

11am, Tuesday, 25 November 2014

## Tackling Poverty and Inequality in Edinburgh: Strategic Framework and Action Planning

Item number	7.4
Report number	
Executive/routine	
Wards	All

### Executive summary

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- This report informs the Committee of progress towards strategic outcomes to tackle poverty and inequality through practical action, using the Council's community planning roles and mainstream service planning and delivery. It follows from earlier reports in May 2013 and February 2014.
- The report updates poverty and inequality data showing a "dual city" profile for Edinburgh with significant inequality and poverty in all areas of the city, and some persistent areas of multiple deprivation, alongside concentrations of wealth.
- The city strategic framework for tackling poverty and inequality is brief and straightforward, designed to encourage joint contributions toward six strategic outcomes. Action should observe six principles based on strong views expressed in engagement with the communities experiencing poverty. Reducing inequality is an essential part of prevention to reduce need and service demand in the city.
- The challenges are to build up the critical mass of actions across all partners and partnerships which can make real achievements against the agreed outcomes, and to manage this co-operative effort through community planning. A new Poverty and Inequality Partnership has been created, and it is expected that all main partnership action plans will include complementary actions on poverty and inequality.
- The range of partnership actions is shown in this report through a key actions framework setting out contributions from each partnership to the poverty and inequality outcomes. Examples include significant improvements in positive outcomes for school leavers and ensuring cared for children share this

improvement; encouraging employers to pay the living wage; and reducing food poverty through emergency help such as food banks and food co-operatives, linked to longer term help through advice and training on managing money, diet and food preparation.

- All partners are asked to consider mainstream service contributions to support the strategic outcomes, and the report provides a range of examples of key Council actions. These include integrated advice services, improving the energy efficiency of existing Council homes, lifelong learning focussed on barriers to escape poverty, and joined up action for an Inclusive Edinburgh for people with multiple deprivations and service needs.
- Recommendations are made to encourage sustained, integrated action against poverty and inequality through the Council's governance, including reporting to this Committee and further consideration of strategic overview and service planning roles by other committees

<b>Coalition pledges</b>	<a href="#">P1</a> , <a href="#">P6</a> , <a href="#">P7</a> , <a href="#">P8</a> , <a href="#">P11</a> , <a href="#">P12</a> , <a href="#">P13</a> , <a href="#">P14</a> , <a href="#">P17</a> , <a href="#">P25</a> , <a href="#">P33</a> , <a href="#">P43</a>
<b>Council outcomes</b>	<a href="#">CO6</a> , <a href="#">CO7</a> , <a href="#">CO8</a> , <a href="#">CO9</a> , <a href="#">CO10</a> , <a href="#">CO11</a> , <a href="#">CO12</a> , <a href="#">CO13</a> , <a href="#">CO14</a> , <a href="#">CO15</a> ; <a href="#">CO16</a> ; <a href="#">CO21</a> ; <a href="#">CO23</a>
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	<a href="#">SO1</a> , <a href="#">SO2</a> , <a href="#">SO3</a> , <a href="#">SO4</a>
<b>Coalition pledges</b>	<a href="#">P8</a> , <a href="#">P11</a> , <a href="#">P12</a> , <a href="#">P13</a> , <a href="#">P14</a> , <a href="#">P17</a> , <a href="#">P25</a>

## Tackling Poverty and Inequality in Edinburgh: Strategic Framework and Action Planning

### Recommendations

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It is recommended that the Committee:

- 1.1 Endorses the strategic outcomes against poverty and inequality and the six principles for action towards these outcomes defined through Community Planning;
- 1.2 Notes the complementary nature of these outcomes with the Council pledges and Co-operative Council principles, and agrees these should be reflected in mainstream service planning and delivery;
- 1.3 Notes the examples of practical action towards the agreed outcomes noted in the report;
- 1.4 Notes that the updated evidence in the poverty profiles confirms the priority of tackling poverty and inequality in the Community Plan and in the Council's Strategic Plan to achieve the key outcomes for the city;
- 1.5 Agrees to consider further reports on action to tackle community and neighbourhood issues supporting the poverty and inequality outcomes;
- 1.6 Notes that the regular reports from Neighbourhood Partnerships will also include action towards the poverty and inequality outcomes;
- 1.7 Agrees that this report should be referred on to the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee to consider strategic aspects of the poverty and inequality outcomes.

### Background

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- 2.1 The Edinburgh City Plan sets a central vision of Edinburgh as a thriving, successful and sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced. Action on deprivation and inequality is needed to achieve the vision, with specific priorities and targets for all four of the Edinburgh SOA outcomes. These are also key outcomes for the Co-operative Capital and in the Council Strategic Plan.
- 2.2 The Edinburgh Partnership acted to form a strategic approach for this priority through its Poverty and Inequality Theme Group [PITG]. The Committee noted in May 2013 that a draft framework for the city had been developed from a policy map of partnership commitments and a needs analysis of poverty in the city.

This has been kept deliberately simple and is expressed through six outcomes and six principles on a single page shown at Appendix 1.

- 2.3 A full report on the Poverty Profile providing evidence for the framework was made to the Committee in Feb 2014. The framework has been tested through an engagement process with communities and neighbourhoods and all the city partnerships. The engagement work concluded with approval of the strategic framework by the Edinburgh Partnership in Conference on 28 November 2013. The framework shown at Appendix 1 is recommended for formal endorsement by the Committee.
- 2.4 To replace the planning formation (PITG) the Edinburgh Partnership has now formed a cross-cutting partnership to support the implementation of the outcomes on poverty and inequality. City partnerships are currently acting on the framework outcomes and principles by considering priorities and targets within their respective action plans. Partner agencies are contributing to this action through mainstream and partnership commitments. The positive results of this process will be considered by the Partnership Executive and Board in due course.

## Main report

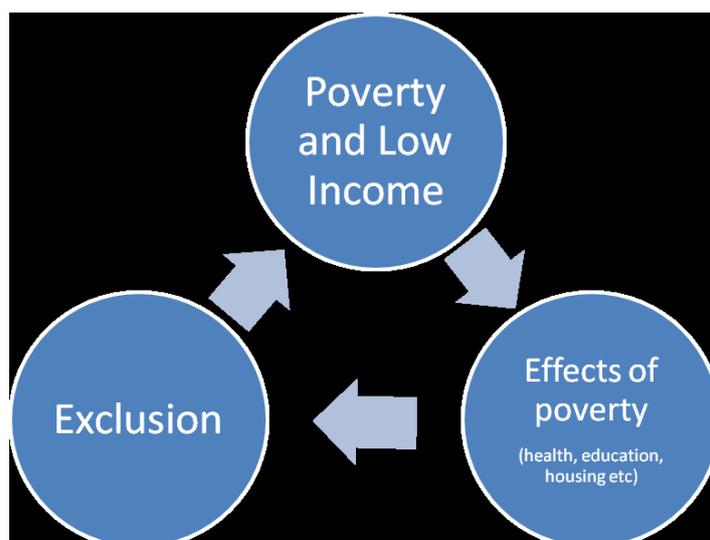
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### Definition

- 3.1 The policy framework for Edinburgh is based on an analysis of poverty previously reported to the Committee (Feb 2014). This has been updated in this report and Appendix 2 using information for community planning in city and Neighbourhood Partnership area poverty profiles, recent national data and developments, by the Council's Business Intelligence Unit. This shares the common approach of most other analyses of poverty in the UK and western economies through a main focus on poverty as a **relative** rather than an **absolute** concept. However, it is clear that there are a substantial number of households and individuals in the city who experience absolute poverty. Relative poverty means that poor people are those whose resources are so far below those of the average household that they are excluded from participating fully in society.
- 3.2 The policy and action planning in Edinburgh has used the definition from the European Commission's Joint Report on Social Inclusion in 2004:  
**"People are said to be living in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living considered acceptable in the society in which they live."**
- 3.3 This definition acknowledges that poverty impacts on individuals' ability to improve their life situation. People experience multiple disadvantage through

unemployment, low income, poor housing, poor health and barriers to lifelong learning, culture, sport and recreation. Poor people are often excluded and marginalised from activities that are the norm for most people in the city. These include learning opportunities from pre-school up to further education, and the stable employment and wage levels needed to raise incomes above the poverty threshold. The most damaging effect of poverty and inequality on individuals is arguably unequal health, with more years of illness and earlier death experienced by poorer people. Targeting this inequality is a particular priority at Scottish and City levels and in the communities affected.

