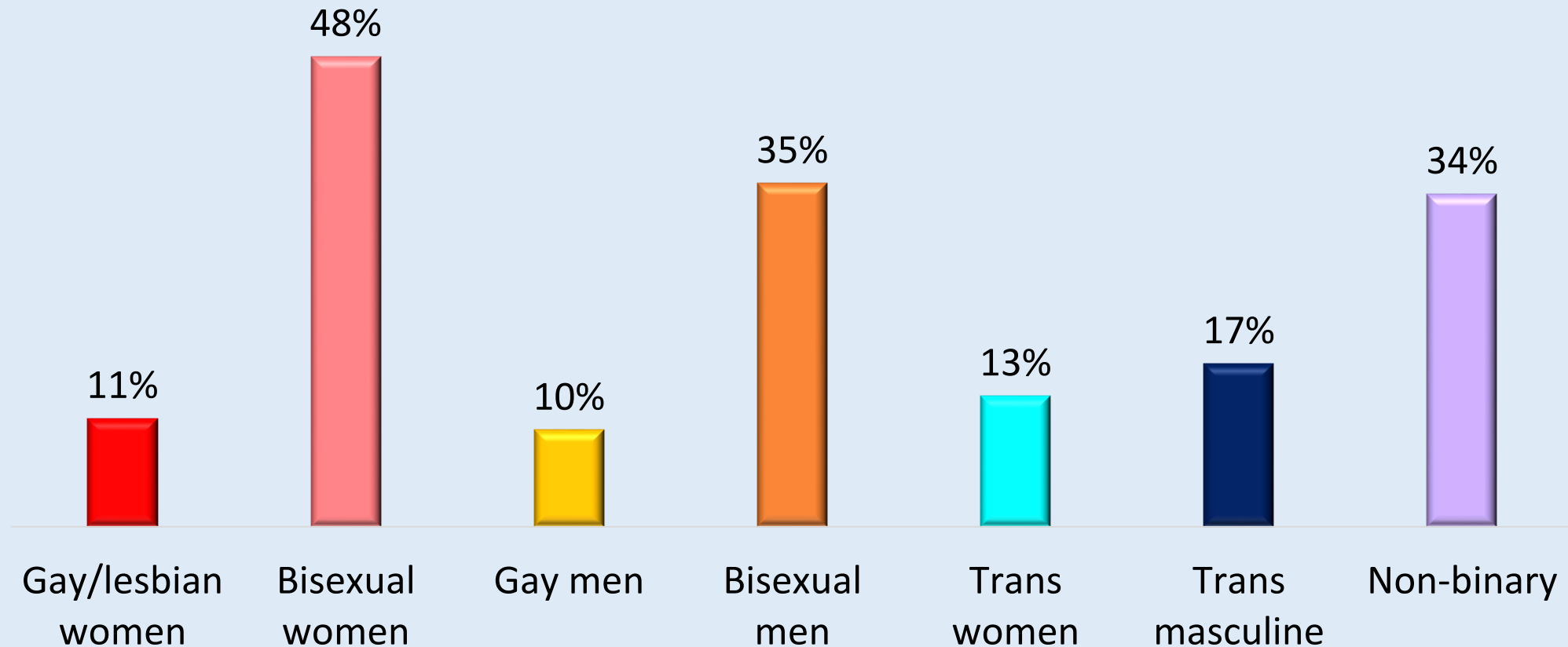
Negative media reporting about trans people was felt to influence public opinion

“The massive media attack on the trans community has had a drip-down effect on the general public. They believe it – the public are becoming visibly more hostile. I have had people sit at my table (on a train), realise I’m trans, and then get up and leave. That’s a new thing, and it’s totally down to the toxic reporting in the media”.

Non-binary, 2019



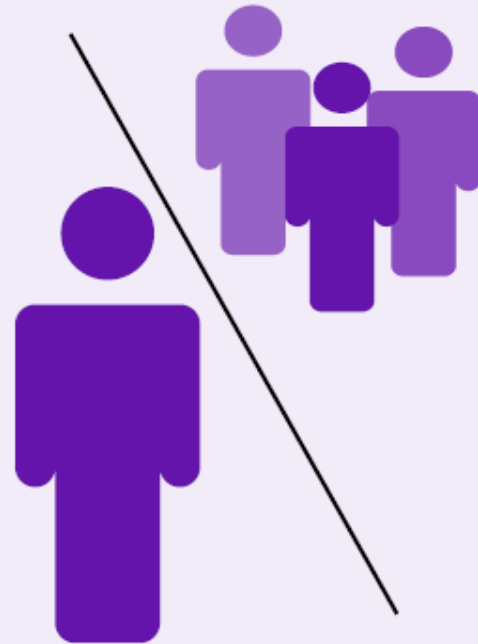
Proportion Not Out or Only Out to Friends



Loneliness and Isolation

All elements of the HNA highlighted that LGBT+ people are much more likely than others to feel isolated and/or lonely, and the COVID pandemic exacerbated this.

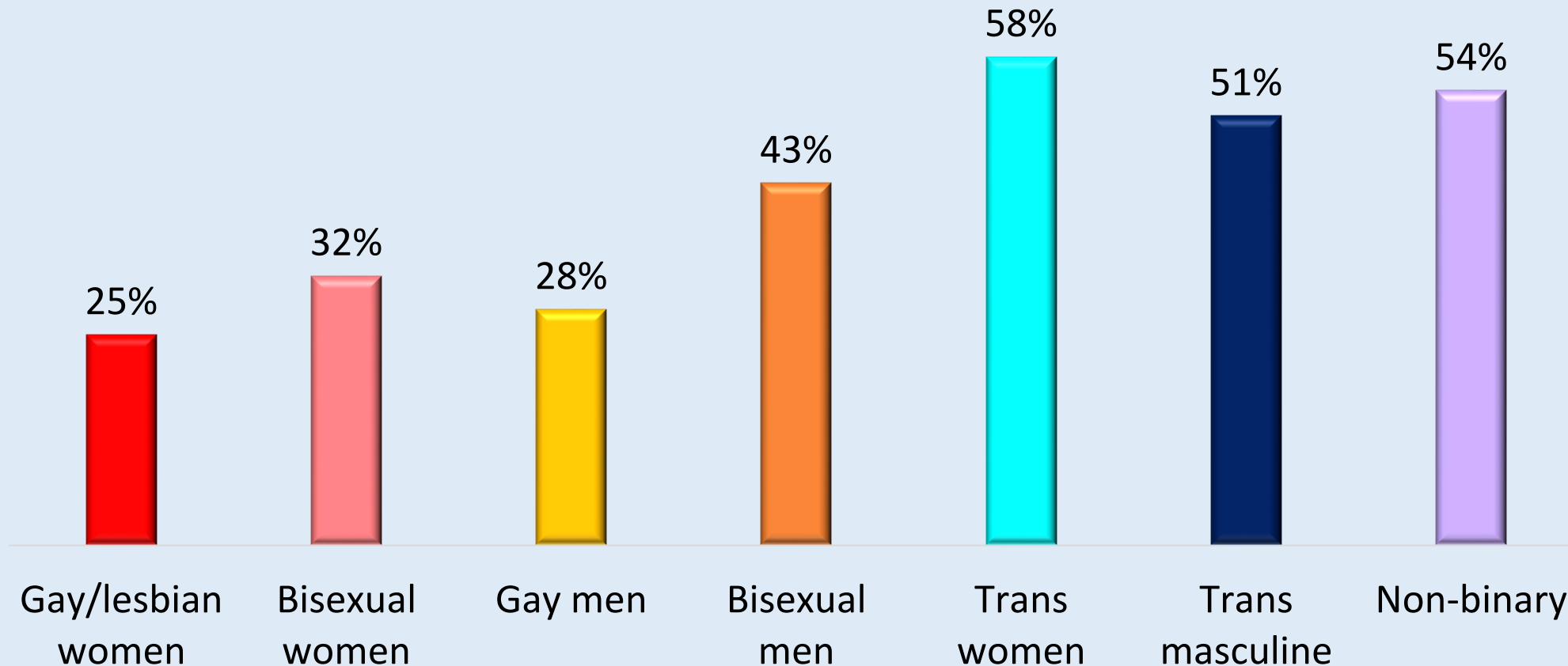
Findings on loneliness contrast starkly with the findings from the Scottish Health Survey in 2020 which showed that 19% of adults in Scotland had ever felt lonely in the previous two weeks, compared to 73% in the LGBT+ survey.



