Moving Towards Inclusion

A Picture of Disadvantage in the South West

Annexes and Bibliography

March 2003

SLIM

South West of England
Regional Development Agency

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
European Social Fund

ANNEXE 1 THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPACT OF CO-FINANCING

What is co-financing?

The new arrangement for administering ESF Objective 3 in England is called 'co-financing' and was introduced in September 2001. Some direct bidding will still be permitted for the remaining years of the 2000-2006 programme, but for only a minority of applicants. From 2003, it is expected that as much as 80% of expenditure will be administered by co-financing.

Co-financing is the channeling of both ESF money and its required match-funding to providers in one single stream. Organisations that can do that get their ESF money from the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) and are termed 'Co-financing Organisations' (CFOs).

To become a CFO, the organisation must be a public body. In the South West region the organisations that have applied and been accepted as CFO's are the six South West Learning and Skills Councils, Jobcentre Plus, Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council. The CFO's must go through 'a robust application and assessment process to establish the status and relevant funding objectives of any CFO' (South West Regional Applications Guidance).

The aim of co-financing

Co-financing aims to:

- promote greater coordination and targeting of provision;
- reduce bureaucracy, and the administration burden on providers;
- allow for innovation and creativity at regional and local levels;
- place more emphasis on the quality of provision;
- ensure more systematic monitoring of provision; and
- ensure that ESF money adds more value to the delivery of government programmes. (ESF NEWS 2002).

These aims address issues raised by the way ESF was previously required to be administered.

ANNEXE 2 A REGIONAL OVERVIEW

There have been a number of recent regional publications that together offer a full picture of the regional economy, environment, labour market and skills patterns. These include:

- South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA);
- The State of the Region 2002;
- South West Regional Development Plan;
- South West Regional Planning Guidance;
- Reaching Out Across the Region;
- Skills Issues in the South West;
- Mapping Supply and Demand for Skills in Priority Sectors.

It is intended that this report should be read alongside those mentioned above and it is not within its remit to examine the same issues in as much detail. However, the following summary is offered as a context to issues of exclusion and inclusion in the South West region.

The geography of the South West

The South West region is the largest in England. It extends to some 24,000 sq km and accounts for 15% of the total land area in England and is predominantly rural.

Transport infrastructure

Road
There are more than 5,000km of major roads and 43,000km of minor roads in the South West region.

Rail
Parts of the region have good rail links with the rest of the country, most notably the Paddington-Plymouth service. Commuting patterns indicate that rail travel is generally low in the region except to the east in Bristol, Swindon and Bournemouth.

Air
In 2001, Bristol Airport handled 2.7 million passengers, continuing the significant growth experienced in recent years. In freight terms, Bournemouth is the region's principal airport. Smaller, but important regional airports are sited at Exeter, Plymouth and Newquay.

Sea
Ports in Bristol deal mainly with freight cargo, whilst Plymouth and Poole are key regional links to France, Spain (and therefore European markets) and the Channel Islands.

Population across the region

- The South West region houses approximately 8.5% of the total population of the United Kingdom;
- Population density is below the national average;
- More than 50% of the population live in rural areas or towns of fewer than 20,000 residents. Population density varies widely across the region. For example, West Devon houses just 41 persons per sq km, in sharp contrast to

Bristol or Bournemouth with a population density of more than 3,500 persons per sq km;
- 21% of the residents of the South West region are of pensionable age – the highest proportion in any region in the United Kingdom. The highest proportion of those aged 60+ resides in Torbay, and Devon as a whole;
- There is a lower than average proportion of young people in the 15-24 age range;
- The highest concentrations of people in the younger age brackets are in urban areas such as Bristol and Plymouth;
- In the 1991 Census the ethnic minority population of the South West stood at just 1.4% compared with a figure of 5.5% for Great Britain as a whole. Only Gloucester was higher than the national average with 5.7%. In Bristol 5.1% of the population was from an ethnic minority background;
- Devon experienced the greatest increase in population over the period 1991 to 1998, much of it due to migration. There was a natural decline in population in the county over that period;
- From 1981 onwards, the South West exhibited the fastest population growth of all UK regions – an increase of 11% between 1981 and 1996;
- Migration into the South West from other regions over the past 20 years has been higher than for any other English region.

