Child Poverty

- Definitions
- Update on performance and work undertaken
- Next steps
- Welfare change implications





Child Poverty - Definitions

- Relative low income (below 60% of median)
- Absolute low income
- Combined low income and material deprivation
- Persistent poverty (at least 3 of last 4 years)
- Severe poverty (below 50% of median)





Major Risk Factors

- Worklessness
- Lone Parent Households
- Housing tenure
- Households with a disabled adult
- Parents aged under 25
- Ethnicity
- Household size





Latest Performance

- 70% of City children live in families that receive financial support from Government
- 34,000 families claiming either Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit
- 5,250 people in Nottingham claiming Income Support for Lone Parents
- Worklessness affects more children than low income
- Unemployment rate now stands at 6.6% (14,700), an increase of 16.1% from March 2011
- Long term unemployment is increasing





Work undertaken

- Existing strategies in place to:
 - Secure financial inclusion
 - Provide family support
 - Support employment and skills
 - Provide early intervention

As well as emerging work regarding complex and troubled families.





Work undertaken in Aspley

- Aspley chosen as focus as a result of child poverty needs assessment.
- Identified the 50 families within Aspley that have highest needs (based on public spend proxy).
- Identified interventions taking place to support these families, focusing on levels of prioritisation, focus and coordination across services.
- Concluded that these essential features were currently lacking, with apparently vulnerable families accessing predominately universal support.





Next Steps

- Comprehensive work being undertaken by Tim O'Neill to provide support for complex and troubled families.
- This provides the foundations of co-ordinated family support, building on the existing family support strategy.
- Good engagement has taken place between Family Community Teams and Working Links to engage parents back into work.
- Need to locate child poverty strategy between efforts to target families and work to engage people (parents) into work.





Welfare Changes

- March 2012 Welfare Reform Act to save £18bn by 2014/15 through:
 - Up-rating all benefits to CPI rather than RPI
 - Reducing eligibility to tax credits
 - Freezing child benefit
 - Transferring lone parents to JSA when youngest is aged 5
 - Abolishing EMA
 - Reducing mortgage interest
 - Transferring IB to ESA
 - Reducing winter fuel payments





Other changes

- Housing benefits in social housing to be limited
- Imposition of benefits cap at £26k
- Disability Loving Allowance replaced by Personal Independence Payments
- Creation of Universal Credit to replace JSA, ESA, IS, Housing Benefits, Child Tax Credit, Working Tax Credit
- UC to be paid as a single monthly payment to a household





Contact details

John Yarham

Director of Economic Innovation and Employment

Nottingham City Council

4th Floor, Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham

NG2 3NG

0115 8764906