- 3.4 The Poverty profiles developed for the city provide more detailed analysis of these data and describe the vicious cycle of cause and effect through which the experience of poverty leads to a range of impacts on the health, education outcomes and life opportunities of city residents. These effects are associated with further exclusion from the opportunity to raise household incomes and resources above the poverty threshold.



- 3.5 The threshold for relative income poverty is where total household income is below 60% of the median household income across the UK. Using 2012/13 as a baseline, this means that, after housing costs:
- A single person is in poverty if they are living on less than **£130 per week**
  - A lone parent family with two children are living in poverty if they are living on less than **£269 per week**
  - A couple with two children are living in poverty if they are living on less than **£364 a week**<sup>1</sup>.

#### Poverty in Edinburgh

- 3.6 Recent Scottish Government publications show that the number of people in Scotland who live below these thresholds has risen in recent years, rising to 1

million individuals (19% of the population) in 2012/13. This is an increase of some 10% over the levels estimated in 2010/11. Further evidence shows that poverty levels in Edinburgh remain slightly above this Scottish average, with 22% of households in the city estimated to live on incomes below the poverty threshold.

3.7 The city and local poverty profiles provide an up to date estimate on levels of poverty and inequality experienced by Edinburgh residents based on national and local data sources (See Summary at Appendix 2 and links to Neighbourhood Partnership profiles). A key finding is that average figures showing Edinburgh as an affluent city conceal sharp inequality. The data for income levels in Edinburgh shows two clear peaks or concentrations at either end of the spectrum. This analysis describes a “dual city” with one of the highest concentrations of wealthy citizens in Scotland alongside some of the highest levels of poverty and deprivation. This contrasts with the pattern in Glasgow, for instance, which is dominated by large numbers of areas at the lower end of the income range. Edinburgh’s analysis includes the following key findings:

- Edinburgh is an affluent city with average household incomes estimated at 9% above the Scottish average, ranking in the top Scottish incomes quartile.
- By contrast, the city also ranks in the poorest Scottish quartile for indicators of poverty. Some 22% of all households in the city live on incomes below the poverty threshold, slightly above the Scottish average. Only four other Scottish local authorities record levels of poverty higher than Edinburgh.
- 18% of all households in the city live in material deprivation, or unable to afford several items regarded by a majority of the population as essentials of life in Britain today.
- 24% of all Edinburgh households lived in fuel poverty in 2012. This equates to some 53,600 households in the city.
- Edinburgh’s childcare costs are 16% higher than the UK average for under fives<sup>1</sup> which can be a significant barrier for low income households who may need to allocate up to 50% of their income to childcare costs. People cite the key barriers to escaping poverty through work as the lack of work experience and qualifications, lack of confidence, literacy and numeracy skills, poor interview skills, and caring responsibilities.

3.8 As a result of this situation, there is a strong correlation between the Poverty and Inequality Outcomes and the Council Pledges and Outcomes, as noted in the **links** section of this report. Some areas are covered in more detail than others

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<sup>1</sup> Family and Parenting Institute: Childcare Costs Survey (June 2014)

but there are pledges and/or Council Outcomes for each of the poverty and inequality outcomes. Further work can be done to strengthen these links. The Poverty and Inequality outcomes link directly to the four strategic outcomes in the Single Outcome Agreement as shown in Appendix 1.

- 3.9 The section below reviews and summarises actions toward each of the strategic outcomes to tackle poverty and inequality. A more detailed description of the wide range of actions through Council service areas is at Appendix 3, including detailed examples drawn from Council mainstream services and partnership work by the Council. Work in Neighbourhood Partnership areas and the Total Place initiatives based on local needs analysis and local priorities is a priority and will develop to take a major role in the overall programme of action.

#### Council actions against poverty and inequality

- 3.10 Effective action to reduce poverty and inequality in the city has to involve all sectors of the city and all Council service areas, with a strong emphasis on local action to address the conditions and priorities in each community. Action for **children and young people** is key to intervening in the cycle of inequality and focuses on early intervention to ensure that the effects of disadvantage on the opportunities and life outcomes of young people are reduced. Examples are given of action to reduce attainment gaps and give access to affordable childcare for young children.
- 3.11 Actions to **increase economic opportunity** are a key element in the city's economic strategy with extensive action to help individuals reach their potential by increasing employment skills, and improving links to employers to increase key action such as paying the living wage. Examples are given of work with lone parents to help them find work which can raise them above poverty income levels.
- 3.12 Ways to improve neighbourhoods are crucial and include **place making** and **building community capacity**. Examples are given of community learning and development to help with basic skills and to support community organisations, advice work to help poor households retain stable accommodation, improving the insulation of homes to reduce fuel poverty, and community safety actions to make residents feel safer by reducing anti-social behaviour.
- 3.13 Many **adults who experience inequality** also have significant barriers to inclusion. This includes older people, those with learning difficulties, mental and physical ill health, addictions and offending behaviour. As noted in the poverty profile, these problems are often linked and result in low levels of social and economic functioning, multiple problems and service contacts. Examples are

given of local action through lifelong learning, and joined up action for an inclusive Edinburgh for people with multiple deprivations and service needs.

- 3.14 Perhaps the most severe effect on individuals from poverty is unequal health, where poorer people experience more illness and earlier deaths. **Tackling health inequality** is one of the strategic outcomes for the City Plan and a national priority outcome and the city's strategic framework and actions are mentioned, with examples of work against food poverty.
- 3.15 A key focus for action against poverty is through **local neighbourhoods**. The new Local Community Plans have been formed with the local poverty profiles noted above and in Appendix 2, and include priority actions for each of the outcomes for poverty and inequality. This focus will increase through locality management of services and Total Place approaches. Examples are given of community action on employability, food poverty and reducing social isolation.

#### Partnership actions against poverty and inequality

- 3.16 Governance changes within Community Planning to ensure practical action supports each outcome includes the formation of a Poverty and Inequality Partnership to link to other partnerships in the "family" and to report directly to the Board.
- 3.17 An indication of the range of partnership actions contributing to the outcomes can be taken from work by the new partnership to develop a key actions framework setting out three contributions from each partnership to the poverty and inequality outcomes. This is shown at Appendix 4. Examples include significant improvements in positive outcomes for school leavers and ensuring cared for children share this improvement; encouraging employers to pay the living wage; and reducing food poverty through emergency help such as food banks and food co-operatives, linked to longer term help through advice and training on managing money, diet and food preparation.

## Measures of success

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- 4.1 The main performance framework for the Single Outcome Agreement or City Plan reflects the four strategic outcomes contributing to the overall city vision of Edinburgh as a thriving, successful and sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced. As a result these indicators are a useful high level framework for action on poverty and inequality. At present, however, this main framework is under review by the Edinburgh Partnership.

- 4.2 For more detailed performance monitoring through community planning, the key Actions Framework at Appendix 4 will be developed to draw together a selection of the range of actions across different partnerships and agencies to provide a way to monitor progress. This will be designed to link to the main SOA framework referred to above. An important criteria will be the ability to provide usable measures which can be updated regularly and can show the impact on inequality for different areas or groups in the city. Work on this Key Actions Framework is still in progress through the Poverty and Inequality Partnership.
- 4.3 The Poverty and Inequality Framework is designed to encourage and develop relevant actions and performance indicators in each partnership strategy and action plan, which can be monitored for their specific outcomes and measures.
- 4.4 The Poverty Profile information will provide an important measure of change in the overall circumstances of the city and a source of indicators for the frameworks. It will be linked to the Single Outcome Agreement.

## **Financial impact**

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- 5.1 Inequality is a major cause of serious social and health issues facing the city and its public services. The development of preventive approaches to improve citizens' quality of life and reduce demand for high cost services must incorporate effective action to mitigate and reduce poverty and inequality

## **Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 The key risks for a city strategy on poverty and inequality are the drivers at national levels tending to increase these pressures, and the difficulty of managing action across the broad range needed to affect real change. Public engagement on this framework identified the key risk of stigma which can prevent real priority being given to tackle poverty and inequality. Reducing stigma is a key principle for all action on the framework.
- 6.2 Governance is a difficult issue for cross cutting action on the scale required for these issues. The concept of the framework is to allow action to be taken by partners in their respective areas of operation and together in partnerships. Governance of the wide range of policy and actions is a challenge for the Council's corporate and democratic structures as for the community planning structure and will require flexibility and co-operative approaches which reflect the Co-operative Council approach. The report contains recommendations on future reports to this Committee and strategic consideration by the Corporate Policy and Resources Committee.

