A sample outcomes planning tool for local action to tackle child poverty

Dr Rachel McAdams
November 2018

Contents

Introduction

Aim of this resource

This resource is intended to support local authorities and NHS Boards with the duty to produce a Local Child Poverty Action Report (LCPAR) using an outcomes planning approach. In particular it can support steps 3 and 4 of Developing a Local Child Poverty Action Report Guidance (the Guidance) which involve identifying and assessing existing actions and identifying new actions or changes to existing actions. There is already a lot of local activity underway to tackle child poverty. This tool is intended to help local partners identify and review existing activities, provide an opportunity to improve existing delivery, and identify possible gaps to address.

The potential actions included in this resource are taken from the evidence in Annex C of the Guidance and are also drawn from our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.

It is not expected that all areas seek to implement all of the potential actions included within this resource. Local areas should instead be led by the needs of their local population and consider which combination of actions will best meet these needs, while achieving the biggest impact within existing resources.

Outcomes-focused approaches

An outcomes-focused approach emphasises the difference that an organisation or programme makes rather than what it delivers, in terms of outputs and processes. Since 2007 the Scottish Government has taken an outcomes-focused approach to align and direct policy action across the public sector in Scotland using the National Performance Framework.

Benefits

Outcomes-focused approaches bring a number of benefits:

- They can support planners to design and develop more effective programmes. Starting with what you want to achieve increases the chance that programmes and activities will be designed and delivered in a way more likely to impact on agreed outcomes. Outcomes planning provides an opportunity to test the logic/plausibility that the programme aligns with shared outcomes and will achieve the desired impact. This is also supported by reviewing the evidence to understand the links between outcomes you wish to influence and to identify activities to support this.

- Reviewing the evidence of what works or what must be achieved in the shorter term to achieve longer-term goals can also help identify gaps in programmes.

- Outcomes-focused approaches also provide a framework for monitoring and evaluation. Outcomes planning tools articulate the contribution that a programme is intended to make and how this will be achieved. This informs evaluation design by identifying appropriate indicators for monitoring progress and impact.

The basic building block of outcomes planning is the outcomes chain.[*] An overview of the core components is presented in Figure 1 below. The outcomes chain links activities (what you do) to reach (who your activities are delivered to), to short-, medium- and longer-term outcomes (the impact that your activities have on the intended beneficiaries).

---

[*] Outcomes chains can also be described as logic models, results chains or theory of change.

Figure 1
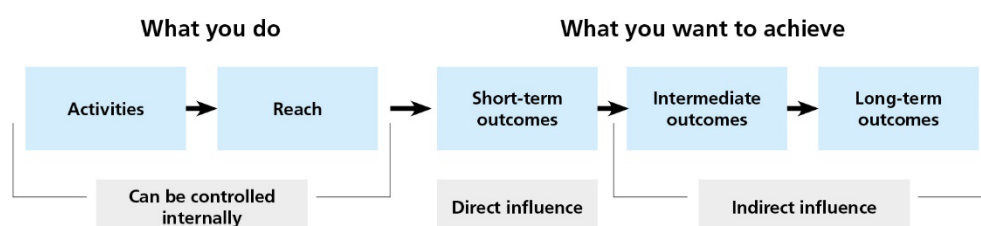
For a quick introduction to outcomes planning see our outcomes planning website.

Background to this resource

The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017[*] (the Act) places a duty on local authorities and NHS Boards to jointly develop and publish an annual Local Child Poverty Action Report (LCPAR). The first LCPARs are expected to be published by June 2019.

Initial discussions between NHS Health Scotland and local partners identified an interest in developing an outcomes planning tool to support development of the LCPARs, based on experience of using these tools for other policies. NHS Health Scotland, with input from the Scottish Poverty and Inequality Research Unit (SPIRU), decided to develop a draft outcomes planning tool to support the development of the first round of LCPARs.

