



Partnership Approaches to Health & Financial Inclusion

Teacher Building, Glasgow

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Other related work



Poverty, parenting and poor health: comparing early years' experiences in Scotland, England and three city regions

Marin Taulbut
David Walsh

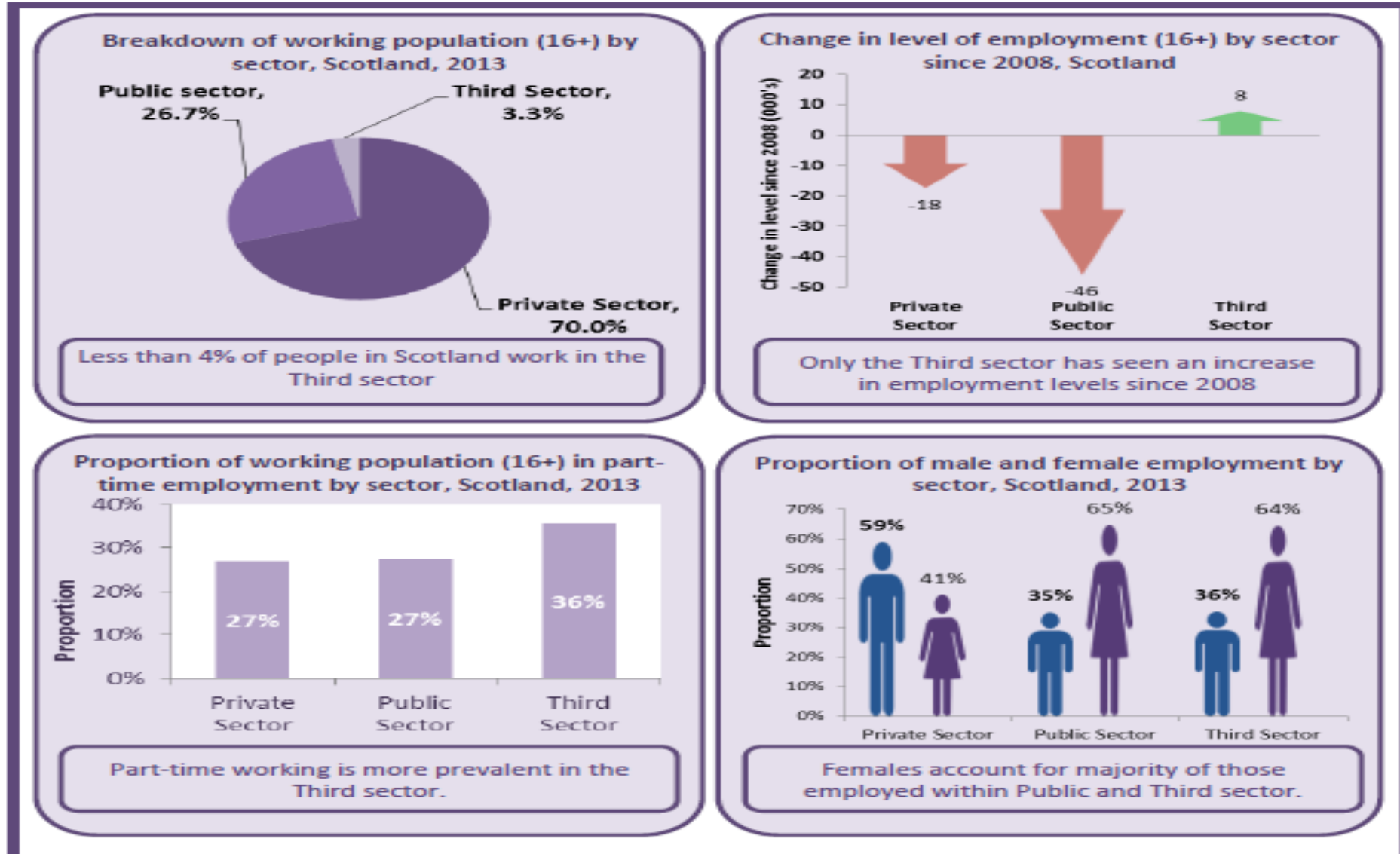
Glasgow Centre for Population Health
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Overview

