

Child Poverty:

Recovering from the COVID-19 Pandemic



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Child Poverty: Recovering from the COVID-19 Pandemic

Our initial brief

The Centre for Civic Innovation has been working collaboratively with child poverty experts from across the Council for the past 3 years. The work undertaken by the CCI led to the development of the *Child Poverty in Glasgow Report 2020* and *Child Poverty: Understanding the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic 2021*.

This report takes a deep dive into the data that the council holds on Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction recipients, as well as bringing in data around kinship care, education benefits and we are finding new sources of data every year. This data research allows Glasgow City Council to view child poverty at a granular household level allowing for the characteristics of those in poverty to be understood. This will also allow Glasgow City Council to design and implement solutions that will have a real, tangible impact on children across the city.

Now in its third year, the report is allowing the team to begin to see the impact of persistent poverty in the city.

Our aim is to better understand child poverty in Glasgow in order to help reach the child poverty targets set out by the Scottish Government:

- + **By 2023 there is an interim target to ensure that fewer than 18% of children are living in relative poverty**
- + **By 2030 there is a target to ensure that fewer than 10% of children are living in relative poverty**
- + **By 2023 there is an interim target to ensure that fewer than 8% of children are living in persistent poverty**
- + **By 2030 there is a target to ensure that fewer than 5% of children are living in persistent poverty**

Impact of previous reports

Since the production of our report in 2020 and 2021, the insights gathered have been used to better understand the need for interventions targeted at priority groups.

The initial research carried out in 2020 highlighted a significant gap in the uptake of education benefits, which led to funding being secured to set up a pilot to embed Financial Inclusion Support Officers in secondary schools across Glasgow. The role of the officers is to increase awareness and knowledge in young people of the various grants and awards available to them as well as supporting parents to maximise their income by raising awareness of entitlements to welfare benefits, grants and awards.

The research also identified that two thirds of children experiencing relative poverty in Glasgow live in lone parent households. This led to Glasgow City Council funding One Parent Families Scotland to provide holistic support targeted at our priority groups.

The impact that these initiatives have had, as well as the outcomes achieved will be explored in a separate report.

Framing the project

Our previous report focused on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and identified the major negative impact on the communities within Glasgow. This was worst felt by families on low income and those already regarded as living in poverty.

Building on this knowledge, this report will aim to understand:

- + How has the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the number of households with children receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction?
- + How many households with children are now receiving these benefits that weren't previously?
- + How many households with children are no longer receiving these benefits that were previously?
- + How many households with children that were already in poverty have had a drop in their income?
- + How many households with children receiving Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction that were employed, are now unemployed, and vice versa?
- + What impact has the recovery from the pandemic had on the number of households with children receiving Universal Credit?
- + How many households with children are experiencing persistent poverty?
- + How has poverty changed in Greater Pollok, Canal and Calton?

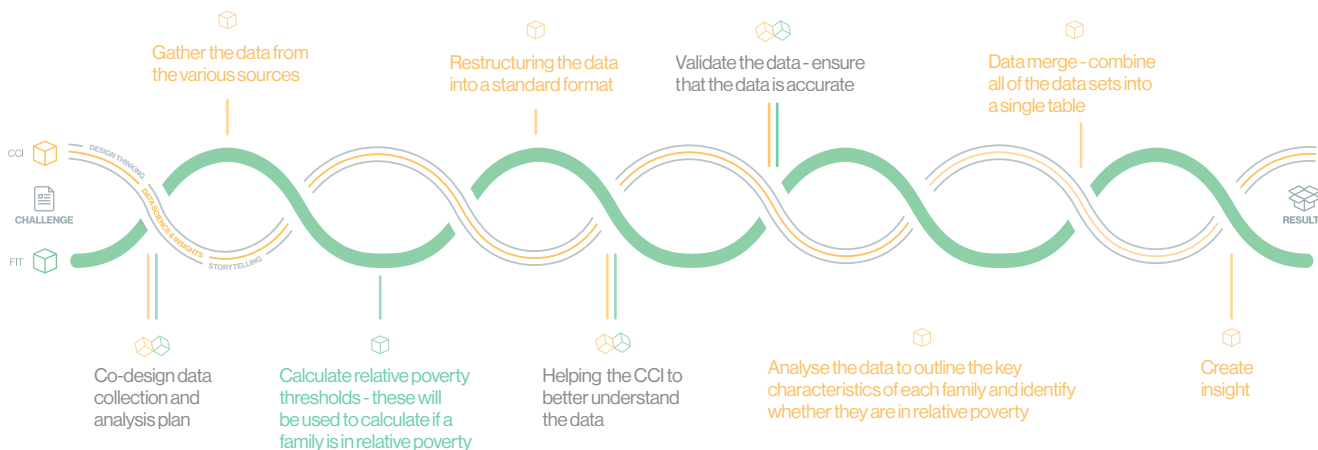
It is also vital that we continue to understand how this recovery from the pandemic has impacted the priority groups that were a focus of the previous child poverty reports:

- + Lone parents
- + Mothers under the age of 25
- + Households where a member has a disability
- + Households with 3 or more children
- + Households where there is a child under the age of 1
- + Kinship care households

Investigating the data

Working with the Financial Inclusion Team (FIT)

Data can identify areas of opportunity and either challenge or back up assumptions. It enables us to establish a baseline from which improvements can be made. We analyse data not just to create more data, but to create insights.



Working closely with the Financial Inclusion Team we planned out how we would undertake the data analytics in line with this project. By relying on the subject matter experts within the Financial Inclusion Team we were quickly able to identify, understand and ensure the accuracy of the data that was required to understand relative and persistent child poverty in Glasgow.

Glasgow City Council holds an extensive range of data in relation to its citizens. A lot of this data is used to perform specific services for citizens and to help those that need it most. However, data relevant to specific services tends to sit in isolation.

To provide a more accurate picture of child poverty in Glasgow we needed to merge data from a variety of sources to create a single view of each household.

We worked with the Financial Inclusion Team to highlight the key data sets that would allow us to analyse relative and persistent child poverty in the city.

Relative Poverty

A person is considered to be in relative poverty when living in a household whose income is below 60% of UK median income of households of the same size.

We describe this in more detail in the Glossary at the end of this report.

Persistent Poverty

A person is considered to be in persistent poverty if they have been in relative poverty for at least three of the last four years.

Poverty Thresholds

The poverty thresholds are calculated based on 60% of the equivalised UK household median income, which is the definition used by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

The Scottish Government provides the poverty thresholds on only two household compositions. There are currently 68 different household compositions identified in the Housing Benefit data. In order to ensure our measurements are as accurate as possible, the Financial Inclusion Team calculated a complete set of poverty thresholds to match each individual housing composition.

Academy

Academy is the database that holds all of Glasgow City Council's Housing Benefit (HB) and Council Tax Reduction (CTR) information. The data we received from this database was taken on the 1st of February 2022.

The Housing Benefit/Council Tax Reduction data forms the backbone of this piece of analysis. It contains information on the address of each household, who lives there and the income each household receives.

In addition to this we also received new data in the form of the income breakdown for households in receipt of Universal Credit.

Kinship Care

The Kinship Care data provides information on which children across Glasgow are in kinship care. Since there was no unique identifier that would match the kinship care onto the HB data, a data matching exercise was undertaken. This data was taken on the 13th of June 2022.

City and Ward Populations

The Ward and city populations come from the Scottish Government and are based on their statistics on the number of households with children in receipt of Child Benefit.

Education Benefits

To understand education benefits we use a database called SEEMiS. This database is used by all local authorities across Scotland to maintain school pupil records. This provides us with data around Free School Meals, School Clothing Grants and Education Maintenance Allowance. The data we received from SEEMiS is dated the 25th of July 2022.

This data is used to provide information on the uptake of education benefits across the city. Also, once mapped to the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction data, it can be used to identify those children who are eligible for the benefits but aren't receiving them. There is no unique identifier that can be used to join this with the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction data so a data match exercise was undertaken.

Caveats

As we only have Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction data, we don't have information on every household with children living in poverty. Households with children that are in receipt of Universal Credit and are not claiming Council Tax Reduction will not be included. However, the data that we have provides information on enough families that it can highlight specific problem areas and show that it will likely be an issue for those we don't know about.

Several priority groups were identified as families that were particularly vulnerable to child poverty in the *Every child, every chance: tackling child poverty delivery plan 2018-2022*. However the data contained in Academy doesn't capture the claimants ethnicity which means that we are currently unable to provide insight into this priority group.

What has changed since the previous report?

There are many different aspects to understanding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children across Glasgow. As this is our third annual child poverty report, we can now track data to find out more about both persistent poverty and relative poverty. We can also depict trends and changes that have occurred from before the pandemic to now.

Child Poverty in Glasgow: An Overview

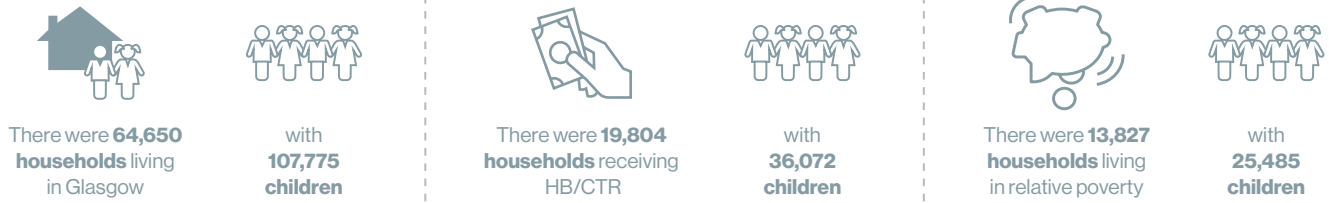
As we now have 3 years worth of data, we are able to understand how child poverty in Glasgow has changed and what the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been.

This initial section provides an overview of Child Poverty as a whole during this period and focuses on the following key areas:

- + The overall levels of relative poverty
- + The depth of poverty
- + Employment
- + Universal Credit
- + Changes in households in poverty
- + Education benefits
- + Persistent poverty

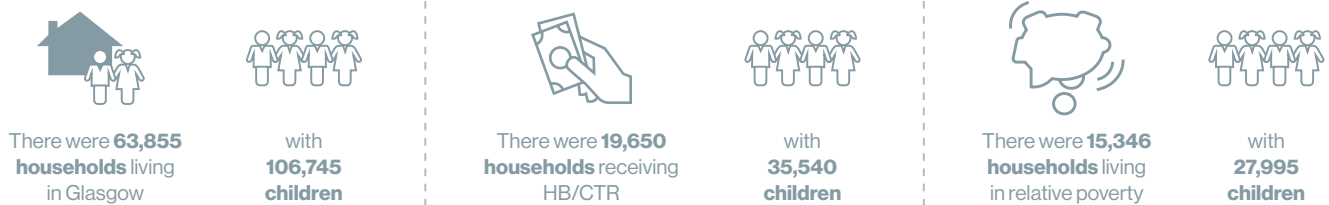
The last three years...

Child poverty in 2020



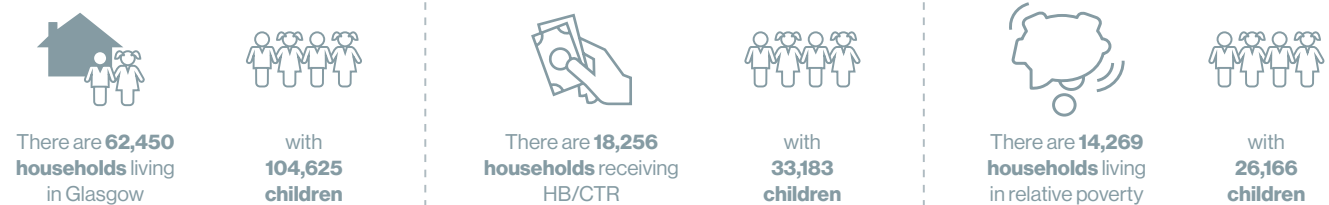
At least 24% of children in Glasgow were living in relative poverty in 2020

Child poverty in 2021



At least 26% of children in Glasgow were living in relative poverty in 2021

Child poverty in 2022



At least 25% of children in Glasgow are living in relative poverty now

POINT OF INTEREST

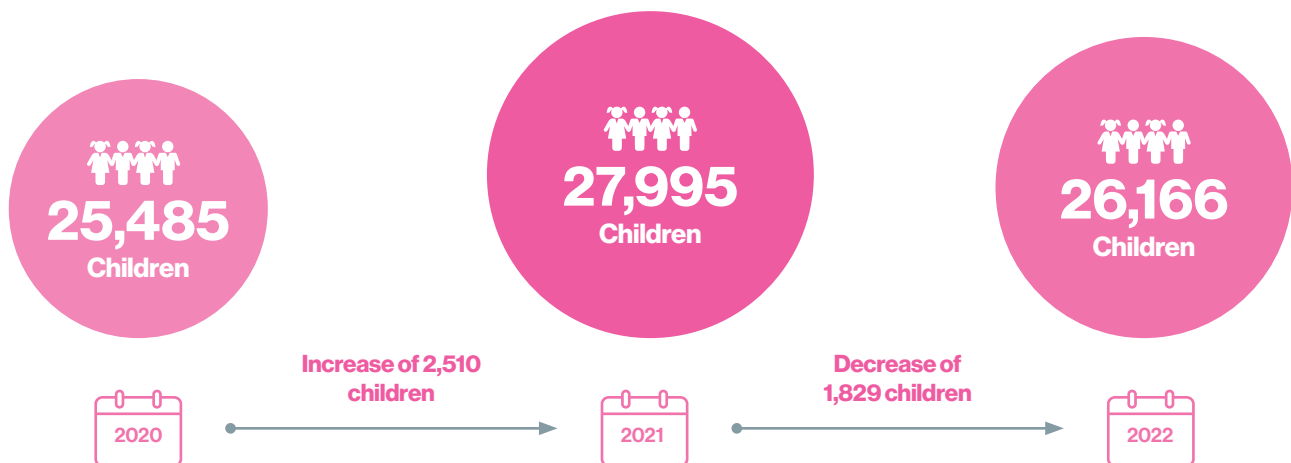
The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 sets out four targets for 2030, which are shown below, (bracketed figures are the interim 2023 targets);

- + Less than 10% of children are in relative poverty (18%)
- + Less than 5% of children are in absolute poverty (14%)
- + Less than 5% of children are in combined low income and material deprivation (8%)
- + Less than 5% of children are in persistent poverty (8%).

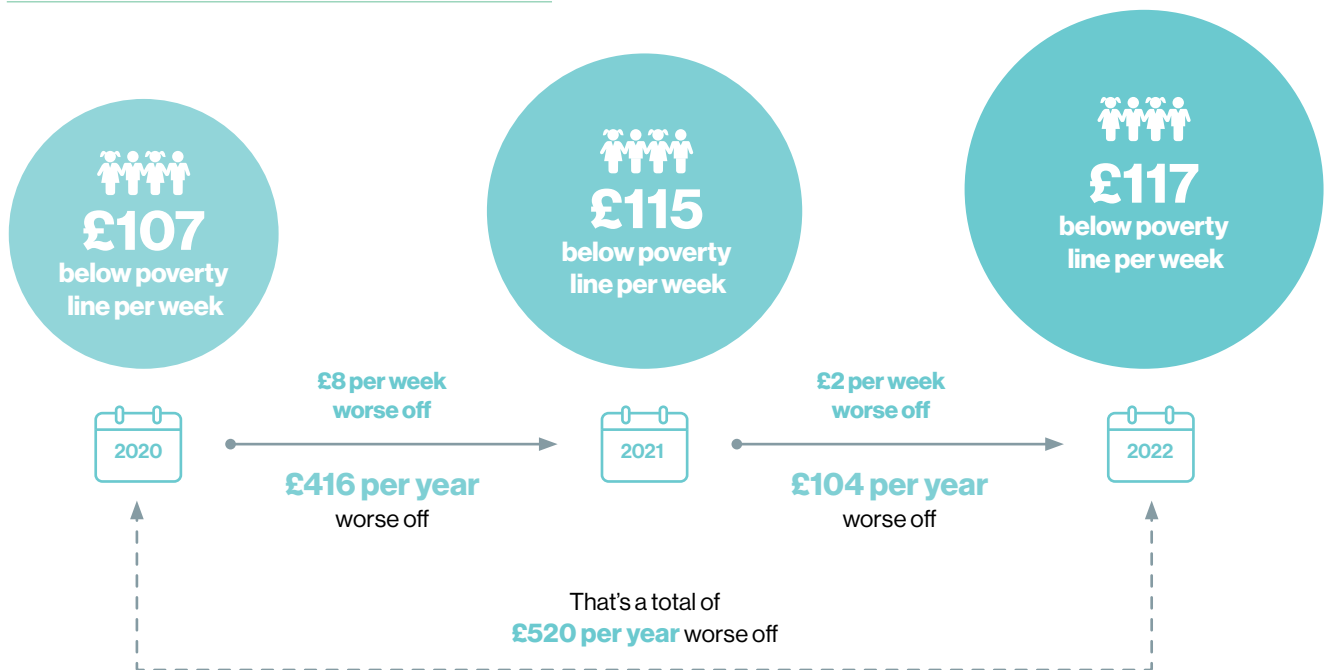
To reach the targets for relative poverty in Glasgow this means by 2023 there need to be less than 18,832 children in poverty in Glasgow and by 2030 less than 10,463.