The tool was developed through a series of internal workshops and draws on the evidence used to develop both the Scottish Government's Child Poverty Delivery Plan (the Delivery Plan) and the Developing a Local Child Poverty Action Report Guidance (the Guidance). The potential local actions included here are based on those identified in Annex C of the Guidance. They are also informed by the Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty

---

[*] We have produced a short briefing on the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 you can find here: www.healthscotland.scot/publications/child-poverty-scotland-act-2017-an-overview

resource. The Guidance includes some evidence-based actions to address the drivers of child poverty.[*] It is important to note that many of these actions have not been fully evaluated and some may not have been implemented within a Scottish context before. Further work will therefore be required to test the feasibility and impact of these actions and to identify how best to implement them within a local context.

If this proves useful, NHS Health Scotland and other national partners would hope to work with local partners to test and further develop this resource through the development of localised outcomes plans (see Future developments below). It is hoped that over time we will build an evidence base of what works locally to tackle child poverty in Scotland.

How to use this resource

Outcomes planning is best undertaken collaboratively. As described in step 1 of the Guidance an important first step in outcomes planning is identifying key partners who can help develop and deliver the LCPAR. A small working group, with cross-CPP representation, might be useful for leading the process. There may already be an appropriate existing group. Workshops, involving partners, are a useful way of facilitating the activities suggested below. You can find some further resources to help you prepare for an outcomes planning workshop on our website.

Activity 1 – Understand local needs

It is recommended that the local needs assessment suggested in step 2 of the Guidance is undertaken before the activities below. A needs assessment should: assess the level of the need for public services, identify the extent of the gap between need and supply, and describe the pattern of supply and

---

[*] We have produced a short briefing on the drivers of child poverty you can find here: www.healthscotland.scot/population-groups/children/child-poverty/child-poverty-overview/causes-of-child-poverty
Annex 2 of the Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018–22 also summarises the evidence on the drivers of child poverty: https://beta.gov.scot/publications/tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-annex-2-further-technical-information/pages/0/

effectiveness of current services. In particular the needs of the six priority groups should be explored (lone parents; families where a member of the household is disabled; families with three or more children; minority ethnic families; families where the youngest child is under one year old; and mothers aged under 25). To do this it will be useful to understand the drivers of child poverty and how these are experienced locally and for each of the priority groups in terms of barriers and opportunities available. Further information on assessing needs can be found in the Guidance. You may find information on needs assessments on our website useful. Useful data sources might include:

- Our briefing and Annex 2 of the Delivery Plan for more information on the drivers of child poverty and useful data sources.
- End Child Poverty's local estimates of child poverty.
- The Scottish Government's local estimates of children in families with limited resources.
- ScotPHO profile tools.
- The Improvement Service's Community Planning Outcomes Profile.

Activity 2 – Map and review existing activities

Step 1: There may already be a lot of existing activities locally which are intended to reduce child poverty. Begin by identifying these activities.

Step 2: Critically review the activities identified. For each activity consider: how it meets local needs; the reach of the activities, in particular whether it reaches the priority groups; and how it contributes to the short-term outcomes in this resource. Some further prompts are provided below.

- **Local needs**
  Drawing on the assessment of local needs in Activity 1 consider:
  o Whether the current activities are addressing these needs, and therefore likely to contribute to reducing child poverty in your locality.

- o Are there any changes that could be made to existing activities which would better align them to the local needs? If not, critically consider whether activities are likely to contribute to the targets within the Act, and therefore should be included in your LCPAR.

- **Reach**
  - o Who are these activities aimed at, the whole population or are they targeted? If aimed at professionals, consider which population groups they work with. Consider the six priority groups in particular (lone parents; families with a member of the household who is disabled; families with three or more children; minority ethnic families; families where the youngest child is under one year old; mothers aged under 25). What evidence have you collected on the characteristics of those reached by existing services and activities?
  - o Are activities targeted at or delivered in a way likely to reach families most at risk of poverty (i.e. the six priority groups above)? For example consider how services are promoted and delivered in terms of accessibility for different groups, including the priority groups.
  - o Are there any changes that could be made to existing activities which would better reach those at risk of or currently experiencing poverty? If not, critically consider whether activities are likely to contribute to the outcomes identified in this resource and the targets within the Act, and therefore should be included in your LCPAR.

