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Child Poverty Map of the UK 2014

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end  **child poverty**



Child Poverty Map of the UK

October 2014

Compilation of child poverty local indicators 2014 update by Donald Hirsch and Laura Valadez, Centre for Research in Social Policy (CRSP), Loughborough University. August 2014.

Where child poverty is highest

On average throughout the UK, nearly one in six (15.9%) children are classified as below the poverty line before housing costs, while one in four (25.1%) are in poverty once housing costs have been deducted from their income. In three London boroughs, this after housing costs (AHC) figure rises to 40-50 per cent, while in eight other London boroughs and four large cities it is 35-40 per cent. Sixteen parliamentary constituencies have 40-50 per cent of children in poverty on this measure; nine are in London, three each in Birmingham and Manchester and one in Glasgow.

At a more local level, there are more significant concentrations of child poverty: in 16 local wards, the majority of children face poverty.

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

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2013 (after housing costs)
1. Bethnal Green and Bow	49%
2. Poplar and Limehouse	49%
3. Birmingham, Ladywood	47%
4. Manchester Central	44%
5. Birmingham, Hodge Hill	43%
6. Edmonton	43%
7. Westminster North	43%
8. Tottenham	42%
9. Hackney South and Shoreditch	42%
10. Manchester, Gorton	42%
11. East Ham	42%
12. Birmingham, Hall Green	42%
13. Glasgow Central	41%
14. Hackney North and Stoke Newington	41%
15. West Ham	41%
16. Blackley and Broughton	40%
17. Bradford West	39%
18. Brent Central	39%
19. Leeds Central	39%
20. Bradford East	39%

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

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2013 (after housing costs)
1. Tower Hamlets	49%
2. Hackney	41%
3. Newham	41%
4. Manchester	39%
5. Westminster	39%
6. Islington	38%
7. Enfield	37%
8. Birmingham	37%
9. Leicester	37%
10. Barking and Dagenham	37%
11. Haringey	36%
12. Camden	36%
13. Nottingham	36%
14. Brent	35%
15. Waltham Forest	35%
16. Middlesbrough	35%
17. Lambeth	34%
18. Lewisham	34%
19. Southwark	34%
20. Oldham	34%

Where child poverty is lowest

In 87 constituencies, the estimated child poverty level on the government's before housing cost measure is below 10 per cent, the target set for 2020 in the Child Poverty Act. However, in many of these better-off areas, housing costs are high. On an after housing cost measure only two constituencies have rates below 10 per cent: Sheffield Hallam (the seat of the Deputy Prime Minister) and West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine.

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

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2013 (after housing costs)
1. West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	9%
2. Sheffield, Hallam	9%
3. North East Hampshire	10%
4. East Dunbartonshire	11%
5. Henley	11%
6. Wokingham	11%
7. Haltemprice and Howden	11%
8. Buckingham	12%
9. Gordon	12%
10. Orkney and Shetland	12%
11. South Northamptonshire	12%
12. Mole Valley	12%
13. York Outer	12%
14. Wyre and Preston North	12%
15. Sutton Coldfield	12%
16. Rushcliffe	13%
17. North Somerset	13%
18. South Cambridgeshire	13%
19. Winchester	13%
20. Hitchin and Harpenden	13%

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

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2013 (after housing costs)
1. Shetland Islands	10%
2. Wokingham	10%
3. Hart	11%
4. Isles of Scilly	12%
5. South Northamptonshire	12%
6. South Oxfordshire	12%
7. Harborough	13%
8. Rushcliffe	13%
9. Mole Valley	13%
10. Ribble Valley	13%
11. South Cambridgeshire	13%
12. Mid Sussex	13%
13. East Dunbartonshire	13%
14. Waverley	13%
15. West Oxfordshire	13%
16. Vale of White Horse	13%
17. Elmbridge	13%

18. South Bucks	13%
19. Fareham	14%
20. Aberdeenshire	14%

The local indicators in this report:

The figures presented in this report are based on tax credit data, used to estimate the percentage of children on low incomes in local authorities, parliamentary constituencies and wards across the UK. They also use national 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 based on the closest to an equivalent measure we have of local levels of child poverty. The data have been adjusted to produce figures compatible with the measures derived from the national survey of income, showing how many children live in households with below 60 per cent of median income. Specifically, the adjustments ensure that the total reported level of child poverty, before and after housing costs, is similar when adding up all the local figures as the official national totals. Thus, the local data gives an idea of the relative poverty levels in different areas, but are adjusted to estimate what these actual levels would be if they could be measured on the same basis as the national household income survey.