## Equalities impact

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- 7.1 Inequality and poverty are high risks for people in the recognised equality groups, and successful achievement of the duties on public bodies depends on the effective measurement of these issues as a basis for policy priority and effective action.

## Sustainability impact

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- 8.1 Social sustainability is an essential component of a sustainable Edinburgh. A preventive approach, which can reduce inequality and ensure quality of life for all citizens will support sustainability, and depends on effective measurement of these issues in the city and of the impact of actions taken.

## Consultation and engagement

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- 9.1 The community planning action on poverty and inequality is built on engagement work guided by the Poverty Alliance during 2013 with local communities and those at risk of poverty and inequality in the city. This culminated in an Edinburgh Partnership in Conference event on 28 November 2013 where the Poverty Profile was presented. Strong views were expressed at all stages about the need to change attitudes to inequality by tackling stigma and offer universal services which don't define their recipients, and which are joined up in the way they deal with people.
- 9.2 Community voices challenged the partners in the city to build mutual trust, through better access by citizens to planning and management of services. People wanted to progress beyond strategic debates to make things happen on the framework through action with real resources for change.

## Background reading/external references

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- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012
- Research conducted by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Child Poverty Action Group and others.
- Local Incomes and Poverty in Scotland: Heriot Watt University
- DWP Annual Report
- National Statistics on Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland in 2012/13 published by the Scottish Government on Tuesday 1st July 2014.

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## Links

Council Outcomes	Coalition pledges	Poverty and Inequality Outcomes
CO6 - Our children's and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality	<p>P1 – Increase support for vulnerable children, including help for families so that fewer go into care</p> <p>P6 - Establish city-wide co-operatives for affordable childcare for working parents</p>	Our children and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality
<p>CO15 - The public is protected</p> <p>CO16 -- Well-housed – People live in a good quality home that is affordable and meets their needs in a well managed Neighbourhood</p> <p>CO 21 - Safe – Residents, visitors and businesses feel that Edinburgh is a safe city</p>	<p>P8 - Make sure the city's people are well-housed, including encouraging developers to build residential communities, starting with brownfield sites</p> <p>P11 - Encourage the development of co-operative housing arrangements</p> <p>P13 - Enforce tenancy agreements (council and private landlord) with a view to ensuring tenants and landlords fulfil their good conduct responsibilities</p> <p>P14 - Strengthen Council housing allocation policy to give recognition to good tenants and to encourage responsible tenant behaviour and responsibilities</p> <p>P17 - Continue efforts to develop the city's gap sites and encourage regeneration</p>	Sustainably improved and safe neighbourhoods which benefit people in all income groups who live and work there
<p>CO7 - Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration</p> <p>CO8 - Edinburgh's economy creates and sustains job opportunities</p> <p>CO9 - Edinburgh's residents are able to access job opportunities</p>	<p>P25 - Introduce a "living wage" (currently set at £7.65 for Council employees, encourage its adoption by Council subsidiaries and contractors and its wider development</p> <p>P07 - Further develop the Edinburgh Guarantee to improve work prospects for school leavers</p>	All citizens achieve at least the minimum income for healthy living, fewer people live in poverty, and more people sustain employment, training or learning

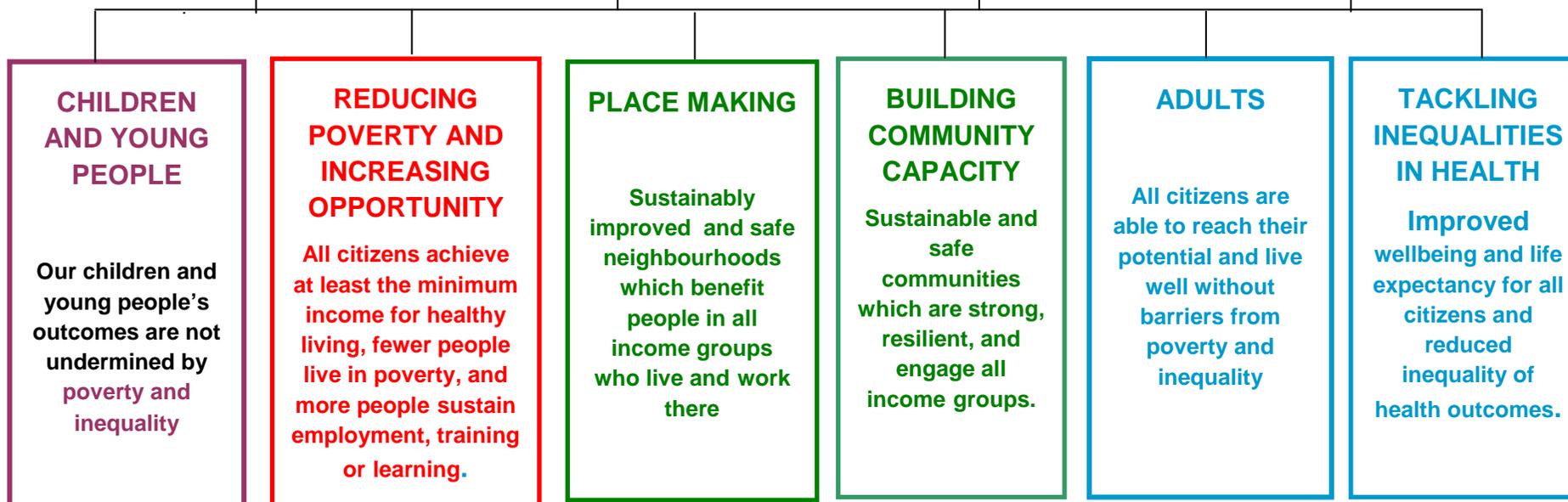
Council Outcomes	Coalition pledges	Poverty and Inequality Outcomes
CO11 - Preventative and personalised support in place CO12 - Edinburgh's carers are supported CO13 - People are supported to live at home		All citizens are able to enjoy their potential and live well without barriers from poverty and inequality
CO10 - Improved health and reduced inequalities	P12 - Work with health, police and third sector agencies to expand existing and effective drug and alcohol treatment programmes P43 - Invest in healthy living and fitness advice for those most in need	Improved wellbeing and life expectancy for all citizens and reduced inequality of health outcomes
CO14 - Communities have the capacity to support people CO23 – Well engaged and well informed – Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community	P33 - Strengthen Neighbourhood Partnerships and further involve local people in decisions on how Council resources are used	Sustainable and safe communities which are strong, resilient, and engage all income groups
<b>Single Outcome Agreement</b>	SO1 - Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all SO2 - Health and wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it SO3 - Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric	The Poverty and Inequality outcomes above are based on these outcomes as a way to support the City Plan vision
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1: Framework for Tackling Poverty and Inequality Appendix 2: Poverty profiles for Edinburgh and Neighbourhoods Appendix 3: Council action against poverty and inequality Appendix 4: Partnership action against poverty and inequality	

# Appendix 1: Outcomes Framework to Tackle Poverty and Inequality

## SOA Priorities



## Poverty and Inequality Outcomes



### Six Principles for all outcomes:

- i) Building trust – share power with people in poverty; ii) Reduce the stigma surrounding poverty and tackle discrimination; iii) Better joined up services from all sectors; iv) Greater community and service user participation in planning, delivering and evaluating service; v) Making sure something happens – resourced actions; vi) Increase universal services not charged at point of delivery

