

end child poverty



Child Poverty Map of the UK

February 2013

The child poverty map of the UK 2013
End Child Poverty

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Introduction and key messages

Why child poverty matters

The End Child Poverty campaign is a coalition of over 100 charities committed to ending child poverty in the UK. This report provides a localised map of child poverty on the closest possible measure to that used nationally by the government. The figures presented are for mid 2012. They show the scale of the challenge to achieve this goal, especially in some local areas. In 69 wards throughout the UK, the majority of children (50% and above) remain in poverty.

Child Poverty damages children's experiences of childhood and harms their future life chances. We know from research earlier this year by Save the Children that:

- well over half of parents in poverty (61%) say they have cut back on food and over a quarter (26%) say they have skipped meals in the past year.
- around 1 in 5 parents in poverty (19%) say their children have to go without new shoes when they need them.
- a large number of children in poverty say they are missing out on things that many other children take for granted, such as going on school trips (19%) and having a warm coat in winter (14%).
- only 1 in 5 parents in poverty (20%) say they have not had to borrow money to pay for essentials, such as food and clothes, in the past year.¹

End Child Poverty believes that we need action at the national, regional and local level to meet the goal embedded in the Child Poverty Act 2010 to end child poverty by 2020.

At a national level, the signs for child poverty are worrying. Even though the latest available national figures showed a fall in relative poverty up until early 2011, because unlike median incomes, benefits were not falling in real terms, this improvement is now reversing. The Institute for Fiscal Studies predicts a growth in child poverty of 400,000 between 2011 and 2015, and a total of 800,000 by 2020.² This prediction came before recent announcements about benefits uprating: the Welfare Uprating Bill currently being debated in Parliament is expected to push another 200,000 children into poverty.³ We're calling on the UK Government to set out how it will meet its commitment in the Child Poverty Act to end child poverty by 2020.

But action at a local level can also make a difference, and levels of child poverty vary widely across the country. With the UK Government devolving more decisions about how families are supported to a local level, it's all the more important that we pay attention to local child poverty levels.

Where child poverty is highest

On average throughout the UK, one in five (20.2%) children are classified as below the poverty line (before housing costs). In some areas of large cities, this rises to over

¹ Graham Whitham (2012) *Child Poverty in 2012: It shouldn't happen here* Save the Children.

² M Brewer, J Browne and R Joyce, Child and working age poverty from 2010 to 2020, Institute for Fiscal Studies, October 2011

³ Response to Parliamentary Question from Chris Skidmore, Hansard, 15 Jan 2013 : Column 714W

40%, although in contrast to 2011 there are no parliamentary constituencies or local authorities where more than half of children are in poverty. There is one local authority (Tower Hamlets) and eight parliamentary constituencies where at least four in ten children are in poverty; in 2011 there were three local authorities and 19 parliamentary constituencies where at least four in ten children were in poverty.

At a more local level, there are more significant concentrations of child poverty: in 69 local wards, between 50% and 68% of children face poverty. This represents a decrease since 2011 when there were 100 local wards with between 50% and 70% of children facing poverty (see the End Child Poverty website for full ward level data). This is not because of a substantial change in overall child poverty levels, but because of local improvements in the area where concentrations have been the highest – London. In particular, there are considerably fewer children in inner London Boroughs in out-of-work families than a year ago. On the other hand, in the Northeast, the situation has deteriorated.

Table 1: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with highest levels of child poverty across the UK:

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2011	% of children in poverty 2012
1. Manchester Central	49%	47%
2. Belfast West	46%	43%
3. Glasgow North East	44%	43%
4. Birmingham, Ladywood	46%	42%
5. Bethnal Green and Bow	51%	42%
6. Liverpool, Riverside	46%	42%
7. Poplar and Limehouse	48%	41%
8. Middlesbrough*	38%	40%
9. Blackley and Broughton	41%	38%
10. Newcastle upon Tyne Central*	29%	38%
11. Leeds Central	40%	38%
12. Liverpool, Walton*	38%	37%
13. Glasgow Central*	39%	37%
14. Hackney South and Shoreditch	45%	37%
15. Manchester, Gorton	40%	37%
16. Birmingham, Hodge Hill	41%	37%
17. Islington South and Finsbury	46%	37%
18. Nottingham North	39%	37%
19. Edmonton*	39%	37%
20. Birkenhead*	39%	36%

* Not in Top 20 in 2011

Table 2: Top 20 local authorities with highest levels of child poverty

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2011	% of children in poverty 2012
1. Tower Hamlets	52%	42%
2. Manchester	40%	38%
3. Middlesbrough	34%	37%
4. Derry	36%	35%
5. Belfast	35%	34%
6. Islington	43%	34%
7. Glasgow City	35%	33%
8. Liverpool	34%	33%
9. Newcastle upon Tyne	31%	33%
10. Hartlepool	30%	33%
11. Nottingham	35%	32%
12. Knowsley	32%	32%
13. Newham	37%	32%
14. Strabane	31%	32%
15. Barking and Dagenham	35%	31%
16. South Tyneside	28%	31%
17. Hastings	28%	31%
18. Birmingham	34%	31%
19. Westminster	38%	30%
20. Hackney	39%	30%

Where child poverty is lowest

The constituencies with the lowest levels of child poverty differ by a factor of almost ten compared to the highest. In these areas, child poverty is already well below the target level for 2020 contained in the Child Poverty Act.

Table 3: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with lowest levels of child poverty

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2010
1. Sheffield Hallam	Below 5%
2. Kenilworth and Southam	5%
3. South Northamptonshire	5%
4. Haltemprice and Howden	5%
5. Rushcliffe	5%
6. Wimbledon	6%
7. Skipton and Ripon	6%
8. Stone	6%
9. Beckenham	6%
10. South Leicestershire	6%
11. Bromsgrove	7%
12. Richmond Park	7%
13. Sutton Coldfield	7%
14. Rutland and Melton	7%
15. Twickenham	7%
16. Charnwood	7%
17. Stratford-on-Avon	7%
18. Wyre and Preston North	7%
19. Harrogate and Knaresborough	7%
20. Solihull	7%

Table 4: Top 20 local authorities with lowest levels of child poverty across the UK:

Local Authority	Estimated percentage of children in poverty 2012
1. Isles of Scilly	Below 5%
2. South Northamptonshire	Below 5%
3. Harborough	5%
4. Rutland	5%
5. Rushcliffe	5%
6. Harrogate	6%
7. Bromsgrove	7%
8. Ribble Valley	7%
9. Craven	7%
10. Blaby	7%
11. Richmond upon Thames	7%
12. Stratford-on-Avon	7%
13. Shetland Islands	7%
14. Hambleton	7%
15. Richmondshire	7%
16. Derbyshire Dales	7%
17. North Kesteven	8%
18. Ryedale	8%
19. Orkney Islands	8%
20. Melton	8%

What can Local Authorities do about child poverty

The wide variation in child poverty levels across the country is primarily a result of regional trends in employment, driven in part by national policy decisions. Local authorities have experienced significant cuts in the amount of support they receive from central Government, estimated by the LGA at over 33 per cent over the spending review period. Central Government needs to take into account both the level of child poverty in a local area, and the additional costs imposed on local services by high child poverty levels, when making decisions about funding. But there are many actions that Local Authorities can take that can help to tackle child poverty in their area.

The campaign to End Child Poverty believe that there are three key areas in which Local Authorities should take action on child poverty:

1) **Protect families with children in decisions about local benefits**

From April 2013, local authorities will have significantly increased discretion over the allocation of financial support for families, although in circumstances in which this support has been dramatically reduced. Local Authorities will be responsible for:

- *Providing support with the cost of essential items such as replacing cookers or fridges for families on a low income*, as the Social Fund is replaced by schemes run by local authorities and in Scotland by the Scottish Welfare Fund administered by local authorities⁴.
- *Deciding who receives help with paying Council Tax*, as Council Tax Benefit is replaced with local assistance schemes.⁵ The Resolution Foundation has found that low income families will see their council tax rise by up to £600 a year as a result of this change.⁶
- *Deciding who should receive support with housing costs*. April 2013 will see the introduction of the £500 a week benefit cap, and the bedroom tax for families who live in social housing if the government believes they have a spare bedroom. Local Authorities have been allocated control over Discretionary Housing Payments, which they can use to help make up rent shortfalls for a small proportion of families affected by these changes.

End Child Poverty believes that Local Authorities should take a strategic decision to protect the poorest families with children when allocating these resources. We recognise that Local Authorities have not imposed these cuts, but they will have a significant influence over how they affect local residents.

⁴ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/welfare/socialfund>

⁵ In Scotland a national council tax reduction scheme will replace council tax benefit (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/303/contents/>). Families in Scotland should be protected by an agreement between Scottish Government and local authorities to invest £40m to cover the UK government's 10% cut to council tax support. The Welsh government has also announced that it will provide [£22m to protect Welsh claimants from cuts in council tax support](#) (www.rightsnet.org.uk/news/story/welsh-government-to-protect-claimants-from-cut-in-council-tax-support-from-/).

⁶ Matthew Pennycook and Alex Hurrell (2013) *No clear benefit* Resolution Foundation, see: http://www.resolutionfoundation.org/media/media13/downloads/CTB_press_release_FINAL.pdf

2) Ensure that in England they are meeting their duties under the Child Poverty Act to publish a child poverty strategy

The Child Poverty Act 2010 requires local authorities to undertake a strategic needs assessment of child poverty in their local area, and to publish a strategy setting out how they will address it. End Child Poverty believes that it is vital that local authorities publish their strategies, and include within them how they are responding to changes in welfare reform.

Appendix 2 of the report gives a list of those authorities where we have been unable to find a published child poverty strategy.

3) Ensure that child poverty is a priority for health and wellbeing boards in England.

