
Report To:	The Inverclyde Council	Date:	4 June 2015
Report By:	Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development	Report No:	IC/02/15/PC/MM
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	Corporate Policy and Partnership Manager		
Subject:	Update on Local Strategies to Alleviate Child Poverty		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with details of the work that has been carried out in regard to tackling child poverty in Inverclyde and recommend where additional support is required locally.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Child poverty is a growing national problem. More than 1 in 5 children (220,000) in Scotland are officially recognised as living in poverty. In Inverclyde, levels of child poverty are even higher. Latest figures published by End Child Poverty show that more than 1 in 4 children in Inverclyde are living in poverty. The ward with the highest percentage of children living in poverty is Inverclyde East Central (29.3%) whilst the ward with the lowest percentage is Inverclyde West (15.47%). Appendix 1 provides details of estimated poverty levels in Inverclyde.
- 2.2 Poverty is a complex issue, it affects and is affected by, a huge range of public policy issues and in order to tackle poverty effectively there needs to be an understanding that it is a cross cutting issue which requires to have action at a number of levels both nationally and locally.
- 2.3 In the last two years both Glasgow and Renfrewshire Councils have developed major action plans to tackle poverty in their area. Summary information on these approaches is set out in paragraph 5. Renfrewshire's approach is at a very early stage therefore its effectiveness is not yet known, however Glasgow reports that involving residents who are experiencing poverty in shaping their approach has been a key factor in its success to date.
- 2.4 Inverclyde Council and the Inverclyde Alliance have a number of approaches in place which are working to tackle child poverty across Inverclyde. Much of this work is taken forward by the Financial Inclusion Partnership, but other initiatives such as the attainment challenge, the Nurturing Inverclyde Collaborative, the Child Poverty subgroup of the Best Start in Life Outcome Delivery Group, the developing family support model in Broomhill and the new approach being developed for the Community Planning Partnership in regard to tackling inequalities will all have an impact on Child Poverty. More details on these initiatives are outlined in paragraph 6.
- 2.5 The main aim of the Single Outcome Agreement for Inverclyde as well as Inverclyde Council's Corporate Statement is to get it right for every child, citizen and community, and within this tackling poverty is a core challenge. There is a wide variety of activity taking place

across each of the Outcome Delivery Groups which will contribute to tackling child poverty (outlined in paragraph 6.6).

- 2.6 It is important to note that much of the work that is within the control of the CPP partners seeks to mitigate the impact of child poverty on our local children, as well as look to the future by supporting better outcomes for individuals. There are national policies such as Welfare Reform which have a significant impact on levels of poverty in areas of deprivation, which locally organisations can have very little influence on. As a result, change to levels of child poverty will be made over the longer term, through raising attainment and getting more people ready for work and into work where they can earn a living wage.
- 2.7 There is a clear role for the Scottish and UK Governments in tackling poverty and there is a role for Inverclyde Council in setting out a series of specific 'asks' to help the Council tackle poverty locally. These 'asks' include issues around combating the negative impacts of welfare reform, jobs and the local economy and housing. It is recommended that the Leader of the Council write to both the Scottish and UK Governments outlining a number of specific requests.
- 2.8 As mentioned above, an initiative is being developed to identify how organisations can better co-ordinate their services and resources to support vulnerable families, to ensure that they experience better outcomes, are more confident and capable and are engaged in the delivery of positive outcomes for themselves. Poverty and inequality are among the reasons families experience poor outcomes so this approach will impact on levels of poverty in Inverclyde. This approach will initially be piloted in the Broomhill area, to support the physical regeneration taking place there. This approach can only be developed effectively by the recruitment or secondment of a project co-ordinator who can work with organisations to map current processes and develop methodology to assist all agencies to work better together. CPP partners will be asked to jointly resource this post, with costs at approximately £45,000. A brief is being developed for presentation to the Inverclyde Alliance Programme Board.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Council:
- a. Note the activity that is taking place across Inverclyde to tackle poverty.
 - b. Agree to ask the Community Planning partners to jointly resource, with the Council, a project co-ordinator to develop the family support model in Broomhill.
 - c. Agree that the Leader of the Council write to the Scottish and UK Governments setting out some specific 'asks' to help support Inverclyde tackle child poverty.
 - d. Learning from the Glasgow model, agree to investigate setting up an engagement panel involving people living in Inverclyde who have experienced, or are experiencing, poverty, to inform an asset based approach to tackling poverty
 - e. Note the activity and success of the Financial Inclusion Partnership and agree for the refreshed Financial Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan to be presented to an appropriate future committee.