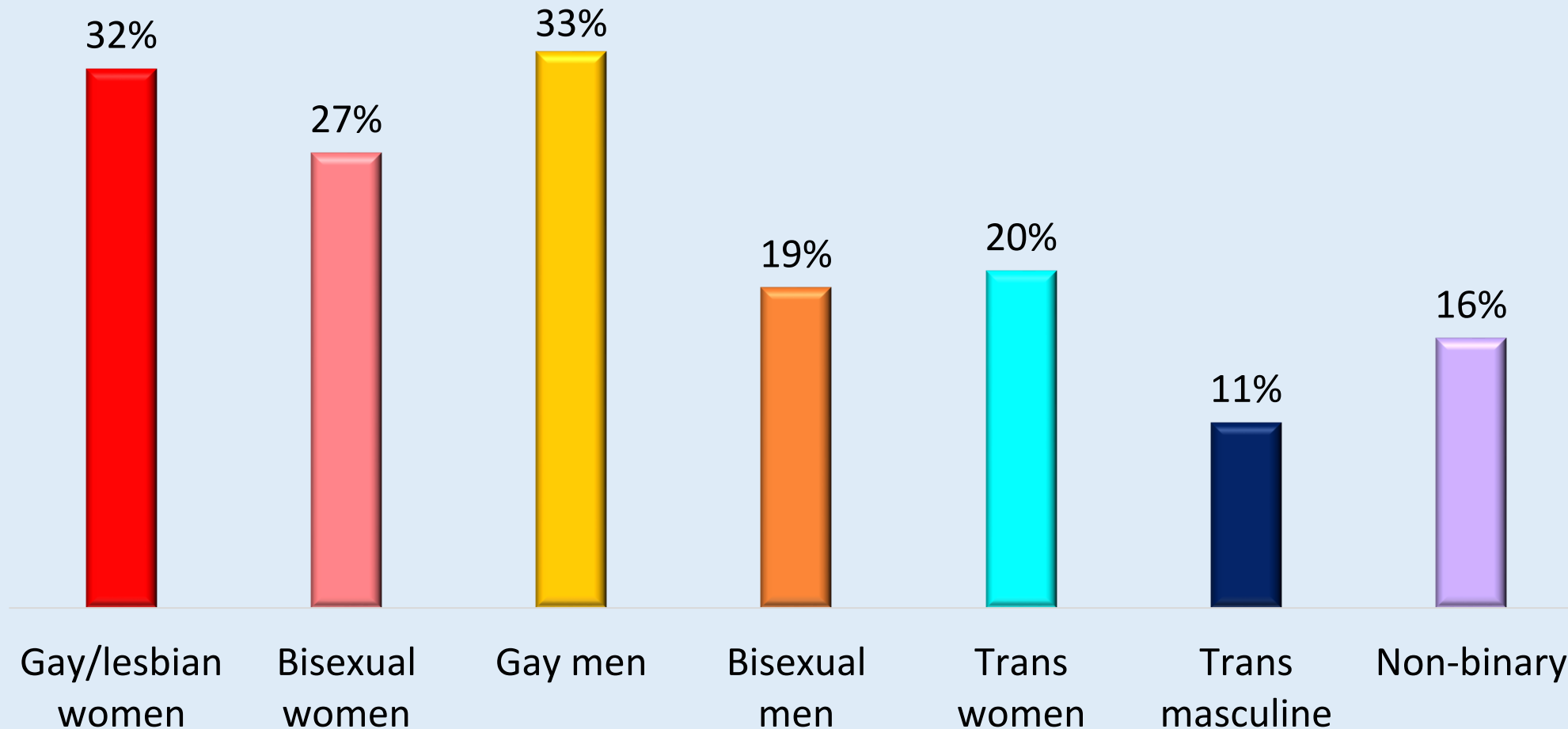
73%
ever felt isolated from family
and friends

38%
had felt **lonely all of the time or often** in the previous two weeks.
73% had ever felt lonely in the
previous two weeks.

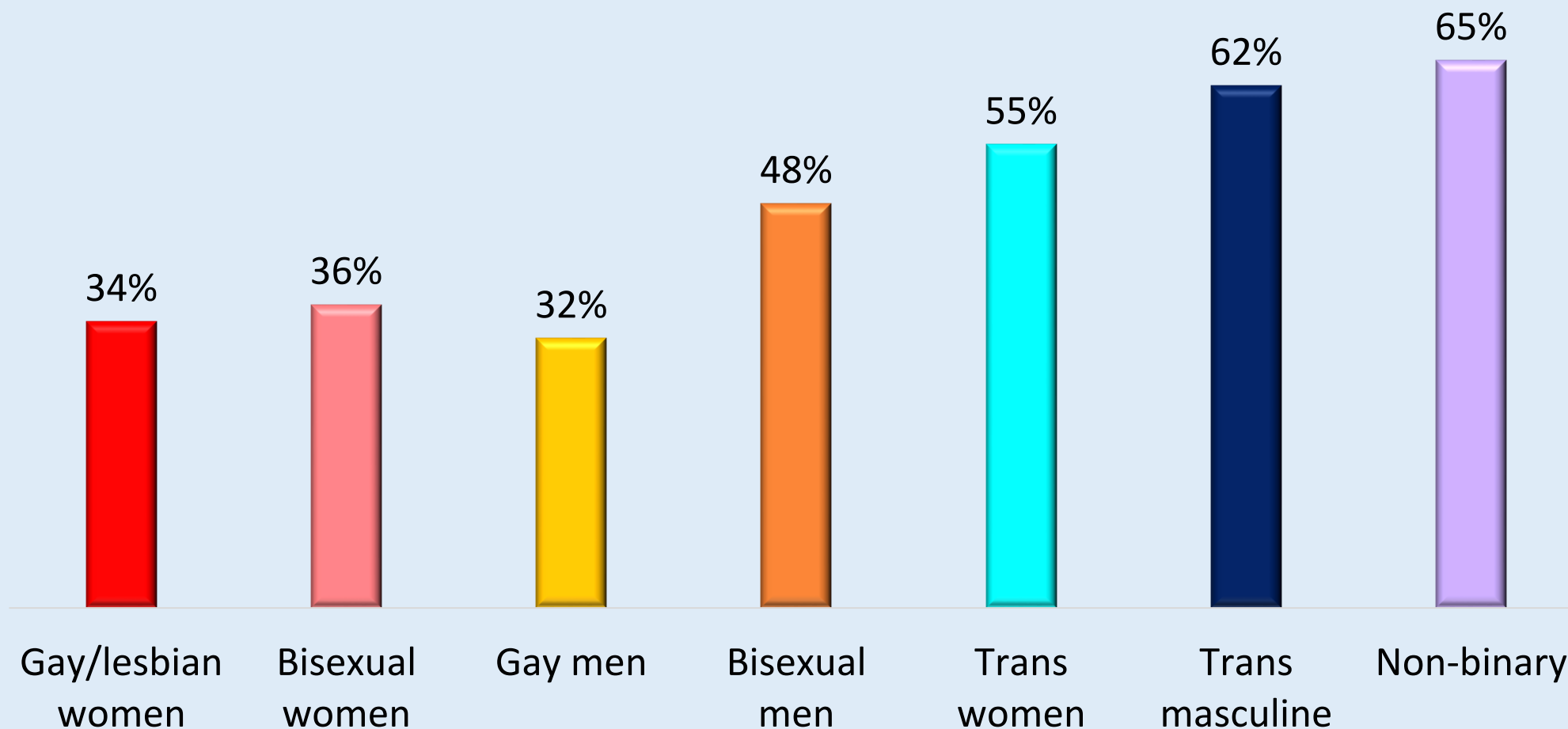
Proportion who felt lonely all of the time or often in the last 2 weeks