The local data starts by classifying children 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 family income is less than 60 per cent of median income. This indicator, compiled officially as a local estimate of child poverty, has been reported for August 2011 by HMRC. However, on its own it provides an inaccurate picture of actual child poverty, considerably overstating the numbers in out-of-work poverty and understating the numbers in working poverty. While these factors may balance out overall, they can seriously misrepresent the overall trend where working and non-working poverty change in different ways, as well as misrepresenting local differences where working poverty is relatively more important in some areas than others. Therefore, the figures include an upward adjustment in the in-work figure and a downward adjustment in the out-of-work figure. The adjustments are made separately to for AHC and BHC estimates, in each case according to how the total of the local estimates compare to the actual national measure. Figures are then updated, taking into account Labour Force Survey data on the number of children in non-working households for the final quarter of 2013.

Regional child poverty figures

East of England

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Babergh	20%
Basildon	24%
Bedford	25%
Braintree	19%
Breckland	22%
Brentwood	16%
Broadland	16%
Broxbourne	22%
Cambridge	21%
Castle Point	21%
Central Bedfordshire	17%
Chelmsford	18%
Colchester	21%
Dacorum	18%
East Cambridgeshire	15%
East Hertfordshire	14%
Epping Forest	20%
Fenland	25%
Forest Heath	22%
Great Yarmouth	30%
Harlow	25%
Hertsmere	19%
Huntingdonshire	17%
Ipswich	27%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	23%
Luton	33%
Maldon	18%
Mid Suffolk	16%
North Hertfordshire	17%
North Norfolk	24%
Norwich	31%
Peterborough	30%
Rochford	16%
South Cambridgeshire	13%
South Norfolk	19%
Southend-on-Sea	28%
St Albans	14%
St Edmundsbury	17%
Stevenage	24%
Suffolk Coastal	19%
Tendring	29%
Three Rivers	16%
Thurrock	25%
Uttlesford	14%
Watford	21%
Waveney	26%
Welwyn Hatfield	20%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Basildon and Billericay	24%
Bedford	30%
Braintree	19%
Brentwood and Ongar	17%
Broadland	18%
Broxbourne	21%
Bury St Edmunds	17%
Cambridge	22%
Castle Point	21%
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	17%
Chelmsford	19%
Clacton	33%
Colchester	24%
Epping Forest	20%
Great Yarmouth	30%
Harlow	24%
Harwich and North Essex	20%
Hemel Hempstead	21%
Hertford and Stortford	14%
Hertsmere	19%
Hitchin and Harpenden	13%
Huntingdon	17%
Ipswich	27%
Luton North	30%
Luton South	35%
Maldon	17%
Mid Bedfordshire	14%
Mid Norfolk	20%
North East Bedfordshire	16%
North East Cambridgeshire	24%
North East Hertfordshire	17%
North Norfolk	25%
North West Cambridgeshire	19%
North West Norfolk	24%
Norwich North	24%
Norwich South	29%
Peterborough	33%
Rayleigh and Wickford	14%
Rochford and Southend East	32%
Saffron Walden	14%
South Basildon and East Thurrock	24%
South Cambridgeshire	13%
South East Cambridgeshire	14%
South Norfolk	19%
South Suffolk	20%
South West Bedfordshire	21%
South West Hertfordshire	14%
South West Norfolk	22%
Southend West	22%
St Albans	16%
Stevenage	23%
Suffolk Coastal	21%
Thurrock	27%

