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Compilation of child poverty local indicators, update to December 2015

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http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2016/

PUBLISHER

Loughborough University; End Child Poverty (Child Poverty Action Group)

VERSION

VoR (Version of Record)

PUBLISHER STATEMENT

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REPOSITORY RECORD

Valadez, Laura, and Donald Hirsch. 2019. “Compilation of Child Poverty Local Indicators, Update to December 2015”. figshare. https://hdl.handle.net/2134/23715.

Child poverty map of the UK

November 2016



Compilation of child poverty local indicators, update to December 2015

Laura Valadez and Donald Hirsch, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

Where child poverty is highest

In the UK, over one in four children are living in poverty once housing costs have been deducted from their income. According to official child poverty data (HBAI – table 4.14ts), the proportion below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs rose from 27 per cent in 2012/13 to 29 per cent in 2014/15.

Estimates of local child poverty rates show that it is the highest in large cities, particularly in London, Birmingham and Manchester. As Table 1 illustrates, among the twenty parliamentary constituencies with the highest levels of childhood poverty, seven are located in London, three in Birmingham, and three in Manchester. Birmingham Ladywood has the highest figures of child poverty with 47 per cent, followed by Manchester Central with 45 per cent, and both Poplar and Limehouse and Birmingham Hodge Hill with almost 44 per cent. There are also important pockets of child poverty in areas of Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Glasgow, with figures of around 40 per cent.

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

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2015 (after housing costs)
1. Birmingham, Ladywood	47.3%
2. Manchester Central	44.8%
3. Poplar and Limehouse	43.7%
4. Birmingham, Hodge Hill	43.7%
5. Bethnal Green and Bow	43.2%
6. Manchester, Gorton	42.0%
7. Leeds Central	41.8%
8. Hackney South and Shoreditch	40.9%
9. Westminster North	40.6%
10. Birmingham, Hall Green	40.5%
11. Blackley and Broughton	40.3%
12. Liverpool, Riverside	40.2%
13. Middlesbrough	39.9%
14. Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	39.7%
15. Vauxhall	39.6%
16. Bermondsey and Old Southwark	39.5%
17. Nottingham East	39.5%
18. Glasgow Central	39.2%
19. Edmonton	39.2%
20. Nottingham North	39.0%

At the local authority level (Table 2), Manchester as a whole has a higher rate of child poverty than Birmingham (40% vs 37%). An interesting change is that, compared to 2013 figures, child poverty in some areas of London seems to have been reduced. In 2013, three London boroughs had 40-50 per cent of children in poverty (AHC). In the last quarter of 2015, only Tower Hamlets, the local authority with the highest proportion of child poverty in the UK, has a child poverty rate in this range (43%). Nevertheless, four of the five local authorities where poverty is highest remain in London.

Focusing on a more local level (Table 3), in 21 electoral wards more than 50 per cent of children live in poverty after housing costs.

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

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2015 (after housing costs)
1. Tower Hamlets	43.5%
2. Manchester	40.0%
3. Westminster	37.7%
4. Islington	37.7%
5. Newham	37.5%
6. Birmingham	37.4%
7. Hackney	37.1%
8. Middlesbrough	37.0%
9. Nottingham	37.0%
10. Southwark	36.7%
11. Barking and Dagenham	36.6%
12. Lambeth	36.1%
13. Leicester	35.9%
14. Blackpool	35.5%
15. Kingston upon Hull, City of	35.4%
16. Camden	35.2%
17. Sandwell	34.9%
18. Lewisham	34.7%
19. Waltham Forest	34.6%
20. Wolverhampton	34.6%

Table 3 Electoral wards with the highest levels of child poverty across the UK

Ward name	% of children in poverty 2015 (after housing costs)	Parliamentary Constituency
1. Princes Park	54.8%	Liverpool, Riverside
2. Rhyl West	54.8%	Vale of Clwyd
3. Westgate	53.6%	Newcastle upon Tyne Central
4. Portsoken	53.4%	Cities of London and Westminster
5. Moss Side	52.5%	Manchester Central
6. Pillgwenlly	52.3%	Newport West
7. Picton	52.2%	Liverpool, Wavertree
8. Rush Green	52.0%	Clacton
9. East	52.0%	West Tyrone
10. University	52.0%	Middlesbrough
11. Gresham	51.5%	Middlesbrough
12. Coolessan	51.2%	East Londonderry
13. Pen-y-waun	51.1%	Cynon Valley
14. University	51.1%	Lancaster and Fleetwood
15. Pier	50.8%	Clacton
16. Bloomfield	50.8%	Blackpool South
17. Hyde Park and Woodhouse	50.8%	Leeds Central
18. Coldhurst	50.6%	Oldham West and Royton
19. Cathays	50.5%	Cardiff Central
20. Nechells	50.1%	Birmingham, Ladywood
21. Queensway	50.0%	Wrexham

Where child poverty is lowest

The parliamentary constituencies with the lowest levels of child poverty (AHC) are Gordon, West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine, Sheffield Hallam, and York Outer, with figures between 9 and 10 per cent (Table 4). The constituencies of both David Cameron (Witney) and Theresa May (Maidenhead) are among the 20 with the lowest child poverty.