A diverse region

Urban areas

The *State of the Region 2002* report highlights 11 main urban centres in the region:

- Bristol - population of **405,000**
- Cheltenham - **106,500**
- Gloucester - **109,900**
- Swindon - **181,000**
- Exeter - **111,000**
- Plymouth - **253,000**
- Bournemouth - **163,000**
- Poole - **141,000**
- Christchurch - **44,000**
- Torbay - **124,000**
- Weymouth and Portland - **62,000**
-

These areas are home to 40% of all employment and nearly 35% of the region's population. However, each has its own particular features. Bristol is the most densely populated; Swindon, the most prosperous, with a number of high-value, high-tech industries; Exeter, the fastest growing; Plymouth, one of the most remote urban centres in England; Bournemouth and Poole are popular retirement destinations. Christchurch employs the greatest percentage of the population in manufacturing industries; Torbay is heavily reliant on tourism, and the economy of Weymouth and Portland almost entirely service-sector based.

The economy and labour market

GDP

- In 1999, the South West region accounted for 7.7% of UK GDP;
- From 1991-1999, the growth rate in the South West was one of the highest in the UK – behind only London, the South East and the East of England;

- GDP per head in the region stands at just under 91% of the national level;
- The greatest contribution to the region's GDP is made by the West of England (the former county of Avon) which contributes some 25% of the total, with the City of Bristol responsible for almost 50% of that figure;
- Sub-regionally, the lowest contributor to regional GDP is Cornwall at 7.3%;
- Growth was slower in the western coastal counties of Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.

Average earnings

Figures from the New Earnings Survey published in November 2002 show:

- The South West is a low wage economy, with overall gross weekly earnings for both sexes well below the national average;
- For men and women highest incomes are available in Swindon, and to the east of the region as a whole;
- The west of the region offers the lowest pay. Male earnings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly are approximately £150 below the national average per week;
- Average hours worked in the region is broadly in line with the national average – just over 39 for men and 29 for women.

As discussed in the introduction, 'exclusion' and 'inclusion' for the purposes of this report are not exclusively economic, but it is clear that the predominantly rural areas known to suffer the greatest disadvantage offer the lowest incomes.

Key economic sectors and types of employment

The economy of the South West is service sector led, accounting for approximately 75% of all employment in the region.

The main sectors (accounting for approximately 85% of all employment in the South West) are:

- Public Administration, Education & Health;
- Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants;
- Manufacturing, and
- Business & Financial Services.

- The region is more dependent on the agriculture sector than the UK in general, with the second largest agricultural workforce (after the South East) and proportion of agricultural employment (after East Anglia) in the country;
- Agriculture in the South West is less profitable and more labour intensive than that in other significantly rural regions;
- Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly is more agriculturally dependant than the rest of the South West. (*State of the Region* report, SWRDA, 2002).

South West Regional Development Agency 'Priority sectors'

SWRDA has identified the following eight sectors as crucial to the economic development and prosperity of the South West.

- Aerospace
- Food & Drink
- ICT
- Marine Technology

- Tourism
- Creative Industries
- Biotechnology
- Environmental Technologies

The best-performing sector is ICT with the number of jobs in the industry increasing by 43% to 66,000 over the period 1995-2000. The Creative Industries has also performed well, employing more than 16,000 people - a growth rate of 28% from 1995-2000. Environmental Technologies and Biotechnology have exhibited a general decline in the region over the same period.