- **Contribution to outcomes**
  - o Do your current activities contribute to the short-term outcomes identified in this resource? Reflect on the evidence of the drivers of child poverty and actions likely to address these (see further information on our website, and Annex C of the Guidance) and any evidence on the impact of current activities you have gathered.
  - o If an activity does not align with the evidence and it seems unlikely that it will contribute to any of the short-term outcomes identified in

this resource, critically consider whether it is likely to contribute to the four targets set out in the Act and therefore should be included in your LCPAR.

Activity 3 – Identifying gaps and future activities

Building on Activity 1 and 2, now identify gaps in your existing activities which you may wish to address.

- Consider the needs of your local population, in terms of the relevant drivers of child poverty locally and the population groups at highest risk, or with highest need. In particular identify those needs that are not addressed or are only partially addressed through existing activities.
- Use the draft outcomes plan in this resource to identify the outcomes that current activities do not contribute to or which may require more focus. Consider whether these gaps align with the needs of your local population.
- Assess how gaps that seem relevant to your local needs could best be addressed. Further information on possible local actions to reduce child poverty can be found in Annex C and E of the Guidance; the local actions to reduce child poverty section of our website; and in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.
- When designing new activities consider how they can best be delivered to reach those families most at risk of poverty (i.e. lone parents; families with a member of the household who is disabled; families with three or more children; minority ethnic families; families where the youngest child is under one year old; mothers aged under 25). For example consider how services are promoted, how individuals are identified and referred. Also consider how, when and where services are delivered, being mindful of the accessibility needs of different equality groups and the six priority groups.
- If new activities are identified consider how they will contribute to the sample outcomes chains identified in this resource. You may wish to revise the sample chains to better reflect your local activities.

Activity 4 – Monitoring and evaluation of your LCPAR

Outcomes plans help identify appropriate shorter-term outcomes which are meaningful for monitoring and measuring progress towards longer-term goals. This will be particularly important for child poverty for two reasons:

1   The 2030 targets set out in the Act will take time to achieve and relying solely on these targets to monitor local progress may not be helpful.

2   There are a number of wider contextual factors, such as UK Government welfare reform and socio-economic changes, which have a large influence on child poverty rates in your locality but are out with your control. Recent evidence suggests that these factors are likely to increase child poverty in the coming years.[*] Monitoring changes in the outcomes chains for your local activities may provide evidence of how your activities are making a positive impact, even if there is little or no positive change in longer-term targets, due to wider contextual factors beyond your control.

To help decide the most appropriate monitoring and evaluation approach for your programme you might want to consider the following steps:

Identify what you want to know: First agree some monitoring and evaluation questions. Consider what you want to learn. For activities, this could include both how and to whom they are delivered, identifying areas for improvement and understanding the difference they are making. For the programme as a whole this might involve identifying and monitoring changes in key outcomes.

Identify existing sources of data/evidence: Identify existing administrative, programme and service data from across local partners and also other

---

[*] Reed H and Stark G (2018). Forecasting child poverty in Scotland: a Report for the Scottish Government. Available from: http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/31454/1/00533637.pdf

sources of data which may help to answer some of your monitoring and evaluation questions. For example this could include service data on the reach of existing services, feedback from those using the services and evidence of the impact the service has on individuals. It can be helpful to appraise potential data sources to make sure they are good quality, fit for purpose and whether they could be improved. Our briefing on the drivers of child poverty includes some data sources which could be a useful starting point.

Identify what new data may be required: You may identify gaps where there is currently no readily available data or evidence for answering evaluation questions or monitoring change in key outcomes. Consider if and how you might be able to gather data to fill these gaps. Could existing processes be revised, for example collecting additional demographic information when people first access services to evaluate whether the service reaches the six priority groups. New monitoring and evaluation activities may be required. This might be particularly relevant for new activities where you may need to develop an appropriate evaluation approach.

Further useful resources for informing evaluation design:
- Better Evaluation website has resources to help plan, undertake and report evaluation. It includes the Rainbow framework toolkit to guide you through the steps in an evaluation.
- Scottish Government's 5 step approach to evaluation.
- Public Health England's Planning an Evaluation guidance.

