

end child poverty



Child Poverty Map of the UK

January 2012



#ecp

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Compilation and presentation of local data by Donald Hirsch and Jacqueline Beckhelling of the Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University, for the Campaign to End Child Poverty.

“The journey that has begun to end child poverty will be longer and tougher than anyone thought it would be. Making progress will be hard. But it has to be done.”

Rt Hon Alan Milburn
Independent Reviewer on Social Mobility and Child Poverty

Introduction

In May 2010, the coalition government took office pledging to continue the previous government’s commitment to end child poverty and to implement the Child Poverty Act 2010.

Between 1998 and 2010, the number of children in poverty was reduced by 900,000. The task that the new government has accepted is to continue this progress. If a similar reduction was made between 2010 and 2020, child poverty would be at its lowest point for 40 years.

However, the Institute for Fiscal Studies has forecast that present policies will cause a further rise in child poverty. Far from it being eradicated by 2020, on the coalition’s present policies it will have returned to close to its peak in the 1990s, wiping out the progress that has been made.

To say that the start made by the coalition is unimpressive would be an understatement. Too much time has been spent on rhetorical debate to reinterpret the previous government’s record and reinterpret what child poverty means. Too much time has been lost with delays to the child poverty strategy and establishment of the Child Poverty Commission. And the Treasury quietly dropped the child poverty targets from its objectives when it published its departmental business plan.

While it is fully accepted that the nation now faces incredible challenges reducing the deficit, this cannot excuse the regressive nature of the path the coalition has chosen. It is a political choice whether the cost of balancing the budget falls most heavily on the poorest or the wealthiest. The decision made to place the greater burden on the poorest – revealed in the Treasury’s income distribution analysis for tax and benefit changes published with the Autumn Statement 2011 – not only puts children’s wellbeing at risk, it carries economic risks too. Child poverty already costs the UK economy around £25 billion a year; any rise in child poverty will push up this cost.

Meanwhile, some of the most committed and concerted activity is taking place at regional and local level. The Child Poverty Act did not only place responsibilities on government in Westminster. The devolved governments in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales all have statutory obligations to produce national child poverty strategies. Local authorities must all produce a child poverty needs assessment and a local child poverty strategy for their area, with requirements to work in partnership with other relevant local bodies such as education and health authorities.

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 2011. They show the scale of the challenge to achieve this goal, especially in some local areas. In 100 wards throughout the UK, the majority of children remain in poverty.

By publishing these local figures, we hope to increase awareness at local level of the child poverty that exists in each and every community in the UK. The figures will be helpful to local poverty makers as they pursue their local child poverty needs assessments and strategies. But we also hope that local campaigners, community groups and media will make use of the figures too. Whether you live in an urban area of concentrated child poverty where it is a common and visible problem, or a wealthy rural area where it may be unspoken and unseen, child poverty will be present in your community to some degree.

Poverty in the UK can be ended. British children face much higher rates of poverty than many other similarly wealthy EU countries and there is no reason why British children should suffer more than their European neighbours. This report serves as a warning of the situation we are in, and the pressures we face, as Britain's poorest children look to the current government to live up to their goal of making British poverty history and ending child poverty.

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, including future projections, is shown below both *before housing costs* and *after housing costs*.

Table 1: UK child poverty

	1998/99	2009/10	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21
Children in poverty before housing costs	3.4 million	2.6 million	2.5 million	2.9 million	3.3 million
Children in poverty after housing costs	4.4 million	3.8 million	3.5 million	3.9 million	4.2 million
Source	DWP actual	DWP actual	IFS projection	IFS projection	IFS projection

What the official poverty line means for family budgets:

There is evidence to suggest that material deprivation can start to become apparent in low income households even when household income is between 60 and 70 per cent of the median. At below 60 per cent of the median, material deprivation becomes a more and more apparent problem, and families struggle to meet basic needs like food, heating, transport, clothing and the extra costs of schooling like equipment and trips.

The poverty line means that, after housing costs, all the household bills and family's spending needs will need to be met by around £12 or less per family member per day. For many families, especially those reliant on out of work benefits, it can be substantially less.

Parents will often try and shield their children from some of the impacts of financial hardship and the stigma of 'poverty'. Sometimes parents will make sacrifices, such as skipping meals, so that they can send their child off to school with a warm coat, or out to play in the same popular brand of trainers that their friends have. They do not want their children to feel excluded, or become bullied. But behind the doors of the home, the hardship is often far more visible and many are deeply trapped in debt.

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-2011.

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 2009 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 2011. These regional changes have been combined with the 2009 local data to estimate how many more children were in poverty locally by mid 2011.

Advantages of this methodology are that:

- It presents an estimate of child poverty as recently as mid 2011, whereas the most recent official data are for April 2009 to March 2010.
- It is based on data showing households where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income; therefore it closely 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).

For more details see the Appendix: Note on method.

Where child poverty is highest

On average throughout the UK, one in five (20.9%) children are classified as below the poverty line (before housing costs). In some areas of our large cities, this rises to over half. This is true in one whole local authority (Tower Hamlets), as well as in the parliamentary constituency of Bethnal Green and Bow. In Islington, in Manchester and in 19 parliamentary constituencies, at least four in ten children are in poverty.

At a more local level, there are even more serious concentrations of child poverty: in 100 local wards, between 50% and 70% of children face poverty (see the End Child Poverty website for full ward level data).

Table 2: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with highest levels of child poverty across the UK:

Constituency (pre-2010 boundaries)	% of children in poverty 2011
Bethnal Green and Bow	51%
Manchester Central	49%
Poplar and Canning Town	48%
Belfast West	46%
Birmingham, Ladywood	46%
Liverpool, Riverside	46%
Islington South and Finsbury	46%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	45%
Birmingham, Sparkbrook and Small Heath	45%
Regent's Park and North Kensington	44%
Glasgow North East	44%
Holborn and St. Pancras	44%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	41%
Tottenham	41%
Belfast North	41%
Manchester, Blackley	41%
Islington North	40%
Leeds Central	40%
Manchester, Gorton	40%
Nottingham North	39%

Table 3: Top 20 local authorities with highest levels of child poverty

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2011
Tower Hamlets	52%
Islington	43%
Manchester	40%
Hackney	39%
Westminster	38%
Newham	37%
Camden	37%
Derry	36%
Nottingham	35%
Belfast	35%
Glasgow City	35%
Barking and Dagenham	35%
Haringey	34%
Liverpool	34%
Birmingham	34%
Middlesbrough	34%
Lambeth	33%
Hammersmith and Fulham	33%
Enfield	33%
Leicester	32%

Where child poverty is lowest

The constituencies with the lowest levels of child poverty differ by a factor of up to 10 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 4: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with lowest levels of child poverty

Constituency (pre-2010 boundaries)	% of children in poverty 2010
Buckingham	5%
Sheffield, Hallam	5%
Henley	6%
Haltemprice and Howden	6%
Vale of York	6%
North East Hampshire	6%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	6%
Chesham and Amersham	6%
Wokingham	6%
Ribble Valley	6%
Mole Valley	6%
Woodspring	7%
Witney	7%
South West Surrey	7%
Winchester	7%
Horsham	7%
Gordon	7%
East Dunbartonshire	7%
Skipton and Ripon	7%
South West Devon	7%

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

Local Authority	% of children in poverty 2011
Isles of Scilly *	3%
Hart	5%
Wokingham	5%
Ribble Valley	6%
South Northamptonshire	6%
Chiltern	6%
Mole Valley	7%
Waverley	7%
West Oxfordshire	7%
South Oxfordshire	7%
Mid Sussex	7%
Winchester	7%
Rutland	7%
Harborough	7%
Shetland Islands	7%
Harrogate	8%
Rushcliffe	8%
South Bucks	8%
Epsom and Ewell	8%
Surrey Heath	8%

*In 2009. Estimate for 2011 unavailable for Isles of Scilly

Current and future pressures on child poverty

Recession and its effect on income poverty:

The recent recession and continuing economic slowdown has impacted child poverty in three main ways.

First, it has meant that **more children are living in families where nobody works**. The number of children in workless households rose from 1.7 million to 1.9 million in 2009. Since then, it has fallen slightly in the United Kingdom overall, but continued to rise in Scotland and in the North East of England. The North East is also the region in which unemployment has continued to rise the fastest since 2009, and it is twice as high as in the South East. During this period overall, female unemployment has risen 16% while male unemployment has remained steady.

Looking over a longer, three-year period that takes account of the main national increase in worklessness between 2008 and 2009, **the proportion of children in workless households has risen more in Northern Ireland (from 13% to 17% between 2008 and 2011), Wales (16% to 18%) and Scotland (14% to 16%) than in any English region**. In Inner London, on the other hand, it has fallen from 28% to 24%, although this remains worse than anywhere else in the UK.

Secondly, there has been a sharp rise in the number of children with a mixture of working and non-working adults in the household. Overall since 2008, the number of children in workless households has risen by 90,000, but the number in households with some adults working and others not has gone up by nearly twice this amount, 160,000. **This is an early warning sign that a growth in in-work poverty could be fed by an increase in the number of families where a single wage is insufficient to make ends meet.**

Thirdly, as pay and some benefits fail to keep up with inflation, the sustained downturn means that **child poverty measured in absolute terms is presently undergoing a sustained increase for the first time in living memory**. That is to say, not only are children on the lowest incomes falling behind the rest of the population, but their families can afford less in terms of the absolute size of a weekly “basket” of goods and services, increasing childhood deprivation. Keeping the poverty line constant in real terms (at the official 2010/11 level), the Institute for Fiscal Studies projects that half a million more children will be living in poverty (after housing costs) in 2013 compared to 2009 (3.8 million compared to 3.3 million).

