

# Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

10.00am, Tuesday 20 January 2015

## Welfare Reform - Update

Item number 7.1

Report number

Executive/routine

Wards

### Executive summary

The Department for Work and Pensions have confirmed that Universal Credit will be implemented nationally for new single claimants from February 2015. The roll out will be in four tranches, with Edinburgh scheduled to be included in the first of these, between February and April 2015.

The Council continues to engage with tenants providing advice and financial support through Discretionary Housing Payments.

Applications for Crisis Grants continue to be considered for high priority cases only and Community Care Grants for medium and high priorities. The priority levels and level of allocation to each arm of the fund is reviewed on a monthly basis.

The Scottish Government has now confirmed that Edinburgh has been allocated an additional £687,102 to fully mitigate Under Occupancy for 2014/15 increasing our Discretionary Housing Payment fund to £4.52m. The Council has committed to spend in overall terms 103% of the allocated budget.

### Links

Coalition pledges

Council outcomes [CO6; CO8; CO9; CO16; CO24; CO25; CO26](#)

Single Outcome Agreement [SO2](#)

## Welfare Reform – Update

### Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee notes:
- 1.1.1 the Council's ongoing activities relating to Welfare Reform;
  - 1.1.2 the imminent launch of Universal Credit in Edinburgh;
  - 1.1.3 the current projection of overspend on Discretionary Housing Payments;
  - 1.1.4 the current projection of spend on Council Tax Reduction Scheme; and
  - 1.1.5 the current projection on Scottish Welfare Fund.

### Background

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- 2.1 The Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee recommended on 22 January 2013 to continue to monitor the Council's actions relating to Welfare Reform and requested bi-monthly update reports. The last report was considered by Committee on 30 September 2014.
- 2.2 Following discussions with relevant Councillors it has now been agreed to report the Welfare Reform update on a quarterly basis, to align with the Working Group meeting cycle.

### Main report

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#### **Universal Credit (UC) and Universal Support Delivered Locally**

- 3.1 The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) have confirmed that Universal Credit (UC) will be rolled out nationally to new single claimants from February 2015. The roll out will be in four tranches, with tranche one taking place between February and April 2015.
- 3.2 It has been confirmed that Edinburgh will be included in tranche one however the exact date has not been confirmed.
- 3.3 The report of [the Smith Commission](#) for further devolved powers to the Scottish Parliament published 27 November 2014, makes the following recommendations:
- UC will remain a reserved benefit administered and delivered by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Within the framework, the Scottish Parliament will have some powers to vary approach in relation to UC.
  - The Scottish Government will be given the administrative power to change the frequency of UC payments, vary the existing plans for single

household payments and pay landlords direct for housing costs in Scotland. It is not anticipated that the power to vary elements of UC will be in force until 2016.

- The Scottish Parliament will have the power to vary the housing cost element of UC, including varying the under occupancy charge and local housing allowance rates, eligible rent and deductions for non-dependants. This is subject to legislative change.
- The power to vary the remaining elements of UC and the earning taper will remain reserved. Conditionality and sanctions within UC will remain reserved.
- Additional administration and programme costs directly associated with the exercise of the powers in paragraph will be met by the Scottish Government.
- Joint arrangements for the oversight of DWP development and delivery of UC, similar to those established with HM Revenues and Customs in relation to the Scottish Income tax, should be established by the UK and Scottish Governments.

3.4 A meeting between the DWP and the Council took place on 9 December 2014 to discuss the roll out of UC.

- this meeting was part of DWP programme for District Managers to begin engaging with local authorities to assist them to prepare for the introduction of UC in their area in 2015.
- DWP are working on a delivery partnership agreement (DPA) which would form the legal basis for local agreements with DWP. Each authority who enters into such an agreement will be provided with resources to support implementation.

3.5 The Council, DWP and key partners are continuing to collaborate over an informal trial of “Universal Support Delivered Locally” to provide customers with digital and budgeting advice, support and training.

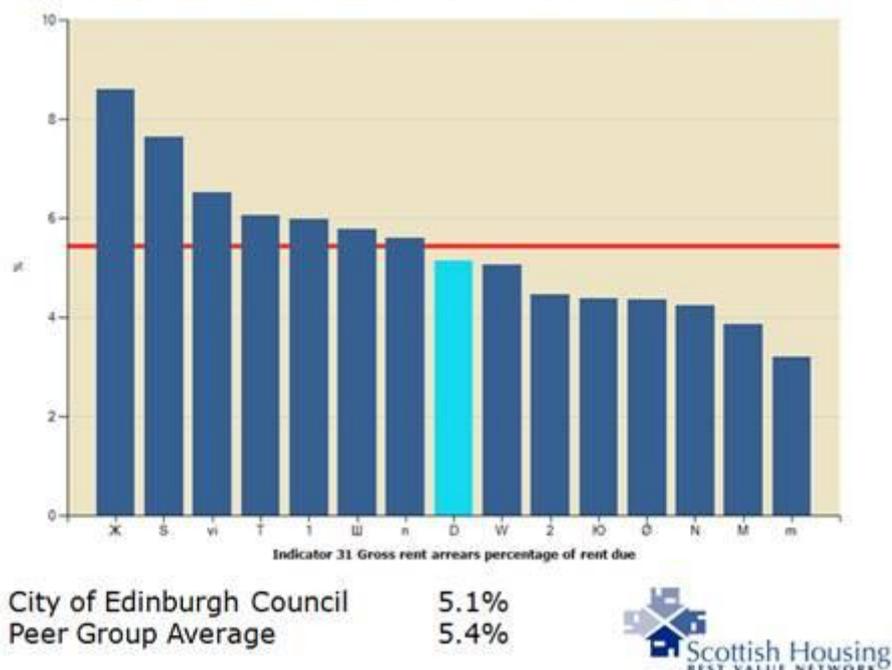
### **Council Housing Services – Under Occupation (UO)**