Proportion who feel valued as members of their community



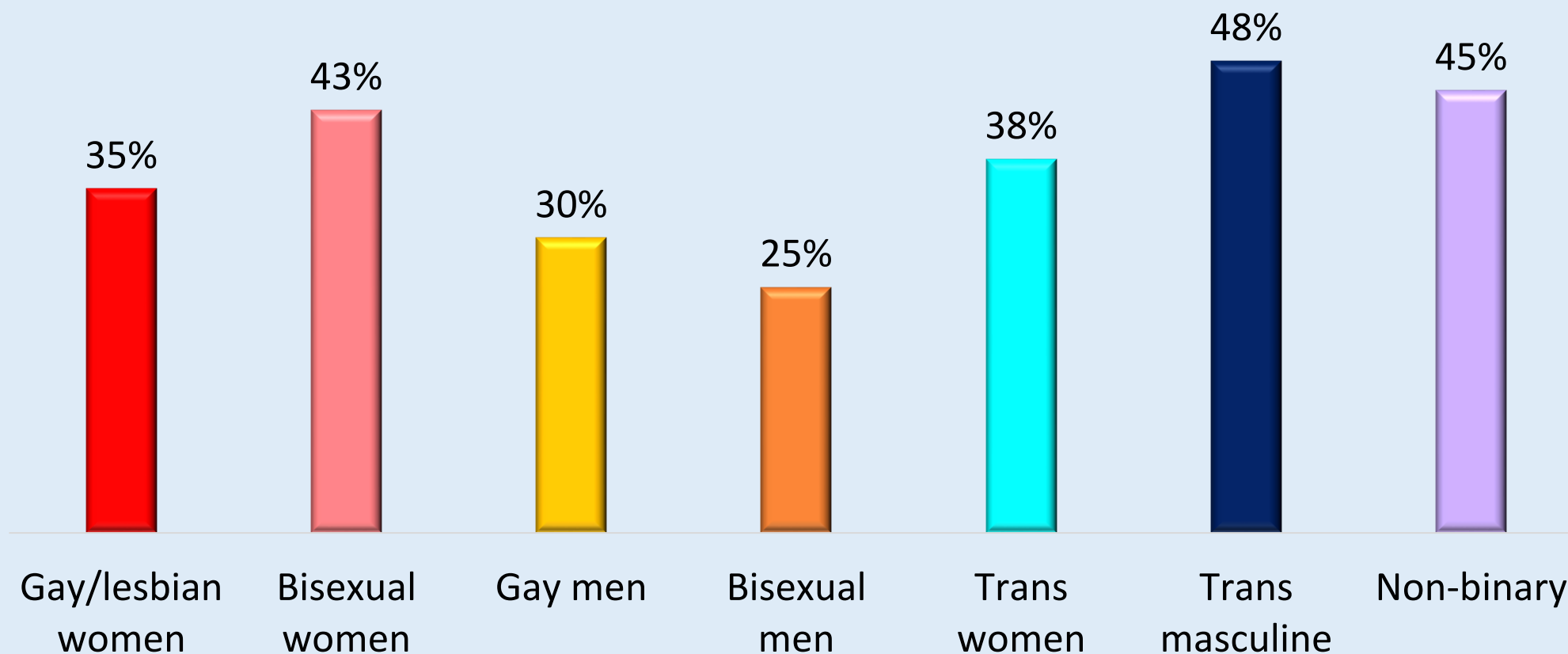
Proportion who had been discriminated against in the last year



Most common source of discrimination

- Unknown person in a public place (51%)
- Known person in a public place (21%)
- Close relative (21%)
- Health care services (17%)
- College/school (15%)
- Employer (15%)