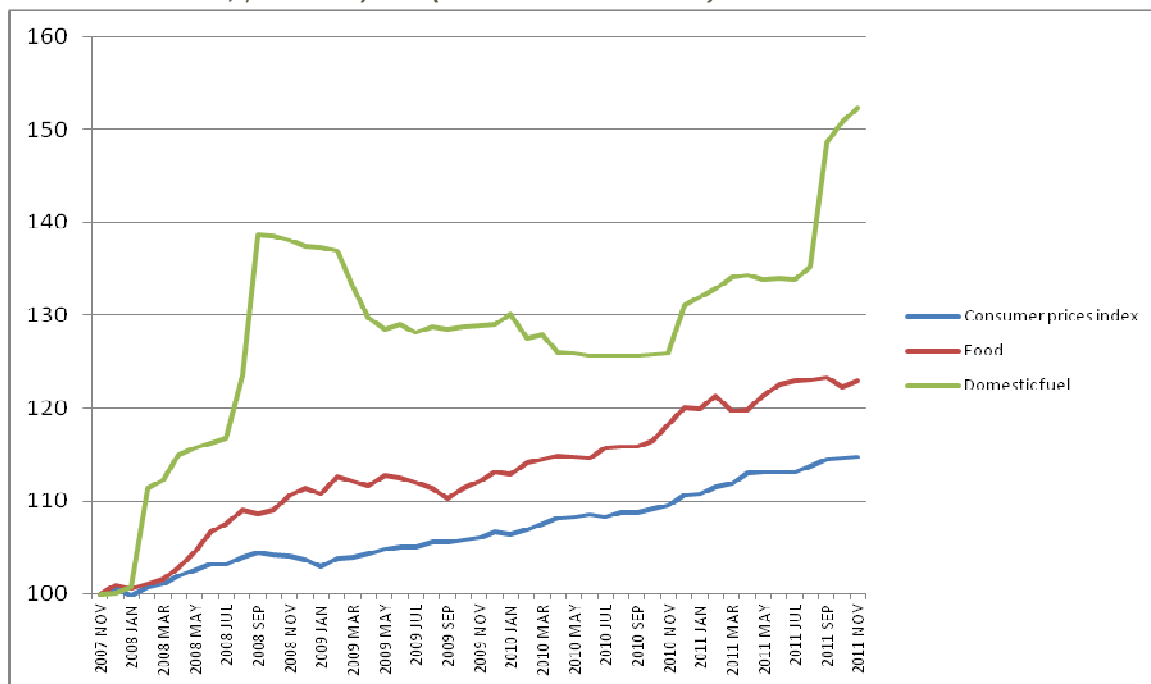
Material deprivation:

The last year has seen a prolonged period of high inflation, during which inflation has been significantly higher than the typical increase in earnings. Inflation has been particularly high for basic essential costs, such as food and fuel. The following graph shows that in the past four years, food and domestic fuel have risen much faster than inflation generally. We should expect to see a rise in material deprivation for families as a consequence. Not only is affording food and fuel becoming increasingly

difficult for families, but it leaves less money for other essential spends, such as clothing, toiletries, or extra costs associated with school.

In the past 4 years, the official inflation rate has shown prices rising by a total of 15%, but food has gone up much more, by 23%, and domestic fuel by 53% - over three times the official rate.

Chart 1: Price rises, past four years (November 2007 = 100)



Source: National Statistics

After much public debate, the government decided to go ahead with uprating of benefits at 5.2% next year - in line with the standard practice of aligning with September's inflation figures. However, they also cancelled a previously planned above indexation increase to child tax credit, froze elements of working tax credit and will keep child benefit frozen until 2014. Therefore the **state support received by low income families, both in and out of work, can be expected to continue falling behind the rising costs of goods and services.**

In-work parents faced a cut of 12.5% to the amount they receive in support for childcare costs from April 2011. A survey by Save the Children and the Daycare Trust found that the cut has added an average of £500 per year to the childcare bill of low income families.

The numbers of workers who are involuntarily stuck in part-time or temporary work, rather than full-time and permanent work, remains double what it was prior to the recession. With pessimistic labour market forecasts for 2012, there is a danger of further reductions in working hours and casualisation of labour, which we would expect to reduce income security and therefore increase levels of material deprivation for families.

Families therefore continue to face multiple pressures on both their incomes and their outgoings, which can be expected to lead to a very significant and damaging increase in the number of families facing material deprivation, as well the severity of material deprivation low income families will suffer.

Persistent poverty:

The pessimistic labour market forecasts also suggest that persistent poverty will worsen. The numbers of jobseekers who have been long term unemployed has increased and remained high since the recession. At the end of 2007 there were 122,000 long term Jobseekers Allowance claimants, but at the end of 2011 there were 279,000. **With no improvement to the labour market in sight, we should expect an ongoing upward pressure on persistent poverty.**

Wage stagnation will threaten to leave families affected by in-work poverty below the poverty line for longer. Lack of vacancies also decreases chances for progression to positions with higher salaries, either by promotion or finding a new job with another employer. So even for those with work, persistent poverty may become an increasing problem.

Life chances:

The government's first child poverty strategy, published in April 2011, included a set of 'life chance indicators' intended to help promote progress in areas the government believes are predictors of longer term outcomes in life, including the likelihood of benefitting from social mobility.

The indicators are grouped in three areas – family resources, family circumstances and children's life chances.

The **family resources** grouping includes the income and material deprivation measures in the Child Poverty Act, plus an additional measure of 'Severe Poverty', which is a the proportion on children in households below 50% median income and experiencing material deprivation. We expect this set of indicators to worsen across the board, as per the predictions of the Institute for fiscal Studies.

The **family circumstances** grouping includes the proportion of children in workless households, the proportion of children in low income families with a working parent, and the proportion of 18 to 24 year olds not in education, training or employment. Current labour market trends and expectations would suggest the proportion of children in households without work, or experiencing in-work poverty, is set to increase for at least the next year. The proportion of 18 to 24 year olds not in education training or employment has increased since the recession, but the government has recently announced a renewed effort and new investment to focus on this group. It is as yet uncertain what impact this may have.

The **children's life chances** grouping includes measures of school attainment, progression to higher education, teenage pregnancy, youth offending and family structure (e.g. couple or lone parent household). Chapter 3 of the government's

child poverty strategy contained policies aimed at improving children's life chances. This includes measures such as the Fairness Premium, the Pupil Premium and funding for voluntary sector programmes to deliver the government's priorities for children and young people. It is not clear what impact these programmes will have and there are certainly doubts that the scale of investment and action is sufficient. We also believe that pressure on areas like educational attainment, family cohesion and youth offending will increase as a consequence of the worsening inequality, poverty and material deprivation that families are expected to experience. So children's life chances on these indicators may still worsen.

Government action:

The current and future pressures discussed above have been considered on the basis of current government policy and the known, and reasonably expected, pressures on child poverty in the near and medium term.

Now that the government has published its Child Poverty Strategy and further spending announcements have been made in the Autumn Statement 2011, we have no current indication that policy announcements should be expected in the near future that would alter the concerns raised above, or the predictions of the Institute for Fiscal Studies to which we refer.

Ministers have not yet quantified the progress they expect their child poverty strategy to make towards the targets during 2011 to 2014 (the period for which the strategy applies). The only indications given by the government so far are for the two year period from 2011 to 2013. Initially, the Treasury stated in 2010 that they did not expect any measurable increase in child poverty to result from government cuts, due to their decision to provide a counter-balancing increase in child tax credit above indexation. However, following decisions in the Autumn Statement 2011 – one of which was the cancellation of a previously announced above indexation increase to child tax credit – the Treasury now believes that there are likely to be 100,000 more children in poverty in 2012-13 than there would otherwise have been.

However, the government will continue to have important opportunities such as the forthcoming Budget to introduce measures that will have downward pressures on the multiple dimensions of child poverty captured under the Child Poverty Act. Future government action may therefore take place that counters the pressures currently expected to increase child poverty.

We are also awaiting the establishment of the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, which will publish an annual report on the government's progress on child poverty. The report will include recommendations on how the strategy should be improved, to which the government will be expected to place a reply before parliament. It is therefore also possible that future recommendations from the Commission will result in changes to the government's child poverty strategy that improves the outlook for child poverty.

Regional poverty maps and tables

The following pages provide levels of child poverty by local authority and constituency:

English regions:

- **The East of England**
- **The East Midlands**
- **London**
- **The North East**
- **The North West**
- **The South East**
- **The South West**
- **The West Midlands**
- **Yorkshire & The Humber**

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

For comparison, just over one in five children (20.9%) in the UK live in poverty on the local estimate of child poverty in 2011 used here.

The indicator

Official measures of child poverty are based on a national survey of family income, which shows poverty at national and regional level, but not in more local areas. The official relative low income measure is published both before housing costs, and after housing costs.

The figure after housing costs shows a significantly higher proportion of children in poverty (due to the high cost of housing leaving families with less disposable income), but the figure the government uses to track progress for the national target to end child poverty by 2020 is before housing costs. The measure we have used for the local figures in this report is before housing costs too.

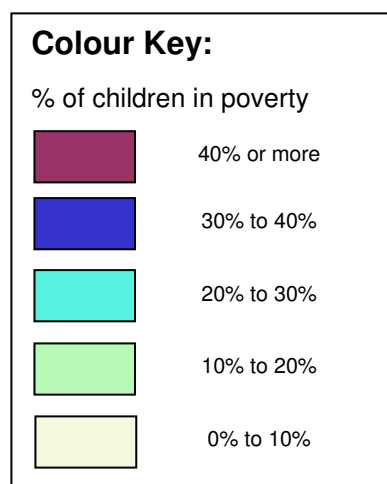
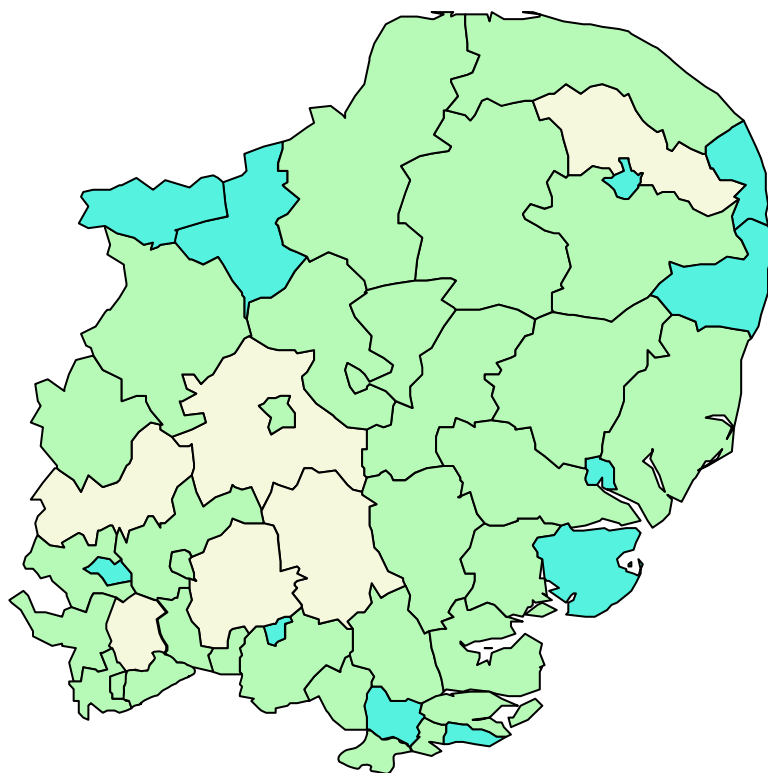
On this adjusted measure, across the UK, 20.9% of children are in poverty. This represents 2.4 million children.