At the local authority level (Table 5), only Wokingham and Shetland Island have child poverty rates of around 10 percent, once housing costs have been taken into account.

Table 4 Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with lowest levels of child poverty across the UK

Constituency	% of children in poverty 2015 (after housing costs)
1. Gordon	9.2%
2. West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	9.9%
3. Sheffield, Hallam	10.0%
4. York Outer	10.3%
5. Wokingham	11.0%
6. Buckingham	11.8%
7. North East Hampshire	11.9%
8. Hitchin and Harpenden	12.1%
9. East Dunbartonshire	12.2%
10. Orkney and Shetland	12.2%
11. Henley	12.2%
12. Haltemprice and Howden	12.5%
13. North Somerset	12.6%
14. South Northamptonshire	12.7%
15. South West Surrey	12.9%
16. Winchester	12.9%
17. Witney	13.1%
18. Maidenhead	13.2%
19. Rushcliffe	13.2%
20. Horsham	13.2%

Table 5 Top 20 local authorities with lowest levels of child poverty across the UK

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2015 (after housing costs)
1. Wokingham	10.4%
2. Shetland Islands	10.6%
3. Ribble Valley	11.3%
4. Hart	11.9%
5. South Northamptonshire	12.5%
6. Harborough	12.7%
7. Waverley	12.8%
8. Aberdeenshire	13.1%
9. South Oxfordshire	13.1%
10. West Oxfordshire	13.1%
11. Mid Sussex	13.3%
12. Mole Valley	13.3%
13. Rushcliffe	13.3%
14. St Albans	13.7%
15. South Cambridgeshire	13.8%
16. Uttlesford	13.8%
17. Chiltern	13.8%
18. Rutland	13.9%
19. Richmond upon Thames	13.9%
20. Horsham	14.0%

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 2013 by HMRC. However, on its own it is 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 2015.

A methodology paper provides more details about the calculations.

Regional child poverty figures

East of England

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Babergh	20.4%
Basildon	26.1%
Bedford	25.3%
Braintree	20.1%
Breckland	23.4%
Brentwood	18.2%
Broadland	17.1%
Broxbourne	23.2%
Cambridge	22.1%
Castle Point	22.9%
Central Bedfordshire	18.5%
Chelmsford	18.2%
Colchester	22.5%
Dacorum	18.9%
East Cambridgeshire	15.8%
East Hertfordshire	14.5%
Epping Forest	21.1%
Fenland	26.7%
Forest Heath	23.7%
Great Yarmouth	31.7%
Harlow	25.5%
Hertsmere	18.0%
Huntingdonshire	17.3%
Ipswich	28.3%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	24.7%
Luton	32.7%
Maldon	19.5%
Mid Suffolk	16.7%
North Hertfordshire	17.5%
North Norfolk	23.5%
Norwich	32.7%
Peterborough	29.8%
Rochford	16.0%
South Cambridgeshire	13.8%
South Norfolk	18.1%
Southend-on-Sea	28.3%
St Albans	13.7%
St Edmundsbury	18.1%
Stevenage	25.6%
Suffolk Coastal	17.8%
Tendring	30.8%
Three Rivers	16.6%
Thurrock	26.4%
Uttlesford	13.8%
Watford	21.5%
Waveney	27.7%
Welwyn Hatfield	20.2%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Basildon and Billericay	25.3%
Bedford	30.0%
Braintree	20.2%
Brentwood and Ongar	19.0%
Broadland	18.3%
Broxbourne	22.7%
Bury St Edmunds	17.9%
Cambridge	22.9%
Castle Point	22.9%
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	18.0%
Chelmsford	19.1%
Clacton	35.7%
Colchester	25.9%
Epping Forest	21.6%
Great Yarmouth	31.7%
Harlow	24.5%
Harwich and North Essex	19.6%
Hemel Hempstead	22.6%
Hertford and Stortford	14.5%
Hertsmere	18.0%
Hitchin and Harpenden	12.1%
Huntingdon	17.6%
Ipswich	28.3%
Luton North	30.7%
Luton South	34.2%
Maldon	18.5%
Mid Bedfordshire	13.5%
Mid Norfolk	20.4%
North East Bedfordshire	17.6%
North East Cambridgeshire	25.9%
North East Hertfordshire	19.2%
North Norfolk	24.2%
North West Cambridgeshire	21.6%
North West Norfolk	25.6%
Norwich North	26.7%
Norwich South	30.3%
Peterborough	32.2%
Rayleigh and Wickford	14.8%
Rochford and Southend East	32.9%
Saffron Walden	14.9%
South Basildon and East Thurrock	28.1%
South Cambridgeshire	14.1%
South East Cambridgeshire	13.7%
South Norfolk	18.5%
South Suffolk	20.4%
South West Bedfordshire	22.6%
South West Hertfordshire	13.5%
South West Norfolk	24.8%
Southend West	21.6%
St Albans	15.5%
Stevenage	24.3%
Suffolk Coastal	21.5%
Thurrock	27.5%