Proportion who had experienced an abusive relationship



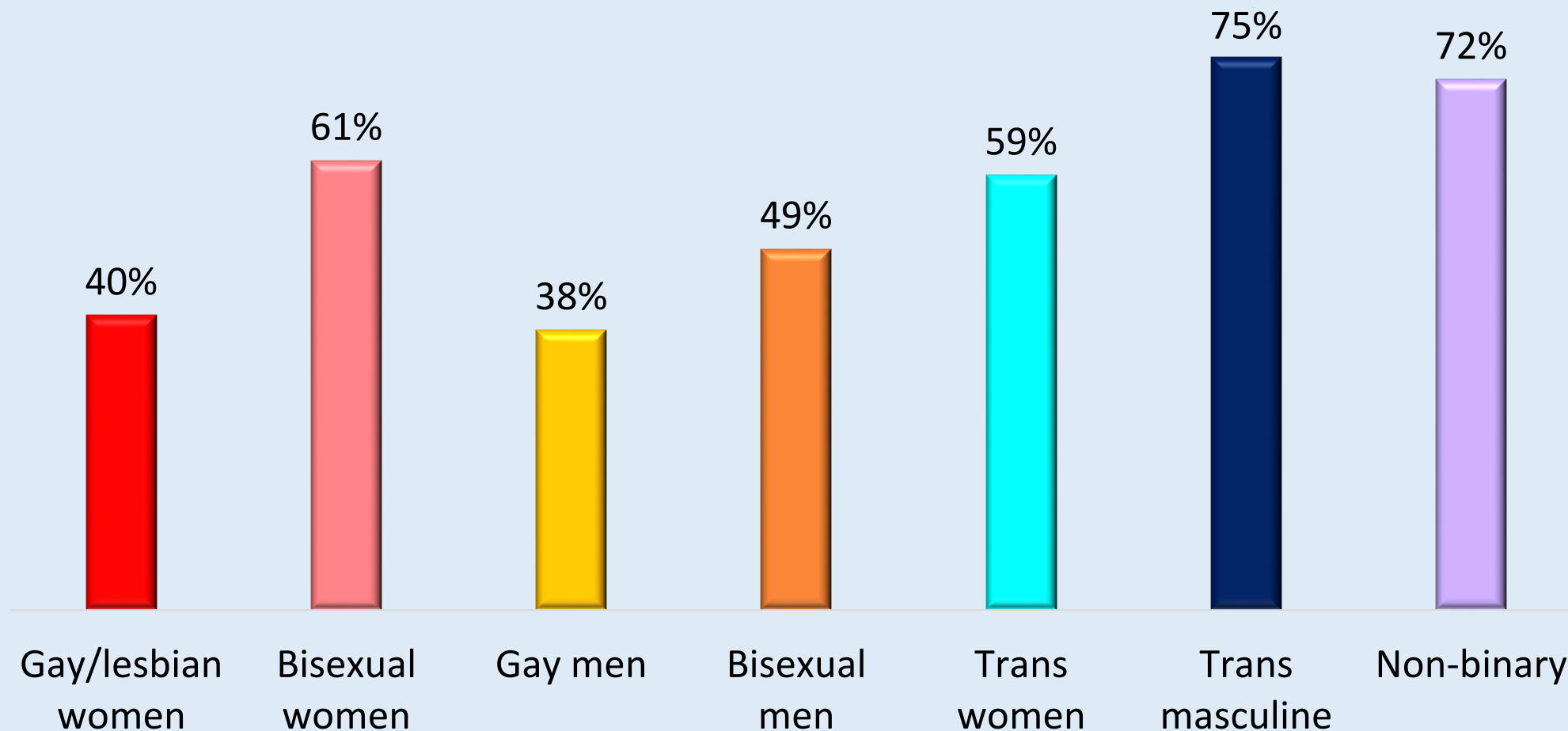
Mental Health

- High prevalence of **mental illness/poor mental health** among all LGBT+ groups
 - Including depression, anxiety, stress. Also Bipolar Disorder and BPD
 - Clear links between social health and mental health
 - Mental health often improved after coming out (but not always)
- **Self-harm** common, especially young people, trans and non-binary
- **Eating disorders** or 'difficult relationship with food' common among LGBT+ - especially trans.
 - Some gay men spoke of pressures around physical appearance
- High prevalence of **suicidal thoughts and behaviours** –
 - especially trans and non-binary, those in non-affirming environments, victims of abuse, asylum seekers

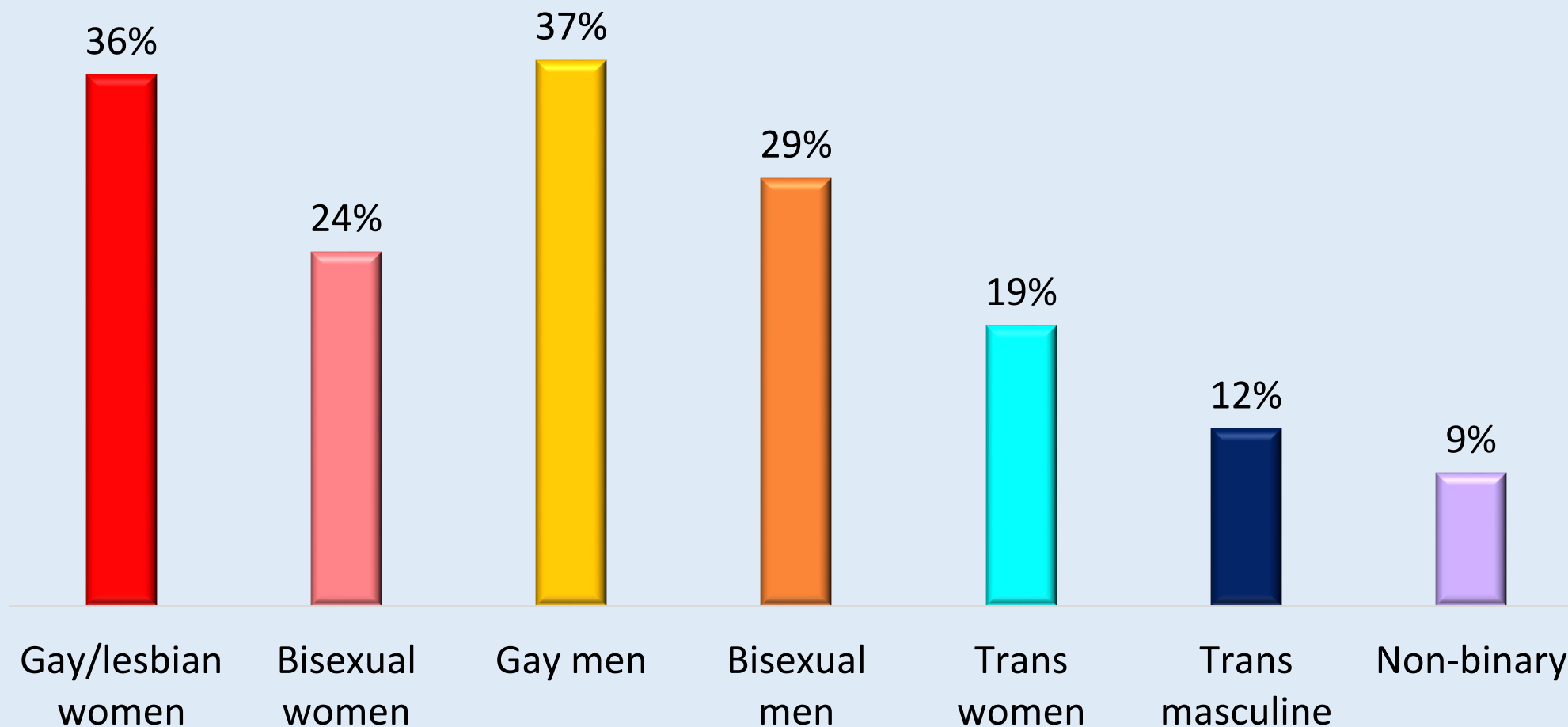
Mental Health (cont)

- Mental health improved with
 - “finding my tribe”
 - “finding my label”
 - Appropriate counselling and medication
- Learning/developmental differences; autism/ASD, ADHD etc
 - Can make diagnosis of gender dysphoria difficult (or vice versa)
 - Increases isolation
 - Problems of being ‘doubly different’

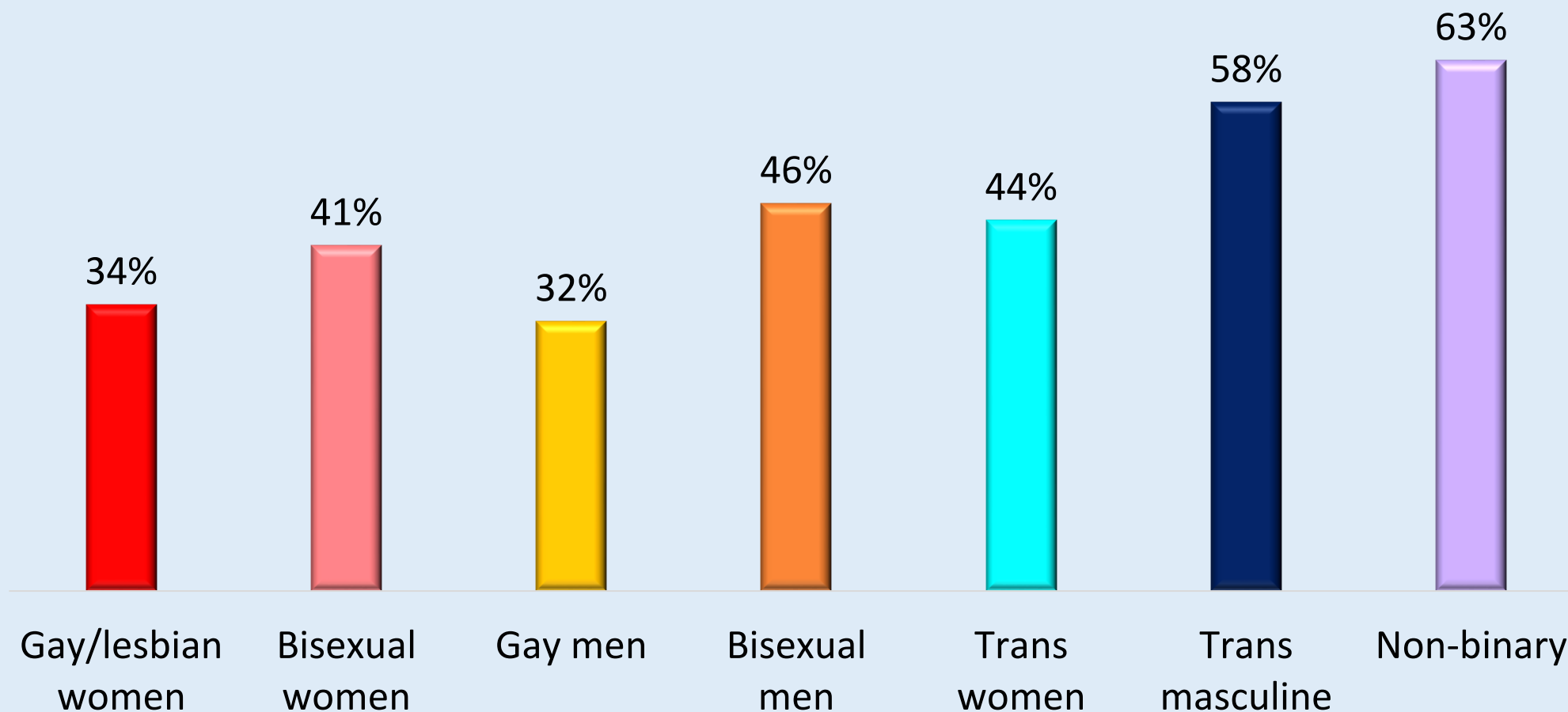
Proportion with a mental health problem (e.g. depression, stress, anxiety)