In Glasgow there are currently 26,166 children living in relative poverty. This means that the number of children living in relative poverty in Glasgow needs to be reduced by 7,334 children to meet the interim targets

How has child poverty in Glasgow changed?



Average depth of poverty in Glasgow



INSIGHT

1,829 fewer children

are living in relative poverty in Glasgow this year

INSIGHT

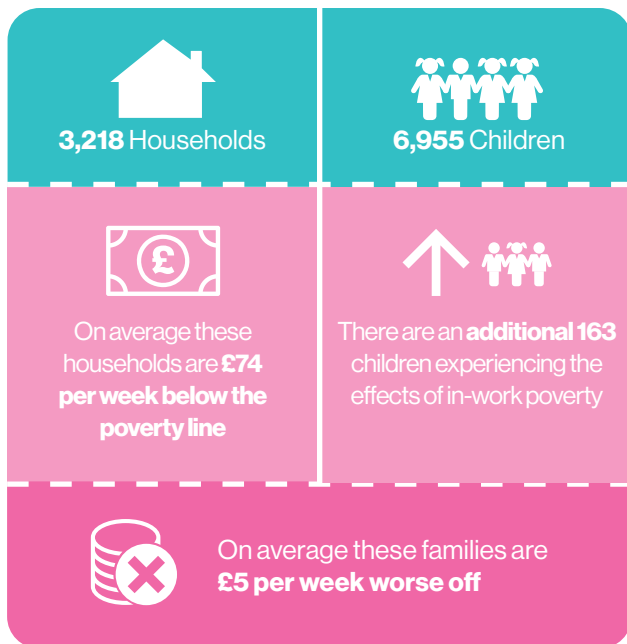
25% of children in Glasgow

are living in relative poverty, meaning the number of children in poverty has reduced by 1%

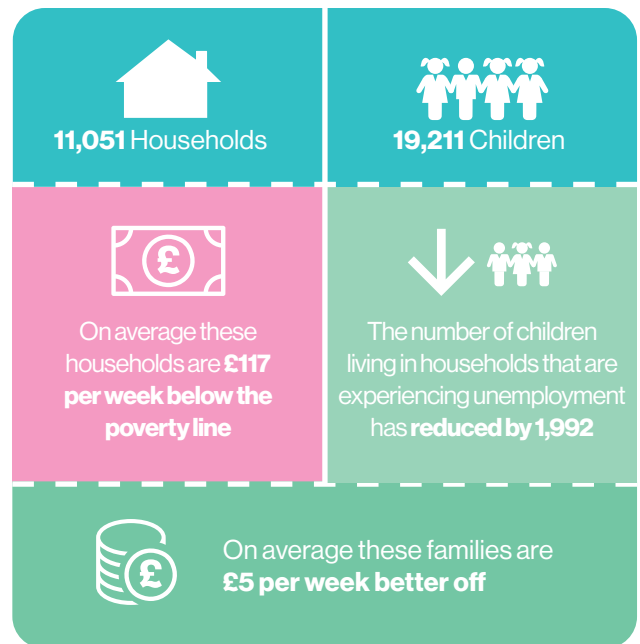
Employment

Income from employment has been identified by the Scottish Government as a key driver of poverty in their *Every child every chance: delivering a child poverty action plan 2018–2022* report. Looking at employment and benefits means we can look at data that has the biggest impact on child poverty and **how employment is a route out of poverty** for some families.

How many children live in households where at least one adult is in employment?



How many children live in households where no one is in employment?



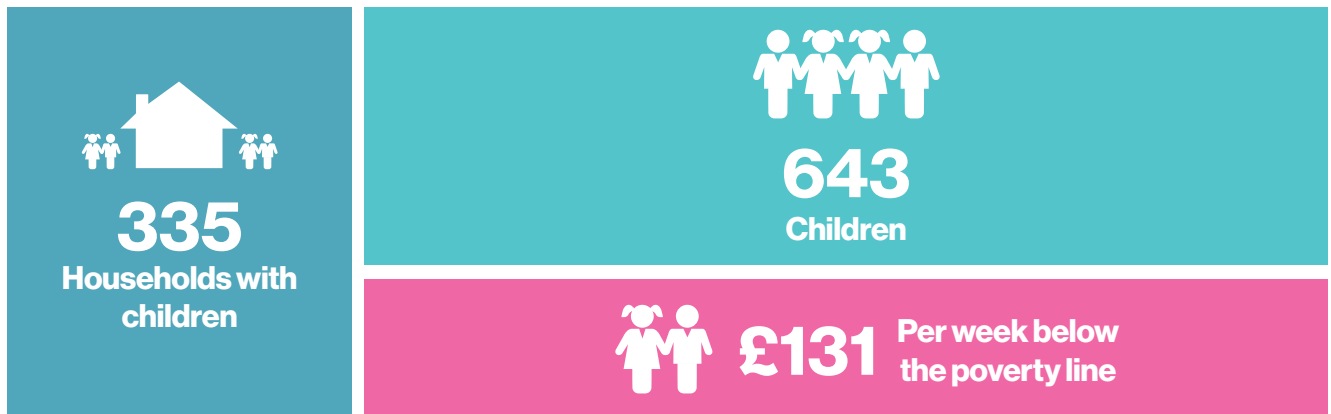
 **INSIGHT**


1 in 4
Children

One in four children that are in relative poverty live in households that are experiencing in-work poverty

Changes in employment and households in poverty

Households that were employed but are no longer

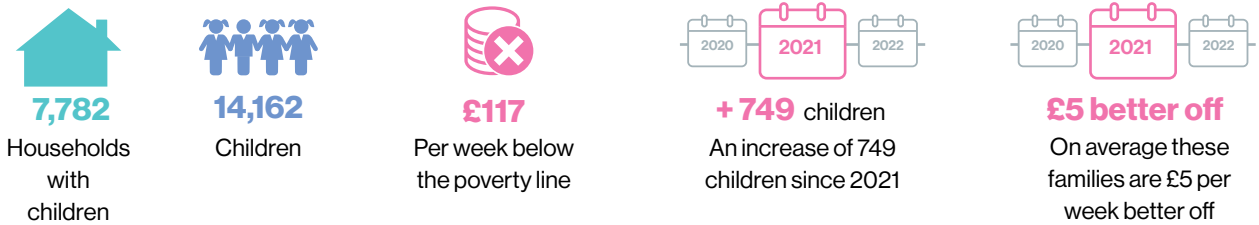


Households that have found employment this year

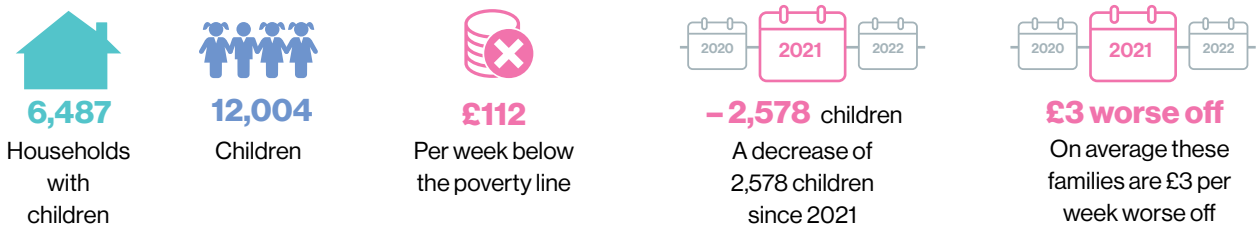


Benefits

How many children live in households that are in receipt of Universal Credit?



How many children live in households that are not in receipt of Universal Credit?



INSIGHT

People receiving Universal Credit are **£5 per week better off** than those who are not receiving Universal Credit.



Education Benefits

What are education benefits?

There are 3 specific benefits that are received by children who are of school age:

- + School Clothing Grant
- + Free School Meals
- + Educational Maintenance Allowance

Children in receipt of these benefits



27,585

Children

School Clothing Grant



25,912

Children

Free School Meals



3,361

Children

Education Maintenance Allowance

Children who are eligible but are not receiving these benefits



3,884

Children

School Clothing Grant



2,996

Children

Free School Meals



683

Children

Education Maintenance Allowance

INSIGHT

There is a significant gap in the uptake of education benefits, and if we could **automatically entitle** Free School Meals and Educational Maintenance Allowance we could reduce this gap and ensure we reach more of our vulnerable citizens.

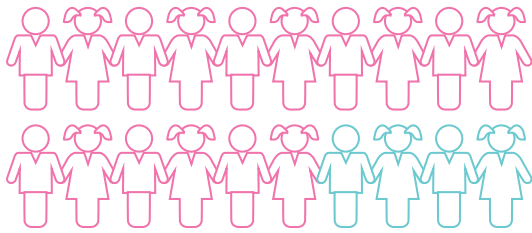


Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction claims

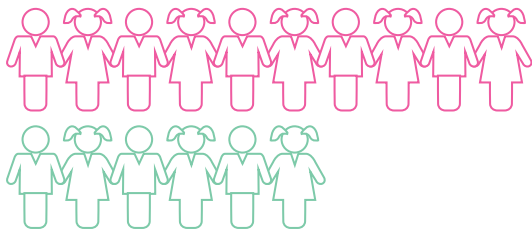
Families no longer receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



8,178 children are no longer receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction

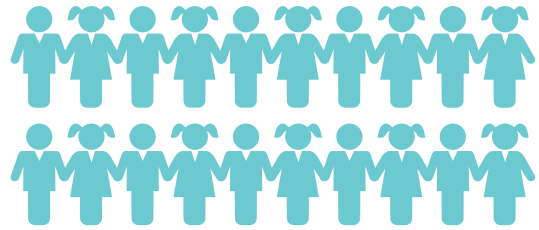


79% (6,457) of these children were in poverty in the previous report

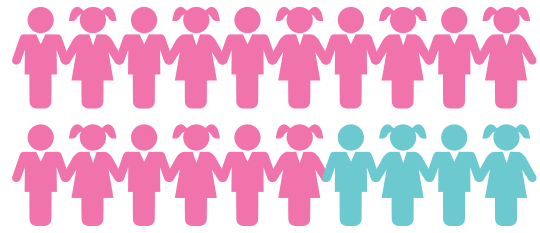


36% (2,328) of the children who were in poverty were living in households where at least one adult was employed

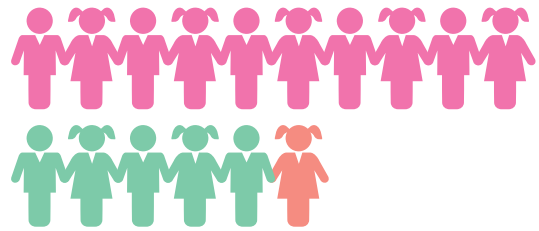
New claims made for Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



6,197 children live in households claiming Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction that were not in the previous report



81% (5,040) of these children are in relative poverty



32% (1,618) of children in poverty live in a household with at least one employed adult

8% (411) of children in poverty live in a household where a child has been born in the last year

Poverty over time



INSIGHT

Although 6,457 children are no longer in poverty, 5,040 children are living in households in poverty that have made new Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reductions claims. More preventative measures may help to reduce the number over children falling into poverty each year.



Persistent poverty

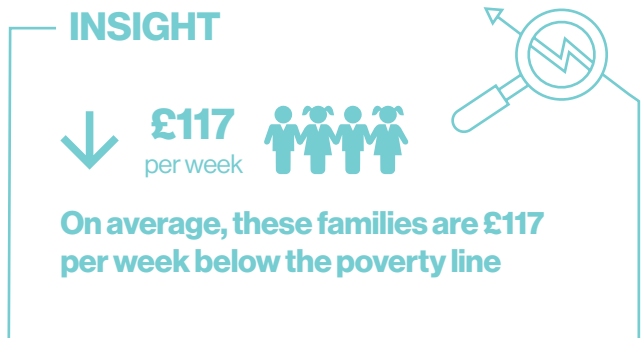
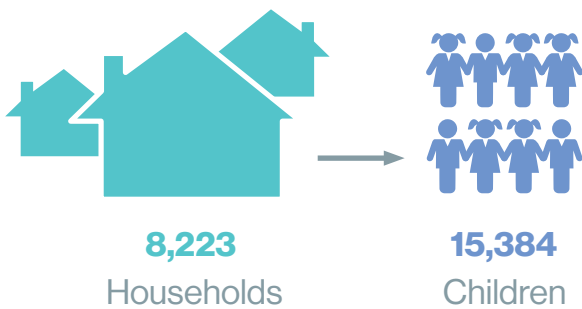
Persistent poverty is defined as experiencing relative poverty in at least three of the last four years. We now have three years worth of child poverty data.

Of the families in relative poverty in Glasgow, over half are also experiencing persistent poverty.

“ Compared with children who never experienced poverty, those in persistent poverty were at increased risk of mental health problems, obesity and longstanding illness.”

Persistent poverty affects one in five UK children
University College London

How many households with children are in persistent poverty



INSIGHT

By focusing resources on persistent poverty we can work towards both of the Scottish Government's targets. Alleviating persistent poverty also affects the number of people in relative poverty.



