

# Glasgow's Child Poverty Action Plan 2018 - 2019



# GLASGOW'S LOCAL CHILD POVERTY ACTION REPORT 2018 – 2019

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Glasgow's first Local Child Poverty Action Report (LCPAR) 2018 – 2019 describes existing, new and planned work to reduce child poverty in the city.
- II. The Report has been produced for the Scottish Government in line with requirements of the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, and the associated Duty applied to key public sector agencies (Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde).
- III. Glasgow has long recognised the challenges it faces in terms of inequality, including the stark fact that one in three children live in households experiencing poverty.
- IV. This Report provides information about patterns of child poverty in the city and the population groups most at risk such as lone parents and households with a disabled child or adult.
- V. Despite concerted efforts to reduce child poverty, the Report recognises the need to make a genuine step change in affecting the lives of Glasgow's children and families.
- VI. The Report highlights the strategic (often multiagency) structures to address child poverty in the city including the Poverty Leadership Panel's Child Poverty Group, Glasgow City Council's Senior Officer Child Poverty Working Group and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's Local Authority Child Poverty Leads Group, and the strategic and policy context.
- VII. The involvement of Glasgow citizens with lived experience of poverty in bringing often invisible voices and insights into planning and delivery of services is described, including the work of the Community Activist Panel of the Poverty Leadership Panel.
- VIII. This Report provides examples of work and services in Glasgow that are innovative and responsive, and designed to make a difference to children and families, based on information provided by officers from Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Glasgow Life and other partners.
- IX. This work is considered in relation to the three main drivers of child poverty – income from employment, costs of living and income from social security – and new work that has emerged since the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 is also included.
- X. The Report acknowledges substantial investment from Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership in mitigating against child poverty and highlights key examples of good practice such as Healthier Wealthier Children, the Holiday Food Programme and the community-based support for the Universal Credit Roll-Out.
- XI. Future work for 2019 onwards is currently under discussion, and the Report indicates where the main focus might lie - with childcare, data disaggregation and linkages, employment opportunities, housing and transport highlighted as key development areas.

# INTRODUCTION TO GLASGOW'S LOCAL CHILD POVERTY ACTION REPORT 2018 - 2019

## Introduction

Glasgow has long recognised the challenges it faces in terms of inequality, including the stark fact that one in three children live in households experiencing poverty. The longstanding work of multiagency partnerships and individual organisations have been part of concerted efforts to reduce child poverty, and the city recognises the need to increase the impact of that work to make a genuine step change in the lives of children and families. Glasgow's first Local Child Poverty Action Report (LCPAR) 2018 – 2019 has been compiled in response to the new Duty placed on key public sector agencies through the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. It sets out some of the work currently taking place, including new work that has emerged through renewed local efforts over the last year to reduce child poverty, as well as activities and developments being planned to address the child poverty reduction targets as set out in the Act. Glasgow City Council (GCC) and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC), the lead partners on whom the Duty rests, welcome this opportunity to present the scope and range of innovative activities and services developed and planned, in collaboration with valued local partners including Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Glasgow Life, Clyde Gateway and many others including from the third sector.



## Contents of Glasgow's LCPAR

The Report has five main sections followed by Appendices. *Section 1: Glasgow – context, population and challenges* provides data about the child poverty challenge within Glasgow and the population groups most affected; discusses the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on children and families including those who also experience poverty, and describes place-based initiatives in Glasgow to support children and families in neighbourhoods experiencing deprivation. *Section 2: Strategic child poverty planning structures and influencing change* describes strategic planning structures that bring together lead public sector agencies with organisations from the third sector, business sector, people with lived experience of poverty and others to plan actions to tackle the child poverty challenges that Section 1 set out. Sections 3 and 4 (*Existing work in 2018 – 2019 to address child poverty drivers – summaries* and *Planned work for 2019 – 2020 to address child poverty drivers – summaries* respectively) provide information about some of the work currently taking place (some which has developed since the onset of the Duty) and some of the work being planned to reduce child poverty in Glasgow in relation to the three main child poverty drivers – income from employment; costs of living and income from social security. Section 5 concludes the Report by summarising the contents and indicating potential areas for future development. The Report is followed by three appendices, two of which provide fuller descriptions of the work summarised in Sections 3, 4 and 5 with the final appendix containing NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's pan-GGC Child Poverty Action Report 2018.

## SECTION 1: GLASGOW – CONTEXT, POPULATION AND CHALLENGES

### Introduction

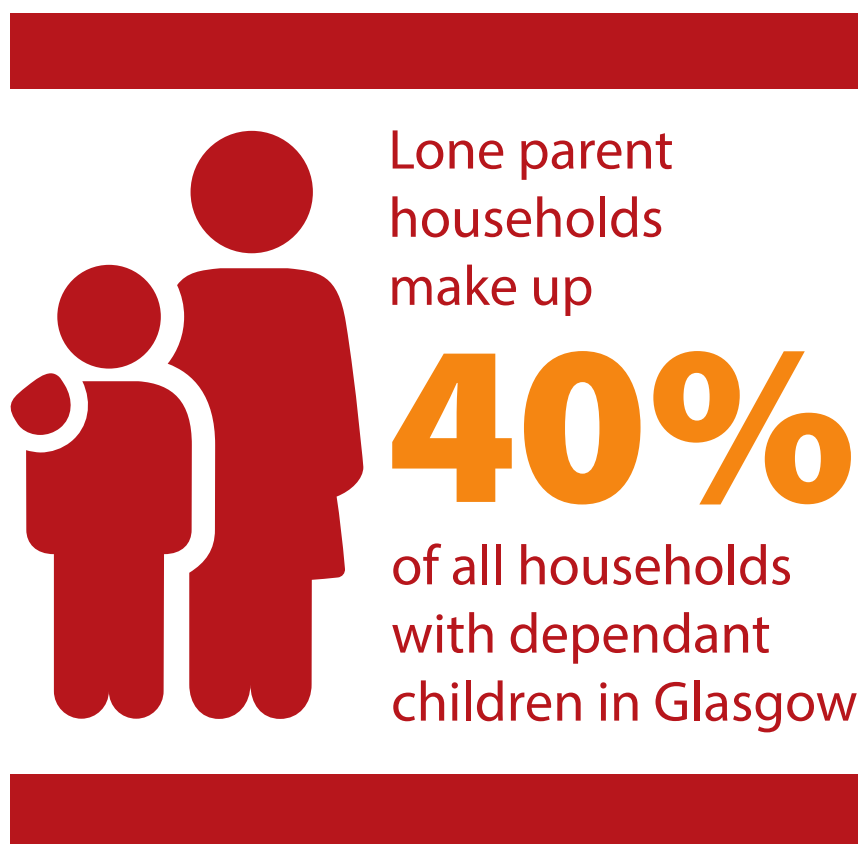
This section describes patterns of child poverty in the city, identifies those groups most at risk of child poverty and why this may have particular implications for Glasgow, and considers the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). It will also describe work to support children and families in some of Glasgow's neighbourhoods most affected through poverty via Thriving Places and Children's Neighbourhoods, and set out the central role of Community Planning.

### Child poverty in Glasgow

Glasgow is the largest and most densely populated city in Scotland with just over 600, 000 citizens. It is the centre of the largest metropolitan area in Scotland and the most ethnically diverse Scottish city. Glasgow is a city of contrasts: it is the fastest growing major city economy in the UK outside London, almost 50% of the workforce is educated to degree level, employment is rising and educational attainment improves year on year. Yet significant challenges concerning deprivation and inequality remain and parts of the city still suffer from unacceptable levels of poverty. Around a third of Glasgow's children live in poverty, higher than the Scottish average of one in four. Distribution of child poverty and vulnerability across the city varies dramatically as the table on the next page shows.

## Patterns of poverty in Glasgow

*Every Child, Every Chance*<sup>1</sup> identifies families most at risk of child poverty – specifically lone parents, families where a member of the household is disabled, larger families, minority ethnic families, families where the youngest child is under 1 years, and families where mothers are aged under 25 years. Glasgow’s population includes higher proportions of some of these groups than the rest of Scotland – for example, lone parent households make up 40% of all households with dependent children in Glasgow (26, 454 households) – the highest local authority rate in Scotland, with the Scottish figure being nearly 25%. Glasgow neighbourhoods that experience high rates of child poverty have some of the highest rates of lone parent



families. For example in some of the most deprived neighbourhoods where nearly 60% of children live in poverty, 6 out of 10 households with children are lone parent families. Lone parents are less likely to be in paid work and less likely to be in full time employment than the population as a whole. It is also estimated that over half the households in Glasgow’s black community are headed by a lone parent.

<sup>1</sup> (2018) *Every Child, Every Chance*, Scottish Government, <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-chance-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2018-22/>

The table below provides the levels of child poverty across Glasgow. The data is taken from HMRC 2016 data;

Ward	Employment Deprived Population	Income Deprived Population	Child Poverty Rate	Under 16's	16-21	Under 21
Baillieston	12%	15%	21%	3,717	1,576	5,291
Calton	22%	28%	49%	4,381	2,651	7,032
Canal	26%	31%	41%	4,408	1,832	6,240
Cardonald	17%	20%	28%	5,425	1,970	7,395
Denniestoun	17%	22%	34%	2,893	1,431	4,324
Drumchapel/Annie'sland	20%	25%	36%	5,577	1,856	7,433
East Centre	22%	27%	35%	5,082	1,695	6,777
Govan	21%	25%	36%	4,339	1,854	6,193
Greater Pollok	16%	20%	28%	6,328	2,189	8,517
Hillhead	9%	13%	29%	2,825	4,349	7,174
Langside	11%	13%	22%	4,124	1,226	5,350
Linn	18%	22%	31%	5,396	1,987	7,383
Shettleston	20%	22%	28%	4,030	1,559	5,589
South Central	21%	25%	37%	4,657	1,309	5,966
Victoria Park	10%	11%	14%	3,025	1,081	4,106
Newlands/Auldburn	17%	20%	28%	4,279	1,461	5,740
Pollokshields	11%	15%	24%	4,712	1,443	6,155
North East	23%	28%	37%	4,391	1,401	5,792
Springburn/Robroyston	20%	24%	34%	5,098	1,874	6,972
Anderston/City/Yorkhill	8%	11%	29%	2,095	6,212	8,307
Maryhill	18%	21%	32%	3,469	1,490	4,959
Partick East/Kelvindale	6%	6%	11%	2,906	2,457	5,363
Garscadden/Scotsounhill	19%	23%	31%	5,332	1,831	7,163
<b>Source:</b>	<b>SIMD 2016</b>		<b>Child Poverty Rate Sept</b>	<b>NRS Population Estimates: 30 June 2016</b>		

Households where an adult or child is disabled are at greater risk of experiencing poverty; and again, these households form a higher proportion of Glasgow's population than the rest of Scotland. In the 2011 Census<sup>2</sup>, 23% of Glaswegians reported a long term health problem or disability with the comparable figure for Scotland being 20%. Related to this, a health and wellbeing survey of around 11,000 secondary pupils in Glasgow in 2014/2015<sup>3</sup> found that almost 1 in 8 of those surveyed provided care for someone at home. Young carers were more likely to be registered for free school meals, live in a lone parent household and less likely to see themselves entering further or higher education.