Watford	20%
Waveney	26%
Welwyn Hatfield	21%
West Suffolk	20%
Witham	18%

East Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Amber Valley	21%
Ashfield	27%
Bassetlaw	23%
Blaby	15%
Bolsover	28%
Boston	23%
Broxtowe	19%
Charnwood	19%
Chesterfield	25%
Corby	25%
Daventry	16%
Derby	29%
Derbyshire Dales	18%
East Lindsey	28%
East Northamptonshire	17%
Erewash	22%
Gedling	20%
Harborough	13%
High Peak	19%
Hinckley and Bosworth	17%
Kettering	21%
Leicester	37%
Lincoln	27%
Mansfield	27%
Melton	16%
Newark and Sherwood	22%
North East Derbyshire	20%
North Kesteven	18%
North West Leicestershire	19%
Northampton	24%
Nottingham	36%
Oadby and Wigston	18%
Rushcliffe	13%
Rutland	14%
South Derbyshire	18%
South Holland	22%
South Kesteven	20%
South Northamptonshire	12%
Wellingborough	24%
West Lindsey	22%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Amber Valley	23%
Ashfield	27%
Bassetlaw	23%
Bolsover	28%
Boston and Skegness	27%
Bosworth	17%
Broxtowe	18%
Charnwood	15%
Chesterfield	25%
Corby	21%
Daventry	16%
Derby North	25%
Derby South	35%
Derbyshire Dales	17%
Erewash	23%
Gainsborough	22%
Gedling	21%
Grantham and Stamford	21%
Harborough	16%
High Peak	19%
Kettering	21%
Leicester East	36%
Leicester South	39%
Leicester West	35%
Lincoln	26%
Loughborough	22%
Louth and Horncastle	25%
Mansfield	27%
Mid Derbyshire	14%
Newark	19%
North East Derbyshire	19%
North West Leicestershire	19%
Northampton North	24%
Northampton South	28%
Nottingham East	38%
Nottingham North	37%
Nottingham South	31%
Rushcliffe	13%
Rutland and Melton	15%
Sherwood	23%
Sleaford and North Hykeham	18%
South Derbyshire	18%
South Holland and The Deepings	21%
South Leicestershire	14%
South Northamptonshire	12%
Wellingborough	23%

London

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Barking and Dagenham	37%
Barnet	27%
Bexley	23%
Brent	35%
Bromley	21%
Camden	36%
City of London	16%
Croydon	30%
Ealing	31%
Enfield	37%
Greenwich	33%
Hackney	41%
Hammersmith and Fulham	31%
Haringey	36%
Harrow	29%
Havering	23%
Hillingdon	28%
Hounslow	30%
Islington	38%
Kensington and Chelsea	28%
Kingston upon Thames	21%
Lambeth	34%
Lewisham	34%
Merton	25%
Newham	41%
Redbridge	31%
Richmond upon Thames	15%
Southwark	34%
Sutton	20%
Tower Hamlets	49%
Waltham Forest	35%
Wandsworth	27%
Westminster	39%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Barking	37%
Battersea	26%
Beckenham	16%
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	36%
Bethnal Green and Bow	49%
Bexleyheath and Crayford	23%
Brent Central	39%
Brent North	31%
Brentford and Isleworth	27%
Bromley and Chislehurst	22%
Camberwell and Peckham	36%
Carshalton and Wallington	22%
Chelsea and Fulham	24%
Chingford and Woodford Green	27%
Chipping Barnet	23%
Cities of London and Westminster	31%
Croydon Central	31%
Croydon North	35%
Croydon South	21%
Dagenham and Rainham	33%
Dulwich and West Norwood	30%
Ealing Central and Acton	29%
Ealing North	32%
Ealing, Southall	32%
East Ham	42%
Edmonton	43%
Eltham	27%
Enfield North	38%
Enfield, Southgate	26%
Erith and Thamesmead	33%
Feltham and Heston	33%
Finchley and Golders Green	26%
Greenwich and Woolwich	35%
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	41%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	42%
Hammersmith	34%
Hampstead and Kilburn	31%
Harrow East	29%
Harrow West	31%
Hayes and Harlington	35%
Hendon	31%
Holborn and St Pancras	39%
Hornchurch and Upminster	21%
Hornsey and Wood Green	27%
Ilford North	28%
Ilford South	37%
Islington North	38%
Islington South and Finsbury	39%
Kensington	30%
Kingston and Surbiton	23%
Lewisham East	33%
Lewisham West and Penge	32%
Lewisham, Deptford	36%

