



GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

DATE: Tuesday, 15 December 2020

TIME: 4.00pm - 5.30pm

PLACE: Microsoft Teams Live Event

AGENDA

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7.2	Living with Covid Plan Update Simon Nokes	1 - 38

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GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

Date: 15th December 2020

Subject: Living with Covid Resilience Plan Progress Update

Report of: Andy Burnham, Mayor of Greater Manchester and Portfolio Lead for Policy & Strategy, and Eamonn Boylan Portfolio Lead Chief Executive for Policy & Strategy

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide LEP Board Members with an update on the progress of the implementation of the Living with Covid Resilience Plan and the development of mechanisms to drive system change to better respond to environmental and equalities impacts arising. An update of progress against the Greater Manchester Strategy headline outcome measures is also provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

LEP Board Members are requested to review, note and provide comments on the progress made over the first quarter delivery and the overall progress as reported in the Greater Manchester Strategy outcomes dashboards.

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Equalities Implications:

The progress report outlines the activities which have been undertaken to support the delivery of the Living with Covid Resilience Plan. The Plan in its entirety seeks to directly respond to evidenced inequalities arising from, or exacerbated by, the Covid pandemic, and also sets a series of actions, which are being progressed, to develop new and improved mechanisms for the understanding of inequalities impacts arising and targeted policy and delivery responses to those evidenced impacts.

Climate Change Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures –

The actions which are being progressed via the Living with Covid Resilience Plan, seek to maintain and develop environmental gains achieved through the initial lockdown. The Plan sets out a series of actions which if successfully implemented will reduce carbon emissions, including the progression of the Clean Air Plan and the Environment Plan, along with economic restart and recovery activities such as the building retrofit programmes.

Risk Management:

No specific risks associated with the progress report, however the report details risks to the future delivery of strategic priorities and the challenges posed to the GM system going forward to continue to support our people, places and businesses at the scale and pace required due to the impacts arising from the pandemic.

Legal Considerations:

N/A

Financial Consequences – Revenue:

N/A (plan delivered within existing resources)

Financial Consequences – Capital:

N/A (plan delivered within existing resources)

1. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

1.1 The one year Living with Covid Resilience Plan was agreed in September 2020 by the GMCA and adopted by the GM system as the main delivery document to steer and continue to develop the system wide responses to the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic. The Plan was developed in response to the impacts (both positive and negative) seen during the first wave of the outbreak (shown below).

1.2 This paper provides:

- An overall update of the current position within GM in relation to activity to address those impacts (Para 1.3-1.11)
- Updates on the systemwide responses to developing improved assessment and targeting mechanisms to respond to inequalities and environmental impacts (Section 2);
- A summary update of the progresses made against the GM deliverables in the one year plan (Annex A)
- Progress updates against the GMS outcomes frameworks (Annex B).

Impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts on BAME people, disabled people and older people • Mental health impacts on all ages, shielding people, and those more likely to be isolated • Educational and social impacts in particular on disadvantaged children and families • Fragility of the social care system laid bare • Lack of access to physical and mental health care among disabled people and shielding people • Lack of access to food among poorer communities • Digital exclusion impacts as services shift to online, exclusion and isolation including older people and disabled people • Economic impacts on low paid workers, young people and the self-employed and devastating impact on cultural, hospitality and leisure sectors • Greater Manchester's businesses and economic sustainability and growth has suffered • Homelessness and rough sleeper impacts, as people were housed in hotels • Managing risks for key workers, ensuring safe continuation of essential services 	GM Deliverables:
Significant and potentially devastating, to be tackled urgently		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a system wide approach to assessing and responding to evidenced inequalities in the ongoing management of the Covid response and the design and delivery of recovery and restart activity • Sustain support to care homes and extend Living Well at Home to strengthen the resilience of adult social care provision • Boost physical activity programmes and social prescribing, including for people with long term conditions • Sustain food availability networks • Complete 'Everyone In' and deliver a transition programme and ongoing support for homeless people • Building on the Community Hubs experience and closer working with schools, develop integrated neighbourhood services, sharing people, data, money and stories • Launch a targeted plan to tackle digital exclusion • Ensure the provision of comprehensive mental health and wellbeing support accounting for the growth in demand and severity across all age ranges • Restore proactive care and support for both children and adults for those with long term health condition and support those who are recovering from Covid • Supporting successful return to school and college for all learners, with inclusion of catch up and wellbeing support if needed • Learning from each other on how best to manage any increases in safeguarding for children & young people and vulnerable adults • Deliver GM employment and skills recovery plan with evidence based targeted programmes of support • Immediate implementation of the GM Social Value Framework • Appropriately contracted provision from the VCSE sector as part of ongoing networked support infrastructure • Develop system wide responses to maintain and develop social infrastructure as part of driving more inclusive economic growth in the future, including system changes, investment and formal collaboration with new infrastructure • Deliver housing and public building retrofit programme as part of greener economic recovery • Provide support to enable businesses including social enterprises to innovate and adapt • Targeted support to sectors facing lasting impacts from Covid, and growing sectors with investment where they can exploit new opportunities • Significantly expand the GM Good Employment Charter to drive more secure work, higher pay and better employment standards • Develop and deliver a Cultural Recovery Plan, recognising the role of a sustainable cultural sector as a key driver of wellbeing and a vibrant GM • Continue the SafeGM campaign to provide reassurance about getting back to work • Secure infrastructure investment needed to kick start the economy • Swiftly progress investment opportunities as part of economic stimulus and push for wider government funding for councils and locally devolved resources • Develop sustainable mutual aid and support networks that add value locally and provide a better way of working • Deliver the Cycling and Walking Plan, and build on positive shift in travel behaviour • Progress more integrated public transport system with support from DfT • Progress GM Clean Air Plan • Progress Environment Plan to reduce carbon emissions and create an improved, more resilient natural environment for socially distanced recreation
Challenging but manageable, to be tackled and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns and cities, limited use during lockdown • Fear of starting up 'normal' life again • Role of and reliance upon VCSE organisations as part of the networked emergency and ongoing response • Improvements in service provision / efficiency, increase in online NHS consultation and delivery of wider services digitally • Greater data sharing across agencies enabled targeted, timely responses • Temporary cleaner air and environmental gains achieved through changes to work and travel patterns, but challenges related to use & capacity of public transport services • Emergence of new community networks and social infrastructure e.g. Community Hubs, closer working with schools 	
Positive benefit, to be reinforced and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of multiagency networks and support systems e.g. PPE sourcing and mutual aid • Locally controlled devolved resources enabled targeted, timely responses • GM Partnerships and ways of working, reinforced and strengthened approaches, delivering effective responses • Digital shift and capabilities, with rapidly developed novel operating models, to be retained and developed 	

CURRENT POSITION

1.3 Since the time of writing the Living with Covid Resilience Plan, Greater Manchester, like the rest of the UK has had to respond to the second wave of the pandemic. Our services, networks and support infrastructure has again been tested, but effective responses developed during the first wave were continued or reinstated. While our collective efforts meant we successfully reduced the rate of growth of the virus, as we reopened our economy and society the reproduction rate rose significantly above one and led to a rapid resurgence of infections. This has shown itself in

our increased case numbers, hospital admissions and deaths which have been some of the highest in the country.

- 1.4 When developing the Living with Covid plan it had been envisaged Greater Manchester, like the rest of the UK, would be moving in to a recovery phase following the initial wave of the pandemic. The second wave has therefore halted progresses and developments originally conceived, and has forced changes in direction and redeployment of activity and systemwide focuses to ensure our people, places and businesses have been supported through the ongoing emergency.
- 1.5 The economic and social impacts of the pandemic are now far more apparent than even three months ago, with increasing and deepening inequalities, rising unemployment, increasing numbers of failing businesses and the continuing need for expanded government support across sectors and places. Our collective understanding of the fragilities in the system, including resourcing and service provision, that were present at the time of writing the Plan, have been proven and exacerbated over the last three months. For example, the risk of provider failure in the social care sector, or early years provision are now more pronounced than had been previously envisaged as the economic impact of the pandemic takes hold and continues to provide challenges.
- 1.6 Initial findings from the whole population survey evidences the lived experience of Greater Manchester residents. This survey has been undertaken to provide insight and intelligence to inform GM's ongoing response to the pandemic. The survey has found for example; 1 in 10 of our residents say...
 - they have had the virus
 - they have lost their job since the start of the pandemic
 - someone else in their household has lost their job
 - they have needed to borrow money
- 1.7 The impacts seen from the pandemic also risk being worsened as the UK reaches the end of the Brexit transition period. The nature of any deal, or no deal exit has the potential to compound impacts being experienced currently by Greater Manchester's businesses and society. For example, delays or blockages in the production or movement of goods, on top of Covid impacts may be the determining factor in a businesses viability. There are also possible increased risks for our more vulnerable members of society who will be most adversely impacted should food prices rise.
- 1.8 GM is in the process of finalising a 6 month Contain Plan, which focuses management of the virus and mitigating actions over the coming six months, when the virus continues to pose a very serious threat, maximised by the additional challenges to be faced over winter. The Contain Plan focuses on those activities required in order to contain Covid over the coming months, working within the national contain approach and providing a framework for the health protection boards in all Localities. The Contain Plan sets out how GM will work within the Government tiered approach to contain Covid. The Plan includes the activity which will be

undertaken in terms of vaccine rollout and testing and enable us to live with Covid in the medium term.

1.9 Building on the work undertaken for the Living with Covid Resilience Plan, and now with greater evidence of the impacts arising from the pandemic, the Contain Plan makes clear the lessons learnt in the last year that must inform how to safely reopen our society and economy, while continuing to suppress the virus. The Contain Plan recognises the serious socioeconomic impacts resulting from contain measures, and sets out mitigations to be put in place to support health, reduce social harms and inequalities and protect the economy.

1.10 In developing this first quarter update, an assessment has been made on our overall progress and achievements and has been tested against the impacts evidenced above. Those impacts identified through the initial wave of the pandemic still stand, with a far greater understanding now of the scale and likely longevity of them on our people and places, than even three months ago when the Plan was developed. A further assessment of how these impacts have changed or developed will be undertaken alongside the next quarter progress update.

1.11 Annex A provides detailed updates on the development and progress of activity undertaken to implement the deliverables in the Living with Covid Plan. Some general reflections and comments however on the overall systemwide implementation of the Plan in the round, are as below:

- The last three months has reinforced the fact that coronavirus has, and continues to, impact on all aspects of our society and economy, with a systemwide appreciation that we may collectively now be in a worsened position than at the initial outbreak and now with a greater understanding of the complexity and longevity of the impacts being seen and continuing to develop.
- Lots of excellent partnership working is ongoing. The strength and maturity of our relationships and delivery structures have again been tested by the second wave but have proved highly effective. But there is a general sense of the system across the board being stretched beyond capacity, with high levels of fatigue and an acute awareness that the true scale of the challenge may still be to come.
- Innovations can be seen across all areas, with funding and activity adapted, bended and flexed to respond to the changing and emerging needs presented by Covid.
- There is scope for further development and expansions to some partnership arrangements, greater involvement and engagement with the VCSE sector could still be achieved, and far greater utilisation of engagement structures and working with those with lived experiences to design and deliver our collective responses.
- Systemwide risks have been identified, resulting from a series of funding decisions, which exposes the fragility in the support and provision delivered via VCSE organisations. Collective oversight of funding decisions could help mitigate some of this, with shared understanding of changes to resourcing and provision, without which there is a real risk of increased demand into public services as much needed VCSE support could be reduced or withdrawn.
- The Living with Covid Plan broadly contained two types of actions; those here and now to be delivered as part of the business as usual or emergency response activity; and those which are about developing systems, mechanisms and different ways of working in the future to be sustained in the longer term. The second wave response has rightly taken precedent over

the last few months. This does mean however across the breadth of the Plan, actions which are more about the medium term or system change in the future have made less progress than originally envisaged. This is something which will need to be redressed over the remaining Plan period, and will feed directly into the refresh of the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) next year.

- Despite the extensive breadth and pace of the delivery underway, there is systemwide recognition of the scale of the challenges posed. The impacts arising from the pandemic are far reaching, and will continue to increase in scale and complexity over time. This fundamentally may set Greater Manchester further back, risking losing previous gains made pre-Covid. The scale and longevity of the challenges faced, fragilities in the system, and significantly changed economic context, will feed into and shape the refresh of the GMS next year, informing the contextual challenges and opportunities, and the level of ambition required across our city-region for our future strategy.
- Finally, and crucially the financial implications arising from the pandemic. Public sector finances are going to be considerably constrained over coming years, as will private sector investment. The financial envelope available to GM in the future will be more limited, impacting on our ability to respond to the impacts from Covid and to deliver on a future Greater Manchester Strategy.

2. PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE MECHANISMS TO ENABLE GREATER MANCHESTER TO BETTER RESPOND TO INEQUALITIES:

2.1 The original Living with Covid Plan was clear that the deliverables all required system-wide action, rather than being the responsibility of any one partner. 3 months on, having reviewed all the deliverables and based on the comments above, this is still clearly evident. Therefore, how the system works to consider inequalities and environment issues in the round in all decision making is of vital importance. This is reflected in the [LEP/GM Economic vision](#) which was recently published (link included).

2.2 Alongside the adoption of the overall Plan, therefore, the GMCA also agreed three core recommendations which related to the development on new ways of working and mechanisms enabling Greater Manchester to better respond to the inequalities highlighted and exacerbated by Covid. Progress updates for these are detailed below:

- Consider an approach whereby all GMCA reports include recommendations that assess and identify the impact of the proposal on inequalities, environmental and financial issues in relation to the topic. This would be supported by a commitment to collect, analyse and report on data, including community intelligence, to understand that impact.**

Work is underway to develop a comprehensive process to better assess and understand the possible impacts and benefits arising from GMCA proposals, policies and interventions. The work is being led by the University of Manchester, expanding a project to consider the carbon assessment element of GMCA proposals, now with an expanded scope to look at wider co-benefits arising from propositions, including equalities impacts.

The work has been progressed via a small working group, looking at current practices and information used to inform current assessments. The work has also looked at practices from elsewhere to understand how other places use impact assessments to shape and inform their policy and decision making.

The project is now at a testing phase with a process identified, which will allow evidenced based assessment of possible impacts arising to be undertaken. This will be tested with staff from across GMCA directorates and will involve the VCSE sector, building on the commitments to develop new ways of working with the sector, and ensuring access to community intelligence, evidence and insight in the development of propositions.

Following testing of the current approach, any necessary developments or revisions to the approach will be made. Once a final approach is agreed, a programme of training and staff support will be developed to ensure the new approaches are understood and can be widely and consistently adopted.

- b. Building on the recommendation above, develop a mechanism to utilise the established and developing partnership governance for the Age-friendly and Equalities Portfolio to support system wide responses. This would include actions to address equalities issues identified and unresolved through the above assessment process.**

The Tackling Inequalities Board has now been established as partnership governance, convening and providing leadership to the GM system for activities to address the inequalities present in our city-region. The Board chaired by Cllr Brenda Warrington, as portfolio Lead for Age-friendly and Equalities, has agreed its terms of reference and operating model. The Board has representation from across sectors and partners, including the Chairs of all of the established GM Equalities Advisory Panels.

An update on the work to develop a comprehensive impact assessment approach will be provided to the Tackling Inequalities Board following the testing phase, with the purpose of requesting that the Board as a matter of course, take on board actions or issues arising from the completion of those assessments, to support the development of mitigating actions or partnership responses to systemic issues which may be contributing to evidenced impacts arising from propositions.

- c. Consider whether adopting minimum targets or standards for each locality or neighbourhood would support the effective targeting of resources across all GMCA activity. This would ensure that there is an ongoing recognition that address inequalities in all communities is fundamental to the whole of Greater Manchester being able to achieve its collective ambitions.**

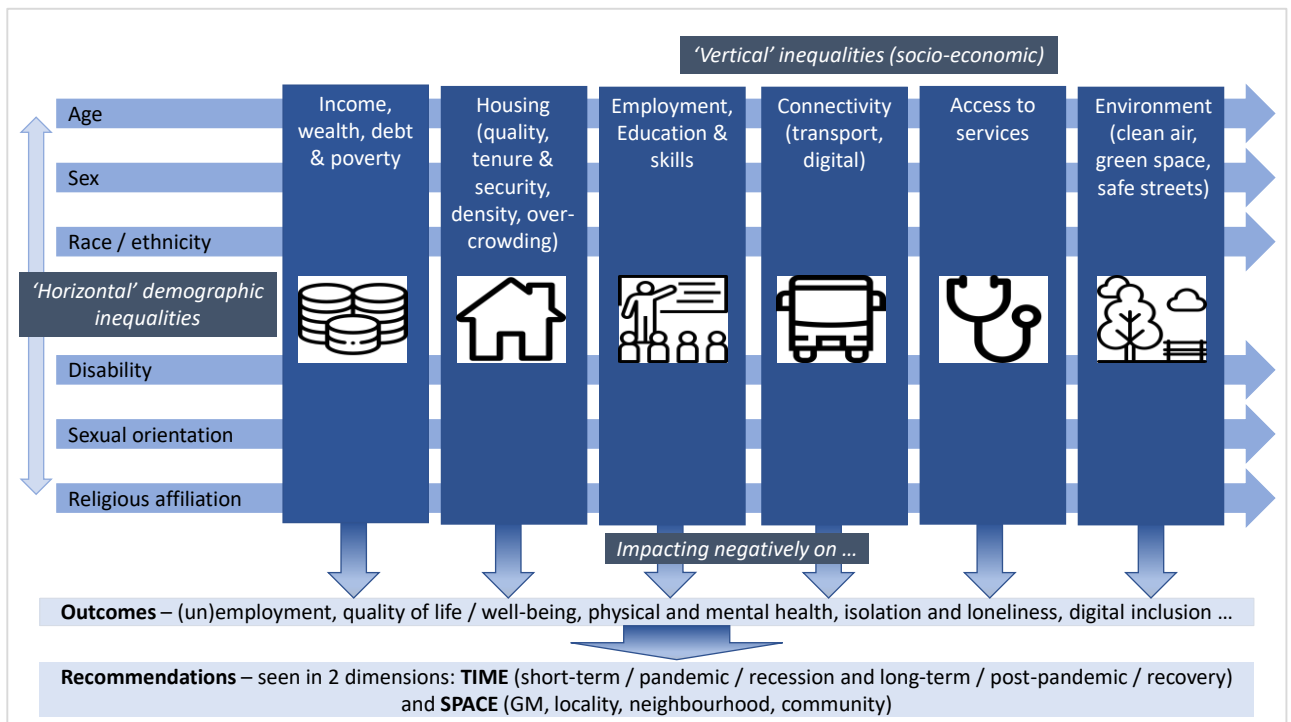
Detailed evidence and analysis work has been undertaken to support the baseline position to inform the Independent Inequalities Commission. This work has collated a range of

datasets and sources to provide as comprehensive picture as possible in terms of equalities data, and has already developed our thinking and understanding of inequalities in GM and possible future targeting approaches.

As illustrated in the graphic below, it is useful to conceptualise inequalities as ‘horizontal’ and ‘vertical’:

- Horizontal inequalities – disproportionately impacting on particular communities, in terms of demographic characteristics. For example: sex; age; ethnicity; disability; sexuality; religious affiliation;
- Vertical inequalities – socio-economic inequalities, which intersect or ‘press down’ on the horizontal inequalities, compounding and entrenching them. For example: income; employment; housing; education and skills.

Figure 1: Horizontal and vertical inequalities



Source: GMCA Research Team. Icons sourced from [flaticon](https://www.flaticon.com/)

Any future approach to performance management needs to identify where these vertical, thematic inequalities intersect for different demographic groups across GM, and lead to the disproportionately negative outcomes that some communities experience. Furthermore, it needs to consider the spatial dimension – inequalities are concentrated in certain GM neighbourhoods, generally characterised by significant levels of deprivation, which underpins and exacerbates the often long-term, entrenched inequalities that impact upon local residents.

Understanding inequalities and how these might be changing over time therefore requires data that enable exploration of the intersection between vertical and horizontal inequalities within a place: socio-economic data that are cut by population groups of

interest, and that report at the neighbourhood level (aligned to public service reform activities). Although some of the indicators in the current GMS performance dashboard can report on specific cohorts (e.g. residents from ethnic minority backgrounds, disabled people), this is limited. Furthermore, all reporting is undertaken at district level or above; this hides intra-district variation, which exists within both our more deprived districts (which encompass areas of relative affluence) and our least deprived (which, conversely, encompass areas of considerable deprivation). Moving forward, we need to supplement the current approach with a finer-grained methodology that reflects and responds to the inequalities agenda that the Covid pandemic has lain bare – many of these inequalities are historic, often generational, and addressing them through the new GMS will be essential if we are to not only recover from the impact of the pandemic but ‘build back better.’

Further work will now be undertaken to understand how this data can be further disaggregated, to consider what data could be available at neighbourhood level to support possible revised approaches to targeting and investment. The work will also be developed with the involvement of the Recovery Coordination Group, and drawing on data, intelligence and evidence held within the VCSE sector to develop a more comprehensive future approach to evidencing and developing responses to inequalities. This work, along with the recommendations received from the Independent Inequalities Commission, will shape and inform the possible targeting approaches which may be adopted as part of the refresh of the Greater Manchester Strategy to be undertaken in 2021.

3. PROGRESS UPDATES

- 3.1 Detailed progress updates against the deliverables in the Living with Covid Plan are attached at Annex A. Significant progress has been made against all the deliverables in the Living with Covid Plan. The deliverables were developed in response to the evidenced impacts of the first wave, but the nature of the activity undertaken towards their attainment, has in some cases shifted in emphasis, scale or speed, responding to the second wave and ensuring the ongoing emergency response can be delivered.
- 3.2 The latest updated data available to report progress against the GMS outcomes framework are attached at Annex B. The Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) outcomes framework and performance dashboard was developed alongside the publication of the current GMS in 2017. It provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of the ten GMS priorities, underpinned with a wider set of supporting measures that help us to unpack change demonstrated by the headline indicators. Updates of the GMS outcome dashboards are provided to show progress and to help to set out the wider context, within which an informed assessment of the relevance and impact of activities delivered under the Plan can be made. However there is a significant time lag on many of the outcome datasets, with much information reporting on pre-pandemic data, and this needs to be borne in mind when considering the GMS datasets and 1 Year Plan in the round.

ANNEX A - PROGRESS AGAINST THE DELIVERABLES IN THE LIVING WITH COVID RESILIENCE PLAN:

- 1.1 Updates are provided below for each of the GM deliverables in the Plan. These are whole system responses, with progresses representative or partnership working, and contributions from a range of agencies to collectively work towards attaining the deliverable.
- 1.2 Implement a system wide approach to assessing and responding to evidence inequalities in the ongoing management of the Covid response and the design and deliver of recovery and restart activity**
- 1.2.1 The Independent Inequalities Commission has been established, chaired by Prof Kate Pickett, and with the mission to better understand the pre-existing and emerging inequalities in the city-region, consider how tackling these inequalities should feature in a refreshed Greater Manchester Strategy, and outline a small number of specific and hard-hitting recommendations.
- 1.2.2 Work is underway to better evidence the inequalities in our city-region, and to develop mechanisms to utilise this evidence base in understanding and assessing impacts of our activities and policies. As noted above work is underway to develop an improved and comprehensive approach to undertaking and understanding impacts arising from our proposals, ensuring our collective interventions can have the greatest possible effect in terms of reducing inequalities. This work needs to now engage with wider partners including the VCSE sector to ensure any proposed approach engages and responds to the needs of our communities.
- 1.2.3 Advisory panels have been established for Women & Girls, and Race Equality to ensure the voices of our diverse communities are heard in GM policy making. Work is also underway to establish a Faith advisory panel. These engagement mechanisms must enable a meaningful dialogue, and be effectively utilised to build our insight and understanding relating to the differential impacts of Covid, and shape our responses and policy developments going forward.
- 1.2.4 The Humanitarian Assistance Group has been leading work to understand vulnerability, combining datasets including social and clinical information. Targeted interventions continue to be developed and delivered including the Winter Response, providing targeted support to older people, No child should go hungry campaign, pension credit awareness campaign and utilising and developing better access to, and use of volunteers. Closing the inequalities gap/not exacerbating existing inequalities has also been considered across the health sectors, with Primary Care, Mental Health, Urgent Care, NWS Patient Transport, and the GM Hospital Cell all featuring these considerations in their future recovery plans.
- 1.2.5 The GM Equalities Alliance is developing a current workplan. VCSE activity continues to respond to community needs, with targeted interventions and support. There continues to remain many opportunities for the development of our systemic ways of working, with greater involvement and engagement of the VCSE sector in this area, and further

development should be undertaken as part of the further implementation of the Living with Covid Plan.