Watford	20.8%
Waveney	27.9%
Welwyn Hatfield	20.6%
West Suffolk	20.6%
Witham	17.6%

East Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Amber Valley	22.6%
Ashfield	27.8%
Bassetlaw	23.0%
Blaby	14.9%
Bolsover	26.6%
Boston	22.9%
Broxtowe	19.9%
Charnwood	20.6%
Chesterfield	26.3%
Corby	27.0%
Daventry	18.0%
Derby	29.6%
Derbyshire Dales	16.8%
East Lindsey	29.4%
East Northamptonshire	18.5%
Erewash	23.0%
Gedling	22.3%
Harborough	12.7%
High Peak	18.3%
Hinckley and Bosworth	17.8%
Kettering	22.3%
Leicester	35.9%
Lincoln	28.9%
Mansfield	29.0%
Melton	17.1%
Newark and Sherwood	22.4%
North East Derbyshire	21.9%
North Kesteven	18.7%
North West Leicestershire	19.2%
Northampton	25.5%
Nottingham	37.0%
Oadby and Wigston	17.4%
Rushcliffe	13.3%
Rutland	13.9%
South Derbyshire	18.0%
South Holland	24.8%
South Kesteven	19.3%
South Northamptonshire	12.5%
Wellingborough	24.0%
West Lindsey	24.5%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Amber Valley	25.9%
Ashfield	28.5%
Bassetlaw	23.2%
Bolsover	27.0%
Boston and Skegness	26.7%
Bosworth	18.3%
Broxtowe	18.4%
Charnwood	15.3%
Chesterfield	25.4%
Corby	23.4%
Daventry	17.6%
Derby North	25.5%
Derby South	35.7%
Derbyshire Dales	16.6%
Erewash	24.3%
Gainsborough	24.3%
Gedling	22.9%
Grantham and Stamford	20.2%
Harborough	15.5%
High Peak	18.3%
Kettering	22.3%
Leicester East	34.3%
Leicester South	36.9%
Leicester West	36.7%
Lincoln	27.1%
Loughborough	23.1%
Louth and Horncastle	27.6%
Mansfield	29.0%
Mid Derbyshire	14.8%
Newark	20.1%
North East Derbyshire	22.0%
North West Leicestershire	19.2%
Northampton North	27.0%
Northampton South	28.3%
Nottingham East	39.5%
Nottingham North	39.0%
Nottingham South	30.7%
Rushcliffe	13.2%
Rutland and Melton	15.5%
Sherwood	24.0%
Sleaford and North Hykeham	19.1%
South Derbyshire	18.0%
South Holland and The Deepings	23.6%
South Leicestershire	15.0%
South Northamptonshire	12.7%
Wellingborough	23.0%

London

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Barking and Dagenham	36.6%
Barnet	26.6%
Bexley	24.7%
Brent	32.0%
Bromley	21.4%
Camden	35.2%
City of London	18.1%
Croydon	31.2%
Ealing	30.1%
Enfield	34.1%
Greenwich	33.7%
Hackney	37.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	31.0%
Haringey	33.6%
Harrow	26.6%
Havering	24.7%
Hillingdon	27.1%
Hounslow	28.9%
Islington	37.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	29.0%
Kingston upon Thames	20.4%
Lambeth	36.1%
Lewisham	34.7%
Merton	24.1%
Newham	37.5%
Redbridge	29.7%
Richmond upon Thames	13.9%
Southwark	36.7%
Sutton	21.0%
Tower Hamlets	43.5%
Waltham Forest	34.6%
Wandsworth	27.3%
Westminster	37.7%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Barking	36.7%
Battersea	27.1%
Beckenham	13.8%
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	39.5%
Bethnal Green and Bow	43.2%
Bexleyheath and Crayford	25.1%
Brent Central	37.0%
Brent North	26.7%
Brentford and Isleworth	26.5%
Bromley and Chislehurst	24.4%
Camberwell and Peckham	38.7%
Carshalton and Wallington	23.9%
Chelsea and Fulham	26.3%
Chingford and Woodford Green	26.0%
Chipping Barnet	23.2%
Cities of London and Westminster	31.2%
Croydon Central	32.8%
Croydon North	35.9%
Croydon South	21.4%
Dagenham and Rainham	33.5%
Dulwich and West Norwood	31.0%
Ealing Central and Acton	29.1%
Ealing North	29.8%
Ealing, Southall	31.4%
East Ham	37.5%
Edmonton	39.2%
Eltham	27.6%
Enfield North	33.6%
Enfield, Southgate	25.5%
Erith and Thamesmead	35.4%
Feltham and Heston	30.8%
Finchley and Golders Green	24.7%
Greenwich and Woolwich	34.9%
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	34.1%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	40.9%
Hammersmith	33.5%
Hampstead and Kilburn	29.8%
Harrow East	26.4%
Harrow West	28.6%
Hayes and Harlington	33.2%
Hendon	30.5%
Holborn and St Pancras	37.9%
Hornchurch and Upminster	23.8%
Hornsey and Wood Green	26.2%
Ilford North	26.6%
Ilford South	34.9%
Islington North	36.5%
Islington South and Finsbury	38.9%
Kensington	29.7%
Kingston and Surbiton	22.1%
Lewisham East	33.7%
Lewisham West and Penge	33.3%
Lewisham, Deptford	35.1%

