

## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

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<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Operational Delivery Committee
<b>DATE</b>	17 September 2019
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Child Poverty Action Report
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	CUS/19/375
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Andy MacDonald
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Derek McGowan
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Derek McGowan
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	Terms of Reference:  Purpose – 1  Remit – 2

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### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To outline the requirements on Local Authorities and Health Boards under the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, to identify actions taken in 2018/19 to tackle child poverty, and to propose the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 be adopted as the local Child Poverty Action Plan for the years 2019-22.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 note the content of the report; and
- 2.2 approve the adoption of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan as the Child Poverty Action Plan for the years 2019-22

### 3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 (the Act) received Royal Assent on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2017. The Act sets out steps required by the Scottish Government, Local Authorities and Health Boards to tackle child poverty.
- 3.2 Poverty is defined in the Act under four different headings, listed below. 'Equivalised net income' in these definitions refers to disposable income.

### **Relative poverty (Section 3):**

A child falls within this section in a financial year if the child lives in a household whose equivalised net income for the year is less than 60% of median equivalised net household income for the year.

### **Absolute poverty:**

A child falls within this section in a financial year if the child lives in a household whose equivalised net income for the year is less than 60% of the amount of median equivalised net household income for the financial year beginning with 1 April 2010, adjusted to take account of changes in the value of money since that financial year.

### **Combined low income and material deprivation:**

A child falls within this section in a financial year if the child—

- (a) lives in a household whose equivalised net income for the year is less than 70% of median equivalised net household income for the year, and
- (b) experiences material deprivation in the year.

### **Persistent poverty:**

A child falls within this section in a financial year if the child has lived—

- (a) in each of the survey years, in a household in Scotland, and
  - (b) in at least 3 of the survey years, in a household whose equivalised net income for the survey year was less than 60% of median equivalised net household income for the survey year.
- (2) The survey years are—
- (a) the calendar year that ends during the financial year, and
  - (b) the 3 previous calendar years.

3.3 As a guide, the median equivalised net household income in Scotland for the years 2014-17 was £485 (before Housing costs).

## **4 Child poverty targets**

4.1 Section 1 of the Act sets out targets that the Scottish Ministers must meet by 2030. These are that, of children living in households in Scotland:

- (a) less than 10% fall within relative poverty
- (b) less than 5% fall within absolute poverty
- (c) less than 5% fall within section 5 combined low income and material deprivation
- (d) less than 5% fall within section 6 persistent poverty

- 4.2 Section 2 of the Act sets out Interim targets, that must be met by the Scottish Ministers in the financial year beginning with 1 April 2023. These are, that, of children living in households in Scotland—
- (a) less than 18% fall within relative poverty
  - (b) less than 14% fall within absolute poverty
  - (c) less than 8% fall within combined low income and material deprivation
  - (d) less than 8% fall within persistent poverty
- 4.3 Section 9 of the Act sets out very detailed criteria that the Scottish Government must meet when publishing their delivery plan for the years 2018-2022. Subsequent plans will be required for the years 2022-26, and 2026-31.
- 4.4 These plans must address the measures that the Scottish Ministers propose to take during the period of the plan for the purpose of meeting the child poverty targets, an assessment of the contribution the proposed measures are expected to make to meeting the child poverty targets, an explanation of how that assessment has been arrived at, and an assessment of the financial resources required to fund the proposed measures. Further detail on the considerations required are included at Appendix A.
- 4.5 The Scottish Government's Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018-22: Every Child, Every Chance, a legal requirement under Section 9 of the Act, was published on the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018, and is aimed at increasing family incomes through a variety of measures.

## **5 Local Child Poverty Action Reports**

- 5.1 The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 (the Act) requires each Local Authority and NHS Board to publish a Child Poverty Action Report (CPAR) and undertake annual monitoring and reporting to demonstrate progress against agreed targets.
- 5.2 A local child poverty action report must describe any measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year by the local authority and each relevant Health Board for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets, and measures that are proposed to be taken to meet these targets.
- 5.3 Additionally, a local child poverty action report must describe any income maximisation measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year to provide pregnant women and families with children with—
- a) information, advice and assistance about eligibility for financial support,
  - b) and assistance to apply for financial support; and any measures taken during the reporting year, or which are proposed to be taken, in the area of the local authority in relation to children living in households whose income is adversely affected, or whose expenditure is increased, because a member of the household has one or more protected characteristics.

## **6 Scrutiny of the targets.**

- 6.1 The Act states that progress against these targets will be scrutinised nationally by the Poverty and Inequality Commission. However, at a local level it is the responsibility of the Local Authority and Health Board to publish, as soon as practical after the end of each financial year, a report on progress locally.
- 6.2 To support the scrutiny of targets and monitoring of CPARs, the Scottish Poverty & Inequality Research Unit (SPIRU) has been funded to assist Local Authorities and Health Boards to deliver targeted work. This is supported by the National Co-Ordinator post established and hosted by the Improvement Service.

## **7 Partnership working**

- 7.1 There is a clear expectation that in tackling poverty a collaborative approach is taken, adopting a Community Planning Approach. In Aberdeen, through the Community Planning Aberdeen Board, this is a fundamental aspect of delivering the recently refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), which is about ensuring Aberdeen is a place where all people can prosper. This includes the Fairer Scotland Duty considerations on socio-economic disadvantage.
- 7.2 For Aberdeen's CPAR, we are submitting the LOIP. The current LOIP was ratified in February 2019 after extensive consultation and a refreshed Strategic Needs Assessment, with the main themes being:

**Economy** – establishing Aberdeen as a Living wage city with increased employment

**Children and Young People** – improving developmental milestones, improving attainment by care experienced children and young people, improving the achievement of positive destinations, and with fewer young people charged with offences

**Adults** – Fewer court convictions, an increase in healthy life expectancy, alcohol and drugs abuse reduced

**Place** – Eradicating food poverty, increasing active travel

- 7.3 In total the LOIP establishes 125 separate projects to be delivered by 2026. These will be delivered by Outcome Improvement Groups, comprised of cross-sector and community representatives who are working together to achieve long term outcomes.

## **8 Child poverty in Aberdeen**

- 8.1 The most recent Strategic Needs Assessment identifies that around 5500 children in Aberdeen are living in poverty. A standard definition of child poverty means growing up in families without the resources to 'obtain the type of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities' which are the norm in 21st century Scotland.