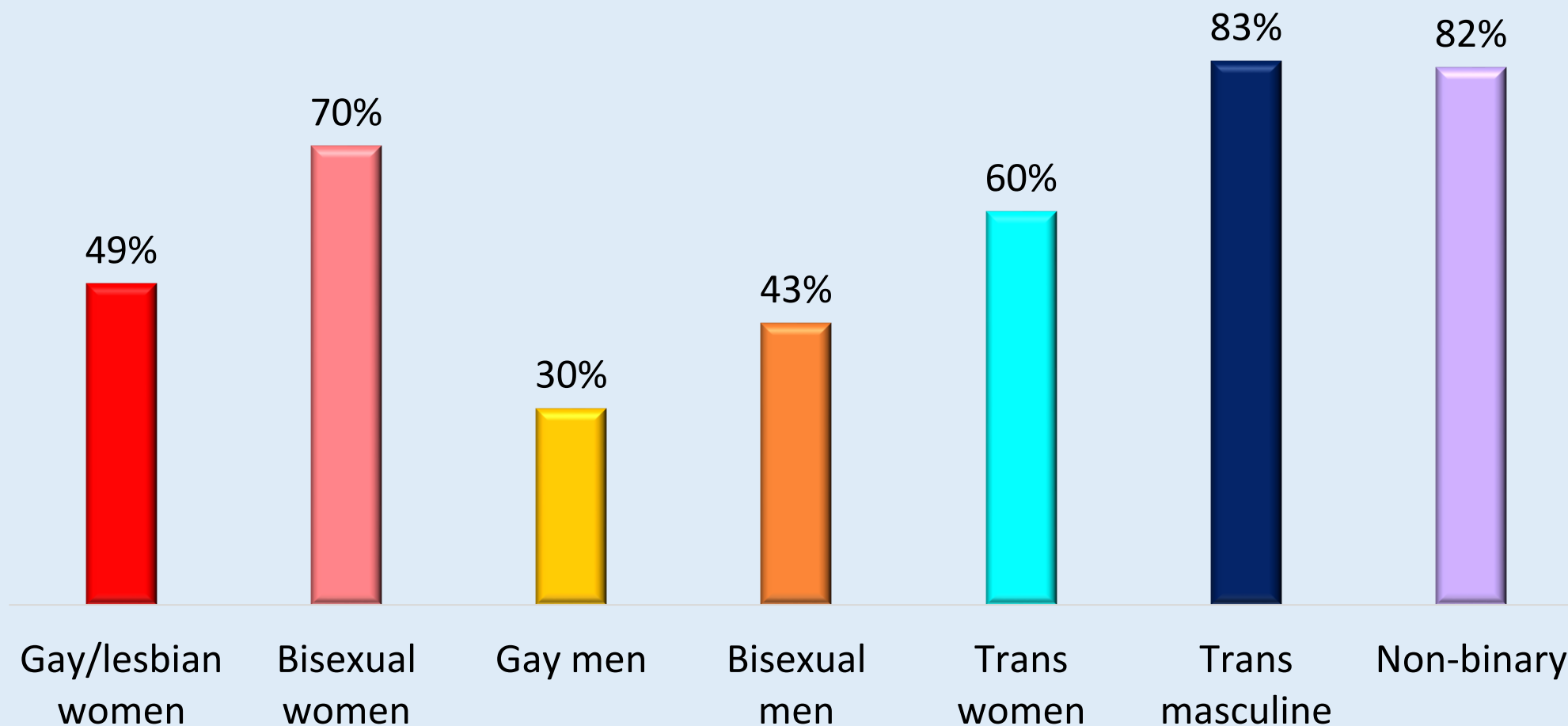
Proportion with a positive rating of their mental/emotional wellbeing



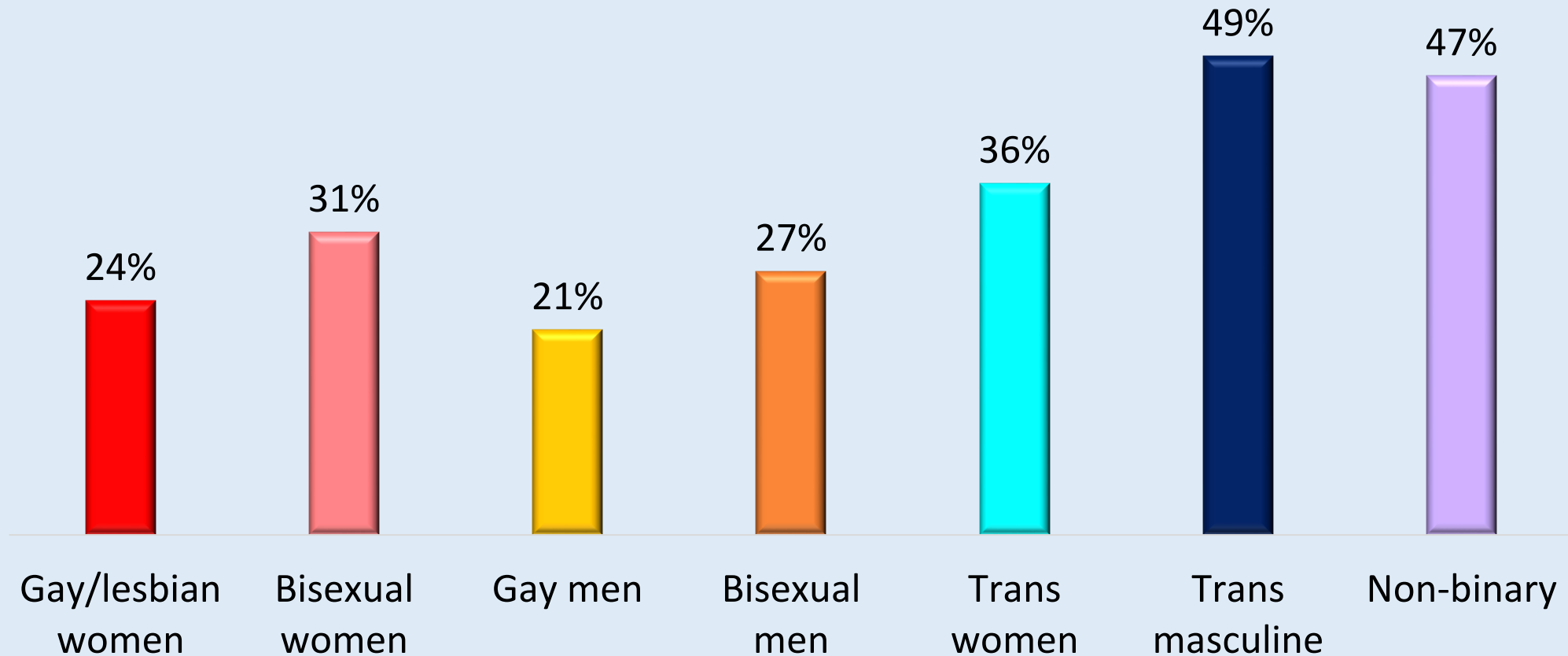
Proportion with PHQ-2 Scores Indicating Depression