Future developments and support

As explained above this is the first draft of a resource intended to support local partners develop and deliver LCPARs over the coming years. We are keen to work alongside local partnerships to test this resource for developing their LCPARs and to further refine the information we can provide. In particular we would be keen to:

- understand what further support local partnership might need to take an outcomes approach to addressing child poverty, such as facilitation of outcomes planning workshops
- identify, share or develop more examples of local practice to reduce child poverty
- understand, support and share examples of how local partnerships are approaching monitoring and evaluation of their LCPARs.

To discuss the resource and any of the potential next steps contact Dr Rachel McAdams, email: rachel.mcadams@nhs.net

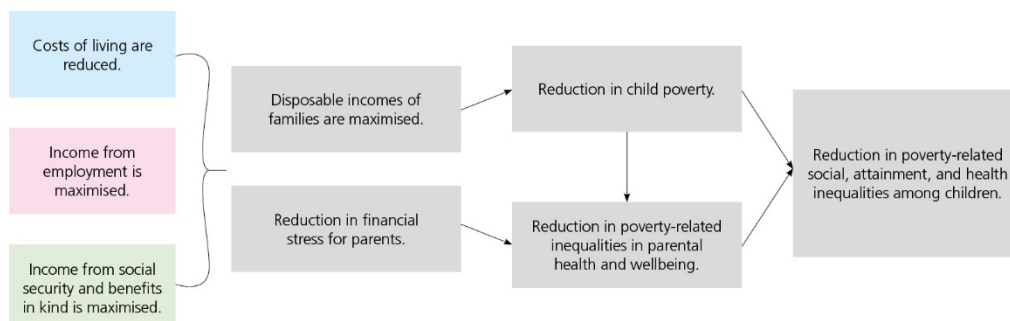# An outcomes planning approach for local action to reduce child poverty

Evidence suggests that there are three main drivers of child poverty in Scotland: income from employment; income from social security and benefits in kind; and costs of living.[*] These three drivers form the basis of the Scottish Government's Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018–2022. The expectation is that both local and national action to address these drivers are necessary to meet the 2030 targets to reduce child poverty in Scotland laid out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. As described above the Act places a duty on local authorities and NHS Boards to jointly develop LCPARs, which must be published annually from 2019.

Chapter 5 of the Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2018–2022 also acknowledges the wider work of local partners which focuses on preventing children and young people becoming parents in poverty in the future. For this version of this resource we have not focused specifically on this outcome. However this is something we could seek to develop with local partners in the future.

Taking an outcomes approach to local plans means that actions within these reports must also seek to contribute to the three key outcomes: reducing costs of living; maximising income from employment; and maximising income from social security and benefits in kind. By contributing to these three outcomes local partnerships will help maximise families' disposable incomes and reduce financial stress for parents. This in turn will contribute to reducing child poverty and reducing the poverty-related inequalities in parental health and wellbeing. Over time, both will contribute to reducing poverty-related social, attainment and health inequalities among children. The links between these outcomes are illustrated in Figure 2 below.

---

[*] Scottish Government (2018). Every Child, Every Chance: Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan. Available from: https://beta.gov.scot/publications/tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-annex-2-further-technical-information/pages/0/

Figure 2

A sample outcomes framework has been developed (Appendix 1) which visualises possible outcomes chains for local actions which would over time contribute to the three key outcomes. In the remainder of this resource we focus on each of these outcomes. We describe the outcomes chain(s) which could contribute to each key outcome and identify potential local actions.

The potential local actions are drawn from the actions identified in Annex C of the Guidance and our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource. As noted above, many of these actions are untested within a Scottish context. Work is required to test feasibility and impact. Local areas will also need to consider both the needs of their population and existing resources when choosing the most effective and feasible combination of activities.

Cross-cutting themes for actions

As well as considering specific short- and medium-term outcomes and potential local actions, we have also identified a number of cross-cutting themes which local partners may wish to reflect on when developing their plans:

- Take steps to avoid introducing a poverty premium[*] around access to public services or in paying for public services.

- Aim to take a proportionate universalism[†] approach to the design and delivery of services.

- Poverty-proof policy and practice changes to ensure that they do not introduce or exacerbate barriers and stigma for those at risk of or experiencing poverty.

