



Learning from the first round of Local Child Poverty Action Reports (LCPARs) in Scotland: Achievements and Challenges

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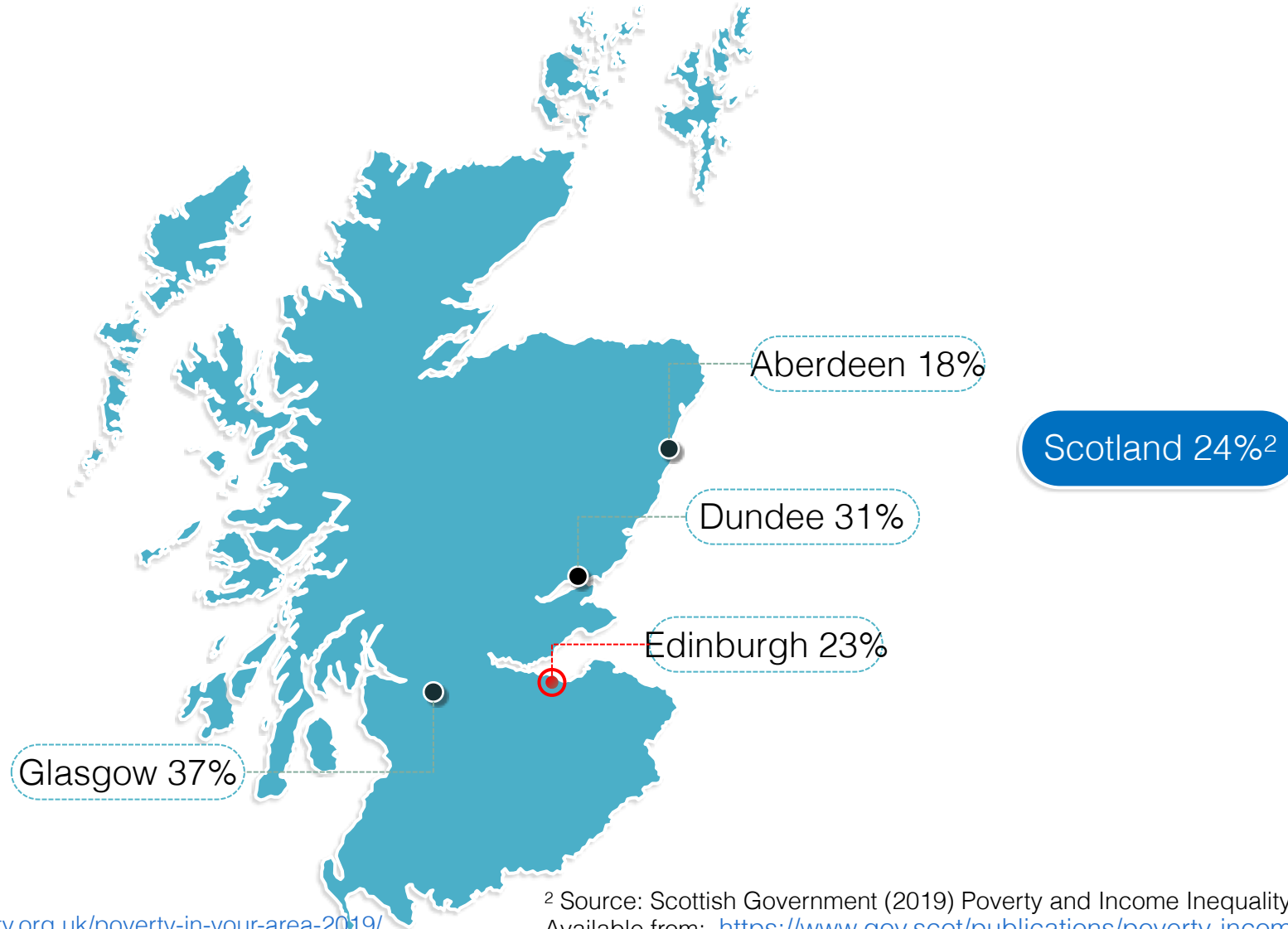
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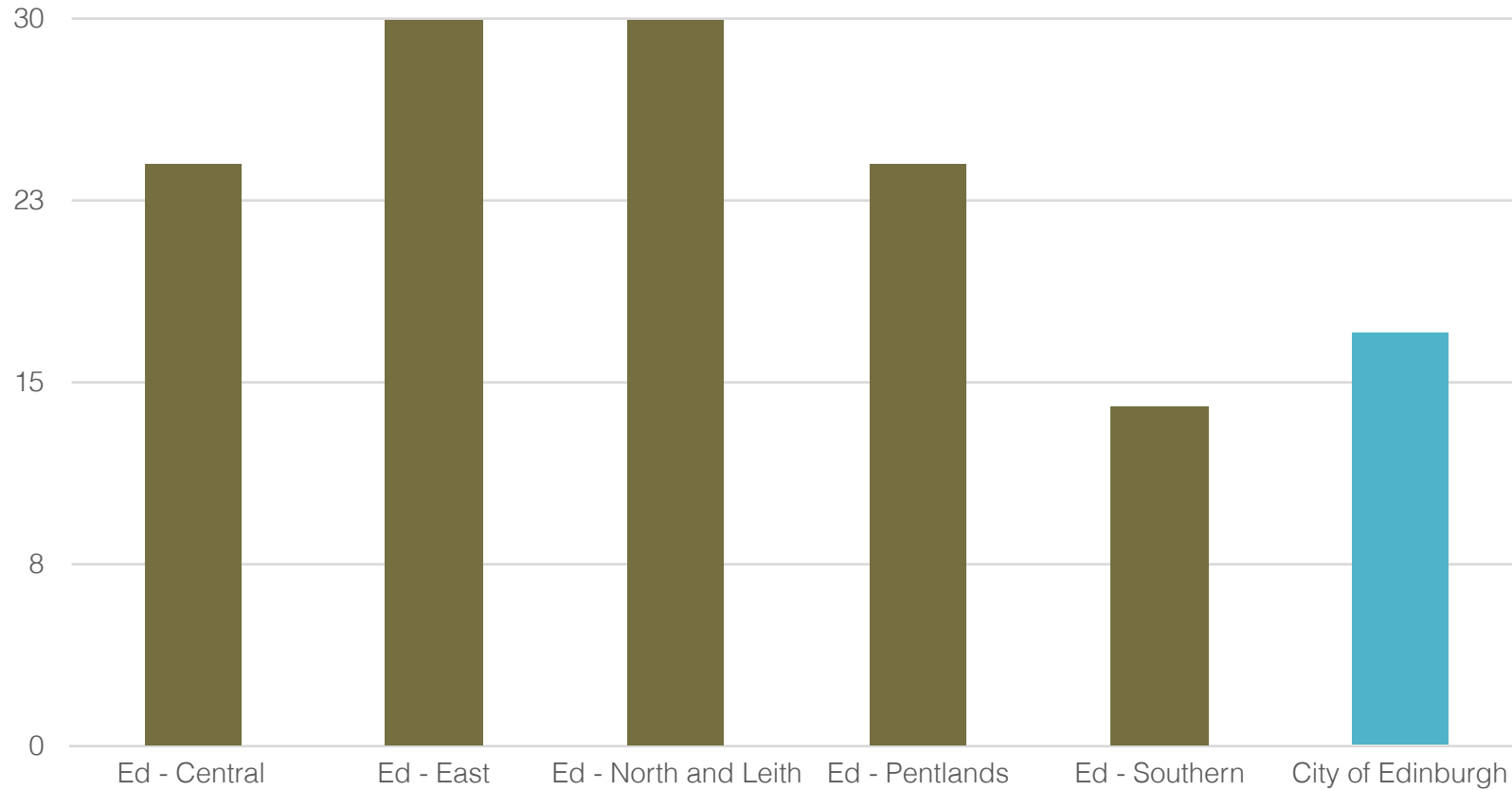
% Relative child poverty (after housing costs)¹



