Policy and Sustainability Committee

10:00am, Thursday, 10 June 2021

End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan – Progress Monitoring Framework

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

1.1 Approve the approach to monitoring progress with the End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan.

1.2 Note that the framework is aligned with the Council's new Planning and Performance Framework for the Council Business Plan.

1.3 Note the work planned to develop ways to assess the level of stigma experienced by people in relation to poverty.

1.4 Note that work delivering the plan remains underway including through the additional investment of £1.625M approved by Council in February 2021. A full annual progress report will be provided in Autumn 2021.

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Policy and Sustainability Committee

## End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan – Progress Monitoring Plan

2. Executive Summary

2.1. This report describes the progress monitoring framework for the End Poverty Delivery Plan as agreed by the Policy and Sustainability Committee in December 2020.

2.2. The framework includes the four targets for ending poverty by 2030, which the Council has committed to, city-wide poverty risk factors and progress with the Council's delivery plan, assessed through milestones and performance indicators.

2.3. The first annual progress report will be produced in Autumn 2021.

2.4. Work is ongoing to address challenges including how to assess levels of stigma experienced by people in relation to poverty.

3. Background

3.1. The final report of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission was considered by Policy and Sustainability Committee in October 2020.

3.2. The Commission was clear that ending poverty in Edinburgh cannot be delivered by the City of Edinburgh Council alone. Action is required by a broad range of actors, including UK and Scottish Governments, local public sector agencies, employers and investors, third sector organisations, and Edinburgh citizens.

3.3. In considering the report, the Council committed to working towards the aim of ending poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 as defined by the four targets set by the Commission (see 4.6 below).

3.4. The Council's delivery plan to end poverty was agreed at Policy and Sustainability in December 2020. It spanned 11 priority actions needed to deliver significant step change towards ending poverty in Edinburgh, and 44 actions identified through existing or forthcoming mainstream Council plans and strategies.

3.5. Committee agreed that the first annual progress report on ending poverty will be produced in Autumn, marking one year since the Poverty Commission published its recommendations. Poverty Commissioners will be invited to reconvene to review the progress made by the Council and other city partners.

4. Main report

4.1. The framework described in this report has been developed to provide an overview of the progress made by the Council with its End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan, the Council's contribution to ending poverty in the city.

4.2. The framework is intended to be flexible and responsive, adopting advances in methods of estimating the scale of poverty and the impact of policy interventions, and in recognition that targets and actions may need to be reviewed to respond to events, circumstances and emerging evidence.

4.3. There are a number of challenges in establishing an effective performance framework where there are multiple, dynamic factors and players. The challenges are outlined in the appendix, but key among them is determining the scale and combinations of intervention that will be needed to lift people out of poverty. This is a challenge which is well recognised, and bodies including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Fraser of Allander Institute are involved in developing ways to meet these challenges.

4.4. The key elements of the framework are illustrated below and described in turn, with full details provided in Appendix 1.
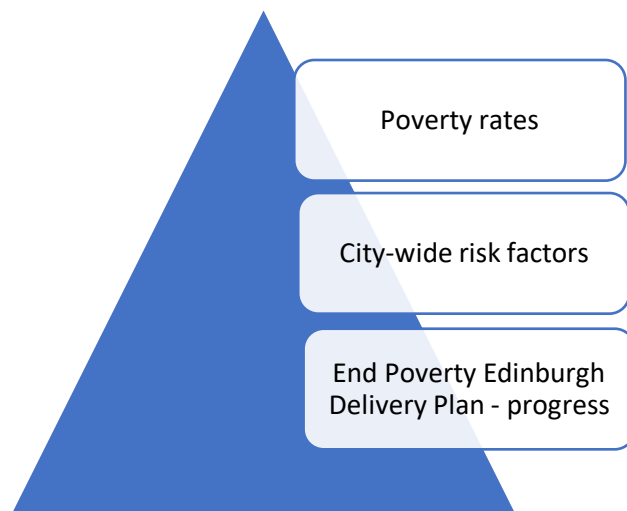
Measuring rates of poverty

4.5. This part of the framework uses the four targets which the Council has committed to, to track progress over the long term towards ending poverty across the city.

