

# The Value of the Third Sector to Flourishing Places:

national, regional and local perspectives

Rachel Quinn; D2N2 Careers, Employability and Inclusion Manager

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# Purpose of the presentation:

- ▶ Summarise shifts in Government policy as a result of national challenges
  - ▶ Civil Society Strategy
  - ▶ Public Health
  - ▶ Social Mobility and Careers
  - ▶ Business and economics
- ▶ Consider local challenges from the perspective of a LEP
- ▶ Articulate the economic contribution of the third sector in D2N2:
  - ▶ as an employment sector, a service deliverer and an influencer

# The Double Dividend:

What more could we do to meet / support the LEP agenda?

- ▶ G20 nations ALL seeking a move towards a more inclusive economic model.
- ▶ Interaction and interdependence between standard economics and the social economy - building and sharing knowledge
- ▶ Social improvement is itself a critical factor in delivering economic success



Department for  
Digital, Culture  
Media & Sport

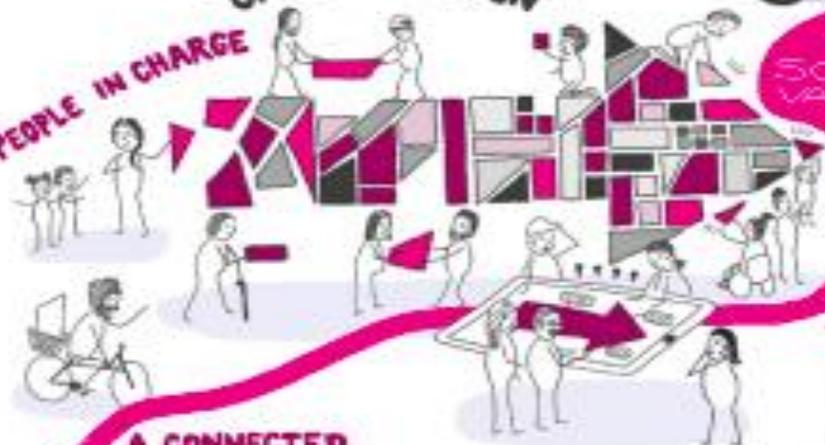
# CIVIL SOCIETY STRATEGY

Building a future that works for everyone

# PEOPLE

ENABLING A LIFETIME OF CONTRIBUTION

PEOPLE IN CHARGE



A CONNECTED, RESOURCEFUL SOCIETY

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

# THE CIVIL SOCIETY STRATEGY

# PLACE

EMPOWERMENT & INVESTMENT IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

INCLUSION

EMPOWERMENT

INVESTMENT



# THE PUBLIC SECTOR

ENSURING COLLABORATIVE COMMISSIONING

COMMISSIONING FOR SOCIAL VALUE



FUNDING THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE



DESIGNS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

A FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATIVE COMMISSIONING



# THE PRIVATE SECTOR

PROMOTING BUSINESS, FINANCE & TECH FOR GOOD

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

TECH FOR GOOD

FINANCE FOR GOOD



# THE SOCIAL SECTOR

SUPPORTING CHARITIES & SOCIAL ENTERPRISES



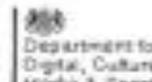
A SECTOR CONFIDENT WITH DIGITAL

LEADERSHIP, SUPPORT REGULATION

FUNDING & FINANCING THE SECTOR

THE VOICE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

#CivilSocietyStrategy





# People: enabling a lifetime of contribution

## The Vision

- The Government's mission is for all people to be able to thrive, connect with each other and give back to their communities. We want to build a society where people have sense of control over their future and that of their community.
- The government envisages that this will arise from individuals' acts of kindness to the work of charities and mass movements for change.

Establish the NCS as an independent body directly accountable to parliament and ministers.

Collaborate cross-departmentally to engage young people and build on the #iwill campaign.

### Key policies

3,500 community organisers to listen to community concerns, connecting people and coming up with solutions to problems.