#### **Rent arrears performance**

3.6 Rent collection performance is reported to Health, Social Care and Housing and Finance and Resources Committee. Despite an increase in rent arrears, overall performance in 2013/15 remained above average compared to other social landlords with more than 10,000 homes (Table 1). Rent collection rates for the Council also remained above average compared to other social landlords. Total income collected as a proportion of the annual rent due was 99.1% compared to a national average of 98.9%. This income includes the collection of current and former tenancy arrears.

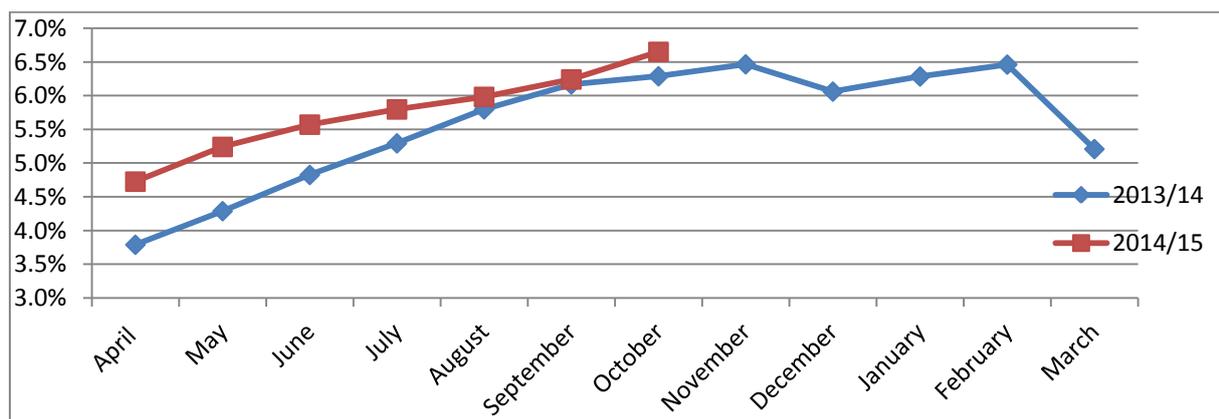
**Table 1 – Rent Arrears Comparison with Peer Group**

Gross rent arrears as a % of rent due 2013/14



3.7 Since the start of the financial year the growth in Council house rent arrears has stabilised (Table 2). At the end of October 2014 rent arrears were 6.6% of net rent due compared to 6.3% at the same time in the previous year. The year end target for rent arrears is 4.9% and current projections suggest that total rent arrears will be just over this at 5.1%. The total current cash value of rent arrears is just over £5million. However it is important to note that this figure includes a significant proportion of arrears from previous financial years.

**Table 2 – Edinburgh Rent Arrears Comparison**



3.8 The introduction of Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) to substitute for the under occupancy charge, has stemmed the increase in rent arrears among under occupying tenants. However there is a legacy of arrears of around £482,000 for the period in which DHP was not available. Overall around £1.5million is owed by tenants affected by the under occupation charge.

3.9 A specialist welfare reform team was established in the housing service to provide advice to Council tenants who were particularly affected by welfare reform. In total, under occupying tenants owe around £1.5million in rent arrears. Currently around 130 under occupying tenants out of 3300 affected have still not engaged with local rents teams, the welfare reform teams or partners in the voluntary sector. It is likely that many of these tenants will be informed that formal action to recover possession will be taken by the Council.

### **Mitigating action**

3.10 Rent collection remains fragile and risks of further change arising from welfare reform pose significant challenges. Considerable effort has been made in supporting tenants through different aspects of welfare reform and these have been underpinned by a high profile campaign to advise tenants to seek help from the Council if they are struggling to pay their rent.

3.11 Of the 3,224 council tenants affected by the under occupation charge at the end of October 2014, only around 130 households have now failed to engage. A range of contact methods continue to be used to encourage engagement from this remaining group, including working in conjunction with partner advice services.