Leyton and Wanstead	32.6%
Mitcham and Morden	30.0%
Old Bexley and Sidcup	17.5%
Orpington	20.6%
Poplar and Limehouse	43.7%
Putney	27.9%
Richmond Park	14.9%
Romford	24.7%
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	18.1%
Streatham	33.1%
Sutton and Cheam	17.5%
Tooting	27.0%
Tottenham	38.4%
Twickenham	13.8%
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	23.7%
Vauxhall	39.6%
Walthamstow	36.2%
West Ham	37.7%
Westminster North	40.6%
Wimbledon	15.2%

North East

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

County Durham	28.0%
Darlington	26.3%
Gateshead	26.7%
Hartlepool	32.2%
Middlesbrough	37.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	32.9%
North Tyneside	24.3%
Northumberland	23.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	29.7%
South Tyneside	30.1%
Stockton-on-Tees	25.8%
Sunderland	29.0%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Berwick-upon-Tweed	22.1%
Bishop Auckland	28.8%
Blaydon	21.9%
Blyth Valley	25.3%
City of Durham	24.2%
Darlington	28.0%
Easington	32.1%
Gateshead	31.2%
Hartlepool	32.2%
Hexham	17.1%
Houghton and Sunderland South	27.1%
Jarrow	27.2%
Middlesbrough	39.9%
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	28.7%
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	38.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne East	33.8%
Newcastle upon Tyne North	25.7%
North Durham	26.2%
North Tyneside	26.6%
North West Durham	26.1%
Redcar	31.1%
Sedgefield	27.6%
South Shields	32.2%
Stockton North	30.6%
Stockton South	21.2%
Sunderland Central	29.5%
Tynemouth	21.8%
Wansbeck	27.9%
Washington and Sunderland West	30.4%

North West

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Allerdale	21.2%
Barrow-in-Furness	25.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	32.5%
Blackpool	35.5%
Bolton	31.1%
Burnley	31.9%
Bury	25.3%
Carlisle	21.6%
Cheshire East	17.9%
Cheshire West and Chester	21.3%
Chorley	18.6%
Copeland	22.6%
Eden	17.0%
Fylde	20.1%
Halton	28.1%
Hyndburn	29.5%
Knowsley	30.7%
Lancaster	24.5%
Liverpool	33.9%
Manchester	40.0%
Oldham	33.0%
Pendle	28.8%
Preston	27.5%
Ribble Valley	11.3%
Rochdale	32.3%
Rossendale	26.7%
Salford	30.9%
Sefton	25.0%
South Lakeland	15.6%
South Ribble	18.8%
St. Helens	26.6%
Stockport	20.8%
Tameside	29.0%
Trafford	20.6%
Warrington	21.4%
West Lancashire	21.4%
Wigan	25.1%
Wirral	26.2%
Wyre	24.9%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Altrincham and Sale West	14.6%
Ashton-under-Lyne	31.2%
Barrow and Furness	23.7%
Birkenhead	33.3%
Blackburn	34.9%
Blackley and Broughton	40.3%
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	32.2%
Blackpool South	36.8%
Bolton North East	33.7%
Bolton South East	34.3%
Bolton West	23.4%
Bootle	32.1%
Burnley	31.9%
Bury North	24.6%
Bury South	26.0%
Carlisle	22.4%
Cheadle	14.3%
Chorley	19.2%
City of Chester	22.0%
Congleton	15.9%
Copeland	21.7%
Crewe and Nantwich	22.3%
Denton and Reddish	25.5%
Eddisbury	20.8%
Ellesmere Port and Neston	22.5%
Fylde	19.4%
Garston and Halewood	27.7%
Halton	27.3%
Hazel Grove	18.1%
Heywood and Middleton	27.3%
Hyndburn	29.5%
Knowsley	32.6%
Lancaster and Fleetwood	25.5%
Leigh	24.8%
Liverpool, Riverside	40.2%
Liverpool, Walton	35.7%
Liverpool, Wavertree	33.0%
Liverpool, West Derby	31.5%
Macclesfield	15.9%
Makerfield	22.4%
Manchester Central	44.8%
Manchester, Gorton	42.0%
Manchester, Withington	30.7%
Morecambe and Lunesdale	26.4%
Oldham East and Saddleworth	31.6%
Oldham West and Royton	35.4%
Pendle	28.8%
Penrith and The Border	17.5%
Preston	34.0%
Ribble Valley	13.5%
Rochdale	35.9%
Rossendale and Darwen	24.8%
Salford and Eccles	31.9%