Leyton and Wanstead	33%
Mitcham and Morden	32%
Old Bexley and Sidcup	18%
Orpington	20%
Poplar and Limehouse	49%
Putney	28%
Richmond Park	15%
Romford	23%
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	16%
Streatham	32%
Sutton and Cheam	17%
Tooting	28%
Tottenham	42%
Twickenham	15%
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	24%
Vauxhall	37%
Walthamstow	37%
West Ham	41%
Westminster North	43%
Wimbledon	15%

North East

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

County Durham	27%
Darlington	25%
Gateshead	27%
Hartlepool	31%
Middlesbrough	35%
Newcastle upon Tyne	32%
North Tyneside	23%
Northumberland	22%
Redcar and Cleveland	28%
South Tyneside	29%
Stockton-on-Tees	25%
Sunderland	29%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Berwick-upon-Tweed	21%
Bishop Auckland	26%
Blaydon	23%
Blyth Valley	24%
City of Durham	23%
Darlington	27%
Easington	31%
Gateshead	32%
Hartlepool	31%
Hexham	16%
Houghton and Sunderland South	27%
Jarrow	24%
Middlesbrough	38%
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	27%
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	38%
Newcastle upon Tyne East	31%
Newcastle upon Tyne North	25%
North Durham	26%
North Tyneside	26%
North West Durham	24%
Redcar	28%
Sedgefield	26%
South Shields	32%
Stockton North	30%
Stockton South	20%
Sunderland Central	30%
Tynemouth	19%
Wansbeck	25%
Washington and Sunderland West	30%

North West

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Allerdale	21%
Barrow-in-Furness	26%
Blackburn with Darwen	34%
Blackpool	34%
Bolton	29%
Burnley	33%
Bury	24%
Carlisle	20%
Cheshire East	18%
Cheshire West and Chester	20%
Chorley	18%
Copeland	22%
Eden	17%
Fylde	19%
Halton	27%
Hyndburn	30%
Knowsley	30%
Lancaster	22%
Liverpool	32%
Manchester	39%
Oldham	34%
Pendle	33%
Preston	27%
Ribble Valley	13%
Rochdale	32%
Rossendale	26%
Salford	30%
Sefton	23%
South Lakeland	14%
South Ribble	17%
St. Helens	26%
Stockport	21%
Tameside	28%
Trafford	21%
Warrington	19%
West Lancashire	21%
Wigan	25%
Wirral	25%
Wyre	22%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Altrincham and Sale West	14%
Ashton-under-Lyne	29%
Barrow and Furness	24%
Birkenhead	33%
Blackburn	37%
Blackley and Broughton	40%
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	29%
Blackpool South	36%
Bolton North East	30%
Bolton South East	34%
Bolton West	23%
Bootle	30%
Burnley	33%
Bury North	23%
Bury South	24%
Carlisle	21%
Cheadle	14%
Chorley	18%
City of Chester	21%
Congleton	16%
Copeland	21%
Crewe and Nantwich	21%
Denton and Reddish	25%
Eddisbury	20%
Ellesmere Port and Neston	23%
Fylde	19%
Garston and Halewood	27%
Halton	27%
Hazel Grove	18%
Heywood and Middleton	27%
Hyndburn	30%
Knowsley	31%
Lancaster and Fleetwood	25%
Leigh	25%
Liverpool, Riverside	38%
Liverpool, Walton	34%
Liverpool, Wavertree	31%
Liverpool, West Derby	31%
Macclesfield	15%
Makerfield	22%
Manchester Central	44%
Manchester, Gorton	42%
Manchester, Withington	30%
Morecambe and Lunesdale	24%
Oldham East and Saddleworth	31%
Oldham West and Royton	38%
Pendle	33%
Penrith and The Border	17%
Preston	33%
Ribble Valley	14%
Rochdale	36%
Rossendale and Darwen	24%
Salford and Eccles	31%