1.3 Sustain support to care homes and extend Living Well at Home to strengthen the resilience of adult social care provision

- 1.3.1 There are ongoing issues related to the fragility of the care sector, which are now more apparent than even a few months ago. The Spending Review did provide some updated funding, however the allocation did not respond to the comprehensive ask submitted, and which was required to shape the future transformation and sustainability of the sector.
- 1.3.2 Extensive work has been undertaken in care homes with infection control and prevention wrap around now in place. Market shaping and viability activity progressing around Living Well at Home, including collation of market intelligence, design of dashboards and indicative modelling future demand, care home viability assessments, and work developing to design the Reimagining of Care Homes project for longer term changes within the Living Well At Home model.
- 1.3.3 Three of seven localities are live with the Safesteps Platform (integrated risk assessment tool for care homes) with two further currently rolling out.
- 1.3.4 The urgent and emergency care by appointment system is in final stages of development and will be live in coming weeks. Enabled by development of new technologies, 111 calls will be triaged and directed to the right place for care, reducing A&E presentations.

1.4 Boost physical activity programmes and social prescribing, including for people with long term conditions

- 1.4.1 All 10 localities have established social prescribing services, taking referrals from GPs and other health and care services. All GM social prescribing is being supported by the availability of a standard digital platform, which manages referrals, records activity and outcomes data and linked directly with the GP record system.
- 1.4.2 Partnership activities to increase physical activity are progressing, convened via GM Moving. More targeted approaches are being used where possible, seeking to respond to inequalities, especially as it is now apparent gaps in active lives are increasing. GM Moving will work with the GMCA Equalities Advisory Panels in the New Year to understand inequalities and develop more targeted approaches.
- 1.4.3 Ongoing work around the leisure infrastructure has been positive, with greater understanding of the opportunities to develop and utilise leisure facilities such as sports centres, with the challenges posed by Covid providing a catalyst for collaboration and action to develop community infrastructure to be more sustainable and better suited to needs in the future. It should be noted this is however caveated with the overarching financial risks posed in the short term and the risk of closure of leisure infrastructure.

1.5 Sustain food availability networks

- 1.5.1 Lots of activities led by Localities continues, with GMCA activity providing additional and wrap around activities to locality led responses. The Covid response has developed substantial work in response to food availability, which is currently convened under emergency governance. There is now an increased understanding and awareness of the need for activity in this space to continue outside of the emergency response and will need to be built into long standing / normal business governance structures over time.
- 1.5.2 Food availability to school children has been challenged by changes and late policy decisions at national government level. Regardless GM has successfully made available food cards over October half term, and has secured DWP funding to ensure there is enough food vouchers available to all that need them over Christmas and February half term, and local resources will ensure GM can deliver this with an expanded scope, to more children over the free school meals eligibility.
- 1.5.3 There has been a greater evidenced need for food support, use of food banks etc, and wider increases in poverty becoming apparent. Provision continues to be provided at scale and pace from a range of VCSE organisations, despite this the workload and demand for (VCSE) services has been far greater in the second wave than the initial outbreak, with more people experiencing the economic impacts arising from the pandemic. Issues regarding sustainability and need for ongoing (and increases) in food provision remain.

1.6 Complete 'Everyone In' and deliver a transition programme and ongoing support for homeless people

- 1.6.1 A Bed Every Night 3 (ABEN3) is now up and running. There are ongoing challenges around capacity and financial sustainability. The 'Everyone In' approach has been developed further, with people not simply being housed in hotels but aligned with local provision and responses, linked to ABEN3. Activity has been supporting people to transition from 'Everyone In' to Covid secure ABEN3 accommodation. Expansion to the programme has been announced to ensure increase in support over winter. Challenges remain to maintain ABEN principles and meet capacity requirements to accommodate people in Covid secure premises. Much of the previously used shelter accommodation is no longer suitable, so capacity will remain an issue throughout winter months. Funding is in place to March 2021. An anticipated increase in demand for services is expected as further economic impacts of the pandemic hit.
- 1.6.2 The GM Homeless Health Group has oversight of the health system investment into ABEN and an associated workplan, setting out ambitions alongside the investment, where we aim to deliver system change to reduce health inequalities in our homeless population. Activity being led at GM level supports ABEN and other temporary accommodation, which add value to the health and support services delivered in localities. This focuses on connectivity to GM programmes such as Covid testing, flu vaccinations, Hep C screening and treatment and with further work soon to commence on technology to access health services and access to wider primary care services including dental and optometry. The main challenge remains capacity

of health and care colleagues to engage with this agenda alongside the continued Covid response and other multiple priorities. There is also a specific role around ongoing management of Covid risk, with oversight of the health and support elements of Covid Second Surge Preparedness, including supporting provision of Covid safe temporary accommodation, including ABEN, and exploring opportunities for safe discharge of Covid positive individuals from acute settings.

- 1.6.3 Work continues and develops on the Homelessness Prevention Strategy. This is being co-produced with partners and with people with lived experiences, to be published March 2021. This will develop prevention measures, learning from the crisis and develop upstream interventions to prevent homelessness or prevent recurrent experiences.
- 1.6.4 Effective partnership working has been tested and proved strong through the Covid response. New activity includes the development of the Youth Homeless Pathfinder which sees shared investment and shared aims across partners into prevention activity.

1.7 Building on the Community Hubs experience and closer working with schools, develop integrated neighbourhood services, sharing people, data, money and stories

- 1.7.1 Community Hub functions remain operational in all Local Authorities as part of the ongoing emergency response. Learning and exploratory work has been undertaken as part of the 'Innovating in a Crisis' project which has helped to identify innovative practice and understanding as to what could be sustained or developed going forward. Further strategic work will be undertaken as capacity allows and the current level of response begins to deescalate over coming months.

1.8 Launch a targeted plan to tackle digital exclusion

- 1.8.1 Scoping and research work has been undertaken to understand digital inclusion across GM. Working with Good Things Foundation to understand best practice, and with Local Authorities to understand what works at community level. The Digital inclusion taskforce is meeting early December, considering what private sector partners can bring around this agenda. There is ongoing dialogue with private sector organisations on commercial engagement and policy development. Research led by academic sector has shown the scale of digital exclusion in GM which is now known to be far higher than previously anticipated. 567 technology bundles have been provided to students eligible for free school meals.
- 1.8.2 A comprehensive proposal was developed which was submitted to Spending Review, providing a strategic approach and agenda. Work continues to leverage the greatest possible returns from private sector involvement and investment, such as GM programme to maximise adoption of Vodafone free sim cards to school children. Greater use of social value through procurement could also be developed to leverage in further resources to support this agenda.
- 1.8.3 Conversations are ongoing with DWP to create a more structured and impactful use of the JCP allowances available to enable job seekers to connect digitally.

- 1.8.4 Challenges continue around resourcing, both financial and staff resourcing. The scale of the ongoing responses required is creating huge strain in the system. Currently difficult to identify what to prioritise first.
- 1.8.5 Engagement with some VCSE representatives has taken place to develop current understanding of need in this area. Further work could be undertaken to directly engage with more on the ground organisations, or via the GM Equalities Panels to test and develop ideas responding to community needs.

1.9 Ensure the provision of comprehensive mental health and wellbeing support accounting for the growth in demand and severity across all age ranges

- 1.9.1 Extensive work continues to increase the availability and accessibility of mental health services and support, within the context of anticipated further significant increases in demand. Systemwide acknowledgment of the scale of the challenges currently presented, and recognition this will increase across all age groups. Support services, coordination, and adaptations to provision are proving effective, however these may not be sufficient to meet the anticipated demand.
- 1.9.2 Digital technologies have been deployed to increase access to mental health and wellbeing self management remotely. Kooth, the online counselling and emotional wellbeing platform for children and young people is now live. Blueice, evidence based app to help young people manage their emotions and reduce urges to self harm also now live. SHOUT 24/7 text service for all ages, linked to trained crisis volunteers is operational, and an online therapy programme, accessible to all ages is now operating.
- 1.9.3 Financial pressures on VCSE organisations which provide low level mental health support and young people support, as part of the social prescribing ecosystem, adds further risk to the attainment of this deliverable. Many of the organisations providing these services are funded via Local Authorities and therefore understandable risk associated with future funding due to significant reductions in public sector finances.
- 1.9.1 For young people, due to increased need the mental health support, digital solutions have been expedited across GM along with the mobilisation of 10 GM Blended Model Mental Health Support Teams in four localities. Mental Health support teams are in place in schools in four localities as part of the national mentally healthy schools trailblazer with VCSE mental health practitioners continuing to provide support in education settings in the remaining 6 localities on a locality led needs assessed basis. This capacity provides support for children and young people with mild to moderate mental health needs as well as supporting a whole school/college approach to mental health and wellbeing and supporting education senior leaders to link to and navigate the wider mental health systems.
- 1.9.2 Further system approaches and work can be undertaken relating to the provision of comprehensive mental health services related to place based working approaches, future provision via community hubs or local centres etc.

1.10 Restore proactive care and support for both children and adults for those with long term health conditions and support those who are recovering from Covid

1.10.1 The GM Respiratory Strategic Clinical Development for follow up of Covid patients has been developed and disseminated. An Assurance framework has been developed for patient follow up, currently being used in 8 localities. National guidance has been released on management of Long-Covid and additional at home monitoring is currently being rolled out across GM. Within paediatrics the prevalence and impact of PIMS-TS, (the inflammatory syndrome in children associated with Covid), is currently being captured and a service specification to support with COVID complications in Children and Young People is being developed

1.10.2 Digital infrastructure has been developed and is being rolled out for urgent and emergency care by appointment. There is ongoing remote working and digital services for care provision. Large amounts of hardware have been provided across all localities to enable digital switches. Work continues to support General Practice and facilitate remote working. Roll out of Digital Care Homes continues, enabling remote consultations between care home staff, clinicians and patient.

1.10.3 An integrated child health programme is being submitted to NHSE in order deliver a range of health care plans, including the impact of the Covid 19 response and recovery. Implementation of a paediatric winter planning for the GM system, approved by GM Gold Command, is underway in order to help ensure that there is appropriate capacity in hospitals and community for children & young people with physical health needs and that children and young people receive timely assessment within the urgent care system. Regular communications have encouraged the public not to delay in seeking clinical advice if they are worried about their child as there have been cases of delayed presentation e.g. for diabetes, meningitis. Mitigation plans have also been developed to ensure sustainable vaccination uptake.

1.10.4 In response to disrupted Healthy Child programme GM approaches are being developed in order to mitigate risks arising from the disruption created by Covid-19 for 0-5 year olds. In response to increase in safeguarding concerns for 0-5s work is now underway with all GM local authorities to look at how we can accelerate work to implement universal 4b assessment model to support early intervention with families and support recovery work to identify vulnerable children. Support is being provided for children with long term conditions, by building specialist paediatric capacity within urgent and emergency care, and establish monitoring process for safety and wellbeing of children and young people with the inclusion of children and young people safety siren and dashboard

1.11 Supporting successful return to school and college for all learners, with inclusion of catch up and wellbeing support if needed

- 1.11.1** Extensive range of activities to support children and young people, much led by Local Authorities, and with GM activity adding value and coordinating as appropriate. GM school attendance is currently low; below the national average. Reduced attendance at schools may result not only in educational development and attainment issues, but also risks vulnerable children not being identified or receiving the support they require.
- 1.11.2** Pulse surveys of early years providers across GM have been undertaken and demonstrate concerns around short and long term impact of loss of income to early years providers as a result of lockdown. Information is being used to support discussions on funding options within GM and with central Government to secure future viability and sustainability of the sector.
- 1.11.3** A range of activities have been delivered to develop the 'No Child Should Go Hungry' campaign with expansion of provision across GM increased to those not just on free school meals. A session has been held between Leaders, Teachers, Principals and educational specialists from across GM and Liverpool City Region to discuss issues around 2021 exam season and to highlight the growing concerns about an increasing proportion of young people missing education as a result of Covid-19. A submission has been made to Government.
- 1.11.4** Significant work has been undertaken to reduce Covid outbreaks in education settings and reduce the number of days lost by students. GM colleges have secured places for all 16-18 year olds, with increased demand on previous years as fewer young people take up apprenticeships. The Young Person Guarantee is being developed in order to bring together transition and next step on life ready journey.
- 1.12 Learning from each other on how best to manage any increases in safeguarding for children and young people and vulnerable adults**
- 1.12.1** Analysis of referrals into Children's services is being updated in order to understand trends across GM. There is a systemwide recognition of the likely increases in demand for services and possible longer-term issues arising from lockdown and resulting delays or impacts on referrals and access to services.
- 1.13 Deliver GM employment and skills recovery plan with evidence based targeted programmes of support**
- 1.13.1** The scale of the challenge continues to grow, and a further significant increase is expected at the end of the furlough scheme. The Employment & Skills Advisory Panel (ESAP) has worked hard to strike a balance between responding to the needs arising from the evolving pandemic and maintaining the necessary focus on the existing priorities, so that those who already faced labour market challenges prior to the pandemic are not displaced or overlooked as an unintended consequence.
- 1.13.2** We are continuing to bring together relevant functions and associated funding in an expanded labour market offer, encompassing employment support of varying levels of intensity according to individuals' needs and adult skills provision at all levels (from

outreach/engagement to advanced and higher skills), recognising the vital part that retraining, upskilling and labour market progression will play in creating opportunities for all GM residents, communities and businesses. However we are only scratching the surface and programmes both new and existing can only do so much and the scale of demand may become more next year as Government support ceases in this area.

