



**Through Thick and Thin:  
Tackling Child Poverty in Hard Times**  
by Donald Hirsch



## **Through thick and thin: Tackling Child Poverty in Hard Times**

Rising joblessness has created a new crisis of child poverty in Britain.

Families on benefits are being left high and dry. A couple with two children who lose their jobs is having to survive on £115 a week below the poverty line. The latest jobless figures show that the number of children in out of work households has jumped back up to 2 million. One in five of our children has no parent in work.

Evidence on the impact of child poverty shows that these children will be scarred for life by the experience of poverty unless the Government acts now. Children growing up in poverty are more likely to fail at school, to become unemployed as adults and to get in trouble with the law. This will be costly not only to themselves but also to the rest of society, costing the economy and the Treasury an estimated £25 billion a year.

We do not have to stand by and watch this new tragedy for our children unfold. Next month in its Pre-Budget Report, the Treasury has a last chance to honour its pledge to cut child poverty in half by 2010. Spending the money needed will have a direct and immediate effect on families facing desperate times.

The total needed to meet that historic goal is £4 billion, a small fraction of the £25 billion that child poverty is costing us each year. We cannot say that this is unaffordable: if we do not make the investment the cost will be far higher, over many years to come.

Previous recessions have blighted families for years, with cumulative disadvantage passing down through the generations. Some children presently in poverty have parents who suffered the effects of growing up in communities without hope. To avoid this happening again, we need to invest now. The government has recently spent billions of pounds rescuing banks, knowing that not to do so would be more costly to us all in the long run. Just as we could not afford to allow the banks to fail, we cannot now allow society to fail, by failing our children.



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## Key points:

- On present projections, the government will fall well short of meeting its pledge to halve child poverty by next year. The only way it could meet it would be by announcing a package of at least about £4 billion for low income families in the Pre-Budget Report.
- Widespread job losses have severely affected families with children. Nearly 2 million children have no worker in their household, a rise of 170,000 in just a year.
- Extra help is needed for these families to avoid creating a new generation of children growing up without hope, bringing costs across society.
- Low income families who have kept their jobs have so far fared relatively well in the recession, through recent rises in tax credits at a time when earnings have been hit.
- This help needs to be followed through, with continuing improvements in financial support, in order to make work pay for low earning families during the recovery. This needs to be combined with measures to improve wages.
- Thus, the government should work to ensure that when jobs growth returns, working families are better able to escape poverty than has been the case in the past.



## Last chance for 2010

In the year starting next April, the government's pledge to "halve child poverty by 2010" will come due. Without an immediate rise in financial support for low income families, this target will be missed.

On present projections, 2.3 million children will still be in poverty in 2010. This is a fall of one third since the pledge was made in 1999. But over half a million more children will still be in poverty than if the target had been met.

The progress made in cutting child poverty has owed a lot to more generous financial support to families on low incomes. But increases in this support have come in a "stop-go" fashion. Most recently, the 2007 and 2008 budgets announced extra money that is now coming on stream. However, this was not followed up in the 2009 Budget.

The resulting shortfall in 2010 is NOT simply the result of the recession. The projection of 2.3 million children in poverty in 2010, made by the Institute for Fiscal Studies<sup>1</sup>, is little different from a non-recessionary scenario.

The recession produces more poverty in out-of-work families. However, it also means that the recent rises in tax credits will lift more working families out of relative poverty. This is because workers eligible for tax credits have become better off relative to average workers, whose earnings have tended to fall or stay the same.

The recession can therefore not be used as an excuse for missing the target. Nevertheless, it will cause those children who are in poverty to suffer more. A greater number will be in out of work families, well below the poverty line.

The cost of allowing a new generation of children to grow up in poverty would be felt across society. The estimated £25 billion a year that child poverty is already costing our economy and public finances<sup>2</sup> dwarfs the amount that would be needed to keep to the 2010 pledge.

The forthcoming Pre-Budget Report is the very last chance for the government to announce extra money to help it fulfil this pledge. An estimated £4 billion is needed to close the gap completely. Finding a substantial part of this would show that the government has not given up on its commitment to tackle this social evil.

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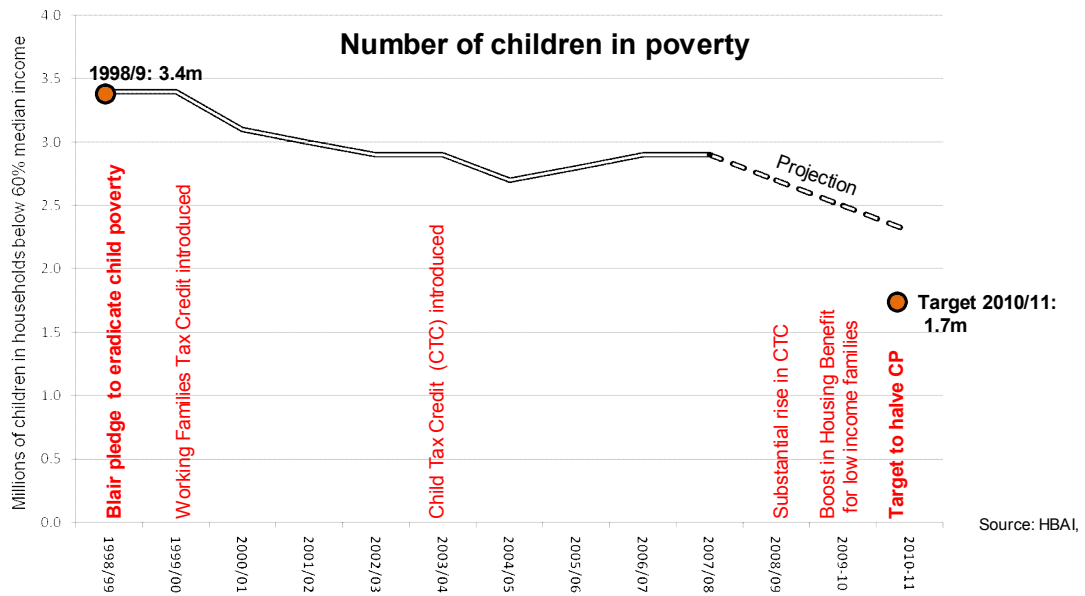
<sup>1</sup> Mike Brewer et al (2009), *Microsimulating Child Poverty in 2010 and 2020*, Institute for Fiscal Studies. The latest figures on the growth in workless households closely matches this projection made in January 2009 on certain assumptions about recession.

<sup>2</sup> Donald Hirsch (2008), *Estimating the Costs of Child Poverty*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

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Figure 1: Progress in cutting child poverty

New measures to reduce child poverty will not be enough to meet the government's target





## **Child poverty and the turn of the jobs tide**

Between 1997 and 2008, the number of children in households without work reduced by half a million – falling by nearly a quarter. Many of these children were able to escape poverty, helped by the wages coming into their households.

In the past year, the number of children in workless households has risen by 170,000, reversing a third of the gain made in the previous 11 years. There are now nearly two million children in workless households, and if as forecast unemployment continues to rise, the number could return to the levels of a decade ago. Two thirds of such children face poverty.

A key part of the government's anti-poverty strategy is to increase the number of lone parents in work. Up until three years ago, it succeeded in doing so, and 57% of lone parents now work rather than 45% in 1997. But this mission has now stalled. Despite new welfare to work measures, there has been no progress in three years towards the target of 70% of lone parents working by 2010.