4.6. The four targets are shown below, with estimates of the number of people who will need to be lifted out of each type of poverty shown where applicable:

4.6.1 No-one in Edinburgh experiences stigma due to their income

4.6.2 No-one in Edinburgh needs to go without basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean, stay warm and dry (580-750 people per year)

4.6.3   Fewer than one in ten people are living in relative poverty in Edinburgh at any given time (2,100 people per year)

4.6.4   No-one in Edinburgh lives in persistent poverty (1,000 per year)

4.7.   Progress against the three long-term targets which relate to poverty (2, 3 and 4 above) will be monitored using changes in the estimated levels of poverty. Methods of producing such estimates are continuing to evolve and the Council is working directly with bodies including Edinburgh and Glasgow Caledonian Universities to improve current approaches. The introduction of any new methods will ensure that changes over time can be tracked effectively.

4.8.   The remaining target relates to people's experience of poverty-related stigma. The challenges of measuring levels of stigma were described in the Poverty Commission's Data and Evidence report – in short, there is no robust and reliable way to establishing current levels or of tracking change. A number of bodies including the Poverty Alliance are working to address this gap and Council officers and colleagues in Health and Social Care are involved in early discussions about a collaborative approach.

Risks associated with poverty

4.9.   The Poverty Commission recognised that targets to end poverty in the city cannot be met without commitments from all actors, local, Scottish Government, and UK Government. There are a range of factors where the Council can exert limited or no control (e.g. the occurrence of a pandemic) and so it is important to take account of the wider context within which the Council is delivering the actions to end poverty.

4.10.   To support this, the framework includes measures of key risk factors, including income and employment levels; uptake of benefits and crisis funds; and the housing market.

Progress with the delivery plan

4.11.   This part of the framework is structured under the categories of actions which the Poverty Commission determined were necessary to meet the 2030 targets: fair work, opportunities, a decent home, income, connections and wellbeing.

4.12.   For each category of actions, the following will be reported:

4.12.1   a narrative update of progress against milestones for each action and next steps

4.12.2   indicators directly related to the actions, for example number of people supported by City of Edinburgh Council funded employability programme

4.13.   Indicators have been developed to align fully with the Council's wider performance framework.

4.14.   Details of the indicators are shown by theme in the appendix (section 3). This includes baseline data for 2019-20, the year that the Poverty Commission published its recommendations.

4.15. Target setting for the indicators is under development, and targets will be specific where possible. For some indicators, e.g. school attainment, the Covid pandemic has created a level of disruption to trends which will require a baseline to be re-established.

4.16. The first annual progress report on the Council's actions to end poverty in Edinburgh will be provided in Autumn 2021. The report will include an early assessment of delivery to date of the additional investment of £1.625M to support key action areas.

5. Next Steps

5.1. Work is ongoing to develop targets, methods to estimate poverty levels across the city and develop ways to determine people's experience of poverty-related stigma.

5.2. The first annual progress report will be delivered in Autumn 2021.

6. Financial impact

6.1. Delivery of the actions will be done within existing resources, including the additional investment of £1.625M approved by Council in February 2021.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1. The Poverty Commission's recommendations were based on two years of engagement with a broad range of stakeholders including people with direct experience of poverty.

7.2. Engagement with stakeholders from Scottish Poverty and Inequality Research Unit (SPIRU), the Global Open Finance Centre of Excellence (GOFCoE) and Fraser of Allander Institute on best practice continues.

7.3. Production of the annual progress report will involve the End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1. Edinburgh Poverty Commission Recommendations

8.2. Poverty Commission's Data and Evidence Report

8.3. End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan 2020-30

9. Appendices

9.1   Appendix One – End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan - Monitoring Framework

Appendix 1

End Poverty Edinburgh

Progress Monitoring Framework

Introduction

The End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan is designed to deliver the Council's response to the Edinburgh Poverty Commission's calls to action, and to make a substantial contribution towards the city-wide goal to end poverty within a decade.

The delivery plan includes 11 priority actions needed to achieve significant step change towards ending poverty in Edinburgh, and 44 actions identified for delivery and implementation through existing or forthcoming mainstream Council plans and strategies.