1.13.3 JCP are recruiting additional staff to be able to respond to the increased demand. Partnership working continues to be effective, with an eye on where services need to develop to respond to changing needs. Programmes such as Enterprising You, JETS, Restart & Kickstart have landed which are a direct response to the impact has on unemployment; however there is more that will need to be done in partnership to connect and ensure they add value to local services.

1.13.4 The Young Person's Guarantee reaches its 1st stage completion at the December GMCA and has been an amazing piece of work led by Diane Modahl. It is a commitment to improving the lives and experiences of young people from across Greater Manchester. It focuses not only on the impact that COVID-19 has had on the city-region, but also on the worries that young people told us they have for their future employment prospects. It will also see the update of Greater Manchester Apprenticeship & Careers Service (GMACS)

1.13.5 The team have supported local areas, schools and colleges with funding to support the GM Technology Fund seeing over 1900 pieces of digital KIT being delivered to local residents & young people to allow them to access learning/support.

1.13.6 The team has also responded directly to the reduction by facilitating 52 more apprenticeship starts since the beginning of April through extending the Levy Matchmaking Service as well as £300k funding agreed for at least 70 new apprenticeship opportunities for people from under-represented groups through the Removing Barriers to Apprenticeships Programme

1.13.7 Existing funding has been pivoted and repurposed to ensure the skills and work provision is deployed to greatest effect to deal with the impacts arising from Covid. This also takes a huge amount of contract variation and performance management to ensure compliance and a strong audit trail.

1.14 Immediate implementation of the GM Social Value Framework

1.14.1 The Social Value Framework has now been published. Work now will focus on its adoption and implementation through key public sector agencies. Future work for the development and adoption of corporate social value policies, which can be consistently applied. Work is ongoing with GMCA procurement to understand opportunities, along with work being led under Skills & Work to consider and develop opportunities through their commissioning processes.

1.15 Appropriately contracted provision from the VCSE sector as part of ongoing networked support infrastructure

1.15.1 Future funding risks have been exposed to many VCSE organisations, who currently form a significant part of GM's emergency and support networks. For example, organisations engaged as part of the social prescribing ecosystem. The sector is proactively seeking alternative funding sources (outside of Local Authority grants), but this continues to be a significant vulnerability to the individual organisations concerned, but also for the wider system delivery, where VCSE organisations play a role in reducing demand on Local Authority services etc. VCSE organisations have seen increased demand and workload during the second wave than was experienced in the initial outbreak.

1.15.2 Further development work is needed to ensure the utilisation of VCSE organisations in ensuring effective community communications and engagement. A proposition is being considered around this to be developed via the VCSE Leadership Group.

1.15.3 Work around the VCSE Commissioning Framework is ongoing. The Framework is being developed and needs to be embedded within GMCA and the 10 localities. GM level oversight of proposed changes in funding to VCSE organisations could help ensure essential organisations and services are sustained. Agreement has been reached on the VCSE contribution to GM Primary Care Recovery which committed to increased engagement, involvement from the VCSE into primary care recovery but to also focus on, GM Social Prescribing Review, and GM Mental Health Provision review.

1.16 Develop systemwide responses to maintain and develop social infrastructure as part of driving more inclusive economic growth in the future, including system changes, investment and formal collaboration with new infrastructure

1.16.1 Further work to be undertaken to ensure health provision through local care organisations is integrated into any local models. There are opportunities presented by the development of the Community Hubs approaches, work needs to be undertaken to understand the differing views and possible uses for the ongoing provision or development of community hub functions. This activity is also impacted by the ongoing discussions and future changes to HSCP funding.

1.17 Deliver housing and public building retrofit programme as part of greener economic recovery

1.17.1 Funding has been secured under Green Homes Grant Scheme to support domestic retrofit measures in fuel poor homes and in the process of bidding for further resources. Also supporting GM Social Landlords to bid for demonstration funding. Working across public sector partners 156 building have been identified for retrofit over next 12 months. £80m bid submitted to support retrofit.

1.18 Provide support to enable businesses including social enterprises to innovate and adapt

1.18.1 A programme of activity has been developed, and funding now secured through retained Business Rates. Preparatory work has been undertaken to develop / expand activity once

funding is in place. GM specific bounce back loan scheme has now been launched. Activity continues to support businesses to digitise due to rapid shift to remote and online working.

1.18.2 The LEP/GM economic vision has been developed and creates a blueprint for a new economic era. The vision will be the mechanism by which businesses will be engaged in where GM wants to go next with our economy and to drive investment.

1.18.3 Growth Company activity continues to support businesses. The Business Productivity and Inclusive Growth programme (providing support to sustain businesses and support growth aspirations) continues and has adapted to provide more support to businesses to safeguard jobs as well as creating them, given the challenges posed by Covid.

1.18.4 GAMMA's Strategic Implementation Group has now been set up but operationalisation of the full Board is on hold awaiting the progression of proposals for Innovation GM. Health Innovation Manchester (HInM) has been contracted to deliver the healthy ageing innovation pipeline of SME opportunities with soft launch due Dec 2020. A tactical group made up of GM senior leaders is being set up to qualify opportunities and work has commenced with HInM and MIDAS to map the funding landscape.

1.19 Targeted support to sectors facing lasting impacts from Covid, and growing sectors with investment where they can exploit new opportunities

1.19.1 The Growth Company continue to provide support for businesses to increase their 'digital presence', including E-Commerce, Digital Operations and 'Agile', and have developed a new micro diagnostic tool and report. A Leadership & Management programme has been developed with Universities, and approved by the Local Industrial Strategy PDE and Growth Board.

1.19.2 The GC Access to Finance team has been providing support to a range of SMEs to help them work up business cases for accessing Local Authority Discretionary Grants. The £10M GM Bounce Back Loans Scheme designed to support businesses whose banks don't provide the national scheme, went live on 16/11/20 and applications were suspended within 3 days due to demand.

1.19.3 Proposals for an Energy Innovation Agency and translational research centres have been developed. A 'Retrofit Challenge Group' has been established and its implementation plan is underway. The Retrofit Accelerator tender for scoping work has been issued.

1.19.4 A review of the Local Industrial Strategy has been undertaken, with new priority actions for Year 2 of the Implementation Plan identified and approved by the GMCA as the renewed areas of focus.

1.20 Significantly expand the GM Good Employment Charter to drive more secure work, higher pay and better employment standards

1.20.1 The Charter is continuing to expand. The programme has recruited a new tranche of members, and now has over 220 supporters. Additional funding has been allocated through retained Business Rates, this will allow for further development and expansion of activity.

1.21 Develop and deliver a Cultural Recovery Plan, recognising the role of a sustainable cultural sector as a key driver of wellbeing and a vibrant GM

1.21.1 A Cultural Recovery Plan was developed and agreed by GMCA in September. The six month plan will support the sector to the end of the financial year. Support activities are being delivered and are going well, with notable successes including UnitedWeStream, however the scale of the significant challenges facing the sector cannot be overcome through the Plan's implementation alone. Work is being undertaken to sustain venues, freelancers, workers etc so when it is possible to fully reopen there remains a viable cultural offer within GM. UnitedWeStream activity will relaunch over Christmas period, raising funds for the Mayor's Charity.

1.21.2 The Night Time Economy Recovery plan has been launched, and focuses on support for industry where it is possible to provide it. Working on advocacy, regeneration activity, considering the future uses of town centres. The Plan responds to the needs identified by the sector and relevant networks.

1.21.3 Great Place activity has been extended, with contracts extended so cultural organisations can hopefully deliver planned activity by May 2021. Focus in the New Year will be to consider the cultural recovery plan from April onwards, with the reality of mass vaccination and possible venues reopening.

1.21.4 A Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure Recovery Plan has also been launched. Growth Hub activity has been aligned to support the sector and adapted where feasible to support tourism industry businesses. Risk remains regarding the future funding of Marketing Manchester, as the destination marketing organisation has previously been funded via resources from hoteliers etc.

1.22 Continue the SafeGM campaign to provide reassurance about getting back to work

1.22.1 Communications and engagement activities have continued, developed and been a core part of GM's ongoing response to the pandemic as part of our 'Safely Managing COVID' Communications and Engagement Plan agreed over summer. This has three main strands, and builds on communication, insight and campaign work we'd already done across GM ranging from the TogetherGM to Do your Bit and much more. Two of the plan's three strands are now underway and the first, a whole population survey running over 6 months, reports back for the first time in December. The results will be vital to allow us to target all our activity and messaging over the next 6 months.

1.22.2 The survey covers:

- Individual feelings (life satisfaction / well-being; confidence in key areas such as work, transport and visiting town / city centres; changes that could be made to improve lives)
- Advice / instructions / regulations (levels of awareness and understanding; willingness and ability to comply, including current behaviours, barriers and motivations; perceptions of other people's compliance.)
- Impacts (how coronavirus is affecting individuals, friends, family and community; worries / anxieties for future; perceptions of ability of NHS / public services to cope)
- Access to information (where people obtain COVID information; levels of trust in these different sources)

1.22.3 The second strand will take this insight to a new level. Two consecutive pieces of work are beginning in December:

1. With the Public Health England Behavioural Insights team to map out the engagement work underway and identify gaps and opportunities, with particular reference to tackling inequalities
2. With the VCSE and faith sector to deliver targeted community focus work where we know engagement is lower, particularly perhaps in communities less likely to engage with testing, isolation and potentially vaccination

1.22.4 The third strand would use the insight to co-design and deliver evidence-based approaches to informing, inspiring and engaging our residents, through more accessible, targeted and sophisticated social marketing campaigns. Work is underway to explore how this might be resourced.

1.22.5 All of these activities will form an essential part of our enforcement approach which is rooted in 'The Four Es' – by increasing our **engagement**, clearly **explaining** required actions and the rationale behind them, and activating our communities to **encourage** compliance, we will only use **enforcement** when genuinely required. We recognise that there are often good reasons why people do not or cannot comply. Building on our increased insight into these barriers, we will seek to address these through our communications, engagement and support

1.23 Secure infrastructure investment needed to kick start the economy

1.23.1 The Spending Review sets out a series of announcements for transport and housing funding. There is now ongoing dialogue with Government to understand detail of how programmes will be run. Monies available will require bidding processes, further details are required.

1.23.2 Brownfield Housing Fund - £81m awarded over 2 tranches. The first tranche is underway, second tranche will be presented to GMCA in new year. Getting Building Fund - £54m allocation – grant agreements are being drawn up for allocations with current expectation all funding will be spent in advance of March 2022 deadline. There is ongoing work to develop strategic partnership approach with Homes England, to support further investment in the future.

1.24 Swiftly progress investment opportunities as part of economic stimulus and push for wider government funding for councils and locally devolved resources

1.24.1 A coordinated GM submission to the Spending Review was made, with systemwide input to develop comprehensive package of asks of Government, seeking a multiyear devolved settlement. Following submission, it was confirmed the Spending Review would be a single year settlement, with limited direct funding awarded to GM.

1.24.2 Specific fund management continues (as updated under other deliverables) and opportunities for new funding sources and local flexibilities are being pursued wherever possible.

1.25 Develop sustainable mutual aid and support networks that add value locally and provide a better way of working

1.25.1 Work has not progressed as quickly as envisaged against this deliverable due to conflicting priorities presented by second wave and ongoing emergency response. An expression of interest has been submitted to NHS England for funding for advanced approach to the NHS volunteer responders in GM, working with the VCSE sector. Work is considering what legacy and sustainable provision after the pandemic may look like. Working with Sheffield University to develop good practice evidence, enabling advice and roll out to enable and value mutual aid activity in GM.