Sefton Central	15%
South Ribble	17%
Southport	21%
St Helens North	27%
St Helens South and Whiston	26%
Stalybridge and Hyde	28%
Stockport	27%
Stretford and Urmston	27%
Tatton	17%
Wallasey	29%
Warrington North	23%
Warrington South	16%
Weaver Vale	21%
West Lancashire	23%
Westmorland and Lonsdale	13%
Wigan	27%
Wirral South	17%
Wirral West	16%
Workington	22%
Worsley and Eccles South	28%
Wyre and Preston North	12%
Wythenshawe and Sale East	29%

South East

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Adur	21%
Arun	22%
Ashford	22%
Aylesbury Vale	16%
Basingstoke and Deane	17%
Bracknell Forest	16%
Brighton and Hove	25%
Canterbury	22%
Cherwell	17%
Chichester	18%
Chiltern	14%
Crawley	24%
Dartford	21%
Dover	27%
East Hampshire	15%
Eastbourne	28%
Eastleigh	16%
Elmbridge	13%
Epsom and Ewell	15%
Fareham	14%
Gosport	23%
Gravesham	26%
Guildford	15%
Hart	11%
Hastings	30%
Havant	25%
Horsham	14%
Isle of Wight	28%
Lewes	23%
Maidstone	20%
Medway	24%
Mid Sussex	13%
Milton Keynes	25%
Mole Valley	13%
New Forest	19%
Oxford	25%
Portsmouth	29%
Reading	24%
Reigate and Banstead	15%
Rother	25%
Runnymede	16%
Rushmoor	19%
Sevenoaks	16%
Shepway	26%
Slough	27%
South Bucks	13%
South Oxfordshire	12%
Southampton	30%
Spelthorne	16%

Surrey Heath	14%
Swale	26%
Tandridge	15%
Test Valley	16%
Thanet	32%
Tonbridge and Malling	17%
Tunbridge Wells	17%
Vale of White Horse	13%
Waverley	13%
Wealden	18%
West Berkshire	15%
West Oxfordshire	13%
Winchester	14%
Windsor and Maidenhead	16%
Woking	16%
Wokingham	10%
Worthing	19%
Wycombe	18%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aldershot	19%
Arundel and South Downs	16%
Ashford	21%
Aylesbury	18%
Banbury	17%
Basingstoke	19%
Beaconsfield	13%
Bexhill and Battle	23%
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	25%
Bracknell	16%
Brighton, Kemptown	31%
Brighton, Pavilion	22%
Buckingham	12%
Canterbury	22%
Chatham and Aylesford	27%
Chesham and Amersham	14%
Chichester	18%
Crawley	24%
Dartford	21%
Dover	28%
East Hampshire	15%
East Surrey	16%
East Worthing and Shoreham	19%
Eastbourne	27%
Eastleigh	17%
Epsom and Ewell	13%
Esher and Walton	14%
Fareham	14%
Faversham and Mid Kent	22%
Folkestone and Hythe	26%
Gillingham and Rainham	23%
Gosport	22%
Gravesham	26%
Guildford	15%