## Appendix 2 Poverty profiles for Edinburgh

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- 1 The poverty profile draws on national sources such as the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 and research conducted by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Child Poverty Action Group and others. The profile provides an up to date estimate on levels of poverty and inequality experienced by Edinburgh residents. Information on income levels is drawn from research by Heriot Watt University with support from the Scottish Government and local authorities including the City of Edinburgh Council. At present the poverty profile is able to show the city characteristics and area differences from main statistical sources and some recent estimating work. Detailed profiles for individual sub- city areas/neighbourhoods are available on the [Neighbourhood Partnerships website](#).
- 2 The indicators of material deprivation provide a comparison to inequality judged on income levels. These aim to measure the number and proportion of households which can not afford four or more of six essentials of life in Britain today as viewed by a majority of the population (Appendix 1 section 3). The 2013 Heriot-Watt study estimated that **18% of all households** in Edinburgh (39,600) were in material deprivation according to this definition. This is a level similar to the Scottish average (17%) but higher than all but 7 other Scottish local authorities.
- 3 Although regeneration programmes have substantially improved the physical surroundings in the poorest areas of the city and reduced concentrations of tenure types, there remains a strong area differentiation and some areas of multiple deprivation. These locations broadly reflect the former and remaining social housing areas in the city. It is notable, though, that there is a significant incidence of poverty in all the administrative areas of the city for which statistics are available, including the most affluent.
  - In the most deprived areas of Edinburgh, the proportion of households living below the poverty threshold rises to 33%, compared against a city average of only 22%. This level is comparable to the rate recorded in the most deprived parts of Glasgow and almost double the rate recorded across Edinburgh's least deprived areas.
  - 30% of households in deprived areas cannot afford basic items required for an adequate standard of living. This is three times the rate recorded in the least deprived areas.
  - 25% of children in deprived areas in Edinburgh live in low income families, compared against only 13% in the least deprived.
  - Evidence gathered on the characteristics of individuals in poverty shows that poverty affects individuals across all age groups, and that a significant number of the city's residents have been receiving benefits for 5 years or more.
  - The highest levels of poverty are found in areas such as Muirhouse, Clovenstone and Drumbrayden, where over 30% of households are on low income. These areas record levels of poverty similar to the lowest income areas of Glasgow and Dundee.
  - By contrast, poverty rates in more affluent areas such as Dean Village and Comely Bank are only around half the average rate across the city. Notably, though, even in these areas an estimated 12% of households are on low incomes.

### Housing Factors

- 4 A number of the Coalition Commitments on poverty relate to action on housing (see Links below). The high relative cost of housing in Edinburgh is a significant contributing factor to poverty in the city. Before housing costs (BHC) some 19% of households fall below the low income threshold. After housing costs this rises to the 22% quoted above.
- 5 The number of applications made to the Council under Homelessness Legislation has fallen by 17% from 5,148 presentations in 2007/08 to 4,267 presentations in 2012/13. A focus on preventative advice, information and support services in Edinburgh has meant that more people are able to resolve their housing issues without becoming homeless. The rate of homelessness applications per 10,000 residents in Edinburgh has thus fallen from 147 in 2008 to 126 residents in 2012, but remains above the average recorded for Scotland as a whole and above the average recorded across other large urban Scottish authorities.
- 6 On housing quality, some 39% of Edinburgh homes met the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) in 2010, a level similar to the Scottish average. The overall figure had risen to 47% by 2014 which is above the Scottish average, and within this figure 91% of Council homes (excluding exemptions) had achieved the SHQS by April 2014

#### Child Poverty

- 7 Child poverty is a significant factor in the city. The long term effect of childhood poverty on lifelong health and wellbeing and economic opportunity is widely acknowledged and it is a Scottish Government priority to reduce child poverty.
  - 18% of all children in Edinburgh live in low income households, a total of some 17,600 young people.
  - According to estimates produced by the Child Poverty Action Group, the cost to taxpayers of child poverty in Edinburgh amounts to £156 million per year.

#### Poverty among older people

- 8 The profile does not focus on older people at present and this would be suggested as an important focus for future work as this group are usually identified as a significant proportion of households with low incomes. The effects of poverty and inequality on health lead to many problems affecting poorer people earlier than average, but are still most likely to affect people in their later years. Some evidence also suggests that low income rates are higher among older households than those of working age
  - Before housing costs some 23% of all Edinburgh older households are of low income, compared to a Scottish average of 19%.

#### Excluding factors

- 9 The profile considers the socially and economically excluding effect of a number of factors (Appendix 1 section 4) and examples are discussed below:
  - Income and Employment
  - Education
  - Health
  - Housing
  - Experience of Crime
  - Social Fabric

- 10 Worklessness, low pay and inconsistent number of working hours are key factors. Though recent trends show an improvement, the levels are still worse than pre-recession figures. The proxy indicator for poverty in work is the proportion of workers on low pay, earning an hourly rate below the living wage standard of £7.65.
- The unemployment rate fell from a high of 6.5% of all working age residents in 2009 and is now at 2.1%<sup>2</sup>, with 7,024 working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance.
  - The numbers of households in receipt of out-of-work benefits<sup>3</sup> however is relatively unchanged from 2014 figures of 11.4% in receipt of out-of-work benefits, compared to the Scottish average of 15.2%. In 2012 some 19% of all workers in Edinburgh were paid below the living wage level, down from 21% recorded in 2011, but still higher than 17% in 2008.
- 11 Poor health is closely aligned with poverty and inequality. The most severe effects on individuals in poverty are experiencing more years of ill health and having shorter lives than their wealthier fellow citizens. This is recognised in community planning by one of the four strategic outcomes in the Community Plan focussing on health, wellbeing and inequalities. A framework and action plan for reducing health inequality were agreed by the Council and relevant partnerships in 2013. Health indicators for Edinburgh show:
- The average city rates for premature mortality (deaths under 75 for all causes) have fallen from 350 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2008 to only 328 in 2012, which is below the Scottish average rate of 335.
  - The average conceals very varied health across the city, with much higher rates of premature mortality in areas with many people living in poverty. For example, in 2012 the rate of premature mortality due to Coronary Heart Disease in deprived areas of Edinburgh was more than twice the average for the city.
  - People in the lowest income quintile are more likely to be at risk of a mental health problem than those in the highest quintile.
  - Two-fifths of adults aged 45 to 64 with below-average incomes have a limiting long-term illness, more than twice the rate for adults of the same age with above-average incomes.
  - **18%** of economically inactive working age Edinburgh residents have a limiting long term illness, a stable rate which is significantly below the average for Scotland and for other large urban local authorities in Scotland.

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<sup>2</sup> NOMIS Web: Official Labour Market Statistics, Jobseekers Allowance claimants (September 2014)

<sup>3</sup> NOMIS Web: Out of Work Benefits includes Employment Support Allowance, Income Support, Carers and Disability Allowances

## Appendix 3 Council action against poverty and inequality

This appendix summarises action by Council service areas, including leadership of relevant partnerships, under the six poverty and inequality outcomes linked to the City Plan and shown at Appendix 1.

### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

#### Our children and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality

- 1 The Edinburgh Children's Partnership directs the strategic planning, development and delivery of children and young people's services on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership and has a vision for all children and young people in Edinburgh to enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential whatever their circumstances. The Partnership recognises the need to work together to strengthen support for families, schools and communities to meet their children and young people's needs. As the impact of disadvantage and inequalities on outcomes for children and young people is increasingly recognised, we believe tackling inequalities is central to achieving our vision.
- 2 The Partnership aims to achieve a number of Strategic Outcomes:
  - Our children have the best start in life, are able to make and sustain relationships and are ready to succeed
  - Our children and young people are successful learners, confident individuals and responsible citizens making a positive contribution to their communities
  - Our children and young people in need, or with a disability, have improved life chances
  - Our children and young people are physically and emotionally healthy
  - Our children and young people are safe from harm and fear of harm, and do not harm others within their communities
  - Our children's and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality
- 3 The Children's Partnership is carrying out a revision of the Integrated Plan for Children and Young People. The recommended Priority Actions within SO6 (Our children's and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality) are still to be ratified but consideration is being given to the following areas:
  - Development of more flexible and affordable childcare, particularly in the early years
  - Improving attendance at school and attainment and achievement of young people living with poverty
  - Reducing the attainment gap between the lowest achieving pupils and their peers across the city
  - Improving the percentage of young people who enter and sustain positive destinations after leaving school

Examples of action

### **Reducing the attainment gap**

Holy Rood High is one of three Scottish schools collaborating to close the attainment gap in S4-S6 through improving the quality of feedback, attendance and parental engagement. The action research enquiry questions which govern this improvement project are as follows:

- Will regular feedback, both oral and written, result in raising attainment?
- Does improvement in attendance result in improved attainment?
- Does providing parents with clear expectations regarding parental engagement raise parental aspirations?