1.26 Deliver the Cycling and Walking Plan, and build on positive shift in travel behaviour

1.26.1 Local Authorities have been delivering temporary or semi-permanent measures to support cycling and walking as an alternative to public transport, as part of the DfT's Active Travel Fund (formerly the Emergency Active Travel Fund). Two tranches of Active Travel measures (with a value of £19m from this fund) are being delivered during 2020/21. The second tranche has been approved and is progressing.

1.26.2 Work has been ongoing to develop and deliver the Bee Network, with additional funding awarded through the Spending Review. The Cycle City Ambition Grant programme has continued, enabling people to switch from public transport to cycling.

1.26.3 Despite a higher than pre-Covid mode-share for walking and cycling, the volume of highways traffic has continued to rise within Greater Manchester since an initial fall in March. The combination of additional demand - including in the form of the return of education in September, for example - combined with on-going constraints on public transport capacity, mean it is essential that we continue to promote active travel, where this is safe and feasible.

1.27 Progress more integrated public transport system with support from DfT

1.27.1 The pandemic continues to significantly impact on public transport patronage, with a severe knock on effect on revenue. Government funding has sustained rail, bus and Metrolink, and continues to do so. Proposals have been developed for a three year package of Government support for Metrolink to allow the network to get back to a position of financial sustainability, over the medium term.

1.27.2 The pandemic has also affected the pace of the reform agenda. However, GMCA has launched a further public consultation to get a wide range of views on its proposals to reform the bus market in light of the findings of a new report on the impact of Covid-19. The consultation concludes at the end of January.

1.27.3 The Spending Review saw some funding awarded to GM to improve local transport through the Transforming Cities Fund. Alongside this, TfGM continues ensure the best use of capital investment, to invest in new transport infrastructure and make improvements to our current networks.

1.27.4 TfGM has been proactive in ensuring public transport has been available for essential workers throughout the pandemic, and has sought to maximise transport integration for example, through rail ticket acceptance across Metrolink city services for all passengers, and on Metrolink Ashton services and on Vantage bus services for NHS staff working at the Oxford Road and Nightingale hospitals. Work has also been undertaken with Train Operating Companies to look at improvements to services in order to provide earlier trains, additional calls or capacity. Work has been undertaken with neighbouring authorities to ensure that key rail connections are maintained. Additionally, TfGM has carried out travel surveys to support restart and recovery.

1.28 Progress GM Clean Air Plan

1.28.1 A consultation was undertaken on the key elements of proposals for a Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan, including the proposed Clean Air Zone boundary, daily charges for non-compliant vehicles, discounts and exemptions, and support funding. The results from the consultation, and further analysis of impacts of Covid, will inform the Full Business Case prior to submission to Government.

1.28.2 Policy measures developed to respond to Clean Air Plan were developed pre-covid and work is underway to assess the many, varied and in some cases severe economic impacts arising from the pandemic, for example, the downturn in economic activity may result in some businesses not being able to afford vehicle upgrades without further support.

1.28.3 A collaborative and partnership response and ongoing activity during the pandemic has been proven highly effective, between transport operators, local authorities, TfGM and other key partners and ensured consistency of messaging, for example advice being provided to residents and businesses, how to manage travel demand etc.

1.29 Progress Environment Plan to reduce carbon emissions and create an improved, more resilient natural environment for socially distanced recreation

1.29.1 A pipeline of 79 sites has been identified for ground mounted photovoltaic cells. Work continues with BEIS to develop outline business cases for decarbonisation of heat across the

city-region, through the DEEP programme. GM has been asked as one of five cities to undertake a pilot of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, working with Natural England.

1.29.2 Analysis work has been undertaken to inform increases in green spaces in areas of high deprivation. Partnership bids have been submitted to the Green Recovery Challenge Fund, which, if successful will create jobs in GM. The Energy Innovation Agency has been successfully launched, involving three universities and private sector partners.

GMCA GREATER
MANCHESTER
COMBINED
AUTHORITY

BOLTON
BURY

MANCHESTER
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE
SALFORD

STOCKPORT
TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD
WIGAN











ANNEX B - GMS Performance Dashboard

December 2020 performance report update

All data are accurate as of 31 October 2020

Interactive online version available at

https://www.gmtableau.nhs.uk/t/GMCA/views/GMSLandingPageNovember20/GMSLandingPage?%3Aorigin=card_share_link&%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y

Key	
Performance (RAG rating)	Direction of travel
 Matching or exceeding ambition	 Improving
 Below ambition (within 10%)	 Declining
 Considerably below ambition (more than 10%)	 Unchanged
RAG ratings for headline indicators are based on a comparison to the expected target position at the point in time that performance is assessed. Unless otherwise stated, RAG ratings for supporting indicators are based on a comparison with the England average	
Line charts	
 Greater Manchester (GM)	 GM target
 England	 Selected GM locality

WAP = working-age population (aged 16-64)

Our People, Our Place

The Greater Manchester Strategy Outcomes Framework

The Greater Manchester Strategy sets out our collective ambition to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old. It is a strategy for everyone in Greater Manchester – residents, the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector, businesses, public bodies and civic leaders. By harnessing the strengths of Greater Manchester’s people and places we can create a more inclusive and productive city-region where everyone, and every place, can succeed.

The Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions.

Select an icon below to navigate to each of the individual priority dashboards

Key	
Performance (RAG rating)	Direction of travel
● Matching or exceeding ambition	↗ Improving
● Below ambition (within 10%)	↘ Declining
● Considerably below ambition (more than 10%)	— Unchanged
RAG ratings for headline indicators are based on a comparison to the expected target position at the point in time that performance is assessed. Unless otherwise stated, RAG ratings for supporting indicators are based on a comparison with the England average	
Line charts	
— Greater Manchester (GM)	— GM target
— England	— Selected GM locality

WAP = working-age population (aged 16-64)



Priority One
Children starting school ready to learn



Priority Two
Young people equipped for life



Priority Three
Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop



Priority Four
A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester



Priority Five
World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving



Priority Six
Safe, decent and affordable housing



Priority Seven
A green city-region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all



Priority Eight
Safer and stronger communities



Priority Nine
Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it



Priority Ten
An age-friendly Greater Manchester



Data accurate as of 30th October 2020

GMS Priority One - Children Starting School Ready to Learn

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of performance against key outcomes for:
Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception



By 2020, 70 fewer very small babies (<2500g) will be born every year, narrowing the gap with the projected national average for the number of low birth weight, at-term births



By 2020, all early years settings will be rated 'good' or 'outstanding' by OFSTED, an increase from 90% in 2016



Sex all children

68.2% of all children in GM had reached a 'good level of development' by the end of reception, as of 2019

9.2 percentage points behind the target trajectory

0.2 percentage points higher than 2018

3.2% (990) of live at-term births in GM were low birth weight in 2018

0.3 percentage points (105 babies) behind the target trajectory

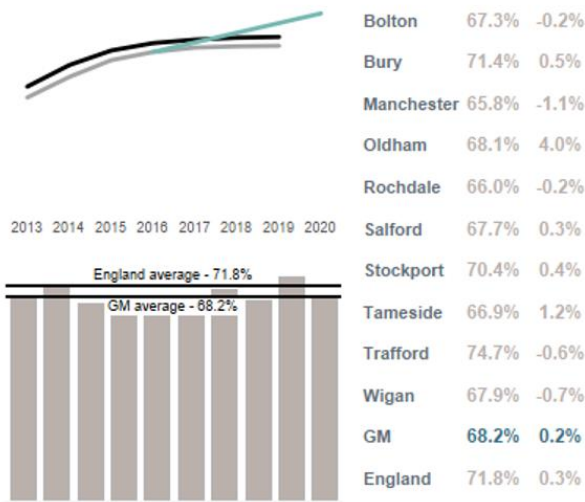
0.0 percentage points higher than 2017

Deprivation Level: All

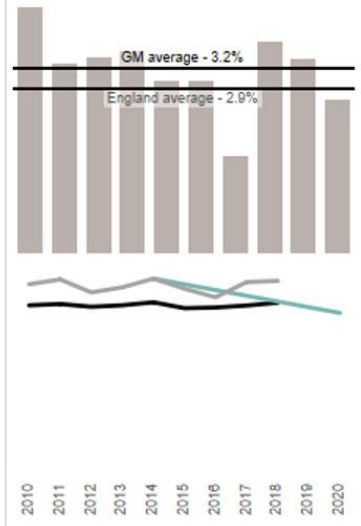
94.8% of all early years settings in GM were rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' in August 2020

4.4 percentage points below the target trajectory

1.2 percentage points higher than March 2019

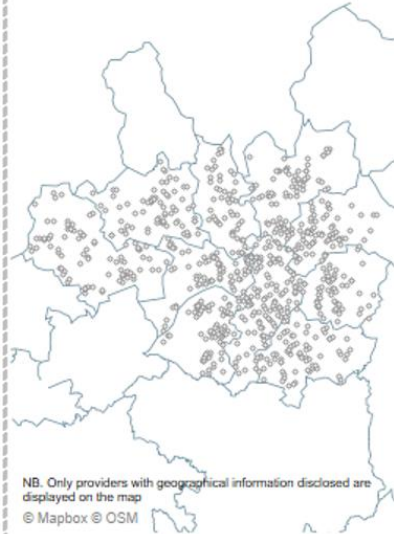


Local Authority	2018 %	Change
Bolton	67.3%	-0.2%
Bury	71.4%	0.5%
Manchester	65.8%	-1.1%
Oldham	68.1%	4.0%
Rochdale	66.0%	-0.2%
Salford	67.7%	0.3%
Stockport	70.4%	0.4%
Tameside	66.9%	1.2%
Trafford	74.7%	-0.6%
Wigan	67.9%	-0.7%
GM	68.2%	0.2%
England	71.8%	0.3%



Proportion of live at term births that were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2018 and percentage point change on the previous year

Local Authority	2018 %	Change
Bolton	4.3%	0.6%
Bury	3.3%	0.4%
Manchester	3.4%	0.0%
Oldham	3.5%	-0.3%
Rochdale	3.0%	-1.4%
Salford	3.0%	-0.1%
Stockport	1.7%	-0.6%
Tameside	3.7%	0.4%
Trafford	3.4%	0.9%
Wigan	2.7%	0.4%
England	2.9%	0.0%
GM	3.2%	0.0%



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Supporting Indicators

In Quarter 1 2020-21, **10.1%** of mothers in GM were known to be smokers at the time of delivery



0.3 percentage points above the England average

1.3 percentage points lower than Quarter 1 2019/20

The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst 0-5 year olds in GM was **47 per 10,000** in 2018-19



66% higher than the England average (19 per 10,000 extractions higher than the England average)

A decrease of **13 dental extractions per 10,000** in GM compared to 2017-18

GMS Priority Two - Young People Equipped For Life

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of performance against key outcomes for: **Priority Two - Young people equipped for life**