¹ Source: End Child Poverty (2019)
Available from: <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/>

² Source: Scottish Government (2019) Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018.
Available from: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/poverty-income-inequality-scotland-2015-18/>

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Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017

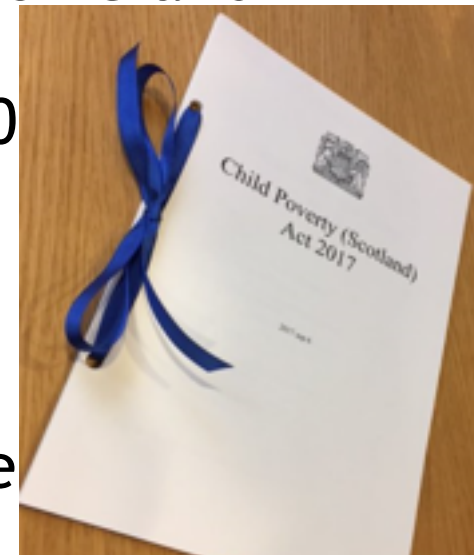
The Act consists of the following key elements:

Four **interim targets** to be met by 2023 and **final targets** to be met by 2030:

- Less than 10% of children live in **relative poverty** (18% in 2023)
- Less than 5% of children live in **absolute poverty** (14% in 2023)
- Less than 5% of children live with a **combination of low income and material deprivation** (8% in 2023)
- Less than 5% of children live in **persistent poverty** (8% in 2023)

Duties on **Scottish Ministers** to publish:

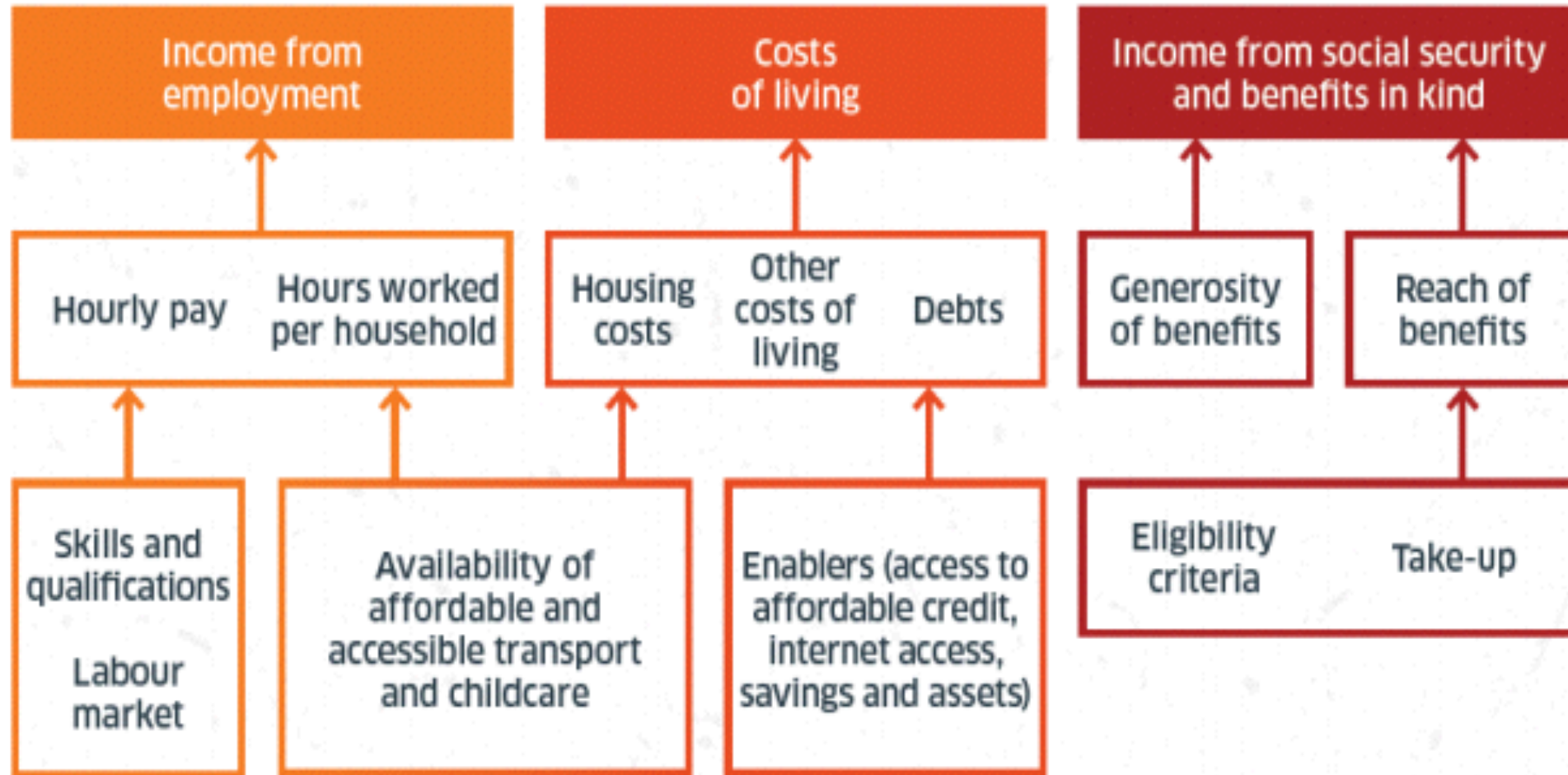
- Delivery Plans in April 2018, 2022, and 2026
- Annual progress reports
- A final progress report setting out whether targets have been met



Section 13 of Act - Local Child poverty Action Reports

1. Action reports must be jointly produced by local partners (LAs and Health Boards, as minimum)
2. They must set out actions taken to reduce child poverty in 2018-19 reporting year
3. They must also set out actions for future year(s)
4. They must make specific reference to pregnant women and families with children getting help with eligibility and applying for financial support
5. They must give consideration to those with protected characteristics

Drivers of child poverty



Relationships, structures and process

- Prioritising child poverty
- Partnership-working & relationship-building
- Governance & accountability
- Planning approaches

Policy and progress

The 'front runners'

- Information and advice provision
- Facilitating access to benefits
- Reducing education costs

In the shadows

- Delivery of childcare
- Employability support

The 'giants'

- Housing
- Economic development
- Transport

The challenges...

- Financial resources
- Balance between prevention and mitigation
- Engaging the right partners
- Keeping the focus on families with children (and particularly the priority groups)
- Public involvement
- Momentum

**National partners:
Local Child Poverty Co-ordination
Group**

Improvement Service

NHS Health Scotland

Scottish Poverty and Inequality Unit, Glasgow Caledonian University

Scottish Government

Poverty Alliance

NHS National Services

COSLA

Child Poverty Action Group in Scotland