Glasgow is increasingly a multiracial and multicultural city, and has the largest percentage of ethnic minority groups (12%) of all Scottish cities. The largest, single ethnic minority group is Pakistani, and a higher percentage of population recorded their ethnic group as Pakistani in Glasgow (4%) than in other Scottish cities (around 1%).<sup>4</sup> The impact of poverty can affect minority ethnic groups differently, and a recent survey by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde indicated that child poverty amongst the Black African population in Glasgow is significant<sup>5</sup> with respondents reporting higher reliance on benefits as their sole source of income and increased difficulty meeting household expenses compared to the population as a whole.

In terms of the age at which women give birth in Glasgow<sup>6</sup> - after a number of years in decline, Glasgow's birth rate is rising, and 2017 saw 6,852 live births in Glasgow City. The age of mothers is also rising, and in 2017, the most common age group of mothers in Glasgow City was 30 to 34 (2,183 births), a change from the 25 to 29 age group in 1997. The least common age group was 0 to 19 (234 births), a change from the 40+ age group in 1997.

It is important to note that child poverty in Glasgow is expected to rise further as a result of economic and welfare changes affecting families, with Glasgow's high proportion of lone parent households disproportionately affected by welfare reform. By 2021, without any additional intervention (locally or nationally) it is forecast that around 50,000 children in Glasgow (42%) will live in poverty. This is based on 2017 figures produced by the Institute of Fiscal Studies forecasting child poverty rates up until 2022<sup>7</sup>, extrapolated NHS GGC to Glasgow.

Much work is underway or being planned in Glasgow, as the Report demonstrates, to target services and interventions at specific population groups most at risk of child poverty in order to affect maximum impact. A theme throughout is the need to also

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<sup>2</sup> *Scotland's Census 2011*, <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/area.html>

<sup>3</sup> *Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey 2014/15 Glasgow City Report Final Report*, prepared for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde by Traci Leven Research [https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/236921/nhsggc\\_ph\\_glasgow\\_city\\_schools\\_health\\_wellbeing\\_survey\\_2014-15.pdf](https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/236921/nhsggc_ph_glasgow_city_schools_health_wellbeing_survey_2014-15.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> *Understanding Glasgow: Scottish Cities*, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, [https://www.understandingglasgow.com/indicators/population/ethnicity/scottish\\_cities](https://www.understandingglasgow.com/indicators/population/ethnicity/scottish_cities)

<sup>5</sup> (2016) *Black and Minority Ethnic Health and Wellbeing Study in Glasgow Final Report*, prepared for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde by Traci Leven Research, [http://www.equalitiesinhealth.org/Link-Files/nhsggc\\_ph\\_black\\_minority\\_ethnic\\_health\\_wellbeing\\_study\\_glasgow\\_2016-04.pdf](http://www.equalitiesinhealth.org/Link-Files/nhsggc_ph_black_minority_ethnic_health_wellbeing_study_glasgow_2016-04.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> National Records for Scotland, Glasgow City Council Area Profile, <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/glasgow-city-council-profile.html>

<sup>7</sup> (2017) Institute of Fiscal Studies, *Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: 2017-18 to 2021-22*, Andrew Hood and Tom Waters, <https://www.ifs.org.uk/uploads/publications/comms/R136.pdf>

(in addition to long-term actions to address root causes of poverty) mitigate against adverse childhood experiences amongst children now, as well as to support those adults who may have experienced trauma in the past and are now parents as noted below.



### **Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**

The negative impact of ACEs has been long acknowledged as a factor in life outcomes, with increasing emphasis on the breadth of impact - and the possibility of factors which can mitigate. Although ACEs cut across all social groups, poverty is a predictive and compounding factor which can not only exacerbate their impact but also diminishes a family's ability to mobilise the resources necessary to recover from adversity. Poverty has emotionally distressing consequences for parents and children which can increase a child's exposure to traumatic events. The prevalence of ACEs amongst the Glasgow population is not known, but an investigation using data from the Growing Up in Scotland study<sup>8</sup> found ACEs were highly correlated with poverty in the first year of life; so it might be possible to suggest that many adults in Glasgow would have experienced ACEs as children. The complex relationship

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<sup>8</sup> (2019) Marrayat, L; Frank, J. 'Factors associated with adverse childhood experiences in Scottish children: a prospective cohort study', *BMJ Paediatrics Open*, vol 3: 1, <https://bmjpaedsopen.bmj.com/content/3/1/e000340>



between poverty and ACEs, as discussed below,<sup>9</sup> means that agencies need to take multifaceted responses:

*Families living in poverty affected by ACEs are more likely to come to the attention of schools, statutory and voluntary services as they are unlikely to have the resources, confidence, skills, knowledge, experiences, or the social, emotional or practical support to mitigate the traumatic effects of ACEs. When poverty and ACEs combine children and their families require dedicated service intervention and engagement with multiple services including health, housing, financial and family support workers.*

Many interventions that provide wider family support in Glasgow aim to address the impact of ACEs and of child poverty - including income maximisation, housing support, health and wellbeing, and support with emotional and mental health – and are described in Sections 4 and 5 of this Report. These include the Healthier Wealthier Children (HWC) service which is used by midwives, health visitors and the Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) for young parents, and with a dedicated HWC service for families with a child requiring on-going hospital care; the work of the council's Welfare Rights team with families, and the developing Family Support Strategy that aims to provide linked inputs to children and families across the city. Geographical patterns of child poverty were mentioned above, and Glasgow has been active in establishing place-based initiatives - part of the city-wide work to support children and families, and to reduce child poverty, as discussed below.

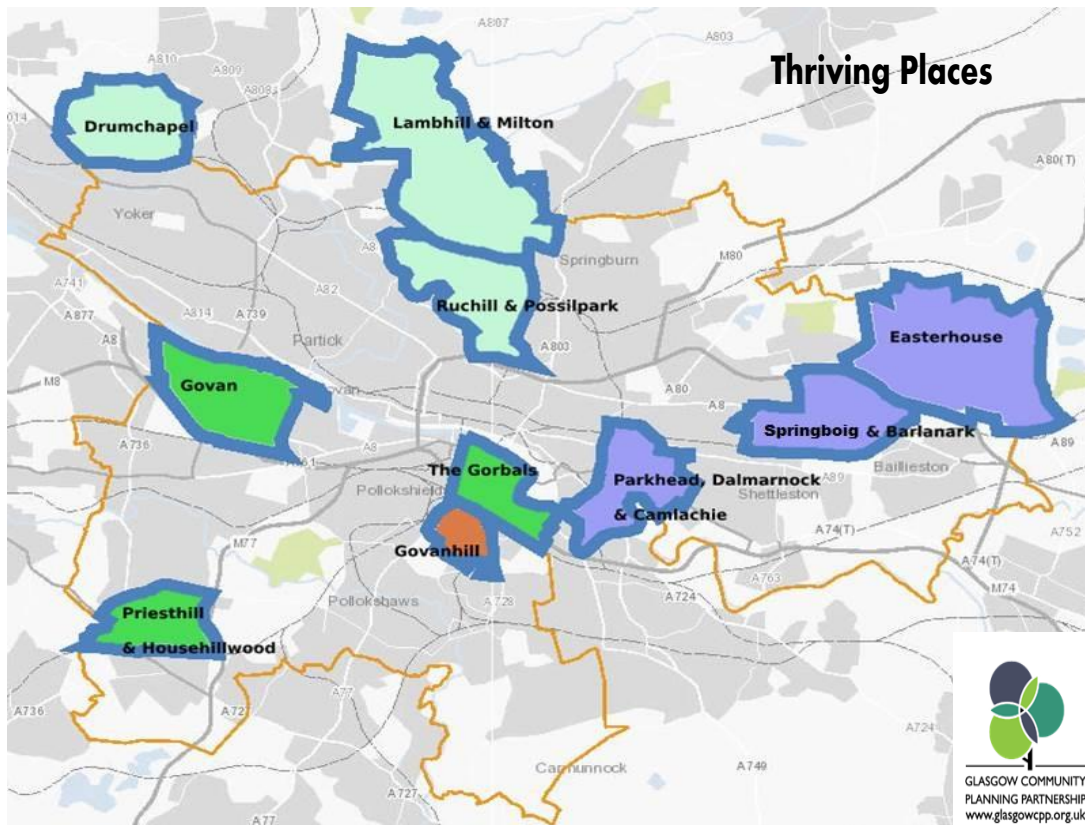
### **Taking a place-based approach: Thriving Places and Children's Neighbourhood Scotland**

Thriving Places is the locality programme developing in ten Glasgow neighbourhoods (between 2500-3500 children in each) shown below, as part of Glasgow's Community Plan<sup>10</sup>. The approach is about enabling the positive activities that communities value (assets) to grow and to support local communities most affected by poverty. Child poverty rates were a factor in determining which neighbourhoods were invited to be part of this approach. Thriving Places have a partnership/ community infrastructure, supported by a community organiser funded by Glasgow City Council and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, with some attracting capital investment for community and infrastructure development. Many of the Thriving Places have identified ways of improving the circumstances and opportunities for local children. Work so far has included summer holiday programmes, festive family events and generating more family gatherings and clubs. Thriving Places cannot change the social and welfare systems that generate poverty, but is intended to act to mitigate the depowering and isolating nature of poverty.

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<sup>9</sup> 2018 Morag Treanor, Poverty and Adverse Childhood Experiences, Children 1<sup>st</sup>, <https://www.children1st.org.uk/blog/poverty-and-adverse-childhood-experiences-aces/>

<sup>10</sup> Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, Thriving Places, <https://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/thrivingplaces>



Children’s Neighbourhoods Scotland<sup>11</sup> is a distinctive approach to improving outcomes for children and young people in neighbourhoods with high levels of poverty. Based on experience and international research the approach builds on the concept that ‘it takes a village to raise a child’ and has children, young people and communities at its core. It uses the collective impact methodology, which is concerned with joining up efforts and services within a neighbourhood to prevent and reduce child and family poverty. The first neighbourhood has been established in Bridgeton and Dalmarnock Thriving Place, complimenting Thriving Places’ activities. Through support from partners and Scottish Government the existing area will continue in 2019/20. The programme will be monitored and evaluated as part of the national programme through Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH).

### **Glasgow’s Community Plan**




The Glasgow Community Plan has been developed by partners in the city to articulate the focus and priority areas where joint action can make a real difference. Glasgow Community Planning Partnership brings together public agencies, the third sector and the private sector, to work to improve the city its services and the lives of people who live and work here.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Partnership to publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan that sets out our shared priorities for the city, where we plan to make improvements and over time show that we have made these improvements. This document sets out these focus and priority areas. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 also requires Glasgow

<sup>11</sup> See <https://childrensneighbourhoodscotland.com/> for full information.

Community Planning Partnership to publish an annual progress report setting out improvements made in relation to each outcome identified by the Partnership.