Health and Wellbeing boards will be established in each locality in April 2013, bringing together local authorities, NHS and other partners. The Marmot review of health inequalities found that that child poverty has a severe impact on children's health, and called for a strategy to give every child the best start in life.⁷ As part of their strategic focus on health inequalities, local health and well being boards need to prioritise tackling the causes of child poverty and its impact on health outcomes. Their Joint Strategic Needs Assessments must include data on child poverty levels and align with the local Child Poverty Needs Assessment. Their joint health and well being strategies must set a clear expectation on local partners to take action.

In Scotland, ECP members believe Local Authorities should ensure that tackling child poverty is a priority within new Single Outcome Agreements. They should review how they and their Community Planning Partners are contributing to implementing and monitoring progress against the aims and measures set out in the Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland. A recent review of local action to tackle child poverty in Scotland for Save the Children⁸ found "*positive signs and grounds for optimism including a strong commitment to tackle child poverty at local level*" and that "*knowledge levels of the evidence and scale of the challenge have significantly improved*". However only one half of council officers surveyed feel that child poverty is a political priority in their authority, only 16 per cent of local authorities had developed a local child poverty action plan, and only 5 per cent have established a child poverty development group or have undertaken a child poverty impact assessment.

In Wales, ECP members believe Local Authorities should ensure that they are meeting their statutory duties under the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 to prepare and publish a strategy for contributing to the eradication of child poverty in Wales.

These duties can be satisfied through the publication of new Single Integrated Plans from April 2013 and we would expect action to tackle child poverty to be identified as a clear strategic priority within. Local authorities should ensure that they and their partners are contributing effectively to the Aims as outlined in the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, that progress is monitored and appropriate services are in place which meets local need. Local Service Boards, as formulators and reviewers of the Plan, should

⁷ Fair Society, healthy lives: Report of the Marmot Review, published 2010.

⁸ <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Local-action-tackle-poverty-Scotland.pdf>

prioritise actions which tackle the causes of child poverty in addition to actions which aim to mitigate the impact of child poverty, including in respect of responding to changes in welfare reform.

In Northern Ireland, ECP members call on the NI Executive to introduce a Child Poverty Strategy for NI with a strategic and focused action plan, to include interim targets, measurable objectives and a targeted approach including the introduction of signature projects such as the Child Poverty Reduction Pilot study. There should also be an alignment of strategies across the Executive Departments to ensure coordinated action. An emphasis should also be placed on early intervention to address educational underachievement and the NI Child Care Strategy should be introduced as a matter of urgency. The NI Executive should also make it a priority to appoint representation to the UK Commission of Child Poverty and Social Mobility.

How child poverty is measured

The national targets:

There are four dimensions of poverty captured under the Child Poverty Act, each with a target to be met by 2020. They are:

- **Relative low income poverty** (below 60 per cent median household income)
- **Absolute low income poverty** (below 60 per cent of median household income held constant at 2010/11 level)
- **Persistent low income poverty** (below 60 per cent of median household income for three years or longer)
- **Material deprivation** combined with relative low income (below 70 per cent median household income and suffering from inability to afford essential spending needs)

Before housing costs, or after housing costs?

The most reported measure of child poverty is relative low income poverty, often referred to as the 'headline measure'. The government target is tracked using figures before housing costs, which show a lower rate of poverty because the costs of housing are so high. The local figures given in this report also represent poverty levels before housing costs.

It is therefore important to note that the local figures given in this report would be significantly higher if measured after housing costs – especially in areas where housing is particularly expensive.

The Campaign to End Child Poverty always uses the after housing cost measure when referring to the total number of children living in poverty across the UK. The change in the number of children in the whole of the UK below the official poverty line in key years is shown below both before housing costs and after housing costs.

Table 1: UK child poverty

	1998/99	2009/10	2010/11
Children in poverty before housing costs	3.4 million	2.6 million	2.3 million
Children in poverty after housing costs	4.4 million	3.8 million	3.6 million

Source: DWP Households Below Average Income series.

The local indicators in this report:

The figures presented in this report use tax credit data to give the percentage of children on low incomes in local authorities, parliamentary constituencies and wards across the UK. They also use regional trends in worklessness to estimate recent changes in the number of children who are in poverty because their parents have lost their jobs, to update the local tax credit data which is more than two years old.

This is not a direct measure of exactly how many children are in poverty on the official definition, but is the closest to an equivalent measure we have of local levels of child poverty (these data should therefore not be used for direct comparisons with official national and regional figures). The figures are estimates for mid-2012.

In the figures presented below, children are classified as being in poverty if they live in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of in-work tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. The measure is of income before housing costs, and therefore replicates the more modest, official estimate of how many children are in poverty, not taking account of the impact of high rent or mortgage payments.

This indicator, compiled officially as a local estimate of child poverty, has been reported for August 2010 by HMRC. However, survey data reported only at a national and regional level show trends in the number of children in out of work families (who comprise the great majority of children in poverty on this indicator), through to the second quarter of 2012. These regional changes have been combined with the 2010 local data to estimate how many more children were in poverty locally by mid 2012.

Advantages of this methodology are that:

- It presents an estimate of child poverty as recently as mid 2012, whereas the most recent official data are for April 2010 to March 2011.
- It is based in part on data showing households where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income; in this, it corresponds with the official measure of poverty (though these data should not be directly compared).
- It provides local figures, including local authorities and parliamentary constituencies (in this report) and wards (see the spreadsheets available on the End Child Poverty website).

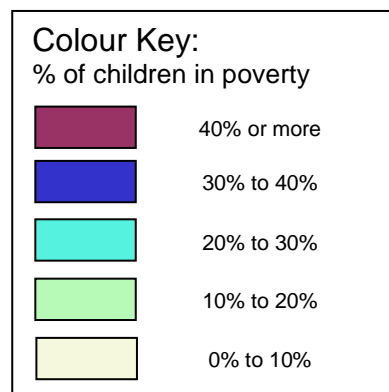
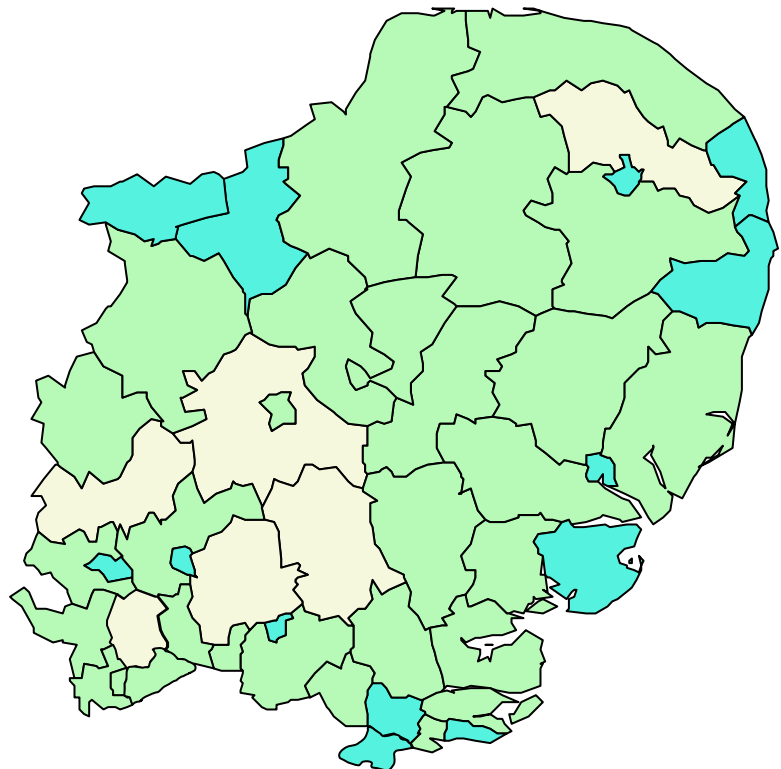
Regional child poverty figures

East of England

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Babergh	13%
Basildon	24%
Bedford	20%
Braintree	16%
Breckland	16%
Brentwood	11%
Broadland	10%
Broxbourne	19%
Cambridge	17%
Castle Point	17%
Central Bedfordshire	13%
Chelmsford	13%
Colchester	18%
Dacorum	15%
East Cambridgeshire	12%
East Hertfordshire	10%
Epping Forest	16%
Fenland	21%
Forest Heath	16%
Great Yarmouth	25%
Harlow	23%
Hertsmere	14%
Huntingdonshire	12%
Ipswich	22%
King's Lynn & W Norfolk	19%
Luton UA	27%
Maldon	13%
Mid Suffolk	10%
North Hertfordshire	13%
North Norfolk	17%
Norwich	30%
Peterborough UA	24%
Rochford	12%
South Cambridgeshire	9%
South Norfolk	12%
Southend-on-Sea UA	23%
St. Albans	10%
St. Edmundsbury	13%
Stevenage	20%
Suffolk Coastal	12%
Tendring	26%
Three Rivers	12%
Thurrock UA	22%
Uttlesford	9%
Watford	16%
Waveney	22%
Welwyn Hatfield	16%