Sefton Central	14.5%
South Ribble	18.4%
Southport	24.5%
St Helens North	27.1%
St Helens South and Whiston	26.6%
Stalybridge and Hyde	28.0%
Stockport	27.2%
Stretford and Urmston	26.6%
Tatton	15.3%
Wallasey	30.7%
Warrington North	24.7%
Warrington South	18.5%
Weaver Vale	24.1%
West Lancashire	22.4%
Westmorland and Lonsdale	15.4%
Wigan	26.7%
Wirral South	16.7%
Wirral West	17.6%
Workington	22.1%
Worsley and Eccles South	29.4%
Wyre and Preston North	14.4%
Wythenshawe and Sale East	30.5%

South East

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Adur	22.0%
Arun	22.4%
Ashford	22.9%
Aylesbury Vale	15.6%
Basingstoke and Deane	16.9%
Bracknell Forest	16.5%
Brighton and Hove	25.5%
Canterbury	23.8%
Cherwell	17.3%
Chichester	19.6%
Chiltern	13.8%
Crawley	25.6%
Dartford	21.8%
Dover	29.6%
East Hampshire	15.7%
Eastbourne	27.9%
Eastleigh	16.1%
Elmbridge	14.4%
Epsom and Ewell	14.6%
Fareham	14.2%
Gosport	24.7%
Gravesham	26.5%
Guildford	16.0%
Hart	11.9%
Hastings	32.0%
Havant	26.3%
Horsham	14.0%
Isle of Wight	28.5%
Lewes	22.4%
Maidstone	20.9%
Medway	26.5%
Mid Sussex	13.3%
Milton Keynes	25.0%
Mole Valley	13.3%
New Forest	19.0%
Oxford	27.0%
Portsmouth	28.9%
Reading	24.2%
Reigate and Banstead	15.2%
Rother	27.3%
Runnymede	17.3%
Rushmoor	18.7%
Sevenoaks	17.9%
Shepway	29.4%
Slough	27.0%
South Bucks	15.5%
South Oxfordshire	13.1%
Southampton	29.9%
Spelthorne	18.8%
Surrey Heath	14.1%

Swale	28.4%
Tandridge	15.3%
Test Valley	15.3%
Thanet	34.4%
Tonbridge and Malling	17.7%
Tunbridge Wells	17.5%
Vale of White Horse	14.2%
Waverley	12.8%
Wealden	17.5%
West Berkshire	14.9%
West Oxfordshire	13.1%
Winchester	14.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	15.6%
Woking	18.2%
Wokingham	10.4%
Worthing	21.9%
Wycombe	18.5%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aldershot	18.4%
Arundel and South Downs	15.2%
Ashford	23.3%
Aylesbury	17.8%
Banbury	17.5%
Basingstoke	19.3%
Beaconsfield	14.9%
Bexhill and Battle	23.4%
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	24.4%
Bracknell	16.9%
Brighton, Kemptown	31.9%
Brighton, Pavilion	20.8%
Buckingham	11.8%
Canterbury	23.4%
Chatham and Aylesford	27.3%
Chesham and Amersham	13.8%
Chichester	20.2%
Crawley	25.6%
Dartford	21.8%
Dover	30.3%
East Hampshire	15.8%
East Surrey	15.9%
East Worthing and Shoreham	21.3%
Eastbourne	27.4%
Eastleigh	17.6%
Epsom and Ewell	13.6%
Esher and Walton	15.0%
Fareham	14.3%
Faversham and Mid Kent	21.8%
Folkestone and Hythe	28.8%
Gillingham and Rainham	25.6%
Gosport	23.3%
Gravesham	26.5%

Guildford	16.4%
Hastings and Rye	31.8%
Havant	27.1%
Henley	12.2%
Horsham	13.2%
Hove	23.8%
Isle of Wight	28.5%
Lewes	21.6%
Maidenhead	13.2%
Maidstone and The Weald	20.7%
Meon Valley	17.0%
Mid Sussex	13.8%
Milton Keynes North	25.5%
Milton Keynes South	24.5%
Mole Valley	13.5%
New Forest East	19.6%
New Forest West	18.1%
Newbury	15.4%
North East Hampshire	11.9%
North Thanet	30.2%
North West Hampshire	15.4%
Oxford East	29.4%
Oxford West and Abingdon	14.7%
Portsmouth North	24.7%
Portsmouth South	33.9%
Reading East	19.6%
Reading West	23.6%
Reigate	14.7%
Rochester and Strood	24.2%
Romsey and Southampton North	17.4%
Runnymede and Weybridge	16.1%
Sevenoaks	17.5%
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	29.4%
Slough	27.0%
South Thanet	33.4%
South West Surrey	12.9%
Southampton, Itchen	30.4%
Southampton, Test	29.2%
Spelthorne	18.8%
Surrey Heath	15.2%
Tonbridge and Malling	17.3%
Tunbridge Wells	17.4%
Wantage	14.6%
Wealden	17.9%
Winchester	12.9%
Windsor	15.0%
Witney	13.1%
Woking	17.7%
Wokingham	11.0%
Worthing West	21.9%
Wycombe	21.3%