<p>By 2020, there will be 1,000 fewer looked after children in GM, a reduction of more than 20% on 2016 levels</p> <p>R ↓</p>	<p>By 2020, the proportion of GM Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected level of attainment in reading, writing and maths (RWM) will continue to meet or exceed the England average</p> <p>A ↓</p>	<p>By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, with all districts demonstrating significant progress in closing the attainment gap across their schools</p> <p>A ↓</p>	<p>By 2020, the number of 16-17 year-olds who are NEET will be below the national average in all GM districts, as will the number whose activity is not known to the local authority</p> <p>R ↓</p>	<p>By 2020, the number of unemployed 16-19 year olds will have fallen from 13,300 in 2016 to 12,000, a reduction of 10% over the period</p> <p>G ↑</p> <p><small>June 2020 data not available for Trafford and Wigan, charted locality data may also have gaps due to missing data</small></p>																																																																								
<p>As of March 2019, there were 5,820 looked after children in GM, up by 156 compared to March 2018</p> <p>1,543 (36.1%) behind the target trajectory</p> <p>Rate of looked after children per 10,000 and % difference on 2018</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Bolton</td><td>95</td><td>4.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Bury</td><td>78</td><td>1.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Manchester</td><td>106</td><td>1.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oldham</td><td>86</td><td>-7.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Rochdale</td><td>108</td><td>12.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>103</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stockport</td><td>57</td><td>-1.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Tameside</td><td>132</td><td>6.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Trafford</td><td>74</td><td>8.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Wigan</td><td>66</td><td>-5.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>GM</td><td>90</td><td>1.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>65</td><td>1.6%</td></tr> </table>	Bolton	95	4.4%	Bury	78	1.3%	Manchester	106	1.9%	Oldham	86	-7.5%	Rochdale	108	12.5%	Salford	103	0.0%	Stockport	57	-1.7%	Tameside	132	6.5%	Trafford	74	8.8%	Wigan	66	-5.7%	GM	90	1.8%	England	65	1.6%	<p>Sex All pupils</p> <p>64.8% of Key Stage 2 Pupils in GM achieved the expected level of attainment (RWM) in 2019</p> <p>0.1 percentage points below the England average and target</p> <p>0.1 percentage points below the 2018 position</p> <p>% achieving expected level in RWM and percentage point change on 2018</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Bolton</td><td>64.6%</td><td>-1.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Bury</td><td>64.8%</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Manchester</td><td>61.4%</td><td>-0.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oldham</td><td>62.7%</td><td>-0.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Rochdale</td><td>59.9%</td><td>-0.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>65.4%</td><td>0.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stockport</td><td>66.3%</td><td>-0.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Tameside</td><td>63.4%</td><td>-0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Trafford</td><td>77.4%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Wigan</td><td>66.7%</td><td>-3.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>GM</td><td>64.8%</td><td>-0.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>65.3%</td><td>1.0%</td></tr> </table>	Bolton	64.6%	-1.2%	Bury	64.8%	1.0%	Manchester	61.4%	-0.8%	Oldham	62.7%	-0.1%	Rochdale	59.9%	-0.6%	Salford	65.4%	0.1%	Stockport	66.3%	-0.6%	Tameside	63.4%	-0.2%	Trafford	77.4%	1.8%	Wigan	66.7%	-3.2%	GM	64.8%	-0.5%	England	65.3%	1.0%	<p>The average Attainment 8 (A8) score for Key Stage 4 pupils in GM was 44.9 in 2018/19</p> <p>1.8 percentage points below the target trajectory</p> <p>0.3 percentage points below the 2017/18 position</p> <p>The average Progress 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2018/19 was -0.19 less progress than the national all schools average</p> <p>This was lower than the average score of -0.17 in 2017/18</p>	<p>3.4% of 16-17 year olds in GM were not in education, employment or training at the end of 2019</p> <p>0.5 percentage points above the target trajectory and 0.1 percentage points above the end-2018 position</p> <p>The activity of a further 1.9% was not known, 0.9 percentage points below the target trajectory, and 1.0 percentage points below the end-2019 position</p>	<p>8,900 (19.2%) of economically active 16-19 year olds in GM were unemployed in the year to June 2020</p> <p>This is 3,100 (25.8%) ahead of the target trajectory</p> <p>A decrease by 3,200 from 12,100 (26.8%) economically active 16-19 year olds unemployed in GM in the year to June 2019</p>
Bolton	95	4.4%																																																																										
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Supporting Indicators

84.8% of Year 10 pupils in GM reported feeling hopeful and optimistic about the future in December 2019. However, **18.0%** of pupils reported that they did not feel equipped for life*

*Agreed with fewer than 4 of 7 'life readiness' statements. Sourced from a new survey of GM Year 10 pupils, therefore national comparator and trend indicators are not available

15,316 bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards in the year to March 2020. This equated to **238** per 10,000 children <18, down from **323** for the previous year, and below the England average for the year to March 2020 of **249**



In GM, **21.2%** of secondary schools were performing below the national floor standard at Key Stage 4 (scoring a Progress 8 score below -0.5) for the academic year 2017/18. This was above the national average of **11.6%** and above the previous year's percentage of **18.6%**. **No data for 2018/19, tables discontinued**



36.5% of 10-11 year old children in GM were overweight or obese as of 2018/19, above the England average of **34.3%**



0.0 percentage points, is no change since 2017/18

GMS Priority 3 - Good Jobs, with Opportunities for People to Progress and Develop

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction is in line with ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of performance against key outcomes for: Priority Three - Good jobs, with opportunities to progress and develop

<p>By 2020, median resident earnings (all employees) will exceed £23,000, up from £21,585 in 2016</p> <p>A </p> <p><i>All prices quoted at 2019 values, and comparisons made using real terms data</i></p>	<p>By 2020, there will be 70,000 more GM working-age residents with Level 4+ (higher level, largely graduates) qualifications, an increase from 34.6% of the working-age population in 2016 to 38.3%</p> <p>A </p>	<p>By 2020, there will be at least 50,000 fewer GM working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2, a reduction from 27.7% of the working-age population in 2016 to 24.6%</p> <p>A </p>	<p>By 2020, more than 40,000 GM residents per annum will start an apprenticeship, and the achievement rate for apprenticeship programmes will reach 75%. This compares to 30,380 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16, and an achievement rate of 66.4%</p> <p>R R </p>																																				
<p>Median earnings of GM residents (all employees) were £23,487 per annum in 2019</p> <p>1.1% £268 behind the target trajectory £922 higher than in 2018</p> <p>Median pay and percentage change from 2018</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Bolton</td><td>£22,148</td><td>5.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Bury</td><td>£26,184</td><td>1.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Manchester</td><td>£22,306</td><td>0.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oldham</td><td>£21,188</td><td>2.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Rochdale</td><td>£21,900</td><td>3.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>£22,479</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stockport</td><td>£25,829</td><td>1.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Tameside</td><td>£22,674</td><td>1.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Trafford</td><td>£28,718</td><td>0.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Wigan</td><td>£22,888</td><td>1.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>GM</td><td>£23,487</td><td>4.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>£25,118</td><td>1.7%</td></tr> </table>	Bolton	£22,148	5.6%	Bury	£26,184	1.6%	Manchester	£22,306	0.3%	Oldham	£21,188	2.8%	Rochdale	£21,900	3.4%	Salford	£22,479	0.2%	Stockport	£25,829	1.4%	Tameside	£22,674	1.7%	Trafford	£28,718	0.3%	Wigan	£22,888	1.8%	GM	£23,487	4.1%	England	£25,118	1.7%	<p>36.6% (651,200) of GM working-age residents had a Level 4+ qualification in the year to December 2019</p> <p>0.5 percentage points (10,300 residents) in GM behind the target trajectory</p> <p>1.0 percentage points (18,400 residents) above the 2018 position</p>	<p>26.2% (472,600) of GM working-age residents had qualifications below Level 2 in the year to December 2019</p> <p>1.2 percentage points (35,400 residents) in GM behind the target trajectory</p> <p>1.1 percentage points (12,900) decrease since the 2018 position</p>	<p>There were 22,250 apprenticeship starts in GM in the 2018-19 academic year 40.8% 15,345 behind the expected target trajectory down from 22,590 in 2017/18</p> <p>The apprenticeship achievement rate in GM in the 2018-19 academic year was 62.7%, 10.2 percentage points behind the target trajectory down by 2.4 percentage points compared to 2017/18</p>
Bolton	£22,148	5.6%																																					
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Supporting Indicators

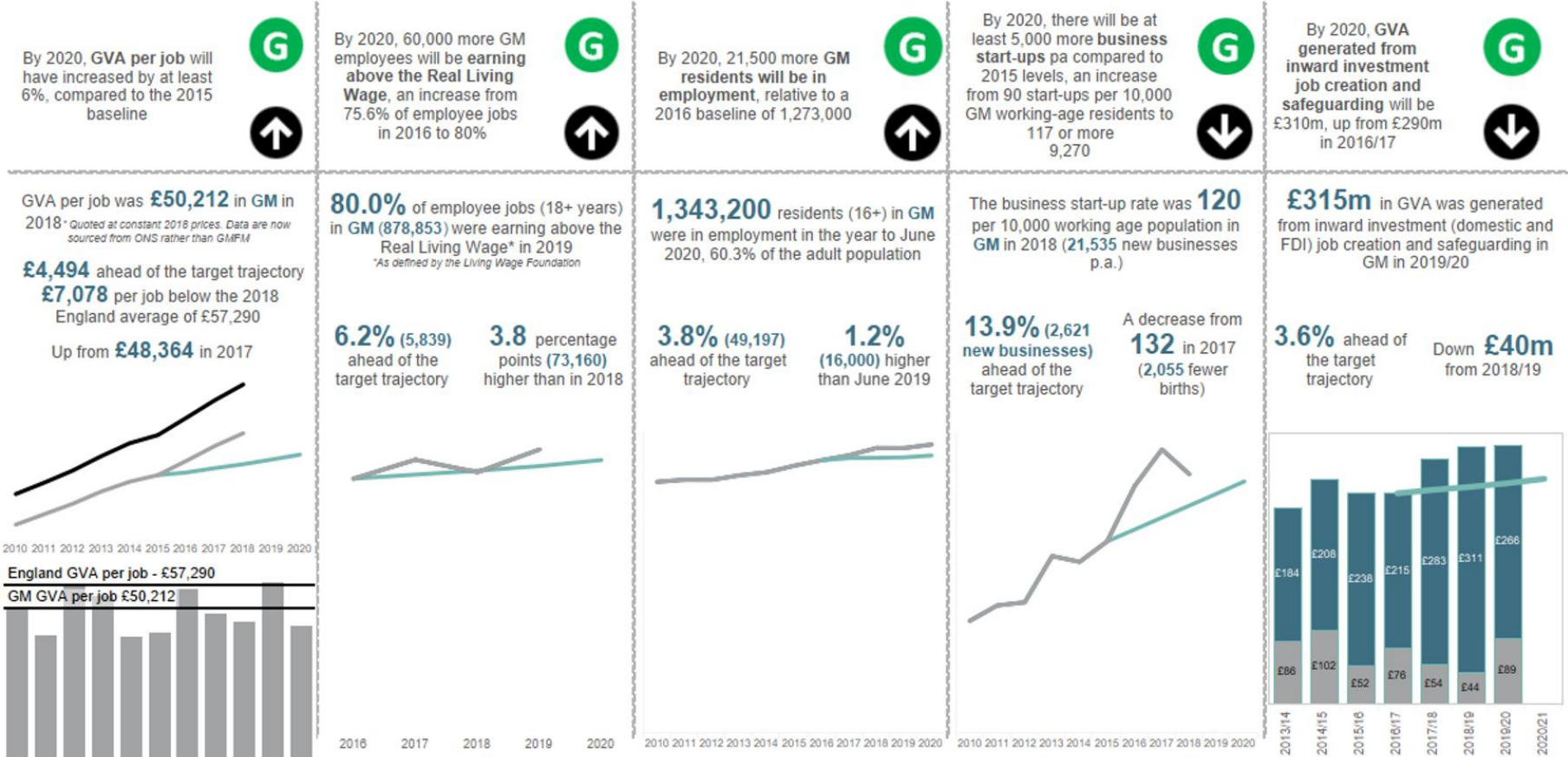
<p>16.8% (299,600) of working age residents in Greater Manchester had Level 3 as their highest level of qualification in the year to December 2019, below the England average by 0.3 percentage points</p> <p>G </p> <p>This is down from 17.7% in December 2018</p>	<p>5.0% (71,600) of economically active GM working-age residents were unemployed in the year to June 2020, above the England average by 1.0 percentage points and up from 4.8% in June 2019</p> <p>R </p>	<p>7.8% of GM working-age residents were claiming unemployment-related benefits* in Oct 2020, above the England average by 1.5 percentage points and higher than 3.9% in Oct 2019</p> <p>R </p>
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GMS Priority 4 - A Thriving and Productive Economy In All Parts of Greater Manchester

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction is in line with ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of performance against key outcomes for:
Priority Four: A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester



Supporting Indicators

The employment rate for working age residents in GM from ethnic minority groups was **62.8%** in the year to June 2020, below the England average of 67.6% and higher than June 2019 (57.7%)

A **↑**

The employment rate for working age residents in GM with a disability* was **52.1%** in June 2020, below the England average of 56.8%, up from 49.8% in June 2019
*Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled

A **↑**

There were **685** enterprises per 10,000 working age residents in GM in 2018 below the England average of 713 and is down from 696 in 2017

A **↓**

Priority Five - World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of performance against key outcomes for: **Priority 5 - World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving**

By 2020, the proportion of journeys to work by modes other than the car will have reached 32%, up from 29% in 2015



*All transport-related indicators are only available at GM-level, so locality data are not reported; national comparators are also not available



By 2020, 90% of journeys by road during the morning peak period will be completed within the typical journey time, up from 88.5% in March 2017



By 2020, annual average roadside NO₂ concentrations across the GM monitoring network will be below 30 ug per m³, down from 39 ug per m³ in 2016



By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10 ug per m³ for PM_{2.5}, down from 75% (3 out of 4 sites) exceeding in 2016

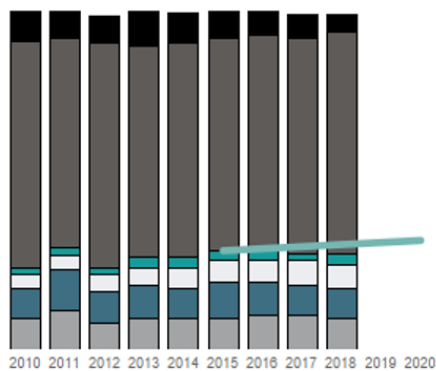
By 2020, the median download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 44 Mbps, compared to a 2016 baseline of 23 Mbps