Patricia Cassidy
Corporate Director, Education,
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Development

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Child poverty is a growing national problem. More than 1 in 5 children (220,000) in Scotland are officially recognised as living in poverty. In Inverclyde, levels of child poverty are even higher. Latest figures published by End Child Poverty show that more than 1 in 4 children in Inverclyde are living in poverty. The ward with the highest percentage of children living in poverty is Inverclyde East Central (29.3%) whilst the ward with the lowest percentage is Inverclyde West (15.47%). Appendix 1 provides details of estimated poverty levels in Inverclyde.
- 4.2 Poverty is a complex issue, it affects and is affected by, a huge range of public policy issues and in order to tackle poverty effectively there needs to be an understanding that it is a cross cutting issue which requires to have action at a number of levels both nationally and locally.
- 4.3 The Scottish Government have produced a Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland (<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/5304>) which concentrates on three outcomes:

Maximising household resources – Our aim is to reduce income poverty and material deprivation by maximising financial entitlements and reducing pressure on household budgets among low income families, as well as by maximising the potential for parents to increase family incomes through good quality, sustained employment, and promoting greater financial inclusion and capability. (Pockets)

Improving children's wellbeing and life chances – Our aim is to break inter-generational cycles of poverty, inequality and deprivation. This requires a focus on tackling the underlying social and economic determinants of poverty and improving the circumstances in which children grow up – recognising the particular importance of improving children's outcomes in the early years. (Prospects)

Children from low income households live in well-designed, sustainable places – Our aim is to address area-based factors which currently exacerbate the effects of individual poverty for many families by continuing to improve the physical, social and economic environments in local areas, particularly in those areas of multiple deprivation in which child poverty is more prevalent. (Places)

The mapping of activity in Inverclyde against each of these outcomes is set out in appendix 2.

- 4.4 Inverclyde Council recognises that child poverty is an issue in the area, and, with partners in the Inverclyde Alliance, has been working to identify ways in which to tackle poverty, deprivation and inequality. Much of the work of the Inverclyde Alliance, which is currently led by the Council, is focused on tackling inequality and poverty.
- 4.5 Poverty and financial inclusion are recognised locally as requiring cross cutting initiatives across the CPP linked across particular pieces of work for example that undertaken by the Financial Inclusion Partnership.

The FIP is in the process of refreshing its strategy and action plan, built around 4 key outcomes:

1. Local people have access to relevant, local services that support income maximisation and debt provision
2. Local residents have access to resources and organisations to alleviate household poverty
3. The financial capability and capacity of local people is increased
4. The Financial Inclusion Partnership is committed to respond to the impact of welfare reform

4.6 The Financial Inclusion Partnership has also brought in £1.5 million of external funding into the Inverclyde area to support people who are in financial difficulty. The projects and activity being supported by this funding have a direct impact on poverty for families, and in turn will impact on levels of child poverty.

5.0 APPROACHES TO TACKLING POVERTY

5.1 Over the last two years both Glasgow and Renfrewshire Councils have developed specific major action plans to tackle poverty in their areas.

5.2 In Renfrewshire, more than 1 in 5 children grows up in poverty. In response to this, Renfrewshire's 'Tackling Poverty Commission' was initiated by Renfrewshire Council in April 2014 to bring a fresh and independent approach to consider how best to break the poverty cycle.

(http://www.renfrewshire.gov.uk/webcontent/home/Services/Community+and+living/Tackling_Poverty/)

5.3 The Commission met over the period April 2014 – February 2015 to gather evidence on a wide range of issues including health and wellbeing, education and attainment, housing and community, childcare and the impact of welfare reform. The Commission's report 'Tackling Poverty in Renfrewshire' was published on 13 March 2015 and contains 24 recommendations aimed at lifting families 'off the breadline'.