Number of children in Glasgow



**26,166 (25%)
children**

in Glasgow are living in **relative** poverty



**15,384 (15%)
children**

in Glasgow are living in **persistent** poverty

Scottish Government targets



**Less than 18,832
children**

in **relative** poverty
by 2023

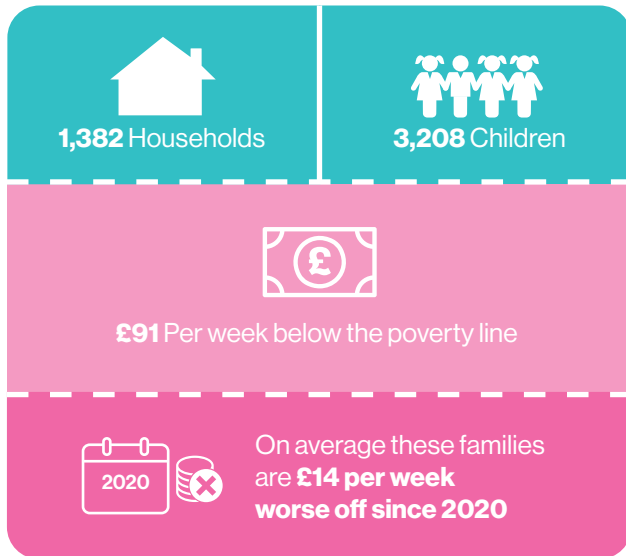


**Less than 8,370
children**

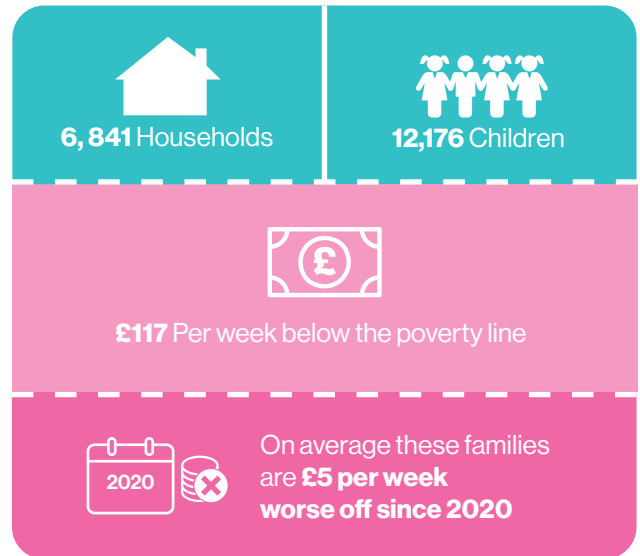
in **persistent** poverty
by 2023

Persistent poverty & employment

Employed

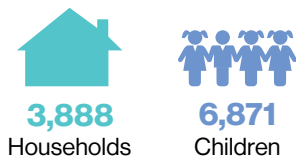


Unemployed

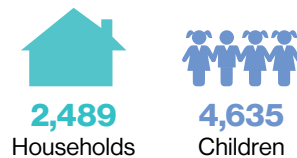


Persistent poverty & housing type

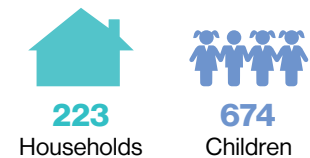
Housing Association



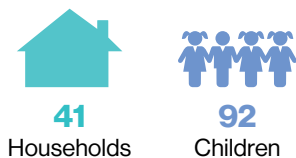
Glasgow Housing Association



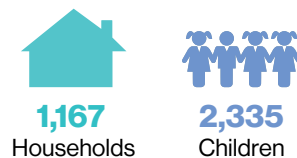
Council Tenant



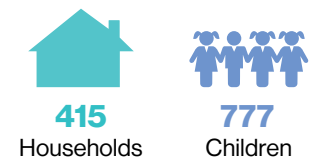
Voluntary Organisation



Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



People

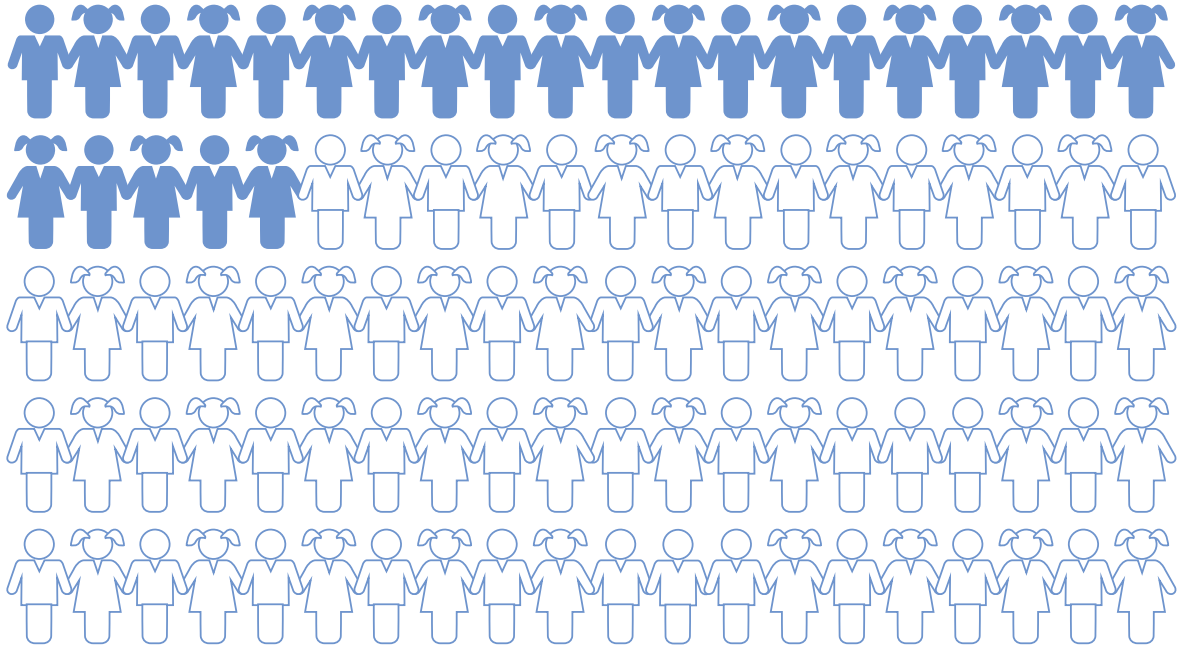
In the *Every child every chance: delivering a child poverty action plan 2018–2022* from the Scottish Government, several groups are highlighted as being disproportionately affected by child poverty. In response to this, we are looking at how these groups are recovering in response to the COVID-19 pandemic using a number of factors including employment, persistent poverty and housing.

With this data, we are finding out more and more information about the extent of the financial challenge facing our families in Glasgow.

In this section we'll be looking at:

- + Lone parents
- + Families with a disability
- + Mothers under 25
- + Children under 1
- + Large families
- + Kinship care

If Glasgow was 100 children...



25 would live below the poverty line

Of those 25...*



live in lone parent households



live in households with 3 or more children



live in a household where someone has a disability



lives in a household where someone is in kinship care



lives in a household where the mother is under 25



lives in a household where a child is under the age of 1



live in households experiencing persistent poverty



live in properties owned by private landlords



live in Housing Association properties



live in a household experiencing in-work poverty



live in households where no one is in employment



live in a house receiving Universal Credit

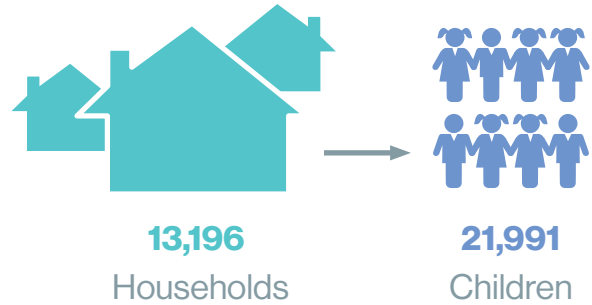
*some children may be part of more than one group

Focus on lone parents

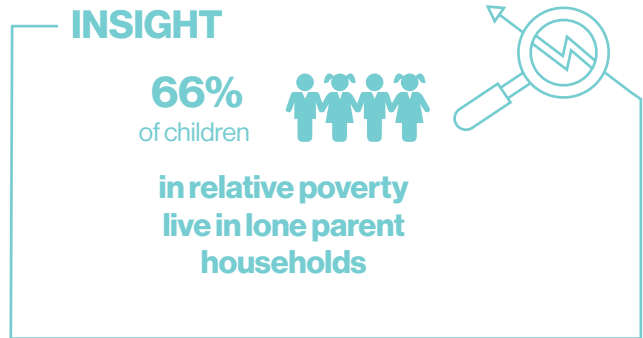
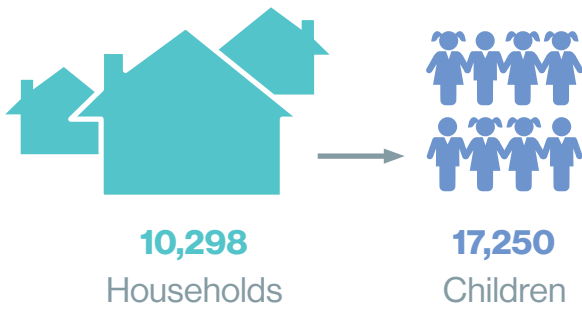
Lone parents face a number of issues that affect their experience of poverty, with only one source of income and being the sole care provider, the depth and scale of poverty for lone parents is far greater and this is evidenced in this report.

This year we've found that lone parents have a much **higher rate of unemployment** compared to the city average.

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



2021 ————— 2022

542 fewer children are below the poverty line in lone parent families than last year



2021 ————— 2022

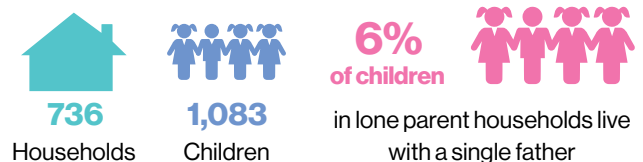
Lone parent families are £2 per week worse off than last year on average

A look into mothers and fathers

Lone Mother

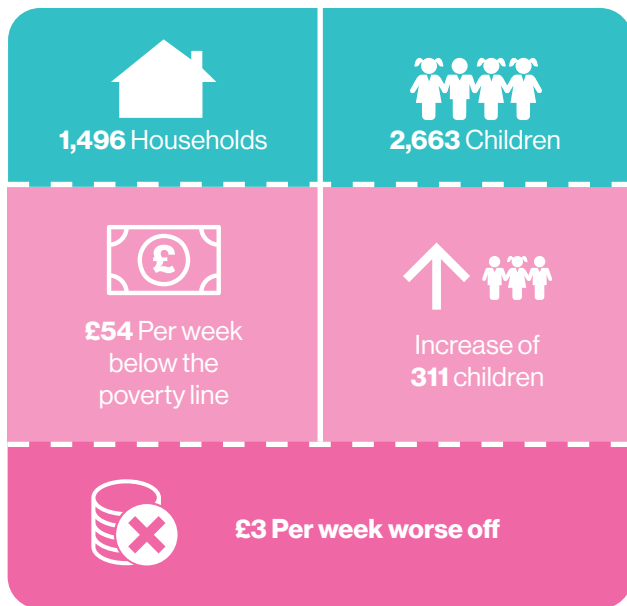


Lone Father

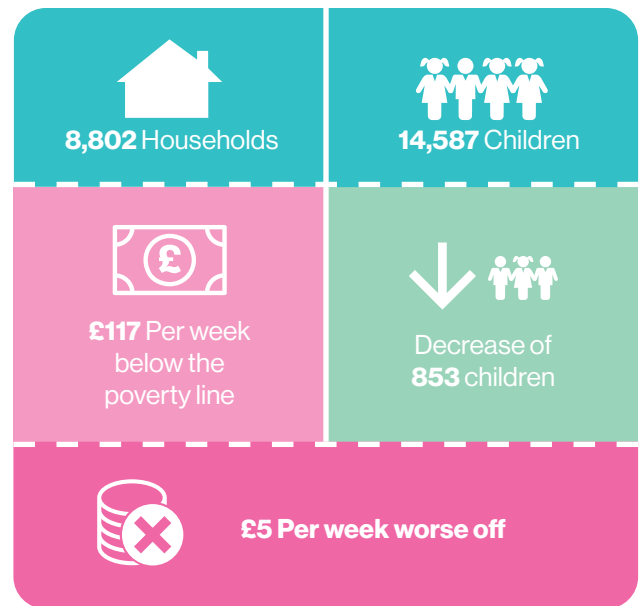


Employment – Lone parents

Employed

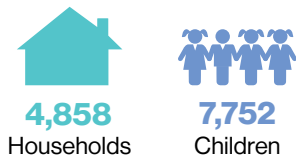


Unemployed

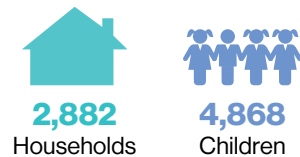


Housing type

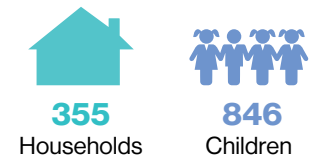
Housing Association



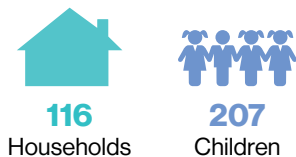
Glasgow Housing Association



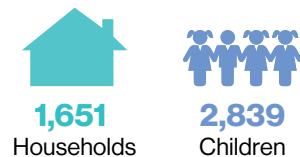
Council Tenant



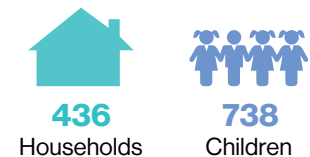
Voluntary Organisation



Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and lone parents

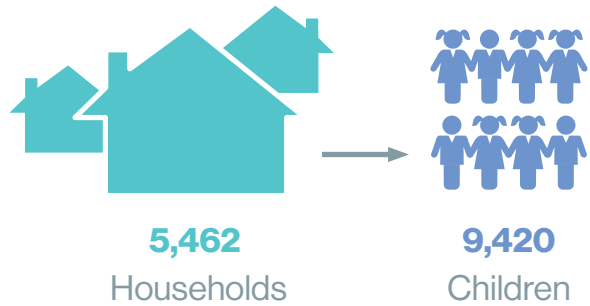


Focus on disability

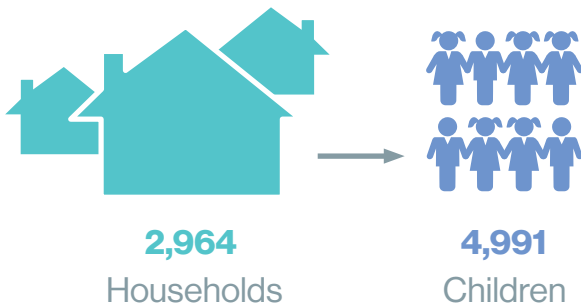
Workplaces, homes, urban environments and services are often built without addressing the needs of people with disabilities. This means children and adults with disabilities often require more support to do the things that most of us would expect to be made easy for us. State benefits are overly complicated and many rights are lost as soon as a disabled person turns sixteen years old. Additionally, the poverty thresholds don't take into account the extra costs associated with having a disability.

This year we've found families with a disability have a **much higher rate of unemployment** compared to other priority groups.

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



INSIGHT

53% of children living in households where someone has a disability and are in receipt of HB/CTR are living in relative poverty



2021 ————— 2022

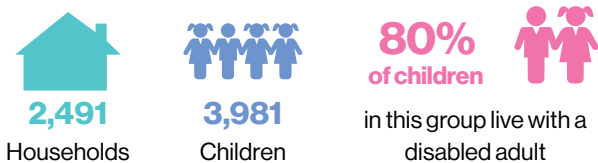
692 fewer children living in a household where someone has a disability are now in poverty

2021 ————— 2022

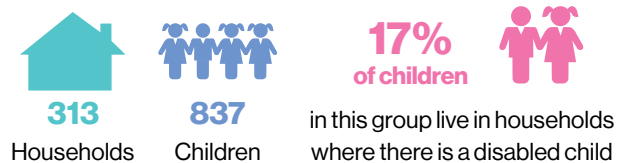
These families are on average £2 per week better off

INSIGHT

Households with a disabled adult



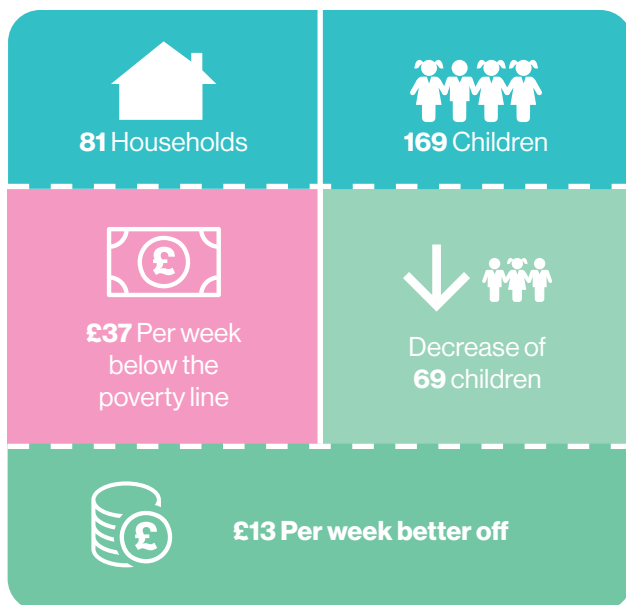
Households with a disabled child



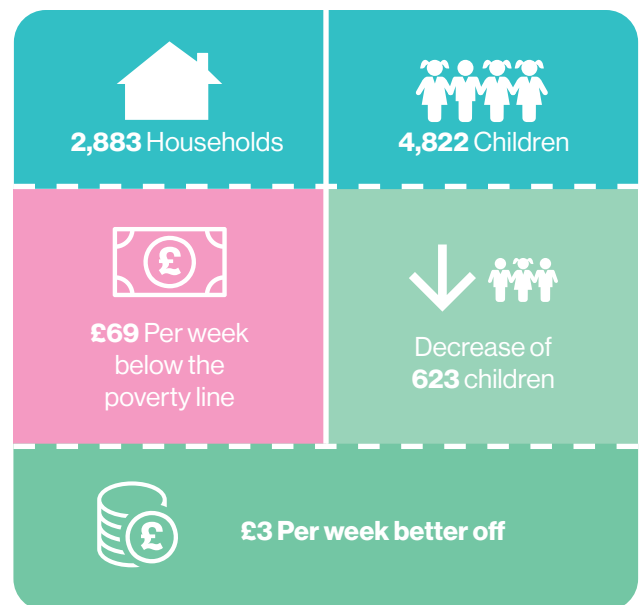
*For some households, the data doesn't record who in the household has a disability.