28.0% of people used modes other than the car to travel to work in 2018

2.8 percentage points behind the target position

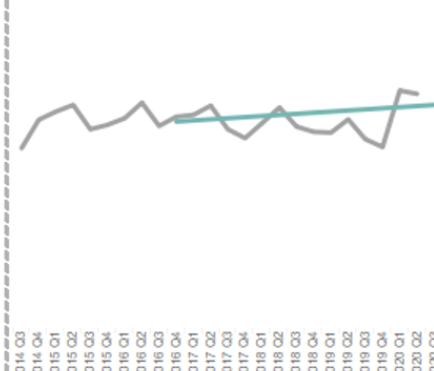
Unchanged from 2017



91.0% of GM highway network journeys were completed within the 'typical journey time' in Q2 2020/21

1.1 percentage points above the target position

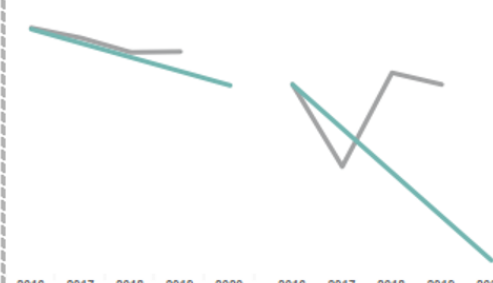
2.3 percentage points higher than Q2 2019/20



35.4 ug per m³ annual average roadside NO₂ concentrations across the GM monitoring network in 2019

3.2 ug per m³ behind the target trajectory

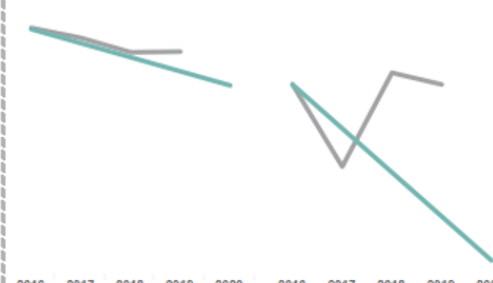
An increase of 0.1 ug per m³ from the previous year



75% (3 out of 4) GM monitoring sites exceeded 10ug per m³ for PM_{2.5} in 2019

56.3 percentage points behind the target trajectory

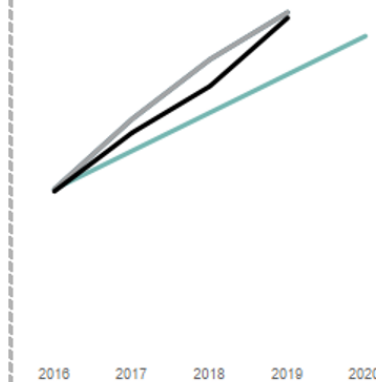
A decrease of 5.0 percentage points from 2018



A median download speed of 47.2 Mbps in GM in 2019

8.4 Mbps ahead of the target trajectory

6.4 Mbps higher than the previous year



Supporting indicators

As national comparators are not available for the transport supporting indicators, the RAG ratings relate to the change over time

39.6% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2017-19



0.4 percentage points higher than 2016-18



76.6% of GM residents had Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times, as of September 2020



5.4 percentage points lower than February 2020



57.1% of short journeys (under 2km) in GM were completed by walking or cycling in 2017-19



0.7 percentage points higher than 2016-18



78.1% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016



0.9 percentage points lower than the England average

2.1 percentage points higher than November 2014



GMS Priority Six - Safe, decent and affordable housing

Select Area
Greater Manchester



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of "Priority 6 - Safe, decent and affordable housing".

By 2020, more than 10,000 net additional dwellings will be built per annum, up from 6,190 in 2015/16



End rough sleeping by 2020, from an estimated 189 rough sleepers in 2016



11,525 net additional dwellings in Greater Manchester in 2018/19

2,564 higher than 2017/18

An estimated 151 rough sleepers in Greater Manchester in Autumn 2019

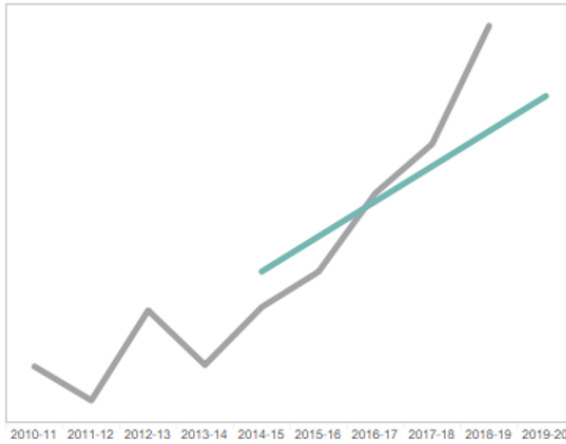
90 less rough sleepers compared to Autumn 2018

2,287 ahead of the target trajectory

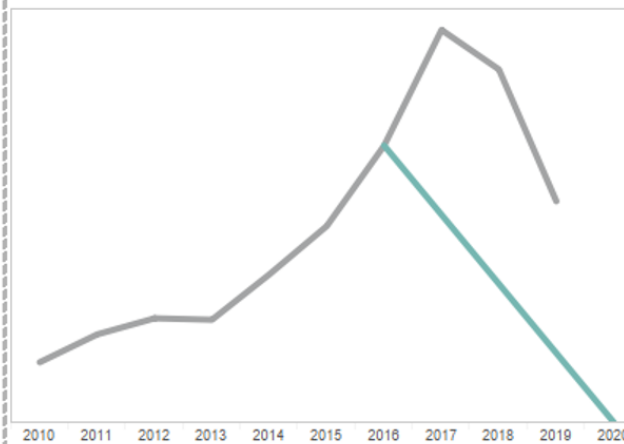
Net additional dwellings and change on the previous year

104 behind the target trajectory

Rate of rough sleepers per 1,000 households



Bolton	544	61
Bury	389	114
Manchester	2,344	-630
Oldham	529	216
Rochdale	833	34
Salford	3,208	1,729
Stockport	729	-9
Tameside	646	162
Trafford	953	485
Wigan	1,350	402
GM	11,525	2,564
England	241,335	19,141



Bolton	0.09
Bury	0.05
Manchester	0.42
Oldham	0.04
Rochdale	0.05
Salford	0.09
Stockport	0.10
Tameside	0.05
Trafford	0.01
Wigan	0.06
GM	0.13
England	0.18

Supporting Indicators

The ratio of lower quartile house prices to median incomes in Greater Manchester was 5.3 in December 2019

1.1 lower than the England average

0.1 higher than December 2018



There were 11,081 (0.9%) long-term vacant properties in Greater Manchester in 2019

0.0% below the England average

241 more long term vacancies compared to December 2018



In 2019/20, 38% of Greater Manchester households that were homeless ended relief duty with accommodation, compared to an England average of 44%
An increase of 9 percentage points compared to 2018/19

In 2019/20, 50% of Greater Manchester at risk households were prevented from impending homelessness*, compared to an average of 55% for England as a whole
An increase of 15 percentage points compared to 2018/19

*Becoming homeless within 56 days (legal definition)



There were 285,933 people in Greater Manchester in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of universal credit in August 2020

Greater Manchester is 211 per 100,000 higher than the England average (1,586 per 100,000)

An increase of 4.5% from May 2019



In 2016, 93.5% of GM residents stated that they "liked the neighbourhood" they live in, compared to 94.9% nationally
An increase of 1 percentage point from 2013

*No further reporting since 2016



GMS Priority Seven - A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of "Priority Seven - A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all". For more information, including to navigate to supplementary dashboards, please select the indicator text below.

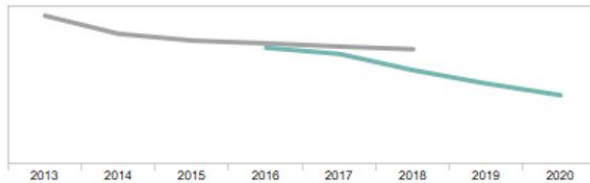
By 2020, GM will have reduced CO₂ emissions to 7.1mt, down from 13.6mt in 2014

R **↑**

11.9 mt of CO₂ emissions for GM in 2018 or 4.2t per capita

2.2t mt behind the target trajectory

A reduction of **0.3 mt** from 2017



By 2020, 50% of waste in GM will be recycled and 90% diverted from landfill, up from 46.7% and 88% respectively in 2016/17

A **↑**

Provisional data, subject to change

47.7% of GM household waste recycled in 2019/20

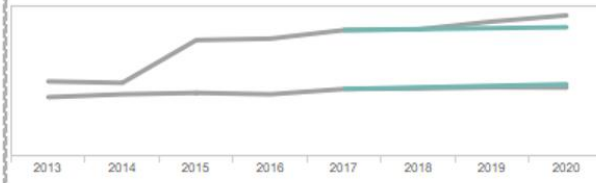
98.3% of GM household waste diverted in 2019/20

2.3 percentage points below the target trajectory

8.3 percentage points ahead of the target trajectory

0.2 percentage point decrease on the previous year

4.3 percentage points higher than the previous year



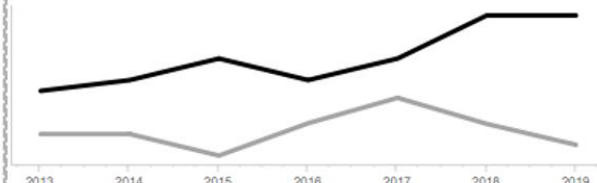
By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days

R **↓**

36.0% of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2018/19

1.9 percentage points lower than 2017/18

12.0 percentage points below the England average of 48.0%



By 2020, participation at cultural events and venues will be growing by at least 5% pa

G **↑**

4.6M engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by GMCA in 2018/19

40.5% higher than 2017/18



By 2020, the GM visitor economy will be valued at £8.8bn, up from £7.9bn in 2015

G **↑**

£9.0bn generated by the GM visitor economy in 2018

£0.6bn above the target trajectory

An increase of **£0.6bn** since 2017



Supporting Indicators

79.5% of GM residents reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction in 2019/20

↓

1.9 percentage points lower than the England average

1.1 percentage points lower than the previous year

A

100,700 FTE jobs supported by GM's tourism industry in 2018

↑

4,900 more FTEs than in 2017

A

**The RAG rating is based on a subjective assessment of performance*

£904m generated by the GM conference and business events sector in 2017*

↑

** Note: comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes, therefore the trend indication is not shown*

The RAG rating is based on a subjective assessment of performance

A

GM was ranked **24th** in the Anholt-GfK City Brands Index in 2017 Up from **27th** in 2015

↑

G

** Note: Manchester not included in most recent Brands Index therefore there is no update on 2017 data*

89.0% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q2 2020

↑

4.5 percentage points above the England average

1.2 percentage points higher than in than Q2 2019

G

30,920 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in December 2019, with a capacity of **134,846 kW**

↑

46.8% less capacity per household than the England average

7,318kW higher than in December 2018

G

1,098 accredited renewable heat incentives in GM in October 2020; combined capacity of **83.9kW**; **55.5%** less capacity per household than the England average; **3.3kW** higher than in July 2019

↑

R

GMS Priority Eight - Safer & Stronger Communities

Select Area
GM



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of "Priority Eight - Safer & Stronger Communities".