The Glasgow Community Plan can be found at  [Glasgow Community Plan \[1Mb\]](#)  
The Glasgow Community Action Plan 2018-20, which implements the Glasgow Community Plan, is at  [Glasgow Community Action Plan 2018-2020 \[278kb\]](#). An equality impact assessment on the Glasgow Community Plan can be found here:  [Equality Impact Assessment on Glasgow Community Plan \[510kb\]](#)

Published alongside the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan are ten Locality Plans<sup>12</sup> that set out how community groups, organisations, and local services can work together to make a difference to local areas and the lives of people who live and work there. These are living plans and will change as more local people get involved, and services in the local area change to meet local needs. A range of strategies and plans have influenced the drafting of this plan; these strategies and plans can be found below:

- [Glasgow's Economic Strategy 2016-2023](#)
- [Glasgow City Region Economic Action Plan](#)
- [Glasgow City Development Plan](#)
- [Our Resilient Glasgow | A City Strategy](#)
- [People Make Glasgow Fairer Strategy](#)
- [College and Lifelong Learning Policy Commission Report](#)
- [Community Justice Glasgow Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017/18](#)
- [Policing 2026](#)
- [Glasgow City Local Policing Plan](#)

## Summary

This section has indicated the complex patterns of child poverty within Glasgow, and indicated that the demographics of the population means that Glasgow citizens may face a differential burden of child poverty. It also highlighted recognition within the city of the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences and their interface with poverty, as well as described some of the place-based approaches that are underway to

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<sup>12</sup> See [www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/thrivingplaces](http://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/thrivingplaces) for Locality Plans.

support children and families within communities experiencing deprivation. It has



also highlighted the scope of Glasgow's Community Plan and other associated strategies which are part of the context in which the work to reduce child poverty is taking place. The next section sets out the planning structures within the city that bring together key local partners with other agencies and organisations to develop appropriate strategic responses to reduce child poverty and to make a difference to the lives of current and future generations.

## SECTION 2: STRATEGIC CHILD POVERTY PLANNING STRUCTURES AND INFLUENCING ACTION

### Introduction

The section identifies lead officers for child poverty within the partner agencies and describes the planning structures that oversee Glasgow’s work on child poverty – led by Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership as depicted below. As will be described, some groups have strengthened their purpose, capacity and membership in response to the new Scottish Government Duty, and some have been created. Increasingly the groups are linking to strengthen the city-wide approach to child poverty. This section will also discuss the role of the third sector in planning and delivering child poverty work in the city, and in working with partners.



### Glasgow’s Child Poverty Group (Poverty Leadership Panel)

The key partnership structure through which Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde work is the Poverty Leadership Panel’s Child Poverty Group. Glasgow’s Poverty Leadership Panel (PLP)<sup>13</sup> is a longstanding and successful collaboration with a strong history of addressing child poverty that has provided a natural home for the work underway, and being planned, in relation to the Duty. Glasgow City Council established the Poverty Leadership Panel in 2013, bringing together officers from organisations including public and third sector, housing

<sup>13</sup> [www.povertyleadershippanel.org.uk](http://www.povertyleadershippanel.org.uk)

associations, business organisations<sup>14</sup> and individuals with lived experience of poverty (Community Activist Panel - described below) with the following aims:

*We want all of us across Glasgow to contribute to significantly reducing poverty and exclusion over the next decade by acting now. We want Glasgow to be a place where everyone agrees that poverty is an outrage. (PLP, 2017, 2)*

The Panel continues to meet quarterly, co-chaired by a senior Glasgow City Councillor and a member of the Community Activist Panel, supported by a senior officer from Glasgow City Council's Financial Inclusion Team. Child poverty has been a key focus since the PLP's inception, and is now one of four work-streams - alongside Employability, Housing and Welfare Reform - with a dedicated and dynamic group (see below). Since the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 and the new Duty, the Poverty Leadership Panel has increased its child poverty focus and receives regular reports from Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator<sup>15</sup> and Glasgow City Council's Child Poverty Manager<sup>16</sup> about work to address child poverty targets and progress in developing the LCPAR. The PLP is attended by the lead officers for child poverty from Glasgow City Council and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership.

## Glasgow City Council

Glasgow City Council's Lead Officer for Child Poverty is Sandra McDermott, Head of Financial Inclusion, and the Council's key strategic groups are set out below.

### **a. Glasgow's Child Poverty Group (Poverty Leadership Panel)**

Glasgow PLP's Child Poverty Group – including senior representation from Glasgow City Council, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and arms-length organisations like Cordia and Glasgow Life as well as some who also attend the Poverty Leadership Panel including members of the Community Activist Panel (see below) – meets bi-monthly. Chaired by Glasgow HSCP's Head of Health Improvement (and lead HSCP officer for child poverty) the group has initiated many of Glasgow's ground-breaking child poverty actions and interventions - for example automating the school clothing grant - and oversees the city's adherence to the Duty. It has taken a clear leadership role in advocating for innovative thinking and action to reduce child poverty and both Glasgow's Child

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<sup>14</sup> Members include NHS GGC, Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Department of Work and Pensions, Glasgow Housing Association, Glasgow Disability Alliance, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, Scottish Human Rights Commission, Ethnic Minorities Law Centre and the Federation of Small Business.

<sup>15</sup> New post initiated in April 2018 to support Glasgow's work to reduce child poverty in relation to the Duty through working with, and influencing, key partners. Funded by Glasgow HSCP initially for a year (now extended until end of March 2020) and based within CPAG in Scotland

<sup>16</sup> New post funded by Glasgow City Council in November 2018 (initially for a year) to strengthen its work to address child poverty, and sits within Financial Inclusion.

Poverty Coordinator and Glasgow City Council's Child Poverty Manager attend the group.

#### **b. Glasgow's Community Activist Panel (Poverty Leadership Panel)**

Glasgow's Community Activist Panel (CAP) – people with lived experience of poverty - share their insights, knowledge and skills on a voluntary basis to support the PLP<sup>17</sup>. Supported by Glasgow Homelessness Network, CAP members advise on how best to communicate with people in poverty, how to reduce barriers and to mitigate against poverty. For example CAP members worked with Glasgow City Council to develop publicity materials for the Universal Credit roll-out work (see D3:B1 in Section Four and Appendix One), as well as providing insights on receipt of school uniform grants in 2016 that changed Council policy (see Section Four for more information). CAP meets fortnightly, with child poverty a standing agenda item, and is attended by Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator and Glasgow City Council's Child Poverty manager. A number of CAP members attend the PLP's Child Poverty Group and regularly provide input. CAP members represent communities who are unduly affected by child poverty - including disabled people and people from black and minority ethnic communities, and the group recently gained new members, all lone parents, through engagement by Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator with One Parent Families Scotland.

Glasgow's Community Planning Partnership also has an important role in bringing together multiple agencies with local communities, and is instrumental in a range of actions as described in this report. The range of its activities are highlighted in Section Four, particularly focusing on Glasgow's Community Plan that identifies a variety of strategic action that impacts upon some of the key drivers that affect child poverty including the economy, transport and housing.

### ***Agency structures***

#### **Glasgow City Council Child Poverty Working Group**

In summer 2018, Glasgow City Council's Lead Officer for Child Poverty and Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator established a new group to engage Senior Council Officers with the new Duty and to develop and spearhead new actions across the Council in partnership with colleagues in Health and HSCP, key external organisations and structures. The Group meets bi-monthly, chaired by the Head of Financial Inclusion (and the Council's lead officer for child poverty), overseeing current, and formulating new, work. As a main action for 2019, the Group is planning a place-based approach in Calton Ward – the Glasgow area with the highest levels of child poverty – as will be described in Section 4.

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<sup>17</sup> See <http://www.ghn.org.uk/our-work/action/community-activist-panel/> for information.

## **NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde**

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's lead officer for child poverty is Dr Sonya Scott, Public Health Consultant, supported by Dr Noreen Shield, Planning and Development Manager, Equality and Human Rights Team – both from the Department of Public Health.

### **NHSGGC Child Poverty Leads Network**

In December 2017, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde established a pan-GGC child poverty action co-ordination network. The purpose of the network is to co-ordinate board-wide corporate/acute service NHS action to reduce child poverty with local-partnership strategies and reports and to provide a forum for sharing evidence and learning across NHS GGC's six partner local authority areas. The network is chaired by NHSGGC's Lead for Child Poverty, meets three times per year and involves senior maternity and children services staff, child poverty leads from each of the health board's six partner local authorities and health and social care partnerships, Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator and representation from the Glasgow Centre for Population Health. The network links into NHSGGC's Maternal and Child Health Strategy, Health and Employment, HR and Equalities and Financial Inclusion committees and reports to the Board Public Health subcommittee. Appendix 2 details NHS child poverty actions undertaken in the main at a pan-GGC level.

## **Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership**

Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership's Lead Officer for Child Poverty is Fiona Moss, Head of Health Improvement and Equalities.

### **Glasgow City Children's Well-being and Mental Health Strategic Group**

Glasgow's Children's Services Executive Group (CSEG) published a refreshed Children and Young People's Service Plan (2017-2020) in May 2017 that set the strategic direction for planning and delivery of children, young people and families services in line with Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Glasgow City's Children's Well-being and Mental Health Strategic Group<sup>18</sup> was established in September 2018 in response, specifically to lead on Glasgow's wellbeing and mental health services for children and young people, and ensure alignment with the wider transformation programme for children in the Children's Service Plan - including Tackling Poverty and Child Poverty strategy, Health Improvement and Education Group, Play Strategy, the Community Learning and Development Strategy, and the Community Planning arrangements e.g. Thriving Places. This group meets every three months, chaired by Glasgow HSCP's Child Poverty lead, and links to the PLP

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<sup>18</sup> Membership includes Glasgow HSCP Health Improvement, Children's Services, Early Years and Youth Health; Glasgow Centre for Population Health; Community Planning Partnership; GCC Education Services; NHS CAMHS; Glasgow Life; Children's Neighbourhoods Scotland, Glasgow Child Poverty Coordinator and third sector organisations.



Child Poverty Group. The group is fully engaged with working to reduce child poverty and is currently developing its plans for 2019 onwards.

### **The role of the third sector**

A wide range of third sector organisations are involved in the work described in this Report, and are active in strategic child poverty planning structures (as set out above) and participate in close working with the main public sector partners in Glasgow. Extensive engagement with third sector organisations by the partners, and Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator, concerning the development of this Report has taken place in the last year. This has included priority-setting and briefing sessions, facilitated through Glasgow Council for Voluntary Service's Everyone's Children project<sup>19</sup> that have been attended by dozens of local organisations including those representing population groups that are more vulnerable to child poverty and those from communities in Glasgow experiencing high levels of deprivation.

This multi-agency interface between the public and third sectors has been supported and deepened by the work of the Poverty Leadership Panel's Community Activist Panel (as described in Section 3), as well as by direct feedback from people with lived experience of poverty in local communities through the Poverty Alliance's Get Heard Scotland (GHS) project. Regular communications between Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator and Poverty Alliance / GHS staff have ensured that reports summarising experiences and thoughts from people in Glasgow's communities about child poverty, gathered through the GHS process to support the development of LCPARs in Scotland, have been directly fed back to senior officers in Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership.

### **Funding for the third sector in Glasgow**

Glasgow City Council provides funding through the Integrated Grant fund (IGF) to the third sector to support communities with a range of programmes and activities; 88% of the Council's £24.4 million IGF budget is allocated to the third sector. IGF allocations have been maintained at existing levels for a number of years and the Council is in the final year of the current funding arrangements. From 2020 new funding arrangements will be in place and funding will be directly linked to the council's strategic priorities.