3.12 The phased roll out for Universal Credit currently scheduled between February and April 2015 will apply to new single claimants who would previously have been eligible for Jobseekers Allowance. The initial profiling of claims indicates the number of tenants likely to be affected in tranche one will be small. However this is an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of changes being made to housing services to manage the risk to income collection arising from direct payment of the housing element of Universal Credit. The changes underway include:

- prioritising action on tenants who default on both voluntary and court imposed repayment arrangements;
- review rent arrears position at point of contact for other service requests (e.g. when tenants make a request for a repair their rent payment position will be checked and referral made to an appropriate rent adviser); and
- ongoing profiling of arrears to target 'hotspots'.

Enhancements to Northgate IT system being implemented which will allow for the introduction of improved direct debit facilities and rent payment cards which will open up a much wider range of payment points.

### **Temporary and Supported Accommodations**

3.13 There are currently 48 households in temporary accommodation and 21 in Private Sector Leasing properties where the Benefit Cap applies. Under Occupancy regulations currently affect 254 properties within the temporary accommodation estate and 29 homeless households have had their Housing Benefit reduced as a result.

- 3.14 Families continue, where practicable, to be placed in properties that reduce the likelihood of them being affected by the Under Occupation regulations. They may on occasion be placed in a larger property to meet their emergency housing need.
- 3.15 Households in temporary accommodation who are affected by the Benefit Cap and/or Under Occupation continue to be provided with advice and assistance to apply for Discretionary Housing Payments.

### **Scottish Legal Aid Board (SLAB) Funding**

- 3.16 In 2013 the [SLAB](#) was asked by the Scottish Government and Money Advice service to run a grant funded programme.
- 3.17 The SLAB funded projects featured in the awareness raising event at the Scottish Parliament on 28 October 2014 was very positive. Continuation of this funding to September 2016 is currently being sought.
- 3.18 The welfare related partnership projects supported by the SLAB funding continue to work together to assist clients with benefit, welfare and income maximisation related matters. The projects place an emphasis on providing assistance with Discretionary Housing Payment and Personal Independence Payment applications.

### **Advice Shop**

- 3.19 The Advice Shop continues to deal with a significant number of sanctions cases whereby customers have had their benefits stopped by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) for an alleged breach of claimant conditionality. Many of these cases have been successfully challenged and claimants' income restored. There is no system in place to report the actual number of sanctions the Advice Shop deals with.
- 3.20 In response to questions raised at Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2014 regarding the issue of DWP sanctions against claimants of benefit and the impact on Edinburgh's citizens, colleagues in DWP have been approached and at the time of this report, a response had not been received.
- 3.21 Training on sanctions has been delivered by the Advice Shop to Assessment, Homeless and Support staff. Additional training sessions are being planned.
- 3.22 Voluntary sector agencies in receipt of third party grants have reported increasing numbers of customers requiring benefit assistance, with a trend toward more complex casework being required. Claimants are finding it harder to navigate their way through the benefit system with many people trying to resolve their situations without advice initially, only to require more detailed assistance once their own efforts have not been successful.
- 3.23 It has been noted that Personal Independent Payment claims are beginning to be resolved within 26 weeks although this is likely to be reduced to 16 weeks by the end of the year. While many outcomes, are positive there is concern that

delays are detrimental to some people and that others are seeing reductions in comparison to their Disability Living Allowance entitlement.

- 3.24 The Debt Advice Forum and Advice Agencies Forum continue to meet regularly to share and discuss related issues.

### **Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS)**

- 3.25 The DWP has confirmed that it will continue with the funding arrangement in place for 2015/16. This reflects the evolving nature of CTRS and that the implementation and migration of Housing Benefit to UC has been delayed. The related Settlement and Distribution Group continue to consider the distribution of the funding and will advise Local Authorities accordingly.
- 3.26 The demand on the 2014/15 budget continues to be monitored monthly in line with changes to customers' circumstances. At October 2014 the annual projection for the fund was 96% and remains within monitoring tolerances.
- 3.27 No indication of further reductions in this budget have been announced by Scottish Government to date.

### **Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) – Crisis Grants and Community Care Grants**

- 3.28 Applications for Crisis Grants are being considered within 2 days. There were no 2<sup>nd</sup> tier review panel meeting during October 2014.
- 3.29 Approximately 80% of applications for Community Care Grants are being considered within the target of 15 days.
- 3.30 There was one 2<sup>nd</sup> tier review panel meeting during October 2014 for Community Care Grants. The original decision was overturned with the customer receiving the relevant household items.
- 3.31 As funding has now been confirmed as permanent for the Scottish Welfare Fund team, recruitment will commence on this basis in the new year
- 3.32 The SWF budget for 2014/15 is £2,187,628 which includes £395,000 carried forward from 2013/14. A total of £455,000 has been allocated to the Crisis Grant fund and £2,127,628 to the Community Care Grant fund.
- 3.33 The Crisis Grant fund position for 2014/15 is:
- £455,000- Budget
  - £283,787.09 - Spend to 31 October 2014 (62% of total fund)
  - £486, 492 - Projected spend
- 3.34 The Community Care Grant fund for 2014/15 is:
- £2,127,628 - Budget
  - £917,757.20 - Spend to 31 October 2014 (43% of total fund)
  - £1,573,298 - Projected spend
- 3.35 The Scottish Government recently provided details of the Crisis Grant and Community Care Grant awarded for all Scottish Authorities. The Council's combined performance to 31 October 2014 was 47%, which is slightly below the Scottish average of 56%. The 2014/15 spend profile for each fund is included in