Data on the two headline indicators are currently only available at GM level

In the year up to June 2020, there were **44.3** personal crimes per 1,000 of the GM population

8.0 per 1,000 higher than the average for England and Wales

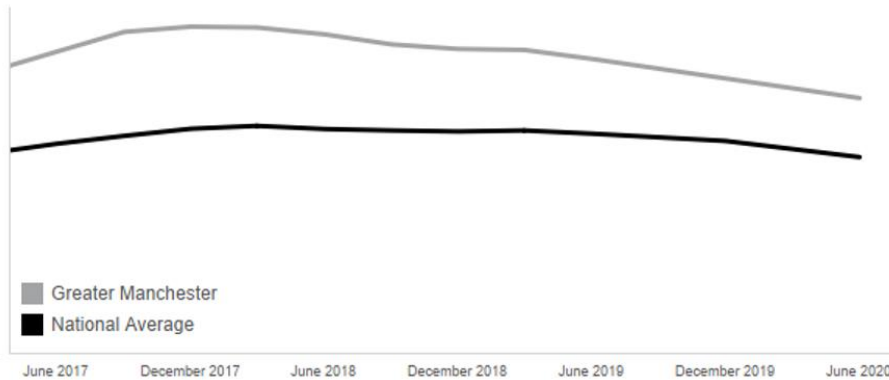
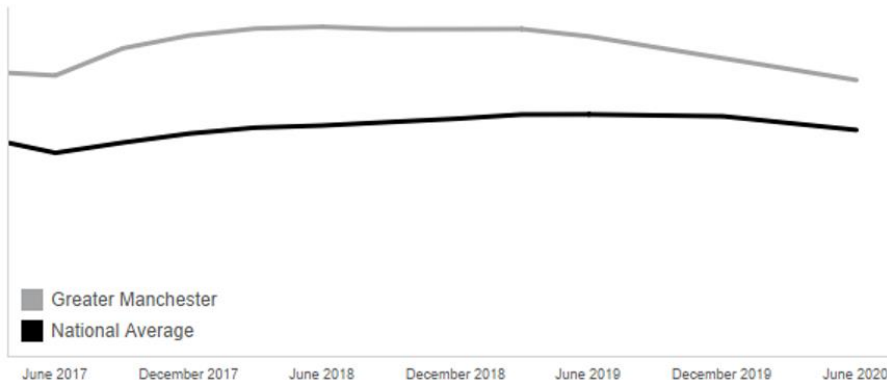
A decrease of **13.6%** compared to the previous 12 month period



In the year to March 2019, there were **28.0** household crimes per 1,000 of the GM population

6.5 per 1,000 higher than the average for England and Wales

A decrease of **13.3%** compared to the previous 12 month period



Household Crime: domestic burglary; vehicle-related theft; bicycle theft, and criminal damage and arson. Rates per 1,000 residents for police recorded crimes.

Personal Crime: violence with and without injury, robbery, residential burglary, vehicle related theft, theft from the person, and bicycle theft. Rates per 1,000 residents for police recorded crimes.

Supporting Indicators

Safety Survey measures: data presents % of respondents that agree with selected statements. Sample includes 3250 Greater Manchester residents per quarter.

Note: the supporting indicators are new additions to the Priority 8 dashboard, included to report on the 'stronger communities' element, and drawn from the outcomes framework for the GM Police and Crime Plan, *Standing Together*. As national comparator data are not available, there are no RAG ratings

<p>In GM in the 3 months ending June 2020, 93% of residents said that they felt safe in their local area</p> <p>This is a 4.9 percentage point increase from the previous quarter</p>	<p>In GM in the 3 months ending June 2020, 79% of residents said that they felt a strong sense of belonging in their local area</p> <p>This is a 8.0 percentage point increase from the previous quarter</p>	<p>In GM in the 3 months ending June 2020, 80% of residents said that people look out each other in their local area</p> <p>This is a 8.9 percentage point increase from the previous quarter</p>	<p>In GM in the 3 months ending June 2020, 79% of residents said that people of different backgrounds get along well together in their local area</p> <p>This is a 7.6 percentage point increase from the previous quarter</p>

GMS Priority Nine

Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it

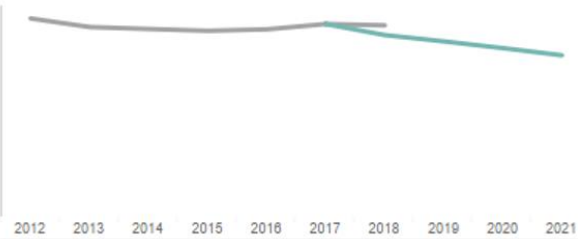
Select Area
Greater Manchester



The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of "Priority Nine - Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it". For more information, including to navigate to supplementary dashboards, please select the indicator text below.

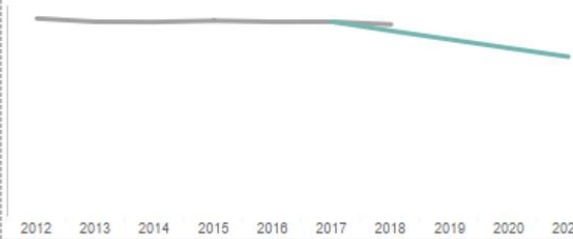
By 2020, reducing Premature Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) will result in 160 fewer deaths per year
In 2016-18 there was an average of **1,399** deaths p/a from preventable CVD amongst **Greater Manchester** residents aged under 75 (63.9 per 100,000 over the 3 year period)
72 deaths per year above the target trajectory
An average of **10** fewer deaths per year compared to 2015-17 levels (0.7% down from 2015-17)

A



By 2020, reducing premature mortality from Cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per year
In 2016-18 there was an average of **2,048** deaths p/a from preventable cancer amongst **Greater Manchester** residents aged under 75 (93.8 per 100,000 over the 3 year period)
68 deaths per year above the target trajectory
An average of **29** fewer deaths per year compared to 2015-17 levels (1.4% down from 2015-17)

A



By 2020, reducing premature mortality from Respiratory Disease will result in 190 fewer deaths per year
In 2016-18 there was an average of **601** deaths p/a from preventable Respiratory Disease amongst **Greater Manchester** residents aged under 75 (28 per 100,000 over the 3 year period)
30 deaths per year above the target trajectory
An average of **8** more deaths per year compared to 2015-17 levels (0.7% up from 2015-17)

A



By 2020/21, access to evidence-based psychological therapies will reach 25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year compared to current levels of provision

Access to treatment

21.1% of **Greater Manchester** residents with depression or anxiety orders accessed psychological treatment in the 12 months up to March 2020

0.4 percentage points better than March 2019

A

0.9 percentage points behind the target trajectory



Recovery

49.0% of those completing IAPT treatment moved to recovery in the three months up to March 2020

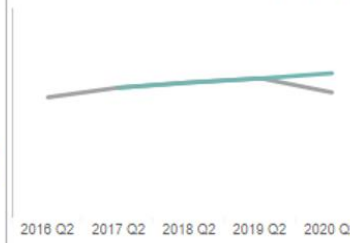
1.0 percentage points worse than March 2019

A

0.8 percentage points worse than the England average



By 2020, 74% of GM adults will be active or fairly active, compared to 72.4% in 2017
This equates to 45,000 more people 'moving' by 2020



In May 2020, **72.0%** of adults in **Greater Manchester** were active or fairly active

1.8 percentage points behind the target trajectory

A

1.4 percentage points worse than May 2019



*The original GMS target has been amended to focus solely on 16+ physical activity levels in light of methodological changes to the Active Lives Survey. Following the introduction of the Children and Young People's Active Lives Survey, a new all-ages target will be derived for future years.

Supporting Indicators

<p>Healthy Life Expectancy was 60.8 years for Females in 2016-18</p> <p>3.1 years worse than the England average</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy was 60.9 years for Males in 2016-18</p> <p>2.5 years worse than the England average</p>	<p>16.0% of Adults (18+) in Greater Manchester were smokers in 2019</p> <p>0.3 percentage points better than 2018</p> <p>2.1 percentage points worse than the England average</p>	<p>In Greater Manchester, there were 719 admission episodes for Alcohol related conditions in 2019</p> <p>40.9 admissions worse than 2018</p> <p>55 admissions worse than the England average</p>	<p>As of November 2020, 86.0% of Adult Social Care facilities in Greater Manchester are rated 'Good' or 'Outstanding' by the CQC</p> <p>1.5 percentage points better than November 2019</p> <p>1.3 percentage points better than the England Average</p>	<p>64.2% of Adults (18+) in Greater Manchester were overweight or obese in 2019</p> <p>0.4 percentage points worse than 2018</p> <p>1.9 percentage points worse than the England average</p>	<p>In 2016, the one-year Cancer survival rate was 72.1%</p> <p>This was 0.8 percentage points better than 2015 and 0.7 percentage points worse than the England average</p>	<p>In 2019/20, 21.7% of Greater Manchester residents self-reported high anxiety</p> <p>1.6 percentage points worse than 2018/19</p> <p>0.3 percentage points better than the England average</p>
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GMS Priority Ten - An Age-Friendly Greater Manchester

Select Area
GM



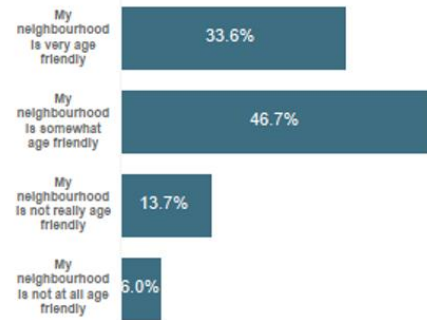
The GM Outcomes Framework sits at the heart of the Greater Manchester Strategy and provides a set of headline measures and 2020 targets for each of our ten priorities. Performance against these measures indicates whether our overall direction of travel is in line with our ambitions. This dashboard provides an overview of "Priority Ten- An age-friendly Greater Manchester". For more information, including to navigate to supplementary dashboards, please select the indicator text below.

By 2020, 90% of people aged over 50 in GM will identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, compared to 80% in 2017



80.3%
of people above 50 in eight GM localities identified their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, as reported by the Ambition for Ageing programme in the year to July 2020*

9.7 percentage points behind the target trajectory and down from the year to July 2019 (80.7%)



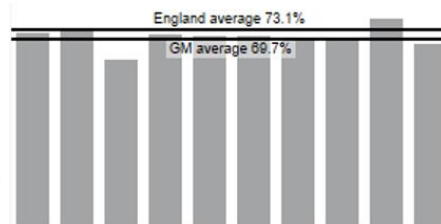
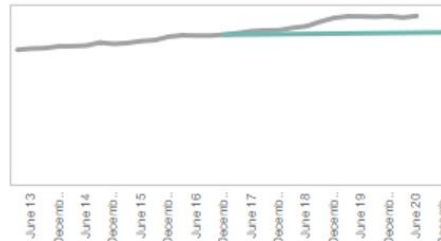
*This indicator may be redefined to align with new measures identified to track progress against ambitions in the GM Age-Friendly Strategy, and to capture data for all 10 GM localities.

By 2020, 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in **employment**, relative to a June 2016 baseline of 316,000



69.7% of 50-64 year old GM residents (355,800) were in employment in the period covering July 2019 to June 2020

9.9% ahead of the target trajectory An increase of **900** compared to June 2019

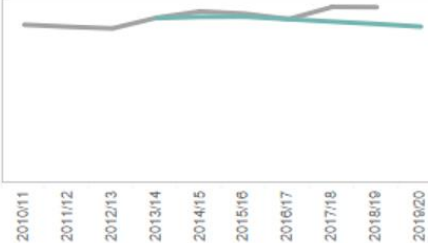
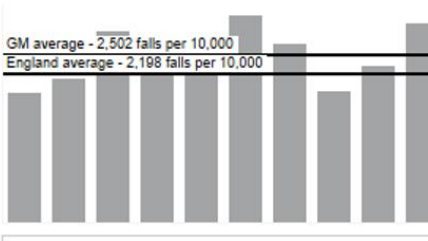


In 2015/16, there were 10,426 **hospital admissions due to falls** amongst GM residents aged over 65. By 2020, we will have reduced this to fewer than 9,700 falls p/a



10,835 hospital admissions for falls in GM for residents aged over 65 in 2018/19 (2,502 per 10,000 residents)

10.6% (1,042) behind the target trajectory **16** less falls compared to 2017/18

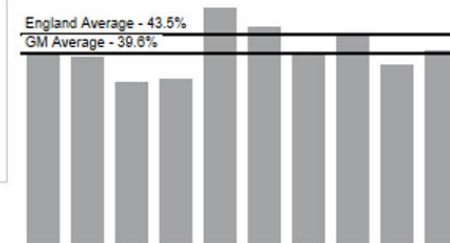
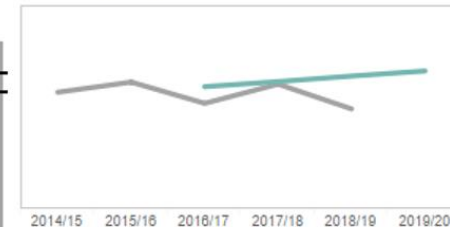


By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like



39.6% of adult social care users in GM had as much social contact as they would like as of 2018/19

6.5 percentage points behind target trajectory **4.9** percentage points lower than 2017/18



Supporting Indicators

In 2018/19, there were **800** admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 GM residents aged >65



99 less admissions per 100,000 aged > 65 compared to 2017/18



220 above the England average for admissions per 100,000 population aged > 65

46.6% of deaths in GM in the year to June 2020 occurred at the person's usual place of residence



3.8% higher than June 2019



3.9 percentage points from the England average

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