

# Towards 'inclusive growth' in Greater Manchester

---

Ruth Lupton

**Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit**

**Inclusive  
Growth  
Analysis  
Unit**

# What is inclusive growth?

OECD: economic growth that creates opportunities for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society (OECD 2015).

# The virtuous circle of inclusive growth

---

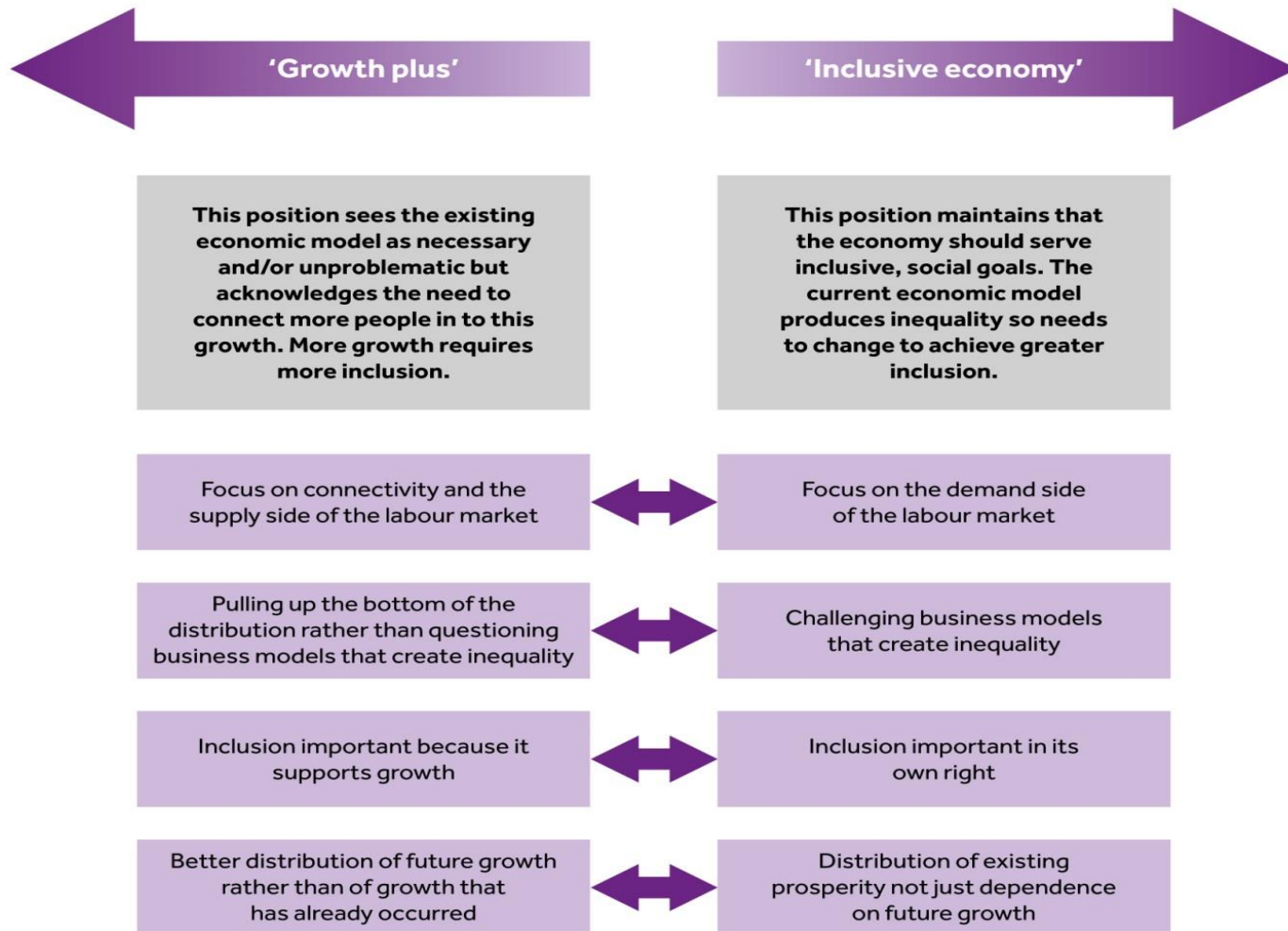


- Inclusion is good for growth (raises productivity)
- The success of an economy needs to be judged in terms of its contribution to social goals

# Why do we need it?

- The legacies of deindustrialisation and uneven growth
- Low pay
- Historic failures of education and skills systems
- Disparities between labour market chances of different groups
- Continuing poverty and gross inequalities in life chances

## Different interpretations of the term 'inclusive growth'



# Developing an Inclusive Economy

## Some examples

- Increasing the number of employers paying the Living Wage
- Maximising the local employment impact of 'anchor institutions'
- Exploring broader economic strategies including: promoting different forms of business organisation (e.g. co-ops, mutual and social enterprises)
- Developing sectors that may be slower or lower growing but create higher quality jobs; and increasing support for local start-ups and small businesses

# Including more people in economic opportunity

## Some examples

- Opportunities to gain lower level skills and to be supported with skill development once in employment
- Using apprenticeship funding strategically to support entry to employment for young people in disadvantaged areas
- Working with employers on workforce development and flexible working
- Integrated and holistic support for those furthest from the labour market
- PLUS
  - Affordable transport, childcare
  - Improving health
  - Reducing educational inequalities and disengagement

# Leadership and Governance

- An overall strategy – knowing where we are going and what would constitute success
- Inclusive growth as a shared agenda
- Finding ‘champions’ among anchor institutions and other organisations
- Developing forms of ‘inclusive governance’
- Focusing on the most disadvantaged people and places



# Lets not be naive

- Making growth more inclusive cannot substitute for a social justice/fairness strategy, nor a poverty reduction strategy
- And local solutions won't solve all our local problems



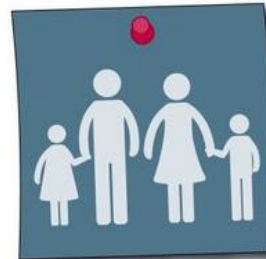
Boost incomes  
and reduce costs



Deliver an effective  
benefit system



Improve education  
standards  
and raise skills



Strengthen families  
and communities



Promote long-term  
economic growth  
benefiting everyone

## **But there are things we can do locally**

- IGAU and others will be working to help put flesh on these bones
- And today is a vital step

For more info:

**[www.manchester.ac.uk/inclusivegrowth](http://www.manchester.ac.uk/inclusivegrowth)**