East of England

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Babergh	13%
Basildon	23%
Bedford	20%
Braintree	14%
Breckland	15%
Brentwood	10%
Broadland	10%
Broxbourne	18%
Cambridge	17%
Castle Point	16%
Central Bedfordshire	12%
Chelmsford	12%
Colchester	17%
Dacorum	14%
East Cambridgeshire	11%
East Hertfordshire	9%
Epping Forest	15%
Fenland	20%
Forest Heath	15%
Great Yarmouth	25%
Harlow	22%
Hertsmere	14%
Huntingdonshire	11%
Ipswich	22%
King's Lynn & W Norfolk	18%
Luton UA	29%
Maldon	13%
Mid Suffolk	9%
North Hertfordshire	13%
North Norfolk	16%
Norwich	30%
Peterborough UA	25%
Rochford	11%
South Cambridgeshire	8%
South Norfolk	11%
Southend-on-Sea UA	24%
St. Albans	10%
St. Edmundsbury	12%
Stevenage	19%
Suffolk Coastal	11%
Tendring	24%
Three Rivers	12%
Thurrock UA	20%
Uttlesford	8%
Watford	16%
Waveney	22%
Welwyn Hatfield	16%



By Parliamentary Constituency

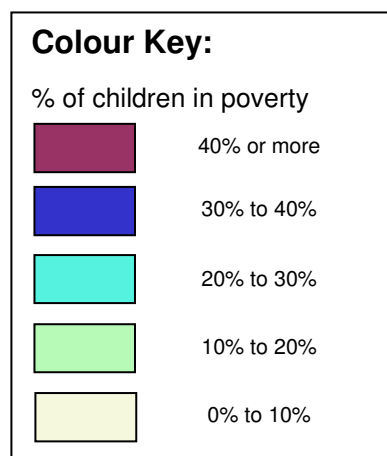
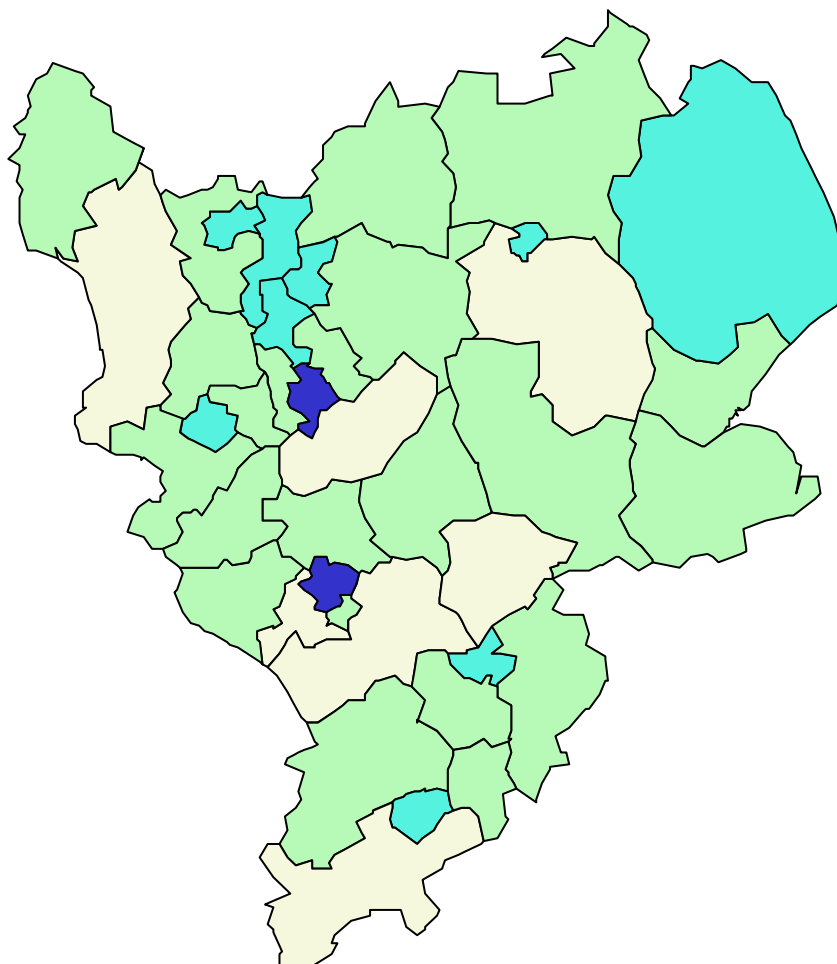
Basildon	25%	North East Cambridgeshire	20%
Bedford	25%	North East Hertfordshire	13%
Billericay	18%	North Essex	11%
Braintree	16%	North Norfolk	17%
Brentwood and Ongar	11%	North West Cambridgeshire	16%
Broxbourne	18%	North West Norfolk	20%
Bury St. Edmunds	11%	Norwich North	19%
Cambridge	18%	Norwich South	28%
Castle Point	16%	Peterborough	28%
Central Suffolk & N Ipswich	12%	Rayleigh	9%
Colchester	20%	Rochford and Southend East	28%
Epping Forest	16%	Saffron Walden	9%
Great Yarmouth	25%	South Cambridgeshire	8%
Harlow	22%	South East Cambridgeshire	10%
Harwich	29%	South Norfolk	12%
Hemel Hempstead	18%	South Suffolk	13%
Hertford and Stortford	10%	South West Bedfordshire	18%
Hertsmere	14%	South West Hertfordshire	10%
Hitchin and Harpenden	9%	South West Norfolk	16%
Huntingdon	12%	Southend West	17%
Ipswich	22%	St. Albans	11%
Luton North	25%	Stevenage	19%
Luton South	29%	Suffolk Coastal	13%
Maldon and East Chelmsford	13%	Thurrock	23%
Mid Bedfordshire	8%	Watford	15%
Mid Norfolk	12%	Waveney	22%
North East Bedfordshire	11%	Welwyn Hatfield	16%
		West Chelmsford	13%
		West Suffolk	13%

East Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Amber Valley	17%
Ashfield	22%
Bassetlaw	19%
Blaby	9%
Bolsover	23%
Boston	18%
Broxtowe	15%
Charnwood	14%
Chesterfield	21%
Corby	21%
Daventry	12%
Derby UA	24%
Derbyshire Dales	10%
East Lindsey	20%
East Northamptonshire	12%
Erewash	18%
Gedling	15%
Harborough	7%
High Peak	13%
Hinckley and Bosworth	12%
Kettering	15%
Leicester UA	32%
Lincoln	24%
Mansfield	23%
Melton	10%
Newark and Sherwood	16%
North East Derbyshire	15%
North Kesteven	10%
North West Leicestershire	13%
Northampton	21%
Nottingham UA	35%
Oadby and Wigston	12%
Rushcliffe	8%
Rutland UA	7%
South Derbyshire	13%
South Holland	15%
South Kesteven	13%
South Northamptonshire	6%
Wellingborough	19%
West Lindsey	15%



By Parliamentary Constituency

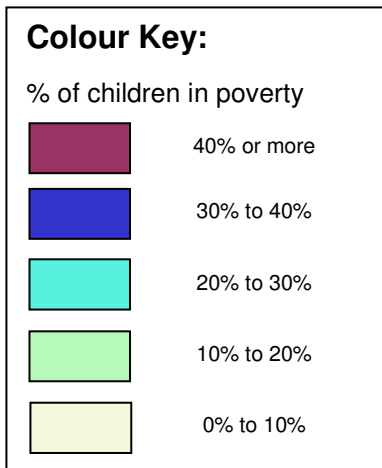
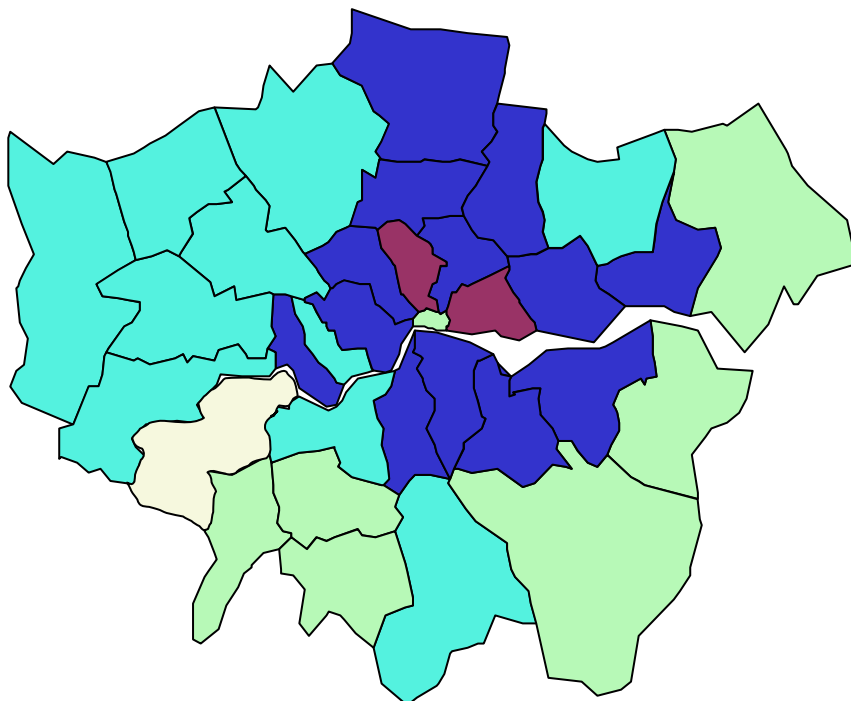
Amber Valley	19%
Ashfield	23%
Bassetlaw	20%
Blaby	9%
Bolsover	22%
Boston and Skegness	21%
Bosworth	13%
Broxtowe	13%
Charnwood	9%
Chesterfield	20%
Corby	16%
Daventry	10%
Derby North	21%
Derby South	28%
Erewash	19%
Gainsborough	19%
Gedling	16%
Grantham and Stamford	14%
Harborough	10%
High Peak	13%
Kettering	13%
Leicester East	29%
Leicester South	32%
Leicester West	37%
Lincoln	23%
Loughborough	17%
Louth and Horncastle	19%
Mansfield	22%
Newark	17%
North East Derbyshire	16%
North West Leicestershire	13%
Northampton North	26%
Northampton South	15%
Nottingham East	35%
Nottingham North	39%
Nottingham South	28%
Rushcliffe	8%
Rutland and Melton	9%
Sherwood	18%
Sleaford and North Hykeham	10%
South Derbyshire	14%
South Holland and the Deepings	14%
Wellingborough	17%
West Derbyshire	10%