5.4 The key findings of the commission were:

- Poverty is changing and our response needs to change. There are now more working households in poverty who are working, than not. Low pay, inadequate working hours and insecure employment are now key causes of poverty.
- The welfare system no longer provides an adequate safety net and is causing hardship for those it is designed to support, particularly due to delays and errors in benefit payments and tougher benefit sanctions.
- Growing up in poverty can have a huge influence on a child's future. Addressing the attainment gap in schools is critical to make sure children from low-income families are able to achieve their potential.
- Power should be shared, with communities allowed to set their own priorities, and resources devolved to help to achieve them.
- Tackling poverty is everyone's responsibility. The Council, its Community Planning Partners and wider organisations such as employers and housing providers, will need to work in partnership on shared priorities and deliver real leadership around anti-poverty practice in Renfrewshire and beyond.

5.5 The Commission set out five key priorities for the Community Planning Partners. These are set out below, along with a summary of what is already happening in Inverclyde in regard to these recommendations:

- *Increasing the number of Households who can access employment that provides an acceptable standard of living*

The Outcome Delivery Group concerned with employment and economic regeneration works towards supporting people into employment. A wide number of initiatives are underway in Inverclyde which aim to support people to move into employment by building up their employability and skills, giving them access to apprenticeships, and other job opportunities. Riverside Inverclyde and the Council's Economic Regeneration Service are working to attract and keep businesses in the Inverclyde area, to improve the quality of jobs on offer. Additionally, the introduction of additional express train services should help people to access job opportunities in the wider City Region, particularly in Paisley and Glasgow.

- *Preventing financial crisis and supporting low-income families to make the most of their money*

As mentioned above, the Financial Inclusion Partnership has been working successfully to better co-ordinate the services available to low income families and those in financial crisis, and has been particularly successful in attracting funding to the area to support local people. The wide range of support locally has meant that a large number of families have been able to maximise their income, as well as receive support and help to appeal if benefit sanctions are applied.

An education programme is delivered by Community Learning and Development and across the schools to help people better understand how to manage their money, to cook on a budget and access the appropriate services when required.

In addition the work of iHeat and the recent cladding of homes in Inverclyde will reduce fuel poverty in Inverclyde.

- *Improving levels of physical and mental health of children in low-income families.*

A child poverty subgroup of the Best Start in Life Outcome Delivery Group was established to conduct an in depth piece of work to map the services that either directly or indirectly help to mitigate the effects of poverty. The results of this mapping exercise are provided in Appendix 2. Using the Model for Improvement, this sub-group also developed a driver diagram highlighting possible actions, or 'tests for change' that could be put in place to deliver improved outcomes for children in poverty. This driver diagram is attached in Appendix 3.

A wide range of services provided in Inverclyde's schools aim to support children with poor physical and mental health, and parenting programmes, such as those delivered by Barnardos locally helps parents to support their children better, thereby building resilience in children, helping them to better cope with adverse circumstances should they find themselves in them.

The Nurturing Inverclyde Collaborative also supports children, working to improve all aspects of wellbeing for all children in Inverclyde, with a particular focus on Early Years.

- *Closing the attainment gap between children from low-income families and their better-off peers*

Inverclyde is part of the Scottish Attainment Challenge and a subgroup of the Best Start in Life Outcome Delivery Group/ Nurturing Inverclyde Collaborative is pursuing work in this area. The inequality in regard to attainment between those living in the most deprived areas in Inverclyde compared to those living in the most affluent areas had already been highlighted locally. Paragraph 6.4 provides more information on the attainment challenge.

More Choices More Chances, the Virtual School, data hub and support in schools are aimed at improving attainment, especially those living in poverty. Children who are struggling in mainstream school education are given options to study full or part time at college, or participate in other vocational training opportunities.

- *Creating neighbourhoods where people want to live and can afford to live.*

The work of the local Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) has a large part to play in the reinvention of neighbourhoods in Inverclyde. The work taking

place in Broomhill will be used as a test of change, to identify how partners can work better together to make the difference to an area, looking at physical regeneration and the support that can be given to families that are struggling.