The rising tide of unemployment also means that more children are living with jobless couples. In the past year, the number of households with two parents where nobody works has risen by 18%.

With unemployment rising sharply, welfare to work measures have therefore not been able to prevent a rise in the number of families outside work.

The government will have to work hard to restore progress in helping parents find jobs, making improvements now that will help them get sustainable work in a recovery. More immediately, poverty can only be reduced by ensuring that people outside work are properly supported. New job search requirements for lone parents will be of limited use in this period.

On the other hand, implementing the increase in tax credits that has been modelled by the IFS to hit the 2010 targets would help soften the blow for children who are suffering from this new wave of joblessness.

This is illustrated in Table 1. It shows that for lone parents depending on out of work benefits, the rise in tax credits would reduce the depth of poverty by between a third and a half. For couples, the reduction would be proportionately much smaller, but would still help by increasing their disposable incomes significantly.



Figure 2. Families without work

After a long-term fall, the number of children in workless households has risen sharply

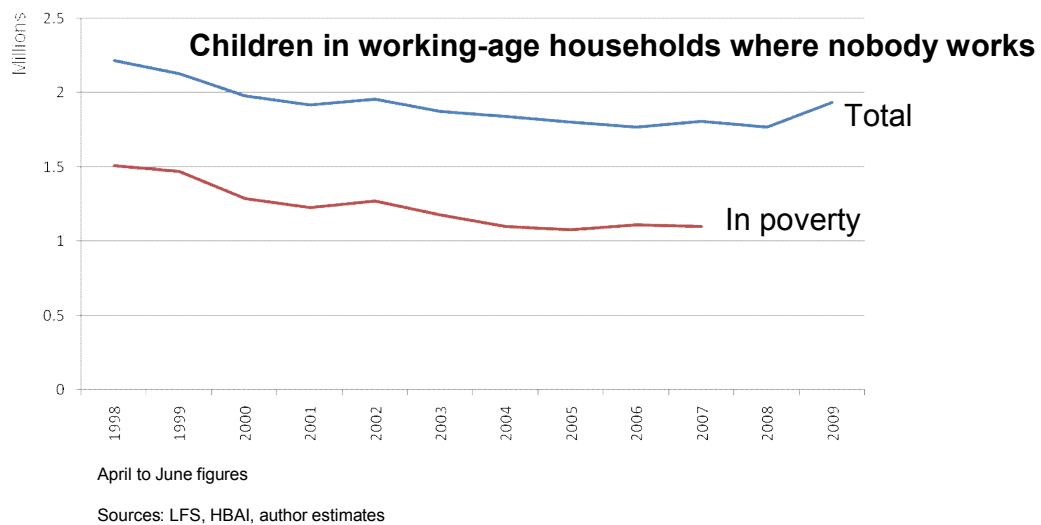


Table 1: Poverty gap for families on out-of-work benefits (illustrations)

Family type	Money from out-of-work benefits available after housing costs	Poverty line after housing costs	Income relative to poverty line	Increase under a £4bn anti-poverty package
Lone parent one child under 14	£130	£163	-£33	£12.50
Lone parent two children, one under 14	£186	£253	-£67	£25
Couple one child under 14	£167	£253	-£86	£12.50
Couple two children, one under 14	£225	£340	-£115	£25

Notes on table: see Annex 1 below

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## **Making work an effective route out of poverty**

Between 1997 and 2007, many more families moved into work, reducing out-of-work poverty. Yet in-work poverty did not fall significantly. Some of those moving into work, and some people already in work, escaped poverty with the help of rising state support through tax credits. But other families joining the workforce moved into jobs with short hours or low pay, and remained below the poverty line.

A persistent problem over the past 25 years has been that when the economy booms, the incomes of low earners have lagged behind. This increases relative poverty. In the 1980s and early 1990s, relative wages of the lowest earners fell sharply. Tax credits subsequently helped “make work pay”. But they have not been fully linked to earnings, so over time their relative value has in some cases declined.

In an economic slowdown, there is some opportunity for the lowest earners to start catching up. The most recent rises in tax credits are projected to bring thousands of working families’ earnings above the poverty line, which in a recession is not a “moving target” because average incomes are not rising.

By building on these improvements, it would be possible to make work a much more effective route out of poverty. The bottom part of Figure 3 shows that couple parents on low incomes have recently improved their position relative to the poverty line, but can still end up below it if they are on the minimum wage (depending on factors such as working hours and rent levels). “One more push” on tax credits would mean that a much greater proportion of these families would be lifted out of poverty.

Tax credits can only be part of the story. A sustainable strategy to make work pay needs to ensure that parents can access decent jobs with decent wages, and to fit work requirements around their domestic responsibilities. Experience shows that in the next recovery governments will need to pay much greater attention to the quality of jobs being created than they have done in the past. Meanwhile, during the recession, there is the chance to realign the tax credit system to create a better baseline for avoiding in-work poverty.

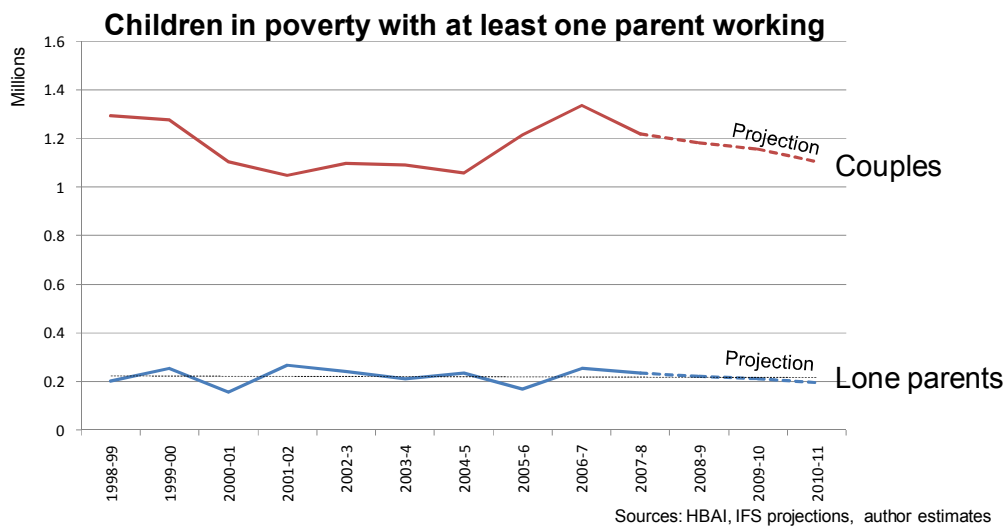




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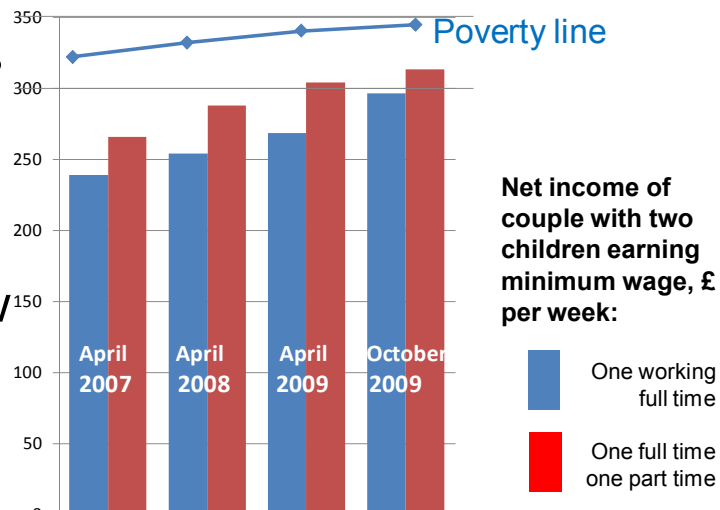
Figure 3: Working poverty

In-work poverty is as high as it was a decade ago...