Employment — At least one person in the household has a disability

Employed

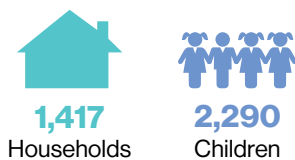


Unemployed

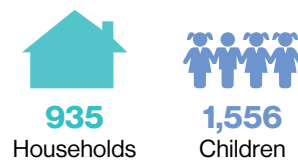


Housing type

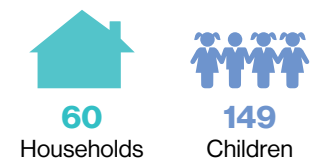
Housing Association



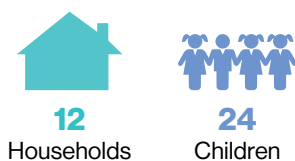
Glasgow Housing Association



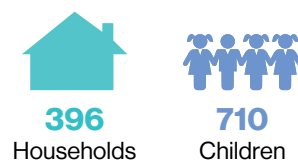
Council Tenant



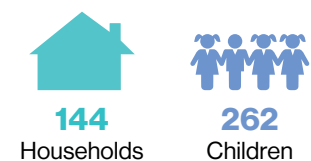
Voluntary Organisation



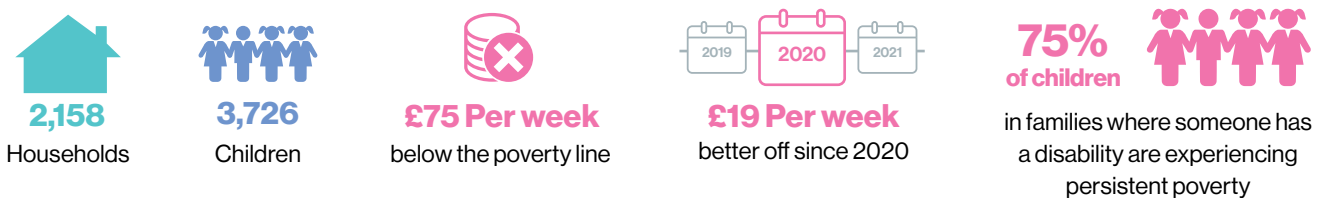
Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and people with a disability



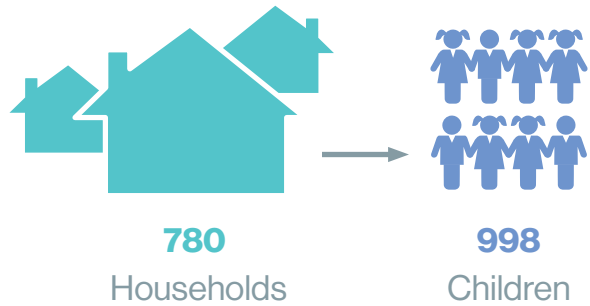
Focus on mothers under 25

Similar to lone parents, young mothers also have gaps in their employment history due to having to care for a child.

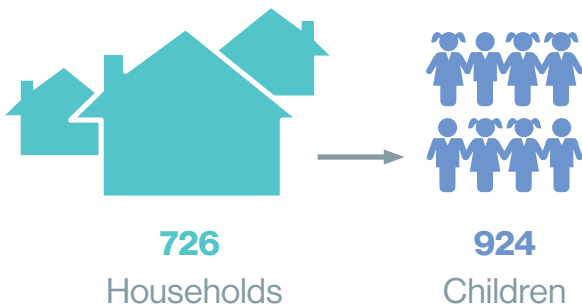
Finding employment, secure housing and education are real struggles when childcare already takes up so much time and money. People under 23 also have a lower minimum wage than their elder peers.

This year we've found families with mothers under 25 are **£21 per week further below the poverty line** than the city average.

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



INSIGHT

93% of children living in a household with a mother under 25 receiving HB/CTR are living in relative poverty



2021 ————— 2022

161 fewer children with a mother under 25 are living in poverty this year

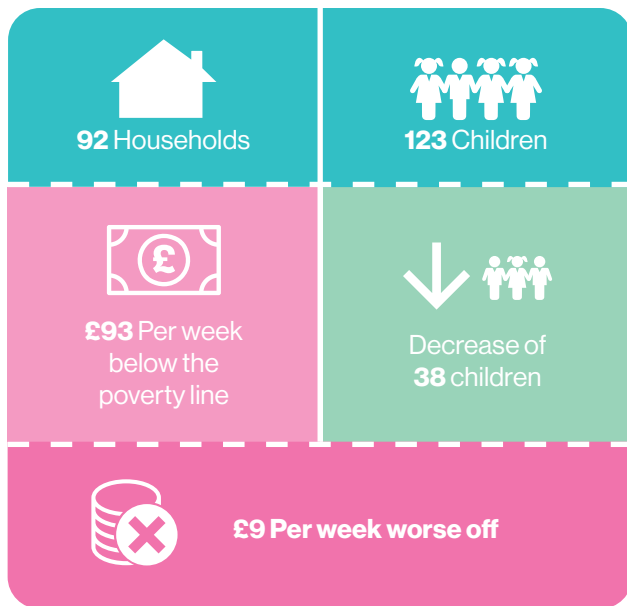


2021 ————— 2022

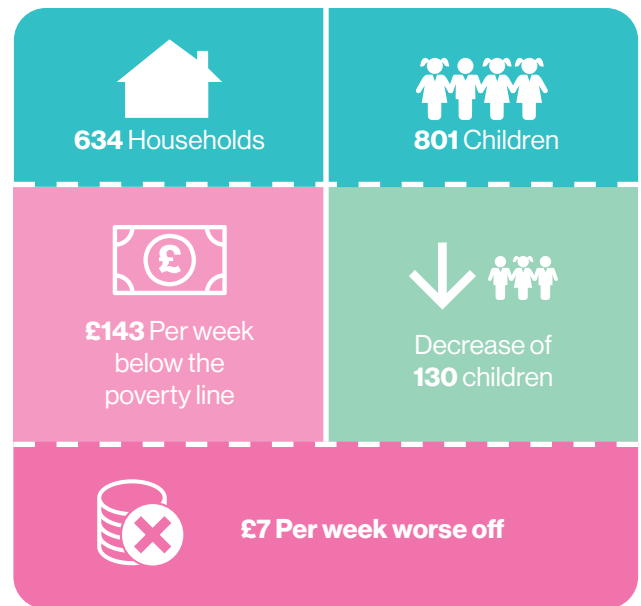
These families are on average **£5 per week worse off**

Employment — Mothers under 25

Employed

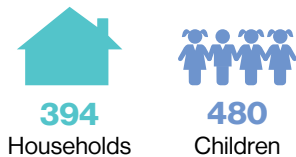


Unemployed

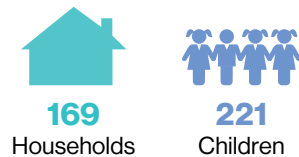


Housing type

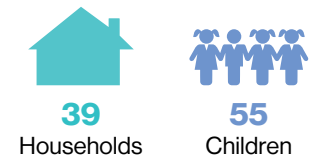
Housing Association



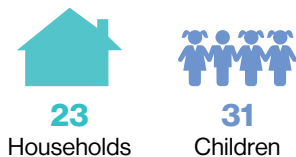
Glasgow Housing Association



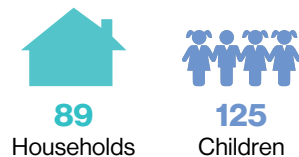
Council Tenant



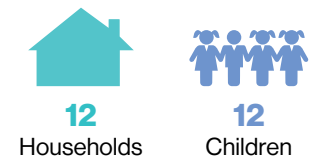
Voluntary Organisation



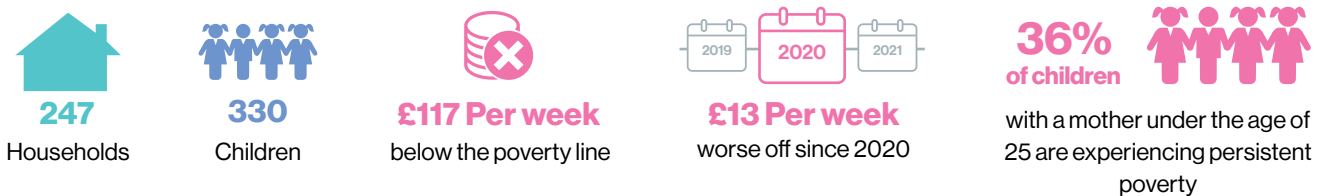
Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and mothers under 25



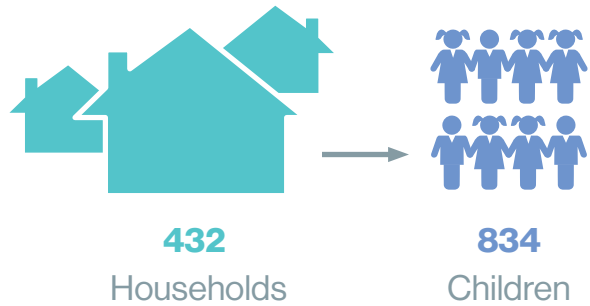
Focus on children under 1

As having a baby is so costly, the first year of having a child is especially challenging.

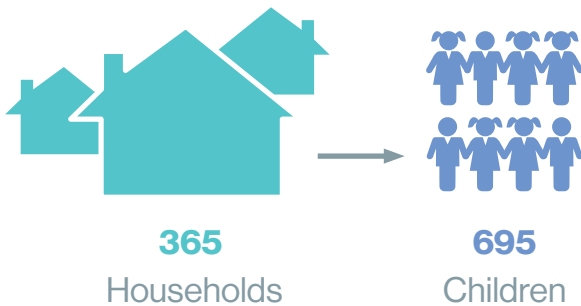
A large portion of the family's existing budget has to be spent on the baby and the associated costs of being pregnant which often means families have to make difficult decisions about what they can afford.

This year we've found that children in families with a child under one who are in **persistent poverty** have seen the **highest increase in depth of poverty** since 2020.

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



INSIGHT

83% of children living in households where there is a child under 1 that are in receipt of HB/CTR are experiencing relative poverty



2021 ————— 2022

64 fewer children in households where there is a child under the age of 1 are living in poverty this year

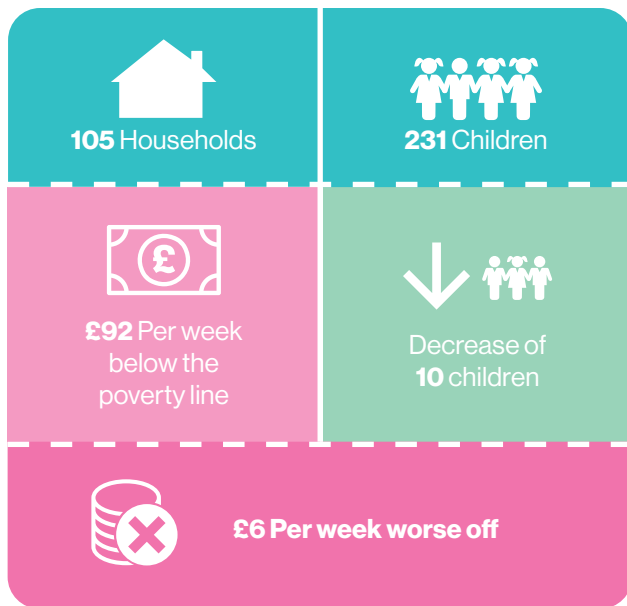


2021 ————— 2022

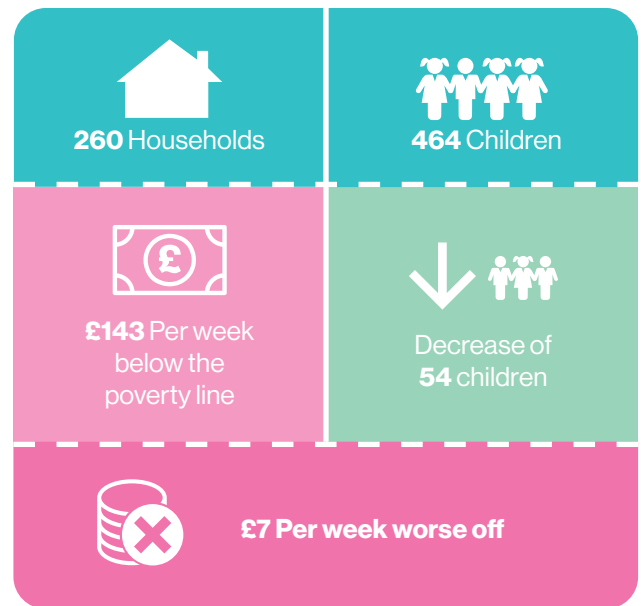
The depth of poverty for these families has remained consistent

Employment — Households with a child under 1

Employed

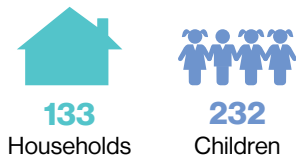


Unemployed

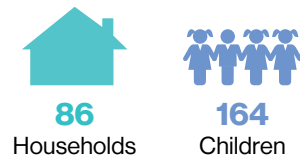


Housing type

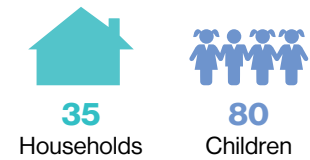
Housing Association



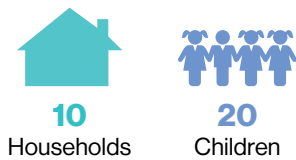
Glasgow Housing Association



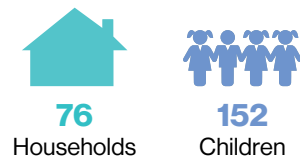
Council Tenant



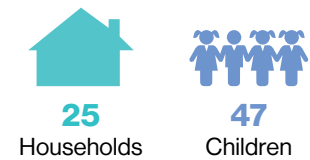
Voluntary Organisation



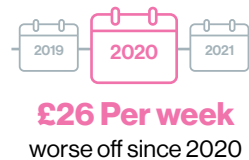
Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and children under 1



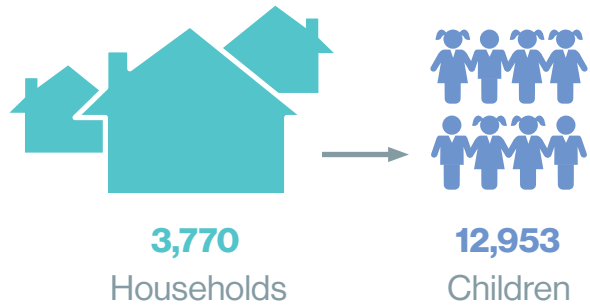
Focus on large families

Large families of at least three children often struggle to find housing that is spacious and affordable enough to accommodate their family.

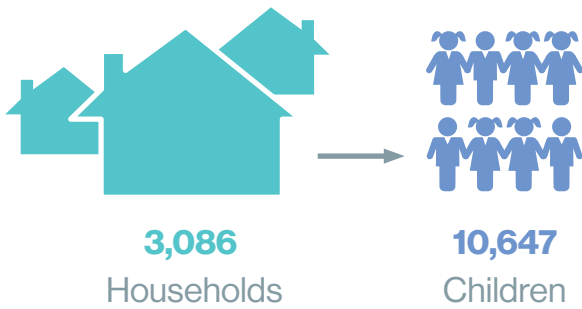
It can be hard to find adequate childcare and as there are more children, it costs much more to provide activities, basic needs and access to digital devices.

This year we've found that large families in persistent poverty are **further below the poverty line** than any other priority group in persistent poverty.