By Parliamentary Constituency

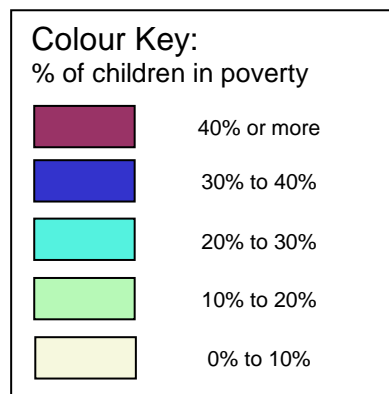
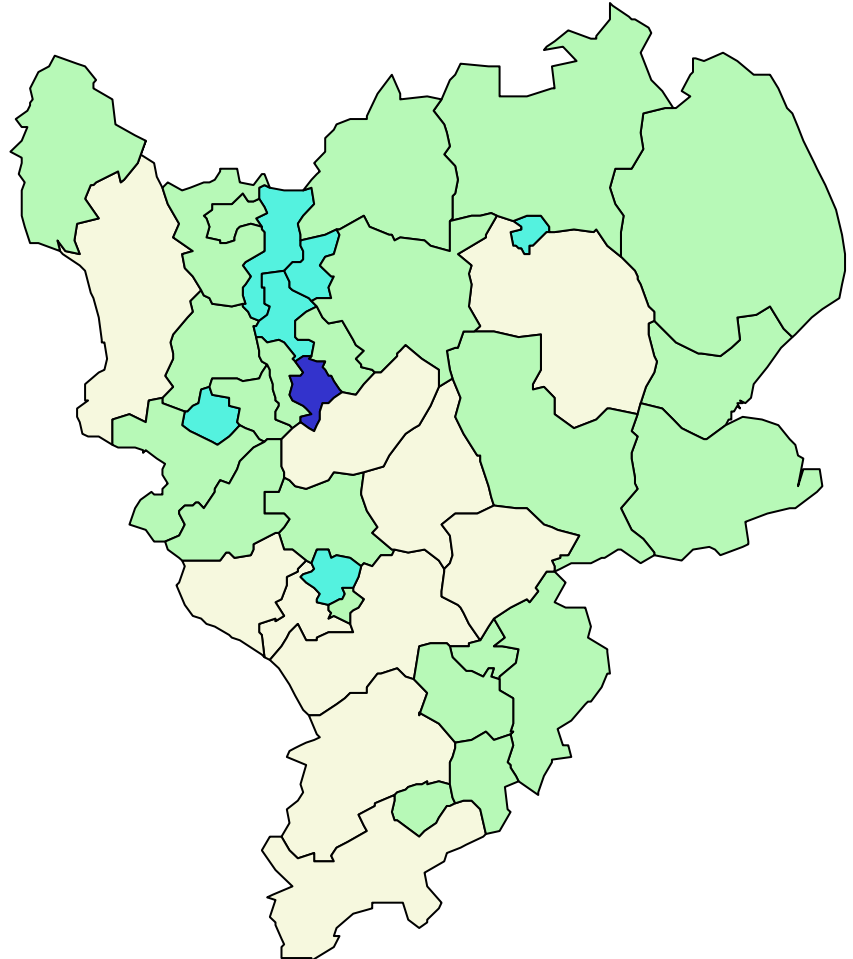
Basildon and Billericay	23%
Bedford	24%
Braintree	15%
Brentwood and Ongar	12%
Broadland	12%
Broxbourne	19%
Bury St Edmunds	12%
Cambridge	18%
Castle Point	17%
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	12%
Chelmsford	15%
Clacton	32%
Colchester	21%
Epping Forest	17%
Great Yarmouth	25%
Harlow	22%
Harwich and North Essex	15%
Hemel Hempstead	19%
Hertford and Stortford	10%
Hertsmere	14%
Hitchin and Harpenden	9%
Huntingdon	13%
Ipswich	22%
Luton North	25%
Luton South	28%
Maldon	12%
Mid Bedfordshire	9%
Mid Norfolk	14%
North East Bedfordshire	11%
North East Cambridgeshire	20%
North East Hertfordshire	13%
North Norfolk	17%
North West Cambridgeshire	17%
North West Norfolk	21%
Norwich North	21%
Norwich South	28%
Peterborough	26%
Rayleigh and Wickford	11%
Rochford and Southend East	28%
Saffron Walden	10%
South Basildon and East Thurrock	24%
South Cambridgeshire	9%
South East Cambridgeshire	11%
South Norfolk	12%
South Suffolk	13%
South West Bedfordshire	18%
South West Hertfordshire	10%
South West Norfolk	18%
Southend West	17%
St Albans	11%
Stevenage	19%
Suffolk Coastal	14%
Thurrock	24%
Watford	15%
Waveney	23%
Welwyn Hatfield	16%
West Suffolk	14%
Witham	14%

East Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Amber Valley	15%
Ashfield	20%
Bassetlaw	16%
Blaby	7%
Bolsover	20%
Boston	16%
Broxtowe	12%
Charnwood	11%
Chesterfield	18%
Corby	18%
Daventry	9%
Derby UA	22%
Derbyshire Dales	7%
East Lindsey	19%
East Northamptonshire	10%
Erewash	16%
Gedling	13%
Harborough	5%
High Peak	11%
Hinckley and Bosworth	10%
Kettering	13%
Leicester UA	29%
Lincoln	22%
Mansfield	21%
Melton	8%
Newark and Sherwood	14%
North East Derbyshire	13%
North Kesteven	8%
North West Leicestershire	11%
Northampton	18%
Nottingham UA	32%
Oadby and Wigston	11%
Rushcliffe	5%
Rutland UA	5%
South Derbyshire	11%
South Holland	13%
South Kesteven	11%
South Northamptonshire	Below 5%
Wellingborough	16%
West Lindsey	13%



By Parliamentary Constituency

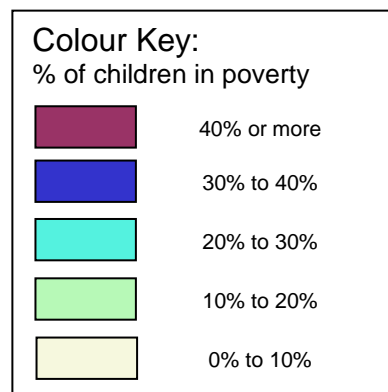
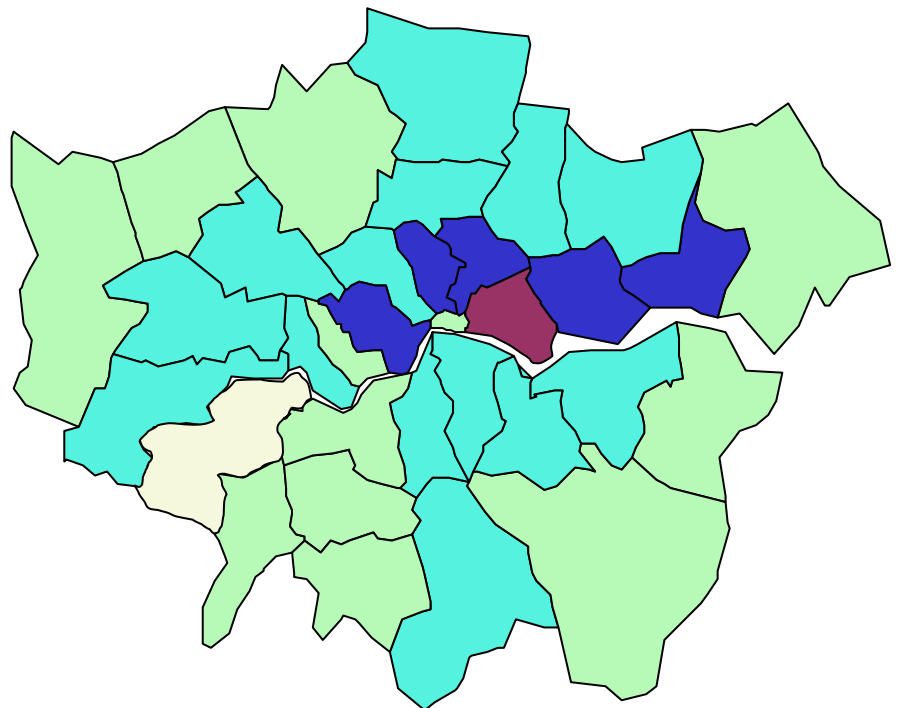
Amber Valley	18%
Ashfield	21%
Bassetlaw	16%
Bolsover	20%
Boston and Skegness	18%
Bosworth	10%
Broxtowe	11%
Charnwood	7%
Chesterfield	18%
Corby	14%
Daventry	9%
Derby North	19%
Derby South	27%
Derbyshire Dales	7%
Erewash	18%
Gainsborough	13%
Gedling	14%
Grantham and Stamford	12%
Harborough	8%
High Peak	11%
Kettering	13%
Leicester East	24%
Leicester South	28%
Leicester West	34%
Lincoln	19%
Loughborough	14%
Louth and Horncastle	17%
Mansfield	21%
Mid Derbyshire	8%
Newark	11%
North East Derbyshire	13%
North West Leicestershire	11%
Northampton North	20%
Northampton South	22%
Nottingham East	33%
Nottingham North	37%
Nottingham South	24%
Rushcliffe	5%
Rutland and Melton	7%
Sherwood	16%
Sleaford and North Hykeham	8%
South Derbyshire	11%
South Holland and The Deepings	12%
South Leicestershire	6%
South Northamptonshire	5%
Wellingborough	15%

London

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Barking and Dagenham	31%
Barnet	17%
Bexley	15%
Brent	26%
Bromley	13%
Camden	28%
City of London	12%
Croydon	21%
Ealing	23%
Enfield	29%
Greenwich	24%
Hackney	30%
Hammersmith and Fulham	25%
Haringey	30%
Harrow	17%
Havering	15%
Hillingdon	19%
Hounslow	22%
Islington	34%
Kensington and Chelsea	19%
Kingston upon Thames	11%
Lambeth	26%
Lewisham	24%
Merton	14%
Newham	32%
Redbridge	21%
Richmond upon Thames	7%
Southwark	24%
Sutton	13%
Tower Hamlets	42%
Waltham Forest	27%
Wandsworth	16%
Westminster	30%