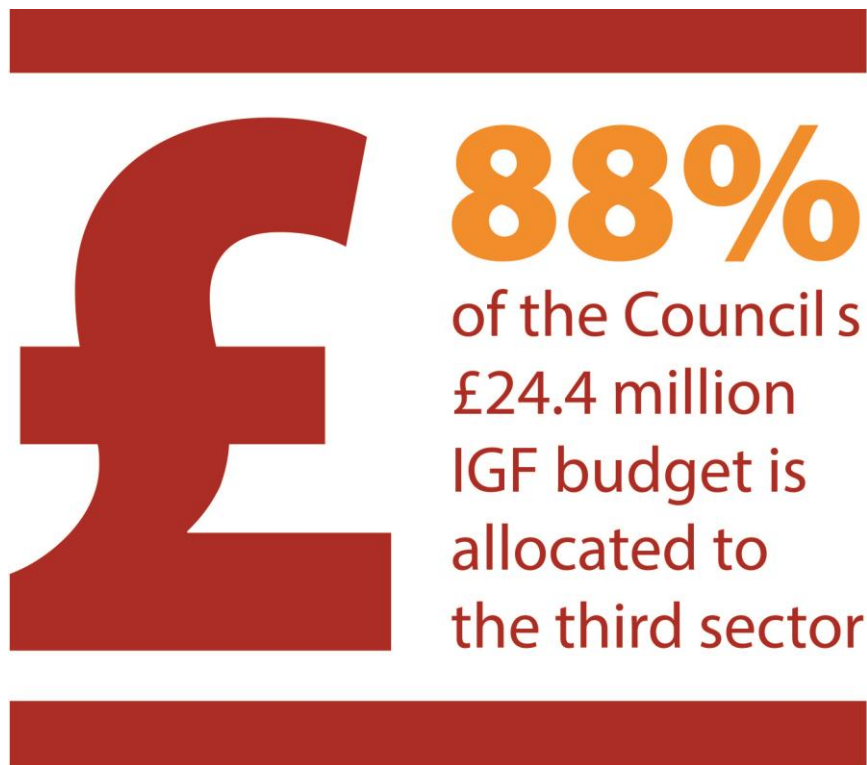
The following programmes of work below provide an update on the various types of activities being delivered across the City by third sector colleagues. Glasgow City Council recognises the important role the third sector has in supporting communities and the Council's Integrated Grant Fund currently provides funding awards of £1,367,649 for these programmes:

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<sup>19</sup> For more information go to <https://www.gcvss.org.uk/our-projects/everyones-children/>

*Surf Youth Employability winner 2018 - Pathfinder Programme run by DRC Youth Project and WorkingRite.*

The partners engage with a wide range of small and medium businesses in identifying job matches for young people aged 16-25 across the north west of Glasgow - with referrals coming from Skills Development Scotland, JobCentre Plus, Jobs and Business Glasgow, and others. The idea behind the Programme was to examine and challenge the effectiveness of local employability provision that led partners to develop a new service for local young people. The Pathfinder Programme developed a model comprising interventions along the entire employability pipeline. This included early intervention designed to build relationships and sustain basic engagement, one-to-one and group session activity, and a mentored 12 week work placement based on the particular skills and interests of each participant. In 2017/18, 113 young people across all wards of north-west Glasgow progressed to the employability element of the programme and, of those, 93 achieved a positive outcome - a success rate of 82%. Crucially, those that did not



complete the programme with a positive outcome are still engaging with Dumbarton Road Corridor (DRC) Youth Project. In doing so they explore barriers to employment, and receive further dedicated support with a view to their progressing into employment, apprenticeships or further learning.

#### *Rosemount Young Parents' Project*

The Young Parents' Project helps young parents across Glasgow get out of the house, get into education, training or a job and gives the parents an opportunity to learn something new. People can benefit from the service if they are aged 16-24 (25 for care leavers), pregnant or with children and live in Glasgow. It is funded through the Integrated Grant Fund and Chance to Succeed. The provision of a flexible,

individual service that advocates on behalf of the young parent and works in partnership with other agencies to improve the employment prospects and access to training and education for this client group and also provide support to sustain these outcomes

### *3D Drumchapel's Baby Basics & Toddler Togs*

This is a free service for parents to request equipment for babies, toys for children 0-5, and clothing for all ages, including adults. Run by volunteers, they stock donated good-quality pre-loved items and can try to source items for families on request. Items can be requested from across Glasgow.

### *Glasgow South Bookbug*

Glasgow South Bookbug runs sessions in schools and community centres in Glasgow's Southside to improve the lives of children and families, through weekly storytelling and singing sessions and free books.

### *Family Support*

There are over 60 third sector organisations providing family support in the city – funded by Integrated Grant Fund, Big Lottery, Children in Need etc providing tailored support to children and families (including Glasgow Together below). This includes income maximisation, budgetary skills, healthy cooking, etc.

### *Glasgow Together*

This innovative project is funded for three years by the National Lottery. A newly formed third sector consortium (comprising Barnardo's, Quarriers, Home-Start Glasgow North, Glasgow East Women's Aid, Rosemount Lifelong Learning, GeezaBreak) will work closely together with Education and Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership to bring about systems and cultural change in how agencies work together to support families at an early stage. This initiative stemmed from discussions at the North East Children's Services Planning Group where increased referrals to social work for support were identified, a significant number of which fell below the threshold for long term statutory intervention. The third sector consortium was then formed to develop a model of practice which required agencies to work more closely together. The aim of the project is for families referred to Social Work, but not meeting the threshold for statutory intervention, to receive faster and earlier access to a wider range of support from the consortium; to prevent a crisis cycle developing, thus reducing the need for statutory involvement and intervention from social work at a later stage.

## **Summary**

This section has discussed the strategic structures that lead the partnership work to address child poverty within Glasgow, and has identified the senior officers in partner agencies responsible for spearheading these efforts and additional resources that Glasgow has made available to support child poverty work. It has also reflected the inclusive city-wide and multiagency approach that incorporates the voices and opinions of people with lived experience and takes their views into account. It has also described the role of the third sector in the work to reduce child poverty,

including providing examples of services funded by Glasgow City Council. The next section will describe the outcomes of these groups in terms of existing work currently being undertaken to reduce child poverty and the new work that has arisen in 2018 since the implementation of the Duty.

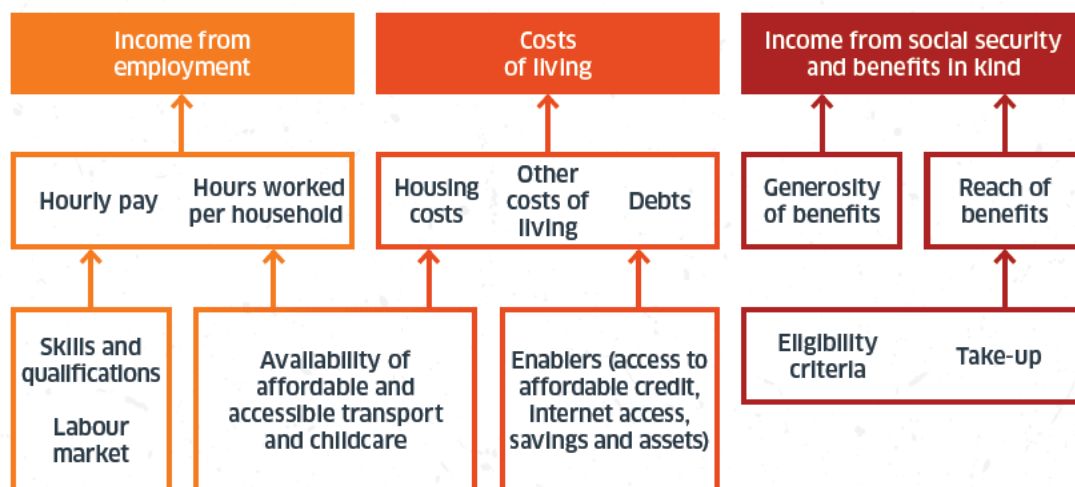
## SECTION 3: EXISTING WORK IN 2018 / 2019 TO ADDRESS CHILD POVERTY DRIVERS

### Introduction

This section summarises the context for, and examples of, existing work being undertaken by Glasgow City Council; NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership and partners in relation to the three drivers of child poverty<sup>20</sup> - firstly by work that was taking place before the onset of the Duty (A – Existing Work), and then by work developed in response to the Duty (B – New Work). Full details of each action are contained within Appendix 1. Section 5 then sets out work being planned from April 2019. As the Report is a dynamic document, the examples given are necessarily also indicative and new work is continually being identified that will be added to later versions of this Report.

### Three drivers of child poverty<sup>21</sup>

Child Poverty Driver 1	Child Poverty Driver 2	Child Poverty Driver 3
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### Code for summaries:

D1 = Driver 1 (income from employment)

D2 = Driver 2 (costs of living)

D3 = Driver 3 (income from social security)

A = Existing work; B = New work; numbers from 1 onwards are unique to each summary.

<sup>20</sup> This information was gathered via templates (based on the template in *Developing a Local Child Poverty Action Report: Guidance* completed by members of the strategic planning groups described in Section 3 as well as others including third sector organisations via Glasgow Centre for Voluntary Services (GCVS).

<sup>21</sup> Scottish Government (2018), *Every Child, Every Chance: tackling child poverty delivery plan 2018 – 2022*.

## Child Poverty Driver 1: Income from Employment

In 2016/2017, 67% of working age Glaswegians were employed (6% lower than Scotland as a whole) and 33% were not in paid work. As Section 1 described, some population groups in the city such as lone parents and parents with a disabled child are less likely to be working than the overall population. Although the majority (58%) of lone parents in Scotland are in paid employment, Glasgow has one of the lowest lone parent employment rates (50%) among Scottish local authorities. The actions and interventions by Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and others described here – often in partnership with third sector organisations - aim to address those population groups vulnerable to child poverty and to focus on neighbourhoods where child poverty is more prevalent – recognising that in many cases such interventions reach the same people. Some of the work described provides people with skills and support to increase employment chances through structured programmes, which recognise the complex barriers that prevent many people from entering and retaining employment, as well as acknowledging the major role that public sector partners have in supporting their staff.

### European Social Fund

One major component of activity is the European Social Fund (ESF) employability pipeline that supports Glasgow residents with multiple barriers who are furthest removed from the labour market and whose needs require specialist intervention. Agencies funded with ESF money to deliver the pipeline – usually from the third sector - all deal with a specific target group, one of which is disadvantaged lone parents. All projects aim to support participants into fair work, to avoid people simply going from out of work poverty to in work poverty. Details of recent and new work focused on lone parents is contained below. Glasgow City Council is currently applying for Phase 2 of ESF funding, which will have lone parents as a continued focus, as extensive consultation with partners and delivery agents highlighted lone parents as a key target group, due to associated high levels of child poverty.

### Inclusive Growth

*Glasgow City Council's Strategic Plan 2017-2022*<sup>22</sup> identifies inclusive growth as a key Council priority, specifically to reduce inequality across the city by creating inclusive growth - a thriving economy that the Council can demonstrate benefits the city, its citizens and businesses. A growing economy will create jobs and investment, build on Glasgow's position as a world class city, help tackle poverty and poor health, and improve neighbourhoods.

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<sup>22</sup> See <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40052&p=0>

The Glasgow City Region (GCR)<sup>23</sup> brings together the eight local authorities of East Dunbartonshire Council; East Renfrewshire Council; Glasgow City Council; Inverclyde Council; North Lanarkshire Council; Renfrewshire Council; South Lanarkshire Council; and West Dunbartonshire Council. GCR colleagues have been working with GCC's Child Poverty Manager to ensure close working relationships are built to ensure that child poverty is a key driver for future projects in terms of opportunities for employment. The intention is to ensure that inclusive growth creates jobs and helps tackle poverty as employment is one of the key drivers of reducing child poverty.