- Seek opportunities to engage local communities and/or service users in the development of actions and services which address child poverty.

- Explore opportunities to provide basic awareness-raising on the causes and consequences of child poverty with all frontline staff who are likely to come into contact with families at risk of or experiencing poverty.

Outcome 1: Costs of living are reduced
Contributing outcomes

We have identified a number of short-term outcomes which local action could influence, and which would contribute to reducing the cost of living for families locally. These short-term outcomes are: cost of utilities have reduced; costs of participation in education have reduced; housing costs have reduced; parents are supported to avoid debt accrual and reduce costs of debt repayment; costs of household consumables have reduced; costs of participating in

---

[*] A poverty premium describes times when those on low incomes end up paying more for goods or services. Examples of this include: when those choosing to spread payments rather than pay in full in one instalment incur extra charges; when paying in cash in person rather than online incurs an additional charge.

[†] Proportionate universalism is the resourcing and delivering of universal services at a scale and intensity proportionate to the degree of need. Services are therefore universally available, not only for the most disadvantaged, but can deliver an enhanced service to those with greater need.

leisure, sport and arts experiences have reduced; and transport costs are reduced. These outcomes are summarised in Figure 3 below.[*]

Figure 3
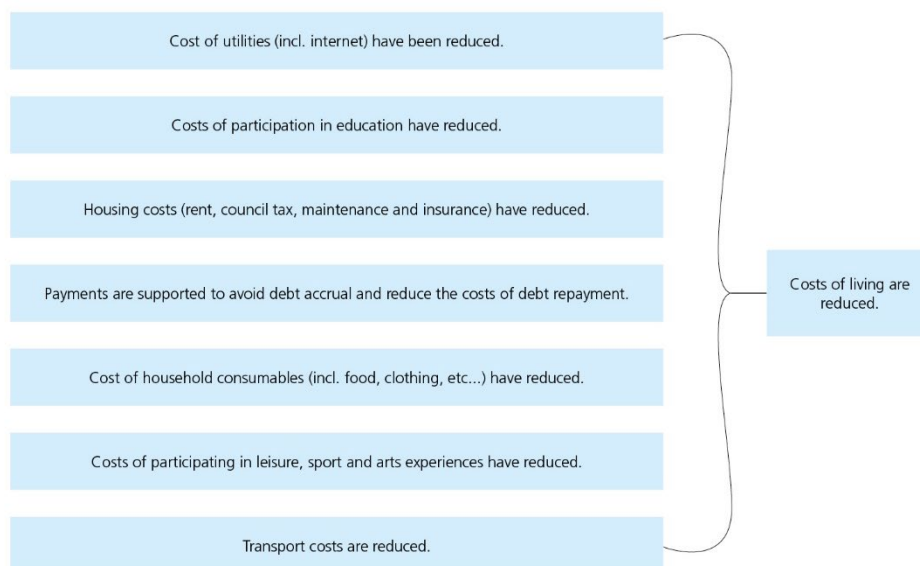
Potential local actions to reduce costs of living†

- Support the delivery of collective community purchasing/bargaining for utilities among social tenants or low-income families or communities. This could reduce the cost of utilities by increasing access to and uptake of better value utility contracts and rates.
- Provide support and advice for families on reducing energy costs, managing utilities debt, energy saving, energy efficiency and support to

---

[*] Consistent with the evidence and recommendations in: NHS Health Scotland. Income, wealth and poverty: Inequality Briefing 8. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2017. www.healthscotland.scot/media/1365/inequalities-briefing-8_income-wealth-and-poverty_apr17_english.pdf; NHS Health Scotland. 3. Child Poverty in Scotland: the national and local drivers. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2018. www.healthscotland.scot/media/2185/child-poverty-drivers-oct2018.pdf; CPAG. Cost of the School Day Toolkit. Available at: www.cpag.org.uk/content/cost-school-day-toolkit [accessed October 2018].