By Parliamentary Constituency

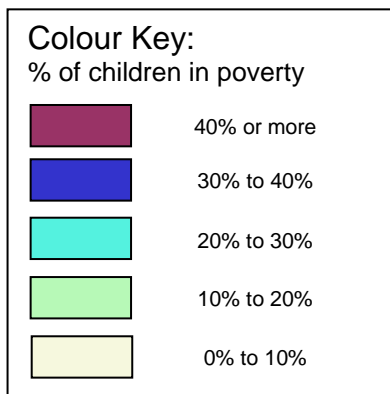
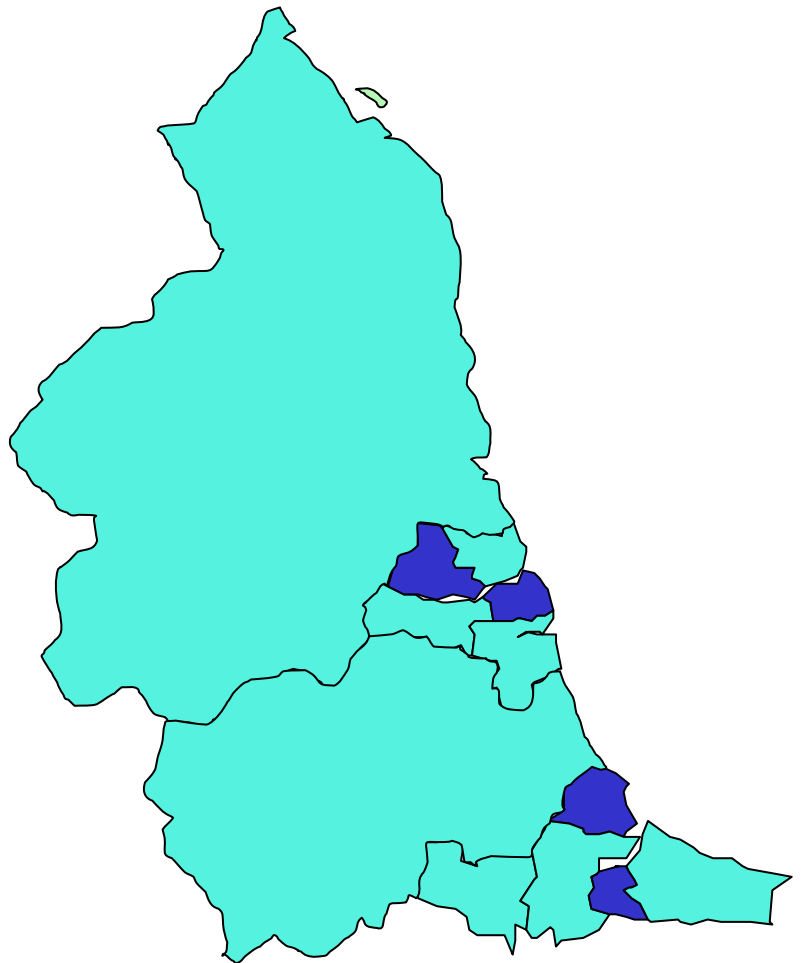
Barking	31%	Harrow East	18%
Battersea	16%	Harrow West	19%
Beckenham	6%	Hayes and Harlington	27%
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	28%	Hendon	22%
Bethnal Green and Bow	42%	Holborn and St Pancras	33%
Bexleyheath and Crayford	16%	Hornchurch and Upminster	14%
Brent Central	32%	Hornsey and Wood Green	21%
Brent North	19%	Ilford North	18%
Brentford and Isleworth	19%	Ilford South	27%
Bromley and Chislehurst	16%	Islington North	32%
Camberwell and Peckham	26%	Islington South and Finsbury	37%
Carshalton and Wallington	16%	Kensington	20%
Chelsea and Fulham	16%	Kingston and Surbiton	12%
Chingford and Woodford Green	18%	Lewisham East	23%
Chipping Barnet	15%	Lewisham West and Penge	25%
Cities of London and Westminster	20%	Lewisham, Deptford	26%
Croydon Central	25%	Leyton and Wanstead	24%
Croydon North	25%	Mitcham and Morden	21%
Croydon South	12%	Old Bexley and Sidcup	9%
Dagenham and Rainham	26%	Orpington	11%
Dulwich and West Norwood	20%	Poplar and Limehouse	41%
Ealing Central and Acton	21%	Putney	16%
Ealing North	23%	Richmond Park	7%
Ealing, Southall	23%	Romford	14%
East Ham	31%	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	8%
Edmonton	37%	Streatham	23%
Eltham	18%	Sutton and Cheam	9%
Enfield North	31%	Tooting	16%
Enfield, Southgate	16%	Tottenham	36%
Erith and Thamesmead	25%	Twickenham	7%
Feltham and Heston	24%	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	16%
Finchley and Golders Green	14%	Vauxhall	29%
Greenwich and Woolwich	27%	Walthamstow	29%
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	25%	West Ham	33%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	37%	Westminster North	36%
Hammersmith	29%	Wimbledon	6%
Hampstead and Kilburn	24%		

North East

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

County Durham	26%
Darlington UA	24%
Gateshead	28%
Hartlepool UA	33%
Middlesbrough UA	37%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	33%
North Tyneside	23%
Northumberland UA	21%
Redcar and Cleveland UA	29%
South Tyneside	31%
Stockton-on-Tees UA	26%
Sunderland	29%



By Parliamentary Constituency

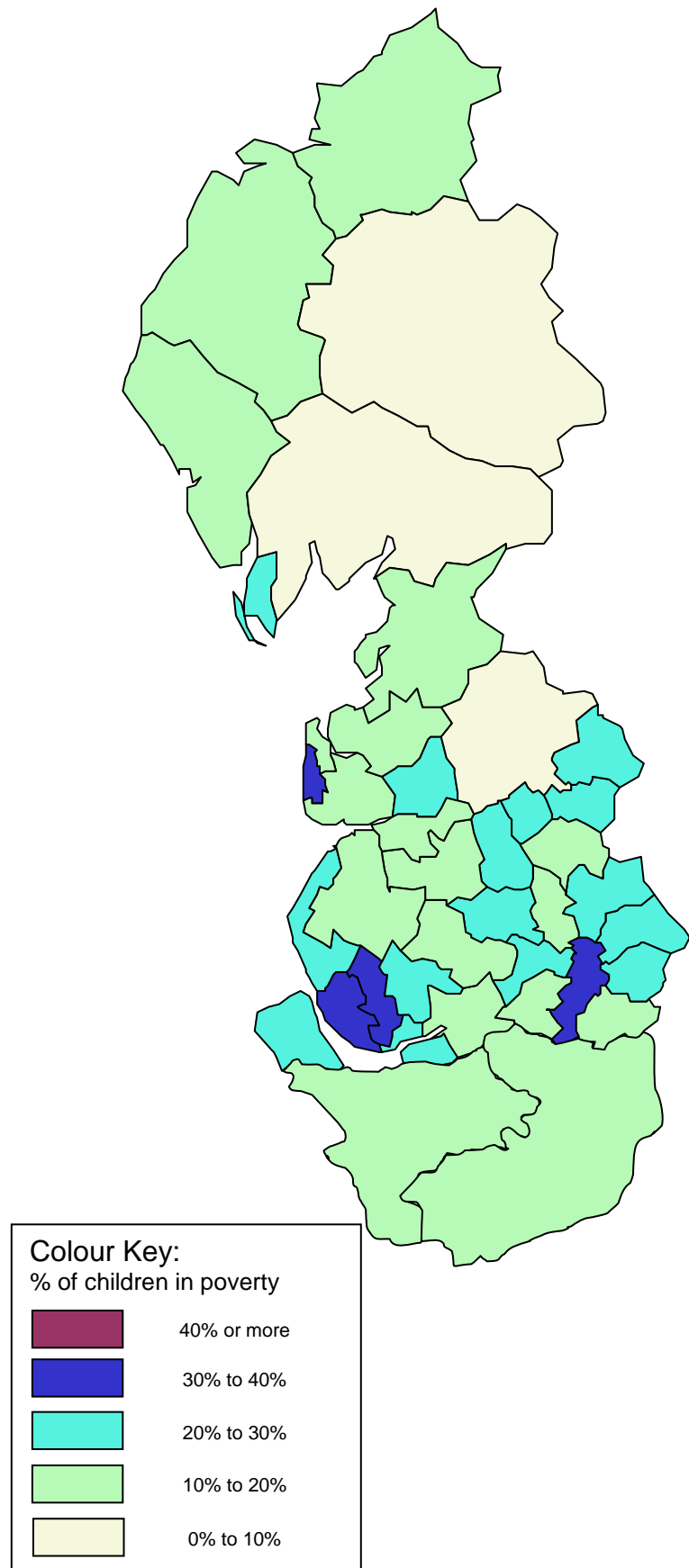
Berwick-upon-Tweed	18%
Bishop Auckland	27%
Blaydon	23%
Blyth Valley	25%
City of Durham	21%
Darlington	26%
Easington	31%
Gateshead	33%
Hartlepool	33%
Hexham	13%
Houghton and Sunderland South	27%
Jarrow	27%
Middlesbrough	40%
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	28%
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	38%
Newcastle upon Tyne East	35%
Newcastle upon Tyne North	26%
North Durham	25%
North Tyneside	27%
North West Durham	23%
Redcar	30%
Sedgefield	25%
South Shields	33%
Stockton North	32%
Stockton South	19%
Sunderland Central	31%
Tynemouth	20%
Wansbeck	27%
Washington and Sunderland West	30%

North West

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Allerdale	16%
Barrow-in-Furness	22%
Blackburn with Darwen UA	27%
Blackpool UA	30%
Bolton	23%
Burnley	28%
Bury	18%
Carlisle	16%
Cheshire West and Chester	16%
Cheshire East UA	13%
Chorley	13%
Copeland	18%
Eden	9%
Fylde	12%
Halton UA	27%
Hyndburn	24%
Knowsley	32%
Lancaster	18%
Liverpool	33%
Manchester	38%
Oldham	28%
Pendle	23%
Preston	22%
Ribble Valley	7%
Rochdale	27%
Rossendale	18%
Salford	29%
Sefton	20%
South Lakeland	8%
South Ribble	12%
St. Helens	25%
Stockport	16%
Tameside	24%
Trafford	15%
Warrington UA	15%
West Lancashire	18%
Wigan	20%
Wirral	25%
Wyre	16%