South West

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Bath and North East Somerset	19.3%
Bournemouth	26.3%
Bristol, City of	27.8%
Cheltenham	19.3%
Christchurch	19.6%
Cornwall	26.6%
Cotswold	16.6%
East Devon	20.2%
East Dorset	17.2%
Exeter	21.7%
Forest of Dean	22.3%
Gloucester	25.1%
Isles of Scilly	N/A
Mendip	21.9%
Mid Devon	19.9%
North Devon	22.7%
North Dorset	19.0%
North Somerset	19.6%
Plymouth	27.5%
Poole	22.2%
Purbeck	23.5%
Sedgemoor	25.2%
South Gloucestershire	16.3%
South Hams	21.7%
South Somerset	20.4%
Stroud	17.1%
Swindon	22.2%
Taunton Deane	22.1%
Teignbridge	20.5%
Tewkesbury	17.5%
Torbay	30.2%
Torridge	26.7%
West Devon	23.7%
West Dorset	21.7%
West Somerset	26.2%
Weymouth and Portland	27.6%
Wiltshire	18.2%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Bath	20.1%
Bournemouth East	25.7%
Bournemouth West	27.6%
Bridgwater and West Somerset	25.9%
Bristol East	25.5%
Bristol North West	25.1%
Bristol South	29.3%
Bristol West	31.0%
Camborne and Redruth	27.6%
Central Devon	20.7%
Cheltenham	19.7%
Chippenham	19.7%
Christchurch	19.0%
Devizes	17.4%
East Devon	19.1%
Exeter	22.7%
Filton and Bradley Stoke	15.8%
Forest of Dean	22.2%
Gloucester	26.2%
Kingswood	18.3%
Mid Dorset and North Poole	17.2%
Newton Abbot	20.9%
North Cornwall	27.3%
North Devon	22.7%
North Dorset	18.6%
North East Somerset	18.6%
North Somerset	12.6%
North Swindon	20.8%
North Wiltshire	15.7%
Plymouth, Moor View	29.9%
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	31.6%
Poole	23.4%
Salisbury	17.2%
Somerton and Frome	21.0%
South Dorset	26.5%
South East Cornwall	26.3%
South Swindon	23.8%
South West Devon	15.7%
South West Wiltshire	20.8%
St Austell and Newquay	27.2%
St Ives	27.2%
Stroud	17.3%
Taunton Deane	22.1%
Tewkesbury	16.5%
The Cotswolds	16.3%
Thornbury and Yate	14.6%
Tiverton and Honiton	20.5%
Torbay	29.2%
Torridge and West Devon	25.5%
Totnes	28.8%
Truro and Falmouth	23.4%
Wells	23.2%
West Dorset	22.1%

Weston-Super-Mare	25.5%
Yeovil	20.2%

West Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Birmingham	37.4%
Bromsgrove	15.1%
Cannock Chase	23.1%
Coventry	31.0%
Dudley	26.9%
East Staffordshire	23.5%
Herefordshire, County of	22.4%
Lichfield	18.6%
Malvern Hills	21.9%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	23.4%
North Warwickshire	21.9%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	24.6%
Redditch	22.7%
Rugby	18.9%
Sandwell	34.9%
Shropshire	20.5%
Solihull	20.4%
South Staffordshire	18.3%
Stafford	17.5%
Staffordshire Moorlands	18.7%
Stoke-on-Trent	33.2%
Stratford-on-Avon	15.8%
Tamworth	22.7%
Telford and Wrekin	28.2%
Walsall	33.3%
Warwick	15.1%
Wolverhampton	34.6%
Worcester	23.2%
Wychavon	17.2%
Wyre Forest	26.2%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aldridge-Brownhills	22.4%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	32.5%
Birmingham, Erdington	38.2%
Birmingham, Hall Green	40.5%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	43.7%
Birmingham, Ladywood	47.3%
Birmingham, Northfield	32.6%
Birmingham, Perry Barr	35.5%
Birmingham, Selly Oak	31.5%
Birmingham, Yardley	35.2%
Bromsgrove	15.1%
Burton	24.5%
Cannock Chase	23.1%
Coventry North East	34.9%
Coventry North West	26.6%
Coventry South	29.5%
Dudley North	31.4%
Dudley South	27.0%
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	25.9%
Hereford and South Herefordshire	22.9%
Kenilworth and Southam	13.3%
Lichfield	17.5%
Ludlow	21.2%
Meriden	23.8%
Mid Worcestershire	17.1%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	23.9%
North Herefordshire	21.8%
North Shropshire	21.7%
North Warwickshire	22.3%
Nuneaton	25.4%
Redditch	22.3%
Rugby	19.1%
Shrewsbury and Atcham	19.3%
Solihull	16.3%
South Staffordshire	18.4%
Stafford	18.8%
Staffordshire Moorlands	19.4%
Stoke-on-Trent Central	35.9%
Stoke-on-Trent North	32.9%
Stoke-on-Trent South	29.3%
Stone	15.8%
Stourbridge	24.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	16.4%
Sutton Coldfield	14.0%
Tamworth	22.4%
Telford	31.5%
The Wrekin	22.6%
Walsall North	36.1%
Walsall South	36.7%
Warley	37.6%
Warwick and Leamington	16.4%
West Bromwich East	33.4%
West Bromwich West	34.6%