Work with the Big Lottery Fund in the Place Based Social Action Programme

# Places: empowerment and investment for local communities

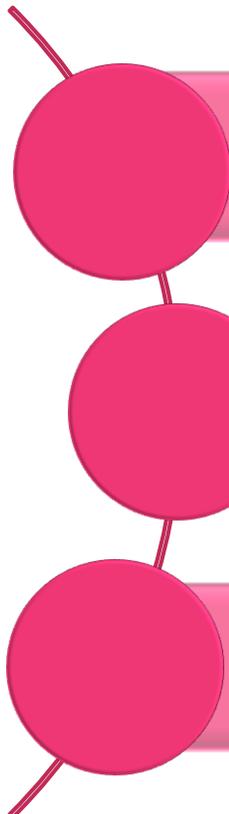


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## The Vision

- The government's vision is for all people to be able to thrive, connect with each other, and give back to their communities.
- We want to build a society where people have a sense of control over their future and their community.

## Key policies



Innovation in democracy

Sustainable community spaces

New models of community funding

# The private sector: promoting business, finance, and tech for good



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## The Vision

- The government believes that business done right is a force for good.
- Our leading businesses increasingly put social and environmental responsibility at the heart of what they do.
- The best businesses play a highly positive role – they reach out and respond to social problems, but also in their core business.

## Key policies

- Establish a Responsible Business Leadership Group
- Support greater collaboration between business, civil society organisations, and government departments.
- Promote ‘tech for good’ and harness the power of technology in addressing complex social issues

# Social Sector: supporting charities and social enterprises



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Work with civil society, the Electoral Commission, and the Charity Commission to explore non-legislative steps in strengthening civil society.

Increased funding: The government will release at least £20 million over the next two years from inactive trusts to help community organisations.

Build digital and tech skills: The government will explore the use of artificial intelligence and technology in creating a stronger and more effective social sector.

# The public sector: ensuring collaborative commissioning

- The government's vision for public services in the modern era is one of **collaborative commissioning**.
- In the future, the government envisages that local players will be engaged in an equal and meaningful way.
- All the resources of a community, including public funding will be deployed to tackle to community challenges.

## Key policies

Broaden the range of funding options, including 'Grants 2.0'

Improve the use of the Public Services (Social Value) Act

Look into the potential for social value to be included in grants as well as contracts.



# Summary

- The Strategy is not intended to be the final word or a fixed statement on the government's work in relation to civil society.
- On the contrary, it is the beginning of an ambitious, evolving work programme to help build a strong civil society.

A key role of government will be to bring together the resources, policies and people who, between them, can make a real difference to communities across the country.



Public Health  
England

# Work, Worklessness and Health: Local Infographic Tool



# Work, Worklessness and Health: Local Infographic Tool

This infographic tool has been generated from data in the Wider Determinants profile on the PHE Fingertips platform:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>.

The aim is to present data in a format that can be used to raise awareness of work, worklessness and health issues with a variety of audiences. This tool presents data for the local area, the statistical region it resides in, and the national value.

We would value your views on the usefulness of this resource.

Please click on this link to provide your feedback:

<https://surveys.phe.org.uk/TakeSurvey.aspx?PageNumber=1&SurveyID=l252n655&Preview=true#>