- Changing nature of work
- Health implications
- Welfare reforms

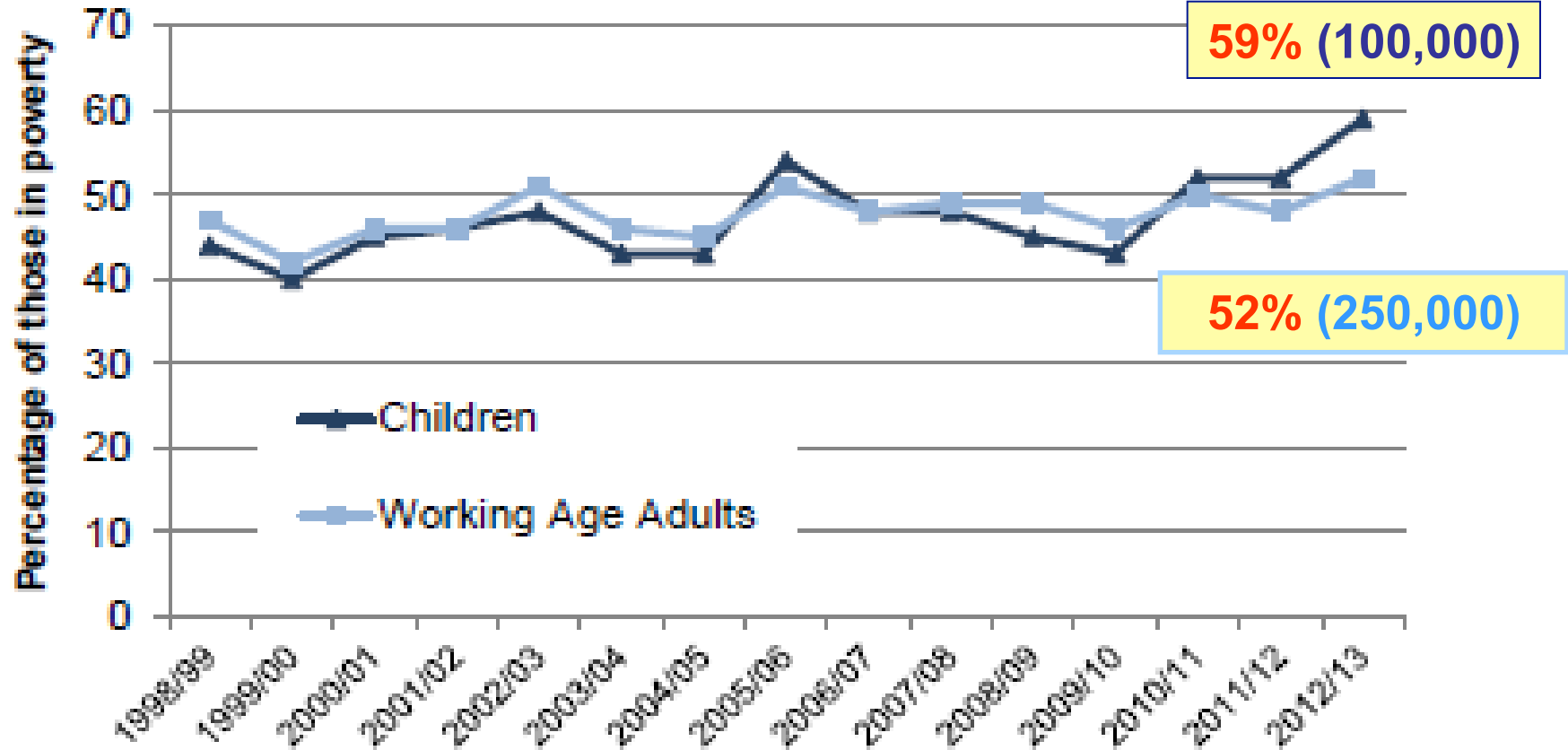
Scotland's workforce 2013

Figure 9: Comparison of Public, Private and Third sectors



How much of Scotland's poverty is 'in-work' ?

(Before Housing costs)



45% of all people experiencing poverty

GROUPS AT RISK OF LOW PAY AND 'CHURNING'

Young people
[16-24]

Low or no
qualifications

BME groups

People with a
disability

Lone parents

Women



Underemployment in Scotland

- **Good predictor of in-work poverty**
- **2013: 9.6% (234,100) underemployed ↓ 9,300 previous year**
- **Increase of 59,600 underemployed since 2008**
- **Rates higher for women (higher part-time prevalence)**

Scotland's workforce 2008 - 2013



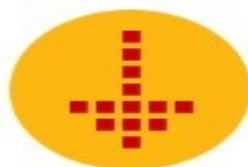
**Part time work - 24.7% [2008]
to 27.3% [2013]**

Full time work



**Eilean Siar - 4.3% Aberdeen - 3.1%
East Renfrewshire - 0.1%**

**All other local authorities witnessed a
decrease since 2008.**



**Stirling - 6.1% South Lanark - 5.9%
Glasgow - 5.8%**

Self employment

**2008 - 268,500
2013 - 285,900**

2012 - 301,700



WIDER IMPLICATIONS



70% of welfare 'cuts' - next two years [2014 -16]

Some households & individuals hit by several reforms



Out of 353 Scottish council wards, **7 out of the 10** worst affected are in Glasgow

Almost **2x**

Dramatic increase in the numbers receiving welfare sanctions - **43,412 in 2009 to 83,299 in 2013**

71,428 people used food banks in 2013/14
That's almost **5 times** as many as in 2012/13

Absence of a big shift into work - widening income gaps?



Health implications

- Part-time work & health complex - life stage & gender
- Detrimental impact of temp work on mental health/wellbeing
- Perceived ‘insecurity’ good predictor of adverse health ahead of temporary job
- Lack of evidence on impact of “**No Pay-Low Pay**” Cycle

Can infer...

1. In-work poverty maintains poverty - detrimental to health & wellbeing
2. Low paid and low quality work generally not conducive to good health and wellbeing

Conclusion

- Welfare cuts next 2 years → move into any available work overshadows job quality?
- Future shape of Private, Public, Third Sectors?
- Increasing transfer of risk to ('flexible') employees?
- Further evidence needed on health impacts on the changing nature of work
- NHS has a significant role to play in addressing poverty