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



INSIGHT

41% of children

In poverty come from households where there are 3 or more children



2021 ————— 2022

779 fewer children living in households where there are 3 or more children are living in poverty this year

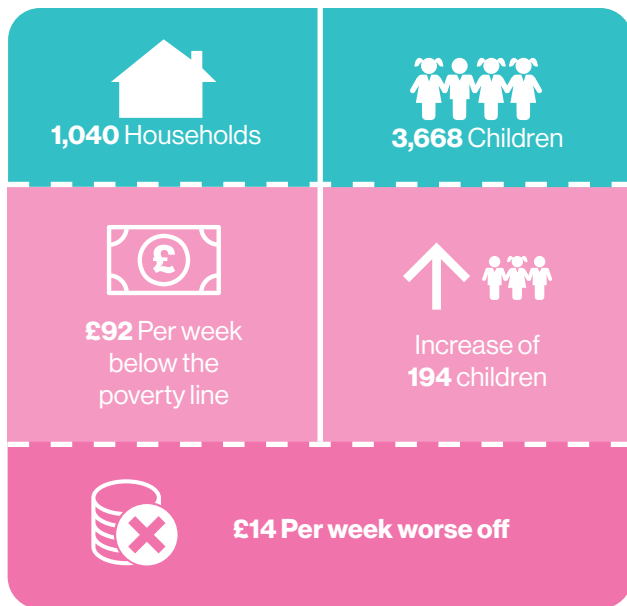


2021 ————— 2022

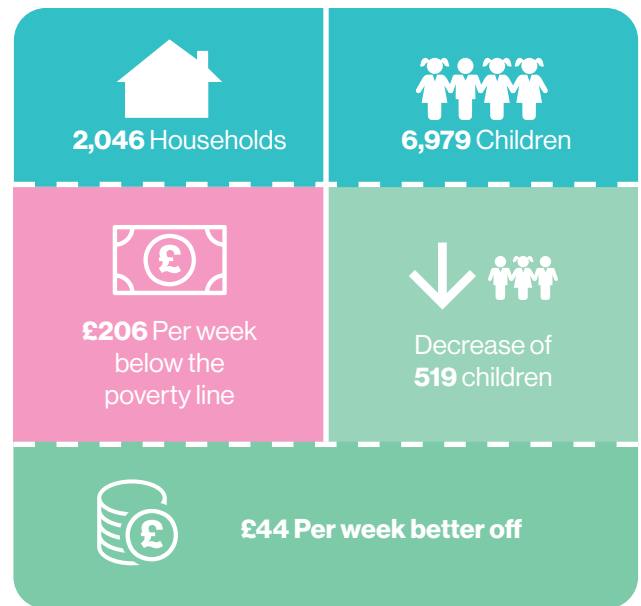
These families are on average **£33 per week better off**

Employment — Large families

Employed

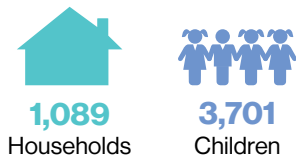


Unemployed

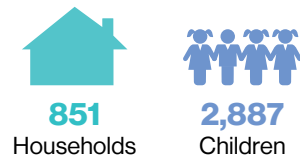


Housing type

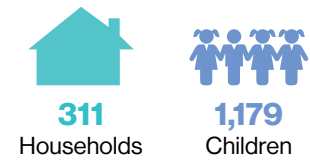
Housing Association



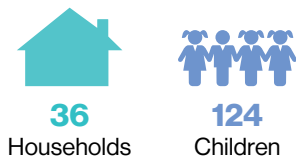
Glasgow Housing Association



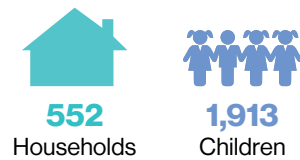
Council Tenant



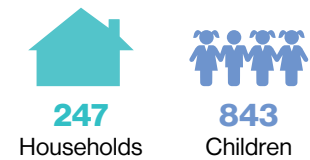
Voluntary Organisation



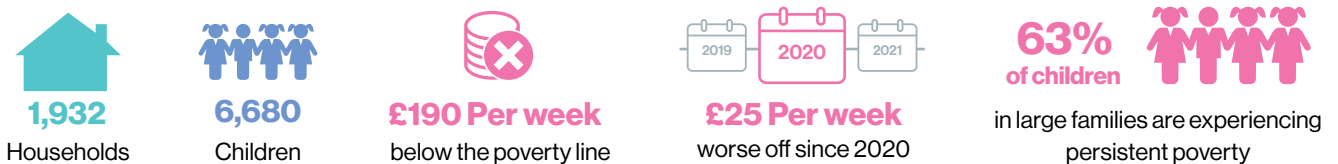
Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and large families

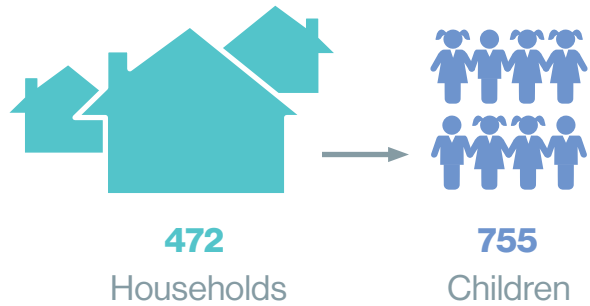


Focus on kinship care

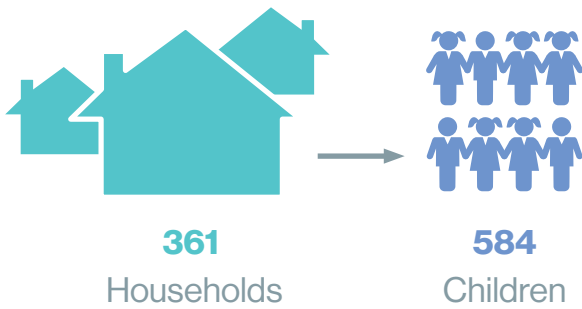
Kinship care refers to children who live with an extended family member or family friend. This often happens due to an emergency in the family meaning these families are often more exposed to life crises. Kinship carers are often elderly meaning they are worried about retirement and being able to offer continued care for their child.

Compared to other priority groups, children in kinship care households **experience a relatively low level of in-work poverty.**

Number on Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many are in poverty and how has it changed?



INSIGHT

77% of children from kinship care households in receipt of HB/CTR are living in relative poverty



2021 ————— 2022

26 fewer children living in kinship care households are in poverty this year

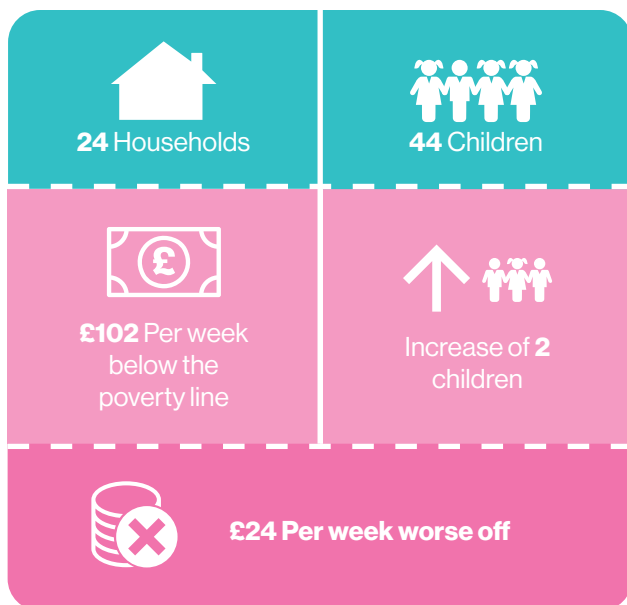


2021 ————— 2022

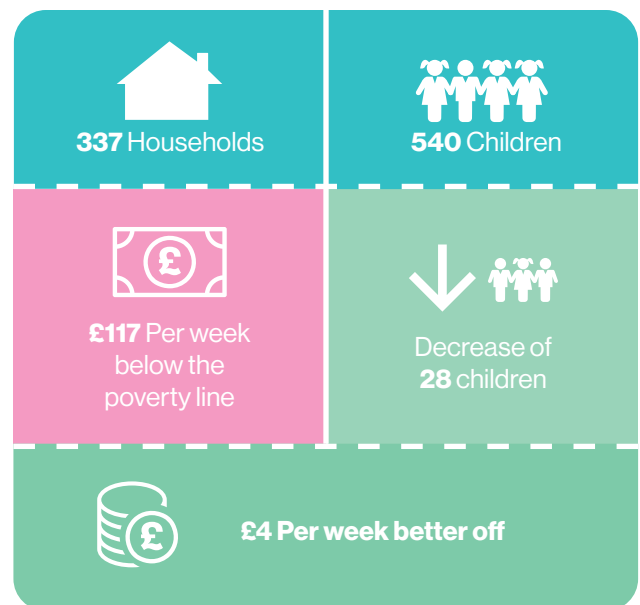
These families are on average £1 per week better off

Employment — Household with a child in kinship care

Employed

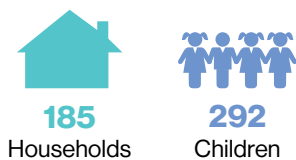


Unemployed

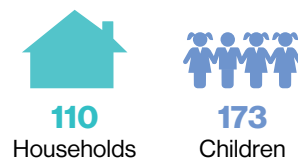


Housing type

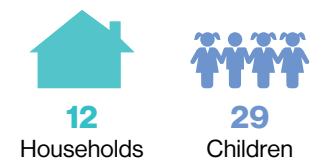
Housing Association



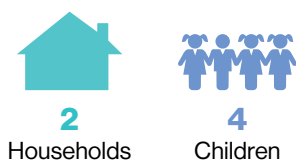
Glasgow Housing Association



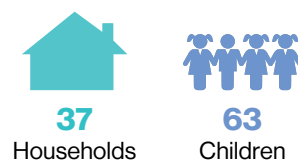
Council Tenant



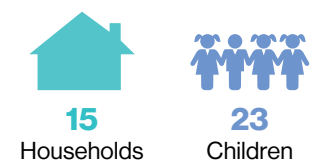
Voluntary Organisation



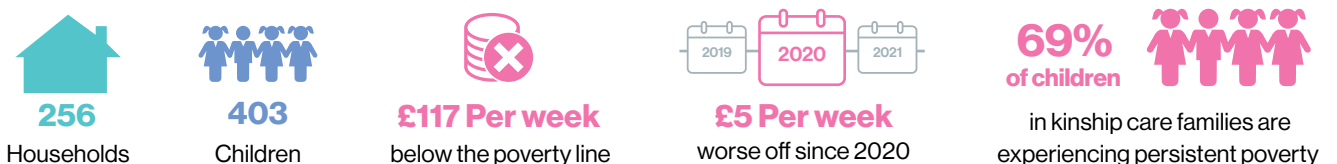
Private Landlord

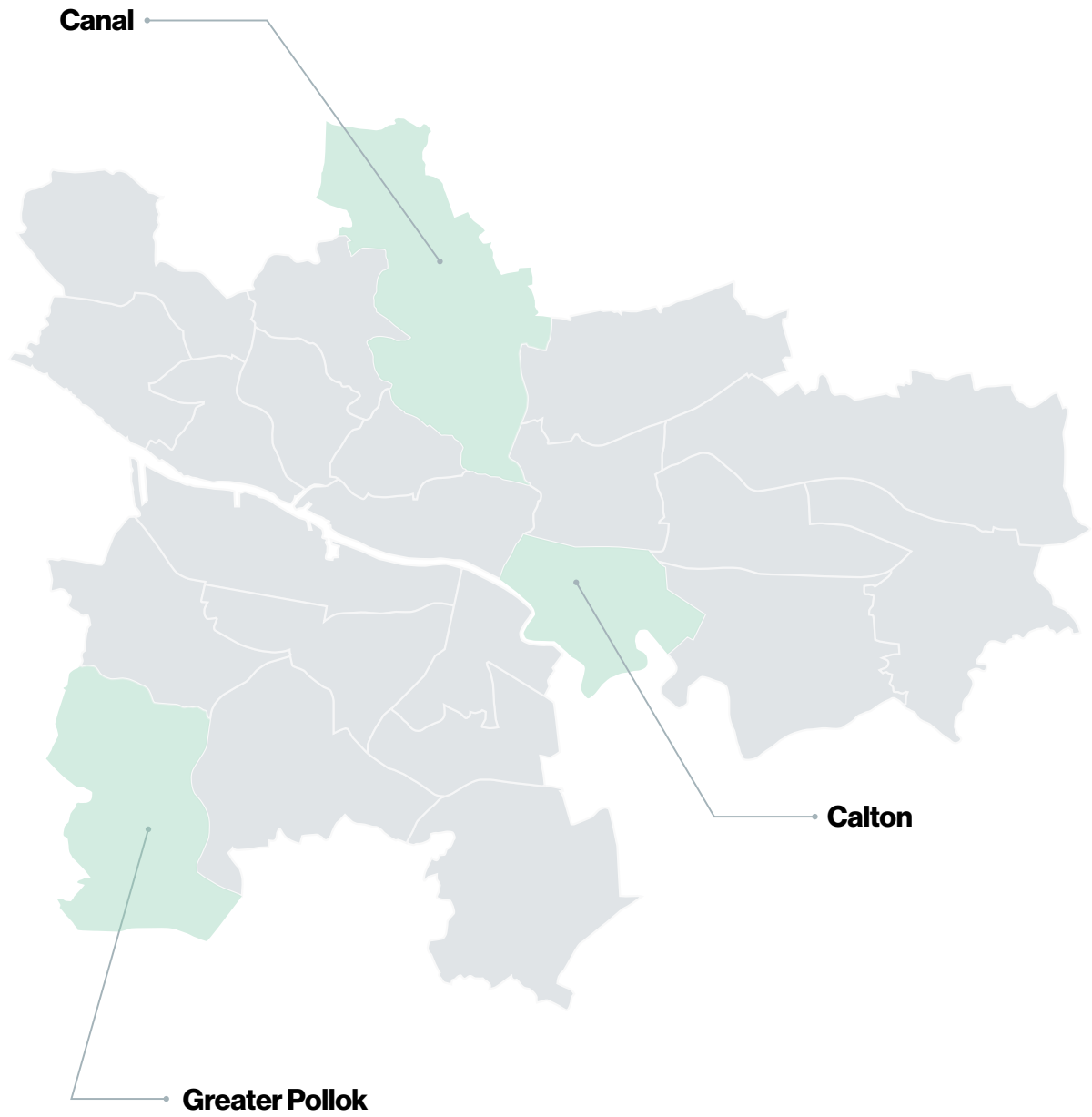


Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and kinship care





Places

Taking a place-based approach, this section of the report provides data in three specific wards in the city.

We focus on these wards in particular because the CCI is currently undertaking pilot projects in these areas where we aim to keep child poverty a central consideration within these projects.

To do this we'll look at some of the aspects we've already covered in each of these places. For each Ward we'll be looking specifically at the depth of poverty, employment, housing, persistent poverty and priority groups.

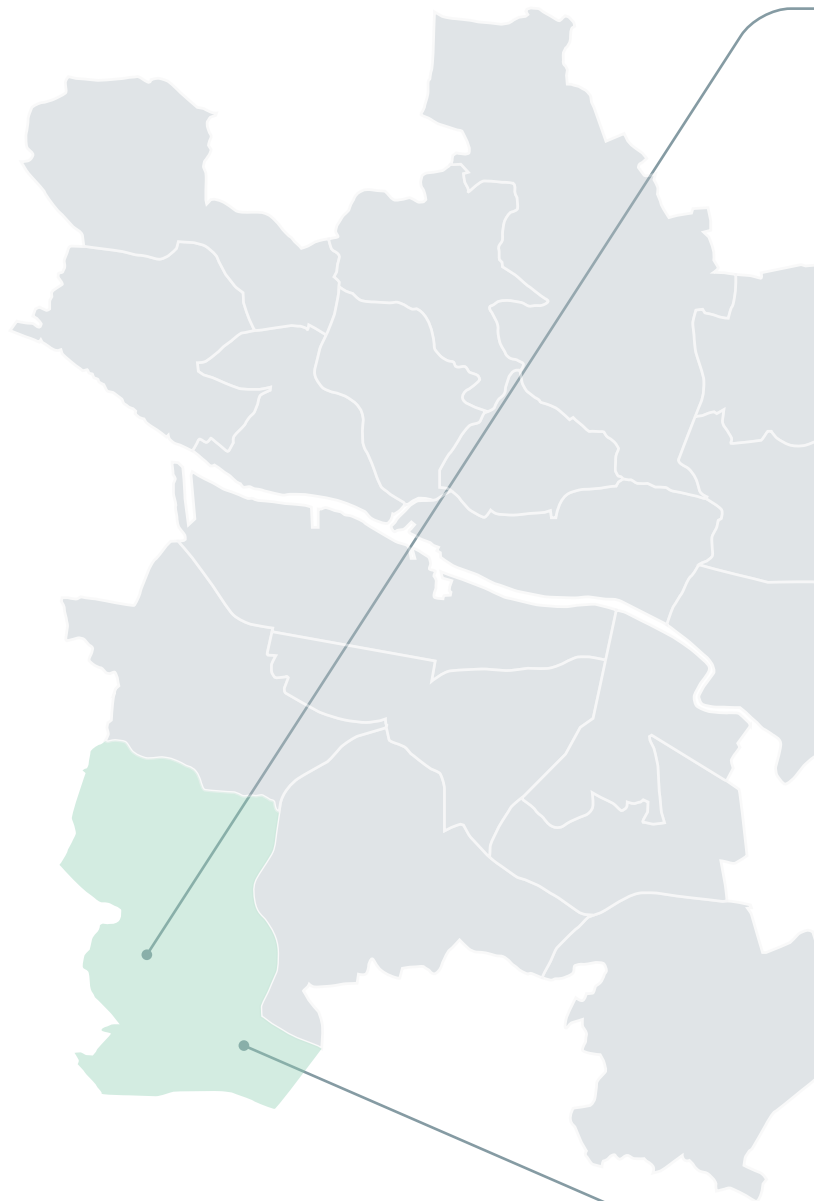
In this section we'll look at the following Wards:

- + Greater Pollok
- + Calton
- + Canal

Greater Pollok

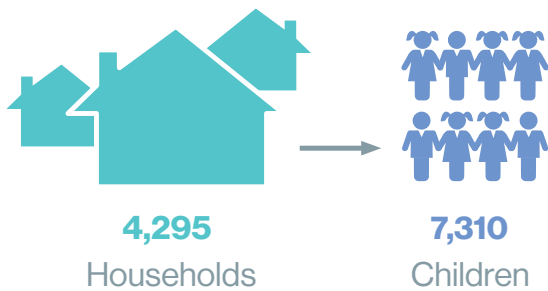
A local perspective

Located in the South West of the city, Greater Pollok is a diverse area with the largest population of any Glasgow City Council Ward. Greater Pollok also has the largest average household size in Glasgow and has the largest numbers of young people in any Ward.