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<sup>23</sup> See <http://www.glasgowcityregion.co.uk>

## **Closing the poverty-related attainment gap in Glasgow schools**

Glasgow schools received an excellent report card in March 2019 from Education Scotland for improving learning, raising attainment and achievement across the city and making excellent progress in closing the national poverty related attainment gap. The report is published on the back of Glasgow's highest positive destination figures (92.3%) which saw more young people than ever before going to further and higher education and for the first time – more than the national average. The report – one of 9 Attainment Challenge Local Authority inspections carried out in Scotland - is a huge accolade for Glasgow's schools, young people, teachers and school staff and recognition of the commitment, dedication and the 'relentless drive to reduce the impact of poverty on the outcomes of all children and young people' in the city.

Education inspectors highlighted five key strengths – witnessed and evidenced during their time spent in schools speaking to staff, young people and parents:

- The very strong council-wide vision focused on reducing the impact of poverty on children, families and communities
- The relentless drive of the Executive Director in improving the educational outcomes of children and young people living in poverty in Glasgow
- The exceptional progress made in reducing the impact of poverty on educational attainment and achievement of children and young people
- Outstanding approaches to career-long professional learning and leadership which have strengthened the skills and knowledge of staff and, as a result, improved children's and young people's attainment
- In-built sustainability through capacity building is at the heart of the professional learning approaches undertaken across the city. Education Services has strongly promoted the importance of long-term sustainability across all aspects of their universal and targeted approaches to permanently reduce the impact of poverty outcomes for children and young people

HM Chief Inspector of Education Gayle Gorman said: "This report is a real tribute to the teachers and support staff for their outstanding commitment to improving learning, raising attainment and reducing the impact of poverty on learners".

Raising the attainment levels in Glasgow's young people is important for the longer term opportunities for them leaving school and moving into well paid employment. This strategic approach should see in all likelihood an increase in opportunities for future generations of more young people in terms of opportunities for them leaving school and moving into well paid employment.

### **B. Examples of new work**

#### **European Social Fund employability programme for lone parents (D1A:1)**

Since the start of 2016, European Social Fund (ESF) employability pipeline funding (via Glasgow City Council) has funded a programme at One Parent Families Scotland for lone parents. Since its inception it has engaged 84 individuals,



supported 10 into work, of whom 5 have sustained their employment for over 26 weeks. Seven participants have gained a qualification, and another three have progressed into education/training - a total of 25 positive outcomes. These figures are accurate until the end of September 2018, with activity information up until December 2018 available at the end of March 2018.

**Target group: Lone parents**

### **Supporting Bridgeton Families (Employability Innovation Integration Fund) (D1A:2)**

This multi-agency project led by Clyde Gateway, and funded by Scottish Government and Clyde Gateway, started in January 2018 - and will run until the end of March 2019. It aims to increase employment chances for parents in Glasgow's East End by providing various skills and interventions - including training, volunteering opportunities, budgeting, referrals to NHS and other services, and ESOL input if required. Currently 47% of the families have no working adults - significantly higher than the rest of the Council Ward (37%) and Glasgow City (28.4%). To date 76 individuals have been supported.

**Target groups: Low-income families in areas of deprivation**

### **Supporting young parents to remain or re-engage with education at Smithycroft Young Parents Support Base<sup>24</sup> (D1A:3)**

This existing initiative from Glasgow City Council, in partnership with Training Opportunities for Parents (TOPs), Young Parents' Project at Rosemount, Café Stork, Skills Development Scotland and MCR aims to enhance employment opportunities for young parents by supporting them to gain skills and qualifications. As the target is young parents, including those still attending school, funding comes from the Council's Education Budget and provision includes multiagency support packages while young parents are at school and further support after leaving school into education, modern apprenticeships and employment.

**Target group: Young parents with children in the Young Parent Support Base**

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<sup>24</sup> The Young Parents' Support Base at Smithycroft School - part of a wider strategic approach to supporting young parents in Glasgow which includes key partners such as Health, Social Work, Education, Development and Regeneration Services and Skills Development Scotland - aims to support young parents to attain the best possible start in life for themselves and their children

### **Festival 2018 Artist in Residence (D1A:4)**

In this initiative, running from December 2017 – June 2019, Glasgow Life is working with Festival 2018, Creative Scotland, Clyde Gateway, Parkhead Youth Project, PEEK and West of Scotland Housing Association to encourage young people from Glasgow’s East End (and wider Clyde Gateway area including South Lanarkshire) to get involved in arts and culture. An Artist in Residence will train young people and link them to local creative businesses.



**Target group: Young people in areas of deprivation**

### **C. Examples of new work**

#### **Work Life Glasgow (D1B:1)**

This new service, operational from October 2018, run by Jobs Business Glasgow (JBG) aims to provide employability support to those who do not require the very intensive support of specialist projects, but who have needs beyond that offered by mainstream programmes. One of the qualifying barriers to be accepted onto the JBG programme is to be a lone parent and it is anticipated that a high proportion of those

seeking assistance will present with this as their primary or secondary barrier to finding work.

**Target group: Lone parents**

### **Developing child-minding in Clyde Gateway (D1B:2)**

This multi-agency initiative running from November 2018 until March 2020 aims to provide employment opportunities by training 20 local parents in the East End to become registered child-minders to support others who gain employment at Clyde Gateway. Clyde Gateway is working with Children in Scotland; Scottish Child-minding Association; Glasgow City Council; Jobs and Business Glasgow; Children's Neighbourhoods; Glasgow Centre for Population Health and CHANGE to redress the fact that there are no registered child-minders in the Clyde Gateway area.

**Target groups: Parents and families in Clyde Gateway area**

## **Child Poverty Driver 2: Costs of Living**



The costs of living incurred by families in Glasgow directly impacts upon the likelihood that they will experience poverty, and many struggle to meet existing demands as well as to respond to unexpected expenditure. For example NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's Health and Wellbeing Survey for Glasgow City (2018)<sup>25</sup> found that 13% of all those who responded would have difficulties in finding £35 that they had not budgeted for, and 46% would have similar problems in raising £165.

<sup>25</sup> 2018 NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing Survey – Report on Glasgow City

A third of those in the same survey said that they had difficulty meeting the cost of rent or mortgage, fuel bills, telephone bills, council tax and insurance, food or clothes/shoes.

Although household outgoings are influenced by numerous factors, public sector organisations like Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde can make significant interventions through reducing costs of services that they provide as well as working with other partners to provide free or low cost services. For example in 2016 Glasgow City Council initiated automated payments to low-income families with school age children entitled to Free School Clothing Grants (but who had not previously applied) via data linkage. GCC's Financial Inclusion Team, Education, Customer and Business Service, and Chief Executive's worked with NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Cordia and the Poverty Leadership Panel's Community Activist Panel advised the process. Glasgow City Council spent £396,216 and reached approximately 2000 'new' families. The links between household spend on housing, transport and energy and poverty is well-known and this is a developing area for consideration by the key partners in Glasgow, as noted in this Report.

It is also important to recognise the extent to which local services meet need and there is good evidence within data sets - such as those produced by the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) – of some ongoing issues. For example, data from Glasgow City residents gathered during the 2017 SHS shows decreased levels of satisfaction with public transport in Glasgow since 2012, with an overall fall from 83% in 2012 to 72% now; in the most deprived communities there were 69% very or fairly satisfied with public transport, with 74% in similar neighbourhoods in the rest of Scotland.<sup>26</sup>

## A. Examples of existing work

### School Clothing Grant

Since the Council's successful automation of the £52 School Clothing Grant (SCG) in 2017, the Council increased the SCG on another two occasions, to £75 and then in June 2018 to £110. This increase followed on from the additional funding from the Scottish Government to introduce a minimum school clothing grant level of £100 nationally, the Council decided to use the extra funds to help Glasgow families and offer £10 above the national requirement. This payment of £110 is £10 higher than the Scottish Government's recommended payment level. From 2018 in addition to the funding provided by Scottish Government, GCC Invested an additional £271,380 of Council Budget to raise the payment to £110 for each child. In terms of putting money in people's pockets using Paypoint to issue payments this enabled the Council to track the number of vouchers cashed in real time. In addition to the number of parents/guardians who had already been allocated a payment via the

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<sup>26</sup> See Scottish Household Survey, 2017, *Scotland's People Local Authority Glasgow City*, Scottish Government, <https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0054/00546569.pdf> for full information.

application process this resulted in 97% of Glasgow Citizens taking up their entitlement for SCG.

**Early Years Expansion** - The difference between children living in poverty and other children start at the beginning of their lives. Education is one of the main routes out of poverty and how well children do at school has the biggest impact on their future incomes. Before children start school, their development in early years provides the foundation for later life learning. Throughout 2018/19 the Council has begun a phased introduction of the enhanced 1140 hours of statutory entitlement in nursery settings across the city. This pilot programme has supported the development of new operating models to support the delivery of increased hours to children. As of January 2019, 22 Council settings across the city have increased their capacity to deliver 1140 hours to all funded children. In planning the roll out so far and as we progress towards universal implementation of the new entitlement, planning is undertaken against three core principles, as set out to the Education, Skills and Early Years City Policy Committee in March 2018:

- **Deprivation** – targeted intervention in neighbourhoods in which children will benefit most and using the admissions priorities to manage access during the period to 2020 and full implementation;
- **Low Supply** – focusing on areas where the level of provision is low when measured against the child population; and
- **Flexibility** – seeking opportunities to make service changes which improve the flexibility of the offer to support parents better.

As part of the expansion programme, the Council's 2019/20 budget approved measures to ensure that all children from in work households, with an income of less than £45,000, should be guaranteed access 900 hours of statutory entitlement in nursery settings across Glasgow. This programme will be implemented from August 2019, establishing a universal level of enhanced provision across the sector.

### **Cost of the School Day (D2A:1)**

This project started in 2014/2015 across Glasgow schools, supported by a multi-agency Steering Group, and has become a model of good practice across Scotland. It supports school committees to identify and remove costs that act as barriers to full participation at school and which impose financial pressures on low income families. The 2018 - 2019 focus for Glasgow is on a refresh of the approach via intensive staff training including head-teachers, probationers and teacher champions, and circulation of revised COSD guidance and other information.

**Target group: Low income families whose children attend Glasgow schools**

## **Glasgow's Holiday Food Programme (D2A:2)**

During 2018-2019 Glasgow City Council reduced the impact of school holidays on family budgets (especially for low-income families whose children receive free school meals) by funding holiday activity programmes to offer healthy meals and snacks. Building on earlier work by a wide range of third sector organisations that provided free and low cost holiday activity programmes<sup>27</sup> a total of £881,184 was awarded (from a ring-fenced £2 million budget) to 97 third sector organisations who then provided 14,674 nursery, primary and secondary school children with 131,508 meals and snacks during the 2018 summer holidays<sup>28</sup>. The programme was repeated during October holidays; 61 of the 97 organisations received repeat funding – almost £250,000 was allocated and 6,000+ children benefitted<sup>29</sup>.

**Target group: Low income families across Glasgow**

## **Family Meal and Homework Club, Bridgeton (D2A:3)**

The Family Meal and Homework Club was delivered via Thriving Places for nearly three years in Glasgow's East End, with current funding ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, although the service ended in early 2019. Operating from Bridgeton Community Learning Campus (BCLC) and funded by Clyde Gateway (£20, 000), it supported pupils and parents of nearby primary schools and other families in the local community, providing weekly pupil and parent learning, key skills (cooking on a budget, health and nutrition), a free meal and activities thus reducing household outgoings.