Measurement challenges

The purpose of this performance framework is to support a robust assessment of progress towards the four targets to end poverty and the stigma that people experience because of it. There are a number of challenges in meeting this aspiration, outlined below, and work is underway to further develop and refine elements of the framework. Challenges include:

1. The factors which drive poverty are multiple, complex and dynamic, with many outwith local control, and so effective actions on the part of the Council may masked, for example, by a large increase in poverty as a result of the Covid pandemic. The Council does have a key contribution to play in tackling poverty in the city, but progress depends on the actions of other players in the city, including employers, public sector and third sector agencies. The inclusion of high-level indicators on the wider context and overall poverty rates help to make sense of the rate and direction of change within this broader set of factors.

2. Poverty levels have to be estimated, and the sources used are often published only every two years. Officers are working with colleagues in other local authorities, and with the Scottish Poverty and Inequality Research Unit, hosted at Glasgow Caledonian University, to refine available datasets and to develop new ways to profile poverty levels. Such work will be developed for incorporation in future iterations of reporting.

3. For some elements of the core framework – such as stigma associated with poverty – no current sources of data are available to provide a useful metric. Officers are working with partners such as Poverty Alliance and University of Edinburgh to scope and further develop this area as a matter of priority.

4. The actions in the End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan are evidence-based and designed to address all of the key drivers of poverty. At present, however, given the wide range of factors which influence the risk of poverty for an individual household it is extremely challenging to estimate with confidence the direct contribution any one intervention can make to the goal of lifting people out of poverty. Work is underway with academic partners, such as Fraser of Allander Institute and Joseph Rowntree Foundation, to develop methodologies for such assessment and will be reported on in future developments of this framework.

Approach to monitoring progress

This paper sets out the approach proposed to monitor progress with the delivery of the Council's action. There are three strands to the approach, illustrated below:

1. Monitoring progress towards the 2030 targets to end poverty in Edinburgh, to track progress over the long term
2. A high level overview of the key risk factors associated with poverty, at city-wide level
3. Monitoring progress with the End Poverty Edinburgh action plan

Poverty rates

City-wide risk factors

End Poverty Edinburgh
Delivery Plan - progress
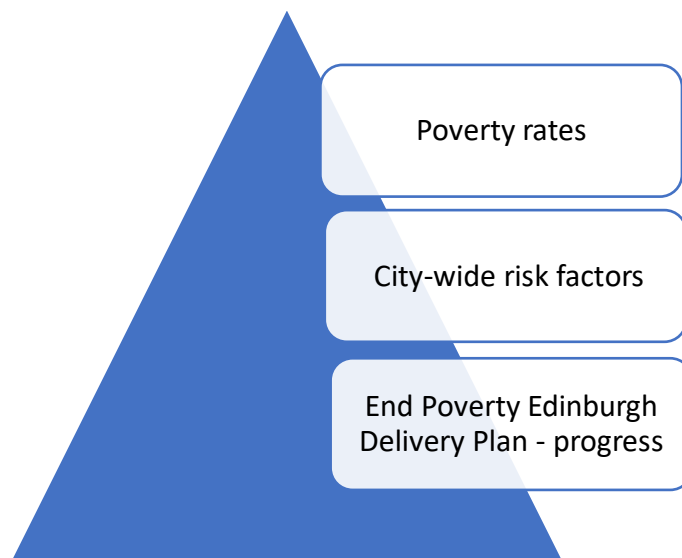
Section 1: Measuring rates of poverty

The Poverty Commission was clear that "ending poverty does not mean Edinburgh becoming a city in which no one ever loses a job or experiences a period of their life on low income. But it does
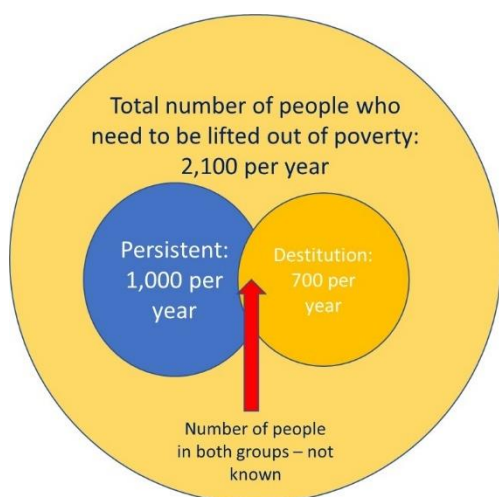
mean Edinburgh being a city where periods of low income are temporary, not permanent traps, where a period of low income does not mean having to go without food, or warmth, or safety".