...but recent rises in tax credits mean that some low-paid families are less far below the poverty line.

Sources: HBAI, Minimum Income Calculator, Family Budget Unit, author estimates. See Annex 1 for assumptions





## **Local indicators of the recession effect**

Local indicators of child poverty have previously shown that in some small areas, over half of children are growing up in poverty. Since these indicators are produced with a delay of about two years, it is too early to see how they have been affected by the recession. However, local unemployment figures show that the jobs squeeze is affecting some parts of the country more severely than others. This will hit families with children struggling to keep out of poverty by keeping their jobs.

The figures here show the rise in the number of claims for Jobseekers' Allowance in parliamentary constituencies. This is an indicator of unemployment. In the year to September claims doubled across the country as a whole. Proportionately, the highest increases were in some constituencies in better-off areas where unemployment started off low but has now tripled (Table 2a).

However, in absolute terms, the increases have been greatest in places where already-high unemployment got higher. Not all of these are inner city areas. Constituencies in Peterborough, Northampton and Swindon have each seen rises of nearly 2000 people claiming benefits (Table 2b).

Nevertheless, the highest current unemployment rates are still in inner city constituencies, where deprivation overall is the greatest (Table 2c). Five out of the twelve constituencies with the highest jobless rate are in Birmingham. These are areas where families have repeatedly suffered more than elsewhere during hard times. Some families in these areas are now "third generation unemployed", with children growing up with parents and grandparents who have never worked.



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**Table 2** Local labour markets

In some parts of the country, up to two and a half times as many people are unemployed in 2009 as in 2008

**a) In ten parliamentary constituencies, Jobseekers' Allowance claims are about two and a half times their level a year ago. These are all in relatively affluent areas**

*Constituencies with highest percentage rise in JSA claims*

Constituency	No on JSA, Sept 09	Annual rise	% rise
Mole Valley	994	614	162%
Windsor	1,440	882	158%
Runnymede & Weybridge	1,265	772	157%
Esher & Walton	1,278	778	156%
Wantage	1,461	875	149%
South West Surrey	1,119	666	147%
Northavon	1,300	771	146%
North Swindon	2,863	1,689	144%
Wokingham	1,318	776	143%
Bracknell	1,903	1,117	142%

**b) In ten constituencies, in a mix of areas, JSA claims have risen by at least 1,750**

*Constituencies with the highest absolute rise in JSA claims*

Constituency	No. on JSA, Sept 09	Annual rise	% rise
West Bromwich West	4,676	2,003	75%
Leeds Central	5,961	1,934	48%
Birmingham, Erdington	5,523	1,904	53%
Milton Keynes South West	4,067	1,897	87%
Birmingham, Ladywood	9,026	1,842	26%
Walsall North	4,359	1,825	72%
South Swindon	3,358	1,823	119%
Peterborough	3,802	1,789	89%
Coventry North East	4,609	1,773	63%
Northampton South	3,628	1,768	95%



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c) In twelve inner city constituencies there are now more than 5000 people on JSA

*Constituencies with the highest number of JSA claims*

<b>Constituency</b>	<b>No on JSA, Sept 09</b>	<b>Annual rise</b>	<b>% rise</b>
<b>Birmingham, Ladywood</b>	9,026	1,842	26%
<b>Birmingham, Sparkbrook &amp; Small Heath</b>	7,305	1,642	29%
<b>Bethnal Green &amp; Bow</b>	6,228	1,624	35%
<b>Poplar &amp; Canning Town</b>	6,168	1,611	35%
<b>Leeds Central</b>	5,961	1,934	48%
<b>Tottenham</b>	5,886	1,702	41%
<b>Hackney South &amp; Shoreditch</b>	5,546	1,748	46%
<b>Birmingham, Erdington</b>	5,523	1,904	53%
<b>Manchester, Central</b>	5,257	1,603	44%
<b>Liverpool, Riverside</b>	5,250	1,267	32%
<b>Birmingham, Perry Barr</b>	5,196	1,537	42%
<b>Birmingham, Hodge Hill</b>	5,106	1,646	48%

For list of all constituencies, see Annex 2 below



## **Conclusion**

With the passage of the Child Poverty Bill through Parliament, the Government is seeking to embed its objective of ending child poverty by 2020 into public policy for the future. This laudable goal builds on progress already made in reducing child poverty from its high point in the 1990s.

But the Bill comes at a difficult time for meeting government targets. With worklessness rising all over the country but especially fast in some areas, more children will grow up in deep poverty without bold new action to help their families.

Whether or not the 2010 target is fully met, it is essential now for the government to demonstrate that its commitment to cut child poverty is being carried on, through thick and thin. If it decides to put this mission “on hold” during a recession, the impact of a new generation of children growing up in poverty will be with us for years to come. If instead it takes new measures to reduce the impact of job loss on children and to “make work pay” when jobs return, its stated aim of full eradication over the next decade can be taken seriously.



### **Annex 1: Notes for Tables 1 and the bottom of Figure 3**

*“Money from out-of-work benefits available after housing costs”* in Table 1 shows Income support+Child Tax Credit+ Child Benefit, minus water charges which are part of housing costs. These same housing costs are subtracted for working families in Figure 3.

*“Poverty line after housing costs”* uses the 2007/8 Households Below Average Income figures, the latest available, inflated by the index of average earnings as an estimate of the change in median incomes.

In the *£4 billion package* calculated by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, about £12.50 per child is added to the Child Tax Credit for low income families, which the IFS estimates would meet government targets.

Similar calculations are made in the bottom part of Figure 3. Here, work income is based on earnings at the minimum wage, with full-time job of 37.5 hours or part-time of 18.75 hours a week, for a family renting a home at £100 a week and eligible for up to £100 in Housing Benefit means-tested against income.

The poverty line in this diagram is also after housing costs, and based on one child being over 14.

Council tax and water costs use the Loughborough University’s Minimum Income Calculator figures – see <http://www.minimumincome.org.uk> . Council tax is subtracted to produce the net income figures used in Figure 3.