Appendix 1. Priority levels will be reviewed in January to ensure spend of the total fund is as near to 100% as possible.

- 3.36 Crisis Grant applications continue to be considered for high priority cases only and the Community Care Grant for medium and high. The monthly spend levels for both grants continue to be monitored on a daily basis to allow appropriate adjustments to be made to the priority levels. Due to seasonal demands, it is expected that funding will be transferred from Community Care Grants to Crisis Grants to support the demand on this service.
- 3.37 The Furnishing Service has delivered 83% of ordered goods within agreed timescales. Positive feedback has been received from the SWF team and customers.

### **Food Banks in Edinburgh**

- 3.38 Food banks are defined as a not for profit distributor of publically donated food. The first food banks were formed in the UK in the 1980's. Across the UK there has been a growth of food banks and demand continues to rise.
- 3.39 In Edinburgh food banks are run by the Trussel Trust, Edinburgh City Mission, Broomhouse Community One Stop Shop and numerous churches. They provide free food to people in acute need or crisis. In general food banks include:
- being run by the community for the community;
  - donations of non perishable food from local people including schools;
  - volunteers packing, sorting and distributing food;
  - clients being referred by front line staff; and
  - food parcels providing nutritionally balanced foods for three days.
- 3.40 Clients of food bank clients are typically from low income families. It is estimated that less than 5% of food bank clients are homeless and that one third of food bank clients are children (Trussel Trust 2013). The typical reasons for lack of income leading to the need to access food banks include:
- Redundancy and reduced working hours;
  - Benefit delays, changes or sanctions;
  - Domestic violence;
  - Debt problems; and
  - Illness.
- 3.41 Food banks provide a short term emergency response to the problem of food poverty. It is important that there is not a dependency created on food banks for vulnerable clients they are a crisis intervention to support people through a difficult period.
- 3.42 Food banks do not tackle the root causes of poverty but do have an important role to play in providing emergency food and signposting onto support services.
- 3.43 **The Trussel Trust** – is a self defined social franchise established in 2004 which partners with churches to establish food banks. They provide a minimum of three days emergency food and support to people experiencing crisis in the UK. Last year the network served over 128,000 people across the UK.

- 3.44 The Trussel Trust have links with major supermarkets and most food is donated this way, although this year some Edinburgh schools' harvest collections were also donated.
- 3.45 Access to the service is by referral from frontline care professionals such as doctors and social workers. They provide advice and signpost clients to other helpful services.
- 3.46 Between April and September 2013 the 14 Trussel Trust food banks across Scotland had 23,073 people referred. This is a threefold increase in the number of people given emergency food in the previous year.
- 3.47 **The Edinburgh City Mission Basic Bank** – works in partnership with city churches, schools and individuals who provide food, hygiene and other items. Local networks of voluntary, statutory and charitable agencies refer clients for assistance through a voucher scheme. Support is usually offered for up to two months, after which the individual is re-assessed and the need for further assistance is considered.
- 3.48 Food is collected through donations and via the Fareshare programme. They state they have on average 160 new referrals each quarter either from single people or families. On average each referral is for 3 people and so it is estimated 480 new people use their service each quarter. The age range of users is 16 to 50, very few older people are referred to them.
- 3.49 **Broomhouse Community One Stop Shop** – is a local emergency food point and is partially funded by the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), Big Lottery and donations. The service is open to any individual who presents in a food crisis at any time on a referral and self referral basis. The service can be accessed by clients once a month if required and they are provided with three days worth of food. Food is donated by local businesses, schools and individuals.
- 3.50 As part of the food bank process, clients are given a voucher to use in the food co-op and are informed of the cooking skills sessions and support available at the centre. They also provide help with benefits advice, employment opportunities and will signpost people to other support services at the Broomhouse centre and Community Health Hub.
- 3.51 The Council has provided a grant through the Scottish Welfare Fund to help develop the food bank service in the Broomhouse area. The project has also attracted £96,333 Big Lottery funding through Edinburgh Citizens Advice Bureau to enhance its advice services and further develop the food bank. A further Lottery grant of £40,000 was also awarded in December 2013.
- 3.52 Between October and November 2013 the project saw 186 clients which represented a 50% increase in demand on the previous quarter.
- 3.53 In October 2014 the Council wrote to seventeen food banks and fifteen free food providers to establish the provision of the organisations. Twelve food banks and nine free food providers responded. The provision and capacity of food banks is included in Appendix 2.