The delivery of the Housing Strategy and the Local Development Plan will have some impact on this priority, but further investment is needed to enable the RSLs to bring all housing up to standard.

A study has recently been carried out to inform whether or not Inverclyde could develop a mid-market rental housing market, to tackle the problem of high rents in the private rented sector.

There are some excellent examples of communities in Inverclyde becoming involved in the development of their local environment e.g. Belville Street community gardens project.

The next stage for the Renfrewshire Tackling Poverty Commission is the development of a robust Tackling Poverty Strategy which will deliver on both the recommendations and the way the Commission has recommended organisations work. An annual report on progress will be produced each year for the next five years.

5.5 Glasgow Poverty Leadership Panel was established in May 2013. The Panel brings together organisations and individuals who have been directly affected by poverty to make poverty a thing of the past. The Poverty Leadership Panel meets three times a year over a four year lifespan. The Panel's action plan, called Glasgow's Action Plan for Change, is being implemented across 6 priorities:

- Challenge the impact of Welfare Reform
- Reduce Child Poverty
- Credit and Debt
- Participation of people living in poverty
- Challenging negative attitudes to people in poverty
- Work and worth

5.6 The leadership panel has created a 'Wee Panel' to provide expertise on the issue of poverty. The 'Wee Panel' consists of twelve members of the public, that are representative of the demographic profile of Glasgow and who have experienced, or are experiencing poverty.

5.7 The Glasgow Poverty and Leadership Panel has been in place for 2 years now and produced its first annual report in May 2014.

5.8 Glasgow City Council advise that the major benefits of the approach have been two-fold:

- The collaborative approach adopted is beginning to come to fruition and produce added value. The panel has brought together partners across a wide range of sectors who may not have previously have worked together.
- The 'Wee Panel' has been particularly successful with all members of the panel given an equal voice at the table. Feedback from Glasgow City is that involving those in poverty to help tackle poverty has been a critical factor to its success to date.

5.9 It is suggested that Inverclyde Council investigate the possibility of setting up a similar approach to Glasgow to involve members of the public who have experienced or are experiencing poverty, matched to the demographics of Inverclyde. This will have a cost implication, but it is not known at present how much this would be.

6.0 LOCAL APPROACH

6.1 Best Start in Life Outcome Delivery Group

As mentioned in paragraph 2.6, within Inverclyde a sub group of the Best Start in Life Outcome Delivery Group, has carried out an extensive mapping exercise to gather information on what services are provided across the Community Planning Partnership to help alleviate poverty organised under the three national outcomes of pockets, prospects and places (appendix 2). Based on this information, the group also identified gaps in services and what local actions are required to address these. A driver diagram which identifies actions to improve outcomes for children living in poverty has also been developed (appendix 3). The subgroup will develop an action plan to fill the gaps in provision alongside the Financial Inclusion Partnership.

6.2 Inequalities approach

To help shape our approach to tackling poverty and inequalities across the wider Inverclyde Alliance Community Planning Partnership, Health Scotland has recently delivered presentations to both the SOA Programme Board and the Alliance Board on the fundamental causes of inequality. The clear message to emerge from this presentation is that inequalities must be addressed at their root cause and therefore need to be tackled by all Outcome Delivery Groups. This presentation will therefore be delivered to the SOA Outcome Delivery Groups over the coming months and each group will be tasked with developing improvement actions that will help to address inequality.

6.3 As part of their presentation, Health Scotland demonstrated the 'Triple I' tool which is a tool that can help decision-makers compare the effectiveness of differing strategies to tackle health inequalities. (<http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/health-inequalities-tools/intervention-tools/informing-investment-to-reduce-health-inequalities-iii>) The 'Triple I' tool highlighted that the activity that will have the greatest impact on health inequality is the introduction of the living wage. The Council has already introduced the living wage, however it is not in place across all Community Planning Partners. An action for all CPP partners to look at the implementation of the living wage would have a very positive impact on levels of poverty in Inverclyde.