London

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Barking and Dagenham	35%
Barnet	21%
Bexley	17%
Brent	30%
Bromley	15%
Camden	37%
City of London	16%
Croydon	24%
Ealing	27%
Enfield	33%
Greenwich	31%
Hackney	39%
Hammersmith and Fulham	33%
Haringey	34%
Harrow	21%
Havering	17%
Hillingdon	22%
Hounslow	25%
Islington	43%
Kensington and Chelsea	26%
Kingston upon Thames	14%
Lambeth	33%
Lewisham	32%
Merton	18%
Newham	37%
Redbridge	25%
Richmond upon Thames	9%
Southwark	31%
Sutton	15%
Tower Hamlets	52%
Waltham Forest	31%
Wandsworth	24%
Westminster	38%



By Parliamentary Constituency

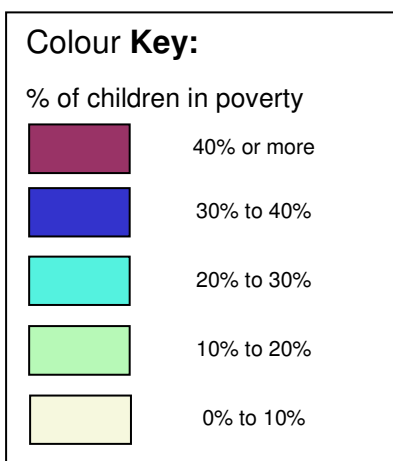
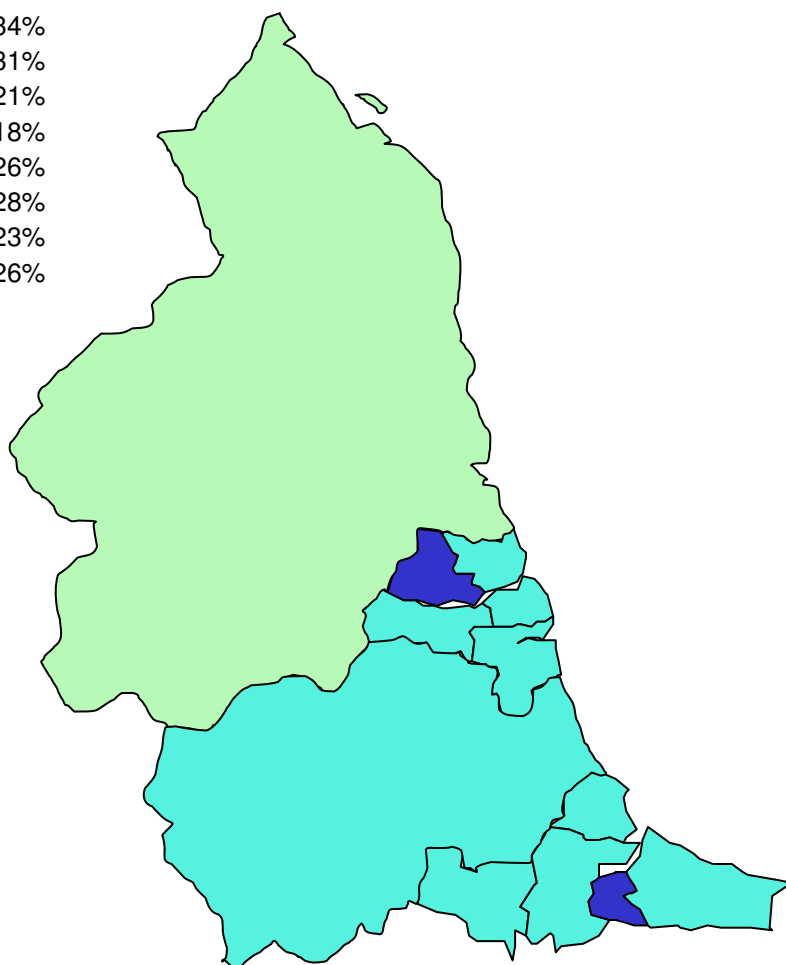
Barking	35%	Harrow West	19%
Battersea	24%	Hayes and Harlington	31%
Beckenham	15%	Hendon	26%
Bethnal Green and Bow	51%	Holborn and St. Pancras	44%
Bexleyheath and Crayford	16%	Hornchurch	16%
Brent East	32%	Hornsey and Wood Green	25%
Brent North	23%	Ilford North	22%
Brent South	34%	Ilford South	32%
Brentford and Isleworth	22%	Islington North	40%
Bromley and Chislehurst	14%	Islington South and Finsbury	46%
Camberwell and Peckham	35%	Kensington and Chelsea	16%
Carshalton and Wallington	18%	Kingston and Surbiton	16%
Chingford and Woodford Green	21%	Lewisham East	31%
Chipping Barnet	18%	Lewisham West	30%
Cities of London and Westminster	27%	Lewisham, Deptford	33%
Croydon Central	28%	Leyton and Wanstead	28%
Croydon North	28%	Mitcham and Morden	25%
Croydon South	14%	North Southwark and Bermondsey	35%
Dagenham	34%	Old Bexley and Sidcup	11%
Dulwich and West Norwood	24%	Orpington	17%
Ealing North	26%	Poplar and Canning Town	48%
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	34%	Putney	24%
Ealing, Southall	26%	Regent's Park and Kensington North	44%
East Ham	36%	Richmond Park	9%
Edmonton	39%	Romford	17%
Eltham	26%	Ruislip-Northwood	11%
Enfield North	37%	Streatham	30%
Enfield, Southgate	18%	Sutton and Cheam	12%
Erith and Thamesmead	31%	Tooting	24%
Feltham and Heston	28%	Tottenham	41%
Finchley and Golders Green	17%	Twickenham	10%
Greenwich and Woolwich	34%	Upminster	19%
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	35%	Uxbridge	22%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	45%	Vauxhall	38%
Hammersmith and Fulham	28%	Walthamstow	33%
Hampstead and Highgate	29%	West Ham	39%
Harrow East	23%	Wimbledon	21%

North East

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

County Durham	22%
Darlington UA	22%
Gateshead	25%
Hartlepool UA	30%
Middlesbrough UA	34%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	31%
North Tyneside	21%
Northumberland UA	18%
Redcar and Cleveland UA	26%
South Tyneside	28%
Stockton-on-Tees UA	23%
Sunderland	26%



By Parliamentary Constituency

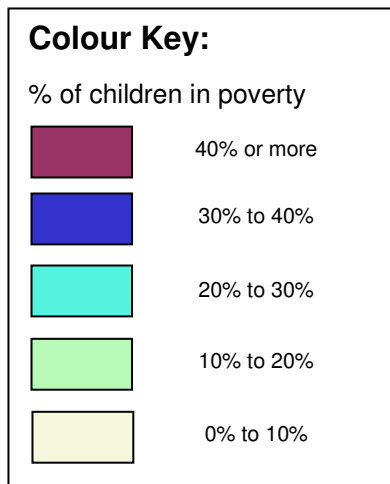
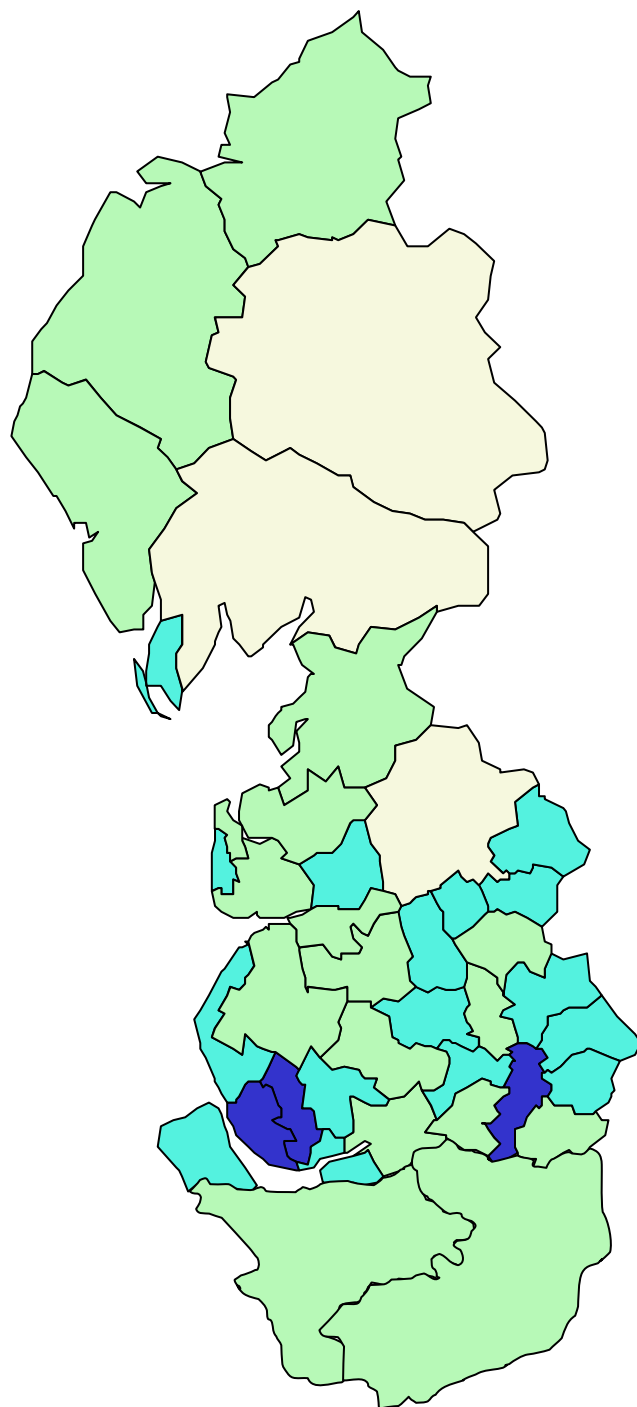
Berwick-upon-Tweed	15%
Bishop Auckland	25%
Blaydon	19%
Blyth Valley	23%
City of Durham	18%
Darlington	24%
Easington	29%
Gateshead East and Washington West	24%
Hartlepool	30%
Hexham	9%
Houghton and Washington East	24%
Jarrow	24%
Middlesbrough	38%
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	24%
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	29%
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	33%
Newcastle upon Tyne North	24%
North Durham	23%
North Tyneside	24%
North West Durham	20%
Redcar	27%
Sedgefield	22%
South Shields	32%
Stockton North	29%
Stockton South	17%
Sunderland North	29%
Sunderland South	30%
Tyne Bridge	37%
Tynemouth	16%
Wansbeck	24%