- 8.2 Existing strategies to tackle poverty in Aberdeen include 'Towards a Fairer Aberdeen that Prospers for All 2017-2020'. This identifies a number of priorities that we have been tackling along with partners, placing an emphasis on a partnership approach. Appendix B contains information on steps taken in 2018/19 to reduce child poverty in Aberdeen.
- 8.3 The Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023 identifies six strategic outcomes including adequacy and improvement of housing supply; the prevention of homelessness; improvement in private sector renting, and reducing fuel poverty.

## 9. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The financial implications relating to this report stem from failure to achieve the outcomes sought for children and families across the City. Public services face significant challenges on expenditure currently, with financial projections indicating that these pressures will remain. Demand management is a key driver in helping meet these challenges, and failing to address child poverty in a systematic and comprehensive manner, as proposed here, will mean that costs associated with child poverty do not reduce, adding to projected pressures in coming years.

## 10. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

## 11. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
<b>Financial</b>	Risk relates to non-achievement of targets long term, and failing to reduce demand through early intervention in key drivers. Failure to achieve the outcomes desired will mean residents requiring support from public agencies for longer.	M	Community Planning Aberdeen scrutiny of progress on outcomes at regular intervals; commissioning intentions approved by Council
<b>Legal</b>	Risk relates to failure to comply with statutory requirements.	L	Provision of the LOIP as Aberdeen City Child Poverty Action Plan

<b>Employee</b>	None.	L	
<b>Customer</b>	Failure to meet statutory targets as outlined above.	L	This work will improve outcomes for children and families across the City.
<b>Environment</b>	Risk as opportunity.	L	Meeting the LOIP outcomes will improve the environment for children.
<b>Technology</b>	None.	L	
<b>Reputational</b>	Risk relates to failure to meet the statutory targets.	L	Meeting the LOIP outcomes.

## 12. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	This report proposes to use the LOIP as the CPAR, meaning that all measures included in the LOIP under this heading are relevant and will have a direct, positive impact on those living in the City.
<b>Prosperous People</b>	This report proposes to use the LOIP as the CPAR, meaning that all measures included in the LOIP under this heading are relevant and will have a direct, positive impact on those living in the City.
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	This report proposes to use the LOIP as the CPAR, meaning that all measures included in the LOIP under this heading are relevant and will have a direct, positive impact on those living in the City.
<b>Enabling Technology</b>	This report proposes to use the LOIP as the CPAR, meaning that all measures included in the LOIP under this heading are relevant and will have a direct, positive impact on those living in the City.

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Customer Service Design</b>	This report places children at the heart of service planning and design. Children are our current and future customers and improvement made here will impact on their whole lives.

<b>Organisational Design</b>	The TOM design allows for work on child poverty to be delivered in a number of Clusters, as well as through strategic work such as the LOIP, Local Development Plan and Local Housing Plan. There is a focus on Early Intervention in tackling poverty and this is likely to be most evident in Early Intervention and Community Empowerment; Integrated Children and Family Services and Place Planning.
<b>Governance</b>	This relates to the tracking of the outcomes, which will be undertaken through existing scrutiny of the LOIP, and through Council governance structures at annual intervals.
<b>Workforce</b>	As we move to the final Target Operating Model in March 2020, roles and responsibilities will be checked to ensure work around poverty is relevant.
<b>Process Design</b>	As new methods of undertaking work are identified processes will be updated and normalised to ensure children and families in poverty benefit.
<b>Technology</b>	As new methods of undertaking work are identified processes will be updated and normalised to ensure children and families in poverty benefit.
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	As we are presenting the LOIP as the Child Poverty Action Plan, we are confident that partners across the City have been involved in the creation of this plan, and will be involved in delivering the outcomes identified.

### 13. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment</b>	Full EHRIA required. To follow.
<b>Data Protection Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	Agreeing the use of the LOIP to act as the CPAR will be a positive move in addressing socio-economic disadvantage. There is no disadvantage foreseen to any protected characteristics, and the aim of the LOIP is to improve outcomes for all.

### 14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1 None

## **15. APPENDICES**

Appendix A – detail on considerations for Child Poverty Action reports

Appendix B – information on steps taken in 2018/19 to reduce child poverty

Appendix c – Local Outcome Improvement Plan

Appendix D – NHS Grampian Child Poverty Action Report

## **16. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS**

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## Appendix A:

A delivery plan must, in particular, set out what (if any) measures the Scottish Ministers propose to take in relation to—

(a) the provision of financial support for children and parents, including the making of such provision by virtue of Part 3 of the Scotland Act 2016 (welfare benefits and employment support),

(b) children living in households whose income is adversely affected, or whose expenditure is increased, because a member of the household has one or more protected characteristics,

(c) supporting local authorities to consider the automatic payment of benefits and support,

(d) the provision and accessibility of information, advice and assistance to parents in relation to—

(i) social security matters,

(ii) income maximisation,

(iii) financial support,

(e) education and, in particular, closing the attainment gap,

(f) the availability and affordability of housing,

(g) the availability and affordability of childcare,

(h) the facilitation of—

(i) the employment of parents (with remuneration that is sufficient to secure an adequate standard of living), and

(ii) the development of the employment-related skills of parents,

(i) physical and mental health,

(j) children living in single-parent households,

(k) arrangements for setting the amount of the revenue support grant payable to each local authority in order to ensure that resources are directed for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets.

(4) A delivery plan must, in particular, set out whether, during the period of the plan for the purpose of meeting the child poverty targets, the Scottish Ministers intend to bring forward legislation to exercise the power provided for in section 24 of the Scotland Act 2016 to top-up social security benefits in relation to providing a top-up for child benefit paid under section 141 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992.