### **Flexible and Affordable Childcare**

Much current childcare provision is inflexible, unaffordable and inaccessible for many families, affecting child development and family prosperity. Children and Families and Economic Development in the City of Edinburgh Council are leading the debate to address these challenges by bringing together key stakeholders to participate in developing a vision and plan for affordable, accessible and quality childcare.

## **REDUCING POVERTY AND INCREASING OPPORTUNITY**

**All citizens achieve at least the minimum income for healthy living, fewer people live in poverty, and more people sustain employment, training or learning.**

- 4 The Economic Partnership leads on the Edinburgh Economic Plan, "A Strategy for Jobs (2012-2017)". This includes the aim of reducing poverty by equipping individuals with the skills and knowledge they need to progress in employment and work with employers to unlock job opportunities for disadvantaged individuals. The services funded and delivered through Edinburgh's Job Strategy reflect Council Pledges (P7 and 29), Single Outcome Agreement and Local Community Plan commitments. The service aims to complement national provision, and deliver the target of supporting 6,000 people moving into work or learning over the 5 year period. The focus is on capacity building, progression on the Strategic Skills Pipeline towards sustainable job outcomes.

### Examples of action

*Making it Work* supports lone parents who face significant barriers to their progression and through a holistic one to one adviser service. Parents are encouraged to engage in learning and personal development opportunities to address skills gaps. Funded by Big Lottery, the 3 year service has exceeded their job outcomes target of 10 by achieving 25 in the first year of operation. The advisers are based in family friendly premises in Leith, Craigmillar, Muirhouse and Wester Hailes. Key barriers for the parents that are being highlighted confirm that 70% of all 402 clients who have engaged, have low vocational skills and qualifications. The team will be developing a group programme to address personal confidence skills and help parents to progress onto the next stage on

the employability pipeline.

## **PLACE MAKING**

**Sustainably improved and safe neighbourhoods which benefit people in all income groups who live and work there**

- 5 The Council is delivering affordable homes through partnership working. The £142 million of private and public funding invested in the 1,261 affordable homes completed during 2013/14 generated an extra £107 million for the local economy as well as supporting over 1,900 jobs. Through effective partnership working the number of affordable homes completed has trebled from 411 in 2008/9 to 1,261 in 2013/14.
- 6 Part of the contribution to new affordable homes comes through the 21st Century Homes programme. This is delivering new Council homes in Gracemount, Pennywell, North Sighthill, Greendykes and Leith Fort. The programme will deliver around 1,400 new homes, over 700 of which will be affordable. The programme has been a catalyst for wider regeneration through providing infrastructure improvements, local investment, local jobs, training opportunities and community engagement through stakeholder development groups, helping to build community capacity. The homes are constructed to high sustainability targets, reducing heating bills and fuel poverty amongst tenants.
- 7 Improving energy efficiency and tackling fuel poverty is one of the strategic priorities of the City Housing Strategy. 22% of Edinburgh's households are in fuel poverty. This is addressed by improving the fabric of existing Council homes, accessing government funding to improve private homes by offering free or reduced cost insulation and promoting advice and awareness.

In the past five years the Council has invested £30 million to improve the energy efficiency of existing Council homes. Over the next five years the Council will continue to make improvements to homes through heating upgrades and external fabric improvements, working towards meeting the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) by 2020.

The Council is working in collaboration with veterans' charities and housing associations in the city to address the needs of veterans, particularly those with a disability. By developing a model which integrates housing for veterans into existing communities it could give veterans the opportunity to use their skills to support local communities, particularly young people. The Council has provided funding to support Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association (SVGCA) to build veterans accommodation in Salvesen Gardens in Edinburgh, using their Community within a Community model.

- 8 Collaborative working was key in helping provide homes for people with learning disabilities in Kirkliston. Many people and organisations were involved in establishing this service, which families in the area had been keen to develop for many years. As well as the families who campaigned for the housing and support for their adult children, the project also involved Enable South Queensferry Branch, Queensferry Churches in the Community, Home Scotland – the Housing Association who secured the funding and adapted the flats, Share Scotland– the care provider, Barratt – who built the flats and the Council – both Services for Communities’ Strategy and Investment Team and Health and Social Care.
- 9 Financial problems and debt are a key problem of poverty and inequality, with individual problems increased for many people dependent on social security benefits from the continuing welfare reforms. The Advice Shop provides welfare benefits and debt advice to all Edinburgh citizens with the aim of reducing poverty and promoting the capability to prevent financial problems arising in future. The service works closely in partnership with others such as Citizens Advice Edinburgh through whom it provides specialist advice to CAB service users. There are additional partnerships in place with the Leith Neighbourhood Office, Community Learning and Development, Willow Project and Oxfangs Community Centre to increase local access to advice. Services for Communities provides grant funding to third sector organisations to provide welfare benefits, debt and employment advice with the aim of preventing, reducing and mitigating poverty and financial exclusion.
- 10 The Advice Shop’s debt advice service supports people who have multiple debts such as bank overdrafts, payday loans, rent arrears, or credit cards. The stress that people can experience when in significant debt can have a very detrimental effect on people’s health which can prevent them from working or otherwise pursuing their potential. Such work means more stable communities. The aim is to reduce households’ financial liabilities and the risks to which these expose people.

#### Examples of action

For example, rent arrears risk the loss of stable accommodation. Advice and advocacy can prevent the significant disruption and costs of homelessness by enabling tenants to maintain their homes. The service addresses their ability to pay accommodation costs either through access to welfare benefits or reducing other outgoings so there is money to pay for accommodation.

- 11 The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) is the strategic group responsible for coordinating a joint agency response to community safety issues across the city. It has at its core an Executive made up of elected members and senior managers from partner agencies and is responsible for the setting of policy and strategic direction on behalf of the Partnership. The ECSP focuses on priorities identified through the Strategic Assessment, which comprises information collected and analysed from police, council and fire service systems,

partner agencies, government publications and various academic research papers.

- 12 Reducing Antisocial Behaviour is a key local community priority, which is tackled through the coordinated and comprehensive approach of Edinburgh's Antisocial Behaviour Strategy. The four core elements which form this Strategy are Prevention, Intervention, Enforcement and Community Engagement. These provide a cohesive and evidenced approach to the Council's due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination harassment and victimisation, and to foster good community relations. The Strategy also enhances residents' rights to physical security, identity, expression and self respect through its holistic approach to managing antisocial behaviour.

#### Examples of action

The Antisocial Behaviour Review Group was established to target persistent offenders of Antisocial Behaviour in our local communities. The group meets regularly to discuss complex and lengthy antisocial behaviour investigations with a view to achieving sustainable solutions and positive outcomes for individuals and communities. Since the introduction of the Review Group in June 2013, the time taken to resolve the most serious cases such as harassment and drug dealing has reduced from 42 days to 32 days, and there has also been a 30% reduction in unresolved Antisocial Behaviour cases.

The Transport Marshal Project has been running in Edinburgh since an initial pilot project in December 2006. The project provides transport marshals at the busiest city centre taxi stances on Friday and Saturday evenings from 22.30pm to 04.00am, and provides:

- More effective exodus of night time economy users from the city centre
- Increased public reassurance through highly visible presence (both police and marshals)
- Reduced alcohol related violence and disorder within the city centre night time economy.

Over the financial year 2013/14, the Transport Marshals assisted a total of 274,498 patrons

### **BUILDING COMMUNITY CAPACITY**

**Sustainable and safe communities which are strong, resilient, and engage all income groups**

- 13 The development of community learning and development across the city is overseen by the Community Learning and Development (CLD) Partnership. This creates the plan for Edinburgh setting out the main priorities for the CLD sector and implements the actions to achieve these. The Partnership will strengthen coordination between the full range of CLD providers, ensuring that Community Planning Partnerships, local authorities and other providers of public services

respond to the expectations set by the CLD Strategic Guidance. The principal focus will be on poverty and inequality, with community capacity building at the heart of its approach to working with communities.

- 14 A number of vital areas for work to challenge poverty and inequality through community capacity building benefit from shared action. Priority actions include a range of programmes to challenge and break down social isolation amongst adults and young people, increasing the range of volunteering opportunities and maximising community access to local authority schools for a range of purposes.

#### Examples of action

In 2013/14, 1,350 parents and carers participated in family learning opportunities with the aim of developing parenting, literacy and home learning opportunities. Over 8,000 young people took part in open youth work provision. Over 20,000 adults participated in the Adult Education Programme, and over 9,000 adults took part in literacy and numeracy classes. 90% of participants achieved all or part of their learning goals. The Community Access to Schools programme is increasing the number of local people using schools for educational, cultural, social and leisure purposes.