**Annex 2: Rise in JSA claims September 2008 to September 2009 – all constituencies**

<b>Constituency</b>	<b>No on JSA, September 09</b>	<b>Annual rise</b>	<b>% rise</b>
<b>Aberavon</b>	1,855	790	74%
<b>Aberdeen North</b>	1,662	607	58%
<b>Aberdeen South</b>	1,067	421	65%
<b>Airdrie &amp; Shotts</b>	3,106	1,483	91%
<b>Aldershot</b>	2,204	1,170	113%
<b>Aldridge - Brownhills</b>	2,546	1,258	98%
<b>Altrincham &amp; Sale West</b>	1,612	725	82%
<b>Alyn &amp; Deeside</b>	1,889	886	88%
<b>Amber Valley</b>	2,251	912	68%
<b>Angus</b>	1,686	491	41%
<b>Argyll &amp; Bute</b>	1,597	436	38%
<b>Arundel &amp; South Downs</b>	1,144	605	112%
<b>Ashfield</b>	2,685	1,191	80%
<b>Ashford</b>	2,008	1,017	103%
<b>Ashton under Lyne</b>	3,258	1,349	71%
<b>Aylesbury</b>	1,755	876	100%
<b>Ayr, Carrick &amp; Cumnock</b>	2,631	859	48%
<b>Banbury</b>	1,982	1,016	105%
<b>Banff &amp; Buchan</b>	1,086	413	61%
<b>Barking</b>	2,855	958	51%
<b>Barnsley Central</b>	2,917	1,164	66%
<b>Barnsley East &amp; Mexborough</b>	3,165	1,334	73%
<b>Barnsley West &amp; Penistone</b>	2,333	1,021	78%
<b>Barrow &amp; Furness</b>	1,793	609	51%
<b>Basildon</b>	2,843	1,327	88%
<b>Basingstoke</b>	2,141	1,021	91%
<b>Bassetlaw</b>	2,079	918	79%
<b>Bath</b>	1,498	702	88%
<b>Batley &amp; Spennings</b>	2,737	1,215	80%
<b>Battersea</b>	2,518	1,013	67%



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<b>Beaconsfield</b>	1,171	675	136%
<b>Beckenham</b>	2,379	1,060	80%
<b>Bedford</b>	3,293	1,308	66%
<b>Berwickshire, Roxburgh &amp; Selkirk</b>	1,544	601	64%
<b>Berwick-upon-Tweed</b>	1,280	449	54%
<b>Bethnal Green &amp; Bow</b>	6,228	1,624	35%
<b>Beverley &amp; Holderness</b>	2,030	840	71%
<b>Bexhill &amp; Battle</b>	1,411	633	81%
<b>Bexleyheath &amp; Crayford</b>	1,850	865	88%
<b>Billericay</b>	2,354	1,326	129%
<b>Birkenhead</b>	3,921	1,304	50%
<b>Birmingham, Edgbaston</b>	3,687	1,151	45%
<b>Birmingham, Erdington</b>	5,523	1,904	53%
<b>Birmingham, Hall Green</b>	3,358	1,163	53%
<b>Birmingham, Hodge Hill</b>	5,106	1,646	48%
<b>Birmingham, Ladywood</b>	9,026	1,842	26%
<b>Birmingham, Northfield</b>	3,126	1,103	55%
<b>Birmingham, Perry Barr</b>	5,196	1,537	42%
<b>Birmingham, Selly Oak</b>	3,644	1,193	49%
<b>Birmingham, Sparkbrook &amp; Small Heath</b>	7,305	1,642	29%
<b>Birmingham, Yardley</b>	3,672	1,188	48%
<b>Bishop Auckland</b>	2,699	1,039	63%
<b>Blaby</b>	1,734	896	107%
<b>Blackburn</b>	3,316	1,161	54%
<b>Blackpool North &amp; Fleetwood</b>	2,137	679	47%
<b>Blackpool South</b>	2,872	906	46%
<b>Blaenau Gwent</b>	3,323	1,067	47%
<b>Blaydon</b>	2,096	874	72%
<b>Blyth Valley</b>	2,519	828	49%
<b>Bognor Regis &amp; Littlehampton</b>	1,917	797	71%





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<b>Bolsover</b>	2,273	854	60%
<b>Bolton North East</b>	2,959	1,111	60%
<b>Bolton South East</b>	3,585	1,315	58%
<b>Bolton West</b>	1,903	885	87%
<b>Bootle</b>	3,894	1,212	45%
<b>Boston &amp; Skegness</b>	2,119	753	55%
<b>Bosworth</b>	1,913	944	97%
<b>Bournemouth East</b>	1,921	871	83%
<b>Bournemouth West</b>	1,989	1,003	102%
<b>Bracknell</b>	1,903	1,117	142%
<b>Bradford North</b>	3,841	1,305	51%
<b>Bradford South</b>	3,479	1,477	74%
<b>Bradford West</b>	4,234	1,270	43%
<b>Braintree</b>	2,503	1,259	101%
<b>Brecon &amp; Radnorshire</b>	1,101	386	54%
<b>Brent East</b>	3,613	1,238	52%
<b>Brent North</b>	1,968	782	66%
<b>Brent South</b>	3,982	1,277	47%
<b>Brentford &amp; Isleworth</b>	2,789	1,368	96%
<b>Brentwood &amp; Ongar</b>	1,248	673	117%
<b>Bridgend</b>	2,032	911	81%
<b>Bridgwater</b>	1,861	876	89%
<b>Brigg &amp; Goole</b>	2,114	931	79%
<b>Brighton, Kemptown</b>	2,504	726	41%
<b>Brighton, Pavilion</b>	2,846	1,146	67%
<b>Bristol East</b>	3,305	1,422	76%
<b>Bristol North West</b>	2,660	1,278	92%
<b>Bristol South</b>	3,019	1,536	104%
<b>Bristol West</b>	2,459	1,081	78%
<b>Bromley &amp; Chislehurst</b>	1,914	915	92%
<b>Bromsgrove</b>	2,220	1,124	103%
<b>Broxbourne</b>	1,991	1,021	105%
<b>Broxtowe</b>	1,960	817	71%
<b>Buckingham</b>	1,058	615	139%
<b>Burnley</b>	2,486	906	57%
<b>Burton</b>	2,395	1,056	79%
<b>Bury North</b>	2,468	1,013	70%
<b>Bury South</b>	2,352	1,060	82%
<b>Bury St Edmunds</b>	1,621	658	68%
<b>Caernarfon</b>	904	214	31%
<b>Caerphilly</b>	3,049	1,244	69%



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<b>Caithness, Sutherland &amp; Easter Ross</b>	1,221	444	57%
<b>Calder Valley</b>	2,613	1,133	77%
<b>Camberwell &amp; Peckham</b>	4,075	1,116	38%
<b>Cambridge</b>	1,770	719	68%
<b>Cannock Chase</b>	3,152	1,500	91%
<b>Canterbury</b>	1,641	684	71%
<b>Cardiff Central</b>	2,366	899	61%
<b>Cardiff North</b>	1,632	716	78%
<b>Cardiff South &amp; Penarth</b>	3,332	1,297	64%
<b>Cardiff West</b>	2,635	1,033	64%
<b>Carlisle</b>	1,760	658	60%
<b>Carmarthen East &amp; Dinefwr</b>	1,123	441	65%
<b>Carmarthen West &amp; South Pembrokeshire</b>	1,296	710	121%
<b>Carshalton &amp; Wallington</b>	2,102	928	79%
<b>Castle Point</b>	1,856	989	114%
<b>Central Ayrshire</b>	2,605	926	55%
<b>Central Suffolk &amp; North Ipswich</b>	1,483	658	80%
<b>Ceredigion</b>	853	246	41%
<b>Charnwood</b>	1,676	843	101%
<b>Chatham &amp; Aylesford</b>	2,681	1,320	97%
<b>Cheadle</b>	1,239	641	107%
<b>Cheltenham</b>	2,641	1,177	80%
<b>Chesham &amp; Amersham</b>	1,089	599	122%
<b>Chester, City of</b>	1,930	771	67%
<b>Chesterfield</b>	2,668	1,100	70%
<b>Chichester</b>	1,469	678	86%
<b>Chingford &amp; Woodford Green</b>	2,048	806	65%
<b>Chipping Barnet</b>	2,102	903	75%
<b>Chorley</b>	2,048	820	67%
<b>Christchurch</b>	1,077	560	108%
<b>Cities of London &amp; Westminster</b>	2,492	930	60%
<b>Cleethorpes</b>	2,498	1,115	81%
<b>Clwyd South</b>	1,798	778	76%