† Potential actions have been drawn from Annex C of the Developing a Local Child Poverty Action Report Guidance; Case Studies of Local Practice to Reduce Child Poverty; and consideration of the evidence on the drivers of child poverty (see both our briefing and the Tackling child poverty delivery plan 2018-2022: annex 2. They include some activities that have not been tested in a Scottish context.

use online price comparison tools and/or negotiate with energy suppliers to change to best value tariffs. This could contribute to reducing the cost of utilities.

- Provide or facilitate access to affordable credit and debt management/money advice services for low-income families. This could contribute to avoiding debt accrual and reducing the cost of debt repayment. See our case study on Scotcash small loans in Inverclyde in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.

- Explore the potential for introducing rent caps through new powers introduced in the Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 which might benefit low-income families, thus contributing to reducing housing costs for families.

- Provide support to families to meet housing costs or to find affordable and sustainable housing. For example, see the Private Rented Sector Tenancy Project in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.

- Support the provision of free or subsidised household consumables to low-income families. For example support the development and delivery of community food initiatives such as community cafes; food co-operatives; community growing schemes. See examples of local initiatives on the Community Food and Health website.

- Address financial barriers to equitable participation in education through policy and practice change at both a local authority and school level. Examples of local initiatives include the Cost of the School Day programmes supported by Child Poverty Action Group in Glasgow and Dundee, Cost of the School Day in North Ayrshire, and the 1 in 5 Project in Edinburgh City (both of which are included in our in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource).

- Consider steps to support low-income families with the costs of the school holidays. See examples of two local programmes in East Ayrshire and the Borders in our in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.

- Provide free or subsidised accessible sport, leisure and cultural experiences to families at risk of or experiencing poverty.
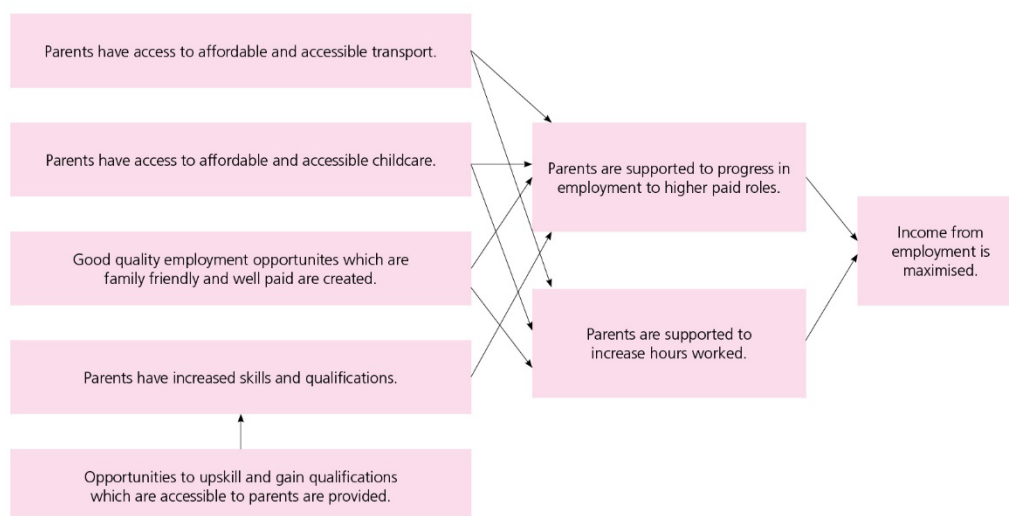
Outcome 2: Income from employment is maximised

Contributing outcomes

We have identified a number of short-term outcomes and pathways by which local action could contribute to maximising income from employment for families. By increasing access to affordable and accessible transport and childcare, and access to good quality family-friendly employment opportunities for parents, local partners will contribute to supporting parents to progress in employment to higher paid roles and to increase hours worked. This will help to increase income from employment. Furthermore, if parents are provided with accessible opportunities to upskill and gain qualifications, this will contribute to more parents increasing their skills and qualifications, helping parents to increase their incomes by progressing into employment to higher paid roles and increasing hours worked. The links between these outcomes are summarised in Figure 4 below.[*]

---

[*] These outcomes chains are consistent with the evidence covered in: Congreve E, McCormick J. Poverty in Scotland 2018. Joseph Rowntree Foundation: York; 2018; NHS Health Scotland. Income, wealth and poverty: Inequality Briefing 8. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2017. www.healthscotland.scot/media/1365/inequalities-briefing-8_income-wealth-and-poverty_apr17_english.pdf; NHS Health Scotland. 3. Child Poverty in Scotland: the national and local drivers. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2018. www.healthscotland.scot/media/2185/child-poverty-drivers-oct2018.pdf; CPAG. Cost of the School Day Toolkit. Available at: www.cpag.org.uk/content/cost-school-day-toolkit [accessed October 2018].