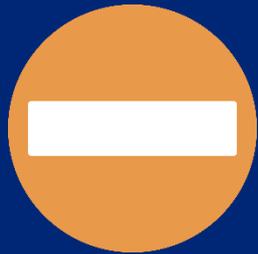


# Employment, economic inactivity and unemployment

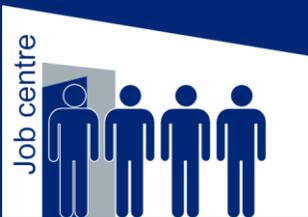
## Employment rate



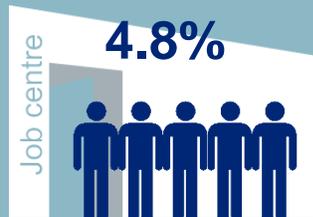
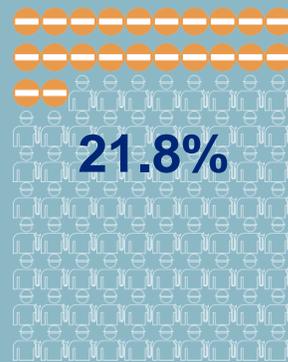
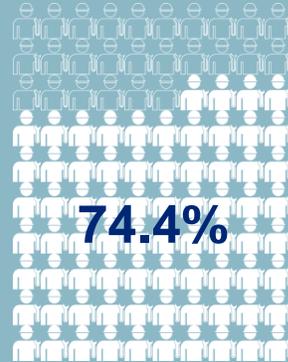
## Economic inactivity rate



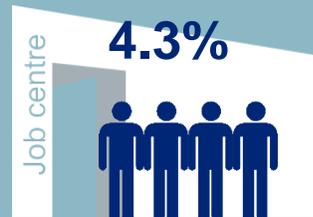
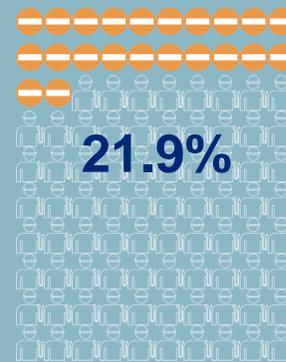
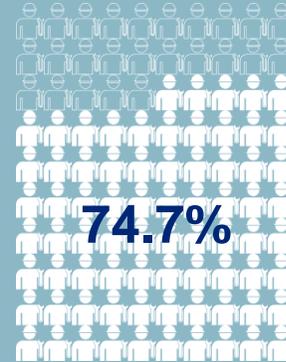
## Unemployment rate



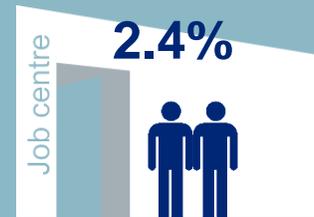
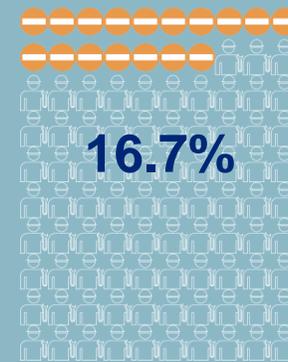
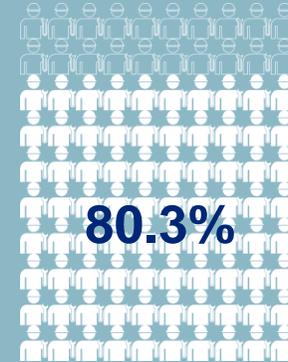
### England



### East Midlands



### Rutland



16-64 yrs  
(2016/17)

16-64 yrs  
(2016/17)