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<b>Clwyd West</b>	1,629	597	58%
<b>Coatbridge, Chryston &amp; Bellshill</b>	2,956	1,409	91%
<b>Colchester</b>	2,757	1,147	71%
<b>Colne Valley</b>	2,651	1,232	87%
<b>Congleton</b>	1,681	766	84%
<b>Conwy</b>	1,677	623	59%
<b>Copeland</b>	1,420	288	25%
<b>Corby</b>	2,850	1,411	98%
<b>Cotswold</b>	1,196	664	125%
<b>Coventry North East</b>	4,609	1,773	63%
<b>Coventry North West</b>	3,479	1,427	70%
<b>Coventry South</b>	3,342	1,219	57%
<b>Crawley</b>	2,577	1,271	97%
<b>Crewe &amp; Nantwich</b>	2,657	1,223	85%
<b>Crosby</b>	1,955	742	61%
<b>Croydon Central</b>	3,413	1,556	84%
<b>Croydon North</b>	4,367	1,617	59%
<b>Croydon South</b>	1,945	940	94%
<b>Cumbernauld, Kilsyth &amp; Kirkintilloch East</b>	2,311	1,039	82%
<b>Cynon Valley</b>	2,110	808	62%
<b>Dagenham</b>	2,997	1,083	57%
<b>Darlington</b>	2,948	1,024	53%
<b>Dartford</b>	2,247	1,182	111%
<b>Daventry</b>	2,295	1,333	139%
<b>Delyn</b>	1,622	779	92%
<b>Denton &amp; Reddish</b>	2,883	1,385	92%
<b>Derby North</b>	2,682	1,049	64%
<b>Derby South</b>	4,104	1,434	54%
<b>Devizes</b>	1,928	1,063	123%
<b>Dewsbury</b>	2,795	1,262	82%
<b>Don Valley</b>	2,372	999	73%
<b>Doncaster Central</b>	3,691	1,348	58%
<b>Doncaster North</b>	3,026	1,287	74%
<b>Dover</b>	1,972	703	55%
<b>Dudley North</b>	3,639	1,440	65%
<b>Dudley South</b>	3,182	1,482	87%
<b>Dulwich &amp; West Norwood</b>	3,418	1,264	59%



# end child poverty

<b>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</b>	1,951	422	28%
<b>Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale &amp; Tweeddale</b>	1,446	508	54%
<b>Dundee East</b>	2,126	573	37%
<b>Dundee West</b>	2,928	652	29%
<b>Dunfermline &amp; West Fife</b>	2,512	925	58%
<b>Durham, City of</b>	1,828	743	68%
<b>Ealing North</b>	3,458	1,633	89%
<b>Ealing Southall</b>	3,977	1,545	64%
<b>Ealing, Acton &amp; Shepherd's Bush</b>	4,131	1,644	66%
<b>Easington</b>	2,746	1,149	72%
<b>East Devon</b>	981	520	113%
<b>East Dunbartonshire</b>	1,202	523	77%
<b>East Ham</b>	4,223	1,049	33%
<b>East Hampshire</b>	1,452	661	84%
<b>East Kilbride, Strathaven &amp; Lesmahagow</b>	2,519	1,267	101%
<b>East Lothian</b>	1,671	853	104%
<b>East Renfrewshire</b>	1,437	712	98%
<b>East Surrey</b>	1,294	715	123%
<b>East Worthing &amp; Shoreham</b>	1,942	956	97%
<b>East Yorkshire</b>	2,013	776	63%
<b>Eastbourne</b>	2,184	670	44%
<b>Eastleigh</b>	1,750	743	74%
<b>Eccles</b>	2,904	1,350	87%
<b>Eddisbury</b>	1,709	776	83%
<b>Edinburgh East</b>	2,435	967	66%
<b>Edinburgh North &amp; Leith</b>	2,536	1,029	68%
<b>Edinburgh South</b>	1,332	659	98%
<b>Edinburgh South West</b>	2,186	826	61%
<b>Edinburgh West</b>	1,500	591	65%
<b>Edmonton</b>	3,718	1,292	53%
<b>Ellesmere Port &amp; Neston</b>	2,062	817	66%
<b>Elmet</b>	1,681	769	84%



# end child poverty

<b>Eltham</b>	2,388	849	55%
<b>Enfield North</b>	3,346	1,403	72%
<b>Enfield, Southgate</b>	2,247	913	68%
<b>Epping Forest</b>	2,142	970	83%
<b>Epsom &amp; Ewell</b>	1,367	771	129%
<b>Erewash</b>	3,140	1,354	76%
<b>Erith &amp; Thamesmead</b>	3,720	1,314	55%
<b>Esher &amp; Walton</b>	1,278	778	156%
<b>Exeter</b>	2,176	861	65%
<b>Falkirk</b>	2,803	1,145	69%
<b>Falmouth &amp; Camborne</b>	1,836	708	63%
<b>Fareham</b>	1,291	601	87%
<b>Faversham &amp; Mid Kent</b>	1,550	763	97%
<b>Feltham &amp; Heston</b>	2,809	1,144	69%
<b>Finchley &amp; Golders Green</b>	2,294	889	63%
<b>Folkestone &amp; Hythe</b>	2,391	854	56%
<b>Forest of Dean</b>	1,696	719	74%
<b>Fylde</b>	1,284	586	84%
<b>Gainsborough</b>	1,960	740	61%
<b>Gateshead East &amp; Washington West</b>	2,524	1,042	70%
<b>Gedling</b>	1,998	790	65%
<b>Gillingham</b>	2,460	1,108	82%
<b>Glasgow Central</b>	3,391	1,085	47%
<b>Glasgow East</b>	3,677	1,219	50%
<b>Glasgow North</b>	2,450	809	49%
<b>Glasgow North East</b>	4,212	1,408	50%
<b>Glasgow North West</b>	3,252	1,097	51%
<b>Glasgow South</b>	2,843	958	51%
<b>Glasgow South West</b>	3,369	1,190	55%
<b>Glenrothes</b>	3,147	1,075	52%
<b>Gloucester</b>	3,240	1,440	80%
<b>Gordon</b>	660	347	111%
<b>Gosport</b>	1,616	657	69%
<b>Gower</b>	1,447	662	84%
<b>Grantham &amp; Stamford</b>	2,091	839	67%
<b>Gravesham</b>	2,660	1,212	84%
<b>Great Grimsby</b>	4,112	1,603	64%
<b>Great Yarmouth</b>	3,046	929	44%
<b>Greenwich &amp;</b>	3,309	1,004	44%