Figure 4

Parents have access to affordable and accessible transport.

Parents have access to affordable and accessible childcare.

Good quality employment opportunites which are family friendly and well paid are created.

Parents have increased skills and qualifications.

Opportunities to upskill and gain qualifications which are accessible to parents are provided.

Parents are supported to progress in employment to higher paid roles.

Parents are supported to increase hours worked.

Income from employment is maximised.

Potential local actions to maximise income from employment

- All community planning partners consider becoming Living Wage employers.

- As employers, all community planning partners ensure policies are family friendly, e.g. support flexible working, provide enhanced maternity and paternity leave, and parental/carer leave.

- As procurers of services, all community planning partners explore opportunities to procure services from companies which provide secure, fairly paid and family friendly employment opportunities through the mechanism of the community benefit clause for public contracts.

- Explore options for supporting parents experiencing or at risk of poverty with the costs of transport, such as free or subsidised public transport.

- All community planning partners create opportunities for employee engagement with service change and employment conditions, e.g. via trade union membership.

- All community planning partners promote and support Living Wage accreditation among other local employers.

- Offer targeted support to parents who are experiencing or vulnerable to poverty, to identify and overcome barriers to employment. See the case study on One Parent Families Scotland's Lone Parents Employability Service in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource.
- All community planning partners consider the barriers to accessing well-paid secure employment that low-income parents might face and ensure that existing training and educational opportunities are provided in a way that address these. Ensure that the needs of low-income families are considered when designing new training opportunities.

Childcare is an identified key barrier to employment for low-income families. There are a number activities linked to provision of childcare which local partners could take (note these activities may also contributes to reducing the cost of living for families):

- Consider ways to further subsidise or provide free additional hours of early learning and childcare for under 2s for those families at risk of or experiencing poverty.
- Consider whether current funded early learning and childcare for 2-year-olds reaches families at risk of poverty, and whether additional action could be taken to maximise reach.
- In the run up to 2020 and full roll-out of 1,140 hours of funded early learning and childcare, explore the possibility of increasing the funded hours offered for pre-schoolers or subsidising additional hours for families at risk or experiencing poverty.
- Provide free or subsidised out of school care (wrap-around care) for school-age children for families at risk of or experiencing poverty, for example breakfast clubs and after-school clubs and activities.
- Ensure that all funded childcare is meeting the needs of families experiencing or at risk of poverty, reducing or removing potential barriers to access.

Outcome 3: Income from social security and benefits in kind is maximised

Local partnerships in Scotland have scope to influence the following social security and benefits in kind ('benefits'):

- Healthy Start (soon to be replaced by Best Start Foods)
- Best Start Grant (soon to be introduced)
- Funded early learning and childcare
- Free school meals
- Education maintenance allowance
- School clothing grants
- Concessionary travel
- Scottish Welfare Fund
- Discretionary Housing Payments
- Mitigation of the 'bedroom tax' payments
- Social welfare support under section 12 of Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968

Contributing outcomes

In relation to the above benefits, key short-term outcomes that local partners could contribute to include: accessibility and administration of benefits is improved; eligibility for benefits is widened; awareness of entitlement to benefits is increased; and value of benefits has increased (e.g. number of hours of childcare or monetary value of school clothing grant). Through directly influencing these outcomes local partners will contribute to increasing uptake of benefits among families at risk of or experiencing poverty, in turn contributing to maximising income from social security and benefits in kind for families. The links between these outcomes are summarised in Figure 5 below.[*]