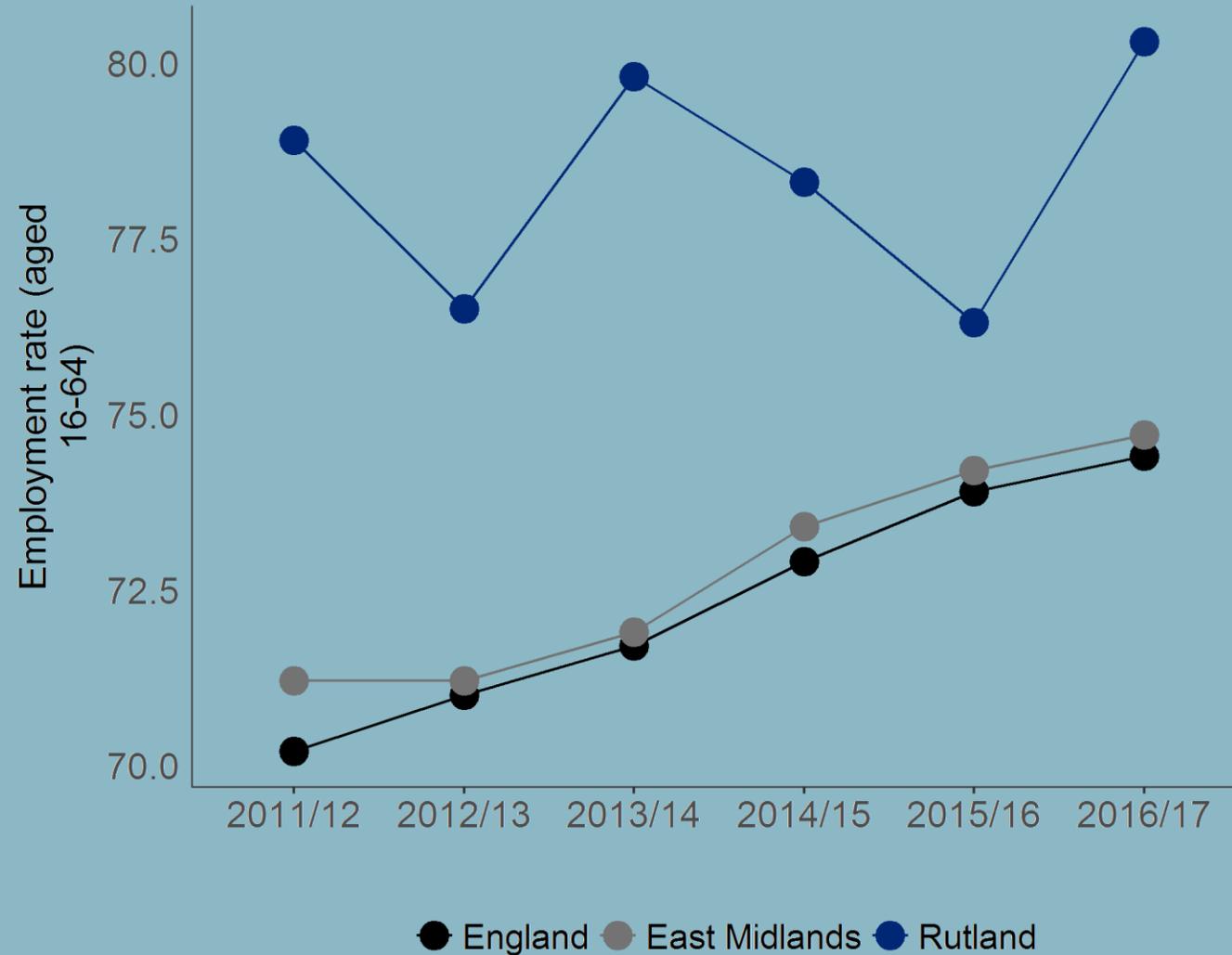
16+ yrs  
(2016)



# Employment rate trend

The graphs show the changes in employment rates over time.

This can help us understand the trends in the employment market and the context of work/employment as one of the wider determinants of health.





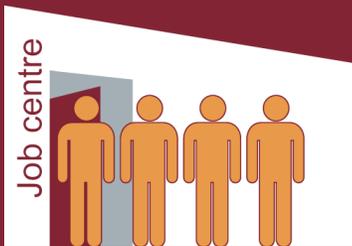
# Long-term Jobseeker's Allowance claimants

Long-term Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants describes the rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 years of people claiming JSA for more than 12 months.

JSA is being phased into Universal Credit and reflects benefit to support active job seekers.

Long-term unemployment is associated with poorer health and a higher risk of suicide.

The long-term JSA claimants data provides an opportunity to focus on the pathways of support for people actively job seeking and whether health issues are creating additional barriers. It also creates an opportunity to reflect on the population level health and wealth perspective.