The impact of tourism

- Approximately 85,000 people are employed in the Tourism industry in the South West;
- It contributes nearly £2.5 billion to regional output;
- The share of total employment accounted for by the sector is 20% higher in the SW than in Britain as a whole;
- Certain parts of the region are more reliant on tourism than others, most notably Cornwall, Devon and the Bournemouth, Poole and Purbeck areas of Dorset;
- Between 1995-2000, tourism experienced a decline of approximately 7,000 in the number of people employed in the industry. Devon and Cornwall have seen the largest falls.

The traditional seaside resort will continue to decline, requiring areas dependent on the industry to re-position themselves in the market. This will have an impact on the skills necessary to work effectively in local markets. The industry is dominated by small businesses – 85% of employers in the sector employ less than 10 people – and it is therefore harder to co-ordinate a joined-up approach to skills development.

ANNEXE 3 PROGRAMMES HAVING AN IMPACT ON SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- ESF Objective 1 – Cornwall;
- ESF Objective 2 – parts of Devon and Somerset;
- EQUAL – e.g. the EQUIPE partnership working on innovative approaches to childcare in, along with other areas, Gloucestershire;
- EMPLOYMENT Community Initiative – including INTEGRA which targets vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;
- LEADER + – such as Dorset Chalk and Cheese Local Action Group Partnership, marketing local products, increasing environmental knowledge and undertaking new tourism initiatives;
- ERDP – including the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme in areas such as Dartmoor and the Somerset Levels and Moors, and the Countryside Stewardship Scheme;
- SRB – numerous projects are still running in the SW under this programme, e.g. in Gloucester the 'Challenging Attitudes' project is targeted at the minority ethnic population, while the 'Communities First in Rural Somerset' project is working to create and safeguard jobs in rural communities;
- Market & Coastal Towns Initiative – e.g. Newent, Wiveliscombe and Cullompton;
- Action Teams for Jobs;
- Ambition – including the retail programme running in Bristol;
- New Deal for Communities – running in Bristol and Plymouth;
- Neighbourhood Renewal Fund – Bristol, Plymouth, Kerrier and Penwith;
- Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders – Barton and Eastgate in Gloucester, and Bournemouth;
- Health Action Zones – each district in Cornwall, Isles of Scilly and Plymouth;
- Union Learning Fund – such as on-site learning centres in Somerset linked to Yeovil College;
- Children's Fund;
- Community Fund;
- Phoenix Fund.

ANNEXE 4 THE SOUTH WEST FRAMEWORK FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS ACTION (FRESA)

This framework has been agreed by the South West Regional Employment Forum (SWREF), the member organisations of which include regional government, representatives of higher education bodies, Jobcentre Plus, organisations representing the interests of small and large business and the voluntary sector - following extensive regional consultation. It is described as a working document. 'The vision for the South West of England' is as follows:

> *'The South West of England will have an economy where the aspirations and skills of the people combine with the quality of the physical and cultural environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone.'*

To achieve this, its stated objectives are:

- To increase employers' participation in skills development in the South West;
- To raise individuals' aspirations and skills for working in the South West;
- To develop the efficient and inclusive working of the South West labour market.

The document offers labour market analysis, and describes the key challenges for the region:

- High employment, low unemployment;
- Low productivity, low wage;
- Industrial structure;
- Rural region of high environmental quality;
- Divergent sub-regional performance.

To inform the development of the FRESA, SWREF developed its own 'vision' for the regional labour market up to 2012. The main characteristics of that vision which are particularly relevant to the social inclusion agenda (accepting that any action to develop an inclusive and sustainable labour market is relevant) are:

- A high skills economy, where everyone has opportunities to develop their skills and realise their full potential;
- An economy where there are equal opportunities for all who want to find work, free from discrimination;
- A learning region in which everyone of working age who wishes to is engaged in learning, whether they are in or out of work.