By Parliamentary Constituency

Altrincham and Sale West	9%	Southport	16%
Ashton-under-Lyne	24%	St Helens North	25%
Barrow and Furness	20%	St Helens South and Whiston	26%
Birkenhead	36%	Stalybridge and Hyde	24%
Blackburn	30%	Stockport	24%
Blackley and Broughton	38%	Stretford and Urmston	21%
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	25%	Tatton	10%
Blackpool South	32%	Wallasey	28%
Bolton North East	25%	Warrington North	18%
Bolton South East	28%	Warrington South	11%
Bolton West	17%	Weaver Vale	19%
Bootle	31%	West Lancashire	20%
Burnley	28%	Westmorland and Lonsdale	8%
Bury North	17%	Wigan	22%
Bury South	19%	Wirral South	13%
Carlisle	18%	Wirral West	14%
Cheadle	8%	Workington	18%
Chorley	14%	Worsley and Eccles South	27%
City of Chester	17%	Wyre and Preston North	7%
Congleton	11%	Wythenshawe and Sale East	31%
Copeland	16%		
Crewe and Nantwich	18%		
Denton and Reddish	21%		
Eddisbury	15%		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	18%		
Fylde	12%		
Garston and Halewood	27%		
Halton	26%		
Hazel Grove	14%		
Heywood and Middleton	23%		
Hyndburn	23%		
Knowsley	35%		
Lancaster and Fleetwood	18%		
Leigh	20%		
Liverpool, Riverside	42%		
Liverpool, Walton	37%		
Liverpool, Wavertree	28%		
Liverpool, West Derby	32%		
Macclesfield	11%		
Makerfield	16%		
Manchester Central	47%		
Manchester, Gorton	37%		
Manchester, Withington	26%		
Morecambe and Lunesdale	21%		
Oldham East and Saddleworth	26%		
Oldham West and Royton	31%		
Pendle	23%		
Penrith and The Border	10%		
Preston	29%		
Ribble Valley	8%		
Rochdale	30%		
Rossendale and Darwen	18%		
Salford and Eccles	31%		
Sefton Central	10%		
South Ribble	12%		

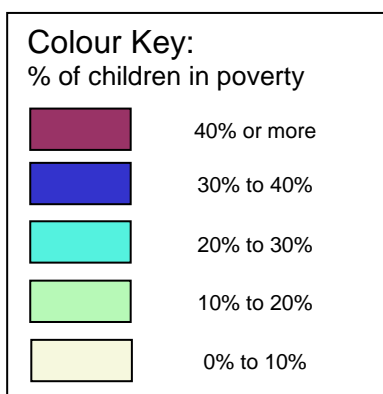
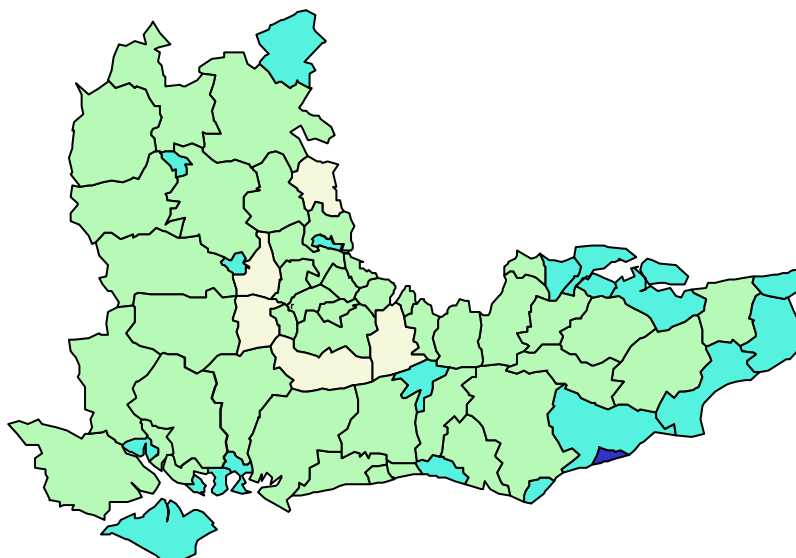
South East

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Adur	15%
Arun	18%
Ashford	18%
Aylesbury Vale	12%
Basingstoke and Deane	15%
Bracknell Forest UA	14%
Brighton and Hove UA	23%
Canterbury	20%
Cherwell	14%
Chichester	14%
Chiltern	10%
Crawley	21%
Dartford	19%
Dover	22%
East Hampshire	11%
Eastbourne	23%
Eastleigh	13%
Elmbridge	11%
Epsom and Ewell	11%
Fareham	11%
Gosport	21%
Gravesham	22%
Guildford	13%
Hart	9%
Hastings	31%
Havant	24%
Horsham	11%
Isle of Wight UA	23%
Lewes	17%
Maidstone	17%
Medway UA	23%
Mid Sussex	10%
Milton Keynes UA	22%
Mole Valley	10%
New Forest	15%
Oxford	25%
Portsmouth UA	27%
Reading UA	24%
Reigate and Banstead	13%
Rother	21%
Runnymede	14%
Rushmoor	16%
Sevenoaks	14%
Shepway	23%
Slough UA	25%
South Bucks	11%
South Oxfordshire	11%
Southampton UA	28%
Spelthorne	16%
Surrey Heath	11%
Swale	25%
Tandridge	12%
Test Valley	12%
Thanet	28%
Tonbridge and Malling	15%
Tunbridge Wells	14%
Vale of White Horse	12%
Waverley	10%
Wealden	12%
West Berkshire UA	13%
West Oxfordshire	10%
Winchester	11%
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	12%

Woking	14%
Wokingham UA	9%
Worthing	18%
Wycombe	15%



By Parliamentary Constituency

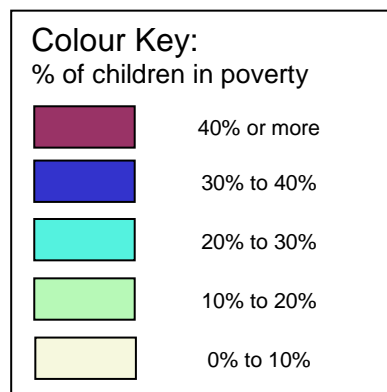
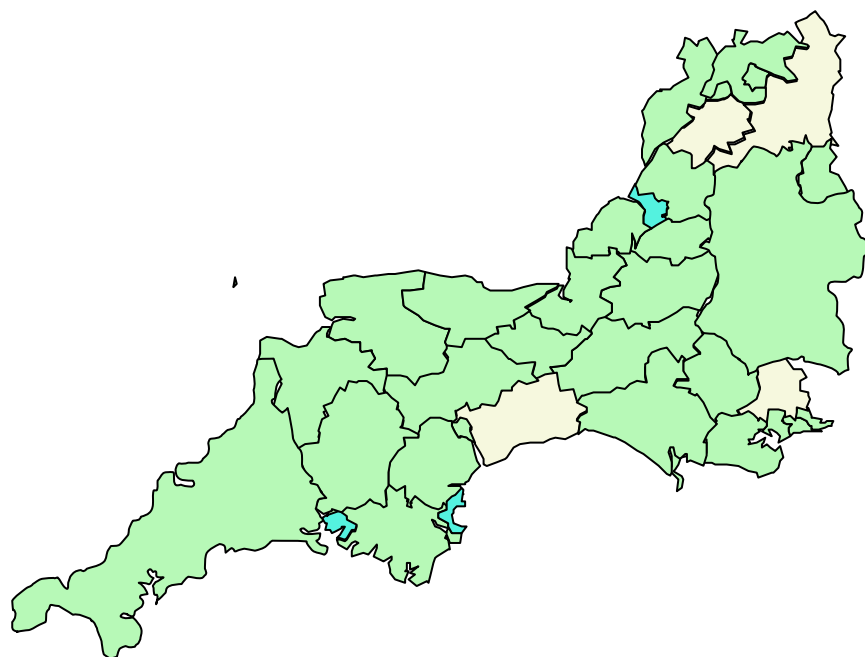
Aldershot	15%	Portsmouth North	23%
Arundel and South Downs	12%	Portsmouth South	32%
Ashford	19%	Reading East	19%
Aylesbury	14%	Reading West	22%
Banbury	15%	Reigate	13%
Basingstoke	17%	Rochester and Strood	20%
Beaconsfield	11%	Romsey and Southampton North	14%
Bexhill and Battle	18%	Runnymede and Weybridge	13%
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	21%	Sevenoaks	14%
Bracknell	14%	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	26%
Brighton, Kempdown	30%	Slough	25%
Brighton, Pavilion	19%	South Thanet	26%
Buckingham	9%	South West Surrey	10%
Canterbury	20%	Southampton, Itchen	29%
Chatham and Aylesford	24%	Southampton, Test	28%
Chesham and Amersham	10%	Spelthorne	16%
Chichester	14%	Surrey Heath	12%
Crawley	21%	Tonbridge and Malling	14%
Dartford	19%	Tunbridge Wells	14%
Dover	23%	Wantage	12%
East Hampshire	12%	Wealden	12%
East Surrey	13%	Winchester	10%
East Worthing and Shoreham	17%	Windsor	11%
Eastbourne	22%	Witney	10%
Eastleigh	15%	Woking	14%
Epsom and Ewell	11%	Wokingham	10%
Esher and Walton	12%	Worthing West	18%
Fareham	12%	Wycombe	17%
Faversham and Mid Kent	19%		
Folkestone and Hythe	23%		
Gillingham and Rainham	23%		
Gosport	19%		
Gravesham	22%		
Guildford	13%		
Hastings and Rye	30%		
Havant	26%		
Henley	9%		
Horsham	11%		
Hove	19%		
Isle of Wight	23%		
Lewes	17%		
Maidenhead	11%		
Maidstone and The Weald	15%		
Meon Valley	13%		
Mid Sussex	10%		
Milton Keynes North	23%		
Milton Keynes South	22%		
Mole Valley	10%		
New Forest East	16%		
New Forest West	14%		
Newbury	14%		
North East Hampshire	9%		
North Thanet	25%		
North West Hampshire	13%		
Oxford East	27%		
Oxford West and Abingdon	12%		