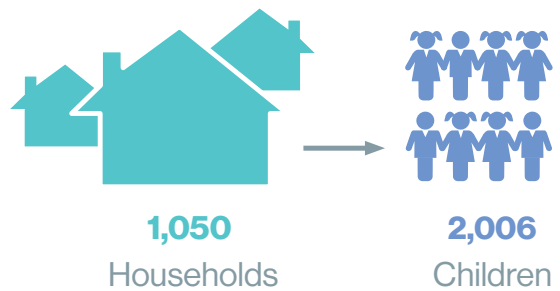


WARD 2 – GREATER POLLOK:

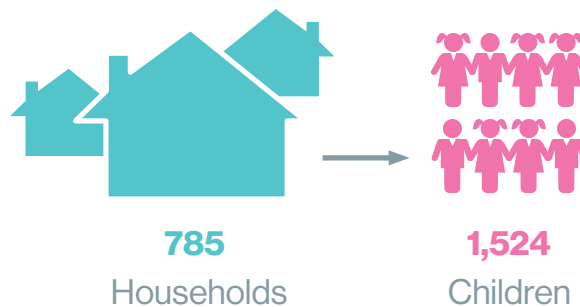
Greater Pollok overview



Households claiming Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many children are in poverty in Greater Pollok?

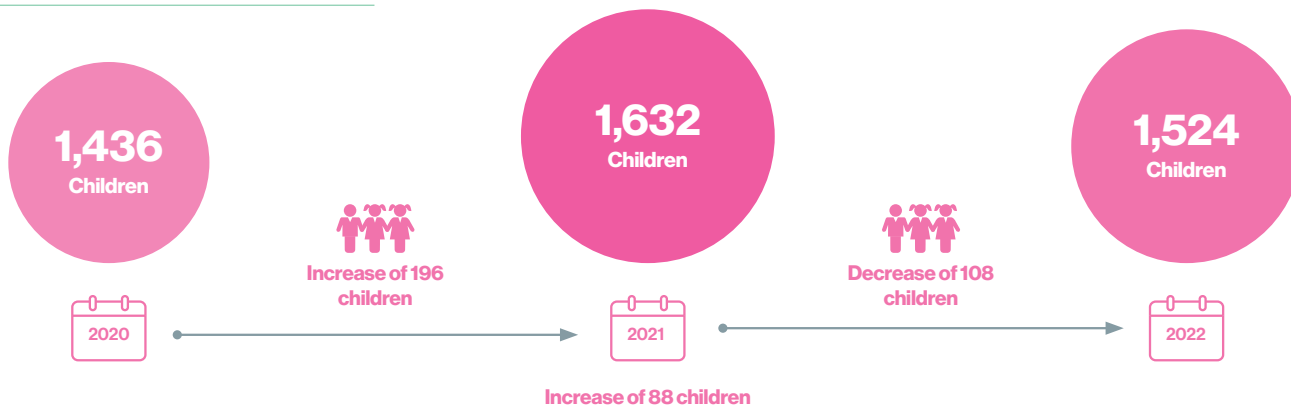


INSIGHT

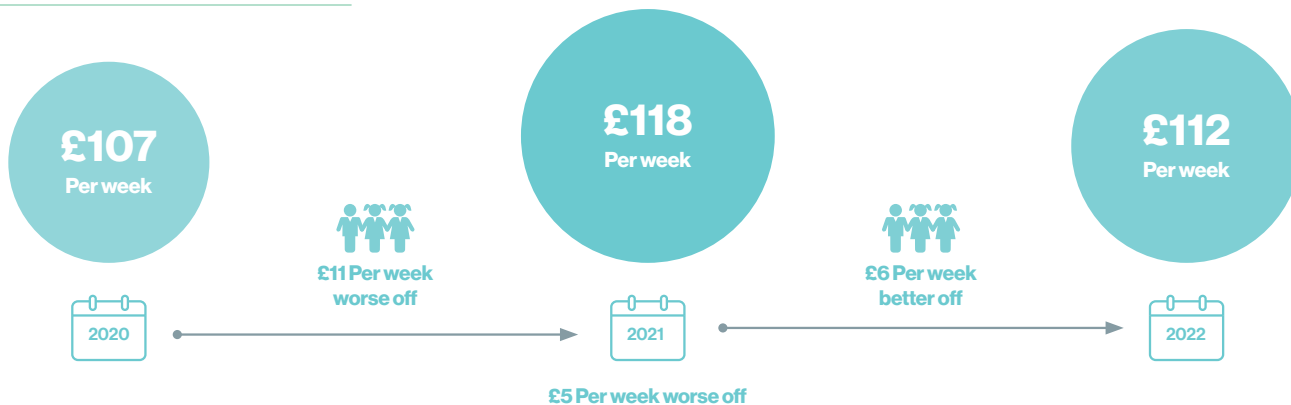
21% of children in this ward are living in relative poverty



Children in poverty in Greater Pollok

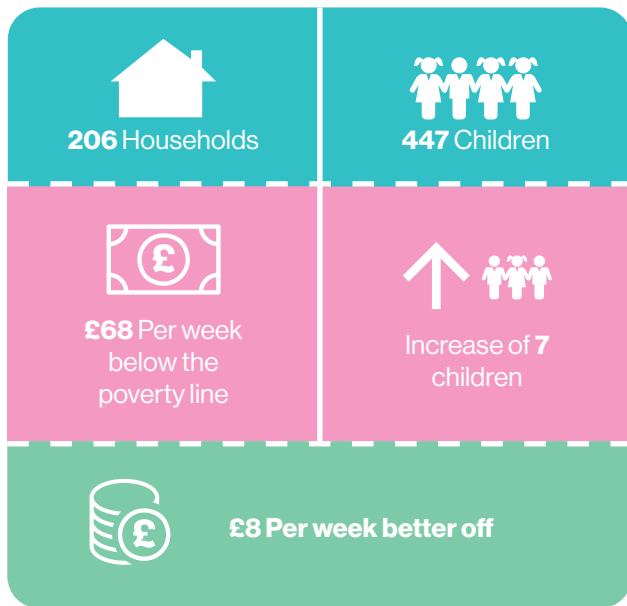


Depth of poverty in Greater Pollok

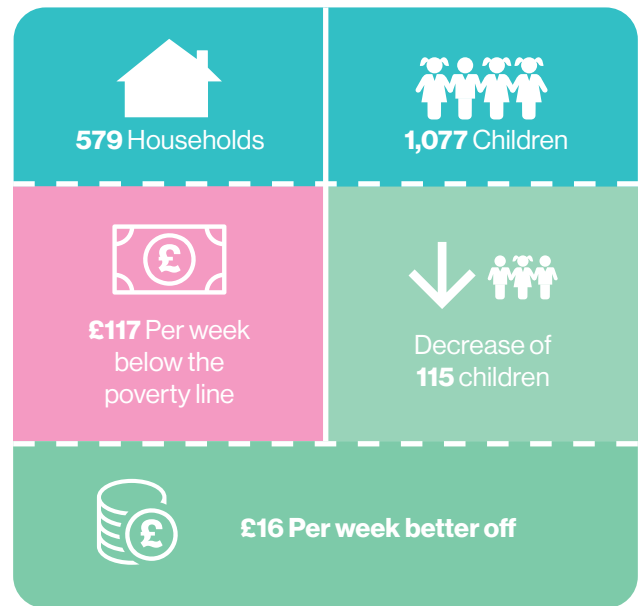


Employment — Greater Pollok

Employed

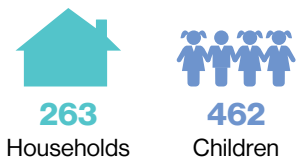


Unemployed

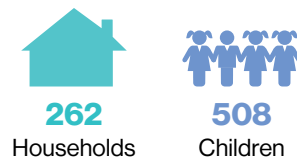


Housing type

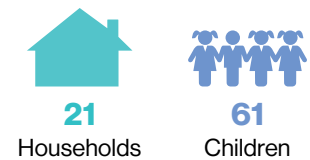
Housing Association



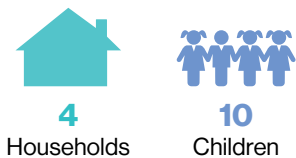
Glasgow Housing Association



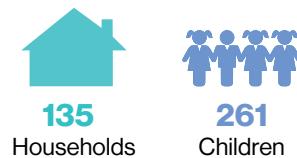
Council Tenant



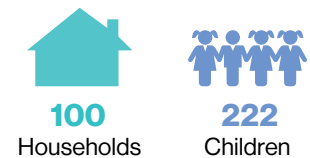
Voluntary Organisation



Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



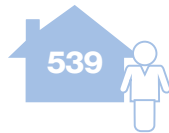
Persistent poverty and Greater Pollok



Priority Groups

Lone Parents

Households



There are **539 lone parent households** in Greater Pollok experiencing relative poverty

Children



952 children in poverty live in households with a lone parent in **Greater Pollok**

Depth of Poverty



Households in poverty with a **lone parent are £112 per week** below the poverty line on average

Household with a Disability



There are **182 households** in poverty in Greater Pollok **where someone has a disability**

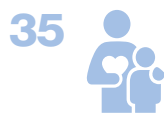


314 children who are in poverty in Greater Pollok have a disability or live with someone who has a disability



Households in poverty with at least one **disability in Greater Pollok are on average £66 per week** below the poverty line

Mothers Under 25



There are **35 households in poverty** in Greater Pollok that have a **mother who is under 25**



47 children in poverty in Greater Pollok have a **mother who is under 25**



Households with a **mother under 25 are £138 per week** below the poverty line on average

Child Under One



There are **11 households in poverty** in Greater Pollok that have a **child under one**



In Greater Pollok, **32 children under one year old** live in poverty



Households in poverty in Greater Pollok that have a **child under one are £127 per week** below the poverty line on average

Large Families



There are **205 households with at least three children** in Greater Pollok living in **poverty**



703 children live in households with at least two other children in Greater Pollok



Households in poverty in Greater Pollok with **three children or more are £163 per week** below the poverty line on average

Kinship Care



There are **17 households** with a child in kinship care and in **poverty** in Greater Pollok



35 children live in households where a child is in kinship care



Households in poverty in Greater Pollok with a **child in kinship care are £117 per week** below the poverty line on average

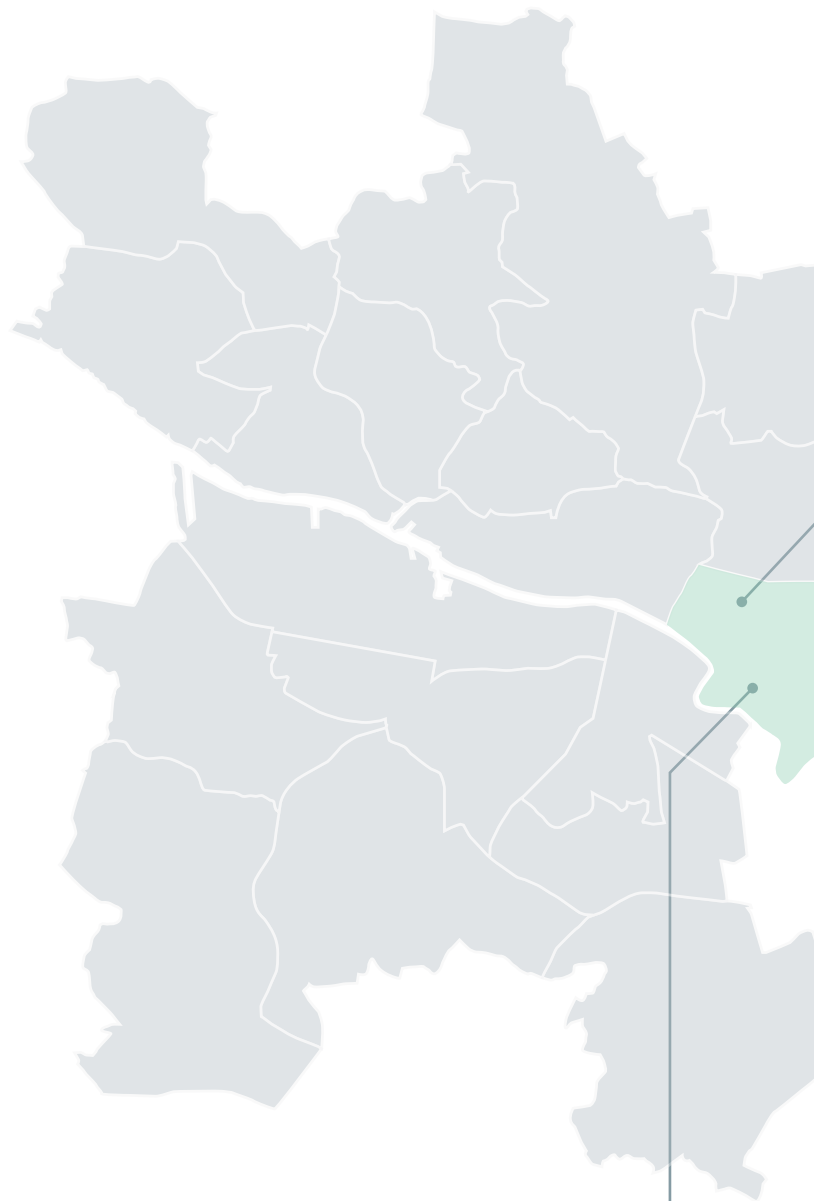
**Families can appear in more than one priority group*

Calton

A local perspective

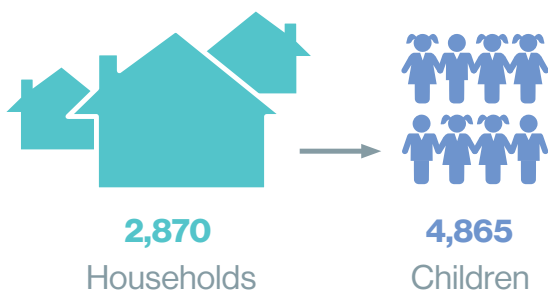
Calton is north of the River Clyde and just to the east of the city centre. It features prominent landmarks such as the Barras Market, Glasgow Green and St Andrews Square.

Calton is the most deprived area in the city, and this is reflected in the levels of child poverty in the Ward. In Calton, 36% of children live in households in relative poverty.

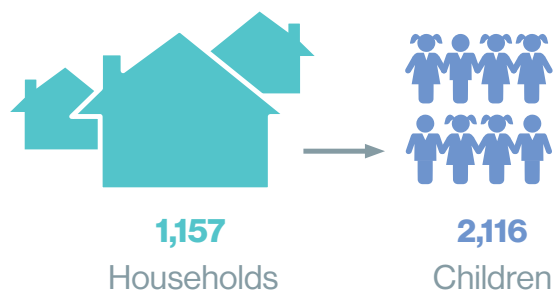


WARD 9 – CALTON:

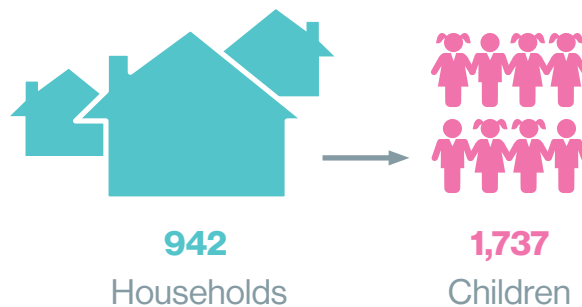
Calton overview



Households claiming Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



How many children are in poverty in Calton?