The FRESA puts the *people* of the region at the forefront of the drive to a successful economy. This is a step forward from the drive towards economic success regardless of the consequences to those living in the region. It might have been argued in the past for example that inward investment of any kind had a positive impact on a local economy and labour market. However, the establishment of large-scale call and contact centre operations, for example, has been a double-edged sword in other parts of the country – creating many jobs, but mainly of a part-time, service sector-oriented nature, most often taken up by women. This has in some cases changed the nature of the working household and the structure of family finances and has failed to address the inclusion agenda and meet the employment needs of men leaving the dwindling traditional industries. Further, as the out-sourcing of such operations abroad increases, so many people can be left without work again having had few opportunities to develop the generic skills necessary to participate fully in the service sector dominated labour market. A more balanced approach is key, ensuring that jobs created meet the needs of a local economy and the profile of the regional labour market.

One of the three strategic objectives set out in the document is an increase in ‘economic inclusion’. It makes it clear that this does not simply relate to income, but also to physical access, affordable childcare and discrimination, all areas within which ESF can have a significant impact.

ANNEXE 5 ORGANISATIONS CONTACTED DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT

Alabare Christian Care Centres
Barnardo's SW
Black SW Network
Bristol City Council
Children's Society
Devon & Cornwall LSC
Gloucestershire County Council
Gloucestershire LSC
Government Office South West
Jobcentre Plus SW
Linking Communities
SAVAGE
Somerset Access and Inclusion Network (SAIN)
Somerset County Council
Somerset LSC
South Gloucester UA
SPAN Study Centres
SWBEM
SWPHO
Swindon UA
Third Age Employment Network (TAEN)
University of Bath
West of England LSC
Wiltshire County Council

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adult learning and social division: a persistent pattern, National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (NIACE) (2002)

Age discrimination legislation: choices for the UK, Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) (July 2001)

A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan, Social Exclusion Unit (SEU) (2001)

Annual Report of the UK Drugs Situation 2001, Drugscope (2001)

A Poor Reception: Refugees and asylum seekers: welfare or work?, The Work Foundation (2001)

A quality of life for lone parents and their children, Report of the Gingerbread Annual Conference (April 2002)

A Short Guide to Pensions, Retirement and Work, Grattan, P, Third Age Employment Network (TAEN*)* (2002*)*

A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England, Sustainability South West/South West Regional Assembly (2001)

Attitudes to Adult Education in Disadvantaged Areas, Joseph Rowntree Foundation Findings, York, JRF (2000)

Barriers to employment for offenders and ex-offenders, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Research Report No 155, (2001)

Barriers to Lone Parents' Employment: Looking beyond the obvious (Local Economy 2000 Vol. 15 No.1)

Black and Excluded, TUC (1999)

Breaking the Circle, a report of the review of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, Home Office (2002)

Breaking the Social Exclusion Cycle, Learning & Skill Council Somerset (2002)

Bridging the Gap: New Opportunities for 16-18 Year Olds Not in Education, Employment or Training, SEU (1999)

Child Development and Family Income, Gregg, Harkness and Machin*,* JRF (1999)

Closing a Revolving Door: Opening a New Pathway, Palace Gate Project (2001)

Code of Practice on Age Diversity in Employment, Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) (1999)

Collaboration and co-ordination in area-based initiatives, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (2002)

Combining Education and Family Life, Department for Education and Skills (DfES) (2002)

Coming in from the Cold, Rough Sleepers Unit (1999)

Communities in Crisis in Wiltshire: An Overview of New and Persistent Problems and Needs, Wiltshire Community Foundation (2000)

Community Needs Profile, Swindon Borough Council (2001)

Developing indicators of rural disadvantage, The Countryside Agency (1998)

'Disabled for life?': Attitudes towards, and experiences of, disability in Britain, DWP (2002)

Does Education Matter? Myths about education and economic growth, Wolf, A, Penguin (2002)

Drugs Services for Homeless People, a good practice handbook, Home Office/Drugscope (2002)

Economic & Social Costs of Class A drug use in England & Wales 2000, Home Office Research Report 249, Home Office (2002)

Employment support for young people with multiple disadvantages, JRF (2001)

Ethnic Minority Women in the UK, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)/ Women and Equality Unit (WEU) (2002)