## Appendix B

Activity undertaken	Partners involved in activity	Assessment criteria	Targeted groups
<b>Economy</b>			
Working with national and local partners to plan for the full roll out of Universal Credit on the 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2018, including the creation of an advice booklet; assisted digital learning through Libraries, and training of Housing staff to ensure knowledge of the system and its impact	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Department of work and Pensions Police Scotland Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Community Food Initiatives North East (CFINE) Social Security Scotland	Housing staff trained Advice pack created and available Assisted Digital learning being provided	All
Investment in Scottish Housing Quality Standard , including replacement window and insulation work to address fuel poverty in homes	Aberdeen City Council	Number of homes meeting SHQS  2018/19- 83.29%  Number of replacement windows / doors fitted  Windows: 2018/19 - 245 Doors: 2018/19 – 299  Number of households in fuel poverty  21.1%	All

Provision of Heat with Rent for Council Housing	Aberdeen City Council Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd	Number of households benefitting from Heat with rent scheme	All
Through our Financial Inclusion Team, almost £4.7million made available to households in backdated benefit claims	Aberdeen City Council Department for Work and Pensions Social Security Scotland	Total amount awarded in claims	All
Use of Scottish Attainment Challenge (PEF) Funding totalling £ 2,845,080 to benefit those pupils in receipt of free school meals  Use of Scottish Attainment Challenge (SAC) Funding totalling £ 635,732.56 to benefit those pupils in each of the 7 identified Challenge Schools	Aberdeen City Council Third Sector partners School Communities	All schools analysing the poverty related attainment gap in their own context, and the impact of poverty on pupil attainment, to plan appropriate targeted interventions to address this.  Around 2,400 children and young people across the city accessing targeted interventions in primary and secondary schools.  7 SAC schools – 4 primary and 3 secondary utilising funding to minimise the impact of poverty on children and families and mitigate against its most adverse effects in respect of pupil attendance, engagement, attainment, opportunities and achievement.	All
Use of Pupil Equity Fund	Aberdeen City Council	Total funds	All
Developing the Young Workforce	Aberdeen City Council	Appendix C - Variance table: school leavers destination	All

	Skills Development Scotland	<p>Appendix D – Initial Leaver Destination</p> <p>Appendix E – Positive Initial and Sustained Destination</p> <p>Attainment and Transitions to Adulthood Improvement Group established to increase the number of young people living in priority areas who progress to a positive and sustained destinations</p> <p>Increase in the number of apprenticeships offered in priority areas</p>	
<b>Children and Young People</b>			
Provision of £1.6million Fairer Aberdeen Fun through Participatory Budgetting approach to support local organisations deliver support to communities	Aberdeen City Council Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations (ACVO) Community groups	Annual returns on activities as required under grant agreements.	All
10,000 free meals provided to children through the award winning Food and Fun initiative	Aberdeen City Council CFINE ACVO Community Groups	Number of meals provided 18/19 – 10,699	All
Continuing support for Big Noise Torry / SISTEMA programme	Aberdeen City Council SISTEMA Scotland	Review currently underway	All

Provision of free sanitary products	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian CFINE	Number of sites where free sanitary products can be accessed	All
Expansion of Early Years provision	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Number of Pupil Support Assistants</p> <p>Early Years – 7.1 FTE</p> <p>Appointment of ? Excellence and Equity Practitioners to serve priority areas</p> <p>Increased provision of ELCC from October across some priority areas</p> <p>Development of Integrated Children and Family Services family learning offer to ensure full utilisation from August 2020</p> <p>Develop of Ready, Steady, Two to support delivery of high quality services to eligible 2s</p>	All
GIRFEC	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Partnership Improvement Group in place to continually improve agreed partnership approaches</p> <p>Development of a suite of KPIs to measure the impact of agreed partnership approaches on wellbeing</p>	All
Aberdeen City Council National Improvement Framework Plan 2018/19 agreed. Available <a href="#">here</a>	Aberdeen City Council	Scrutiny through Integrated Children’s Services Board; Education Operational Delivery Committee and annual reporting to Council.	All

<p>Reducing the cost of the school day.</p> <p>Minimise the costs of the school day and maximise the uptake of free school meals and school clothing grants by eligible families.</p> <p>All schools to consider poverty proofing within their own unique context</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p>	<p>4 pledges agreed by the Education Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No child or young person will start school without a breakfast</i></li> <li>• <i>All children and young people will have access to affordable school uniform and appropriate clothing for the North East</i></li> <li>• <i>Costs will not prohibit the participation of children and young people in the life of the school</i></li> <li>• <i>Parents, carers and children and young people will have easy access to financial advice</i></li> </ul> <p>Development of guidance leaflet for schools to inform thinking on how to reduce the cost of the school day.</p> <p>Development of visual guide on how DSM scheme will be influenced by the need to reduce the costs of the school day.</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Libraries</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p>	<p>Number of visitors</p> <p>1,429,729</p> <p>Number of children and young people enrolled</p> <p>Number of young people (Under 16) joining the Library service 2018/19 - 2141</p> <p>Number of children and family activities</p> <p>Number of children attending library service events 2018/19 – 24,086</p>	<p>All</p>

		Engagement with educational establishments  Enrolment in activities such as 'coding' and 'reading challenges'.  Pending	
<b>Adults</b>			
Provision of £1.6million Fairer Aberdeen Fun through Participatory Budgeting approach to support local organisations deliver support to communities	Aberdeen City Council Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations (ACVO) Community groups	Annual returns on activities as required under grant agreements	All
Provision of free sanitary products	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian CFINE	Number of sites where free sanitary products can be accessed	All
Expansion of Early Years provision	Aberdeen City Council	Number of Pupil Support Assistants  Early Years – 7.1 FTE	All
Improved knowledge of Adverse Childhood Experiences	Community Planning Partners Care Experienced Young People		All
Reducing the cost of the school day	Aberdeen City Council	Provision of free school meals Provision of school clothing grants Number of families auto-enrolled for privileges	All

Place			
Investment in affordable housing through Strategic Housing Infrastructure Plan (SHIP)	Aberdeen City Council Registered Social Landlords Developers Scottish Government	351 units completed, £29.4m budget to deliver these.	All
Significant reduction in rent arrears actions taken to court for recovery of property	Aberdeen City Council	Number of actions initiated Number of actions at court Number of decrees	All
Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan agreed in principle; participation in Housing 1 <sup>st</sup> consortium	Aberdeen City Council Cyrenians Langstane Housing Association Castlehill Housing Association Scottish Government Social Bite Corra Foundation	<u>Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan</u>	All
Community Learning and Development Strategy 2018-22 agreed.	Aberdeen City Council		All
Agreement of <u>Local Housing Strategy 2018-23</u> . Aim of ensuring people in Aberdeen live in good quality sustainable homes, which they can afford	Aberdeen City Council Community Planning Partners Private Rented Sector Local Housing Associations	1. There is an adequate supply of housing across all tenures and homes are the right size, type and location that people want to live in with access to suitable services and facilities. 2. Homelessness is prevented and alleviated.	All



and that meet their needs		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. People are supported to live, as far as is reasonably practicable, independently at home or in a homely setting in their community.</li> <li>4. Consumer knowledge, management standards and property condition is improved in the private rented sector.</li> <li>5. Fuel poverty is reduced which contributes to meeting climate change targets.</li> <li>6. The quality of housing of all tenures is improved across the city.</li> </ol>	
Development of UNICEF Child Friendly Cities accreditation programme	Aberdeen City Council Police Scotland UNICEF	Criteria not yet agreed	All