The Poverty Commission proposed four targets, which the Council has committed to working towards. They are:

1. No-one in Edinburgh experiences stigma due to their income

2. No-one in Edinburgh needs to go without basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean, stay warm and dry (i.e. experiences destitution[i])

3. Fewer than one in ten people are living in relative poverty in Edinburgh at any given time

4. No-one in Edinburgh lives in persistent poverty[ii]

Work to develop a meaningful and robust way to assess the extent of poverty-based stigma in Edinburgh (target 1) is underway through discussion with academic partners, and in conjunction with the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership's Thrive Programme. An update will be provided in the annual report in Autumn.

Progress with reducing poverty (targets 2, 3 and 4) will be measured using estimates of poverty levels.

Total number of people who need to be lifted out of poverty: 2,100 per year

Persistent: 1,000 per year

Destitution: 700 per year

Number of people in both groups – not known

Estimates of the volumes of people who would need to be lifted out of poverty to achieve these targets were included in the Poverty Commission's Data and Evidence paper – see the diagram below.

The phased reduction in levels to achieve the 2030 targets is shown below for illustration – it sets out the direction of travel, given that the level of progress each year is likely to vary.

Headline End Poverty Edinburgh Targets

	By 2030, fewer than 1 in 10 of all people should be in poverty at any time											
	% of people living on incomes below the poverty threshold, after housing costs											
	Baseline 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
All ages	15.0	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	10	10
Children	18.0	17	16	15	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	10

	By 2030, no-one should be destitute											
	% of people who are living in destitution											
	Baseline 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
All ages	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0

| | *By 2030, no-one should be living in persistent poverty* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *% of all people in poverty who have been in poverty for 3 of the previous 4 years* | | | | | | | | | | |
	Baseline 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
All ages	13	12	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	2	1	0

Section 2: Risk factors

Levels of poverty reflect a range of dynamic and complex factors, many of which are outwith local control. Examples of major factors include the UK and world economy, and the impact of events such as the Covid-19 and Brexit. More local factors include the housing and employment market in Edinburgh, which have a bearing on housing costs and the types of contract available.

Key risk factors included in the framework are:

- Unemployment levels

- Universal credit claimants

- Property rental costs

- Levels of demand for social housing

Tracking these risk factors as part of the annual progress report provides valuable information on the context within which the Council is operating to deliver actions.

A set of city-wide indicators on health are included under the theme of *equality in our health and wellbeing* reflecting the strong correlation of poverty and poor health outcomes. Actions to end poverty are expected to lead to improvements in all of these indicators.

Section 3: Progress with actions

This part of the framework is structured under the categories of actions which the Poverty Commission determined were necessary to meet the 2030 targets, shown in the diagram below.

For each category of actions, the following will be reported:

• a narrative update of progress with each action and next steps

• indicators directly related to the actions e.g. input, output and impact (shown in the next section)

The set of indicators has been developed to align fully with the Council's wider performance framework. Baseline data is shown for 2019-20 in most instances, as the year that the Poverty Commission published its recommendations.

Target setting for some indicators is under development, and targets will be specific where possible. For some indicators, e.g. school attainment, the Covid pandemic has created a level of disruption to trends which will require a baseline to be re-established.

Work is underway with a range of partners to explore ways of identifying whether the Council's actions are effective and at the right scale to meet the 2030 targets. This is challenging because the factors which drive poverty are multiple, complex and dynamic, as are the actions to address poverty, which are undertaken by different agencies across the city.