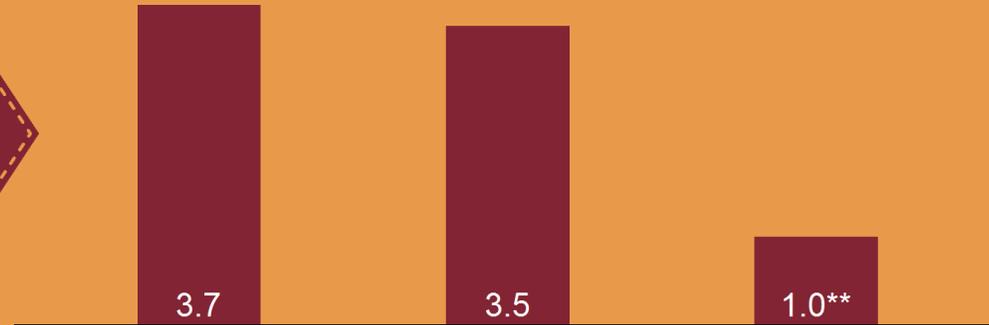


Population (per 1,000) on long-term JSA (2016)

England

East Midlands

Rutland



\*\* statistically better than England

Number of people on long-term JSA (2016)

129,466

10,216

23



# Long-term conditions employment gap

The gap between the employment rate for those with a long-term condition and the overall employment rate is a good reflection on how well the local system is enabling people with long-term conditions to achieve their employment potential.

Enabling people with long-term conditions to access work that supports their needs is fundamental to supporting people to have independence and autonomy in their lives.

Focusing on the employment gap for people with long-term conditions provides an opportunity to reflect on how well the health system is working with local partners, including employers, to support employment.

Percentage point gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate (2016/17)

England



East Midlands



Rutland



\* not statistically different from England



A national survey of adult health in Great Britain found that unemployed people were more than twice as likely as employed people to report having a limiting long-term condition (2013)



Nationally, having a long-term condition is associated with unemployment and worklessness. People with a long-term condition have an employment rate of only 60% (2014)



# Mental health conditions employment gap

The gap between the employment rate for people supported by secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate is a good reflection on how well the local mental health system is enabling people with mental health conditions to achieve their employment potential.

There is a wide spectrum of mental health conditions including anxiety, depression and bipolar disorder.

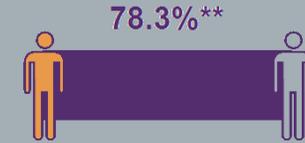
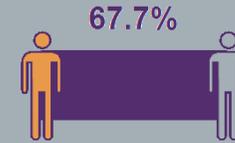
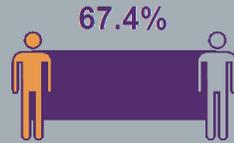
Gap in employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (18-69 yrs, 2016/17)

Percentage of total Employment Support Allowance claimants with primary condition of mental and behavioural disorders (2017)

England

East Midlands

Rutland



\*\* statistically worse than England



A national survey in England found that almost 1 in 6 people of a working age have a diagnosable mental health condition





# Learning disabilities employment gap

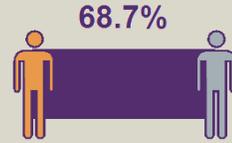
The gap between the employment rate for those with learning disabilities and the overall employment rate is a reflection on how well the local system is supporting some of those with the most significant employment challenges to achieve their employment potential.

It may be helpful to contrast the gap with that for people with long-term conditions.

There is a broad spectrum of learning disabilities and neuro-divergent identities.

% point gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (2016/17)