6.4 Scottish Attainment Challenge

The Scottish Attainment Challenge and the Attainment Fund has been introduced by the Scottish Government and has a bearing on tackling child poverty. (<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Education/Schools/Raisingeducationalattainment/RAFA>) The four year fund will be targeted initially at schools in seven local authorities with the biggest concentrations of households in deprived areas. Inverclyde is one of these authorities. The project will focus on improving literacy, numeracy, health and wellbeing, with the clear objective being to give all primary school age pupils – regardless of background – the best start in life. The work taking place will focus on capacity building and meeting the needs of children and families, and so links with improving prospects for children and their wider families. A report went to the Education and Communities Committee on 5 May 2015 with more detail on the way the attainment challenge will be delivered in Inverclyde.

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6.5 Health and Wellbeing Conference

The recent Health and Wellbeing conference involved a workshop on poverty where partners and young people discussed the issues facing young people and what could be done. The key themes to emerge from the day include:

- Raise awareness of the issue of child poverty
- Work to be undertaken to better understand the 'Cost of a School Day'
- Focus on the development of breakfast clubs and school meal provision
- Focus on attainment for all and positive destinations for all
- Promote inclusion for young people e.g. in school activities and remove financial barriers to this, including transport costs
- Raise awareness of the availability of and eligibility for Free Meal Entitlement / Clothing Grants / Education Maintenance Allowance.

6.6 Single Outcome Agreement Delivery Groups

In addition to the above, a wide range of activity which seeks to tackle poverty is being delivered through the Outcome Delivery Groups of the Inverclyde Alliance, including:

- **Pockets – maximising household resources**

SOA 3 Economic Regeneration and Employability – Almost all the actions are aimed at regenerating the area and reducing unemployment. Promoting sustainable employment will have a significant impact on maximising income.

SOA7 Environment has an action which seeks to maximise income. 260 homes were improved as part of the phase 1 of the HEEPS project in 2013/14 with another 70 homes improved in 2014/15 in Central Greenock. A further 200 homes in other parts of Inverclyde were/are also being improved. It is estimated that the iHEAT project has provided energy saving advice and practical help to almost 1,000 households resulting in savings of £598,000 between mid-February and end September 2014.

- **Prospects - improving children's wellbeing and life chances**

The majority of SOA actions fall within the remit of improving children's wellbeing and life chances.

SOA 2 Successful Communities group is looking at delivering actions concerned with capacity building in communities, partnership working to deliver diversionary activities to improve outcomes for young people and sharing information. If we can better co-ordinate support for families we can help families improve their wellbeing and life chances, focusing on building their assets and abilities.

SOA 4 Health Inequalities group is working with Health Scotland in a significant piece of work in regard to tackling the fundamental causes of inequality. This group is taking a focus on inequalities across a wide range of areas, including the unequal distribution of power, money and resources, which can lead to poverty.

SOA 3 Economic Regeneration and Employability outcome delivery plan includes a number of actions that relate to reducing the barriers to employment, literacy & numeracy, baseline qualifications, learning opportunities.

SOA 5 Alcohol Misuse outcome delivery plan has a number of actions which hold relevance to improving children's life chances including actions linked to culture change through raising awareness and education. There are also actions around persistent offenders partnership, recovery café etc. all of which will help to improve the lives of children if those accessing services are parents.

SOA 6 Best Start in Life outcome delivery plan as a whole is concerned with improving the life chances of children, with a specific sub-group established to look at child poverty.

- **Places (children from low income households live in well designed, sustainable places)**

SOA 7 Environment – the green network is aimed at promoting healthier lifestyles, better environments, greater biodiversity, stronger communities and economic opportunity. Actions have also focused on improving the environment and community food growing.

6.7 Responding to Welfare Reform

In order to tackle the negative impacts of Welfare Reform the Council has been distributing the Scottish Welfare Fund and Discretionary Housing payments. The Council has also been planning ahead for the implementation on Universal Credit in October 2015. At the Policy and Resources Committee an update on welfare reform

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was presented, setting out that a further report on Universal Credit will be brought back to committee once more is known about the implementation process.