Key indicators by theme

Theme 1. Fair work that provides dignity and security

Risk factors				
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Unemployment levels	2.6% (7,300)	Not available		
Universal Credit claimants	14,425	38,524		

Universal credit claimants end of period (March 2020, and 2021) (note March 2021 figures is provisional estimate); 2021 figures will be available mid-July 2021

Progress indicators		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
Living wage		
Number of living wage accredited employers in Edinburgh	497	Aim to increase
Employment support		
Number of employers who engaged in the Edinburgh Guarantee *Notes:* *19/20 are opportunities for those aged 16–21*	168	Aim to Increase to pre Covid levels
Number of roles advertised by employers who engaged in the Edinburgh Guarantee	487	Aim to Increase to pre Covid levels
Number of roles filled by employers who were engaged in the Edinburgh Guarantee:		
a. By people aged under 21 and from Edinburgh	269	Aim to Increase to pre Covid levels
b. Roles paying the Real Living Wage	Not available	
Edinburgh's Employers Recruitment Incentive (EERI) (SG funded) - budgeted funding for places compared with uptake: *Notes:* *Funding for 2019-20 for 32 places; additional funding for 2021-22 increases places to 132*		
a. Aged under 25	21	110
b. Aged 25 +	7	22
c. Number of living wage opportunities	6	Aim for Living Wage 50% of places awarded

Progress indicators		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
No One Left Behind Funding: Activity Agreement Hubs (first step to a positive destination) Funding to support 160 people		
a. Number of new young people were engaged	85	2021/22: 150
b. Number of young people who were supported	168	2021/22: 200
c. …. of which, number who progressed into a positive destination (i.e. college, training, employment)	114	Increase positive destinations by 30% by 2020-21
Number of people supported by City of Edinburgh Council funded employability programme		
a. Total (no individuals supported)	3,719	2021/22: 3,800
b. Total new engagements	2,506	2021/22: 1,900
c. Breakdown by barrier type (five most frequently cited barriers)	• Low skilled: 58% • Poor interview skills, CV presentation: 33% • Mental Health issues: 30% • From employment deprived area: 29% • Lack of confidence: 25%	
d. Clients with 5 or more barriers	71%	NA
e. Number of positive job outcomes (i.e. getting a job) achieved by people supported by employability programmes (all ages)	448	2021/22: 495
f. Number of other positive outcomes by people supported by employability programmes (education, training, volunteering etc)	653	2021/22: 845
g. Progression in employment: number of people who have increased wages, hours or to more sustainable employment *Notes:* *Data from employability providers who follow people up for a year*	359	2021/22: 560
Procurement		

Progress indicators		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
% suppliers SME (aim to increase local businesses)	47%	50%
% businesses procured from EH postcodes (sustainability and local job opportunities) (aim to increase)	45.62%	52%
% of Council suppliers of regulated tendered contracts that are committed to paying real living wage in delivering Council services	70%	Increase by 2% each year
Volume and value of community benefits secured through Council contracts		Under development

Theme 2. Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects

Progress indicators			
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**		**Target**
Early years			
% P1 achieving literacy level	Baseline is 2018/19 Overall 78.9% Q1 63.6%	Update not available	All attainment targets need to be rebased post-Covid (as per BP); overall aim is to increase
% parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred location	Surveys to be done Sep/Oct 2021 and Feb/March 2022 (before and after new builds)		By March 2022 the number of parents/carers receiving early learning through their **preferred location** will increase by at least 5%.
% parents receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare through their preferred model of delivery.			By March 2022 the number of parents/carers receiving early learning through their **preferred model of delivery** will increase by at least 5%
Quality and standards			
Percentage of teachers who have met the Teaching, Learning & Assessment "Charter" standard (achievement of enhanced level of skills as set out in the Edinburgh Teachers' Charter)	New measure: 0%		A year on year increment ending with 70% of teachers achieving "Charter" standard after 3 years. Year 1: 20%; Year 2: 50%
Percentage of schools have achieved the Digital Schools Award Scotland - The number of schools demonstrating sufficient progress in key indicators to merit this national award	New measure: 0%		A year on year increment ending with 20% of schools achieving DSAS after 3 years. Year 1: 5%; Year 2: 10%
Attendance			
Low attendance: percentage of Primary pupils whose attendance is less than 85% (was 6-8% pre-Covid)	2018/19: 6.9%	Last full session figures available	Impact of Covid requires setting baseline figure in August 2021 aiming