North West

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Allerdale	16%
Barrow-in-Furness	22%
Blackburn with Darwen UA	29%
Blackpool UA	29%
Bolton	24%
Burnley	29%
Bury	18%
Carlisle	17%
Cheshire West and Chester	16%
Cheshire East UA	13%
Chorley	13%
Copeland	18%
Eden	9%
Fylde	12%
Halton UA	27%
Hyndburn	25%
Knowsley	32%
Lancaster	18%
Liverpool	34%
Manchester	40%
Oldham	29%
Pendle	24%
Preston	23%
Ribble Valley	6%
Rochdale	28%
Rossendale	19%
Salford	29%
Sefton	20%
South Lakeland	9%
South Ribble	12%
St. Helens	25%
Stockport	16%
Tameside	24%
Trafford	15%
Warrington UA	14%
West Lancashire	18%
Wigan	20%
Wirral	25%
Wyre	16%



By Parliamentary Constituency

Altrincham and Sale West	10%	Liverpool, Wavertree	27%
Ashton under Lyne	27%	Liverpool, West Derby	34%
Barrow and Furness	20%	Macclesfield	11%
Birkenhead	39%	Makerfield	18%
Blackburn	32%	Manchester, Blackley	41%
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	24%	Manchester, Central	49%
Blackpool South	32%	Manchester, Gorton	40%
Bolton North East	26%	Manchester, Withington	27%
Bolton South East	30%	Morecambe and Lunesdale	20%
Bolton West	15%	Oldham East and Saddleworth	24%
Bootle	36%	Oldham West and Royton	32%
Burnley	29%	Pendle	24%
Bury North	17%	Penrith and The Border	9%
Bury South	20%	Preston	26%
Carlisle	20%	Ribble Valley	6%
Cheadle	8%	Rochdale	33%
Chorley	13%	Rossendale and Darwen	18%
City of Chester	17%	Salford	34%
Congleton	11%	South Ribble	12%
Copeland	18%	Southport	15%
Crewe and Nantwich	19%	St. Helens North	24%
Crosby	12%	St. Helens South	27%
Denton and Reddish	22%	Stalybridge and Hyde	24%
Eccles	26%	Stockport	22%
Eddisbury	14%	Stretford and Urmston	22%
Ellesmere Port and Neston	18%	Tatton	10%
Fylde	12%	Wallasey	29%
Halton	26%	Warrington North	19%
Hazel Grove	14%	Warrington South	10%
Heywood and Middleton	25%	Weaver Vale	21%
Hyndburn	25%	West Lancashire	20%
Knowsley North and Sefton East	28%	Westmorland and Lonsdale	8%
Knowsley South	29%	Wigan	21%
Lancaster and Wyre	11%	Wirral South	13%
Leigh	21%	Wirral West	14%
Liverpool, Garston	27%	Workington	17%
Liverpool, Riverside	46%	Worsley	22%
Liverpool, Walton	38%	Wythenshawe and Sale East	31%

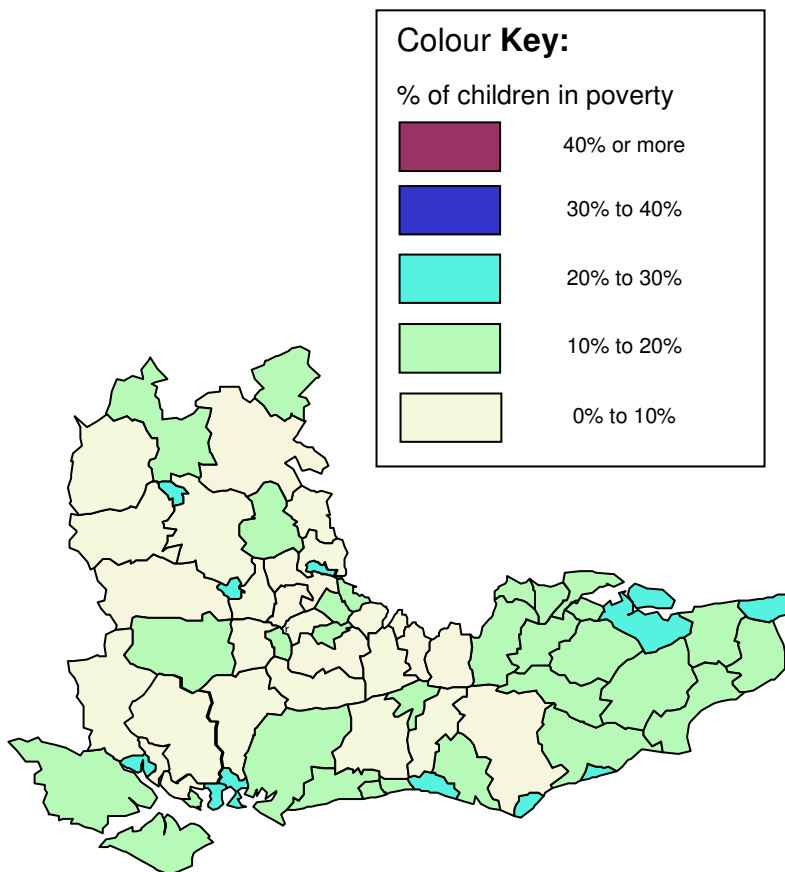
South East

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Adur	17%
Arun	15%
Ashford	15%
Aylesbury Vale	9%
Basingstoke and Deane	11%
Bracknell Forest UA	10%
Brighton and Hove UA	20%
Canterbury	16%
Cherwell	11%
Chichester	11%
Chiltern	6%
Crawley	17%
Dartford	16%
Dover	19%
East Hampshire	8%
Eastbourne	21%
Eastleigh	10%
Elmbridge	8%
Epsom and Ewell	8%
Fareham	8%
Gosport	18%
Gravesham	19%
Guildford	9%
Hart	5%
Hastings	28%
Havant	20%
Horsham	8%
Isle of Wight UA	20%
Lewes	14%
Maidstone	13%
Medway UA	19%
Mid Sussex	7%
Milton Keynes UA	19%
Mole Valley	7%
New Forest	12%
Oxford	22%
Portsmouth UA	24%
Reading UA	20%
Reigate and Banstead	10%
Rother	17%
Runnymede	11%
Rushmoor	12%
Sevenoaks	11%

Shepway	19%
Slough UA	22%
South Bucks	8%
South Oxfordshire	7%
Southampton UA	26%
Spelthorne	13%
Surrey Heath	8%
Swale	22%
Tandridge	9%
Test Valley	9%
Thanet	25%
Tonbridge and Malling	11%
Tunbridge Wells	11%
Vale of White Horse	8%
Waverley	7%
Wealden	9%
West Berkshire UA	10%
West Oxfordshire	7%
Winchester	7%
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	9%
Woking	11%
Wokingham UA	5%
Worthing	14%
Wycombe	12%