**Target group: Low income families in Bridgeton**

## **Balornock Uniform Bank (D2A:4)**

Established by Donna Henderson - from the Poverty Leadership Panel's Community Activist Panel - the Balornock Uniform Bank recycles good quality, donated school clothing for low-income families who obtain them for free at pop-up events at schools and community venue locations promoted by social media. In summer 2018, 55 families received 227 pieces of clothing that would have cost £2,153 if brought new. Glasgow City Council is considering supporting an evaluation of the Project to explore its wider potential<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> Funded by Glasgow City Council Integrated Grant Fund, Big Lottery, Children in Need etc.

<sup>28</sup> Glasgow City Council's *Glasgow Children's Summer Food Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Report September 2018*

<sup>29</sup> See Glasgow City Council press release for full information - <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=23446>.

<sup>30</sup> A number of third sector organisations in Glasgow also provide second hand school uniforms to families as part of their wider services.



55 families received  
227 pieces of clothing  
that would have cost

**£2,153**

**Target group: Low income families in North East Glasgow**

#### **Breastfeeding project (D2A:5)**

This partnership project, started in 2017, aims to reduce household expenditure on formula milk products by promoting and supporting breastfeeding in North East Glasgow. NHSGGC are providing £5,000 funding and working with Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership's Children and Families teams and the Breastfeeding Network to train mums to support others initiate and maintain breastfeeding. Training is followed by nine months of supervision, after which the volunteers receive an Open College Network Qualification. **Target group: New mothers from low income families in North East Glasgow**

#### **PEEK – Street Play programme (D2A:6)**

This partnership programme between Clyde Gateway and PEEK aims to reduce household outgoings for families in Clyde Gateway area by provision of play and social activities for children and young people in a wide range of local community settings including schools. It began in September 2016 with a current end date of October 2019, and receives £30, 000 per annum funding from Clyde Gateway. **Target group: Children and families in Clyde Gateway area.**

#### **Glasgow Life's re-alignment of concessionary and free swimming (D2A:7)**

This Glasgow Life service improvement, initiated in May 2018 aims to provide free swimming for low-income families to reduce household outgoings. Although the previously universal approach was intended to reach the most vulnerable, the more

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affluent took up the offer the most. As research found that most people would pay something, and would still attend even if there was a fee; Glasgow Life re-aligned free swimming provision by taking a more targeted approach. The initiative ensures that families can swim at no charge during selected periods reducing the cost of swimming for adults in receipt of low income benefits from £2.30 to £1, and for children from £2.20 to £1.

**Target group: Low income families**

### **Glasgow Life's Bookbug scheme (D2A:8)**

In July 2018 Glasgow Life launched Bookbug (Scottish Book Trust's national programme) in all public libraries, providing free, social, fun activities to address early literacy through reading, singing and family bonding. Bookbug runs throughout the year and targets those living with in-work poverty by expanded weekend provision. A further level of targeted Bookbug helps those most disengaged from mainstream services via more focussed and supported provision. Since the launch, nearly 27,000 children and families have participated.

**Target group: Low income families in Glasgow especially with children under 4 and families with poor literacy skills**

## **B. Examples of new work**

### **Award of Free School Meals to all Primary 4 Pupils (D2B:1)**

During the budget setting for 2018/19 Glasgow City Council agreed to extend the provision of Free School Meals (FSM) to all P4 pupils in Glasgow. Research undertaken to inform the decision highlighted that providing free meals as widely as possible helps eradicate stigma and assist a child's health and education. Since 2015, all children in primaries 1, 2 and 3 have been entitled to a free meal via Scottish Government Funding; this is the first time a Scottish council has looked at significantly extending automatic entitlement to free meals. In Year One, (2018) GCC invested an additional £2,178,000 to increase the entitlement to 6,000 P4 pupils.

**Target group: Parents of P4 pupils in Glasgow; approximately 6,000 children will benefit.**

### **Poverty in the Early Years (D2B:2)**

In summer 2018 Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership's Health Improvement staff started to test different approaches to tackling poverty and improving knowledge in Early Years settings in North Glasgow with the aim to increase income from social security and reduce household outgoings. Three approaches will be tested until the end of April 2019, with the final report due in June 2019.

**Target group: Low income families in North Glasgow**



### Child Poverty Driver 3: income from social security

One in six of Glasgow City residents who responded to NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's 2018 Health and Wellbeing Survey said that they received all their income from state benefits - 27% in the most deprived parts of the city and 10% in other areas<sup>31</sup>. The impact of welfare reform on families across Scotland is well documented, and there is evidence to suggest that the structure of many families in Glasgow (as described in Section 2) increases levels of vulnerability to benefit reduction. For example, a 2015 Poverty Alliance study<sup>32</sup> noted that as lone parent families are some of the hardest hit under current changes, as Glasgow has the highest proportion of lone parent households of any local authority across Scotland – around 40% of households with dependent children – the impact will be deeper.

Glasgow City Council and NHSGGC have a lengthy history of working to increase income from social security for the local population through investing in financial inclusion and promoting money advice within service delivery. Financial inclusion aims to give citizens access to quality advice, information and assistance to help them to be financially included, to gain more control of their life and to enable them to fully contribute to, and participate in, the social and economic life of the city. The intention is that all individuals have the skills, knowledge and understanding to make the best use of appropriate products and services especially vulnerable groups of people and communities.

Glasgow City Council invest £3.4m per annum into financial inclusion services across Glasgow via a partnership between the NHS and the Wheatley Housing Group. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde provide funding of £385k annually and the Wheatley Housing Group £83k. Performance outcomes for these activities during April 12<sup>th</sup> 2015 to March 31<sup>st</sup> 2018 indicate that during that period 77, 485 clients were seen. Of those, 4, 425 received information that led them to use less expensive forms of fuel (4, 020 in Glasgow City Council settings, 405 in NHS settings); 21, 870 were given support on budgeting (equal numbers in Glasgow City Council and NHS settings) and a total of 13, 626 received information that increased their income – 10, 831 in Glasgow City Council settings and 2, 795 in NHS settings. Although some of the activities take place within settings that relate to children and families and specific outcomes are noted within descriptions and templates (such as for Healthier Wealthier Children, for example), full information about the explicit or implicit impact on child poverty is not currently available.

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<sup>31</sup> 2018 NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing Survey – Report on Glasgow City

<sup>32</sup> (2015) *What's going on in Glasgow: welfare reform and the impact on families*, Welfare Trackers Research, The Poverty Alliance, <https://welfare.povertyalliance.org/userfiles/files/Welfare%20BriefingNo4%20Welfare%20Reform%20and%20the%20impact%20on%20families.pdf>

## A. Examples of existing work

### **Healthier Wealthier Children Refresh (D3A:1)**

In 2018 NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde reviewed and refreshed the Healthier Wealthier Children intervention that originated in 2010<sup>33</sup>, and is now recommended across Scotland as set out in *Every Child, Every Chance*. Workshops and training sessions for new and existing midwives and health visitors were delivered to raise awareness of the new statutory duty on the NHS to work with local authorities to maximise the incomes of pregnant women and families with children and revise how to raise the issue of money worries and pathways into money advice services. Staff and client facing promotional materials were produced and development of electronic referral pathways explored. A money advice service continues to be provided to families in Royal Hospital for Children with average annual income gains of over £8,000 per family eligible for financial support.

**Target group: Low income families**

### **Money advice service for vulnerable pregnant women (D3A:2)**

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<sup>33</sup> Glasgow Centre for Population Health undertook the original review of HWC, informing NHSGGC's actions.

In 2017, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde facilitated co-location of a new money advice service with the Special Needs in Pregnancy Service in the Princess Royal



Maternity Hospital and Queen Elizabeth University Hospitals for pregnant women currently experiencing a range of social health issues, to maximize incomes assist with employment opportunities and provide supported advocacy for a range of income-related issues.

**Target group: Vulnerable, pregnant women**

### **Money advice in GP practices in area of deprivation (Deep End project) (D3A:3)**

Since December 2015, the Deep End Money Advice project has developed and tested a process for embedding financial, housing, social security and debt advice in general practice in areas of Glasgow with high levels of deprivation. The aim is to increase income via improved access to social security and to reduce household outgoings. Indirect impact on increased income via employment as a greater focus is being placed on referrals to employability services (where appropriate). The current project will end in March 2019 and new funding arrangements are currently being confirmed.

**Target group: Patients in areas of deprivation**

## B. Examples of new work

### **Universal Credit Support for Families (D3B:1)**

#### **Universal Credit (UC) Support for Families**

In recognition of the challenges facing our citizens following the roll out of Universal Credit in Glasgow, the council announced in its 2018 budget an “Invest to Improve” fund of £2million to support the council’s Financial Inclusion team to provide Financial and Digital Inclusion services, to mitigate the impact of UC.

To mitigate the challenges we worked with a range of the city’s service providers and communities to develop our UC Hubs, which are based across the city in nineteen locations, mainly in the city’s libraries. The Hubs primary aim is to provide digital support to our citizens to complete and submit their UC claim on-line, however our staff also carry out a holistic needs assessment (HNA) that identifies other support needs.

Since the UC full service rollout, the Universal Support Hubs and dedicated services have supported more than 2,900 people to successfully claim their correct benefit entitlement, with many needing multiple visits to successfully claim UC and get the holistic support required. Actual financial gains as of March 2019, equates to £3.7 million with an annualised figure of £7.4m.

**Target group: Low income families especially lone parents and households with a disabled child or adult.**

### **Automating the Best Start Grant (BSG) (D3B:2)**

Glasgow City Council initiated a new service at the start of 2019 to link birth registration with access to Best Start Grant by embedding discussions about, and application for, BSG in all aspects of registration process - via appointment system, communications to parents and to assist parents with online application form, providing any digital support as and when necessary. Since January 2019, we have supported more than 300 customers to make their online application, with estimated financial gains of £183,000.

**Target group: Low income families with a new baby / child.**

### **Money advice for families with a disabled child in Bridgeton (D3B:3)**

This NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Glasgow City Council pilot project (from September – December 2018) aimed to increase and improve uptake of social security income (including disability living allowance) for families with a disabled child under 5 years attending the Child Development Centre in Bridgeton in Glasgow’s East End and to improve referral pathways into money advice services.

**Target group: Low income families with disabled child (under 5 years) in Bridgeton**

**Incorporating money advice into antenatal education, Shettleston (D3B:4)**

This Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership initiative (began in October 2018) aims to change existing service delivery by incorporating provision on financial inclusion support information and immediate referral into antenatal education provision to increase income via improved access to social security for pregnant women and their families.

**Target group: Pregnant women in Shettleston**

**Child Poverty Outreach Project (D3B:5)**

This service improvement was initiated in 2018 for families - mainly in South Glasgow - by Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership and Money Matters money advice service with £48,000 funding. The aim of the new mobile service is to increase income from social security for low income and vulnerable families with little or no engagement with money advice services by offering 1:1 support and additional income maximisation services including raising awareness of Universal Credit, and to offer training to staff and groups working with vulnerable families to raise awareness of income maximisation. A secondary aim is to reduce household outgoings by offering budgeting help and energy advice.