Hastings and Rye	30%
Havant	26%
Henley	11%
Horsham	13%
Hove	23%
Isle of Wight	28%
Lewes	22%
Maidenhead	14%
Maidstone and The Weald	18%
Meon Valley	16%
Mid Sussex	13%
Milton Keynes North	25%
Milton Keynes South	24%
Mole Valley	12%
New Forest East	19%
New Forest West	19%
Newbury	16%
North East Hampshire	10%
North Thanet	28%
North West Hampshire	16%
Oxford East	28%
Oxford West and Abingdon	14%
Portsmouth North	24%
Portsmouth South	34%
Reading East	20%
Reading West	23%
Reigate	15%
Rochester and Strood	22%
Romsey and Southampton North	19%
Runnymede and Weybridge	15%
Sevenoaks	16%
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	27%
Slough	27%
South Thanet	32%
South West Surrey	13%
Southampton, Itchen	30%
Southampton, Test	30%
Spelthorne	16%
Surrey Heath	15%
Tonbridge and Malling	17%
Tunbridge Wells	17%
Wantage	14%
Wealden	18%
Winchester	13%
Windsor	14%
Witney	13%
Woking	16%
Wokingham	11%
Worthing West	19%
Wycombe	21%

South West

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Bath and North East Somerset	19%
Bournemouth	25%
Bristol, City of	26%
Cheltenham	20%
Christchurch	21%
Cornwall	26%
Cotswold	16%
East Devon	18%
East Dorset	16%
Exeter	21%
Forest of Dean	21%
Gloucester	23%
Isles of Scilly	12%
Mendip	21%
Mid Devon	20%
North Devon	22%
North Dorset	19%
North Somerset	19%
Plymouth	26%
Poole	21%
Purbeck	21%
Sedgemoor	24%
South Gloucestershire	15%
South Hams	22%
South Somerset	19%
Stroud	18%
Swindon	21%
Taunton Deane	21%
Teignbridge	22%
Tewkesbury	17%
Torbay	29%
Torrige	25%
West Devon	21%
West Dorset	21%
West Somerset	26%
Weymouth and Portland	25%
Wiltshire	17%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Bath	21%
Bournemouth East	24%
Bournemouth West	27%
Bridgwater and West Somerset	26%
Bristol East	24%
Bristol North West	24%
Bristol South	28%
Bristol West	29%
Camborne and Redruth	28%

Central Devon	22%
Cheltenham	20%
Chippenham	18%
Christchurch	20%
Devizes	15%
East Devon	17%
Exeter	21%
Filton and Bradley Stoke	15%
Forest of Dean	21%
Gloucester	24%
Kingswood	17%
Mid Dorset and North Poole	17%
Newton Abbot	22%
North Cornwall	28%
North Devon	22%
North Dorset	17%
North East Somerset	17%
North Somerset	13%
North Swindon	20%
North Wiltshire	14%
Plymouth, Moor View	29%
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	29%
Poole	22%
Salisbury	17%
Somerton and Frome	21%
South Dorset	24%
South East Cornwall	24%
South Swindon	23%
South West Devon	16%
South West Wiltshire	19%
St Austell and Newquay	27%
St Ives	27%
Stroud	18%
Taunton Deane	21%
Tewkesbury	16%
The Cotswolds	16%
Thornbury and Yate	13%
Tiverton and Honiton	20%
Torbay	28%
Torrige and West Devon	23%
Totnes	28%
Truro and Falmouth	23%
Wells	21%
West Dorset	21%
Weston-Super-Mare	24%
Yeovil	19%

West Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Birmingham	37%
Bromsgrove	14%
Cannock Chase	23%
Coventry	29%
Dudley	26%
East Staffordshire	23%
Herefordshire, County of	21%
Lichfield	18%
Malvern Hills	19%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	23%
North Warwickshire	19%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	23%
Redditch	23%
Rugby	18%
Sandwell	34%
Shropshire	20%
Solihull	20%
South Staffordshire	18%
Stafford	17%
Staffordshire Moorlands	17%
Stoke-on-Trent	31%
Stratford-on-Avon	17%
Tamworth	22%
Telford and Wrekin	27%
Walsall	32%
Warwick	16%
Wolverhampton	33%
Worcester	23%
Wychavon	17%
Wyre Forest	24%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aldridge-Brownhills	19%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	31%
Birmingham, Erdington	36%
Birmingham, Hall Green	42%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	43%
Birmingham, Ladywood	47%
Birmingham, Northfield	32%
Birmingham, Perry Barr	38%
Birmingham, Selly Oak	30%
Birmingham, Yardley	35%
Bromsgrove	14%
Burton	24%
Cannock Chase	23%
Coventry North East	33%
Coventry North West	24%