Proportion who had ever deliberately harmed themselves

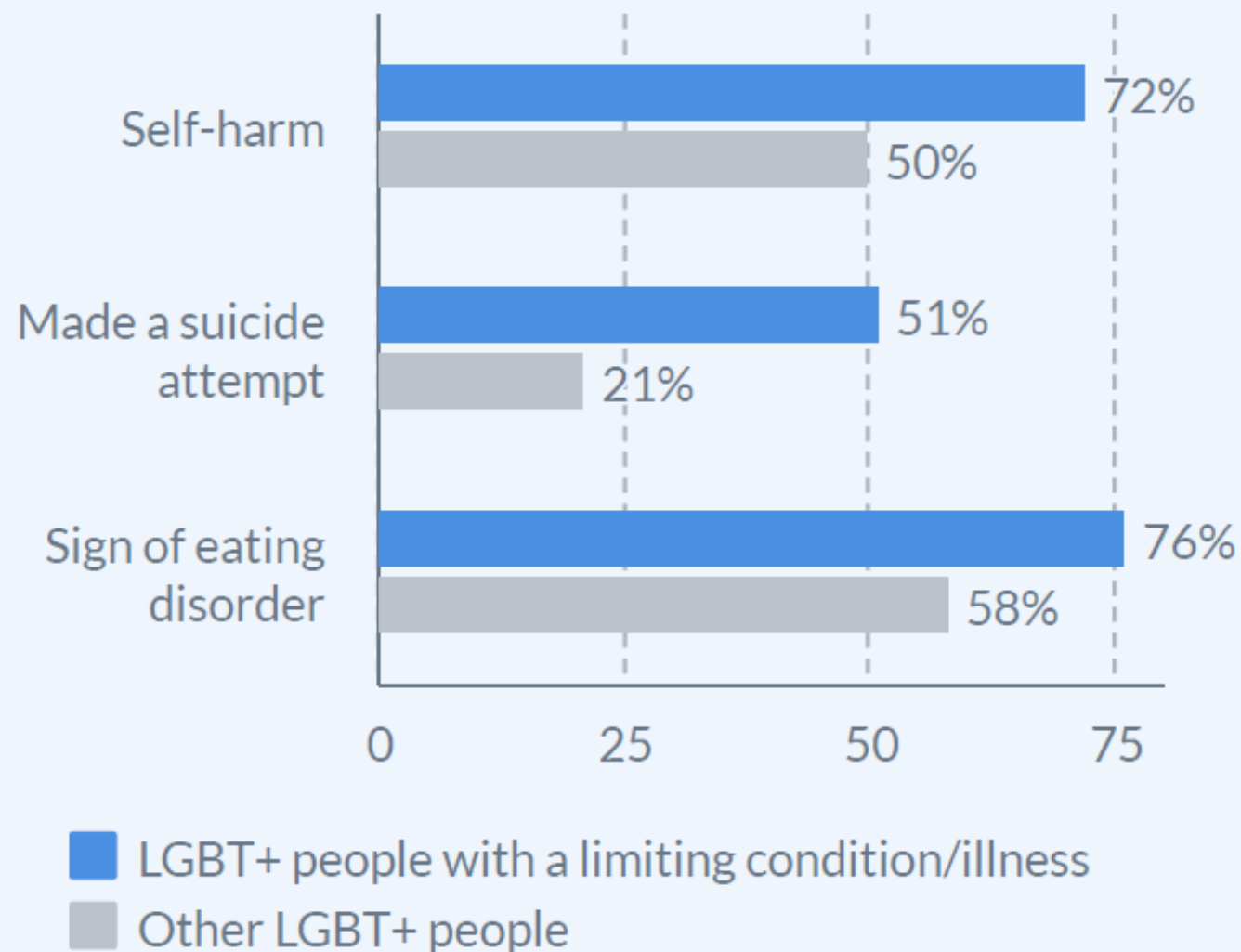


Proportion who had ever attempted suicide



- *“When I was just starting to transition I still had a short back and sides, and I wasn’t totally comfortable wearing women’s clothing yet and I didn’t really know how to put a male body into women’s clothes and stuff. That was turbulent in terms of my mental health. My thoughts were very dark and I was thinking get out, end it all”.*
- Trans woman

Self harm, signs of **eating disorders** and **suicide attempts** were all more prevalent for those with a limiting condition/illness



Behaviours Impacting Wellbeing

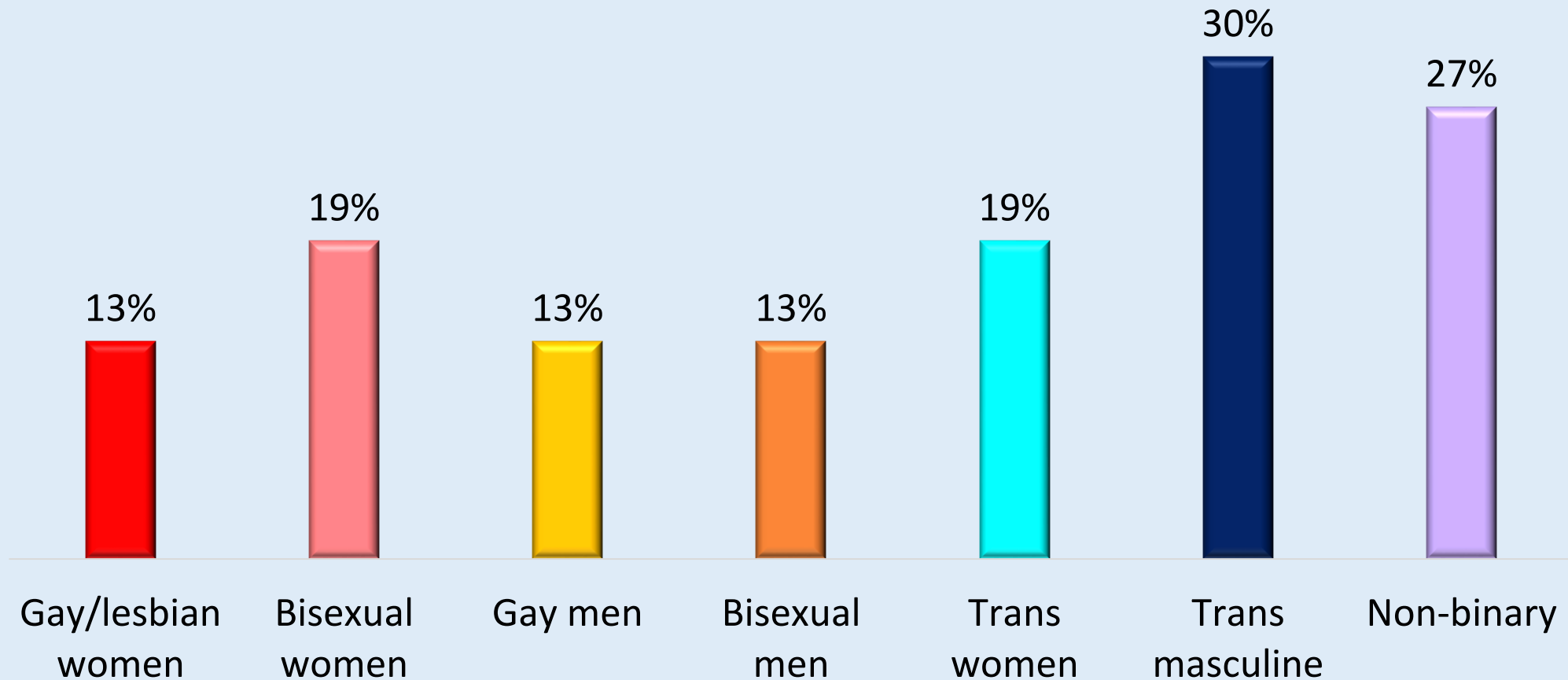
- Alcohol
 - Many had excessive or problematic alcohol use
 - 'Self medicating' for mental health problems
 - Gay scene focusses on alcohol
 - Used for losing social and sexual inhibitions
- Drugs
 - Links with mental health (as a cause and consequence of drug use)
 - Prevalence and normalisation of drugs on the gay scene