South West

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Bath and North East Somerset UA	12%
Bournemouth UA	19%
Bristol, City of UA	25%
Cheltenham	16%
Christchurch	14%
Cornwall UA	17%
Cotswold	9%
East Devon	10%
East Dorset	9%
Exeter	16%
Forest of Dean	14%
Isles of Scilly	Below 5%
Gloucester	19%
Mendip	13%
Mid Devon	12%
North Devon	14%
North Dorset	11%
North Somerset UA	14%
Plymouth UA	21%
Poole UA	16%
Purbeck	13%
Sedgemoor	16%
South Gloucestershire UA	11%
South Hams	12%
South Somerset	12%
Stroud	10%
Swindon UA	16%
Taunton Deane	13%
Teignbridge	13%
Tewkesbury	12%
Torbay UA	22%
Torrige	15%
West Devon	12%
West Dorset	11%
West Somerset	17%
Weymouth and Portland	18%
Wiltshire UA	11%



By Parliamentary Constituency

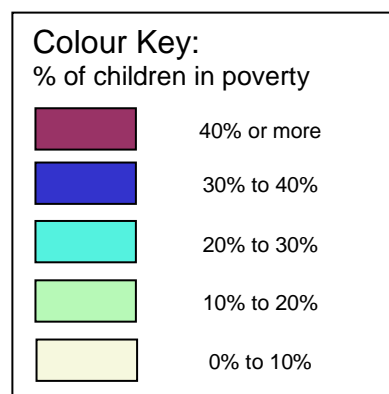
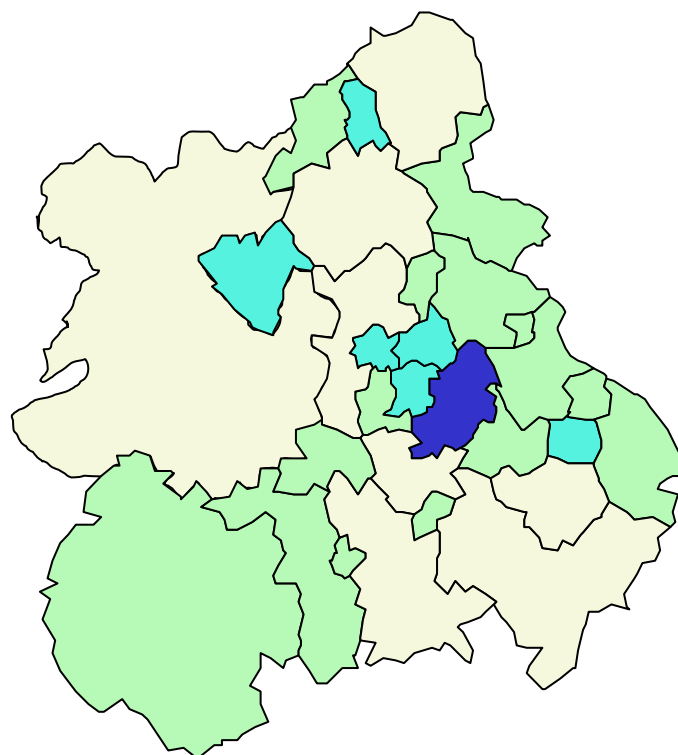
Bath	14%	Torridge and West Devon	14%
Bournemouth East	18%	Totnes	18%
Bournemouth West	22%	Truro and Falmouth	15%
Bridgwater and West Somerset	18%	Wells	12%
Bristol East	21%	West Dorset	11%
Bristol North West	23%	Weston-Super-Mare	20%
Bristol South	29%	Yeovil	13%
Bristol West	25%		
Camborne and Redruth	20%		
Central Devon	11%		
Cheltenham	17%		
Chippenham	12%		
Christchurch	13%		
Devizes	9%		
East Devon	10%		
Exeter	17%		
Filton and Bradley Stoke	11%		
Forest of Dean	13%		
Gloucester	20%		
Kingswood	12%		
Mid Dorset and North Poole	10%		
Newton Abbot	15%		
North Cornwall	16%		
North Devon	14%		
North Dorset	10%		
North East Somerset	10%		
North Somerset	7%		
North Swindon	15%		
North Wiltshire	8%		
Plymouth, Moor View	25%		
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	25%		
Poole	16%		
Salisbury	10%		
Somerton and Frome	11%		
South Dorset	17%		
South East Cornwall	15%		
South Swindon	18%		
South West Devon	8%		
South West Wiltshire	14%		
St Austell and Newquay	18%		
St Ives	17%		
Stroud	11%		
Taunton Deane	13%		
Tewkesbury	12%		
The Cotswolds	8%		
Thornbury and Yate	9%		
Tiverton and Honiton	12%		
Torbay	22%		

West Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Birmingham	31%
Bromsgrove	7%
Cannock Chase	16%
Coventry	23%
Dudley	19%
East Staffordshire	14%
Herefordshire UA	11%
Lichfield	10%
Malvern Hills	11%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	15%
North Warwickshire	11%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	17%
Redditch	16%
Rugby	11%
Sandwell	27%
Shropshire UA	10%
Solihull	13%
South Staffordshire	9%
Stafford	9%
Staffordshire Moorlands	9%
Stoke-on-Trent UA	25%
Stratford-on-Avon	7%
Tamworth	17%
Telford and Wrekin UA	22%
Walsall	26%
Warwick	9%
Wolverhampton	28%
Worcester	14%
Wychavon	9%
Wyre Forest	16%



By Parliamentary Constituency

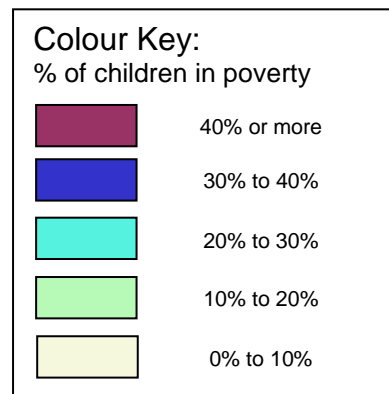
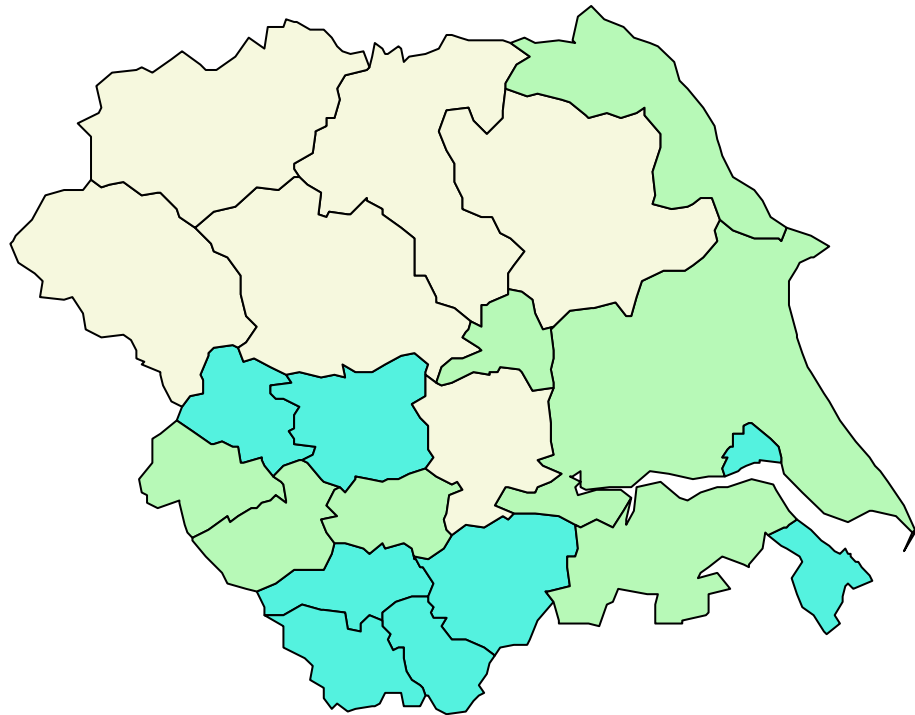
Aldridge-Brownhills	13%	Nuneaton	17%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	27%	Redditch	16%
Birmingham, Erdington	33%	Rugby	11%
Birmingham, Hall Green	32%	Shrewsbury and Atcham	11%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	37%	Solihull	7%
Birmingham, Ladywood	42%	South Staffordshire	9%
Birmingham, Northfield	32%	Stafford	10%
Birmingham, Perry Barr	27%	Staffordshire Moorlands	9%
Birmingham, Selly Oak	25%	Stoke-on-Trent Central	26%
Birmingham, Yardley	30%	Stoke-on-Trent North	25%
Bromsgrove	7%	Stoke-on-Trent South	21%
Burton	15%	Stone	6%
Cannock Chase	16%	Stourbridge	16%
Coventry North East	28%	Stratford-on-Avon	7%
Coventry North West	17%	Sutton Coldfield	7%
Coventry South	23%	Tamworth	16%
Dudley North	25%	Telford	26%
Dudley South	20%	The Wrekin	15%
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	20%	Walsall North	32%
Hereford and South Herefordshire	12%	Walsall South	28%
Kenilworth and Southam	5%	Warley	29%
Lichfield	10%	Warwick and Leamington	11%
Ludlow	9%	West Bromwich East	26%
Meriden	17%	West Bromwich West	28%
Mid Worcestershire	10%	West Worcestershire	10%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	16%	Wolverhampton North East	31%
North Herefordshire	10%	Wolverhampton South East	31%
North Shropshire	10%	Wolverhampton South West	19%
North Warwickshire	13%	Worcester	14%
		Wyre Forest	16%