## Appendix D - Initial Leaver Destination

	Number of leavers	Positive Destination	Positive Destination							Other		
			Higher Education	Further Education	Ongoing Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Activity Agreement	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Unknown
Aberdeen City	1,541	91.4	41.9	27.6	69.5	2.3	18.5	0.7	0.4	6.9	1.2	0.5
Scotland	49,748	94.4	41.1	26.5	67.6	2.1	22.7	0.7	1.2	3.8	1.3	0.4
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Aberdeen City	1,638	90.8	43.1	29.1	72.2	2.4	15.4	0.4	0.4	8.1	1.0	-
Scotland	51,300	93.7	40.7	26.8	67.5	2.4	22.0	0.6	1.2	4.5	1.5	0.4
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	
Aberdeen City	1,675	90.3	44.5	27.8	72.3	2.3	14.5	0.3	1.0	7.1	1.7	1.0
Scotland	52,305	93.3	40.3	26.6	66.9	2.6	22.3	0.5	1.0	5.1	1.3	0.2
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Aberdeen City	1,623	90.1	38.6	26.7	65.3	1.8	21.6	0.4	0.9	7.5	1.3	1.1
Scotland	52,491	93.0	38.8	27.6	66.4	3.8	21.4	0.4	0.9	5.4	1.1	0.5
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Aberdeen City	1,595	91.2	35.5	25.4	60.9	2.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	6.9	1.4	0.5
Scotland	51,416	92.5	39.0	26.3	65.3	4.0	21.7	0.4	1.0	6.2	1.1	0.3
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Aberdeen City	1,658	91.1	34.6	27.6	62.2	2.5	25.1	*	*	6.7	1.4	0.7
Scotland	51,647	91.7	37.1	27.7	64.8	4.8	20.4	0.5	1.3	6.9	1.1	0.3
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>			<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Aberdeen City	1,756	88.5	36.6	25.5	62.1	2.3	22.8	0.4	0.9	8.8	1.8	1.0
Scotland	49,745	90.1	37.8	26.6	64.4	4.5	19.8	0.4	0.9	8.1	1.3	0.4
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Aberdeen City	1,732	85.7	36.4	25.9	62.3		20.8			11.1	1.3	1.8
Scotland	53,394	89.0	36.3	27.1	63.4	5.4	19.2	0.5	0.5	9.5	1.2	0.3
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-3.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>		<b>1.6</b>			<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Aberdeen City	1,773	85.5	38.6	24.9	63.5		19.0			11.9	1.2	1.4
Scotland	53,134	87.0	36.2	26.9	63.1	5.1	18.5	0.3		11.2	1.3	0.5
<b>Variance</b>		<b>-1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.5</b>			<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>

Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations No.1 2019 Edition, Table L2.1 Supplementary Tables  
[gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/](http://gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/)



Appendix F – Community Planning Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan: <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk>

Appendix G - NHS Grampian Local Child Poverty Action Plan 2018/19

# Local Child Poverty Action Plan

2018 - 2019

NHS Grampian



Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership  
*A caring partnership*



Aberdeenshire  
Health & Social Care  
Partnership



## **Version 3.0 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019**

### **Contents.**

#### **Background Report**

- 1. Introduction: New statutory requirement for Local Authorities and Health Boards. Page 3 - 4**
- 2. Definition of poverty. Page 4**
- 3. Causes of child poverty. Page 4**
- 4. The scale and trends of child poverty, Page 4 - 5**
- 5. Who is affected? Page 5**
- 6. How does child poverty vary across Scotland? Page 6**
- 7. Child poverty in Grampian. Page 6 - 7**
- 8. Solutions to child poverty. Page 8**
- 9. The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. Page 8**
- 10. Linkages with other local reporting duties on tackling poverty. Page 9**
- 11. Every Child, Every Chance. Page 10**
- 12. NHS Welfare Reform Action Plan. Page 11**
- 13. NHS Health Scotland Action Plan – Financial Inclusion Referral Pathways. Page 11 - 12**
- 14. NHS Grampian Child Poverty Action Planning Position. Page 12**
- 15. NHS Grampian Actions Year 1. Page 1 Page 12 – 14**
- 16. References Page 16**

**Action Plan 2018 – 2019 Page 16 - 22**

## **Background Report.**

### **Introduction.**

#### **New Statutory Requirement for Local Authorities and Health Boards.**

The Child Poverty Act (Scotland) 2017 introduces a new requirement for local authorities and each relevant Health Board, to jointly prepare a Local Child Poverty Action Report, as soon as practical after the end of each reporting (financial) year.

The first report must cover the time period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 and be submitted to the Scottish Government by end of June 2019.

The legislation states that the report must “describe any measure taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year, for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets”. The Act also requires local authorities and Health Boards to set out, in their local child poverty action reports, information on measures that they plan to take to contribute to the meeting of the Child Poverty reduction targets set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Bill, with the aim of ensuring the reports provide a strategic forward look as well as an account of progress to date.

The Policy Memorandum makes clear that there is the expectation, that local authorities and Health Boards will work together to produce the reports and that Community Planning Partnership planning processes could provide a helpful vehicle for co-ordinating this work.

Local authorities and Health Boards will wish to consider the most appropriate format to use when publishing the reports. A suggested template for recording actions is included in the national guidance document: Developing a Local Child Poverty Action Report: Guidance (1).

Plans for scrutiny of the reports are still being finalised. Scottish Ministers may, for example, ask the Poverty and Inequality Commission to provide feedback on the local action reports. It is likely that feedback to local partners will be staged over the 2019-2020 financial year.

A number of national support mechanisms are in place to support local authorities and Health Boards plan, develop and put in place local action plans e.g.

- National Co-ordinator for Child Poverty;



- Scottish Poverty and Inequality Research Unit (SPIRU);
- Scottish Government support to set up local community bodies to bring people with a lived experience of poverty into strategic decision making particularly where anti-poverty work is under-developed at present; and
- `Get Heard Scotland` led by the Poverty Alliance.

The enclosed Action Plan clarifies and confirms NHS Grampian`s contribution to Local Child Poverty Action Plans for Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray Community Planning Partnership (CPP) areas for the reporting (financial) year period 2018 - 2019.

### **Definition of Poverty.**

Poverty is defined against the reasonable expectation that everyone should be able to meet their basic needs, which includes the need to be able to participate as a citizen and member of society. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) has further defined **destitution** as lacking two or more of: shelter; food; heating; lighting; clothing; and footwear, or basic toiletries during the past month due to an inability to afford them (2).