By Parliamentary Constituency

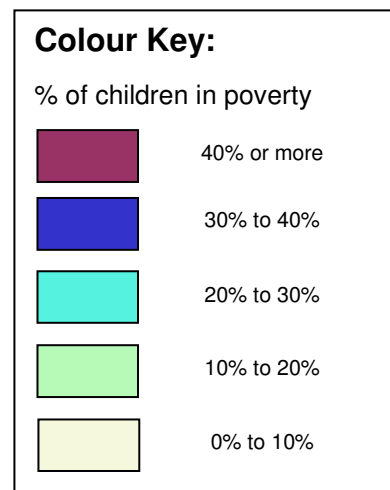
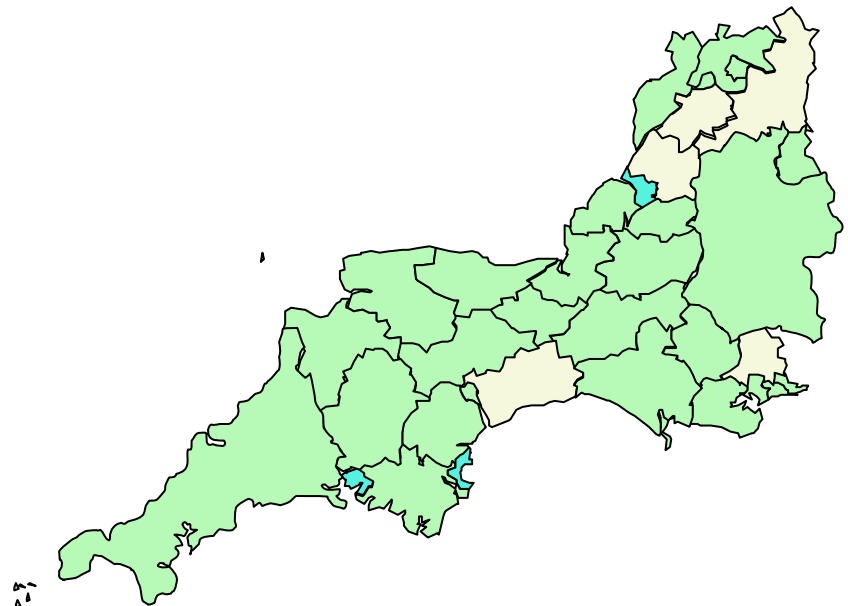
Aldershot	11%	Maidstone and The Weald	12%
Arundel and South Downs	8%	Medway	18%
Ashford	15%	Mid Sussex	8%
Aylesbury	11%	Milton Keynes North East	16%
Banbury	11%	Milton Keynes South West	21%
Basingstoke	13%	Mole Valley	6%
Beaconsfield	7%	New Forest East	12%
Bexhill and Battle	15%	New Forest West	11%
Bognor Regis & Littlehampton	18%	Newbury	10%
Bracknell	9%	North East Hampshire	6%
Brighton, Kemptown	27%	North Thanet	23%
Brighton, Pavilion	16%	North West Hampshire	9%
Buckingham	5%	Oxford East	25%
Canterbury	17%	Oxford West and Abingdon	9%
Chatham and Aylesford	19%	Portsmouth North	20%
Chesham and Amersham	6%	Portsmouth South	27%
Chichester	11%	Reading East	16%
Crawley	17%	Reading West	18%
Dartford	15%	Reigate	9%
Dover	20%	Romsey	8%
East Hampshire	9%	Runnymede and Weybridge	9%
East Surrey	9%	Sevenoaks	11%
East Worthing and Shoreham	15%	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	23%
Eastbourne	20%	Slough	22%
Eastleigh	11%	South Thanet	21%
Epsom and Ewell	8%	South West Surrey	7%
Esher and Walton	8%	Southampton, Itchen	28%
Fareham	8%	Southampton, Test	24%
Faversham and Mid Kent	16%	Spelthorne	13%
Folkestone and Hythe	19%	Surrey Heath	9%
Gillingham	19%	Tonbridge and Malling	10%
Gosport	16%	Tunbridge Wells	11%
Gravesham	19%	Wantage	8%
Guildford	9%	Wealden	9%
Hastings and Rye	27%	Winchester	7%
Havant	22%	Windsor	10%
Henley	6%	Witney	7%
Horsham	7%	Woking	10%
Hove	16%	Wokingham	6%
Isle of Wight	20%	Worthing West	14%
Lewes	13%	Wycombe	15%
Maidenhead	8%		

South West

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Bath and N. E. Somerset UA	12%
Bournemouth UA	19%
Bristol, City of UA	25%
Cheltenham	16%
Christchurch	15%
Cornwall UA	17%
Cotswold	9%
East Devon	9%
East Dorset	9%
Exeter	16%
Forest of Dean	14%
Isles of Scilly	3%*
Gloucester	19%
Mendip	13%
Mid Devon	11%
North Devon	14%
North Dorset	11%
North Somerset UA	13%
Plymouth UA	20%
Poole UA	16%
Purbeck	12%
Sedgemoor	15%
South Gloucestershire UA	10%
South Hams	11%
South Somerset	12%
Stroud	10%
Swindon UA	16%
Taunton Deane	13%
Teignbridge	13%
Tewkesbury	12%
Torbay UA	22%
Torridge	15%
West Devon	11%
West Dorset	11%
West Somerset	17%
Weymouth and Portland	18%
Wiltshire UA	10%



* 2009 figure. Method does not permit valid estimate for Isles of Scilly in 2011.

By Parliamentary Constituency

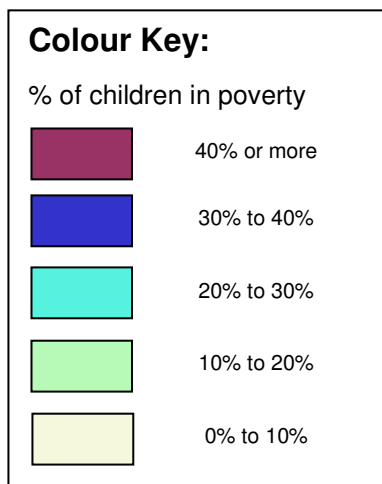
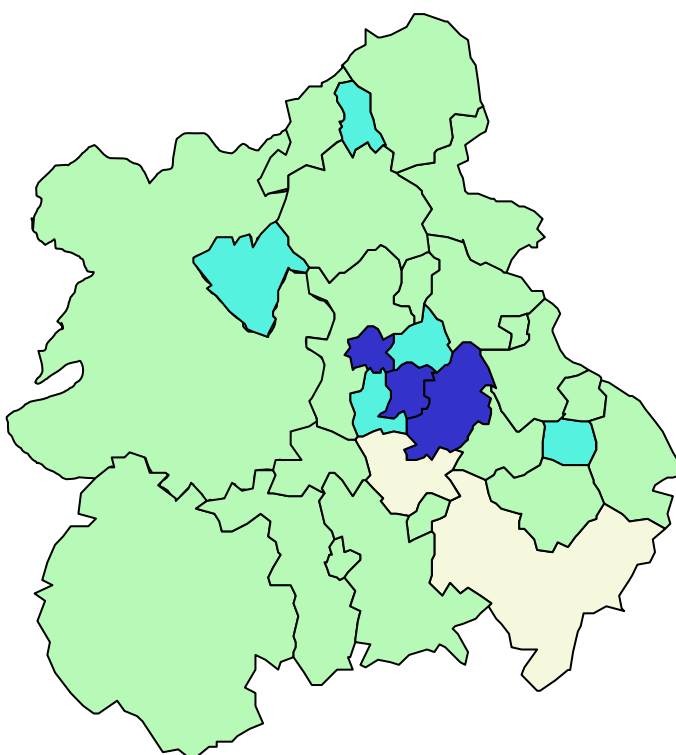
Bath	13%		
Bournemouth East	18%	Wansdyke	10%
Bournemouth West	22%	Wells	12%
Bridgwater	18%	West Dorset	11%
Bristol East	27%	Westbury	13%
Bristol North West	23%	Weston-Super-Mare	19%
Bristol South	29%	Woodspring	7%
Bristol West	12%	Yeovil	13%
Cheltenham	18%		
Christchurch	13%		
Cotswold	8%		
Devizes	11%		
East Devon	10%		
Exeter	16%		
Falmouth and Camborne	20%		
Forest of Dean	13%		
Gloucester	19%		
Kingswood	15%		
Mid Dorset and North Poole	13%		
North Cornwall	16%		
North Devon	14%		
North Dorset	10%		
North Swindon	14%		
North Wiltshire	9%		
Northavon	8%		
Plymouth, Devonport	26%		
Plymouth, Sutton	22%		
Poole	17%		
Salisbury	9%		
Somerton and Frome	11%		
South Dorset	16%		
South East Cornwall	15%		
South Swindon	17%		
South West Devon	7%		
St. Ives	18%		
Stroud	10%		
Taunton	13%		
Teignbridge	13%		
Tewkesbury	11%		
Tiverton and Honiton	10%		
Torbay	21%		
Torrige and West Devon	14%		
Totnes	17%		
Truro and St. Austell	15%		

West Midlands

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Birmingham	34%
Bromsgrove	9%
Cannock Chase	19%
Coventry	27%
Dudley	22%
East Staffordshire	17%
Herefordshire UA	14%
Lichfield	13%
Malvern Hills	13%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	18%
North Warwickshire	14%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	19%
Redditch	19%
Rugby	13%
Sandwell	31%
Shropshire UA	13%
Solihull	16%
South Staffordshire	12%
Stafford	11%
Staffordshire Moorlands	11%
Stoke-on-Trent UA	29%
Stratford-on-Avon	10%
Tamworth	19%
Telford and Wrekin UA	25%
Walsall	29%
Warwick	11%
Wolverhampton	31%
Worcester	17%
Wychavon	13%
Wyre Forest	19%