Yorkshire and the Humber

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Barnsley	22%
Bradford	24%
Calderdale	19%
Craven	7%
Doncaster	22%
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	11%
Hambleton	7%
Harrogate	6%
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of UA	30%
Kirklees	18%
Leeds	20%
North East Lincolnshire UA	25%
North Lincolnshire UA	18%
Richmondshire	7%
Rotherham	21%
Ryedale	8%
Scarborough	19%
Selby	10%
Sheffield	22%
Wakefield	19%
York UA	11%



By Parliamentary Constituency

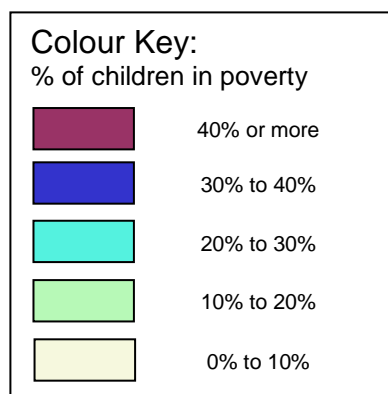
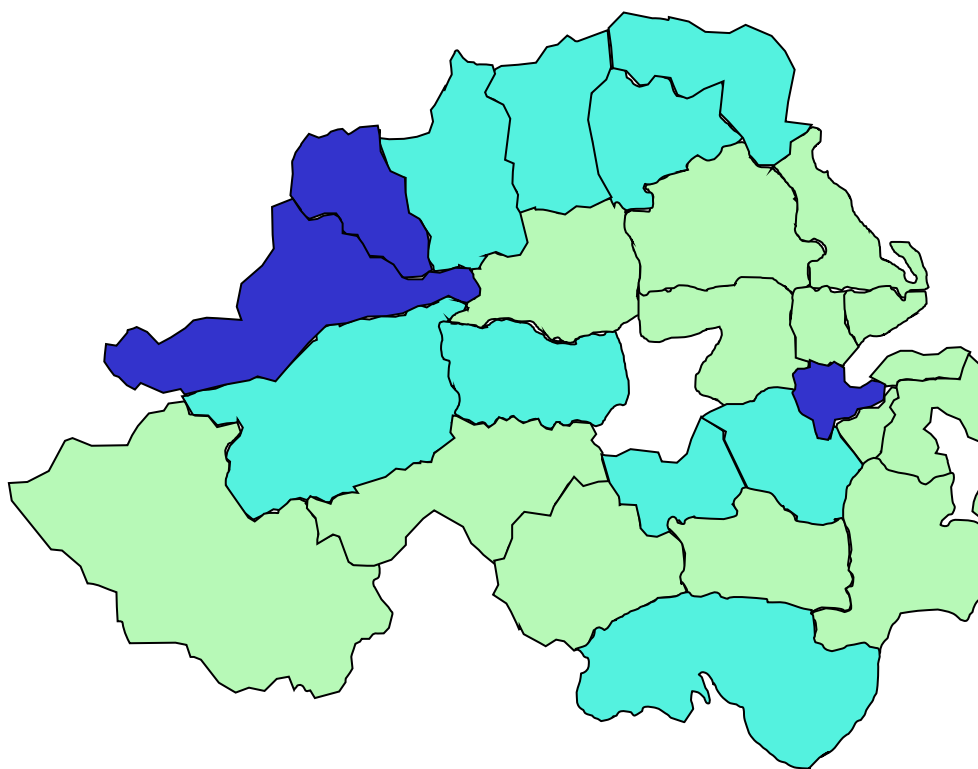
Barnsley Central	22%	Shipley	11%
Barnsley East	24%	Skipton and Ripon	6%
Batley and Spen	18%	Thirsk and Malton	9%
Beverley and Holderness	11%	Wakefield	20%
Bradford East	30%	Wentworth and Dearne	22%
Bradford South	27%	York Central	17%
Bradford West	28%	York Outer	5%
Brigg and Goole	12%		
Calder Valley	13%		
Cleethorpes	17%		
Colne Valley	14%		
Dewsbury	19%		
Don Valley	20%		
Doncaster Central	22%		
Doncaster North	23%		
East Yorkshire	15%		
Elmet and Rothwell	9%		
Great Grimsby	30%		
Halifax	24%		
Haltemprice and Howden	5%		
Harrogate and Knaresborough	7%		
Hemsworth	19%		
Huddersfield	24%		
Keighley	17%		
Kingston upon Hull East	28%		
Kingston upon Hull North	32%		
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	26%		
Leeds Central	38%		
Leeds East	30%		
Leeds North East	15%		
Leeds North West	10%		
Leeds West	27%		
Morley and Outwood	10%		
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	21%		
Penistone and Stocksbridge	9%		
Pudsey	8%		
Richmond (Yorks)	7%		
Rother Valley	16%		
Rotherham	26%		
Scarborough and Whitby	19%		
Scunthorpe	22%		
Selby and Ainsty	9%		
Sheffield Central	29%		
Sheffield South East	20%		
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	34%		
Sheffield, Hallam	Below 5%		
Sheffield, Heeley	24%		

Northern Ireland

By local authority

Percentage of children in poverty

Antrim	14%
Ards	15%
Armagh	16%
Ballymena	16%
Ballymoney	20%
Banbridge	14%
Belfast	34%
Carrickfergus	16%
Castlereagh	13%
Coleraine	21%
Cookstown	20%
Craigavon	21%
Derry	35%
Down	20%
Dungannon	19%
Fermanagh	19%
Larne	17%
Limavady	26%
Lisburn	21%
Magherafelt	17%
Moyle	23%
Newry and Mourne	25%
Newtownabbey	17%
North Down	13%
Omagh	22%
Strabane	32%



By Parliamentary Constituency

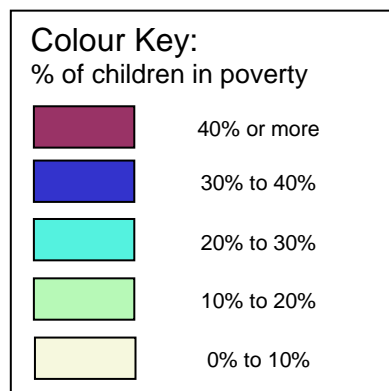
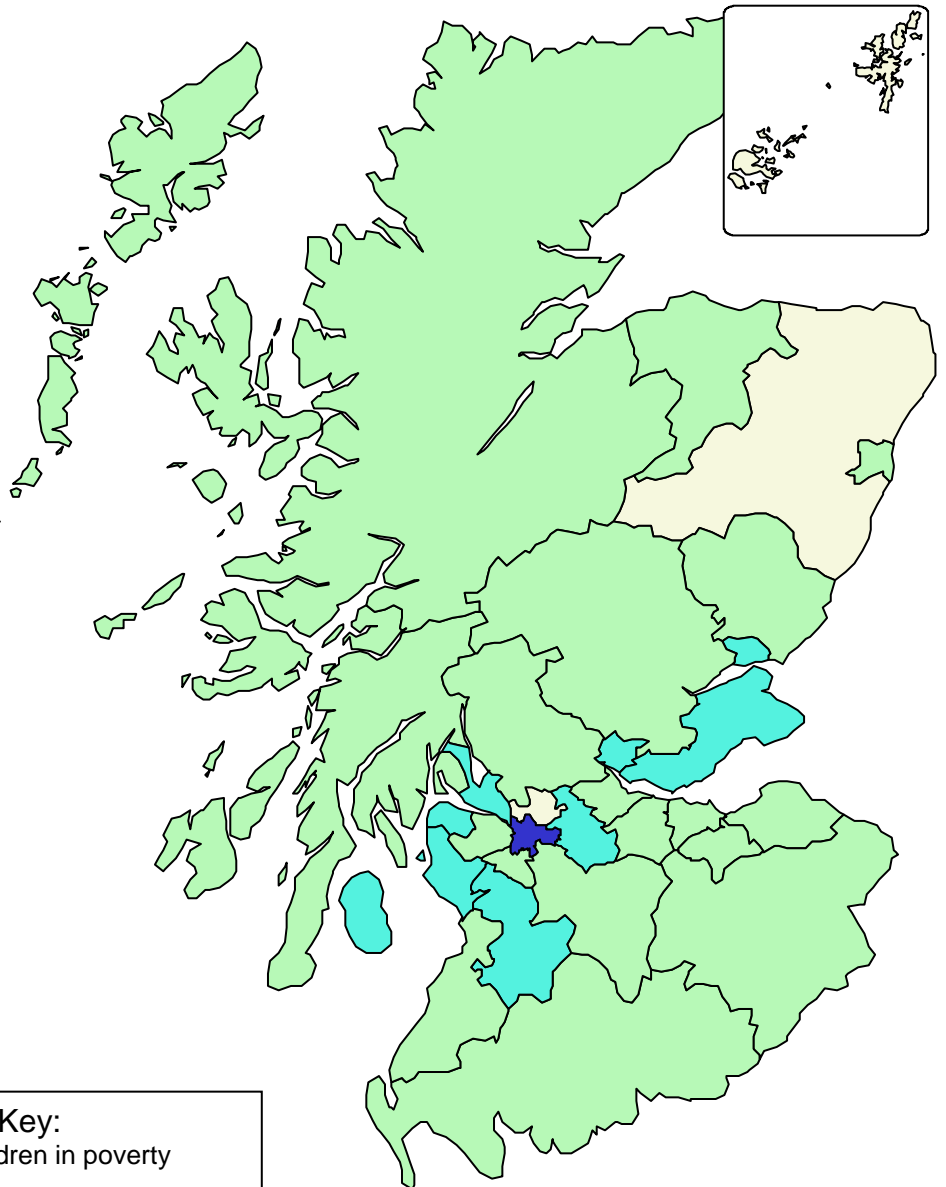
Belfast East	21%
Belfast North	36%
Belfast South	18%
Belfast West	43%
East Antrim	15%
East Londonderry	23%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18%
Foyle	36%
Lagan Valley	13%
Mid Ulster	20%
Newry and Armagh	23%
North Antrim	19%
North Down	13%
South Antrim	14%
South Down	19%
Strangford	15%
Upper Bann	20%
West Tyrone	26%