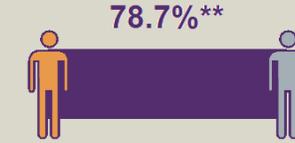
England



East Midlands

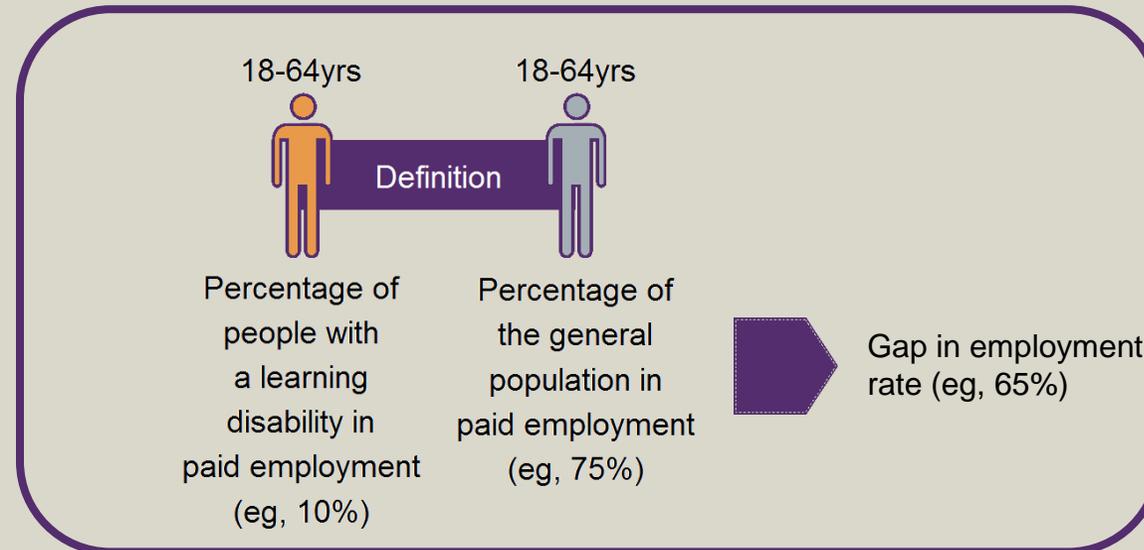


Rutland



\*\* statistically worse than England

## Gap in employment rate





# Disability & Long-term conditions employment gap

## Discussion and reflection points to explore the local context and response to the issue

- How does the health and wellbeing board, joint strategic needs assessment and local strategy reflect health and/or disability-related employment gaps?
- How do local healthcare professionals talk about work in the context of holistic patient care?
- How are local employers being supported to offer employment opportunities for people with disabilities or long-term conditions?
- How are local health employers creating job opportunities, especially for people with health issues?

## National resources to support local action

- PHE is working in partnership to develop a national programme for clinical staff to better support work as part of holistic patient care. This includes free e-learning on health and face to face peer education through the Royal College of Occupational Therapists Clinical Champion programme.
- There is support via [Access2Work](#) and [Disability Confident](#) schemes for employers.



# Local spotlight on young people

Local authorities have specific responsibilities in relation to young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Similarly the NHS has a duty of care to young people with health conditions and disabilities.

Considering the specific needs of young people entering the workforce for the first time can help explore how young people with health conditions are being supported to achieve their employment potential.

The young people focused data provides an opportunity to understand how the local system including employers and education are working together to support young people and especially how young people with health conditions are supported to enter and remain in work.

NEET rate in  
16-17yr olds  
(2016)

NEET rate in  
19-24yr olds  
(2017)

### NEET definition

Not in education,  
employment or training



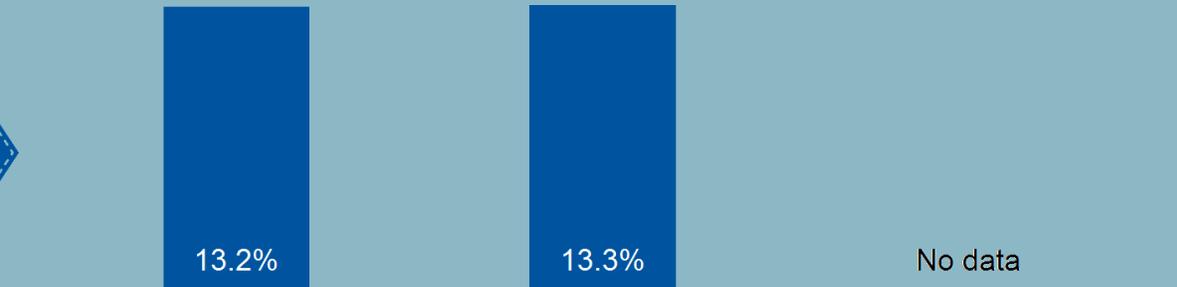
England

East Midlands

Rutland



\* not statistically different from England





# Local spotlight on sickness absence

Sickness absence provides a high level indicator of the way local businesses are supporting staff health and wellbeing.