- *“I drink to drown my sorrows. I don’t have non-binary friends that I can go to, to hang out with – I don’t have that social connection, so I drink on my own, and self-harm comes into it, because alcohol numbs the skin for when you go to self-harm – it makes it easier”.*
- Non-binary

Some comparisons with the Scottish Health Survey 2020

- Current smokers:
 - LGBT+ survey 14%
 - Health survey 9%
- Experienced food insecurity in the last year:
 - LGBT+ survey (aged 16-49): 20%
 - Health survey (aged 16-45): 12%
- Positive rating of general health in the last year:
 - LGBT+ survey (aged 16-49): 59%
 - Health survey (aged 16-45): 88%

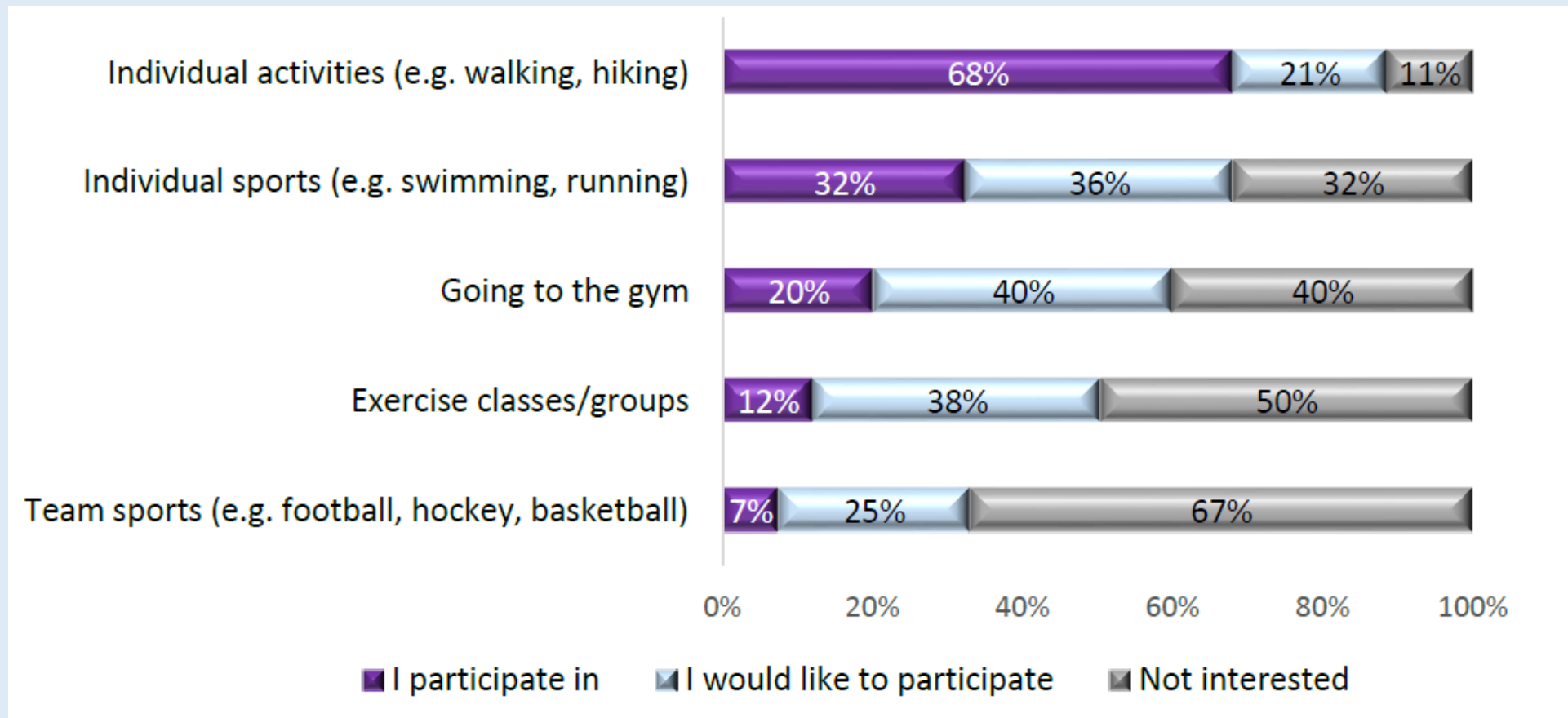
Food Insecurity in last 12 months



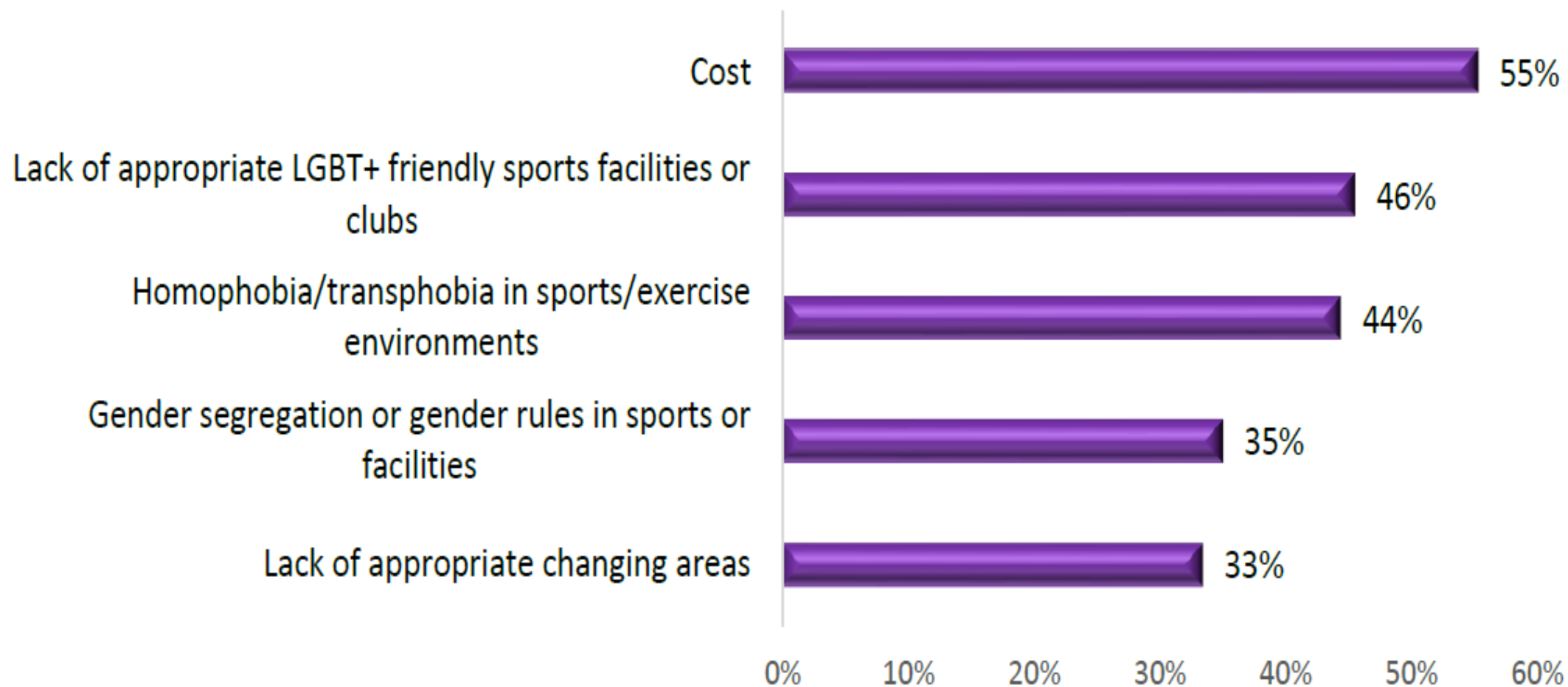
Financial Wellbeing

- More likely to have difficulty meeting living expenses, experience food insecurity and live in area of multiple deprivation
- More likely to leave home before financially secure if in non affirming household
- 1 in 8 ever experienced homelessness
- Some older gay men with HIV made no financial plans for older age

Which activities do you/would you like to participate in?



Factors preventing participation



Intersections: Asylum Seekers

- Severe mental health problems, associated with:
 - Very traumatic experiences in home country
 - Ingrained sense of shame/reluctant to be open about identity
 - Separation from family and culture
 - Unknown future, fear of being sent back to country of origin
 - The long, traumatic and invasive asylum seeking process
- Suicide attempts very common

Wish List

- 1. LGBT+ Spaces for socialising without a focus on alcohol
- 2. LGBT+ Education in schools
- 3. Training for health and other staff
- 4. Mental health waiting lists and appropriate services
- 5. Improvements to the GIC
- 6. More services being visibly LGBT+ inclusive
- 7. Support for LGBT+ victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence
- 8. Provision of inclusive facilities and opportunities for sport and physical activity
- 9. Provision for asylum seekers

Our Population

	Female	Male	Trans/Non-Binary	
East Dunbartonshire	2,300	2,100	500	
East Renfrewshire	2,000	1,800	450	
Glasgow City	19,100	18,300	5,300	
Inverclyde	1,700	1,500	380	
Renfrewshire	3,900	3,600	900	
West Dunbartonshire	1,900	1,700	430	
NHSGGC	30,900	29,00	7,960	

What does this mean for us?

- Glasgow has many of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland also impacted by 12 years of austerity, Brexit, the COVID 19 pandemic, the cost of living crisis and the climate emergency
- With the issues of being LGBT compounding this LGBT+ people in Glasgow arguably have some of the poorest outcomes in Scotland
- The scale of adverse outcomes requires a substantial response
- Tackling individual health issues while useful will not address the fundamental causes
- Where and how does the city plan and respond to this?
- Third Sector Provision
- The city needs to co-produce its response – how do we bring together LGBT+ people with businesses, the council, the health service, and other statutory partners and stakeholders to drive real change?

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group**

**Report by Head of Community Justice Glasgow
Contact: Margaret Smith Telephone: 07979705455**

**COMMUNITY JUSTICE GLASGOW ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 2022
REFLECTING ON A YEAR IN COMMUNITY JUSTICE**

Purpose of Report:

To present the Community Justice Glasgow Partnership's digital Annual Report for 2021-2022 <http://2022.cjg-annualreport.co.uk/>, providing an overview of the wide range of partners and initiatives that contribute to the reducing re-offending agenda and to tell the story of Community Justice in Glasgow.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Executive Group:

- i. Note the Annual Report 2021-2022 – <http://2022.cjg-annualreport.co.uk/>
- ii. Note that some key performance data has to date not been available to show statistical progress towards agreed performance indicators.

Analysis will be available in due course.

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1 Introduction / Background

- 1.1 The Annual Report is required to fulfil one of Community Justice Glasgow's (CJG) statutory responsibilities under Section 23 of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. Community Justice Scotland (CJS) <https://communityjustice.scot/> will draw information from this and the Annual Report of all other Community Justice Partnerships to compile its own Annual Report which will be laid before Scottish Parliament and make recommendations for improvement. The 2020-21 report is the most recent available:
<https://communityjustice.scot/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/community-justice-scotland-2020-21-outcome-activity-annual-report-published.pdf>.
- 1.2 The Community Justice Glasgow 2021-2022 digital Annual Report, which covers the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 brings into sharp focus the collaboration, creativity and innovation that has been critical in re-building and shaping services for the newly emerging 'norm'. That re-building and re-shaping for the future has captured some of the positive changes that were accelerated during the most stringent Covid restrictions and are evident in the articles submitted by partners.
- 1.3 Those familiar with previous Annual Reporters, may notice a different layout. Community Justice partners wanted to take an opportunity to highlight the range and depth of services that sit across the various '*touch points*' of the Justice System –the more identifiable points at which people who commit or are suspected of committing offences come into contact with the justice system:
- **Prevention / Earlier Interventions** – generally coming to the attention of the Police and/or statutory services on the basis of offending, or in some instances wellbeing (Children's Reporter Administration, Social Work Services, Diversion or other alternatives to prosecution etc.)
 - **Arrested** – charged with an offence or coming into contact formally with the Police.
 - **Sentenced** or awaiting sentence (Remand / Bail / Carrying out a Community or Custodial Sentence).
 - **Re-integration** – generally back into society following a custodial sentence but also in the context of Community Justice or following a period of other interventions (re-settling and re-connecting with community).
- 1.4 The Annual Report also provides an opportunity to formally check progress against the aims and objectives, as agreed as part of the outcome improvement performance reporting. Due to the impact of Covid 19 on provision of data and - what was for many - a necessary shift of resources to continue delivery of services - much of the necessary information has not yet been published – some of it locally agreed and some delayed national reporting. This has meant that from a data standpoint it is not possible yet show a complete picture that demonstrates progress towards local performance outcomes. This demonstrates the vulnerability of local performance reporting, often agreed through relationships between organisation and individuals. This had been a well-documented weakness in the National Performance Framework across all Community Justice Partnerships. Both the Strategy for Community Justice and National Performance Framework have been refreshed over 2021-22 with a revised Outcome Performance Improvement

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Framework expected later this year. This will provide a platform to re-evaluate the data collected locally to supplement what will be published nationally and fits with the current focus on revising the Community Justice Glasgow Outcome Improvement Plan –current plan runs from 2018 - 2023.

2 Content & Concept

- 2.1. The digital Annual Report (in content and style) is designed to be and easy read, bitesized, searchable information and learning platform, which brings together content in many formats (film, audio, written, pictures etc) and includes almost 60 articles that tell the story of Community Justice in Glasgow - in a way that demonstrates the wider ecosystem that is Community Justice beyond Social Work, Police etc.

3 Going Forward / Next Steps

- 3.1 Plans are for a soft launch the Annual Report across all justice networks with a series of partnership inputs and events within partner organisations. Over the course of the remainder of 2022 and 2023 the Annual Report will be used as a key engagement / communication and discussion tool. There will also be a close examination what the data is revealing, as it becomes available and drive discussion and any necessary change through the appropriate strategic and working groups of the Community Justice Glasgow Partnership.

4 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Executive Group:

- i. Note the Annual Report – <http://2021.cjg-annualreport.co.uk>
- ii. Note that some key performance data has to date not been available to show statistical progress towards agreed performance indicators. **Analysis will be available in due course.**