Community Learning and Development at Craigroyston Community High School offered introductory classes to 8 vulnerable young parents in Muirhouse who wanted to learn to cook. Together with the Edinburgh Community Food Initiative, CLD delivered a 'Survival in the Kitchen' course about healthy eating on a budget. One single father gained a REHIS qualification and is now leading food workshops for other single fathers and their children. Four women from the course are now working with their tutor to set up their own cooking groups, working from local community centres. They have identified cafe premises with Viewforth Housing Association, and will also offer community cooking classes. Additionally, they are developing a project to prepare and sell street food at local markets.

### **ADULTS**

**All citizens are able to enjoy their potential and live well without barriers from poverty and inequality**

- 15 'Inclusive Edinburgh' has been set up to tackle the interlinked and cumulative problems faced by people with complex needs, who may struggle with homelessness, unemployment, drug and alcohol problems, mental or physical ill-health, who sometimes get involved in crime, and who are often the victims of violence. The 'Inclusive Edinburgh' review will examine the combined services delivered by the Council, statutory partners and voluntary organisations to this group of vulnerable people. Inclusive Edinburgh seeks to improve the life-chances, health and well being of the most vulnerable, disenfranchised and

disengaged citizens whose needs place significant demands on services. At present despite significant resource allocation, outcomes are mostly poor.

1 Inclusive Edinburgh will develop a 'Getting it Right for Everyone' approach. This echoes calls to reject 'silo' working, and instead to work with each person across service boundaries to achieve positive outcomes for the individuals and their communities. The review will integrate closely with the Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC) approach, already well-established in Edinburgh. Stakeholder Involvement will involve people in opportunities to redesign local services towards what local communities and service users want services to look like in the future. Service criteria, policy and practice need to promote an inclusive approach by all parts of the system. Collaborative working across service boundaries promotes better outcomes and can be much more cost effective than operating in isolation, and the programme will seek to prevent responses to the reduction in by raising access thresholds and a fracturing of provision. This is mostly counter-productive and creates a cycle of ever increasing demand.

16 A variety of services for adults are designed to reduce the impacts of inequality and prevent needs for intensive support and health or caring services. Local community services are often provided in partnership with voluntary sector providers.

#### **Lifelong learning provision:**

Pilton Elderly Project (PEP) will provide an integrated learning programme for individuals who would otherwise be excluded, have low literacy or numeracy and have basic or no ICT skills. The programme incorporates environmental activities, library visits leading to greater community participation, and CV writing skills. PEP also provides 2 dedicated ALN group sessions to individuals with learning difficulties. The group-work focused on communication skills, social skills, motivation skill and underpins the other life skills needed in everyday life. PEP delivers long term adult literacy and numeracy support to individuals with basic literary and numeracy skills improving their reading and writing skill through an integrated programme of learning. Individual learning plans are designed by the students and incorporated into the learning programme, including long term projects which interest the student. An informal drop-in service is also provided for one-to-one support, for example with basic form filling. Sessions to help English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) are also offered to the local community. 19 places per week are available for 50 weeks plus additional drop in services covering:

- ESOL
- Literacy and numeracy
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Other classes identified by individual need

### **Early intervention:**

Alongside a dedicated ICT strategy, Pilton Elderly Project develops programmes aimed at reducing isolation, meeting personal needs, promoting participation and physical and mental health and well-being. This service is also dedicated to reducing the health inequalities of the community in North Edinburgh through a person-centred approach.

29 places for training and awareness raising courses per week over 50 weeks include:

- First aid
- Mental health first aid
- Personal and social development
- Confidence building
- Dealing with conflict
- Healthy eating courses – cooking on a low budget, cooking for health
- Gentle gardening – growing vegetables, sensory gardening
- Gentle exercise – fitness and leisure, walking group

40 places are available for healthy eating, cooking on a budget, garden maintenance, vegetable gardening, raised bed maintenance, fitness and leisure, and a walking group with a 36 week programme.

## **TACKLING INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH**

### **Improved wellbeing and life expectancy for all citizens and reduced inequality of health outcomes**

- 17 The Community Health Partnership is responsible for the city strategic framework and action plan agreed through its health inequality standing group (HISG). Responsibility will pass to the Integration Authority (Health and Social Care Partnership) from April 2015. The framework is very broad in approach, and focuses clearly on poverty as a major factor in health inequality. Like the main poverty and inequality framework, this seeks to encourage work across strategic and cross cutting partnerships in the city. The six strategic objectives for health inequality will continue to be reported to the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership as part of community planning.
- 18 A number of vital areas for health inequality, such as alcohol and drug abuse and mental health, benefit from shared action from partnership or joint groups. The HISG has prioritised action in areas where these benefits were not previously available, including food poverty and health; physical activity; healthy environments and green space; social capital including community health initiatives; maximising incomes; and reducing stigma.
- 19 For example, the long standing priority to improve awareness of Food & Health has concentrated on sharing good practice across all sectors on key messages

and delivering co-ordinated interventions at local level. Links to 45 local organisations are supported by the Food & Health Training Hub. Recent changes such as welfare reform have increased concern about food poverty and access to basic nutrition, with escalating demand for emergency provisions met by voluntary and community provision of food banks in local areas. The partnership has been able to respond by contacting and establishing communication and support for the separate initiatives, seeking to work together on a long term approach to food poverty.

- 20 The number of people who used the services provided by Food and Health funding increased significantly in 2013-14 to 3,510, a rise of nearly 38% on the previous year. Activities are consistent across the range from previous years, but there was a welcomed increase of 200 people per week in the numbers using the healthy food outlets based in Edinburgh hospitals which provide access to fresh fruit and vegetables. The outlets also held promotions, gave information/recipes and promoted health topics.

#### **Edinburgh Food and Health Training Hub**

The Hub delivered 27 accredited REHIS Food Hygiene and Food and Health courses for 243 participants including day centre staff, lunch clubs, CLD staff, projects and organisations. The Food Hygiene courses are important for those who run cooking courses as it the way in which the Food and Training hub builds in sustainability and promotes best practice for those delivering cooking and food education across the city. Training aimed at addressing health inequalities through food, health and nutrition knowledge included:

- 25 cooking courses aimed at improving cooking skills and an additional 73 cooking sessions
- 3 'training the trainers' courses provided for 32 staff
- delivery of sessions to approximately 320 older people across Edinburgh
- Altogether 625 local people benefitted from this provision including older people (including targeted attendance by older men), women's groups, young mums and young carers

Practical cooking classes have been delivered through the **Kick Start Hub Grub** Programme with an 8 week cooking class delivered to approx 60 people, increasing the skills and knowledge of attendees therefore increasing the uptake of healthy food choices in the home environment.

Grant funding has been allocated to three community projects, engaging local people in a range of activities including growing, cooking and eating together. Thus increasing the knowledge and skills among priority groups to make healthy food choices.

## ACTION AT LOCAL LEVEL ACROSS ALL OUTCOMES

### Neighbourhood Partnerships

- 21 The City's focus on local areas and the priorities for local communities is through the 12 Neighbourhood Partnerships (NPs), which have now agreed their 2014 – 2017 Local Community Plans (LCPs). Issues of poverty and inequality are of concern to all the Neighbourhood Partnerships, reflecting the finding in the city and local poverty profiles that there are levels of poverty in all areas. The plans set out the priorities identified by the communities in each area following an extensive engagement process. Details of the approach were reported to Communities and Neighbourhoods Committee on 23 September 2014 (Link).
- 22 Whilst the priorities identified by NPs follow broadly similar cross cutting themes to the framework outcomes shown above, such as young people, health and well being and employability, the nature of the response will vary to reflect the specific circumstances in each area. Local actions include building linkages between all locally based activity through Total Place approaches or regeneration programmes. Action plans are currently being developed, identifying how each of the priorities will be addressed through collaborative working to ensure more effective and efficient channelling of local resources.
- 23 With issues of poverty and inequality being of concern to the NPs, the priorities and the associated actions will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes identified within the framework. Examples of local contributions include:

In Leith NP as part of the LCP engagement process, local poverty was raised, and particularly the use of food banks and the impact zero hour and 16 hour contracts are having in terms of low wage households. To address these issues, the NP is planning to develop actions under the 'Leith Economy' priority to assist people to get into work, volunteering, and/or training and education and to explore opportunities to maximise household incomes.