**Target group: Low income and vulnerable families in South Glasgow**

**DWP Safeguarding Project (D3B:6)**

Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) are actively involved with several aspects of Glasgow City Council's Financial Inclusion work, including the ongoing development and support of a safeguarding pilot which aims to support homeless individuals to minimise their risk of sanction by taking steps to ensure an accurate claimant commitment is captured. This not only supports the service user, but also allows DWP to communicate with a support worker as a means of better understanding the needs of individuals.

**Target group: Homeless people who are claiming benefits**

Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) are actively involved with several aspects of Glasgow City Council's Financial Inclusion work, including the ongoing development and support of a safeguarding pilot that began on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 with the aim to support homeless individuals to minimise their risk of sanction by taking steps to ensure an accurate claimant commitment is captured. This not only supports the service user, but also allows DWP to communicate with a support worker as a means of better understanding the needs of individuals.

**Target group: Homeless people who are claiming benefits**

### **Child Poverty Drivers: cross-cutting initiatives**

#### **Developing Glasgow's Participatory Budgeting (PB) Framework (CC1)**

Glasgow City Council is investing £1m in a 2018/2019 PB exercise that will establish Citizens Panels in various Council Wards with high levels of poverty and deprivation to oversee the development of a local Participatory Budgeting framework including public voting. This new process aims to empower local communities to make decisions about how services and funding is allocated in their Ward, and to tackle poverty and inequality by identifying where poverty and inequality exists and to focus PB budgets and process accordingly.

**Target group: Communities experiencing high levels of deprivation, young people, and those with protected characteristics including disabled people and BAME communities.**

#### **Child Poverty Project in Calton Ward 9 (CC2)**

The Resident's PB Panel in Calton Ward (Ward 9) – the area of Glasgow with the highest concentration of child poverty – is specifically concerned with addressing child poverty and ensuring that the £200,000 available as local funding impacts upon the issue. This Panel, and the development of the PB process in Calton Ward, is supported by Child Poverty Action Group in Scotland.

**Target group: Low income families in Calton Ward**

#### **Family Learning Team (CC3)**

Glasgow is one of nine Challenge authorities in Scotland, based on the concentration of pupils living in deprived areas with 42% of children living in the 10% most deprived postcodes. The Family Learning Team was formed in August 2016 via

multi-agency working to support Glasgow's Improvement Challenge to help address the poverty related attainment gap - and are funded via Glasgow City Council's Education Services until June 2020. This years' budget is £378,841. The Family



The Family Learning Team  
was formed in

**August 2016**

to help address the poverty  
related attainment gap

Learning Team design, deliver and support programmes on Literacy, Numeracy and Health and Well Being and work with staff and partners to minimise effects of poverty and disadvantage to improve educational and employment opportunities for children and families experiencing poverty.

**Target: Children and families attending schools identified within Glasgow's Attainment Challenge and those attending Glasgow City Council Early Years settings.**

#### **Private Rented Sector Hub (CC4)**

The Private Rented Sector (PRS) Hub is a coordinated response led by Glasgow City Council to offer support to families most affected by the welfare benefit cap – those who live in the private rented sector. Initial estimates suggest that around 165-220 families will be most affected by the benefits cap or housing benefit shortfalls, and the PRS Hub has sought to offer immediate support to these families through partnership work. This will test a new joined up way of working for partners with an aspiration to extend this model to support other disadvantaged families at the earliest point of intervention with integrated holistic support. Recruitment of staff to support the second phase of the Private Rented Sector Hub was completed in January 2019 and the Hub will soon begin to report back on the work accomplished thus far.

**Target: Vulnerable families in private rented sector.**

## **Addressing the financial pressures of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde staff (CC5)**

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde undertook research at the start of 2018 to understand the financial wellbeing needs of its staff, including those working and living in Glasgow City. This work - which will complete at the end of March 2019 - has included training for managers on the impact of universal credit on in-work benefits, and support for staff with money worries. One Parent Families Scotland have provided training for Human Resources staff to raise awareness of the needs of staff who are lone parents.

**Target groups: NHSGGC staff including lone-parents and low-income families**

## **NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde child poverty initiative (CC6)**

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's 2016 BME survey indicated that child poverty amongst the Black African population living in Glasgow is significant, and some initial scoping indicated the need for sensitive community linking. GGC will therefore undertake networking and informal needs assessment from December 2018 – June 2019 to explore levels of child poverty in the Black African community in South Glasgow and to develop appropriate responses during future years.

**Target groups: Black African families in South Glasgow**

## **Summary**

This section has showcased the wide variety of work across Glasgow to reduce child poverty that is being undertaken by public sector agencies and others including those from the third sector, against the backdrop of Inclusive Growth and commitment by the city to develop quality and sustainable employment. In relation to the first driver – income from employment – there are great examples of investment via European Social Fund, Jobs Business Glasgow, Clyde Gateway and others to provide new opportunities for those who are unemployed and who need support to attain and maintain employment. In terms of costs of living, the ongoing work of the Cost of the School Day initiative continues to improve the budgets of Glasgow families and to reduce the stigma of poverty for children at school; Glasgow City Council's Holiday Food Programme has reached out to thousands of children in its first year, and the restructuring of Glasgow Life's free swimming programme has provided new opportunities for low-income families to participate. Further work is now planned to understand better the number of parents (and children), particularly from groups at particular risk of poverty, who benefit from these investments so as to ensure maximum impact on child poverty.

The third driver – income from social security – demonstrates continued efforts to ensure that those who rely on benefits are supported to maximise their incomes. Information is included about major investment from Glasgow City Council to support the full roll-out in Glasgow of universal credit (including resourcing services to reach households with a disabled adult, and lone parents); the ongoing development of



Healthier Wealthier Children by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde to support pregnant women and new mothers obtain their benefit entitlements including the development of a new hospital-based money advice service for vulnerable mothers, and the automation and linking of the Best Start Grant to birth registration. The cross-cutting initiatives described include Participatory Budgeting work funded by Glasgow City Council to increase community engagement through community decision-making about £1m of Council spend, with one Council Ward focusing on developing and funding innovative work to reduce child poverty; as well as Council work to support those living in private rented accommodation, and employee-focused work by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde to identify and support those with financial worries.

## SECTION 4: PLANNED WORK FOR 2019/2020 TO ADDRESS CHILD POVERTY DRIVERS

### Introduction

Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership and their public sector partners are planning a range of interventions and actions to be delivered from April 2019 onwards, some of which form the content of this section. It is also important to note that many of the actions described in Section 4 are ongoing and will form part of the work in 2019 – 2020. As a number of the ideas in this section are still in development, their linked templates (in Appendix 2) are not yet fully populated and details will be added over time. As for Section 4, the actions are organized in relation to the three key drivers of child poverty.



The majority of initiatives described here have been specifically developed in response to the Child Poverty Act (Scotland) 2017 and *Every Child Every Chance* - including through multi-agency planning meetings organized by, and on behalf of, the partners. One key planning meeting was held on February 20<sup>th</sup> 2019 when over

forty participants from a wide range of agencies came together to identify gaps in Glasgow's existing and ongoing work to reduce child poverty, and to start to plan future interventions that will be included in Glasgow's Local Child Poverty Action Report 2019 – 2020.

### **Child Poverty Driver 1: Income from Employment**

Code: P = Planned work

#### **Employment and training opportunities for young people supported as part of the MCR pathways programme. (D1P:1)**

This partnership project, led by Glasgow City Council and MCR<sup>34</sup>, will begin in summer 2019 to support school-leavers with experience of care, or other disadvantage, into employment through matching them with available job opportunities and supporting them through the transition into employment.

**Target group: Disadvantaged and care-experienced young people**

#### **Widening access to NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde employment for parents (D1P:2)**

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde is planning to widen access to NHS employment from April 2019 – 2020 by supporting parents to access NHS job opportunities as part of the implementation of its Widening Access to Employment Strategy. Its success will be measured by the number of parents accessing employability programmes and going on to sustained employment.

**Target group: Unemployed, low--income parents**

#### **Lunch Cover Posts in Glasgow City Council nurseries (D1P:4)**

This Glasgow City Council project, started in March 2019, aims to provide permanent jobs in local nurseries for unemployed adults and adults seeking to return to work through providing support and training including SVQ2 and SVQ3 qualifications. Working with Experiential Play and Glasgow Clyde College, Glasgow City Council is recruiting from local communities through poster campaigns in nurseries.

**Target group: Unemployed adults and adults seeking to return to work in local communities.**

#### **First Steps into childcare and approved by Dads courses (D1P:5)**

This initiative, funded by Glasgow City Councils' Education Department and linked to Glasgow City Council's *Strategic Plan 2017-2022: A Thriving Economy*, aims to support unemployed or under skilled adults, or those seeking a career change, to gain skills, qualification and employment in

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<sup>34</sup> See <https://mcrpathways.org/> for more information.

childcare. This partnership - between Glasgow City Council, Experiential Play, Glasgow Clyde College and City of Glasgow College – will recruit parents of children attending Council nurseries and primary schools, as well as potentially tenants of Glasgow Housing Association, and provide free training (including SVQ2 qualifications) and childcare, leading to a guaranteed interview for a GCC jobs in early years work. The new cohort starts in March 2019 and this is an ongoing initiative.

**Target group: Adults who are currently unemployed / under skilled / looking for career change with children in Glasgow City Council nurseries and primary schools with a focus on childcare as a barrier into education.**

### Child Poverty Driver 2: Costs of Living

#### **School Clothing Grant and Education Maintenance Allowance (D2P:1)**

Glasgow City Council has responded to evidence provided by One Parent Families Scotland, and reduced household outgoings by amending the criteria for receipt of school clothing grants (SCG) for children over 16 staying on at school. Although GCC pays £110 per child for SCG (higher than the £100 set by the Scottish Government), it was one of three local authorities that ended the SCG award once a young person was eligible for Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) - a payment of £30 per week paid directly to a young person over 16 on 1 March who has agreed to stay on at school. Following discussions with GCC Education Services' colleagues and the City Treasurer, an agreement was reached for Financial Services to submit a costed proposal to the City Treasurer to allow the Treasurer to cost this proposal and take a decision. Education Services agreed to fund the additional costs as long as the qualifying criteria for EMA remained the same. GCC's Child Poverty Manager then approached the City Treasurer with the requested funding details and the Treasurer made the decision to approve the criteria for SCG to be extended and paid to pupils that receive EMA. In Glasgow City Council's Budget for 2019/2020 announced on 21st February, the City Treasurer approved a change in Council policy so that all young people who qualify for SCG and stay on at school to 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year and receive EMA will continue to receive the SCG award.

**Target group: Low income families and young people over 16 from low income families.**

#### **Cost of pregnancy pathway (D2P:2)**

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde is working in partnership with families with lived experience of poverty (as well as with NHS Health Scotland, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, The Poverty Alliance, Child Poverty Action Group, Midwives, Family Nurses, Health Visitors, Public Health) to plan research for 2019 - 2020 into the cost of the pregnancy pathway to explore the financial impact of pregnancy on low income families and how services can mitigate as this can be a point of transition to poverty for some families.

**Target group: All families with particular focus on pregnant women, families with children under one year and BME families.**

### **Breast pump loan Scheme (DP2:3)**

This Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership initiative will support mums in Glasgow City to provide Breastmilk / Breastfeed their babies for longer by expanding provision of Breast pump loan scheme to all communities. The need for an electric or hand held pump will be assessed by the mother and Health Visitor and provided as part of a care plan to sustain breastfeeding. The provision of hand /electric pumps for supporting on-going breastfeeding will be focused on women who would struggle to access a pump by other means, and who may have already had access to the hospital based loan scheme. Up to 210 women are anticipated to benefit from during 2019/20. The pilot has been made possible through securing Scottish Government funding as part of the Maternal and Infant Nutrition Framework (MINF).