3.54 The Welfare Reform Team are currently looking at the ways in which food banks are supported across the Council. Officers met recently to discuss a more co-ordinated approach in the terms of advice services and budgetary support to users in an attempt to reduce the need for customers to access these types of services.

### **Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP)**

3.55 The Scottish Government has now confirmed that £12m of the additional £15m will be made available now to 20 Local Authorities who do not have sufficient funds to fully mitigate Under Occupancy. As a result Edinburgh has been allocated an additional £687,102 and this has increased our total DHP fund for 2014/15 to £4.52m.

3.56 The remaining £3m of Scottish Government funding will be distributed to councils based on actual DHP expenditure following the publication of the 2014/15 DHP statistics in May 2015.

3.57 Edinburgh's projected DHP spend for 2014/15 is estimated at around £4.75m. Therefore a proportion of the remaining £3m will be required to cover all of Edinburgh's DHP expenditure. The Council will continue to monitor DHP spend on a monthly basis and an appropriate claim will be made to the Scottish Government.

3.58 Scottish Government powers came into force on the 6 November 2014 therefore Scottish Government is now in a position to make its legislation to remove the DHP cap in Scotland for 2014/15 and any subsequent years.

3.59 Council officers estimated that a further £1.8m would be required to fully mitigate Under Occupancy for 2013/14. The Scottish Government has confirmed it has no plans to provide funding in addition to the £20million already provided for 2013/14. However as the Deputy First Minister intends to remove the DHP cap Local Authorities are free to increase DHP funds from their own resources in order to meet local priorities, such as making payments in respect of any historical arrears.

3.60 There have been 6,817 DHP applications considered up to 30 November 2014. Of these applications 381 related to 2013/14 but were received within the cut off period. As the 2013/14 fund is now closed all successful applications will be awarded from the 2014/15 fund.

3.61 For 2014/15 there have been a total of 557 refusals. The overall refusal rate is currently 8.8%. The most common reasons for refusal is in the situation where a customer's income exceeds their expenditure. To ensure customers are protected against unexpected or unaccounted expense, a decision was taken locally to allow an additional £15 allowance on top of their actual income before it is determined this exceeds expenditure.

Other, less common reasons for refusal of DHP are as follows:

- Applications for deposits and rent in advance where Housing Benefit is not in payment at their former address. This is dictated by DWP guidance.

- DHP to cover Non-Dependant Deductions for other adults in the household.
- DHP to cover ineligible services. This is prohibited under Housing Benefit Regulations

3.62 At 30 November 2014 the Council's DHP financial position is:

- £4,519,902 total fund
- £3,610,205.69 spend (80% of fund)
- £1,052,517.90 committed to 31 March 2015 (a further 23% of the fund)

3.63 In overall terms the Council has committed to spend 103% of the allocated budget. Appendix 3 outlines the Council's DHP spend profile at 30 November 2014.

### **Payday Loans**

3.64 The Council continues to be actively involved in the issue of payday loans and the working groups meet regularly to look at ethical alternatives to payday loans and consider longer term, sustainable solutions.

### **Direct Payment Demonstration Project (DPDP)**

3.65 The Council continues to learn from this project and will ensure that best practice approaches are adopted when Direct Payments are formally launched.

### **The Welfare Reform Working Group**

3.66 The Welfare Reform Working Group continues to meet quarterly to monitor the impacts of Welfare Reform on the Council and its service user. The group met on the 4 December 2014. Agenda items included:

- Universal credit and how the Council and partners prepare for implementation, including income for rents, staff learning, development and awareness and public awareness; and
- Welfare Reform Strategic Plan implementation, monitoring and reporting.

### **The Welfare Reform Core Group – Delivering Social Security in Edinburgh a strategic response to Welfare Reform**

3.67 The Welfare Reform Core Group continues to meet quarterly to agree the delivery of the key actions to achieve outcomes in terms of:

- Prevention of hardship and worsening inequality;
- Effective response to crisis needs for housing heat and food;
- Effective support for vulnerable individuals and families; and
- Partnership action to sustain Edinburgh's social security.

3.68 The group last met on 6 November 2014 and agreed that the Welfare Reform Communications sub committee re-form to plan for and deliver staff learning, development and awareness and public awareness.

## **The Welfare Reform Partners' Forum**

3.69 The Welfare Reform Partners' Forum continues to meet quarterly to facilitate information sharing. The forum last met on 29 October 2014.

## **Single Fraud Investigation Service (SFIS)**

3.70 The Benefits Investigation team transferred to the DWP on 1 November 2014. A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is now in place between DWP and CEC for all Housing Benefit fraud related activity. This is being closely monitored to ensure the impact on the Corporate Fraud Team is appropriate.