A priority for the South Central NP is to improve the quality of life in Dumbiedykes, an area where the effects of poverty and inequality are more concentrated. Actions to address this include measures to overcome the difficulties some residents experience in accessing local services, help alleviate social isolation and create a feeling of belonging and pride in the area.

- 24 An exercise to map the contribution across the NPs to the framework outcomes is under way, recognising the cross cutting nature of much of this activity. This will allow the impact at a local level to be identified and reported. The refreshed NP approach to performance management and reporting, presented to this Committee meeting in a separate report, will assist with this through providing a common platform for performance measurement and consistency of approach at both the strategic and local levels. Additionally, to support this focus on poverty and inequality across the NPs, the strategic improvement plan will be refreshed to identify further development activity.

## Appendix 4 Partnership action against poverty and inequality

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### EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

#### Key Actions Framework to Tackle Poverty and Inequality

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1. Edinburgh Partnership has developed the outcomes framework to tackle poverty and inequality shown below. This was developed co-productively through engagement with local communities and stakeholders and full involvement of partnerships within community planning. The outcomes framework links directly to the Single Outcome Agreement's vision and main outcomes. It shows the specific **outcomes** set for tackling poverty and inequality, and **principles** by which the work should be done, set by partners and stakeholders as the framework was developed.
2. A cross cutting Poverty and Inequality Partnership has been formed as part of community planning to co-ordinate the work to tackle poverty and inequality across all partnerships and partners in the city, and to support the Edinburgh Partnership in monitoring progress.
3. This Key Actions Framework is a tool developed with community planning partnerships from the broader strategic framework, to identify a selection of key actions which are suitable as a group for judging progress to tackle poverty and inequality. The framework aims to develop:
  - **a manageable set of priority actions identified by the partnerships to be monitored at a strategic, city level**
  - **agreed measures of progress for each action through the routine monitoring by partners and partnerships.**
4. Continuing work with partnerships is under way to define the priority actions, agree relevant and available measures, and set targets for monitoring change. The Poverty and Inequality Partnership has provided guidance that each outcome should have up to three main priority actions subject to the needs which partnerships see in their respective areas. These should include main priorities already under way and new actions responding to the framework. Initial selections have been made by all relevant partnerships and discussions have moved on to the measures with baselines and targets.
5. The Poverty and Inequality Partnership seeks to bring the Key Actions Framework to a substantially completed stage for reporting to the Edinburgh Partnership Board in due course.

#### Edinburgh Poverty and Inequality Partnership: September 2014

**Chairs:** Harriet Eadie (Chair, Edinburgh Compact)

Alison McCallum (Director of Public Health for Lothian)

## Key Actions Framework

<i>P and I Outcome</i>	<i>Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery</i>	<i>Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality (Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i>	<i>Measures and time periods Suggestions for detailed development</i>
<p><u>Children and Young People:</u></p> <p><i>Our children and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality</i></p>	<p>Children's Partnership</p>	<p>The Children's Partnership is revising the Integrated Plan for Children and Young People to run from 1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017. Any amendments to the existing priorities or additional priorities will be communicated to the Poverty and Inequality Partnership for inclusion in the Key Actions Framework.</p>	
		<p><u>Priority Actions (to be ratified by the Children's Partnership):</u></p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development of more flexible and affordable childcare, particularly in the early years</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve attendance at school and attainment and achievement of young people</b></li> <li>• <b>Reduce the attainment gap between the lowest achieving pupils and their peers across the city</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve the percentage of young people who enter and sustain positive destinations after leaving school</b></li> </ul>	<p>(See notes page)</p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage attendance at schools</li> <li>• attainment measures</li> <li>• <i>Targets to be discussed</i></li> <li>• Attainment of the lowest attaining 20% of pupils</li> <li>• attainment of Looked After Children</li> <li>• Percentage of school leavers in a positive destination</li> <li>• <i>Targets to be discussed</i></li> </ul>

<b><i>P and I Outcome</i></b>	<b>Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery</b>	<b>Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality <i>(Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i></b>	<b>Measures and time periods <i>Suggestions for detailed development</i></b>
		<p><u>New/Additional Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>To be confirmed following the finalisation of the new Integrated Plan for Children and Young People</i></b></li> </ul>	<p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p>
<p><b><u>Reducing Poverty/</u></b> <b><u>Increasing Opportunity:</u></b></p> <p><b><i>All citizens achieve at least the minimum income for healthy living, fewer people live in poverty and more people sustain employment, training or</i></b></p>	<p><b>Economic Development Partnership (Jobs Strategy Group)</b></p> <p><b>(EDSP), with Compact Partnership</b></p> <p><i>Selection of key actions from full CSR programme to be</i></p>	<p><u>Existing Priority Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Employability Strategy and programmes particularly helping those out of work into employment, education and training</b></li> </ul> <p><u>New/Additional Actions:</u></p> <p><b>Instigate an initiative to make it easier for businesses, the public sector and the third sector to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility. This will include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Education</b> - despite the success of the Edinburgh Guarantee there remains considerable scope for local employers to work with school pupils to equip them with the skills – including enterprise – and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Unemployment rates for different groups</b></li> <li><b>Employability targets</b></li> </ul> <p>Measures will be determined in partnership with Scottish Business in the Community, at the same time as the action plan is drafted (autumn 2014). E.g.:</p>

<b><i>P and I Outcome</i></b>	<b>Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery</b>	<b>Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality</b> <i>(Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i>	<b>Measures and time periods</b> <i>Suggestions for detailed development</i>
<b><i>learning.</i></b>	<i>discussed</i>  <i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i>	<p>confidence needed to help them into work;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Employability</b> - opportunities remain for further engagement with local employers to help move target groups into job opportunities, building on the success of the Edinburgh Guarantee;</li> <li>• <b>Living Wage</b> – there is an opportunity to encourage local employers to sign up to paying the living wage, with the Council leading by example;</li> <li>• <b>Community</b> – Many organisations wish to engage in CSR within the community, but they are unsure of what the local needs are. There is an opportunity to create a “sorting house” of wants and offers to increase business engagement and support within local communities; and</li> <li>• <b>Trust Funds</b> – Providing financial contributions to targeted trust funds may be a viable alternative for organisations that cannot commit to directly assist the local community, or to meet limited or specific needs. For example, the OneCity Trust aims to promote equality of opportunity and social inclusion in Edinburgh communities and could be a focus for Corporate Social Responsibility actions.</li> <li>• <b>Social Enterprise:</b> Increase the positive economic, employment and community development impact of social enterprises in the Edinburgh economy through the social enterprise strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edinburgh Guarantee target figures</li> <li>• Modern apprentice placements</li> <li>• Average and Median Incomes in lowest quartile in Edinburgh</li> <li>• Audit of employers who are paying the living wage in Edinburgh, but number of people will be more problematic</li> </ul>

<i>P and I Outcome</i>	Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery	Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality <i>(Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i>	Measures and time periods <i>Suggestions for detailed development</i>
	<p><b>Welfare Reform Core Group, supported by Economic Development Strategic Partnership (Jobs Strategy Group)</b></p> <p><i>Selection of key actions from full WR Strategy to be discussed</i></p> <p><b><u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Develop and implement a strategic approach to ensure social security in Edinburgh</b></li> <li>• <b>Promote market alternatives to payday loans for low income groups</b></li> <li>• Brokering engagement of the Capital Credit Union with the Welfare Reform Group and promoting the CCU pay day loans alternative product to all EDSP delivery partners</li> <li>• Brokering similar relationship between CCU and the Business Gateway Partnership to promote small business loan support from CCU to BG clients</li> <li>• JSG partners support for the Welfare Reform Group and CCU in marketing campaigns for pay day loan alternatives.</li> <li>• <b>Promote and develop Healthy Working environments and conditions including limits on the use of zero hours contracts as a principle for workplaces in Edinburgh</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits not claimed in the city</li> <li>• unsecured loans from high street banks at postcode level</li> <li>• take-up of CCU alternative/s</li> <li>• take up of loan support and survival rates</li> <li>• Campaign targets tbc</li> <li>• Accreditations for Healthy Working Lives</li> </ul> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p>

