

REVEALED: The UK areas where absolute child poverty has increased the most

- New research has revealed the UK areas where absolute child poverty has increased the most from 2014/15 to 2022/23
- Gordon in Scotland is the constituency where absolute child poverty has increased the most, with a 68.5 percent jump in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23, compared to the UK average increase of 2.51 percent
- Bassetlaw in the East Midlands is second on the list of constituencies with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty - in Bassetlaw, absolute child poverty has jumped 57.3% from 2014/15 to 2022/23
- Foyle in Northern Ireland is the constituency with the biggest decrease in absolute child poverty, with a fall of 39.9% from 2014/15 to 2022/23

Gordon in Scotland is the UK area with the biggest percentage increase in absolute child poverty, new research can reveal.

In Gordon, absolute child poverty jumped 68.5 percent from 2014/15 to 2022/23, compared to the UK average increase of 2.51 percent in absolute child poverty between 2014/15 and 2022/23.

Top 10 UK areas with the biggest increase in child poverty

Parliamentary Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in child poverty 2014/15 to 2022/23	Absolute child poverty level (2022/23)	Absolute child poverty level (2014/15)
Gordon	Scotland	1	68.51%	1798	1067
Bassetlaw	East	2	57.37%	4663	2963

	Midlands				
Nottingham North	East Midlands	3	55.80%	8284	5317
Glasgow Central	Scotland	4	54.05%	5737	3724
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	5	52.18%	3109	2043
Boston and Skegness	East Midlands	6	51.03%	5508	3647
Amber Valley	East Midlands	7	50.02%	3197	2131
South Northhamptonshire	East Midlands	8	49.81%	2373	1584
Gainsborough	East Midlands	9	48.75%	3445	2316
Nottingham South	East Midlands	10	47.37%	5105	3464
UK average			2.5%		

The research, by poverty and homelessness charity [Church On The Street](#), used the latest data from UK Parliament and the House of Commons to discover which UK constituencies had the biggest increase in absolute child poverty between 2014/15 and 2022/23. The absolute child poverty level in each constituency is defined by the number of children aged 0-15 in the constituency in households where income is less than 60% of the 2010/2011 median household income.

Bassetlaw in the East Midlands has the second biggest increase in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23. In Bassetlaw, absolute child poverty jumped 57.37 percent from 2014/15, compared to the UK average increase of 2.51 percent.

Nottingham North in the East Midlands has the third biggest increase in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23. In Nottingham North, absolute child poverty jumped 55.8 percent from 2014/15 to 2022/23, compared to the UK average increase of 2.51 percent. Glasgow Central in Scotland is fourth on the list, with a 54.05% increase in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23.

The East Midlands region of the UK is home to 8 of the top 10 UK areas with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty. South Derbyshire, Boston and Skegness and Amber Valley are fifth, sixth and seventh on the list of constituencies with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23, with increases of 52.18%, 51.03% and 50.02% respectively.

Gainsborough and Nottingham South in the East Midlands are 9th and 10th on the list of top 10 UK constituencies with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty. Gainsborough and Nottingham South show a 48.75% and a 47.37% increase in absolute child poverty respectively from 2014/15 to 2022/23.

At the other end of the scale, Foyle in Northern Ireland has had the biggest decrease in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23. In Foyle, absolute child poverty has fallen by 39.99%, in comparison to the UK average, which shows a 2.5% increase in absolute child poverty.

Beckenham in London shows the second biggest decrease in absolute child poverty. In Beckenham, absolute child poverty has fallen by 37.12 percent from 2014/15 to 2022/23.