### **Causes of Child Poverty.**

Child poverty in Scotland is mainly due to causes, or drivers, partially or wholly outside parents` control and usually completely outside children`s control. These include aspects of

- Social security;
- Income from employment; and
- The costs of living.

### **The Scale and Trends of Child Poverty.**

Since 2013 the levels of relative child poverty have started to increase, in 2016/17, just under a quarter (23%) of children in Scotland were living in relative poverty.

In 2016/17, after housing costs:

- Just under a quarter of children (23%, 230,000) in Scotland were living in relative poverty;
- One in five children (20%, 200,000) in Scotland were living in absolute poverty; and

- Almost one in nine (11%, 110,000) children in Scotland were living in households with combined material deprivation and low income.

By 2021 it is predicted that more than 1 in 3 children in Scotland will be living in poverty.

It is also predicted that child poverty is likely to further increase until 2029-30.

This is not inevitable if action is taken to reduce child poverty at a national and local level via a population -wide and targeted intervention approach.

### **Who is affected?**

Two-thirds of children in poverty in Scotland live in working households.

Most children in Scotland living in poverty live in families:

- With one or two children;
- Headed by a couple;
- Where no-one is disabled;
- In white Scottish households; and
- Where the mother is aged 25 or older.

However, the risk of poverty is much higher for children in:

- Households where nobody is in paid employment;
- Families with three or more children;
- Lone parent households;
- Households where someone is disabled;
- Non-white Scottish households; and
- Households where the mother is under the age of 25.

### **How does child poverty vary across Scotland?**

Child poverty is highest in urban and industrial Scotland, but can be found everywhere. After housing costs, the highest rates of child poverty are found in Glasgow, Dundee, Ayrshire, Inverclyde, Clackmannanshire and West Dunbartonshire. Much lower rates are observed in Aberdeenshire, the Shetland Islands, East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire

However, it should be noted that this conceals high levels of poverty at a neighbourhood level found right across Scotland, including in 'affluent' and in rural local authorities **(3)**.

### **Child Poverty in Grampian.**

A new experimental statistics on children and families with limited resources (2014-16) report was published by the Scottish Government in 2017. The report looks at children experiencing a combination of low income and material deprivation. This directly responds to one of the targets set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Bill, the measure has been designed for local purposes only and will help Health Boards and Local Authorities think about how much of a problem child material deprivation is in their area and help them prioritise actions for their Local Child Poverty Plans. It is expected that the data and methodology will be improved for future LCPAP planning and reporting purposes.

Percentage of children who live in families with limited resources by local authority area:

- Aberdeen City 27%;
- Moray 10%;
- Aberdeenshire 5% **(4)**

Given that the above is experimental data and the interim national child poverty targets are set on an 'after housing costs basis', it is suggested that for NHS Grampian strategic and local child poverty action planning purposes that statistics published by the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) also be considered **(5) (Table 1.)**

**Table 1. Compilation of Child Poverty Local Indicators, Update to September 2017 (CPAG).**

% of children in poverty July – September 2017 Parliamentary Constituents and Wards	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
Aberdeen North	13.48%	21.56%
Aberdeen South	8.19%	13.37%
Banff and Buchan	11.32%	18.25%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	5.59%	9.26%
Moray	11.38%	18.33%

It should be noted that on further analysis of CPAG data that there is significant variation in each Parliamentary Constituent and Wards, this will require careful review and consideration when planning for LCPAP and Report purposes (**Table 2**).

**Table 2. Variation in Parliamentary Constituents and Wards data.**

% of children in poverty July – September 2017 Parliamentary Constituents and Wards	After Housing Costs
Aberdeen North	Bridge of Don 6.17% Northfield 27.13%
Aberdeen South	Hazelhead/Ashley/Queens Cross 5.87% George Street/Harbour 24.35%
Banff and Buchan	Mid Fortmartine 6.77% Banff and District 20.89%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	East Garioch 4.78% Huntly/Strathbogie and Howe of Alford 17.44%
Moray	Heldon and Laich 14.64% Keith and Cullen 22.56%

## **Solutions to Child Poverty.**

The JRF sets out the solutions to child poverty in their report *We Can Solve Poverty*, their work describes a world where:

**Child poverty** would not exist because:

1. Parents would be fully supported to be effective, to have positive mental wellbeing, and to be able to minimise any adverse effects of separation;
2. Parents would have easy access to high-quality, flexible and affordable childcare regardless of income, allowing them to remain in work and providing children with valuable pre-school development;
3. All children would be supported to succeed in school regardless of household income;
4. All young people would leave school with the support, advice, skills and confidence to move successfully into education, training or the labour market and towards independence; and
5. Incomes would be at a level allowing families to afford essentials, avoid destitution, reduce stress and giving children the opportunity to participate socially and educationally.

## **The Child Poverty Act (Scotland) 2017**

The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 requires the Scottish Government to reduce the number of children who live in poverty. By 2030 the following targets must be met:

- Fewer than 10% of children living in families in relative poverty;
- Fewer than 5% of children living in families in absolute poverty;
- Fewer than 5% of children living in families living in combined low income and material deprivation; and
- Fewer than 5% of children living in families in persistent poverty.

The Act also includes a set of interim targets to be met by 2023, all targets are set on an `after housing costs` basis, - in other words, the income families have left after they have paid for their housing **(6)**.

## Linkages with Other Local Reporting Duties on Tackling Poverty

There are a number of reporting duties on local authorities and partnerships linked to tackling poverty, i.e.

- **Fairer Scotland Duty:** This is an overarching strategic duty on public bodies (including local authorities). It has interactions with the Equality Act 2010; Scotland Act 2016; and came in to force on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018. The Duty requires that: “An authority to which this section applies must, when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, have due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.”
- **Children & Young People (Scotland) Act 2014:** Of a particular reference to the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act are Parts 1 and 3 of the Children & Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Part 1 requires public authorities to publish, as soon as practicable after the end of each three year period, a report of what steps it has taken in that period to secure better or further effect within its areas of responsibility of the UNCRC requirements. Of particular relevance to the issue of child poverty are the following articles:  
**Article 3** (best interests of the child);  
**Article 6** (life, survival and development);  
**Article 12** (respect for views of the child);  
**Article 26** (social security); and  
**Article 27** (adequate standard of living).
- **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015:** The Act requires that Community Planning Partnerships (CPP) must prepare and publish a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), which sets the local outcomes the CPP has prioritised for improvement. In preparing the plan, the CPP is obliged to make all reasonable efforts to secure the participation of the community bodies in the planning process. In carrying out their functions, the CPP is required to do so with a view of reducing inequalities to outcomes that result in socio-economic disadvantage.
- **Education (Scotland) Act 2016:** The Act requires that education authorities must have due regard to the need to carry out school education functions in a way designed to reduce inequalities of outcome for those pupils experiencing them as a result of socio-economic disadvantage.