# end child poverty

<b>Woolwich</b>			
<b>Guildford</b>	1,494	820	122%
<b>Hackney North &amp; Stoke Newington</b>	4,338	1,194	38%
<b>Hackney South &amp; Shoreditch</b>	5,546	1,748	46%
<b>Halesowen &amp; Rowley Regis</b>	3,226	1,381	75%
<b>Halifax</b>	3,809	1,356	55%
<b>Haltemprice &amp; Howden</b>	1,305	608	87%
<b>Halton</b>	3,180	1,372	76%
<b>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</b>	3,542	1,358	62%
<b>Hampstead &amp; Highgate</b>	2,481	894	56%
<b>Harborough</b>	1,775	885	99%
<b>Harlow</b>	2,667	1,103	71%
<b>Harrogate &amp; Knaresborough</b>	1,458	676	86%
<b>Harrow East</b>	2,522	1,113	79%
<b>Harrow West</b>	2,045	917	81%
<b>Hartlepool</b>	3,937	1,261	47%
<b>Harwich</b>	2,864	1,057	58%
<b>Hastings &amp; Rye</b>	3,144	1,084	53%
<b>Havant</b>	2,151	971	82%
<b>Hayes &amp; Harlington</b>	2,748	1,229	81%
<b>Hazel Grove</b>	1,609	737	85%
<b>Hemel Hempstead</b>	2,287	993	77%
<b>Hemsworth</b>	2,300	957	71%
<b>Hendon</b>	2,858	1,154	68%
<b>Henley</b>	901	493	121%
<b>Hereford</b>	1,950	876	82%
<b>Hertford &amp; Stortford</b>	1,625	910	127%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	1,725	853	98%
<b>Hexham</b>	1,052	413	65%
<b>Heywood &amp; Middleton</b>	3,174	1,485	88%
<b>High Peak</b>	2,001	963	93%
<b>Hitchin &amp; Harpenden</b>	1,371	718	110%
<b>Holborn &amp; St Pancras</b>	3,358	989	42%
<b>Hornchurch</b>	1,680	728	76%
<b>Hornsey &amp; Wood Green</b>	4,004	1,502	60%
<b>Horsham</b>	1,562	830	113%



# end child poverty

<b>Houghton &amp; Washington East</b>	2,878	1,300	82%
<b>Hove</b>	2,481	919	59%
<b>Huddersfield</b>	3,622	1,291	55%
<b>Huntingdon</b>	2,010	1,052	110%
<b>Hyndburn</b>	2,332	989	74%
<b>Ilford North</b>	2,524	1,105	78%
<b>Ilford South</b>	4,121	1,348	49%
<b>Inverclyde</b>	2,747	744	37%
<b>Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch &amp; Strathspey</b>	1,454	531	58%
<b>Ipswich</b>	3,152	1,050	50%
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	3,202	1,564	95%
<b>Islington North</b>	4,398	1,618	58%
<b>Islington South &amp; Finsbury</b>	3,465	1,267	58%
<b>Islwyn</b>	2,072	849	69%
<b>Jarrow</b>	2,897	917	46%
<b>Keighley</b>	2,285	841	58%
<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>	1,851	746	68%
<b>Kettering</b>	2,569	1,121	77%
<b>Kilmarnock &amp; Loudoun</b>	3,253	1,226	60%
<b>Kingston &amp; Surbiton</b>	2,059	1,095	114%
<b>Kingston upon Hull East</b>	4,358	1,441	49%
<b>Kingston upon Hull North</b>	4,865	1,592	49%
<b>Kingston upon Hull West &amp; Hessle</b>	4,690	1,633	53%
<b>Kingswood</b>	2,165	1,085	100%
<b>Kirkcaldy &amp; Cowdenbeath</b>	3,217	979	44%
<b>Knowsley North &amp; Sefton East</b>	3,511	1,265	56%
<b>Knowsley South</b>	3,599	978	37%
<b>Lanark &amp; Hamilton East</b>	2,767	1,301	89%
<b>Lancaster &amp; Wyre</b>	1,256	523	71%
<b>Leeds Central</b>	5,961	1,934	48%
<b>Leeds East</b>	3,745	1,352	56%



# end child poverty

<b>Leeds North East</b>	2,492	911	58%
<b>Leeds North West</b>	2,083	812	64%
<b>Leeds West</b>	3,850	1,688	78%
<b>Leicester East</b>	3,925	1,373	54%
<b>Leicester South</b>	4,674	1,487	47%
<b>Leicester West</b>	4,509	1,721	62%
<b>Leigh</b>	3,071	1,247	68%
<b>Leominster</b>	1,170	445	61%
<b>Lewes</b>	1,348	609	82%
<b>Lewisham East</b>	2,722	1,042	62%
<b>Lewisham West</b>	3,262	1,107	51%
<b>Lewisham, Deptford</b>	3,650	1,396	62%
<b>Leyton &amp; Wanstead</b>	3,289	1,100	50%
<b>Lichfield</b>	1,675	828	98%
<b>Lincoln</b>	3,322	1,354	69%
<b>Linlithgow &amp; East Falkirk</b>	3,099	1,281	70%
<b>Liverpool, Garston</b>	3,305	856	35%
<b>Liverpool, Riverside</b>	5,250	1,267	32%
<b>Liverpool, Walton</b>	4,616	1,221	36%
<b>Liverpool, Wavertree</b>	4,105	928	29%
<b>Liverpool, West Derby</b>	4,238	1,299	44%
<b>Livingston</b>	2,863	1,257	78%
<b>Llanelli</b>	1,992	642	48%
<b>Loughborough</b>	2,069	1,028	99%
<b>Louth &amp; Horncastle</b>	1,582	541	52%
<b>Ludlow</b>	1,153	528	84%
<b>Luton North</b>	2,726	1,113	69%
<b>Luton South</b>	3,627	1,474	68%
<b>Macclesfield</b>	1,659	802	94%
<b>Maidenhead</b>	1,547	880	132%
<b>Maidstone &amp; The Weald</b>	1,692	885	110%
<b>Makerfield</b>	2,738	1,121	69%
<b>Maldon &amp; East Chelmsford</b>	1,575	774	97%
<b>Manchester, Blackley</b>	3,591	1,294	56%
<b>Manchester, Central</b>	5,257	1,603	44%
<b>Manchester, Gorton</b>	3,693	1,057	40%
<b>Manchester, Withington</b>	2,611	943	57%





# end child poverty

<b>Mansfield</b>	2,439	973	66%
<b>Medway</b>	2,661	1,150	76%
<b>Meirionnydd Nant Conwy</b>	632	157	33%
<b>Meriden</b>	3,556	1,474	71%
<b>Merthyr Tydfil &amp; Rhymney</b>	3,295	1,315	66%
<b>Mid Bedfordshire</b>	1,411	781	124%
<b>Mid Dorset &amp; North Poole</b>	1,182	678	135%
<b>Mid Norfolk</b>	1,533	641	72%
<b>Mid Sussex</b>	1,176	580	97%
<b>Mid Worcestershire</b>	1,931	988	105%
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	4,896	1,411	40%
<b>Middlesbrough South &amp; East Cleveland</b>	3,084	1,062	53%
<b>Midlothian</b>	1,736	801	86%
<b>Milton Keynes South West</b>	4,067	1,897	87%
<b>Mitcham &amp; Morden</b>	2,721	1,073	65%
<b>Mole Valley</b>	994	614	162%
<b>Monmouth</b>	1,396	649	87%
<b>Montgomeryshire</b>	957	454	90%
<b>Moray</b>	1,157	264	30%
<b>Morecambe &amp; Lunesdale</b>	2,012	758	60%
<b>Morley &amp; Rothwell</b>	2,699	1,324	96%
<b>Motherwell &amp; Wishaw</b>	3,332	1,365	69%
<b>Na h-Eileanan an Iar</b>	505	199	65%
<b>Neath</b>	1,950	798	69%
<b>New Forest East</b>	1,289	658	104%
<b>New Forest West</b>	969	506	109%
<b>Newark</b>	1,819	786	76%
<b>Newbury</b>	1,622	894	123%
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne Central</b>	2,698	850	46%
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne East &amp; Wallsend</b>	3,322	949	40%
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne North</b>	2,224	801	56%
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b>	2,177	921	73%
<b>Newport East</b>	2,485	1,050	73%