Progress indicators			
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**		**Target**
Low attendance: percentage of Secondary students whose attendance is less than 85%	2018/19: 14.2%	Last full session figures available	to reduce the number of pupils with low attendance over the course of the session.
Attainment*			
The percentage of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in literacy – total and SIMD Q1	Baseline is 2018/19 Overall 77.1% Q1 61.1%	Latest SQA available data	Aim is to increase the percentage for all pupils and particularly those in deprived areas. A new baseline will be created from the next set of results.
The percentage of pupils in Primaries 1, 4 & 7 who achieve their expected Curriculum for Excellence level in numeracy – total and SIMD Q1	Baseline is 2018/19 Overall 83.2% Q1 70.9%	Latest SQA available data	
The percentage of secondary school leavers achieving a qualification in both literacy and numeracy at SCQF level 5 – total and SIMD Q1	Baseline is 2018/19 • Overall: 67.1% • Q1: 43.5%	Latest SQA available data	
The percentage of secondary school leavers achieving one or more qualifications at SCQF level 6 (Higher or equivalent) – total and SIMD Q1	Baseline is 2018/19 • Overall: 67.6% • Q1: 45.6%	Latest SQA available data	
Positive destinations for school leavers	Baseline is 2020 • Overall: 92.5% • Q1: 88.9%		Target needs to be rebased post-Covid; overall aim is to increase

*Note: shift in assessing progress on improving attainment away from measuring the attainment gap, which does not show the level of change for the low and high SIMD groups; focusing on the increase in total and in SIMD Q1; note that national guidance is to set stretch targets

Theme 3. A decent home we can afford to live in

Risk factors				
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Average private sector rent per month in Lothian area (based on 2 bed property)	£972 (per month - 2019)	£969 (per month - 2020)		
Gap between Local Housing Allowance (LHA) and average private rent in the city *Note:* *LHA frozen between 19/20 and 20/21*	**LHA: £759.84** (4 wks - 2019/20) **Gap: £212.86**	**LHA: £759.84** (4 wks - 2020/21) **Gap: £209.16**		
Total number of applicants on EdIndex register	23,998	20,564		
Demand for social housing – number of active bidders	7,099	7,213		
Average bid per property	203	201		

Progress indicators		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
Affordable homes		
Number of affordable homes approved	1,930	Interim for 2021-22*: 2,019 *Target was set pre covid-19 and is being reviewed.*
Number of affordable homes completed	1,443	Interim for 2021-228: 1,445 *As above*
Quality		
Front line housing service – responsive, effective	Measure to be developed (within 3-6 months)	
Preventing homelessness		
Number of households assessed as homeless	3,355	New baseline required prior to target setting (COVID impact ongoing into Year 1)
Number of households who seek housing advice who do not go on to present as homeless	1,708	New baseline required prior to target setting

		(COVID impact ongoing into Year 1)
The number of households in temporary accommodation	3,570 (at 31 March 2020)	New baseline required prior to target setting (COVID impact ongoing into Year 1)
Percentage of households in unsuitable temporary accommodation	22% (as at 31 March 2020)	New baseline required prior to target setting (COVID impact ongoing into Year 1)

Theme 4. Income security that offers a real lifeline

Progress measures		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
Changing culture – building knowledge and awareness		
Leadership for Equity Programme Number and % of staff attending the programme	Programme starts August 2021	2021-22: 30% 2022-23: 50% 2023-24: 70%
Council Advice Shop – activity in year*		
Measure	**2020-21**	**Projection 2021-22**
New debt clients	107	Increase expected
Amount of debt presented	£592,581	Increase expected
Benefit applications	1,808	Increase expected
Benefits: mandatory reconsiderations	406	Increase expected
Benefits: appeals	116	Increase expected
Welfare Rights Clients – number of individuals in year	3,800	Increase expected
Advice Line calls answered	5,618	7,500*
Emails enquiries dealt with	4,935	5,000*
Total financial gain	£8,776,526	Not known
Financial gain per client	£2,246	Not known
Financial support and crisis funding		
Council tax reduction scheme – number of cases	147,263	Decrease (to reflect lower need)
Discretionary housing payments – number of cases	7,427	Decrease – as above
Number of free school meals payments in school year	5950 to December 2019	Decrease – as above
Number of clothing grant awards in school year	5337 to December 2019	Decrease – as above

Scottish Welfare Fund	No. applications	Households	Decrease – as above
Crisis Grants	16,367	16,199	
Community Care Grants	5,377	5,363	
Total	**21,744**	**21,562**	

* Notes on Advice Shop indicators:

1. The baseline shown is for 2020-21 is shown for information - new baseline required prior to target setting (COVID impact ongoing into Year 1)
2. Advice line calls answered: projection for 2021-22 reflects the increasing average time to handle a call (unclear if due to remote working or complexity of cases or other factors) and additional staffing capacity.
3. Email enquiries dealt with: the significant increase during lockdown is expected to continue

Theme 5. Connections in a city that belongs to us

Context				
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband	97.9% (Scot: 93.3%)			

Activity and performance		
Measure	**2019-20**	**Target**
Number of people killed or seriously injured	145 people KSI (average 2017-19)	Maintain downward trend based on rolling 3-year average
Number of people who perceive cycling in Edinburgh to be safe	2015 – 33% 2017 – 25% 2019 – 34%	Increase
Proportion of people living in areas with low levels of public transport	31% of residents in areas with low levels of public transport (2019)	Reduction in proportion by 2030
Number of multimodal interchanges in the city and the travel modes available	50 interchanges served by 2 or more modes	Increased number of interchanges by 2030
Comparison of the cost of single and a day bus tickets between Edinburgh and Scotland's other major cities (Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow) (CMP)[1]	<table><tr><td></td><td>Single</td><td>Day</td></tr><tr><td>Edinb</td><td>£1.80</td><td>£4.40</td></tr><tr><td>Aberdeen</td><td>£1.70</td><td>£4.20</td></tr><tr><td>Dundee</td><td>£1.80</td><td>£3.60</td></tr><tr><td>Glasgow</td><td>£1.70</td><td>£4.60</td></tr></table>	
Digital use via library facilities– downloads and streaming during the year	1,554,485	Increase (tbc)
No. digital devices delivered to pupils	March 2020-April 2021: 14,268 devices	Target to deliver 39,000 by December 2022 (1:1 P6-S6)
No. CEC tenants with subsidised broadband	1,515 (7.7%)	100% by 2024

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[1] Lower day rate shown (upper rates are between 10 and 20p higher); Edinburgh - Lothian Buses; Aberdeen – First Bus; Dundee – Xplore Dundee; Glasgow – First Bus

Theme 6. Equality in our health and wellbeing

City-wide indicators				
Measure	**Baseline**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Average life Expectancy for Males and Females (How long children born in specified year can expect to live)	**2018** Males: 78.4 Females: 82.5			
Inequalities in male and female life expectancy – difference between the most and least deprived areas *	**2009-2013** Males ~14 years Females ~10 years	TBC		
Healthy Life Expectancy: percentage of life spent in good health (an indicator of quality of life)	Males: 84.6% Females: 78.8%	TBC		
Inequalities in 0-74 years mortality rate (Early deaths – linked to socioeconomic position)	TBC	TBC		
Type 2 Diabetes prevalence (Chronic disease with socioeconomic gradient)	TBC	TBC		
Inequalities in 27-30 months check speech and language concerns	TBC	TBC		
(Mild to moderate) MH prescriptions	TBC	TBC		

* *Differences between lowest and highest areas of deprivation are calculated using the Slope Index of Inequality*

Progress Indicators		
Measure	**Baseline 2019-20**	**Target**
Total number of families recommended who: a) benefitted from Discover via information etc b) attended Discover	a) 276 families of families recommended b) 134 families attended Discover	a) 650 of families recommended b) 450 (currently active on Facebook group while Discover is delivered online)
Number of new recommendations (referrals)	Approx. 40	Approx. 50 – 60 new per holiday

Number of families provided with Discover in a box (food, cooking, activities) (active engagement) (future post-lockdown – may be blended model)	N/A – no boxes Approx 180 people attending Hubs and receiving breakfast and lunch	320 food, recipes and utensils boxes per week per holiday

[i] Suzanne Fitzpatrick, Glen Bramley, Filip Sosenko, Janice Blenkinsopp, Sarah Johnsen, Mandy Littlewood, Gina Netto and Beth Watts (2016), Destitution in the UK: people are considered destitute if they are in relative poverty (with equivalised incomes less than 60% of the UK median after housing costs) and they or their children have lacked two or more of six essentials over the past month because they cannot afford them (shelter, food, heating, lighting, clothing, or basic toiletries

[ii] Scottish Government analysis suggests that an individual is in persistent poverty if they have been in poverty for three or more of the last four years.