## **Every Child, Every Chance.**

The national Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018-22 is in place, Every Child, Every Chance, contains many actions on child poverty that the Scottish Government will take in the following key areas:

- Work and Earnings;
- Costs of Living;
- Social Security;
- Helping Families in Other Ways; and
- Partnership Working.

The Delivery Plan identifies a number of priority groups being targeted as particular beneficiaries of the Plan`s commitment:

- Lone parents;
- Families where a member of the household is disabled;
- Families with 3 or more children;
- Minority ethnic families;
- Families where the youngest child is under 1; and
- Mothers aged under 25.

Living in areas of high material deprivation and remote rural locations have also been identified as additional barriers faced by families in these groups.

The Delivery Plan also makes clear that addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is a key priority and sets out new policies and proposals to help make strong progress towards the targets at a time when the biggest cut in universal credit is taking place and up to 2020 (7).

## **NHS Welfare Reform Focused Plan**

A Scottish Government NHS Welfare Reform Focused Plan was published in May 2018, the plan is an update of the one produced in December 2013 by the Scottish Government's Welfare Reform and Health Impact Delivery Group (HIDG).

The Plan is not intended to be prescriptive, but instead provides NHS Chief Executives and Health and Social Care Chief Officers a set of principles and guidance for their organisations to use to inform their local activities in collaboration with community planning partners. The Scottish Government will welcome updates from NHS Chief Executives on progress with this plan through their existing reporting mechanisms, for example the Annual Review (8).

## **NHS Health Scotland Action Plan – Financial Inclusion Referral Pathways**

A NHS Health Scotland Action Plan is in place to develop financial inclusion referral pathways in Scotland. The plan has been developed by the Financial Inclusion Referral Pathway Short-life Working Group of the Scottish Health Promotion Managers Group (SHPMG). It is intended to describe delivery actions in support of the vision for *'all pregnant women and families with young children to be routinely asked about money worries and offered a referral to an advice service that is accessible and sensitive to the needs of children and families.'* The actions will enable the implementation of recommendations made within *'A mapping of financial inclusion referral pathway activity in midwifery and health visiting services in Scotland'* report.

The Action Plan also supports:

- The statement made by the Cabinet Secretary for Health, Ms Shona Robison, in Parliament on 21 September 2016 outlining the Scottish Government's support for the roll out of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's *Healthier Wealthier Children*;
- The statement made by Scottish Government within Every Child, Every Chance: The Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018-22 *'to build on the recommendations of the Health Promotion Managers group to work with NHS Boards, Integration Authorities and Local Authorities to ensure referral pathways suitable to local needs are embedded in all health boards by the end of this Parliament,'* and their commitment of £500,000 to explore implementation;
- The wider approach highlighted in Every Child, Every Chance: The Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018-22 to *'embed welfare advice services in health and social care settings.'*
- 'Getting it right for every child' (GIRFEC) as outlined in the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014; and
- 'Mitigating the impact of Welfare Reform on health and NHS services, service users and employers'- outcomes focused plan (March 2018)



Actions in the plan have been described at three distinct levels with functions and responsibilities as follows:

- **Scottish Health Promotion Managers Group (SHPMG):** this section outlines the leadership role of SHPMG;
- **Local NHS Boards:** this section outlines generic actions that are required to be taken, but adherence will vary between Boards depending on their current status in developing pathways, delegation of services for children and young people and local community planning arrangements. However, there is a specific leadership and governance role for every Health Promotion Manager (summarised in a driver diagram: see Appendix 1); and
- **NHS Health Scotland (NHS HS):** this section outlines the actions relating to NHS Health Scotland's role in the development of '*once for Scotland*' resources and those required at a national level that would support local delivery. NHS HS will act as primary contact with national organisations, including Scottish Government, to progress national developments **(9)**.

### **NHS Grampian Child Poverty Action Planning Position.**

The Interim Child Health Commissioner has been identified to be the Lead Officer for Child Poverty and a short life working group has been established with representation from the Public Health Directorate and three Health and Social Care Partnerships to plan and develop NHS Grampian actions and measures for local child poverty action plan and report requirements and purposes and to plan, develop and put in place a Midwifery and Early Years Practitioners (i.e. Health Visitors and Family Nurse Practitioners) Pathway Policy and Procedure to financial support services across Grampian.

In response to the pre-identified Scottish Government Welfare Reform Focused Plan, the Director of Public Health has requested that the NHS Grampian Head of Social Inclusion develop, with input and support from relevant colleagues, a NHS Grampian Welfare Reform Focused Plan, this will include information on current progress and planned actions against the national short term objectives.

### **NHS Grampian Actions Year 1.**

Taking the national Child Poverty Delivery Plan and JRF solutions in to careful account, the following actions have been approved by the NHS Grampian Senior Leadership Team (SLT). Measures are currently being finalised. Once complete, the actions and measures clarify and confirm NHS Grampian's year one contribution to local child poverty action plans and reports for Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray and contribution to meeting the pre-identified national child poverty targets.

**As a Health Board and a Community Planning Partner NHS Grampian will:**

- Reinforce and promote the importance of attending for antenatal care, with the aim to increase the number of vulnerable mothers eligible and in receipt of the Sure Start Maternity Grant (N.B. from Summer 2019 SSMG will be known as the Best Start Grant);
- Promote the Neonatal Expenses Fund, with the aim to identify vulnerable parents eligible so that they may be supported to spend as much time with their babies as possible, while they are receiving care within a neonatal unit;
- Provide more support for children and families in the very earliest years through the Universal Health Visiting Service and Family Nurse Partnership Programme;
- Promote the importance of Healthy Start, with the aim to increase access to the scheme for eligible vulnerable families;
- Work collaboratively with Local Authorities, to support them to put in place an intelligence led and evidence based approach for the Pupil Equity Fund, so that the allocation of funding directly to schools will help close the poverty-related attainment gap;
- Continue to grow and sustain Making Every Opportunity Count (MEOC) at a NHS Grampian and Community Planning Partnership level in Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray; and
- Via Healthier Wealthier Children: Developing financial inclusion referral pathways in Scotland Funding Plan: develop and put in place a Midwifery and Early Years Practitioners Pathway Policy and Procedure to financial support services across Grampian.