Coventry South	28%
Dudley North	30%
Dudley South	25%
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	27%
Hereford and South Herefordshire	21%
Kenilworth and Southam	14%
Lichfield	18%
Ludlow	21%
Meriden	23%
Mid Worcestershire	17%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	23%
North Herefordshire	20%
North Shropshire	20%
North Warwickshire	20%
Nuneaton	24%
Redditch	22%
Rugby	18%
Shrewsbury and Atcham	20%
Solihull	15%
South Staffordshire	18%
Stafford	19%
Staffordshire Moorlands	18%
Stoke-on-Trent Central	33%
Stoke-on-Trent North	32%
Stoke-on-Trent South	27%
Stone	14%
Stourbridge	25%
Stratford-on-Avon	17%
Sutton Coldfield	12%
Tamworth	22%
Telford	30%
The Wrekin	23%
Walsall North	35%
Walsall South	37%
Warley	36%
Warwick and Leamington	17%
West Bromwich East	31%
West Bromwich West	34%
West Worcestershire	19%
Wolverhampton North East	34%
Wolverhampton South East	35%
Wolverhampton South West	29%
Worcester	23%
Wyre Forest	24%

Yorkshire and the Humber

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Barnsley	28%
Bradford	33%
Calderdale	27%
Craven	16%
Doncaster	28%
East Riding of Yorkshire	19%
Hambleton	16%
Harrogate	14%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	34%
Kirklees	27%
Leeds	26%
North East Lincolnshire	30%
North Lincolnshire	24%
Richmondshire	16%
Rotherham	27%
Ryedale	19%
Scarborough	27%
Selby	19%
Sheffield	28%
Wakefield	25%
York	18%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Barnsley Central	28%
Barnsley East	30%
Batley and Spen	28%
Beverley and Holderness	19%
Bradford East	39%
Bradford South	31%
Bradford West	39%
Brigg and Goole	21%
Calder Valley	21%
Cleethorpes	23%
Colne Valley	22%
Dewsbury	28%
Don Valley	26%
Doncaster Central	30%
Doncaster North	29%
East Yorkshire	23%
Elmet and Rothwell	15%
Great Grimsby	34%
Halifax	32%
Haltemprice and Howden	11%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	14%
Hemsworth	25%
Huddersfield	30%
Keighley	26%
Kingston upon Hull East	31%

Kingston upon Hull North	35%
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	33%
Leeds Central	39%
Leeds East	35%
Leeds North East	23%
Leeds North West	19%
Leeds West	31%
Morley and Outwood	16%
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	26%
Penistone and Stocksbridge	15%
Pudsey	14%
Richmond (Yorks)	16%
Rother Valley	21%
Rotherham	33%
Scarborough and Whitby	27%
Scunthorpe	27%
Selby and Ainsty	18%
Sheffield Central	35%
Sheffield South East	27%
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	38%
Sheffield, Hallam	9%
Sheffield, Heeley	28%
Shipley	18%
Skipton and Ripon	15%
Thirsk and Malton	19%
Wakefield	27%
Wentworth and Dearne	26%
York Central	23%
York Outer	12%

Northern Ireland

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Antrim	18%
Ards	20%
Armagh	21%
Ballymena	20%
Ballymoney	21%
Banbridge	19%
Belfast	28%
Carrickfergus	18%
Castlereagh	15%
Coleraine	25%
Cookstown	26%
Craigavon	22%
Derry	31%
Down	21%
Dungannon	22%
Fermanagh	25%
Larne	21%
Limavady	29%
Lisburn	20%
Magherafelt	22%
Moyle	25%
Newry and Mourne	27%
Newtownabbey	18%
North Down	18%
Omagh	25%
Strabane	29%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Belfast East	21%
Belfast North	29%
Belfast South	19%
Belfast West	32%
East Antrim	18%
East Londonderry	26%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	23%
Foyle	32%
Lagan Valley	16%
Mid Ulster	24%
Newry and Armagh	25%
North Antrim	21%
North Down	18%
South Antrim	17%
South Down	22%
Strangford	20%
Upper Bann	21%
West Tyrone	27%