By Parliamentary Constituency

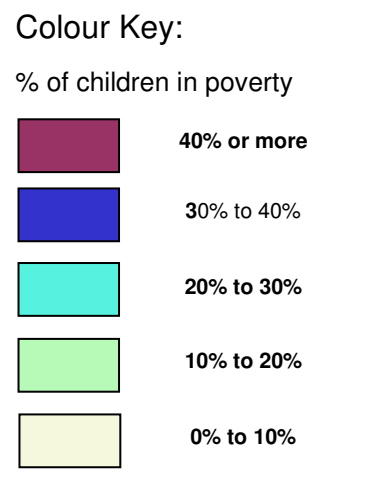
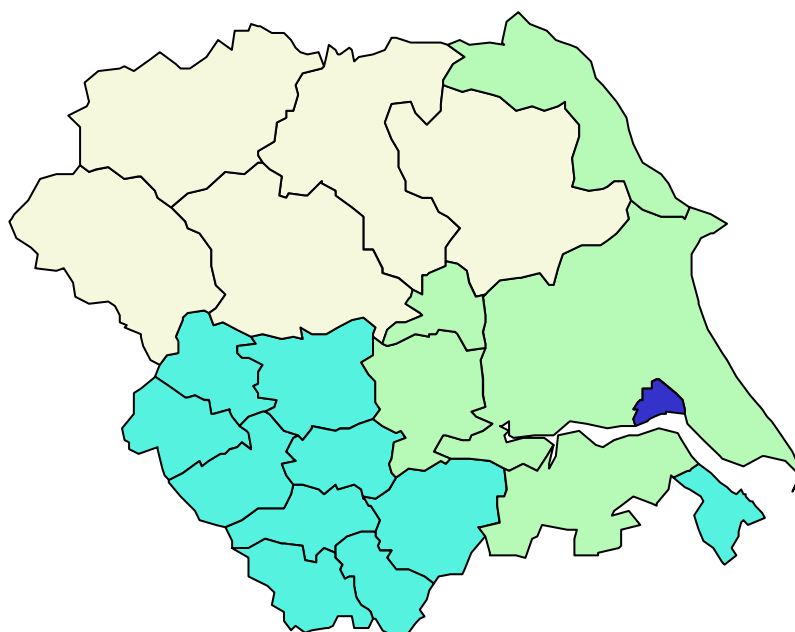
Aldridge-Brownhills	15%	Tamworth	18%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	29%	Telford	30%
Birmingham, Erdington	36%	The Wrekin	17%
Birmingham, Hall Green	28%	Walsall North	34%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	41%	Walsall South	34%
Birmingham, Ladywood	46%	Warley	32%
Birmingham, Northfield	32%	Warwick and Leamington	13%
Birmingham, Perry Barr	29%	West Bromwich East	29%
Birmingham, Selly Oak	30%	West Bromwich West	32%
Birmingham, Sparkbrook and Small Heath	45%	West Worcestershire	13%
Birmingham, Yardley	30%	Wolverhampton North East	33%
Bromsgrove	9%	Wolverhampton South East	36%
Burton	18%	Wolverhampton South West	24%
Cannock Chase	20%	Worcester	17%
Coventry North East	33%	Wyre Forest	19%
Coventry North West	20%		
Coventry South	26%		
Dudley North	27%		
Dudley South	23%		
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	24%		
Hereford	14%		
Leominster	13%		
Lichfield	13%		
Ludlow	12%		
Meriden	21%		
Mid Worcestershire	13%		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	18%		
North Shropshire	13%		
North Warwickshire	16%		
Nuneaton	18%		
Redditch	19%		
Rugby and Kenilworth	12%		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	14%		
Solihull	10%		
South Staffordshire	11%		
Stafford	13%		
Staffordshire Moorlands	14%		
Stoke-on-Trent Central	30%		
Stoke-on-Trent North	30%		
Stoke-on-Trent South	25%		
Stone	8%		
Stourbridge	19%		
Stratford-on-Avon	10%		
Sutton Coldfield	9%		

Yorkshire and the Humber

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Barnsley	23%
Bradford	26%
Calderdale	20%
Craven	8%
Doncaster	23%
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	12%
Hambleton	8%
Harrogate	8%
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of UA	32%
Kirklees	20%
Leeds	21%
North East Lincolnshire UA	26%
North Lincolnshire UA	19%
Richmondshire	8%
Rotherham	22%
Ryedale	9%
Scarborough	20%
Selby	11%
Sheffield	23%
Wakefield	20%
York UA	12%



By Parliamentary Constituency

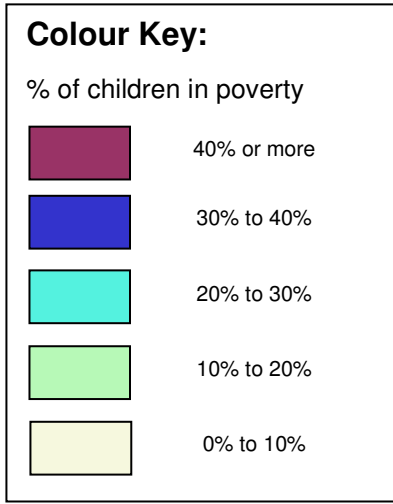
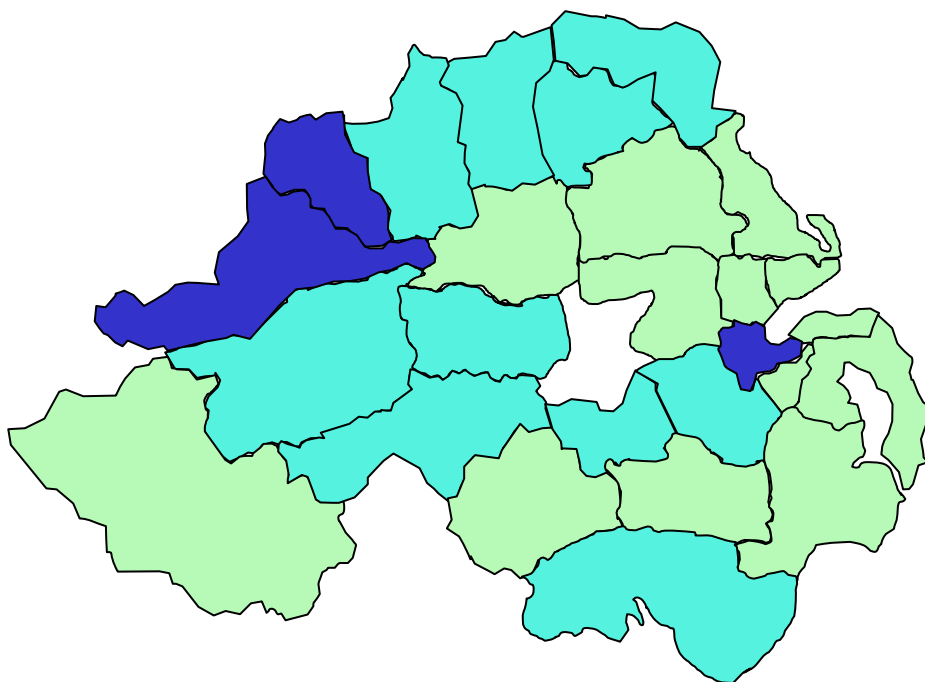
Barnsley Central	25%	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	28%
Barnsley East and Mexborough	26%	Leeds Central	40%
Barnsley West and Penistone	17%	Leeds East	33%
Batley and Spen	20%	Leeds North East	15%
Beverley and Holderness	12%	Leeds North West	13%
Bradford North	32%	Leeds West	28%
Bradford South	27%	Morley and Rothwell	17%
Bradford West	32%	Normanton	12%
Brigg and Goole	14%	Pontefract and Castleford	23%
Calder Valley	14%	Pudsey	9%
City of York	17%	Richmond (Yorks)	9%
Cleethorpes	18%	Rother Valley	19%
Colne Valley	15%	Rotherham	28%
Dewsbury	23%	Ryedale	9%
Don Valley	19%	Scarborough and Whitby	20%
Doncaster Central	24%	Scunthorpe	23%
Doncaster North	26%	Selby	10%
East Yorkshire	15%	Sheffield Central	36%
Elmet	11%	Sheffield, Attercliffe	20%
Great Grimsby	31%	Sheffield, Brightside	37%
Halifax	25%	Sheffield, Hallam	5%
Haltemprice and Howden	6%	Sheffield, Heeley	25%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	9%	Sheffield, Hillsborough	11%
Hemsworth	20%	Shipley	13%
Huddersfield	27%	Skipton and Ripon	7%
Keighley	19%	Vale of York	6%
Kingston upon Hull East	31%	Wakefield	20%
Kingston upon Hull North	33%	Wentworth	20%

Northern Ireland

Percentage of children in poverty

By Local Authority

Antrim	15%
Ards	15%
Armagh	17%
Ballymena	16%
Ballymoney	20%
Banbridge	14%
Belfast	35%
Carrickfergus	16%
Castlereagh	12%
Coleraine	21%
Cookstown	21%
Craigavon	21%
Derry	36%
Down	19%
Dungannon	20%
Fermanagh	19%
Larne	18%
Limavady	26%
Lisburn	21%
Magherafelt	17%
Moyle	24%
Newry and Mourne	25%
Newtownabbey	17%
North Down	12%
Omagh	22%
Strabane	31%



By Parliamentary Constituency

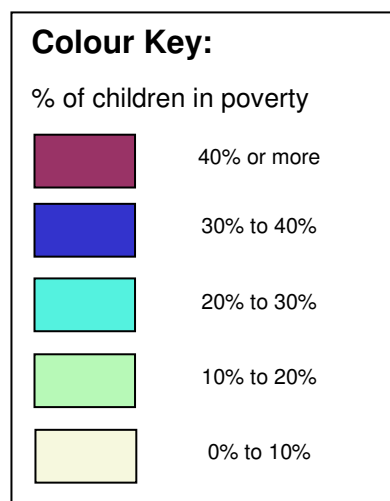
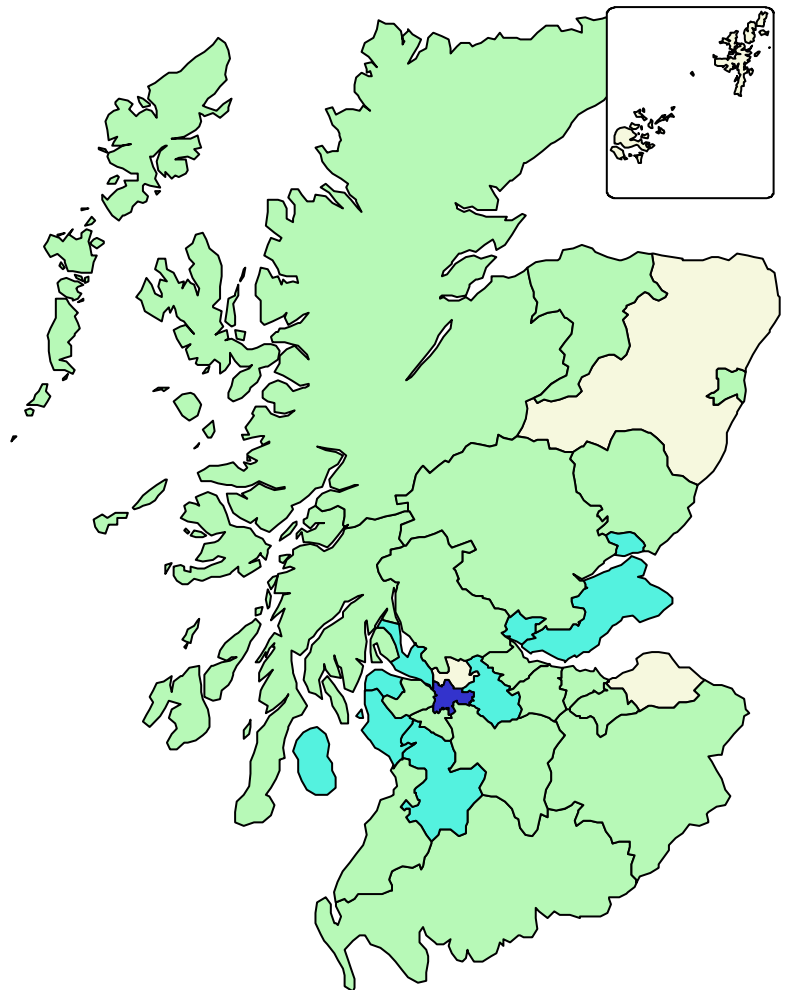
Belfast East	21%
Belfast North	41%
Belfast South	20%
Belfast West	46%
East Antrim	16%
East Londonderry	23%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	18%
Foyle	36%
Lagan Valley	13%
Mid Ulster	20%
Newry and Armagh	24%
North Antrim	19%
North Down	13%
South Antrim	14%
South Down	19%
Strangford	13%
Upper Bann	20%
West Tyrone	26%