**In addition to the above actions, NHS Grampian will continue to deliver and perform on statutory duties and responsibilities, develop and put in place a clear strategic approach, policies, plans and investment in the following key areas which will help to reduce and mitigate child poverty:**

- GIRFEC;
- Child Protection;
- Corporate Parenting;

- Maternal and Child Health;
- Mental Health and Wellbeing (including Adverse Childhood Experiences, with the aim to better support children and adults who have been through adversity and trauma);
- Welfare Reform (via the National Welfare Reform Action Plan, Health Board and Health & Social Care Partnership duties and responsibilities); and
- Financial Inclusion (via the NHS Health Scotland Action Plan, Health Board and Health & Social Care Partnership duties and responsibilities).

**The shared learning and experience of planning, developing and implementing year 1 Local Child Poverty Action Plans and Reports on a local and national level will aid to inform and support NHS Grampian and Local authorities in Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray to consider and plan new actions/activity for future plans, with the ongoing aim to reduce and mitigate child poverty.**

Tracey Gervaise.

Interim Child Health Commissioner

Chair Short Life Working Group (Child Poverty)

NHS Grampian

6<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

## **References**

- (1) Local child poverty action report: guidance, The Scottish Government, June 2018. Access at: <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/local-child-poverty-action-report-guidance/>**
- (2) We Can Solve Poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. <https://www.edf.org.uk/jrf-anti-poverty-strategy-we-can-solve-poverty-in-the-uk/>**
- (3) Child Poverty NHS Health Scotland. <http://www.healthscotland.scot/population-groups/children/child-poverty>**
- (4) Children in families with limited resources across Scotland 2014-2016. Scottish Government (2017) <https://www.gov.scot/publications/children-families-limited-resources-scotland-2014-2016/>**
- (5) Compilation of child poverty local indicators, update to September 2017. D. Hirsh L. Valadez-Martinez Child Poverty Action Group <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/>**
- (6) The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. Scottish Government <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2017/6/contents/enacted>**
- (7) Every Child, Every Chance: The Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018-2022. Scottish Government (2018) <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-chance-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2018-22/>**
- (8) Mitigating the impact of welfare reform on health and NHS services, service users and employers – outcomes focused plan. (March 2018) <http://www.healthscotland.scot/publications/welfare-reform-nhs-outcome-focussed-plan>**
- (9) Developing financial inclusion referral pathways in Scotland: an action plan. A. Jenkins on behalf of SHPM NHS Health Scotland (August 2018). N.B. Action Plan embedded in this report.**



Action Plan.docx

## Action Plan 2018 - 2019

Action.	Who action is carried out by.	Resources allocated.	Poverty driver(s) the action is intended to impact.	How impact has/will be assessed.	Timescale for action.	Group(s) the action is intended to reduce poverty amongst.
<p><b>Reinforce and promote the importance of attending for antenatal care with the aim to increase the number of vulnerable mothers eligible and in receipt of the Sure Start Maternity Grant (N.B. from summer 2019 SSMG will be known as the</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Midwives.</li> <li>● Neonatal Nurses.</li> <li>● Healthcare Assistants.</li> <li>● Health Visitors.</li> <li>● Community/Staff Nurses.</li> <li>● Nursery Nurses.</li> <li>● Family Nurse Practitioners.</li> <li>● Clinicians.</li> <li>● Allied Health Professionals.</li> <li>● Clinic/Ward Administrators.</li> <li>● Healthpoint Services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Best Start Tool-kit.</li> <li>● Client Information Leaflets.</li> <li>● Social Security Scotland Website.</li> </ul>	<p>Help from the social security system.</p>	<p>Access to antenatal care uptake.</p> <p>Number/% of mothers identified eligible for Sure Start/Best Start Maternity Grant.</p> <p>Uptake of Sure Start/Best Start Maternity Grant.</p> <p>Case Studies.</p> <p>Client Experience.</p>	<p>2018 - 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lone parents;</li> <li>● Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>● Families with 3 or more children;</li> <li>● Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>● Families where the youngest child is under 1;</li> </ul>

<p><b>Best Start Grant).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GP Practices.</li> <li>● GP Link Workers.</li> <li>● Social Workers.</li> <li>● Family Support Services.</li> <li>● Third Sector Interface.</li> <li>● Citizen Advice Bureau.</li> </ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Promote the Neonatal Expenses Fund, with the aim to identify vulnerable parents eligible so that they may be supported to spend as much time with their babies as possible, while they are receiving care</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Midwives.</li> <li>● Neonatal Nurses.</li> <li>● Healthcare Assistants.</li> <li>● Health Visitors.</li> <li>● Community/Staff Nurses.</li> <li>● Nursery Nurses.</li> <li>● Family Nurse Practitioners.</li> <li>● Clinicians.</li> <li>● Allied Health Professionals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parent Information Leaflets.</li> <li>● Claim Forms.</li> <li>● Scottish Government Website.</li> </ul>	<p>Reducing household costs.</p>	<p>Number/% of vulnerable parents identified eligible for Neonatal Expenses Fund.</p> <p>Uptake of Neonatal Expenses Fund.</p> <p>Case Studies.</p> <p>Client experience.</p>	<p>2018 - 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lone parents;</li> <li>● Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>● Families with 3 or more children;</li> <li>● Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>● Families where the youngest</li> </ul>