6.8 Family Support Model Development in Broomhill

Working alongside the housing led regeneration of Broomhill, it is intended to develop a partnership approach to better support the most vulnerable people living in the Broomhill area. A brief is in the process of being finalised to set up a programme to enable agencies to identify a better way of providing support to those who most need it to enable them to experience better outcomes, and to engage with their communities and services. The programme will also be about better co-ordination of service delivery across partner agencies, to prevent duplication, but also prevent uncoordinated multiple interventions from multiple agencies. Evidence from other authorities e.g. Dundee City, has shown that such approaches can save organisations tens of thousands of pounds which can be reinvested into supporting other vulnerable people. It is suggested that a project co-ordinator be employed to take forward this work, and the intention is to ask the CPP partners to contribute towards this. The cost would be approximately £45,000 per annum, for at least two years (including 'on costs').

6.9 Glenbrae

Health and Social Care Partnership advice services staff are carrying out financial training and awareness raising with staff at Glenbrae Children's Centre, who will then in turn provide training and awareness raising with parents. This approach will help families who are struggling financially, thereby having a direct impact on child poverty.

6.10 It is clear from the information set out above that Inverclyde has a wide variety of initiatives and projects in place which aim to tackle poverty and in particular childhood poverty. It also demonstrates that every aspect of a person's life impacts on poverty, from employability and employment, to housing, to health, to financial capability. The change to levels of poverty will not happen in the short term, particularly with the impact of national policies. However, the Community Planning Partnership and all the agencies involved in the delivery of programmes, believe that over the longer term poverty will reduce in Inverclyde. Consistent, continual support requires to be given to local families living in poverty, and it is important to get local people involved in the development and delivery of anti-poverty work.

7.0 **IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 Financial Implications - One off Costs

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Year	Proposed Spend this Report	Virement from	Other Comments

Financial Implications - Annually Recurring Costs/(Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With effect from	Annual Net Impact	Virement from (if applicable)	Other Comments

7.2 **Human Resources:** n/a

7.3 **Legal:** n/a

7.4 **Equalities:** Tackling poverty will help to tackle inequality in Inverclyde, and this should have a positive impact on those with protected characteristics.

7.5 **Repopulation:** Effectively tackling poverty in Inverclyde will promote a more positive perception of the area, making it more desirable place to live.

8.0 **CONSULTATION**

8.1 None

9.0 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

9.1 Tackling poverty in Renfrewshire, Report of Renfrewshire's Tackling Poverty Commission

Glasgow's Action Plan for Change

Appendix 1: Inverclyde Poverty Statistics

% of Children living in poverty	Before Housing Cost	After Housing Costs	2012 Figures
	December 2013	December 2013	
Inverclyde	16.00%	25.56%	24%
Inverclyde East	18.01%	28.49%	26%
Inverclyde East Central	18.32%	29.32%	31%
Inverclyde North	15.41%	24.65%	23%
Inverclyde South	17.88%	28.40%	26%
Inverclyde West	9.60%	15.47%	10%

Source: End Child Poverty: Children in poverty Oct-Dec 2013 estimates

Scotland

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

Local Authority	2014	2011
Shetland Islands	10%	7%
East Dunbartonshire	13%	10%
Aberdeenshire	14%	9%
Orkney Islands	14%	8%
East Renfrewshire	15%	10%
Perth and Kinross	17%	11%
Stirling	17%	14%
Aberdeen City	18%	16%
Moray	18%	13%
Scottish Borders	18%	13%
Argyll and Bute	19%	14%
East Lothian	19%	10%
Eilean Siar	19%	11%
Highland	19%	15%
Angus	20%	15%
South Lanarkshire	20%	18%
Edinburgh, City of	21%	19%
Falkirk	21%	17%
Midlothian	21%	18%
Renfrewshire	21%	19%
West Lothian	21%	18%
Dumfries and Galloway	23%	17%
Fife	24%	20%
South Ayrshire	24%	19%
North Lanarkshire	25%	22%
West Dunbartonshire	25%	26%

Appendix 1: Inverclyde Poverty Statistics

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

Local Authority	2014	2011
Clackmannanshire	26%	23%
East Ayrshire	26%	23%
Inverclyde	26%	24%
North Ayrshire	27%	25%
Dundee City	28%	27%
Glasgow City	33%	35%

Source: End Child Poverty 2014 and End Child Poverty: Child Poverty Map of the UK, January 2012

Inverclyde

Figure 22 - Percentage of households in relative poverty in Inverclyde: 2002 to 2008 (4 year rolling average)



95 percent confidence intervals for this LA are indicated on chart by error bars

Source: Scottish Household Survey

- Between 2002 and 2008 Inverclyde was one of the Scottish local authorities with the highest relative poverty rates.
- Over this period the percentage of households in relative poverty was around 23 percent.