# end child poverty

<b>Newport West</b>	2,644	1,170	79%
<b>Normanton</b>	1,917	957	100%
<b>North Ayrshire &amp; Arran</b>	3,405	1,197	54%
<b>North Cornwall</b>	1,693	691	69%
<b>North Devon</b>	1,226	427	53%
<b>North Dorset</b>	935	499	114%
<b>North Durham</b>	2,533	1,025	68%
<b>North East</b>			
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	1,758	901	105%
<b>North East</b>			
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2,656	1,167	78%
<b>North East Derbyshire</b>	2,136	1,011	90%
<b>North East Fife</b>	1,043	305	41%
<b>North East Hampshire</b>	1,182	647	121%
<b>North East</b>			
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	1,570	811	107%
<b>North East Milton</b>			
<b>Keynes</b>	3,410	1,664	95%
<b>North Essex</b>	1,340	624	87%
<b>North Norfolk</b>	1,640	636	63%
<b>North Shropshire</b>	1,908	795	71%
<b>North Southwark &amp; Bermondsey</b>	4,128	1,325	47%
<b>North Swindon</b>	2,863	1,689	144%
<b>North Thanet</b>	2,900	1,075	59%
<b>North Tyneside</b>	2,898	924	47%
<b>North Warwickshire</b>	2,741	1,346	96%
<b>North West</b>			
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2,598	1,228	90%
<b>North West Durham</b>	2,424	1,052	77%
<b>North West Hampshire</b>	1,339	631	89%
<b>North West</b>			
<b>Leicestershire</b>	1,696	862	103%
<b>North West Norfolk</b>	2,102	751	56%
<b>North Wiltshire</b>	1,748	978	127%
<b>Northampton North</b>	3,471	1,572	83%
<b>Northampton South</b>	3,628	1,768	95%
<b>Northavon</b>	1,300	771	146%
<b>Norwich North</b>	2,288	900	65%
<b>Norwich South</b>	2,857	999	54%
<b>Nottingham East</b>	4,615	1,631	55%
<b>Nottingham North</b>	4,359	1,411	48%



# end child poverty

<b>Nottingham South</b>	3,418	1,219	55%
<b>Nuneaton</b>	2,926	1,246	74%
<b>Ochil &amp; South</b>			
<b>Perthshire</b>	2,010	815	68%
<b>Ogmore</b>	2,397	1,197	100%
<b>Old Bexley &amp; Sidcup</b>	1,566	763	95%
<b>Oldham East &amp; Saddleworth</b>	3,091	1,272	70%
<b>Oldham West &amp; Royton</b>	3,637	1,319	57%
<b>Orkney &amp; Shetland</b>	296	83	39%
<b>Orpington</b>	2,009	892	80%
<b>Oxford East</b>	2,507	1,075	75%
<b>Oxford West &amp; Abingdon</b>	1,284	733	133%
<b>Paisley &amp; Renfrewshire North</b>	1,982	843	74%
<b>Paisley &amp; Renfrewshire South</b>	2,677	1,013	61%
<b>Pendle</b>	2,149	833	63%
<b>Penrith &amp; The Border</b>	914	434	90%
<b>Perth &amp; North Perthshire</b>	1,380	487	55%
<b>Peterborough</b>	3,802	1,789	89%
<b>Plymouth, Devonport</b>	2,754	1,178	75%
<b>Plymouth, Sutton</b>	3,361	1,350	67%
<b>Pontefract &amp; Castleford</b>	2,629	924	54%
<b>Pontypridd</b>	2,347	1,071	84%
<b>Poole</b>	1,523	774	103%
<b>Poplar &amp; Canning Town</b>	6,168	1,611	35%
<b>Portsmouth North</b>	2,170	952	78%
<b>Portsmouth South</b>	3,218	1,274	66%
<b>Preseli Pembrokeshire</b>	1,350	650	93%
<b>Preston</b>	3,161	1,132	56%
<b>Pudsey</b>	1,771	892	101%
<b>Putney</b>	1,765	760	76%
<b>Rayleigh</b>	1,343	741	123%
<b>Reading East</b>	2,514	1,363	118%
<b>Reading West</b>	2,578	1,394	118%
<b>Redcar</b>	3,607	1,135	46%



# end child poverty

<b>Redditch</b>	2,686	1,355	102%
<b>Regent's Park &amp; Kensington North</b>	4,439	1,556	54%
<b>Reigate</b>	1,337	775	138%
<b>Rhondda</b>	2,558	978	62%
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	1,033	451	77%
<b>Richmond</b>	1,231	482	64%
<b>Richmond Park</b>	1,527	768	101%
<b>Rochdale</b>	4,217	1,638	64%
<b>Rochford &amp; Southend East</b>	3,316	1,305	65%
<b>Romford</b>	1,896	938	98%
<b>Romsey</b>	1,069	508	91%
<b>Ross, Skye &amp; Lochaber</b>	796	284	55%
<b>Rossendale &amp; Darwen</b>	2,392	1,097	85%
<b>Rother Valley</b>	2,815	1,350	92%
<b>Rotherham</b>	3,288	1,484	82%
<b>Rugby &amp; Kenilworth</b>	2,347	1,023	77%
<b>Ruislip - Northwood</b>	1,338	672	101%
<b>Runnymede &amp; Weybridge</b>	1,265	772	157%
<b>Rushcliffe</b>	1,501	666	80%
<b>Rutherglen &amp; Hamilton West</b>	3,326	1,519	84%
<b>Rutland &amp; Melton</b>	1,296	689	114%
<b>Ryedale</b>	1,106	448	68%
<b>Saffron Walden</b>	1,434	792	123%
<b>Salford</b>	3,112	1,077	53%
<b>Salisbury</b>	1,421	752	112%
<b>Scarborough &amp; Whitby</b>	2,318	812	54%
<b>Scunthorpe</b>	3,043	1,339	79%
<b>Sedgefield</b>	2,391	993	71%
<b>Selby</b>	1,965	1,000	104%
<b>Sevenoaks</b>	1,122	612	120%
<b>Sheffield, Attercliffe</b>	2,666	1,224	85%
<b>Sheffield, Brightside</b>	3,491	1,392	66%
<b>Sheffield, Central</b>	4,233	1,492	54%
<b>Sheffield, Hallam</b>	1,113	528	90%
<b>Sheffield, Heeley</b>	2,850	1,178	70%
<b>Sheffield, Hillsborough</b>	2,272	1,064	88%
<b>Sherwood</b>	2,182	1,008	86%