<p><b>within a neonatal unit.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clinic/Ward Administrators.</li> <li>● Healthpoint Services.</li> <li>● GP Practices.</li> <li>● GP Link Workers.</li> <li>● Social Workers.</li> <li>● Family Support Services.</li> <li>● Third Sector Interface.</li> <li>● Citizen Advice Bureau.</li> </ul>					<p>child is under 1;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Provide more support for children and families in the very earliest years through the Universal Health Visiting Service and Family Nurse Partnership Programme;</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Health Visitors.</li> <li>● Community/Staff Nurses.</li> <li>● Nursery Nurses.</li> <li>● Family Nurse Practitioners.</li> <li>● GP Practices.</li> <li>● GP Link Workers.</li> <li>● Healthpoint Services.</li> <li>● Social Workers.</li> <li>● Family Support Services.</li> </ul>	<p>Universal Health Visiting Pathway.</p> <p>Family Nurse Programme.</p>	<p>Reducing household costs.</p> <p>Help from the social security system.</p>	<p>Universal Health Visiting Pathway Contacts: Routine enquiry about family finances/money worries at: Pre-Birth (32-34 weeks); 11-14 Days; 13-15 months; and 4-5 years (2020).</p>	<p>2018 - 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lone parents;</li> <li>● Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>● Families with 3 or more children;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third Sector Interface.</li> </ul>			<p>Number of HV contacts made per contact/child`s age.</p> <p>Number of families sign posted to financial support services (including CAB).</p> <p>FNP Programme TBC.</p> <p>Case Studies.</p> <p>Client experience.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>• Families where the youngest child is under 1;</li> <li>• Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Promote the importance of Healthy Start with the aim to increase access to the scheme for</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midwives.</li> <li>• Healthcare Assistants.</li> <li>• Clinic/Ward Administrators.</li> <li>• Health Visitors.</li> <li>• Family Nurse Practitioners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHSG webpage.</li> <li>• Healthy Start Application Form.</li> <li>• Posters.</li> <li>• Flyers.</li> </ul>	<p>Help from the social security system.</p> <p>Reducing household costs</p>	<p>Number of families/ Households eligible for Healthy Start.</p> <p>% Uptake of Healthy Start.</p>	2018 - 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lone parents;</li> <li>• Families where a member of the household</li> </ul>



<p><b>eligible vulnerable families;</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allied Health Professionals.</li> <li>• GP Practices.</li> <li>• GP Link Workers.</li> <li>• Social Security Scotland.</li> <li>• Healthpoint Services.</li> <li>• Social Workers.</li> <li>• Family Support Services.</li> <li>• Citizen Advice Bureau.</li> <li>• Third Sector Interface.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy Read Sheet for professionals.</li> </ul>		<p>Case Studies.</p> <p>Client experience.</p>		<p>is disabled;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families with 3 or more children;</li> <li>• Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>• Families where the youngest child is under 1;</li> <li>• Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Work collaboratively with Local Authority partners, to support them to put in place an intelligence led and evidence based approach for</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Improvement Teams.</li> <li>• Health Intelligence Team.</li> <li>• Education Services.</li> <li>• Schools.</li> <li>• Multi-agency Locality/Area School Groups.</li> </ul>	<p>NHSG Child Health (Child Poverty) Dashboard.</p> <p>NHSG Children and Young People Vulnerable Data Base.</p> <p>C&amp;YP Joint Strategic Needs Assessment or Interim Profile and Analysis.</p>	<p>Increasing income via employment.</p> <p>Reducing household costs.</p>	<p>NHSG Child Health (Child Poverty) Dashboard in place.</p> <p>C&amp;YP Joint Strategic Needs Assessment or Interim Profile and Analysis in place.</p>	<p>2018 - 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lone parents;</li> <li>• Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>• Families with 3 or more children;</li> </ul>

<p><b>the Pupil Equity Fund, so that the allocation of funding directly to schools will help close the poverty-related attainment gap;</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third Sector Interface.</li> </ul>	<p>CPP Area Child Poverty prevalence.</p> <p>CPP Area SIMD Income Deprivation - position identified and confirmed.</p> <p>CPP Area Attainment Rates.</p> <p>CPP area(s) which have multiple poor outcomes.</p> <p>Clothing Grants.</p>		<p>CPP Area Child Poverty prevalence identified and confirmed.</p> <p>CPP Area SIMD Income Deprivation position identified and confirmed.</p> <p>CPP Area Attainment Rates identified and confirmed.</p> <p>CPP area(s) which have multiple poor outcomes identified and confirmed.</p> <p>Uptake of Clothing Grants confirmed.</p> <p>Number/% of children eligible</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>• Families where the youngest child is under 1;</li> <li>• Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
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				<p>for free school meals (P1-3).</p> <p>Uptake of free school meals (P1-3).</p> <p>Positive Destinations Reports.</p> <p>Annual local authority PEF reports.</p>		
<p><b>Continue to grow and sustain Making Every Opportunity Count (MEOC) at a NHS Grampian and Community Planning Partnership level in Aberdeen City; Aberdeenshire; and Moray.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHS Grampian.</li> <li>• Health and Social Care Partnerships.</li> <li>• Local Authorities;</li> <li>• Scottish Fire and Rescue Services.</li> <li>• Department of Work and Pensions.</li> <li>• Social Security Scotland.</li> <li>• Citizens Advice Bureau.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-line resources.</li> <li>• Managers Tool-kit.</li> <li>• Bespoke Self-check.</li> <li>• Sign– posting information.</li> </ul>	<p>Reducing household costs.</p> <p>Help from the social security system.</p>	<p>Number of NHSG staff trained to deliver MEOC.</p> <p>Partners trained to deliver MEOC.</p> <p>Number of MEOC conversations undertaken.</p> <p>Number and type of services sign-posted to</p>	2018 - 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lone parents;</li> <li>• Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>• Families with 3 or more children;</li> <li>• Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>• Families where the</li> </ul>

				Case Studies. Client experience.		youngest child is under 1; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>
<b>Via Healthier Wealthier Children: Developing financial inclusion referral pathways in Scotland Funding Plan: develop and put in place a Midwifery and Early Years Practitioners Pathway Policy and Procedure to financial support services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Midwives.</li> <li>Neonatal Nurses.</li> <li>Healthcare Assistants.</li> <li>Health Visitors.</li> <li>Community/ Staff Nurses.</li> <li>Nursery Nurses.</li> <li>Family Nurse Practitioners.</li> <li>Clinicians.</li> <li>Allied Health Professionals.</li> <li>Clinic/Ward Administrators.</li> <li>Healthpoint Services.</li> <li>GP Practices.</li> <li>GP Link Workers.</li> <li>Social Workers.</li> <li>Family Support Services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pathway.</li> <li>Policy and procedure.</li> <li>Training and professional development support.</li> </ul>	<p>Reducing household costs.</p> <p>Help from the social security system.</p>	<p>Policy and procedure developed.</p> <p>Policy and procedure implemented.</p> <p>Case Studies.</p> <p>Staff experience.</p> <p>Client Experience.</p> <p><b>NB. Further information to be added.</b></p>	2018 - 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lone parents;</li> <li>Families where a member of the household is disabled;</li> <li>Families with 3 or more children;</li> <li>Minority ethnic families;</li> <li>Families where the youngest child is under 1;</li> <li>Mothers aged under 25.</li> </ul>

<b>across Grampian.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Citizen Advice Bureau.</li><li>• Third Sector Interface.</li><li>• Financial Support Services.</li></ul>					
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