<i>P and I Outcome</i>	Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery	Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality <i>(Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i>	Measures and time periods <i>Suggestions for detailed development</i>
	<u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate and promote an Income Maximisation Campaign, focussing on those who are unable to work <u>and</u> those on a low wage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living Wage in public and private sector</li> </ul> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p>
<u>Place Making (Physical Fabric):</u>  <i>Sustainably improved and safe neighbourhoods which benefit people in all income groups who live and work there</i>	Community Safety Partnership	<p><u>Existing Priority Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement Antisocial Behaviour Strategy building on early intervention and prevention at a local level.</li> </ul>	<p>Edinburgh People Survey = EPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of recorded ASB Complaints per 10,000</li> <li>EPS - % of adult residents stating they feel “very safe” or “fairly safe”</li> <li>(Plus_specific EPS figures e.g. graffiti and environment actions)</li> </ul>
	<u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u>  <i>With:</i> Transport Forum;	<p>Healthy neighbourhoods as a priority for physical planning and service planning; including priority for active commuting and local shopping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of place making or public realm improvement schemes designed or implemented in deprived areas</li> <li>number of community</li> </ul>

<b><i>P and I Outcome</i></b>	<b>Lead Partnership/s with Responsibility for Delivery</b>	<b>Priority Actions to Tackle Poverty and Inequality <i>(Entries are existing and new/additional actions identified by PITG in previous dialogue)</i></b>	<b>Measures and time periods <i>Suggestions for detailed development</i></b>
	<p><b>Sustainable Development Partnership</b></p> <p><b><u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u></b></p> <p><b><i>With:</i></b></p> <p><b>City Housing Strategy Group</b></p> <p><b>Supported by Sustainable Development Partnership</b></p> <p><b><u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u></b></p> <p><b><i>With:</i></b></p> <p><b>Transport Forum</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Promote and develop Greening projects and greenspace throughout the city</b></li>   <li>• <b>(EPIC Recommendation): Ensure action on tackling fuel poverty and housing quality in all housing sectors</b></li> </ul> <p><u>New/Additional Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Priority for physical activity including active commuting and local shopping</b></li> <li>• <b>Target cycle awareness work to deprived communities</b></li> </ul>	<p>street audits undertaken in these areas with actions carried forward by the Council or its partners</p> <p>EPS: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• satisfaction with buildings and spaces</li> <li>• active travel, cycling</li> <li>• satisfaction with areas</li> <li>• Council caring about environment</li> <li>• Selected fuel poverty measures by area - see recent work commissioned for CEC SFC Department</li> <li>• Number of promotional activities undertaken in areas described as deprived</li> <li>• % of population within 'x'm of cycling facility or length of new cycle facility/ money spent on cycling in ward</li> </ul>

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<p><b><u>Place Making (Social Fabric):</u></b></p> <p><i>Sustainable and safe communities which are strong, resilient and engage all income groups</i></p>	<p><b><u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership and/or Neighbourhood Partnerships</u></b> (tbc through Neighbourhood Plan process)</p> <p><b>Community Learning and Development Partnership</b></p>	<p><u>Existing Priority Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Promote and develop strong neighbourhood focus for action on poverty and inequality through Local Community Plans</b></li> <li>• <b>(EPIC Recommendation): Ensure action on continuing engagement and understanding the experience of communities and service users, including building trust.</b></li> <li>• <b>(EPIC Recommendation): Ensure action on increasing the influence on budgets by communities to better tackle poverty and inequality.</b></li> <li>• <b>Deploy community-based adult learning and community capacity-building approaches through CLD partners including community empowerment, adult literacy and numeracy, health literacies, supporting families' learning, learning for employability, positive destinations for young people, volunteering</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>(See notes page)</b></p> <p><i>e.g. measures of social cohesion</i></p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p> <p><i>e.g. impact measurement and participation statistics from CLD partners</i></p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be</i></p>

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	<p><b>Compact</b></p> <p><b>Compact Partnership (All partners and partnerships) With: Health Inequality (Health and Social care Partnership Community Learning &amp; Dev't partnership)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Priority actions on social capital through volunteering strategy</b></li> </ul> <p><u>New/Additional Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tackling Stigma: the Edinburgh Compact Partnership will lead work to implement this principle, forming a core which a range of partners' and partnerships' actions can complement to develop impacts on stigma across all the outcomes in this framework</b></li> <li>• <b>Promote and develop anti-stigma campaigns against stigmatising language and assumptions</b></li> <li>• <b>Promote and develop approaches to targeting need without denigrating groups such as developing new asset based models of service delivery</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>discussed</i></p> <p>e.g. volunteering statistics from the Scottish Household Survey</p> <p>key campaign milestones tbc</p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p>
	<p><b><u>Poverty and Inequality Partnership</u></b> <i>With:</i></p>	<p><b>(EPIC Recommendation): Develop proposals for the development of neighbourhood based training programmes on poverty and inequality (including links</b></p>	<p>Output numbers from training</p>

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	<p><b>Total Place/ Neighbourhood Partnerships/ CLD</b></p> <p><b>Community safety</b></p>	<p>to Total Place induction.)</p> <p><u>Offender Recovery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring improvement in mental and physical health, reduction in substance misuse, access to suitable accommodation, and access to employment/training.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>8.1 Ensure through criminal justice statutory supervision and voluntary “throughcare” commissioned services that poverty issues are fully addressed in action plans for individuals who have been offenders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of offenders on supervision who access employment/ training opportunities;</li> <li>• the Offender Recovery Service contract monitoring figures on:</li> <li>• improvement in mental and physical health</li> <li>• reduction in substance misuse</li> <li>• access to suitable accommodation</li> <li>• access to employment/ training</li> </ul>

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<p><b><u>Health and wellbeing (Adults):</u></b></p> <p><i>All citizens are able to enjoy their potential and live well without barriers from poverty and inequality</i></p>	<p>Community Health Partnership (from 2015, Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership)</p>	<p><u>Existing Priority Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose Life - Suicide reduction</li> <li>• Substance misuse strategy</li> <li>• Reductions in violent crime</li> </ul> <p>Develop a co-ordinated response by all of the recovery-oriented services offering accommodation, care, support and protection to complex and multiple needs from interconnected social distress and personal difficulty including mental ill health, offending, and addictions through the Inclusive Edinburgh strategy</p>	<p>(See notes page)</p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p> <p><i>Measures and targets to be discussed</i></p> <p>Indicators to be identified from Inclusive Edinburgh for better outcomes for individuals, their families and the communities in which they live</p>
<p><b><u>Health Inequalities:</u></b></p>	<p>Community Health Partnership (from 2015, Edinburgh Health and</p>	<p><u>Existing Priority Actions:</u></p> <p>The city strategic framework and action plan agreed through the health inequality standing group (HISG) is</p>	<p>(See notes page)</p>

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<b><i>Improved wellbeing and life expectancy for all citizens and reduced inequality of health outcomes</i></b>	<b>Social Care Partnership or EHSCP) through Health Inequalities Standing Group (HISG)</b>	<p>very broad in approach, focuses clearly on poverty as a major factor in health inequality, and also seeks to work across strategic and cross cutting partnerships in the city. The six strategic objectives will continue to be reported to the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership as part of community planning.</p> <p>The HISG proposes that the following representative actions drawn from their strategic framework and action plan form part of the PIP Key Actions Framework using measures agreed through the HISG action plan.</p>	Overview level - Mainstream HI Indicators from Health and Social Care Strategic Plan/ SOA indicators
	<b>EHSCP (HISG)</b>	<p><b>Tackling Food Poverty</b> including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Healthy eating as a realistic choice in all communities through community food and co-operative provision and increasing skills and knowledge</b></li> <li>• <b>Meeting emergency needs (e.g. through food banks) but working to ensure longer term achievement of good nutrition</b></li> </ul>	<i>Measures and targets to be discussed – see action plan</i>
	<b>EHSCP (HISG)</b>	<b>Community Health action in all priority communities – including</b>	Local health actions in all priority areas with measures of community contacts and outcomes from

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>action on strong healthy communities able to act for reduced inequality</b></li> <li>• <b>Actions on reducing stigma [new Action]</b></li> </ul>	<p>existing and developing assessment system data e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• volume of interventions, target achievement, impacts</li> <li>• Health Inequalities Action Plan indicators</li> </ul>