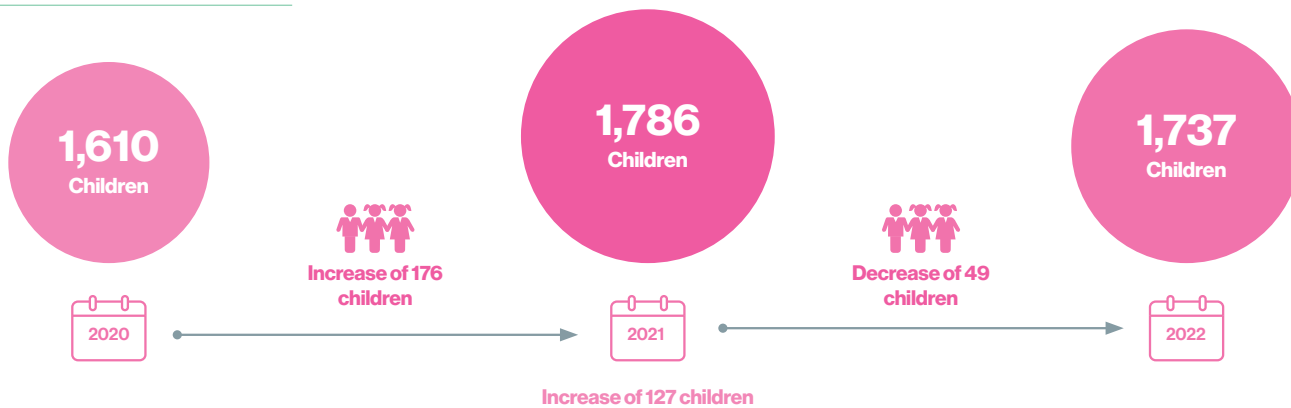


INSIGHT

36% of children in this ward are living in relative poverty



Children in poverty in Calton

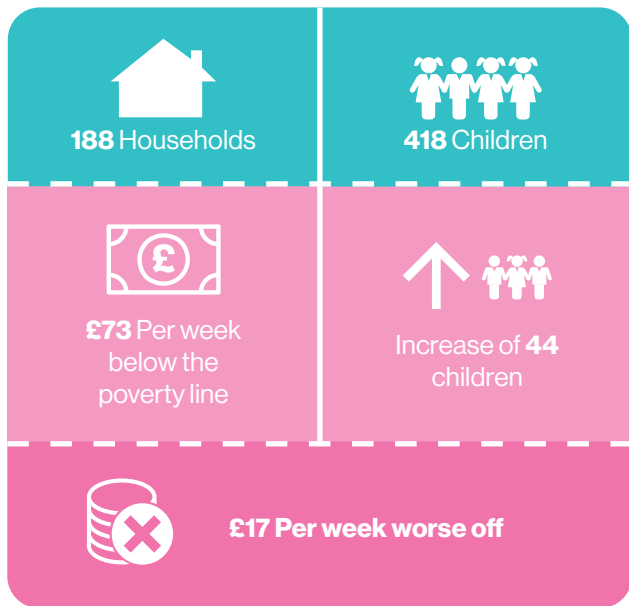


Depth of poverty in Calton

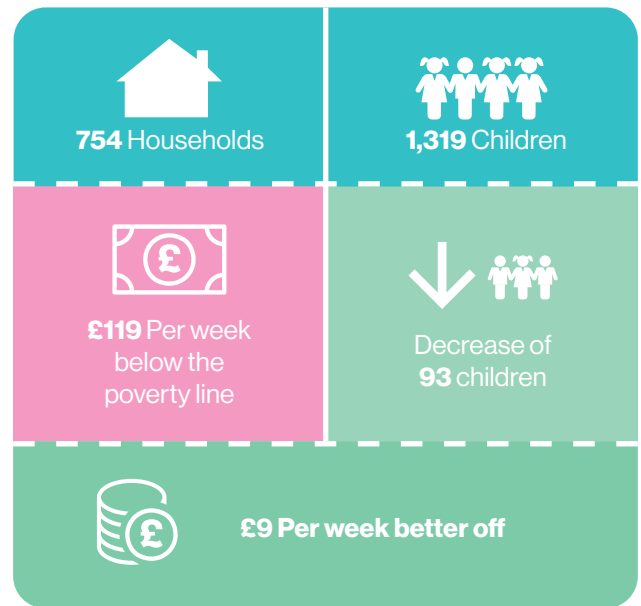


Employment — Calton

Employed

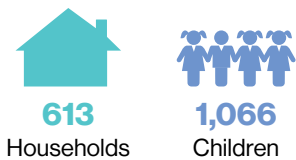


Unemployed

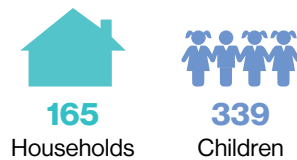


Housing type

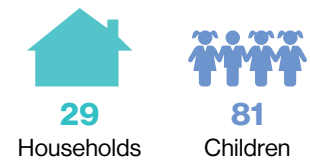
Housing Association



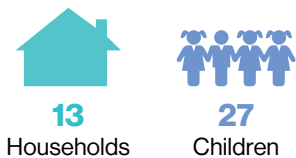
Glasgow Housing Association



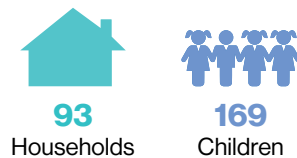
Council Tenant



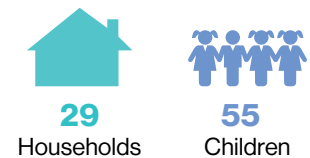
Voluntary Organisation



Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



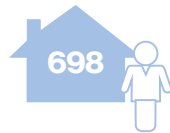
Persistent poverty and Calton



Priority Groups

Lone Parents

Households



There are **698 lone parent households** in Calton experiencing relative poverty

Children



1,161 children in poverty live in households with a lone parent in Calton

Depth of Poverty



Households in poverty with a **lone parent are £117 per week** below the poverty line on average

Household with a Disability



There are **181 households** in poverty in Calton where **someone has a disability**

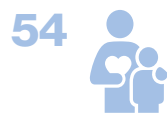


319 children who are in poverty in Calton have a disability or live with someone who has a disability



Households in poverty with at least one **disability in Calton are on average £64 per week** below the poverty line

Mothers Under 25



There are **54 households in poverty** in Calton that have a **mother who is under 25**



68 children in poverty in Calton have a **mother who is under 25**



Households with a **mother under 25 are £143 per week** below the poverty line on average

Child Under One



There are **28 households in poverty** in Calton that have a **child under one**



In Calton, **44 children under one year old** live in poverty



Households in poverty in Calton that have a **child under one are £138 per week** below the poverty line on average

Large Families



There are **213 households with at least three children** in Calton living in **poverty**



735 children live in households with at least two other children in Calton



Households in poverty in Calton with **three children or more are £162 per week** below the poverty line on average

Kinship Care



There are **22 households** with a child in kinship care and in **poverty** in Calton



33 children live in households where a child is in kinship care



Households in poverty in Calton with a **child in kinship care are £125 per week** below the poverty line on average

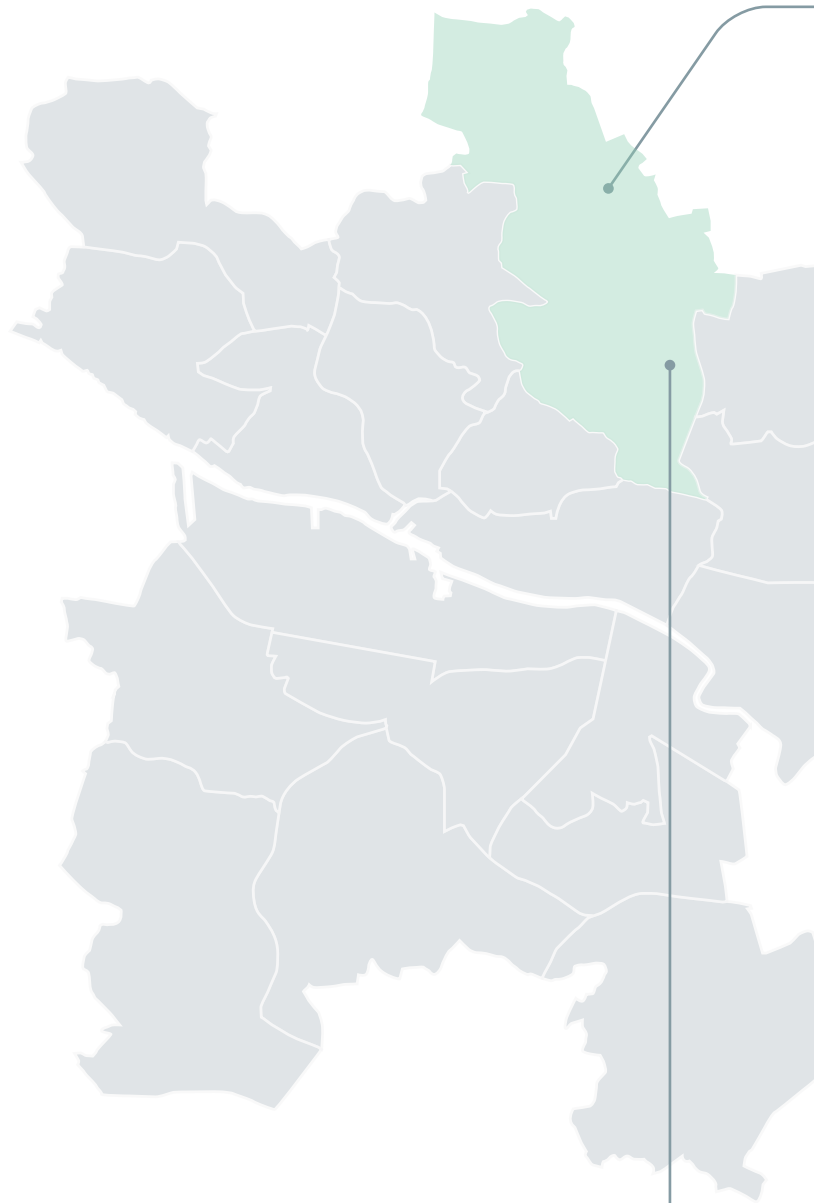
**Families can appear in more than one priority group*

Canal

A local perspective

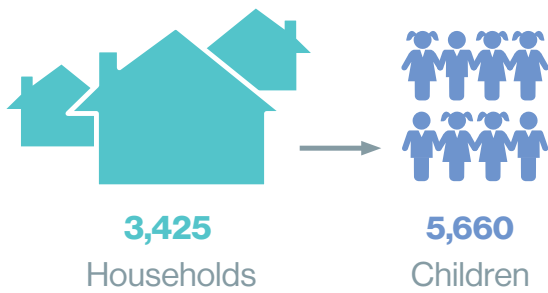
Located in the north of Glasgow, Canal includes Possilpark, Milton, Ruchill, Firhill, Hamiltonhill, Parkhouse, Lambhill, Port Dundas and part of Cowliars.

We focus on the Canal ward as it that it is the only ward in the city without any secondary schools. This often means that children are required to get two buses every morning just to get into school.

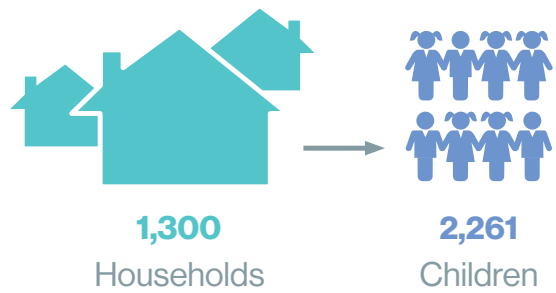


WARD 16 – CANAL:

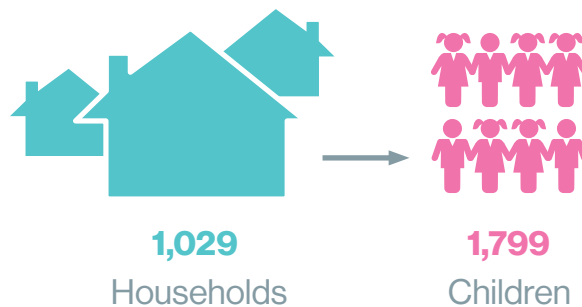
Canal overview





Households claiming Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction



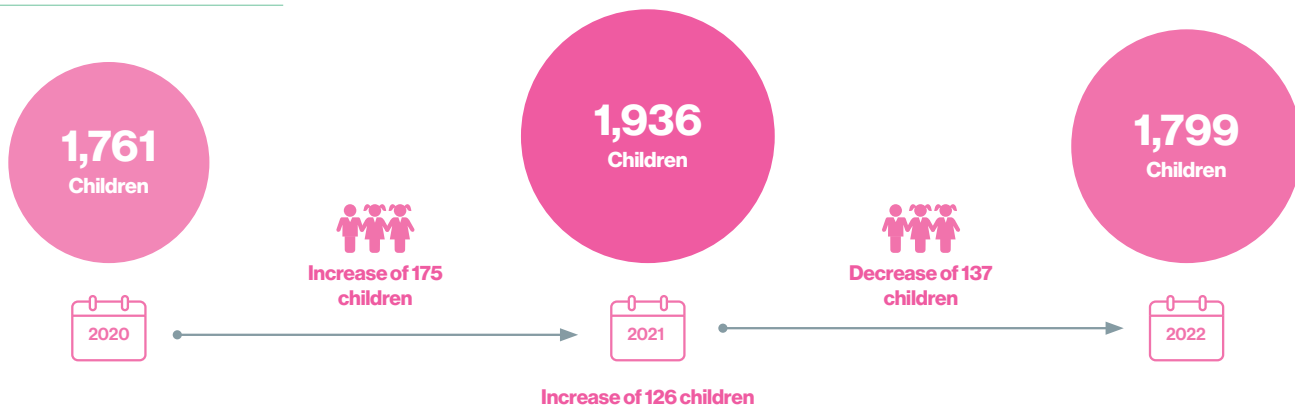
• **How many children are in poverty in Canal?**