# end child poverty

<b>Shipleigh</b>	2,241	985	78%
<b>Shrewsbury &amp; Atcham</b>	1,642	718	78%
<b>Sittingbourne &amp; Sheppey</b>	2,494	1,119	81%
<b>Skipton &amp; Ripon</b>	1,157	533	85%
<b>Sleaford &amp; North Hykeham</b>	1,551	682	78%
<b>Slough</b>	3,094	1,545	100%
<b>Solihull</b>	1,993	1,023	105%
<b>Somerton &amp; Frome</b>	1,213	538	80%
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	1,184	587	98%
<b>South Derbyshire</b>	2,311	1,124	95%
<b>South Dorset</b>	1,309	535	69%
<b>South East Cambridgeshire</b>	1,536	773	101%
<b>South East Cornwall</b>	1,424	540	61%
<b>South Holland &amp; The Deepings</b>	1,937	887	84%
<b>South Norfolk</b>	1,653	786	91%
<b>South Ribble</b>	1,727	737	74%
<b>South Shields</b>	3,658	1,076	42%
<b>South Staffordshire</b>	1,877	837	80%
<b>South Suffolk</b>	1,449	727	101%
<b>South Swindon</b>	3,358	1,823	119%
<b>South Thanet</b>	2,055	841	69%
<b>South West Bedfordshire</b>	2,351	1,188	102%
<b>South West Devon</b>	1,119	551	97%
<b>South West Hertfordshire</b>	1,437	817	132%
<b>South West Norfolk</b>	2,280	962	73%
<b>South West Surrey</b>	1,119	666	147%
<b>Southampton, Itchen</b>	3,394	1,446	74%
<b>Southampton, Test</b>	2,949	1,318	81%
<b>Southend West</b>	1,974	949	93%
<b>Southport</b>	2,008	734	58%
<b>Spelthorne</b>	1,585	906	133%
<b>St Ives</b>	1,446	496	52%
<b>St. Albans</b>	1,339	682	104%
<b>St. Helens North</b>	2,664	987	59%
<b>St. Helens South</b>	3,046	941	45%
<b>Stafford</b>	1,816	740	69%



# end child poverty

<b>Staffordshire</b>			
<b>Moorlands</b>	1,588	777	96%
<b>Stalybridge &amp; Hyde</b>	2,904	1,327	84%
<b>Stevenage</b>	2,279	1,107	94%
<b>Stirling</b>	1,737	682	65%
<b>Stockport</b>	2,665	1,180	79%
<b>Stockton North</b>	3,726	1,497	67%
<b>Stockton South</b>	2,931	1,078	58%
<b>Stoke-on-Trent Central</b>	3,312	1,242	60%
<b>Stoke-on-Trent North</b>	2,749	1,175	75%
<b>Stoke-on-Trent South</b>	2,848	1,195	72%
<b>Stone</b>	1,245	619	99%
<b>Stourbridge</b>	2,800	1,285	85%
<b>Stratford-on-Avon</b>	1,606	857	114%
<b>Streatham</b>	4,431	1,522	52%
<b>Stretford &amp; Urmston</b>	2,653	1,164	78%
<b>Stroud</b>	1,905	1,084	132%
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	1,281	546	74%
<b>Sunderland North</b>	3,094	1,069	53%
<b>Sunderland South</b>	3,503	1,146	49%
<b>Surrey Heath</b>	1,355	779	135%
<b>Sutton &amp; Cheam</b>	1,549	781	102%
<b>Sutton Coldfield</b>	1,968	938	91%
<b>Swansea East</b>	2,318	912	65%
<b>Swansea West</b>	2,112	788	60%
<b>Tamworth</b>	2,676	1,435	116%
<b>Tatton</b>	1,262	609	93%
<b>Taunton</b>	1,705	799	88%
<b>Teignbridge</b>	1,602	826	106%
<b>Telford</b>	3,034	1,338	79%
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	1,692	879	108%
<b>Thurrock</b>	3,543	1,476	71%
<b>Tiverton &amp; Honiton</b>	1,351	570	73%
<b>Tonbridge &amp; Malling</b>	1,242	611	97%
<b>Tooting</b>	2,390	938	65%
<b>Torbay</b>	2,663	1,034	63%
<b>Torfaen</b>	2,579	1,043	68%
<b>Torridge &amp; West</b>			
<b>Devon</b>	1,603	577	56%
<b>Totnes</b>	1,422	602	73%
<b>Tottenham</b>	5,886	1,702	41%



# end child poverty

<b>Truro &amp; St Austell</b>	1,705	777	84%
<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	1,247	694	125%
<b>Twickenham</b>	1,653	882	114%
<b>Tyne Bridge</b>	3,847	1,153	43%
<b>Tynemouth</b>	2,206	816	59%
<b>Upminster</b>	1,700	781	85%
<b>Uxbridge</b>	2,004	1,082	117%
<b>Vale of Clwyd</b>	1,965	702	56%
<b>Vale of Glamorgan</b>	2,670	1,042	64%
<b>Vale of York</b>	1,186	553	87%
<b>Vauxhall</b>	4,902	1,616	49%
<b>Wakefield</b>	2,840	1,274	81%
<b>Wallasey</b>	3,248	1,117	52%
<b>Walsall North</b>	4,359	1,825	72%
<b>Walsall South</b>	4,318	1,738	67%
<b>Walthamstow</b>	3,944	1,059	37%
<b>Wansbeck</b>	2,630	700	36%
<b>Wansdyke</b>	1,176	671	133%
<b>Wantage</b>	1,461	875	149%
<b>Warley</b>	3,657	1,303	55%
<b>Warrington North</b>	2,783	1,120	67%
<b>Warrington South</b>	2,248	961	75%
<b>Warwick &amp; Leamington</b>	2,491	1,049	73%
<b>Watford</b>	2,131	1,102	107%
<b>Waveney</b>	2,593	752	41%
<b>Wealden</b>	1,217	677	125%
<b>Weaver Vale</b>	2,487	915	58%
<b>Wellingborough</b>	3,226	1,505	87%
<b>Wells</b>	1,401	650	87%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	1,972	965	96%
<b>Wentworth</b>	2,735	1,293	90%
<b>West Aberdeenshire &amp; Kincardine</b>	555	299	117%
<b>West Bromwich East</b>	3,749	1,546	70%
<b>West Bromwich West</b>	4,676	2,003	75%
<b>West Chelmsford</b>	2,120	1,098	107%
<b>West Derbyshire</b>	1,246	576	86%
<b>West Dorset</b>	756	335	80%
<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	3,175	882	38%
<b>West Ham</b>	4,447	1,225	38%



# end child poverty

<b>West Lancashire</b>	2,698	1,054	64%
<b>West Suffolk</b>	1,957	958	96%
<b>West Worcestershire</b>	1,367	712	109%
<b>Westbury</b>	2,100	971	86%
<b>Westmorland &amp; Lonsdale</b>	579	281	94%
<b>Weston-Super-Mare</b>	2,121	1,010	91%
<b>Wigan</b>	2,820	1,092	63%
<b>Wimbledon</b>	1,309	642	96%
<b>Winchester</b>	1,253	602	92%
<b>Windsor</b>	1,440	882	158%
<b>Wirral South</b>	1,493	569	62%
<b>Wirral West</b>	1,691	660	64%
<b>Witney</b>	1,105	625	130%
<b>Woking</b>	1,478	837	131%
<b>Wokingham</b>	1,318	776	143%
<b>Wolverhampton North East</b>	3,877	1,278	49%
<b>Wolverhampton South East</b>	3,986	1,361	52%
<b>Wolverhampton South West</b>	3,905	1,301	50%
<b>Woodspring</b>	1,041	562	117%
<b>Worcester</b>	2,626	1,211	86%
<b>Workington</b>	1,582	492	45%
<b>Worsley</b>	2,901	1,214	72%
<b>Worthing West</b>	1,884	991	111%
<b>Wrekin, The</b>	1,991	961	93%
<b>Wrexham</b>	1,879	803	75%
<b>Wycombe</b>	2,362	1,213	106%
<b>Wyre Forest</b>	2,580	1,318	104%
<b>Wythenshawe &amp; Sale East</b>	3,684	1,546	72%
<b>Yeovil</b>	1,517	859	131%
<b>Ynys-Mon</b>	1,638	466	40%
<b>York, City of</b>	2,849	1,251	78%