---

[*] Consistent with the evidence covered in: Congreve E, McCormick J. Poverty in Scotland 2018. Joseph Rowntree Foundation: York; 2018; NHS Health Scotland. Income, wealth and poverty: Inequality Briefing 8. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2017. www.healthscotland.scot/media/1365/inequalities-briefing-8_income-wealth-and-

Figure 5
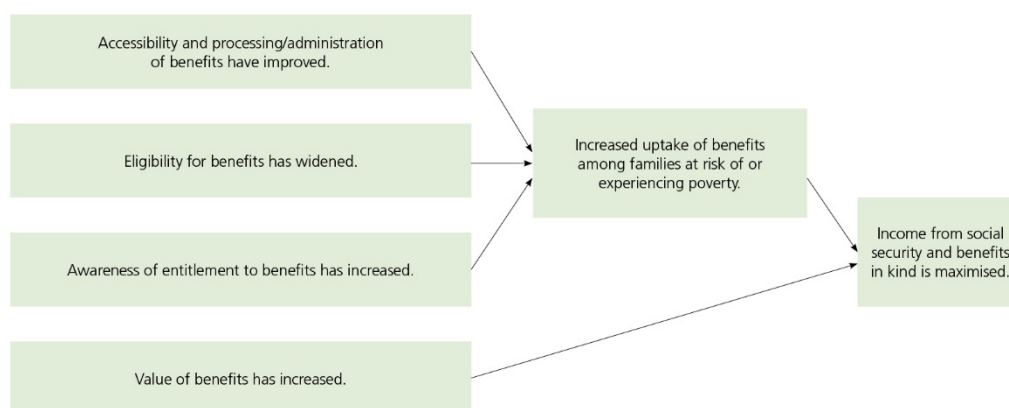
Potential local actions to maximise income from these and wider social security and benefits

- Provide training for frontline staff across services in contact with families to raise awareness of entitlement and to provide information on how to access benefits.

- Ensure effective referral pathways are in place to financial inclusion services which can support parents to apply for benefits and to challenge unfavourable decisions as appropriate. We have developed financial inclusion referral pathways resources for health services and a number of our case studies demonstrate different local approaches to financial inclusion services and referral pathways.

- Consider how registration and payment of benefits could be automated. See the case studies in Annex E of the Guidance.

- Review and improve the administration of benefits to increase accessibility and make processing and payment/receipt more efficient.

In particular consider current uptake of benefits among the priority groups, and action to address any barriers they may experience.

- Consider how eligibility for some benefits could be widened to reach more families at risk of poverty, for example Glasgow City have widened universal free school meals to primary 4 pupils.

- Consider supplementing or increasing the value of some benefits to increase the support offered to families at risk of or experiencing poverty. For example increasing the number of hours of funded childcare available to low-income families or extending provision of free school meals through school holidays via activity programmes (see North Ayrshire's school holiday programme case study in our Case studies of local practice to reduce child poverty resource).

Appendix 1 – Outcomes framework

Cost of utilities (incl. internet) have been reduced.

Costs of participation in education have reduced.

Housing costs (rent, council tax, maintenance and insurance) have reduced.

Payments are supported to avoid debt accrual and reduce the costs of debt repayment.

Cost of household consumables (incl. food, clothing, etc...) have reduced.

Costs of participating in leisure, sport and arts experiences have reduced.

Transport costs are reduced.

Costs of living are reduced.

Parents have access to affordable and accessible transport.

Parents have access to affordable and accessible childcare.

Good quality employment opportunites which are family friendly and well paid are created.

Parents have increased skills and qualifications.

Opportunities to upskill and gain qualifications which are accessible to parents are provided.

Parents are supported to progress in employment to higher paid roles.

Parents are supported to increase hours worked.

Income from employment is maximised.

Disposable incomes of families are maximised.

Reduction in child poverty.

Reduction in financial stress for parents.

Reduction in poverty-related inequalities in parental health and wellbeing.

Reduction in poverty related social, attainment, and health inequalities among children.

Accessibility and processing/administration of benefits have improved.

Eligibility for benefits has widened.

Awareness of entitlement to benefits has increased.

Value of benefits has increased.

Increased uptake of benefits among families at risk of or experiencing poverty.

Income from social security and benefits in kind is maximised.