Scotland

Percentage of children in poverty

By local authority

Aberdeen City	16%
Aberdeenshire	9%
Angus	15%
Argyll & Bute	14%
Clackmannanshire	23%
Dumfries & Galloway	17%
Dundee City	27%
East Ayrshire	23%
East Dunbartonshire	10%
East Lothian	10%
East Renfrewshire	10%
Edinburgh, City of	19%
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	11%
Falkirk	17%
Fife	20%
Glasgow City	35%
Highland	15%
Inverclyde	24%
Midlothian	18%
Moray	13%
North Ayrshire	25%
North Lanarkshire	22%
Orkney Islands	8%
Perth & Kinross	11%
Renfrewshire	19%
Scottish Borders	13%
Shetland Islands	7%
South Ayrshire	19%
South Lanarkshire	18%
Stirling	14%
West Dunbartonshire	26%
West Lothian	18%



By Scottish parliamentary constituency

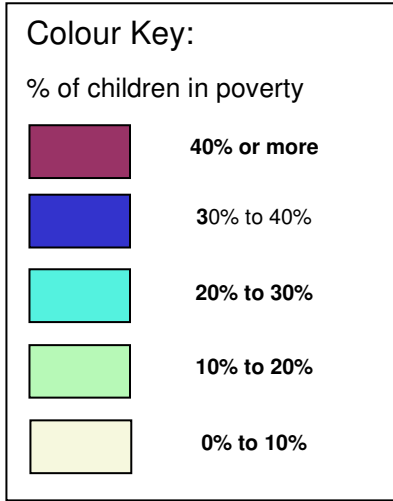
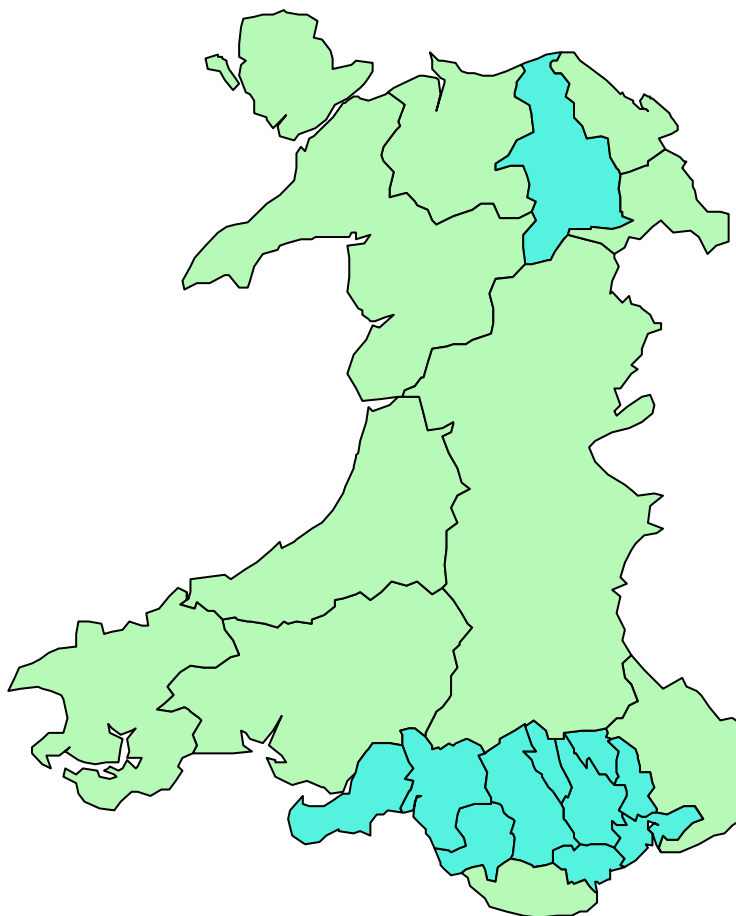
Aberdeen North	24%	Glasgow North	30%
Aberdeen South	12%	Glasgow North East	44%
Airdrie and Shotts	24%	Glasgow North West	33%
Angus	18%	Glasgow South	27%
Argyll & Bute	14%	Glasgow South West	33%
Ayr, Carrick & Cumnock	23%	Glenrothes	28%
Banff & Buchan	14%	Gordon	7%
Berwickshire, Roxburgh & Selkirk	15%	Inverclyde	24%
Caithness, Sutherland & Easter Ross	19%	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch & Strathspey	14%
Central Ayrshire	22%	Kilmarnock & Loudoun	22%
Coatbridge, Chryston & Bellshill	21%	Kirkcaldy & Cowdenbeath	23%
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth & Kirkintilloch East	18%	Lanark & Hamilton East	19%
Dumfries & Galloway	18%	Linlithgow & East Falkirk	18%
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale & Tweeddale	15%	Livingston	19%
Dundee East	21%	Midlothian	18%
Dundee West	27%	Moray	13%
Dunfermline & West Fife	16%	Motherwell & Wishaw	24%
East Dunbartonshire	7%	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	11%
East Kilbride, Strathaven & Lesmahagow	15%	North Ayrshire & Arran	23%
East Lothian	14%	North East Fife	12%
East Renfrewshire	10%	Ochil & South Perthshire	16%
Edinburgh East	25%	Orkney & Shetland	8%
Edinburgh North & Leith	22%	Paisley & Renfrewshire North	17%
Edinburgh South	15%	Paisley & Renfrewshire South	22%
Edinburgh South West	19%	Perth & North Perthshire	13%
Edinburgh West	15%	Ross, Skye & Lochaber	12%
Falkirk	17%	Rutherglen & Hamilton West	21%
Glasgow Central	39%	Stirling	14%
Glasgow East	36%	West Aberdeenshire & Kincardine	6%
		West Dunbartonshire	26%

Wales

Percentage of children in poverty

By local authority

Blaenau Gwent	29%
Bridgend	22%
Caerphilly	25%
Cardiff	26%
Carmarthenshire	19%
Ceredigion	16%
Conwy	19%
Denbighshire	20%
Flintshire	16%
Gwynedd	16%
Isle of Anglesey	18%
Merthyr Tydfil	28%
Monmouthshire	12%
Neath Port Talbot	25%
Newport	25%
Pembrokeshire	18%
Powys	12%
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	25%
Swansea	23%
Torfaen	23%
Vale of Glamorgan	16%
Wrexham	19%



By parliamentary constituency

Aberavon	30%
Alyn and Deeside	16%
Blaenau Gwent	29%
Brecon and Radnorshire	12%
Bridgend	18%
Caernarfon	14%
Caerphilly	25%
Cardiff Central	24%
Cardiff North	12%
Cardiff South and Penarth	32%
Cardiff West	29%
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	17%
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	19%
Ceredigion	16%
Clwyd South	18%
Clwyd West	18%
Conwy	20%
Cynon Valley	29%
Delyn	16%
Gower	13%
Islwyn	22%
Llanelli	23%
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	14%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	29%
Monmouth	12%
Montgomeryshire	13%
Neath	21%
Newport East	25%
Newport West	23%
Ogmore	25%
Pontypridd	18%
Preseli Pembrokeshire	17%
Rhondda	30%
Swansea East	29%
Swansea West	25%
Torfaen	24%
Vale of Clwyd	24%
Vale of Glamorgan	18%
Wrexham	19%
Ynys Mon	18%

Appendix: Note on method

These data have been compiled using “National Indicator 116”, an official indicator of child poverty at local level. A full description of this indicator can be found at: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/ni116-tech-note.pdf>.

The indicator tries as far as possible to use tax credit data to replicate the official national indicator for child poverty, which is based on the Family Resources Survey 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, it counts poverty as being in a family claiming out of work benefits. This shows more children as being in poverty than the survey data, since about a quarter of children whose parents are out of work nevertheless have incomes above the poverty line. On the other hand, the local figures show considerably less in-work poverty than the HBAI data. This may partly be because the former only consider families claiming tax credits, and partly 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 higher income needs for their whole household than just for the “family”, and if the 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 adjusted for family size only.

These two significant differences, however, balance out, showing a similar number of children in poverty overall in the local indicators as in the national figures.

At present, official local data are only available up to August 2009. However, the Centre for Research in Social Policy has estimated the change in the number of children in each area are in out of work households in mid-2011 than in these 2009 data, and added this number to the 2009 estimate. It has based this change on regional data on the percentage of children in workless families in the Labour Force Survey. The percentage point change in this figure for the whole region is applied to the percentage of children assumed to be in families on 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 in out of work families, and added to the 2009 total, to calculate a new estimate of child poverty for 2011. While this method does not pick up differences in the change in levels of worklessness among different local areas within one region, it gives a more up-to-date estimate of child poverty than the 2009 figures.



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The Campaign to End Child Poverty is made up of more than 150 organisations from civic society including children's charities, child welfare organisations, social justice groups, faith groups, trade unions and others, united in our vision of a UK free of child poverty.

We campaign to achieve our vision by:

- Ensuring the voices of families facing economic disadvantage are heard;
- Increasing understanding of the causes and impacts of child poverty and mobilising public support and action;
- Promoting to politicians and government the case for ending child poverty by 2020, the actions that will achieve it and holding them to account on the requirements of the Child Poverty Act.

For more information and a list of our members, please visit:

www.endchildpoverty.org.uk

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