INSIGHT

32% of children  **in this ward are living in relative poverty** 

Children in poverty in Canal

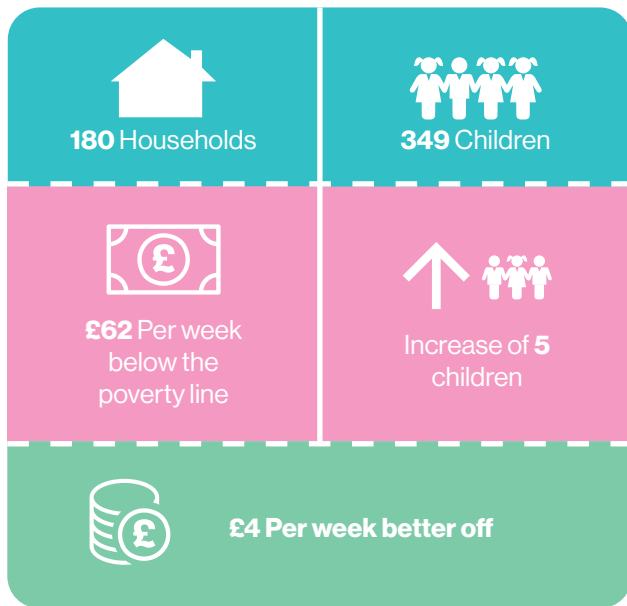


Depth of poverty in Canal

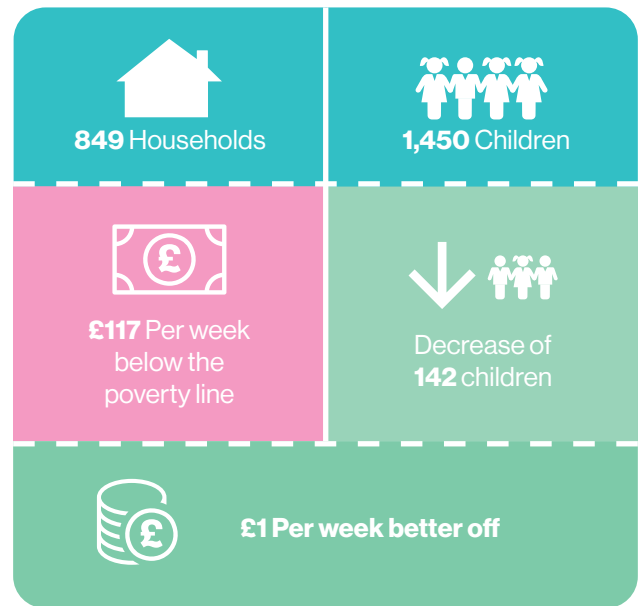


Employment — Canal

Employed

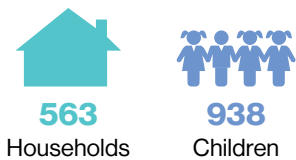


Unemployed

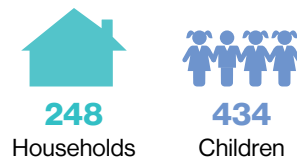


Housing type

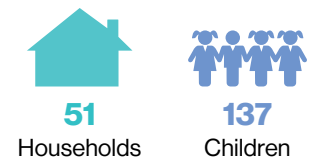
Housing Association



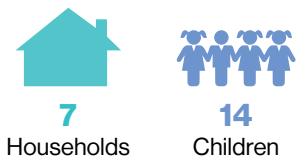
Glasgow Housing Association



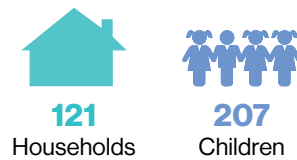
Council Tenant



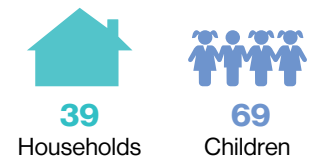
Voluntary Organisation



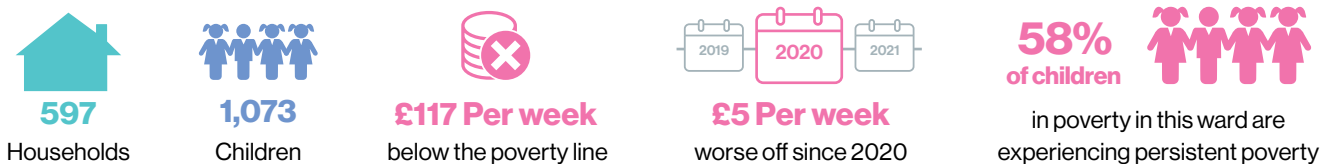
Private Landlord



Owner Occupier



Persistent poverty and Canal



Priority Groups

	Households	Children	Depth of Poverty
Lone Parents	 <p>810</p> <p>There are 810 lone parent households in Canal experiencing relative poverty</p>	 <p>1,341</p> <p>1,341 children in poverty live in households with a lone parent in Canal</p>	 <p>£112</p> <p>Households in poverty with a lone parent are £112 per week below the poverty line on average</p>
Household with a Disability	 <p>225</p> <p>There are 225 households in poverty in Canal where someone has a disability</p>	 <p>372</p> <p>372 children who are in poverty in Canal have a disability or live with someone who has a disability</p>	 <p>£60</p> <p>Households in poverty with at least one disability in Canal are on average £60 per week below the poverty line</p>
Mothers Under 25	 <p>49</p> <p>There are 49 households in poverty in Canal that have a mother who is under 25</p>	 <p>69</p> <p>69 children in poverty in Canal have a mother who is under 25</p>	 <p>£126</p> <p>Households with a mother under 25 are £126 per week below the poverty line on average</p>
Child Under One	 <p>19</p> <p>There are 19 households in poverty in Canal that have a child under one</p>	 <p>34</p> <p>In Canal, 34 children under one year old live in poverty</p>	 <p>£112</p> <p>Households in poverty in Canal that have a child under one are £112 per week below the poverty line on average</p>
Large Families	 <p>194</p> <p>There are 194 households with at least three children in Canal living in poverty</p>	 <p>647</p> <p>647 children live in households with at least two other children in Canal</p>	 <p>£168</p> <p>Households in poverty in Canal with three children or more are £168 per week below the poverty line on average</p>
Kinship Care	 <p>37</p> <p>There are 37 households with a child in kinship care and in poverty in Canal</p>	 <p>58</p> <p>58 children live in households where a child is in kinship care</p>	 <p>£112</p> <p>Households in poverty in Canal with a child in kinship care are £112 per week below the poverty line on average</p>

*Families can appear in more than one priority group

Child poverty by Ward

Ward No.	Ward name	Total no. of children	Children in poverty		Receiving Universal Credit and CTR	
			No. of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	No. of children in poverty	£ per week below the poverty line
	Glasgow	104,625	26,166	25%	14,162	£117
1	Linn	5,830	1,394	24%	798	£116
2	Newlands/Auldburn	4,505	1,194	27%	717	£117
3	Greater Pollok	7,310	1,524	21%	776	£112
4	Cardonald	6,140	1,400	23%	724	£117
5	Govan	4,525	1,223	27%	677	£117
6	Pollokshields	4,635	891	19%	426	£127
7	Langside	4,360	631	14%	350	£116
8	Southside Central	6,300	1,827	29%	887	£127
9	Calton	4,865	1,737	36%	930	£119
10	Anderston/City/Yorkhill	1,840	479	26%	275	£117
11	Hillhead	2,340	560	24%	270	£117
12	Victoria Park	2,350	386	16%	209	£117
13	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	5,885	1,622	28%	949	£127
14	Drumchapel/Anniesland	6,020	1,679	28%	852	£116
15	Maryhill	3,230	847	26%	502	£117
16	Canal	5,660	1,799	32%	1,012	£117
17	Springburn/Robroyston	5,220	1,424	27%	755	£117
18	East Centre	5,705	1,532	27%	798	£117
19	Shettleston	4,700	1,159	25%	698	£117
20	Baillieston	4,230	633	15%	323	£112
21	North East	3,825	1,207	32%	649	£116
22	Dennistoun	3,135	830	26%	474	£117
23	Partick East/Kelvindale	2,015	186	9%	109	£117



Households with no adults in employment		Households with at least one adult in employment		Persistent poverty		
No. of children in poverty	£ per week below the poverty line	No. of children in poverty	£ per week below the poverty line	No. of children in persistent poverty	£ per week below the poverty line	% of children in persistent poverty
19,211	£117	6,955	£74	15,384	£117	59%
1,128	£117	266	£69	816	£117	59%
839	£127	355	£77	631	£117	53%
1,077	£117	447	£68	885	£117	58%
1,005	£117	395	£77	866	£117	62%
887	£117	336	£72	710	£117	58%
495	£147	396	£82	531	£127	60%
456	£117	175	£67	347	£117	55%
932	£136	895	£87	1,120	£123	61%
1,319	£119	418	£73	1,057	£117	61%
345	£117	134	£73	297	£117	62%
368	£117	192	£67	325	£117	58%
293	£117	93	£78	241	£112	62%
1,165	£127	457	£80	977	£117	60%
1,333	£117	346	£71	997	£117	59%
621	£117	226	£77	471	£117	56%
1,450	£117	349	£62	1,073	£117	60%
1,053	£117	371	£60	827	£117	58%
1,249	£117	283	£74	917	£117	60%
951	£117	208	£53	617	£117	53%
514	£117	119	£72	386	£117	61%
973	£117	234	£72	737	£117	61%
635	£119	195	£77	485	£117	58%
121	£117	65	£61	71	£112	38%

Conclusion

With every year of the Child Poverty Report, **we find new ways to look at, understand and take action on child poverty**. When we started, we built the most detailed picture of relative poverty in any local authority in Scotland, in the following year, we were able to look at the impact a pandemic and an economic crisis had on child poverty. This year, we've been able to look at how many households are in **persistent poverty** and what kind of impact this has had on families.

Since the last report, the number of children in Glasgow living in relative poverty has **dropped from 27,995 to 26,166**. As Glasgow begins to recover from the pandemic, we have seen a **decrease of 1,829 in the number of children in poverty** which is a significant achievement given the challenges exposed by the pandemic.

With each year, the Scottish Government's target of reaching fewer than 18% of children by 2023 and fewer than 10% of children by 2030, looks ever more challenging. In order to meet the 2023 target, Glasgow would have to help 7,344 children out of poverty in the next year which would be a significant undertaking given 1,829 children were lifted out of poverty this year.

On average, households in poverty **with an adult in employment are £74 per week below the poverty line** and the **number of children in these households has increased by 163 since last year**. In households where there are **no adults in employment**, they have a **depth of poverty of £117 per week** on average. Comparing the depth of poverty in these homes shows that employment can significantly lessen the depth of poverty. However, with **6,955 children experiencing the effects of in-work poverty**, it's clear that employment in no way guarantees that families will be lifted out of poverty.

Before the pandemic 10,154 children lived in households in poverty that were claiming Universal Credit. During the pandemic that increased to 15,140 children and **this year's report shows a decrease to 14,162 children**.

For the first time we have identified that there are at least **15,384 children** that live in households **experiencing persistent poverty** meaning they have been in poverty for 3 out of the last 4 years. This represents 59% of children in poverty in Glasgow.

The largest number of children experiencing persistent poverty amongst any priority group is **lone parent households with 10,061 children**.

The challenge to reduce child poverty in Glasgow is significant and the COVID-19 pandemic has only amplified the scale of the problem. We need to find new, innovative and effective ways to tackle this challenge.

With these insights we've found priority groups to be a useful way to look at child poverty as it highlights the specific challenges people face depending on their circumstances.

Next steps

Using the data at our disposal is key to directing our interventions and activities to where they are most needed. As it stands, the council has permission to use the data in this study for internal use only but they can't act directly on the insight generated. For real impact to be achieved, the next phase of the data sharing partnership must address this in order for all parties to achieve more positive results.

Only by understanding and **engaging with all stakeholders**, working in partnership and combining experiences, ideas and knowledge can we hope to **co-design the solutions** that will enable our citizens to make significant and lasting change to their lives.

Glossary

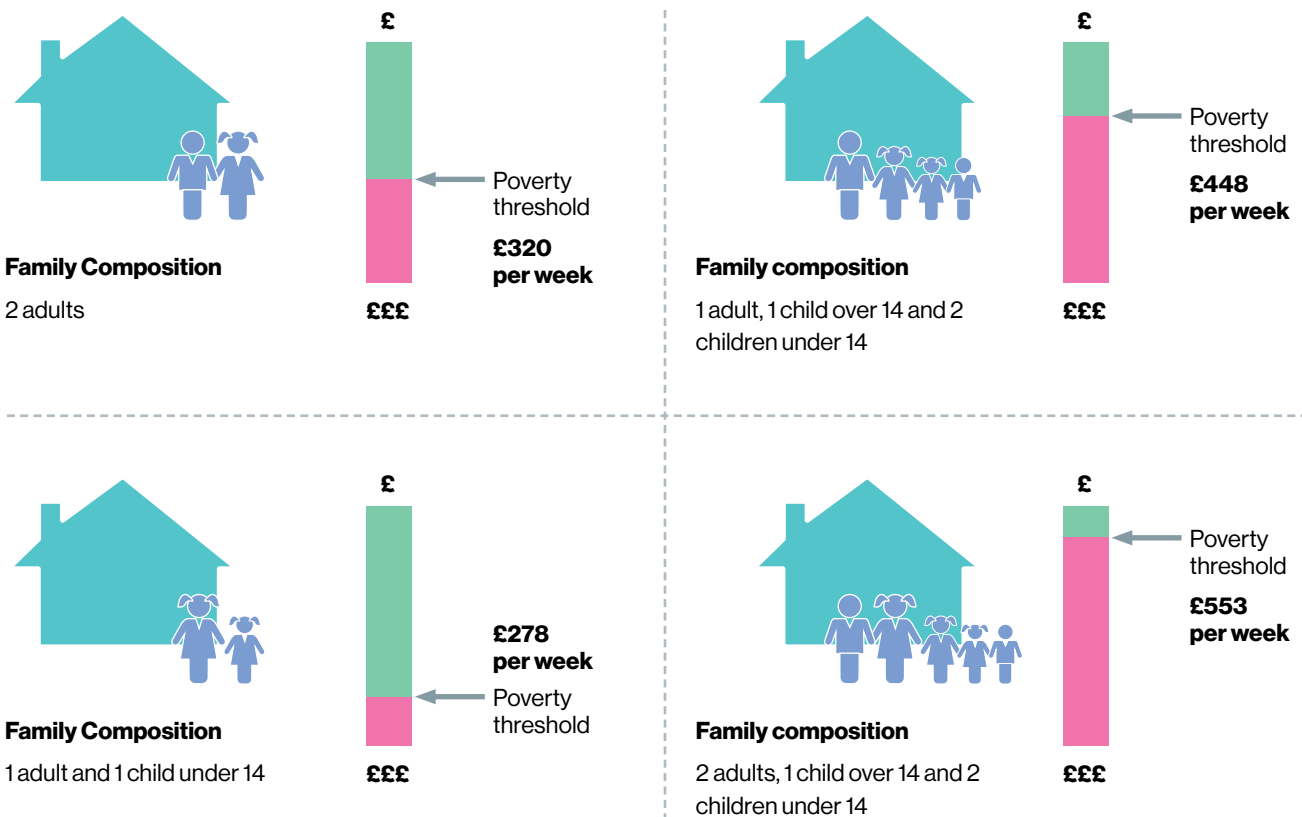
Poverty threshold

If the total income of a household falls below the poverty threshold then that family is considered to be in relative poverty. For example, for a house with 2 adults and 2 children under 14 years old, the poverty threshold is £448 per week.



Equivalised

As households are of different sizes and compositions, they require a different poverty threshold depending on the number of adults and children that live in the household. Equivalisation is an adjustment to every household's income to turn it into "equivalised household income". Using equivalised household income, taking an adult couple with no children as the reference point, we can compare different households, even when they vary in size.

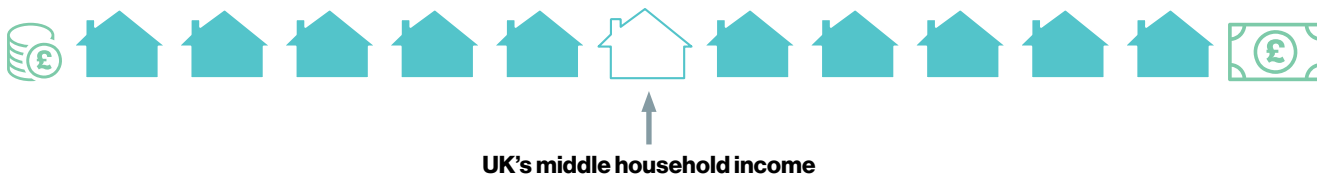


Median

We often talk about “median UK income”. This could also be referred to as the middle household income.

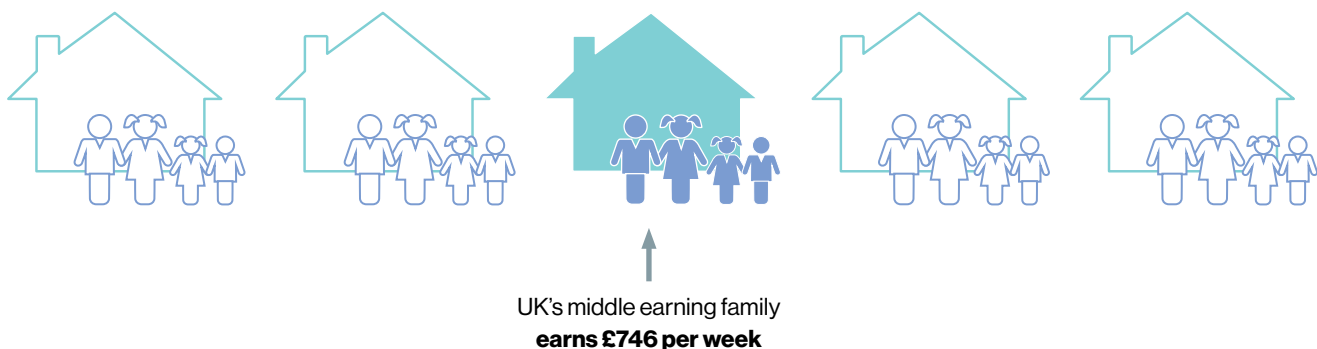
Earns least in the UK

Earns most in the UK

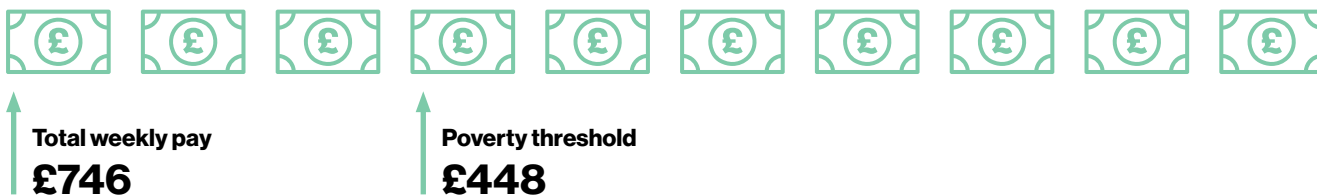


Relative poverty

The relative poverty threshold is derived by looking at the median equivalised household income (2017-20) of every household in the UK and taking 60% of that. Equivalised income for a family with 2 adults and 2 children under 14, the median equivalised household income (2017-20) BHC is £746 per week.



Poverty threshold is 60% of the middle family's income



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EUROPE & SCOTLAND

European Regional Development Fund
Investing in a Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Future

This project is supported via the Scottish 8th City Smart Cities programme, which is part funded via the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), and specifically via the European regional development Fund (ERDF) which aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion by correcting imbalances between regions.