Top 10 UK areas with the biggest decrease in child poverty

Parliamentary Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in child poverty 2014/15 to 2022/23	Absolute child poverty level (2022/23)	Absolute child poverty level (2014/15)
Foyle	Northern Ireland	1	-39.99%	3750	6249
Beckenham	London	2	-37.12%	830	1320
Belfast East	Northern Ireland	3	-33.91%	2154	3259
East	Northern	4	-33.78%	3187	4813

Londonderry	Ireland				
Hexham	North East	5	-32.10%	914	1346
Rayleigh and Wickford	East of England	6	-30.80%	1227	1773
Bath	South West	7	-28.76%	1008	1415
Maldon	East of England	8	-28.48%	1263	1766
Chipping Barnet	London	9	-27.88%	1526	2116
City of Durham	North East	10	-27.66%	1873	2589
UK average			2.5%		

Pastor Mick Fleming, founder of Church on The Street and author of *Blown Away: From drug dealer to life bringer* said: “The levels of poverty we have seen children enduring over the past 8-10 years has been absolutely shocking. Absolute poverty is a state of deprivation that children and young people - especially in the 21st Century, in what is supposedly one of the richest countries in the world - should never even think of having to endure. The new government must move to change the unacceptable living conditions for children and their families, or we risk losing an entire generation”.

Ends

If using this press release, please include a link and mention to Church On The Street <https://www.cots-ministries.co.uk/> and mention that Pastor Mick is the author of *Blown Away*.

Press contact: Emily Beater; 07494430503

Sources: All data on absolute child poverty rates across UK constituencies gathered from the [UK Parliament House of Commons Library](#)

Top 50 UK areas with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty

Parliamentary Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in child poverty 2014/15 to 2022/23	Absolute child poverty level (2022/23)	Absolute child poverty level (2014/15)
Gordon	Scotland	1	68.51%	1798	1067
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	2	57.37%	4663	2963
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Amber Valley	East Midlands	7	50.02%	3197	2131
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Gainsborough	East Midlands	9	48.75%	3445	2316
Nottingham South	East Midlands	10	47.37%	5105	3464
Leicester West	East Midlands	11	46.34%	8770	5993
South Leicestershire	East Midlands	12	45.68%	2784	1911
Daventry	East Midlands	13	45.41%	2376	1634
Ashfield	East Midlands	14	44.68%	5003	3458
Stafford	West Midlands	15	44.35%	2415	1673

South Holland and The Deepings	East Midlands	16	44.16%	3829	2656
Rutland and Melton	East Midlands	17	43.42%	2312	1612
Aberdeen South	Scotland	18	43.34%	1528	1066
Aberdeen North	Scotland	19	43.30%	2899	2023
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	Scotland	20	43.11%	2566	1793
Derby North	East Midlands	21	42.43%	4240	2977
Nottingham East	East Midlands	22	41.16%	7401	5243
Bosworth	East Midlands	23	41.09%	2922	2071
The Wrekin	West Midlands	24	40.75%	3088	2194
Telford	West Midlands	25	40.59%	4084	2905
Liverpool, Wavertree	North West	26	40.49%	4625	3292
Bolton South East	North West	27	40.21%	10216	7286
Birmingham, Yardley	West Midlands	28	39.81%	9970	7131
Corby	East Midlands	29	39.59%	4499	3223
Leicester East	East Midlands	30	39.54%	9715	6962
Kettering	East Midlands	31	39.22%	3649	2621
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	32	38.17%	2878	2083

Glasgow East	Scotland	33	37.81%	4312	3129
Sherwood	East Midlands	34	37.74%	3613	2623
Glasgow North West	Scotland	35	37.66%	3414	2480
Edinburgh East	Scotland	36	37.66%	2409	1750
Lincoln	East Midlands	37	37.64%	4673	3395
Northampton North	East Midlands	38	36.98%	4082	2980
Wolverhampton North East	West Midlands	39	36.68%	5414	3961
Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	40	36.38%	8202	6014
Birmingham, Erdington	West Midlands	41	35.88%	6468	4760
Coventry North West	West Midlands	42	35.39%	3883	2868
Bolsover	East Midlands	43	35.38%	4014	2965
Birmingham, Edgbaston	West Midlands	44	35.36%	4088	3020
Edinburgh West	Scotland	45	35.36%	1807	1335
Liverpool, Walton	North West	46	35.33%	4884	3609
Burton	West Midlands	47	35.26%	4745	3508
Newark	East Midlands	48	35.21%	3195	2363
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	Scotland	49	35.13%	1281	948
Northampton	East	50	34.82%	4975	3690

South	Midlands				
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