West Worcestershire	21.2%
Wolverhampton North East	34.7%
Wolverhampton South East	37.9%
Wolverhampton South West	29.1%
Worcester	23.2%
Wyre Forest	26.2%

Yorkshire and the Humber

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Barnsley	27.8%
Bradford	32.7%
Calderdale	27.8%
Craven	16.1%
Doncaster	30.1%
East Riding of Yorkshire	19.6%
Hambleton	16.6%
Harrogate	14.3%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	35.4%
Kirklees	27.2%
Leeds	27.3%
North East Lincolnshire	32.0%
North Lincolnshire	27.2%
Richmondshire	16.0%
Rotherham	28.3%
Ryedale	20.6%
Scarborough	27.6%
Selby	18.5%
Sheffield	29.3%
Wakefield	26.8%
York	17.6%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Barnsley Central	27.7%
Barnsley East	30.1%
Batley and Spen	27.2%
Beverley and Holderness	19.6%
Bradford East	38.3%
Bradford South	34.4%
Bradford West	37.2%
Brigg and Goole	22.5%
Calder Valley	22.1%
Cleethorpes	27.6%
Colne Valley	22.4%
Dewsbury	27.2%
Don Valley	28.1%
Doncaster Central	30.5%
Doncaster North	31.3%
East Yorkshire	24.2%
Elmet and Rothwell	15.5%
Great Grimsby	35.1%
Halifax	32.4%
Haltemprice and Howden	12.5%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	14.2%
Hemsworth	27.2%
Huddersfield	32.3%
Keighley	24.3%
Kingston upon Hull East	33.3%

Kingston upon Hull North	35.8%
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	34.8%
Leeds Central	41.8%
Leeds East	35.5%
Leeds North East	23.3%
Leeds North West	18.9%
Leeds West	33.4%
Morley and Outwood	16.8%
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	28.0%
Penistone and Stocksbridge	16.1%
Pudsey	14.8%
Richmond (Yorks)	17.2%
Rother Valley	23.0%
Rotherham	35.4%
Scarborough and Whitby	27.5%
Scunthorpe	29.8%
Selby and Ainsty	18.2%
Sheffield Central	34.9%
Sheffield South East	29.2%
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	39.7%
Sheffield, Hallam	10.0%
Sheffield, Heeley	29.4%
Shipley	18.9%
Skipton and Ripon	15.0%
Thirsk and Malton	19.4%
Wakefield	27.9%
Wentworth and Dearne	27.2%
York Central	24.4%
York Outer	10.3%

Northern Ireland

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Antrim	19.2%
Ards	21.3%
Armagh	23.2%
Ballymena	20.7%
Ballymoney	23.3%
Banbridge	19.3%
Belfast	30.6%
Carrickfergus	21.7%
Castlereagh	15.4%
Coleraine	25.7%
Cookstown	23.6%
Craigavon	22.0%
Derry 13	33.1%
Down	22.7%
Dungannon	22.6%
Fermanagh	24.4%
Larne	21.4%
Limavady	30.8%
Lisburn	20.9%
Magherafelt	22.2%
Moyle	25.1%
Newry and Mourne	27.9%
Newtownabbey	20.7%
North Down	18.6%
Omagh	25.0%
Strabane	29.7%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Belfast East	22.4%
Belfast North	32.9%
Belfast South	20.1%
Belfast West	33.6%
East Antrim	20.6%
East Londonderry	27.3%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	22.9%
Foyle	33.8%
Lagan Valley	16.9%
Mid Ulster	23.4%
Newry and Armagh	27.4%
North Antrim	22.1%
North Down	19.0%
South Antrim	18.2%
South Down	22.9%
Strangford	20.9%
Upper Bann	22.0%
West Tyrone	27.0%