3.71 The Corporate Fraud Team was established on 1 November 2014. In the terms of Fraud they will deal with

- Council Tax Reduction Scheme
- Discretionary Housing Payments
- National Fraud Initiative
- Tenancy Fraud
- Other emerging fraud activities relevant to Customer Services activities

The team will also adjudicate on Fraud Referrals from DWP, updating casework as required and feeding results back to DWP.

## **Measures of success**

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- 4.1 The success of the programme will continue to be measured through:
- reductions in forecast loss of income; and
  - customer satisfaction with advice and advocacy services relating to benefit changes, including increased benefit take up and minimises losses by ensuring people get their full entitlement under the new arrangements.

## **Financial impact**

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- 5.1 The increase in numbers of people experiencing hardship has led to increased demand for services across the Council and also partner advice agencies. There is a risk to Council income, particularly in relation to rent arrears, changes to subsidy levels for temporary accommodation and service charges. Known risks include:
- loss of rental income to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) arising from Housing Benefit under Occupation reforms and Direct Payment under Universal Credit;
  - Scottish Welfare Fund and Discretionary Housing Payment budget will be insufficient to meet demand longer term;
  - the spend on Council Tax Reduction Scheme exceeds the available funding;

- reduced DWP Administration Subsidy due to the abolition of Council Tax Benefit, the phasing out of Housing Benefit and Central Government budget savings; and
- increased demand on advice and advocacy both for the Council and Third Sector advice agencies.

## **Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact**

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- 6.1 The financial risk to the Council as well as the risk to the Council's reputation is being monitored regularly. Actions taken to assess and mitigate these risks and ensure effective governance include:
- bi-monthly updates were provided to Corporate Policy and Strategy and Finance and Resources Committees, however, these will now be reported on a quarterly basis, to align with the Working Group meeting cycle;
  - annual update to Risk, Governance and Best Value Committee;
  - dedicated teams introduced to provide support and assistance;
  - quarterly meetings with Elected Members, Council Officers and External Partners; and
  - a strategic approach and action plan for delivering Social Security in Edinburgh (A strategic response to Welfare Reform in Edinburgh).

## **Equalities impact**

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- 7.1 The UK Government has prepared Equalities and Human Rights assessments for the welfare reform proposals. The Council will undertake an EHRIA when necessary for any of its proposals.

## **Sustainability impact**

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- 8.1 Welfare Reform is expected to have general implications for environmental and sustainability outcomes, for example in relation to fuel poverty and financial exclusion.

## **Consultation and engagement**

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- 9.1 Council officials continue to engage with the UK and Scottish Governments, directly and through COSLA, with the DWP, the Third Sector, the NHS and other partners. The Council is also engaging with citizens, both in and out of work, who rely on benefit income and tax credits.
- 9.2 The Council continues to participate in a number of groups with the DWP looking at the impacts of Welfare Reform, namely Local Authority Transition Working Group (LATWG), Practitioners Operational Group (POG), as well as COSLA's Welfare Reform Local Authority Representative Group.

## Background reading / external references

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Recent reports to committee:

[Strategic Response to Welfare Reform in Edinburgh](#) – Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee 30 September 2014

[Welfare Reform – update](#) – Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee 30 September 2014

[Welfare Reform – update](#) – Finance and Resources Committee, 28 August 2014

[Discretionary Housing Payment Policy](#) – Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 5 August 2014

[Welfare Reform – update](#) – Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 5 August 2014

[Welfare Reform – update](#) – Finance and Resources Committee, 5 June 2014

[Welfare Reform – update](#) – Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee, 13 May 2014

[Smith Commission](#)

[SLAB Annual Report](#)

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## Links

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### Coalition pledges

### Council outcomes

### Single Outcome Agreement

**SO2** – Edinburgh’s citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health

### Appendices

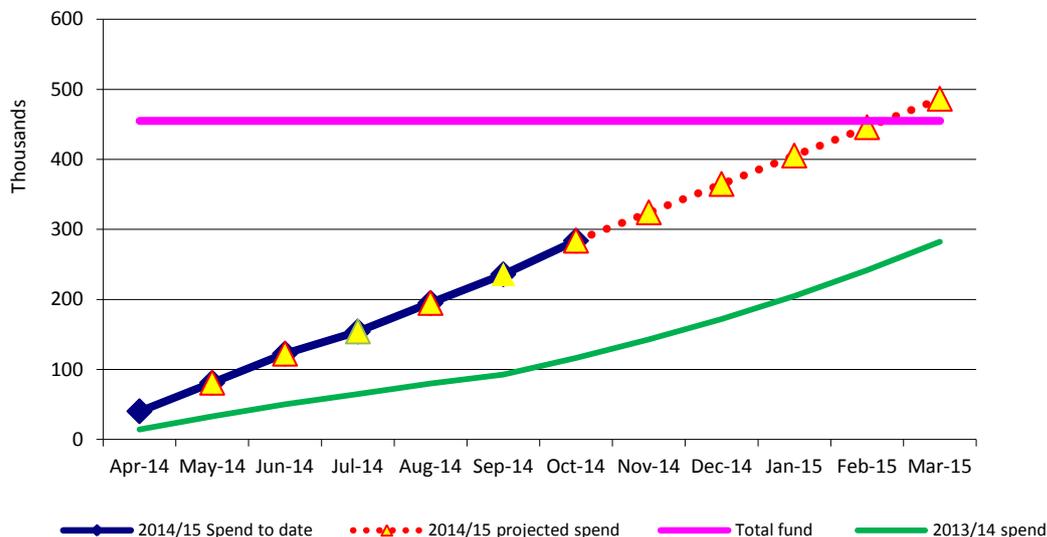
Appendix 1 – The Scottish Welfare Fund spend