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Pockets/Maximising Financial Resources Of Families On Low Incomes

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
Maximised financial entitlements of families on low incomes	Free School Meals and funding for school activities Fuel Poverty Programmes Scottish Welfare Fund Discretionary Housing Payments Welfare reform mitigation Universal entitlements (social wage)	CHCP Advice Service 3rd Sector income max services Discretionary Payments (Inverclyde Council - Finance) Universal P1-P3 Free School Meals Energy efficiency (IHeat programme)	Cost of School Day –obtain research From Glasgow Increased levels of outreach income max services (i.e. in education establishments) Clarify position. Some schools ask for a contribution.
Reduced household spend of families on low incomes	Education Maintenance Allowance Child Benefit Child Tax Credit	Lets Get Cooking Website comparisons Future Skills project (budgeting skills) I-Heat project for fuel poverty Cost of the school day Don't ask for e.g. HE money; money for SQA tuition School uniform costs Music tuition costs EY voluntary contribution for snack / baking etc P1-P3 – FME Develop free fruit & milk; Clothing grants; Toothbrushing Healthy start vitamins etc Transport After school clubs – childcare & recreation EMA 'Greener Morton' Eco friendly initiative ran by GMCT targeting carbon reduction and reduced household spend. Delivering to 2000+ P4-P6 children Free Breakfast Club Subsidise School trips No charge for attending school	Develop pathways from crisis support and advice to skills development in literacy and numeracy to prevent recurrence of problem debt etc. Classes/programme to support 'shopping' budgets i.e. similar to Lets Get Cooking for shopping on a budget, including use of price comparison sites/support for switching etc Research impact Consider expect of school uniform. Free school meals during holidays

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Pockets/Maximising Financial Resources Of Families On Low Incomes

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
		events such as, Football, Rugby, Athletics, Festival, etc. Free swimming during holidays	
Families on low incomes are managing finances appropriately and accessing all financial entitlements	Financial capability and welfare rights advice/support	Future Skills Budgeting FI partners Discretionary Payments promotion Credit Union progression (i.e. basic banking accounts, jam jar' accounts) Financial education Activity grants Financial education in primary schools CfE includes financial Some schools do IFS accredited awards to S4/5 Financial inclusion Partnership visited all secondary schools in relation to welfare reform Food banks All financial services Credit unions	Increased support from advice providers delivered in pre 5 settings As above Ongoing roll out
Parents are in good quality, sustained employment in line with skills and ambitions	Economic growth policies Living Wage Employability/Skills Strategy Childcare for employment and education Employability pipeline CfE including BtC4 Youth Employment Strategy Opportunities for All	Single Operating Plan (IC and RI) Employability Pipeline Partner delivery – National Programmes Employer Engagement Flexible and affordable childcare Literacies Accreditation Volunteers	Review local childcare provision for flexibility Audit Council looking to increase ' living wage' or introduce sooner for Inverclyde employees

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Pockets/Maximising Financial Resources Of Families On Low Incomes

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
	Wood Commission Developing Scotland's Youth Workforce	DWP 'In-Work Progression' Pilot (aimed at supporting people in low paid work for more sustainable employment) HE Increasing under Children & Young People Act Availability cost A lot going on in education relating to employability skills EFC / BFC4 / wood review etc Vulnerable 2 year olds childcare Positive Goals – GMCT Lone Parent Employability Programme	Development of more workplace literacies opportunities

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Prospects/Improved Life Chances Of Children In Poverty