Scotland

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Aberdeen City	18.2%
Aberdeenshire	13.1%
Angus	20.6%
Argyll and Bute	20.4%
Clackmannanshire	27.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	24.3%
Dundee City	27.7%
East Ayrshire	28.0%
East Dunbartonshire	14.2%
East Lothian	20.3%
East Renfrewshire	14.5%
Edinburgh, City of	22.0%
Eileanan an Iar	17.6%
Falkirk	22.0%
Fife	25.0%
Glasgow City	34.1%
Highland	19.2%
Inverclyde	27.9%
Midlothian	22.5%
Moray	17.2%
North Ayrshire	30.4%
North Lanarkshire	25.0%
Orkney Islands	14.1%
Perth and Kinross	18.2%
Renfrewshire	23.6%
Scottish Borders	21.0%
Shetland Islands	10.6%
South Ayrshire	25.7%
South Lanarkshire	22.0%
Stirling	18.8%
West Dunbartonshire	26.5%
West Lothian	22.8%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aberdeen North	23.0%
Aberdeen South	15.7%
Airdrie and Shotts	28.2%
Angus	23.3%
Argyll and Bute	20.4%
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	30.0%
Banff and Buchan	18.9%
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	22.7%
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	23.0%
Central Ayrshire	27.0%
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	22.6%
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	22.2%
Dumfries and Galloway	24.8%
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	20.0%
Dundee East	22.7%
Dundee West	27.9%
Dunfermline and West Fife	21.0%
East Dunbartonshire	12.2%
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	19.6%
East Lothian	20.3%
East Renfrewshire	14.5%
Edinburgh East	27.3%
Edinburgh North and Leith	23.7%
Edinburgh South	18.5%
Edinburgh South West	23.4%
Edinburgh West	17.5%
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	17.6%
Falkirk	21.1%
Glasgow Central	39.2%
Glasgow East	33.7%
Glasgow North	31.0%
Glasgow North East	37.6%
Glasgow North West	33.2%
Glasgow South	29.3%
Glasgow South West	33.4%
Glenrothes	30.6%
Gordon	9.2%
Inverclyde	27.9%
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	17.7%
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	26.7%
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	27.7%
Lanark and Hamilton East	23.7%
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	23.1%
Livingston	23.0%
Midlothian	22.5%
Moray	17.2%
Motherwell and Wishaw	26.1%
North Ayrshire and Arran	29.3%
North East Fife	18.4%
Ochil and South Perthshire	21.7%
Orkney and Shetland	12.2%
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	22.0%
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	25.2%

Perth and North Perthshire	19.7%
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	18.0%
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	23.0%
Stirling	18.8%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	9.9%
West Dunbartonshire	26.5%

Wales

Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

By Local Authority

Blaenau Gwent/ Blaenau Gwent	32.2%
Bridgend/ Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	29.8%
Caerphilly/ Caerffili	28.3%
Cardiff/ Caerdydd	32.2%
Carmarthenshire/ Sir Gaerfyrddin	28.7%
Ceredigion/ Ceredigion	26.1%
Conwy/ Conwy	26.9%
Denbighshire/ Sir Ddinbych	27.6%
Flintshire/ Sir y Fflint	22.6%
Gwynedd/ Gwynedd	23.1%
Isle of Anglesey/Ynys Môn	26.9%
Merthyr Tydfil/ Merthyr Tudful	31.4%
Monmouthshire/ Sir Fynwy	20.6%
Neath Port Talbot/ Castell-nedd Port Talbot	29.3%
Newport/ Casnewydd	30.8%
Pembrokeshire/ Sir Benfro	27.2%
Powys/ Powys	21.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf/Rhondda Cynon Taf	29.2%
Swansea/ Abertawe	27.9%
The Vale of Glamorgan/ Bro Morgannwg	24.7%
Torfaen/ Tor-faen	28.7%
Wrexham, Wrecsam	25.8%

By Parliamentary Constituency

Aberavon	32.9%
Aberconwy	24.6%
Alyn and Deeside	21.6%
Arfon	23.9%
Blaenau Gwent	32.2%
Brecon and Radnorshire	20.6%
Bridgend	27.7%
Caerphilly	28.9%
Cardiff Central	34.2%
Cardiff North	18.3%
Cardiff South and Penarth	36.1%
Cardiff West	33.1%
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	27.9%
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	27.7%
Ceredigion	26.1%
Clwyd South	26.1%
Clwyd West	26.6%
Cynon Valley	33.8%
Delyn	23.7%
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	22.3%
Gower	20.0%
Islwyn	26.6%
Llanelli	29.8%

Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	31.8%
Monmouth	21.2%
Montgomeryshire	22.2%
Neath	25.7%
Newport East	30.5%
Newport West	28.6%
Ogmore	30.4%
Pontypridd	22.7%
Preseli Pembrokeshire	26.6%
Rhondda	32.7%
Swansea East	33.2%
Swansea West	29.3%
Torfaen	29.5%
Vale of Clwyd	29.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	26.7%
Wrexham	25.6%
Ynys Môn	26.9%

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