Scotland

Percentage of children in poverty

By local authority

Aberdeen City	16%
Aberdeenshire	9%
Angus	14%
Argyll & Bute	14%
Clackmannanshire	23%
Dumfries & Galloway	17%
Dundee City	26%
East Ayrshire	22%
East Dunbartonshire	10%
East Lothian	14%
East Renfrewshire	10%
Edinburgh, City of	19%
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	11%
Falkirk	17%
Fife	20%
Glasgow City	33%
Highland	15%
Inverclyde	24%
Midlothian	18%
Moray	12%
North Ayrshire	25%
North Lanarkshire	21%
Orkney Islands	8%
Perth & Kinross	11%
Renfrewshire	19%
Scottish Borders	13%
Shetland Islands	7%
South Ayrshire	18%
South Lanarkshire	18%
Stirling	14%
West Dunbartonshire	25%
West Lothian	18%



By Scottish parliamentary constituency

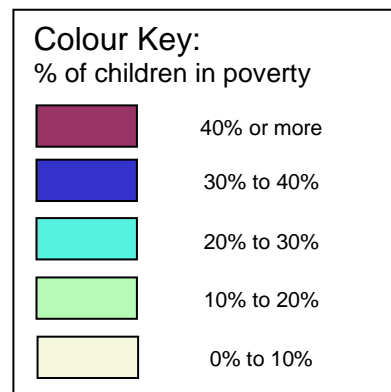
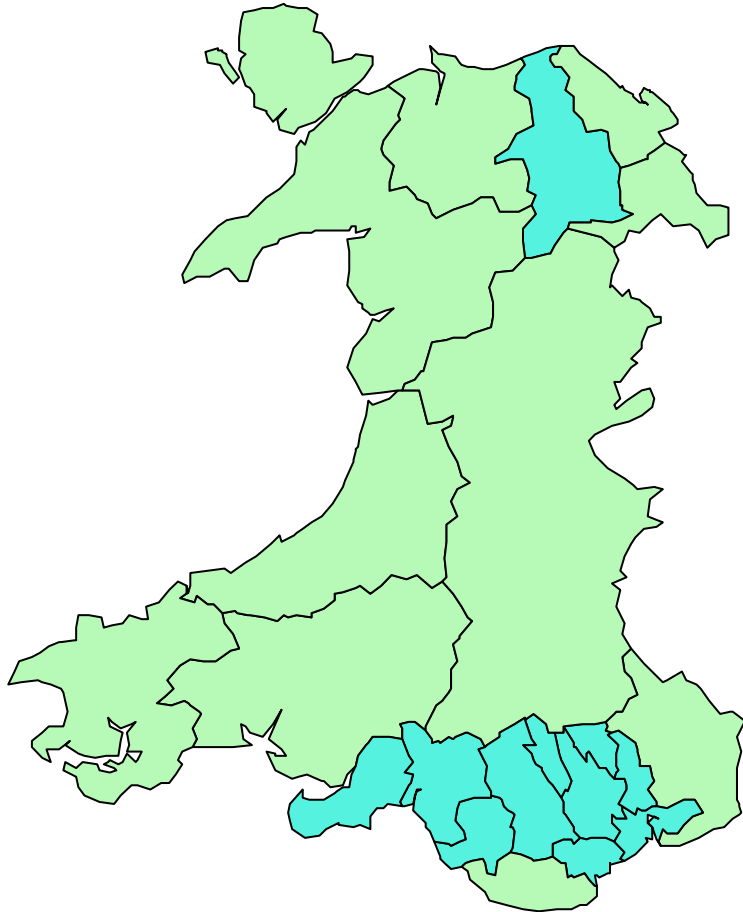
Aberdeen North	23%
Aberdeen South	11%
Airdrie and Shotts	24%
Angus	17%
Argyll and Bute	14%
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	22%
Banff and Buchan	13%
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	14%
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	19%
Central Ayrshire	21%
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	20%
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	18%
Dumfries and Galloway	17%
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	14%
Dundee East	20%
Dundee West	26%
Dunfermline and West Fife	16%
East Dunbartonshire	8%
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	14%
East Lothian	14%
East Renfrewshire	10%
Edinburgh East	24%
Edinburgh North and Leith	22%
Edinburgh South	15%
Edinburgh South West	19%
Edinburgh West	15%
Falkirk	17%
Glasgow Central	37%
Glasgow East	35%
Glasgow North	29%
Glasgow North East	43%
Glasgow North West	32%
Glasgow South	26%
Glasgow South West	31%
Glenrothes	27%
Gordon	7%
Inverclyde	24%
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	13%
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	22%
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	22%
Lanark and Hamilton East	19%
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	18%
Livingston	18%
Midlothian	18%
Moray	12%
Motherwell and Wishaw	24%
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	11%
North Ayrshire and Arran	24%
North East Fife	12%
Ochil and South Perthshire	16%
Orkney and Shetland	8%
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	17%
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	21%
Perth and North Perthshire	13%
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	12%
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	21%
Stirling	14%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	6%
West Dunbartonshire	25%

Wales

Percentage of children in poverty

By local authority

Blaenau Gwent	28%
Bridgend	21%
Caerphilly	24%
Cardiff	24%
Carmarthenshire	18%
Ceredigion	15%
Conwy	18%
Denbighshire	20%
Flintshire	15%
Gwynedd	15%
Isle of Anglesey	18%
Merthyr Tydfil	26%
Monmouthshire	11%
Neath Port Talbot	24%
Newport	24%
Pembrokeshire	18%
Powys	11%
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	24%
Swansea	21%
Torfaen	22%
Vale of Glamorgan	16%
Wrexham	18%



By parliamentary constituency

Aberavon	28%
Aberconwy	16%
Alyn and Deeside	15%
Arfon	17%
Blaenau Gwent	28%
Brecon and Radnorshire	11%
Bridgend	18%
Caerphilly	24%
Cardiff Central	23%
Cardiff North	11%
Cardiff South and Penarth	30%
Cardiff West	26%
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	15%
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	17%
Ceredigion	15%
Clwyd South	18%
Clwyd West	17%
Cynon Valley	27%
Delyn	15%
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	13%
Gower	12%
Islwyn	22%
Llanelli	22%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	28%
Monmouth	11%
Montgomeryshire	12%
Neath	21%
Newport East	23%
Newport West	21%
Ogmore	24%
Pontypridd	17%
Preseli Pembrokeshire	17%
Rhondda	29%
Swansea East	28%
Swansea West	22%
Torfaen	23%
Vale of Clwyd	23%
Vale of Glamorgan	18%
Wrexham	18%
Ynys Môn	18%

Appendix 1: Note on method

These data have been compiled using the revised local child poverty indicator (formerly known as National Indicator 116), an official indicator of child poverty at local level and considered the best current measure of local levels of child poverty. A full description of the indicator can be found at: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty/measure.pdf>

The local child poverty indicator tries as far as possible to use tax credit data to replicate the official national indicator for child poverty, a measure that is based on the Family Resources Survey (FRS) and reported in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey as children in households with below 60% median income before housing costs. For children whose parents do not work, the local child poverty indicator counts poverty as being in a family in receipt of out of work benefits. This shows more children as being in poverty than the FRS data, as a proportion of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits have incomes above the 60 per cent threshold. Conversely, the local indicator shows considerably less in-work poverty than the HBAI data. This may be because the former only considers families in receipt of tax credits, and also because they calculate incomes at the family rather than the household level. The “family” does not include, for example, non-dependent children. A family living in the same household as one or more non-dependents will have a higher income need for the “household” than for the “family”. If non-dependents are not working, this can mean that the household income does not reach 60% median, adjusted for household size, even though the family income is enough to reach this threshold equivalised to take account of family size and composition only.

These two significant differences, however, balance out, and the revised local indicator shows a similar number of children in poverty overall as in national figures.

At present, official local data are only available up to 31st August 2010. However, the Centre for Research in Social Policy has estimated the change in the number of children in each area in out of work households in mid-2012 compared to the 2010 data, and added this number to the 2010 figures. It has based this change on regional data, from the Labour Force Survey, on the percentage of children in workless families. The percentage point change in this figure for the whole region is applied to the percentage of children assumed to be in families in receipt of out of work benefits in each local authority, constituency and ward in the region. The resulting increase in the number of children in out of work households is taken as an

estimate of the rise in the number of out of work families. When added to the 2010 figures this gives an estimate of child poverty for 2012. While this method does not pick up differences in the change in levels of worklessness among different local areas within one region, it does provide a more up-to-date estimate of child poverty at a local level than the 2010 figures.

Appendix 2; Areas where we have been unable to find a published child poverty strategy

Birmingham city Council
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
Blackpool Council
Bolton Council
Brent
Bromley
Bury
Camden
Cheshire West and Chester Council
City of London
City of Westminster
Coventry city council
Croydon
Derby City Council
Derbyshire
Doncaster
Dorset County Council
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
East Riding of Yorkshire
East Sussex County Council
Greenwich
Hammersmith and Fulham
Harrow
Herefordshire County Council
Hounslow
Isle of Wight
Islington
Kensington and Chelsea
Leicestershire
Lewisham
London Borough of Sutton
Medway Towns
Milton Keynes
Norfolk County
North East Lincolnshire
Northamptonshire County Council
Northumberland County Council
Redcar and Cleveland
Shropshire
Solihull
Southampton
Southwark
Suffolk

Surrey County Council
Telford and Wrekin
Torbay
Warrington
West Sussex
Wiltshire Council Council
Windsor and Maidenhead
Wokingham
Wolverhampton
Worcestershire