It reflects both employers efforts to support staff to remain well in work when affected by chronic health issues, as well as supporting their general health and wellbeing and how quickly staff are supported to return to work after a period of ill health.

The sickness absence data provides an opportunity to focus on how employers are supporting health and wellbeing issues in the workplace and how the local public health system is supporting action across every size and sector of industry and business in the local area.



% employees with at least 1 day off in previous week (2014-16)

England

East Midlands

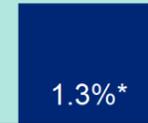
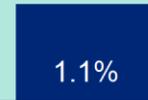
Rutland



\* not statistically different from England



% working days lost to sickness absence (2014-16)



\* not statistically different from England

Main causes of lost working days in England 2016



Minor illnesses (coughs and colds)



34 million days

Musculoskeletal conditions



30.8 million days

Mental health issues\*



15.8 million days



\* including stress, depression, anxiety and more serious conditions such as bipolar disorder and schizophrenia

# Social Mobility

## East Midlands:

- Early Years
- School
- Youth
- Adulthood



## State of the Nation 2017: Social Mobility in Great Britain



November 2017



# Industrial Strategy



# Delivering the Industrial Strategy

Our five foundations align to our vision for a transformed economy



# D2N2: Challenges

- 72,500 businesses in D2N2, employing 930,000
- 87.7% of businesses are micro's (employing 1 to 9)
- Majority of employees in SMEs
- Jobs expected to rise by around 47,000 (2012-2022)
- 404,000 replacement jobs (esp. at levels 4-6)
- Relatively low rates of workers in high skill roles
- Level of qualifications held by D2N2 residents lower than UK average
- Jobs with low/no qualifications expected to decline from 20% to 14% of the workforce
- Job growth expected to be concentrated in higher level roles, half of which expected to be in professional roles
- 67% employers expect difficulties in recruitment (EMC QES Q2 2018)

# Size and scope of VCS in D2N2

- ▶ c. 4,800 registered organisations
- ▶ 83% small or micro orgs - turnover of £100,000 or less
- ▶ 4-5 Employees per organisation (21,600)
- ▶ 27 - 42% population volunteering regularly
- ▶ Income to D2N2 - £737.8m
- ▶ Contribution to local GVA - £85m
- ▶ High skills - 37% degree or higher

NCVO Almanac



# Contribution to D2N2 agenda:

- ▶ **Employability - skills, experience and aspiration**

- ▶ Soft skills development
- ▶ Accredited and non-accredited learning
- ▶ Supported volunteering - trying roles to find out what suits individuals strengths
- ▶ Confidence building
- ▶ Managing apprenticeships

- ▶ **Employment**

- ▶ Supported and inclusive employment opportunities and practice - diversity
- ▶ High skills sector
- ▶ Commitment to WFD
- ▶ .....



▶ **Local economic growth**

- ▶ Business start up support - general and social enterprise
- ▶ Transport to work and training
- ▶ Signposting to jobs, business growth advice and other services
- ▶ Workforce wellbeing

▶ **Supporting public service effectiveness**

- ▶ Feedback loop - needs and impact
- ▶ Co-production and service design
- ▶ Training to front line staff -
  - ▶ suicide awareness, mental health awareness, financial inclusion etc

# What Next??

1. **Rethink our strategies**
  - ▶ Productivity, Skills and Inclusive Growth
  - ▶ Connect the levers and enablers better
  - ▶ Prepare for shared prosperity fund
2. **Make the best use of our people and resources**
  - ▶ Civil Society??
3. **Learn from each other**
  - ▶ Co-production
  - ▶ Devolution impact

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# Thank you

[Rachel.quinn@d2n2lep.org](mailto:Rachel.quinn@d2n2lep.org)

07751 124225