Glasgow's child poverty pathfinder – Update noted etc.

5 There was submitted a joint report by the Chief Executive and the Chief Officer, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP) providing an update on the work of Glasgow's Child Poverty Pathfinder, and the opportunities to strengthen the city approach to child poverty afforded by a refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, advising

(1) that in February 2022, organisations with a role in supporting children and families had come together to discuss child poverty in Glasgow, and following a series of intensive workshops, collated details on the successes and ongoing challenges to the effective delivery of child poverty interventions;

(2) of statistical information in relation to the number of children living in various stages of poverty, which remained significantly higher than the statutory target of less than 10% of children in relative poverty by 2030;

(3) that Glasgow had committed to a Child Poverty Pathfinder funded through the 'Best Start, Bright Futures – Child Poverty Action Plan', and working alongside colleagues from the Scottish Government, the Pathfinder had focused on delivering a No Wrong Door (NWD) model that would identify and address barriers to systemic change, and improve the wellbeing of children and young people as demonstrated by the child poverty target;

(4) that the Pathfinder had worked with services and organisations across the third sector and Registered Social Landlord sectors to co-produce a NWD model that worked best for Glasgow, with almost 130 organisations having pledged their commitment to shaping this approach to date;

(5) that exploratory work with services, such as the Family Support model implemented by the GCHSCP Children & Families Service, and Glasgow Helps had demonstrated the potential that could be achieved through intensive person-centred work, and that by developing an infrastructure of person-centred support, systemic change could be secured and better delivery of outcomes for the city's people and organisations could be achieved;

(6) that detailed analysis of poverty across the city had been refreshed and updated using previously unavailable additional data, that had added greater accuracy to the understanding of poverty in the city, and that the newly created Child Poverty Dashboard provided key analytics to inform understanding of both breadth and depth of the child poverty challenge;

(7) of the next stages in the process to create momentum for targeted but significant change for families in poverty;

(8) that work would take place to engage across the community planning partners to determine the specific activities required to undertake targeted action in these communities in order to secure significant preventative or early intervention outcomes across the city; and

(9) that the Community Planning Partnership would work collaboratively, supported by the Child Poverty Pathfinder, to develop a single performance management framework for the city.

After consideration, the Partnership

(a) noted the report; and

(b) considered the opportunities for alignment of the child poverty ambition across the Partnership and individual organisations.