Ethnic Minorities in Britain: Diversity and Disadvantage – the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, Modood, T, Berthoud, R et al, Policy Studies Institute (PSI) (1997)

European Social Fund Objective 3 South West Region Regional Development Plan 2000-2006, DTZ Pieda/Government Office for the South West (GOSW) (2002)

Exclusive Countryside? – Social inclusion & regeneration in rural areas, Shucksmith, JRF (2000)

Experience of Age Discrimination: *the evidence*, Third Age Employment Network (TAEN) website

Family Resources Survey, DWP, 2000/01

Families, Poverty, Work and Care, Department for Work and Pensions Research Report 153, DWP (2001)

Fit and Fifty'. Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (2000)

Focus On the South West, Office of National Statistics (ONS)/GOSW (1998)

From Pillar to Post, Shelter (1999)

Girls and Exclusion, Osler, A & Vincent K, Routledge/Falmer (2002).

Government Drugs Strategy Updated, Home Office (2002)

Government Programmes on Age Diversity, Employment and Enterprise,TAEN (2002*)*

Half the world away, making regional development work, TUC (2002)

Homelessness and Drugs, Drugscope (2001)

Homelessness Strategies: a good practice handbook, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (March 2002)

Housing & Homelessness in England: the facts, Shelter (2002)

Improving Prisoners Learning and Skills A new strategic partnership, Home Office/DfEE (2000)

Indices of Deprivation 2000, Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) (2000)

Individual incomes of men and women 1996/7 and 2000/01 a summary, DTI/WEU (2002)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Rural Inclusion, The Countryside Agency (2002)

The intermediate labour Market (ILM), JRF (2000)

Invisible Children: Child and Family Poverty in Bristol, Bath, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire, Barnardo's (2001)

Is it safe here? Refugee women's experiences in the UK, Refugee Action (December 2002)

Jobs for All, National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal Report of the Policy Action Team for Jobs, DfEE (2000)

Key Indicators of women's position in Britain, DTI/WEU (2002)

Labour Market Statistics August 2002: South West, National Statistics (2002)

Learning from Experience, Centre for Social Inclusion (2000)

Lone Parents and childcare: the facts, National Council for One Parent Families (2002)

Lone parent families: routes to social inclusion, Gingerbread (1999)

Lone Parents and Employment, Gingerbread

Looked after young people, Learning Partnership West/DfEE/Connexions (2000)

Make or Break: How homeless young people struggle to fulfil their potential, Foyer Federation (2001)

Making the Connections: Transport and Social Exclusion, Social Exclusion Unit (SEU) (2002)

Mapping the Black Community and Voluntary Sector in the South West of England The Role of the Black South West Network in a Regional Context, Black South West Network (BSWN) (2001)

Meeting the Needs of Older Learners, NIACE Briefing to Learning & Skills Councils, NIACE (June 2002)

Mental Health & Homelessness, Shelter (2000)

Minority Ethnic Participation and Achievements in Education, Training and the Labour Market, Owen et al, DfEE (2000)

Minority Ethnic Pupils in Mainly White Schools, DfES (July 2002)

Minority Ethnic Issues in Social Exclusion and Neighbourhood Renewal, SEU (2000)

Monitoring poverty and social exclusion, JRF /New Policy Institute (2002)

More than a Roof: A Report into Tackling Homelessness, ODPM (2002)

New Deal for Disabled People, National Survey of Incapacity Benefit Claimants, DWP (2001)

New policies for older workers, JRF (December 2002)

Opportunity for all – Fourth Annual Report, DWP (2002)

Our Country – The Future. A fair deal for rural England. South West regional case study, DEFRA (2000)

Past it at 40? A grassroots view of ageism and discrimination in employment Third Age Foundation (2002)

Patterns of Deprivation in the South West of England: Mapping the DETR Indices of Deprivation (DETR ID 2000), South West Public Health Observatory (2001)

Paying the Price: carers, poverty and social exclusion, Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) (2000)