**Target group: New mothers from low-income families.**

## **Child Poverty Driver 3: Income from social security**

### **Improving outcomes for low income families who apply to Scottish Welfare Fund (D3P:1)**

Glasgow City Council has seen a 50% increase in the last year in applications to the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) from families in crisis or needing assistance with a Community Care Grant. GCC is currently analysing these applications to improve support to such families. Initial findings indicate that the majority of applicants are single parents, and work is underway with One Parent Families Scotland to identify how best to provide support or signposting to other agencies. The scope of the project is to look at alternative sources of funding either through referrals to other agencies, such as the Glasgow Care Foundation<sup>35</sup> for furniture or GHeat<sup>36</sup> for help with energy bills. GCC have funded the co-location of a Welfare Rights Officer in the SWF team to support applicants with maximizing benefit entitlement and to provide debt management and money advice services from April 2019.

**Target group: Families in crisis specifically lone parent families.**

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<sup>35</sup> Glasgow Care Foundation is a longstanding charitable fund providing financial support to people in Glasgow facing a sudden crisis – for more information <https://www.glasgowcarefoundation.org/>

<sup>36</sup> G-HEAT (Glasgow Home Energy Advice Team) provides independent advice on energy related issues to householders and assists in Glasgow City Council's strategic aim of eliminating Fuel Poverty.

### **Implementing children's family support strategy that mitigates against the impact of poverty and adverse childhood experience (CCP1)**

Glasgow City Health and Social Partnership is investing £10m (from March 2019 to 2024) to ensure effective early intervention and prevention to support families, as well as to reduce household costs and address the poverty attainment gap. Its actions include increasing kinship care through additional family support funding to community organisations to achieve stronger placements; increasing financial payments towards legal costs associated with kinship care orders to reduce household expenditure and to make kinship placements more permanent and developing a start-up fund for kinship carers to improve placement stability and reduce financial outlay for carers.

**Target group: Families most in need of support around kinship care**

### **Achieve equity in educational outcomes (CCP2)**

Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership are collaborating on a project (with Scottish Government funding of £4.8m investment from Scottish Government 2019-2021) To tackle inequality and reduce the poverty related attainment gap for care experienced children and young people. Improve opportunities for all care experienced young people to maximise their potential and achieve in areas of employability, training and education. Recent investment will ensure Glasgow Education and Social Work Services co-produce an improvement strategy which will target our hardest to reach young people and mitigate against the impact of poverty related education attainment.

**Target: Care experienced young people as per Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.**

### **Developing partnership working in Calton Ward to reduce child poverty (CCP3)**

Glasgow City Council is working with the Calton Child Poverty Network (a group of organisations based in the Calton Ward that came together to address child poverty)<sup>37</sup> to scope out opportunities for new GCC services and potential responses in the area. GCC's Child Poverty Manager and Glasgow's Child Poverty Coordinator facilitated a session with the group to identify priority areas for GCC to take forward. PEEK undertook a young persons' consultation to understand young people's priorities, and GCC will work with PEEK to progress actions and priorities identified. Council officers are working with the Network to continue feedback and consultation, and it is expected that new initiatives will emerge via this process over time that will inform Glasgow's 2019/2020 LCPAR.

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<sup>37</sup> The Network includes Bridgeton Citizen's Advice Bureau, Calton Heritage and Learning Centre, Child Poverty Action Group, PEEK, St Mungo's Academy.

**Target group: Children and families in Calton Ward.**

### **Implementing continuing care and aftercare legislation amendments to Children and Young People's Act 2014 (CCP4)**

This Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership initiative, supported by £1.579 m from Scottish Government and approximately £30m from Glasgow CHSCP, aims to promote placement stability and personal choice for young people accommodated in all forms of care. This extensive review of existing services, along with consultation with young people themselves, intends to remodel current arrangements to improve a range of young people's outcomes including wellbeing, placement stability, and education and employment activity.

**Target group: Young people in care including foster care, residential and formal kinship.**

### **Putting child poverty at the heart of Glasgow City's children's services (CCP5)**

In February 2019 Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership started to reshape its social work and family support practice through developing a strategic planning group to lead on developing poverty-responsive practice. This group of senior HSCP managers with responsibility for poverty will drive work targeted at population groups most at risk of child poverty (including lone parents, families in which someone is disabled, families with a baby under one year) in partnership with key stakeholders, promoting learning and critical thinking around poverty and care planning arrangements. This approach will extend the reach of the workforce in supporting families in most need, ensuring consistency in practice and retaining poverty in sharp focus. The group will influence locality planning structures, community engagement, child protection forum, education interface, practice development and targeting entry points to services will remain critical areas of work. Strategic planning process will consider continuous learning and improvement across children's HSCP services and ensure contemporary thinking and approaches are instilled in practice. The group has a range of strategic links including to the Child Protection Forum, locality planning arrangements and Glasgow Child Protection Committee.

**Target groups: GCHSCP Children's Services workforce working with children and families experiencing, or at risk of, poverty.**

### **Glasgow's Family Support Strategy (CPP6)**

Children in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods are nearly 20 times more likely to be 'looked after' or on the child protection register than children in the least deprived. Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, along with third sector partners and Glasgow City Council Education Services, seek to engage with local communities, families and key partners to promote a family support strategy which reduces and mitigates against the impact of poverty. This initiative will start in April 2019 and reshape current provision to better support parents and families

underpinned by core anti-poverty principles as well as practical support, parenting and nurturing, and parent's emotional and mental health. It is aligned to Glasgow HSCP's core 'children's transformational change' strategic objectives.

**Target group: Children and families most in need.**

### **Setting the commissioning rate for child care places in funded providers (Private, voluntary, third sector) (CPP7)**

From August 2019, Glasgow City Council increased the commissioning rate it pays to funded providers of childcare (third sector, social enterprise and private sector) for each child place – from £3.50 - £5.40 per hour - to ensure sustainability for the future delivery of early learning and childcare and compliance with free at the point of delivery requirement in the National Standard. This is part of Glasgow City Council's Early Years and Childcare Expansion Plan and aims to increase the availability of accessible childcare across Glasgow.

**Target: Childcare workers in funded providers**

### **Summary**

This section provides the starting point for work from April 2019 onwards and reflects the growing commitment from Glasgow public sector partners and others to continue to develop services, interventions and approaches that have a genuine impact on child poverty in the city. Work that relates to the first driver – income from employment – includes specific examples by Glasgow City Council of the provision of work opportunities for unemployed adults, care-experienced young people and others. Outcomes from these schemes will not only benefit families now, both through raising household income through employment and by expanding childcare options to help other families, but also the parents and children of the future. Examples to reduce costs of living for families – the second key child poverty driver – include innovative work to link GCC's school clothing grant with the Education Maintenance Allowance, whereas planned action to increase income from social security - the third child poverty driver – includes GGC's important work to interrogate and learn from applications made to the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) with new resources already achieved to enhance support services to SWF applicants as a result of this exercise.

Many examples of planned work from April 2019 onwards are cross-cutting in nature, and include actions to refocus Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership's (GCHSCP) social work and family support service through significant investment and adopting a child poverty lens, collaborative working by GCC and GCHSCP to resource and reduce the attainment gap for care experienced young people, and multiagency working between public sector and other partners to reduce child poverty in Calton Ward in Glasgow's East End. The impacts of these will be multifaceted and long-term in nature, and will be discussed in Glasgow's LCPAR in later years.



Besides this planned work, the strategic child poverty planning groups described in Section 2 are currently starting to plan for the future year, through considering what is most needed and how this could best be delivered. This includes identifying which data sets will identify where action is effective - including being able to chart the uptake of, or impact of, services or interventions on population groups most at risk of child poverty, and how to ensure that such data collection and analysis is built into planning and delivery; and how to build a child poverty planning focus into all aspects of strategic and operational thinking in Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership and key partners. The work underway within the Health and Social Care Partnership's children's services to put child poverty at the heart of practice builds upon some of the well-established financial inclusion work in the city (which promote concepts of routine enquiry to reduce barriers to disclosure) and is something that may well be replicated more widely across the partners.

It is anticipated that future efforts will be focused around critical areas including Childcare, Employment opportunities, Employability and Transport as these are pivotal processes and domains to influence and utilise from a child poverty perspective. Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and their partners recognise that although excellent work is occurring, there is more to do to achieve wider impacts and to ensure that all Glasgow's children have an equal chance.

## **SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF GLASGOW'S LOCAL CHILD POVERTY ACTION REPORT 2018-2019**

### **Introduction**

This Report has been written by the lead local public sector partners responsible for articulating the Duty, as set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017<sup>38</sup> with the support of Child Poverty Action Group:

### **13 Local child poverty action reports**

(1) A local authority and each relevant Health Board must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of each reporting year, jointly prepare and publish a report (a “local child poverty action report”).

(2) A local child poverty action report must describe any measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year by—

(a) the local authority,

(b) each relevant Health Board, for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets.

(3) A local child poverty action report must also describe any measures that—

(a) the local authority,

(b) each relevant Health Board, proposes to take for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets.

The Report contains information that meet the requirements of the Act as reviewed below.

### **Conclusion**

Glasgow's first Local Child Poverty Action Report has presented the wide range of work that is currently taking place in the city, or that will be in the near future, to contribute towards reducing child poverty in line with national targets under the auspices of the Poverty Leadership's Child Poverty Group and linked structures. This work has been organised in relation to the three key drivers of child poverty – income from employment, household costs and income from social security. The complex pattern of child poverty within Glasgow has been described, with information given about the specific make-up of Glasgow's population that makes it more susceptible to the impact of welfare reform.

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<sup>38</sup> Extract, Section 13 (2017) Child Poverty (Scotland) Act <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2017/6/section/13>

Service responses and actions - from Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership and others - are included in this report both those that take the needs of individual population groups into account, along with those that take a more universal approach. Undertaking the production of this Report has strengthened partnership working, and identified gaps and opportunities for new work and future collaborations, as well as making sure that a child poverty focus genuinely takes centre stage in planning and delivering services and interventions.

Partner agencies recognise that understanding the impact of child poverty on particular population groups (such as those described at the start of the Report including Black African communities, lone parents and households with a disabled child or adult) is essential with targeted responses developed as appropriate to mitigate against the disproportionate burden. This Report has given specific examples of employability work, networking and research that are part of this approach which is expected to grow over time, and that will, in the tradition of the work already underway, include the voices of people with lived experience of poverty through vehicles such as the Community Activist panel, and via partnership working with third sector organisations who represent and advocate for population groups most at risk of child poverty.

It is critical that the extensive array of work described in Glasgow's first LCPAR has leverage and makes a difference to child poverty rates in the city, and one of the first considerations of Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and key partners including Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership from now is to establish monitoring processes that will ensure clear accountability and governance of this Report. There are important roles in this respect for the Glasgow City Council's elected members, for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's Board, as well as for the Poverty Leadership Panel's Child Poverty Group, Glasgow City Council's Senior Officer's Child Poverty Group and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's Local Authority Child Poverty Network and it is anticipated that discussions will take place in the near future to agree the best approach and reporting system.

**Appendix 2** containing NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's Child Poverty Action Report 2018.

Appendix 2 attached as hyperlink [NHS GGC Action Plan](#)