Appendix 2 – Provision and Capacity of Food Banks in Edinburgh

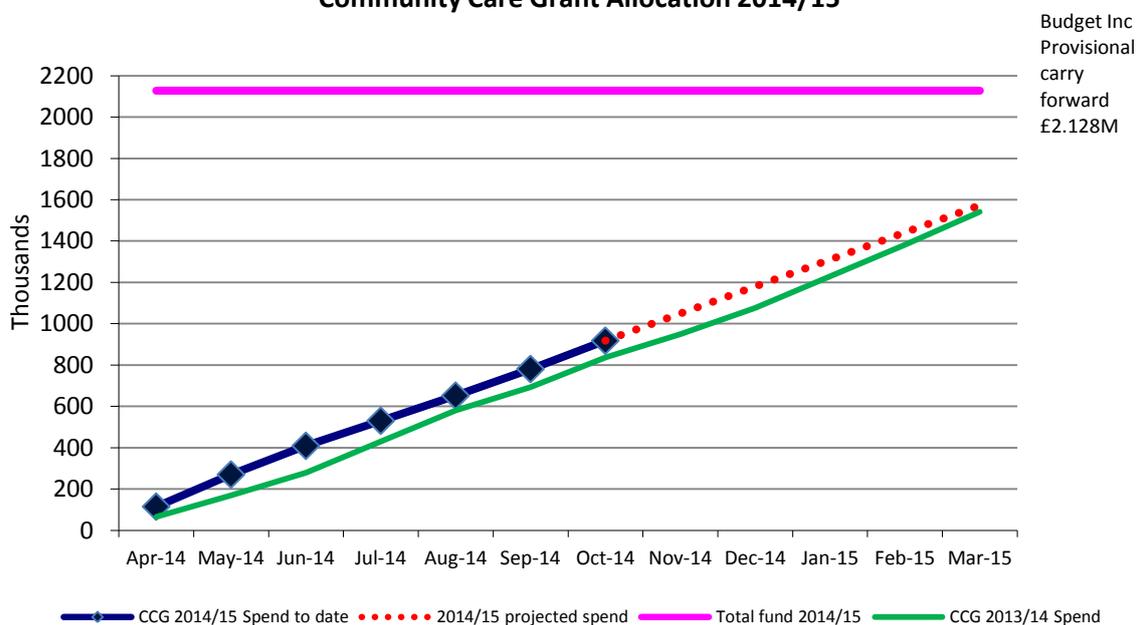
Appendix 3 – Discretionary Housing Payment Spend