Persistent young offenders. Research on individual backgrounds and life experiences, NACRO (September 2002)

*Perspectives on Individuals' Learning and Employment in the South West Region, 2000***,** South West Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) (2001)

Polls Apart, Disabled People and the 2001 Election, SCOPE (2002)

Poverty & Social Exclusion in Britain, JRF (2000)

P.O.W.E.R to the Prisoners! Prison Service Journal, Issue 131 (September 2000)

Preventing Social Exclusion, SEU (2001)

Providing training and support for lone parents: evaluation of the SPAN Study Centre, JRF (2001)

Public policy initiatives for older workers, JRF (2002)

Public Service Agreement 2002, HM Treasury (2002)

Qualification Inflation: The False Need to Expand Higher Education, Tooley, The LSE Hayek Society, Volume 4, Issue 1

Qualifying for Racism: How Racism is Increasingly Blighting Career Prospects, TUC (2000)

Quality and Choice – a decent home for all, Government Green Paper (April 2000)

Reaching Out Across the Region, SLIM (2002)

Real Lives Real Change: What Big Issue vendors need to escape homelessness, The Big Issue SW (2002)

Recruiting and employing offenders, JRF (1998)

Reducing the risk of re-offending by ex-prisoners, SEU, (2002)

Re-engaging the hardest to help young people: the role of the Neighbourhood Support Fund, DfES (July 2002)

Refugees' opportunities and barriers in employment and training, DWP (2002)

Returning Women: Their training and employment choices and needs, NIACE (1999)

Rough Sleeping, SEU, July 1998

Rural Homelessness: Issues, Experiences and Policy Responses, Cloke, P, Milbourne, P, & Widdowfield, R, (2002)

Rural services in 2000 - The South West, The Countryside Agency (2001)

Rural Services in 2000, The Countryside Agency (2001)

Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation, Department of Health (1999)

Schools Achieving Success, DfES White Paper (2001)

Second Homes in rural areas of England The Countryside Agency (2002)

Social Enterprise-a strategy for success, DTI (July 2002)

Social Exclusion and the provision and availability of public transport, Department for Transport (2002)

Somerset's Statement of Learning and Skills Needs February 2002, Somerset Learning and Skills Council (2002)

Street Homelessness Shelter (2001)

Supply and Demand for Supported Housing in Bristol, CVS (Oct 2000)

Supporting People in Bristol, Bristol City Council (June 2002)

Survey of rural services in the South West, The Countryside Agency (2001)

Taking Account of Age, Retaining Older People in the Workforce -Training and Retaining Older Workers TAEN/South West Regional Assembly (2002)

Teenage Mothers: Decisions and Outcomes, Policy Studies Institute (2002)

The Impact of women's position in the labour market on pay and Implications for productivity DTI/WEU (2002)

The Level of Highest Qualification held by Young People and Adults: England 2001, DfES (2002)

The New Deals: the experience so far, Millar, JRF (2000)

The Renewal of Urban Neighbourhoods, Atkinson, D, Local Work No.38, Centre for Local Economic Strategies (2002)

The State of the Countryside 2001, The South West, The Countryside Agency (2001)

The way ahead for rural services, DEFRA (2002)

The Youth Divide – Diverging Paths to Adulthood, JRF (July 2002)

Towards full employment in a modern society, DWP (2001)

Vulnerable Young People and Drugs Opportunities to tackle inequalities, Drugscope (2001

Why Have Older Men Stopped Working for Britain?, Disney, R, The State of Working Britain (1999)

Winning the Generation Game: Improving the Opportunities for People aged 50-65 in Work and Community Activity, Cabinet Office Performance and Innovation Unit Report (April 2000)

Women in the labour market, CESI (2002)

Work and Worklessness among Households, National Statistics (2001)

Working Brief 87 Commentary, Convery, P, CESI

Young Runaways, SEU (November 2002)

Youth unemployment in rural areas, JRF (2000)