Scotland

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Aberdeen City	18%
Aberdeenshire	14%
Angus	20%
Argyll and Bute	19%
Clackmannanshire	26%
Dumfries and Galloway	23%
Dundee City	28%
East Ayrshire	26%
East Dunbartonshire	13%
East Lothian	19%
East Renfrewshire	15%
Edinburgh, City of	21%
Eilean Siar	19%
Falkirk	21%
Fife	24%
Glasgow City	33%
Highland	19%
Inverclyde	26%
Midlothian	21%
Moray	18%
North Ayrshire	27%
North Lanarkshire	25%
Orkney Islands	14%
Perth and Kinross	17%
Renfrewshire	21%
Scottish Borders	18%
Shetland Islands	10%
South Ayrshire	24%
South Lanarkshire	20%
Stirling	17%
West Dunbartonshire	25%
West Lothian	21%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aberdeen North	24%
Aberdeen South	14%
Airdrie and Shotts	27%
Angus	23%
Argyll and Bute	19%
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	28%
Banff and Buchan	19%
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	19%
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	22%
Central Ayrshire	25%
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	23%
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	21%
Dumfries and Galloway	23%
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	20%

Dundee East	23%
Dundee West	27%
Dunfermline and West Fife	21%
East Dunbartonshire	11%
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	18%
East Lothian	19%
East Renfrewshire	15%
Edinburgh East	26%
Edinburgh North and Leith	25%
Edinburgh South	17%
Edinburgh South West	22%
Edinburgh West	17%
Falkirk	20%
Glasgow Central	41%
Glasgow East	32%
Glasgow North	29%
Glasgow North East	37%
Glasgow North West	31%
Glasgow South	28%
Glasgow South West	33%
Glenrothes	29%
Gordon	12%
Inverclyde	26%
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	18%
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	25%
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	26%
Lanark and Hamilton East	21%
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	21%
Livingston	22%
Midlothian	21%
Moray	18%
Motherwell and Wishaw	26%
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	19%
North Ayrshire and Arran	26%
North East Fife	19%
Ochil and South Perthshire	20%
Orkney and Shetland	12%
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	20%
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	23%
Perth and North Perthshire	18%
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	18%
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	22%
Stirling	17%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	9%
West Dunbartonshire	25%

Wales

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Blaenau Gwent	30%
Bridgend	27%
Caerphilly	28%
Cardiff	30%
Carmarthenshire	27%
Ceredigion	27%
Conwy	25%
Denbighshire	25%
Flintshire	22%
Gwynedd	23%
Isle of Anglesey	26%
Merthyr Tydfil	29%
Monmouthshire	18%
Neath Port Talbot	28%
Newport	29%
Pembrokeshire	26%
Powys	20%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	28%
Swansea	26%
The Vale of Glamorgan	22%
Torfaen	28%
Wrexham	24%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aberavon	30%
Aberconwy	24%
Alyn and Deeside	21%
Arfon	24%
Blaenau Gwent	30%
Brecon and Radnorshire	19%
Bridgend	25%
Caerphilly	28%
Cardiff Central	31%
Cardiff North	17%
Cardiff South and Penarth	34%
Cardiff West	31%
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	27%
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	25%
Ceredigion	27%
Clwyd South	24%
Clwyd West	24%
Cynon Valley	30%
Delyn	23%
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	22%
Gower	19%
Islwyn	28%
Llanelli	28%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	30%

Monmouth	18%
Montgomeryshire	21%
Neath	26%
Newport East	29%
Newport West	26%
Ogmore	28%
Pontypridd	22%
Preseli Pembrokeshire	26%
Rhondda	32%
Swansea East	31%
Swansea West	29%
Torfaen	29%
Vale of Clwyd	28%
Vale of Glamorgan	24%
Wrexham	23%
Ynys Môn	26%

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