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
Improved life chances of children in poverty	Health Inequalities Early Years Collaborative and Change Fund Breastfeeding and work in schools re this Bookbug CfE including BtC4 Youth Employment Strategy Opportunities for All Wood Commission Developing Scotland's Youth Workforce	Young mums Group Pilot of FAST Programmes Early years collaborative Local EYC action plan Active schools Breakfast clubs Fruit in schools GIRFEC Flu vaccine Oral health programme HTURS partner working with schools signposting to services School nurses – very much under threat in terms of coverage. School health programme Pathways Bookbug (Sessions and packs) Bookbug Leader Training GMCT Physical Literacy Programme , delivering to 931 nursery school children per week curriculum time and the following non curriculum Micro Morton 150 x 2-4 year olds Mini Morton 250 x 5-10 year olds Engaging children in enjoying exercise as a way of life at a young age. After School Activities Multi-agency working Free school meals HWB programmes Family Nurse Partnership	Mainstreaming of EYC
Children from low income households experience social inclusion and display social	National Parenting Strategy	Family Learning DOE Girl Power	Knowledge sharing Roots for empathy Pupil voice

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Prospects/Improved Life Chances Of Children In Poverty

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
competence		Uniform Organisations Local parenting policy Parenting groups Nurture groups Fast programme Barnardos PATHS Mentoring programmes Nurture park – work on attachment with senior pupils Enterprise Childcare Positive Futures Project – Community Based Family Support - Funded until Feb 2018, adult and adult/child classes based on developing parenting skills/building attachments/supporting resilience in families/reducing stress Social enterprise PRPB Emotional Intelligence taught in schools Solution-oriented approaches Nurturing approaches in schools	Finalise development of Youth Participation Strategy
Children from low income households have improving relative levels of educational attainment, achieving their full potential	Educational Attainment, including FE/HE Read, Write, Count (Every Child a Library Member) SLDR's Opportunities for All	Youth Achievement Awards Activity grants Supported study PRPB OFA Supporting study Easter schools Insight analysis High expectations across establishments of all pupils Proactive drive to increase library	Address link between educational attainment of children and that of their parents (particularly literacy levels of mother) through family learning and literacies

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Prospects/Improved Life Chances Of Children In Poverty

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
		membership and engagement MCMC Family Learning After School Activities Targeted support in schools Raising attainment for all	
Young people from low income backgrounds are in good quality sustained employment in line with skills and ambitions	Youth Employment Strategy Modern Apprenticeships Access to professions Careers Information Advice and Guidance in Scotland Framework CfE including BtC4 Youth Employment Strategy Opportunities for All Wood Commission Developing Scotland's Youth Workforce	YEAP MA Employability fund Employability Pipeline Future Jobs Graduates MCMC Opportunities 4 All Youth Employment Action Plan encompassing the Employability pipeline Work Clubs Modern Apprentices Skills for life learning and work Help to develop Career Management Skills My world of work Future jobs Modern apprenticeship Future pathways event link with Work experience Skills for learning life and work Business links Positive Goals – GMCT employability programme	

Appendix 2: Mapping of Existing Services for Families on Low Incomes

Places/Children From Low Income Households Live In Well-Designed Sustainable Places

Outcomes	National Fit	Current Local Actions	Required Local Actions
Children from low income households live in high quality sustainable housing	Housing Fuel Poverty Homelessness	Quality standard Improvements to housing stock Heat-fuel poverty project SOA 7 – Scottish housing quality standard, require more / better social housing to meet the standard	
Children from low income households grow up in places that are socially sustainable		Broomhill regeneration Play strategy Local development plans Branchton PCF/Enterprise Childcare – SVQ Playwork Project	SOA6 activity Also SOA2 Successful Communities activity and links to locality planning as below.
Children from low income households grow up in places that are physically sustainable	Regeneration Strategy	Regeneration in Woodhall/Belville/John Street School estate development Eco groups Gardens, grown, food etc	
Children from low income households grow up in places that are economically sustainable		RSL support to new tenants Young Scot Work experience World of work	Travel costs for young people

Appendix 3 – Child Poverty Driver Diagram (Nurturing Inverclyde Collaborative)