### Scottish Welfare Fund (October 2014)

#### Crisis Grant Allocation 2014/15



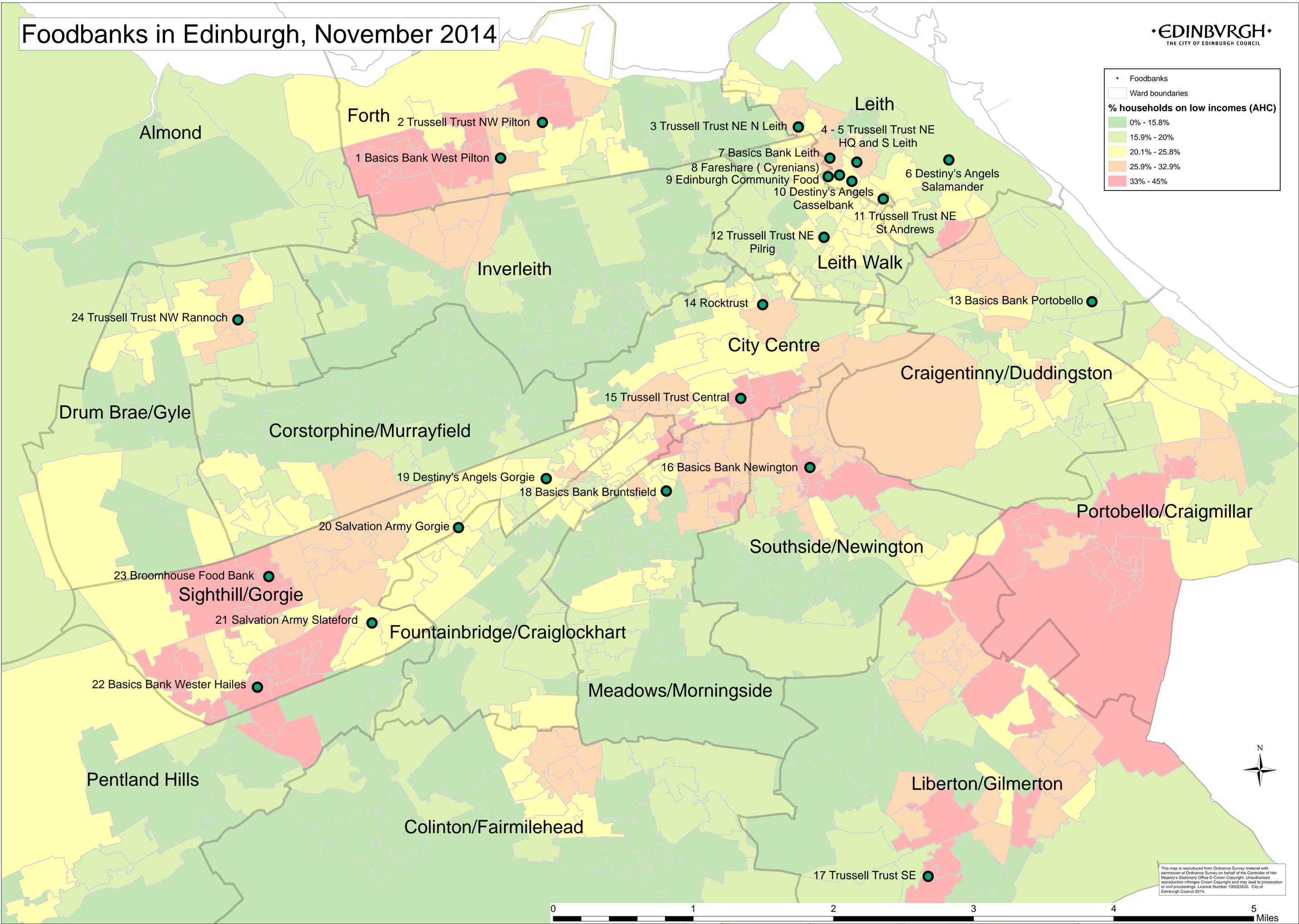
#### Community Care Grant Allocation 2014/15



# Foodbanks in Edinburgh, November 2014

• Foodbanks  
 □ Ward boundaries  
 % households on low incomes (AHC)

0% - 15.8%
15.9% - 20%
20.1% - 25.8%
25.9% - 32.9%
33% - 45%



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Foodbank	Referral Process	Maximum number of referrals	Sources of Funding	Volume per week	Frequency of use	No of people fed 2013/14	No of people fed 2014/2015
1 Basics Bank West Pilton	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	no information provided
2 Trussell Trust NW Pilton	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
3 Trussell Trust NE N Leith	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
4 & 5 Trussell Trust NE HQ/S Leith	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
6 Destiny's Angels Salamander	Formal Referral Process	No limit	CEC, Donations	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
7 Basic Bank Leith	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	no information provided
8 Fareshare (Cyrenians)	Formal Referral Process	One off food parcels	CEC, NHS, Donations	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
9 Edinburgh Community Food	Formal Referral Process	no information provided	CEC, NHS, Donations, Big Lottery	30	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
10 Destiny's Angels Salamander	Formal Referral Process	No limit	Donations	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
11 Trussell Trust NE St Andrews	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
12 Trussell Trust NE Pilrig	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
13 Basics Bank Portobello	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	no information provided

Foodbank	Referral Process	Maximum number of referrals	Sources of Funding	Volume per week	Frequency of use	No of people fed 2013/14	No of people fed 2014/2015
14 Rocktrust	Formal Referral Process	no information provided	CEC, Big Lottery	7	300-400 per year	no information provided	no information provided
15 Trussell Trust Central	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
16 Basics Bank Newington	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	
17 Trussell Trust SE	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meals per year	3608	2760
18 Basics Bank Bruntsfield	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	no information provided
19 Destiny's Angels Gorgie	Formal Referral Process	No limit	CEC Donations	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
20 Salvation Army Gorgie	Formal Referral Process	4 referrals per person	Donations	20	708 per year	no information provided	no information provided
21 Salvation Army Slateford	Formal Referral Process	4 referrals per person	Donations	20	708 per year	no information provided	no information provided
22 Basics Bank Wester Hailes	Formal Referral Process	3 month wait between referrals	Donations	17	no information provided	623	no information provided
23 Broomhouse Food Bank	Self referral	No limit	CEC, Big Lottery, Donations	16	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided
24 Trussell Trust NW Rannoch	Formal Referral Process	3 referrals per year	CEC, Donations	75	32500 meal per year	3608	2760

### Discretionary Housing Payment 2014/15

