

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

- New research has revealed which UK areas have seen the biggest increase in children living in absolute poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23.
- Gordon in Scotland is the parliamentary constituency where absolute child poverty has increased the most, with a 62% spike in children living in absolute poverty since 2014/15.
- Nottingham North is the UK area with the second highest increase in absolute child poverty, with a 50% increase since 2014/15.

Gordon in Scotland is the UK parliamentary constituency where absolute child poverty has increased the most, new research can reveal.

In Gordon, absolute child poverty has soared by 60% over an eight year period (from 2014/15 to 2022/23). In comparison, the average absolute poverty rate for all parliamentary constituencies in the UK has fallen by 0.01% since 2024/15.

The research, by homelessness and poverty charity Church On The Street, used the latest data from Parliament and the House of Commons to discover which UK constituencies had the highest increase in absolute child poverty between 2014/15 to 2022/23. The absolute child poverty rate refers to the percentage of children aged 0-15 in the constituency households where income is less than 60% of 2010/11 median household income.

The top ten constituencies where absolute child poverty has increased the most

Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in absolute poverty rate from	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level
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			2014/15 to 2022/23						
Gordon	Scotland	1	62.1%	2022/ 23	9.00%	1798	2014/ 15	5.80%	1067
Nottingham North	East Midlands	2	50.0%	2022/ 23	6.40%	8284	2014/ 15	22.80%	5317
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	3	47.5%	2022/ 23	14.90%	4663	2014/ 15	16.00%	2963
Amber Valley	East Midlands	4	47.1%	2022/ 23	7.60%	3197	2014/ 15	14.00%	2131
Gainsborough	East Midlands	5	42.4%	2022/ 23	14.50%	3445	2014/ 15	14.40%	2316
Rutland and Melton	East Midlands	6	42.2%	2022/ 23	14.90%	2312	2014/ 15	9.00%	1612
Aberdeen North	Scotland	7	40.6%	2022/ 23	11.70%	2899	2014/ 15	13.30%	2023
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	8	39.8%	2022/ 23	16.80%	3109	2014/ 15	10.80%	2043
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	Scotland	9	39.7%	2022/ 23	12.80%	2314	2014/ 15	12.60%	
Glasgow North West	Scotland	10	39.5%	2022/ 23	30.90%	3414	2014/ 15	16.70%	2480

The constituency of Nottingham North in the East Midlands has seen the second biggest increase in absolute child poverty. In Nottingham North, absolute child poverty has increased by 50 percent from 2014/15 to 2022/23.

Bassetlaw, also in the East Midlands, is third on the list of UK constituencies where child poverty has increased the most. Bassetlaw shows a 47.5% increase in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23.

The UK region of the East Midlands is home to six of the top ten parliamentary constituencies where absolute child poverty has increased the most. Amber Valley, Gainsborough and Rutland and Melton, all in the East Midlands, are third, fourth and fifth on the list of constituencies with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty, with an increase of 47.1, 42.4 and 42.2 percent respectively in absolute child poverty

between 2014/15 to 2022/23. South Derbyshire in the East Midlands also makes the list of top ten places with the biggest increases in absolute child poverty, coming eighth on the list.

The top ten constituencies where absolute child poverty has decreased the most

Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in absolute poverty rate from 2014/15 to 2022/23	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level
Beckenham	London	1	-41.56%	2022/23	4.50%	830	2014/15	7.70%	1320
Foyle	Northern Ireland	2	-40.07%	2022/23	16.60%	3750	2014/15	27.70%	6249
Belfast East	Northern Ireland	3	-36.22%	2022/23	11.80%	2154	2014/15	18.50%	3259
Westminster North	London	4	-36.08%	2022/23	6.20%	1736	2014/15	9.70%	2258
East Londonderry	Northern Ireland	5	-33.75%	2022/23	15.90%	3187	2014/15	24.00%	4813
Wimbledon	London	6	-32.81%	2022/23	4.30%	881	2014/15	6.40%	1214
City of Durham	North East	7	-32.24%	2022/23	12.40%	1873	2014/15	18.30%	2589
Enfield, Southgate	London	8	-32.14%	2022/23	7.60%	1519	2014/15	11.20%	2084
Bromley and Chislehurst	London	9	-32.08%	2022/23	7.20%	1479	2014/15	10.60%	2033

Rayleigh and Wickford	East of England	10	-31.68%	2022/23	6.90%	1227	2014/15	10.10%	1773
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At the other end of the scale, Beckenham in London is the UK parliamentary constituency where absolute child poverty has decreased the most, showing a 41.5% drop in absolute child poverty from 2014/15 to 2022/23. Foyle in Northern Ireland has enjoyed the second largest drop in absolute child poverty, with a 40.07% decrease in absolute child poverty rates.

Belfast East in Northern Ireland, Westminster North in London, and East Londonderry in Northern Ireland also reveal some of the biggest drops in child poverty levels, showing a 36.08%, 33.75% and 32.81% drop in absolute child poverty rates respectively.

Pastor Mick Fleming, founder of Church on The Street and author of his *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/>

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

Ranked: Top 50 UK constituencies where absolute child poverty has increased the most

Constituency	Region	Rank	% increase in absolute poverty rate from 2014/15 to 2022/23	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level	Year	Constituency absolute rate	Constituency absolute level
Gordon	Scotland	1	62.1%	2022/23	9.00%	1798	2014/15	5.80%	1067
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Glasgow North West	Scotland	10	39.5%	2022/23	30.90%	3414	2014/15	16.70%	2480
Ashfield	East Midlands	11	38.9%	2022/23	26.30%	5003	2014/15	18.00%	3458
Leicester West	East Midlands	12	38.7%	2022/23	9.50%	8770	2014/15	25.60%	5993
Derby North	East Midlands	13	38.5%	2022/23	17.10%	4240	2014/15	15.60%	2977

Angus	Scotland	14	38.1%	2022/ 23	14.70%	2781	2014/ 15	14.70%	2129
Boston and Skegness	East Midlands	15	37.4%	2022/ 23	32.20%	5508	2014/ 15	20.30%	3647
South Leicestershire	East Midlands	16	36.4%	2022/ 23	12.80%	2784	2014/ 15	9.90%	1911
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	17	36.2%	2022/ 23	10.80%	2373	2014/ 15	6.90%	1584
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	Scotland	18	35.3%	2022/ 23	20.00%	1281	2014/ 15	5.10%	948
Mid Derbyshire	East Midlands	19	35.2%	2022/ 23	13.70%	1684	2014/ 15	8.80%	1297
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	Scotland	20	35.1%	2022/ 23	14.50%	2566	2014/ 15	11.40%	1793
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	21	34.5%	2022/ 23	7.40%	2878	2014/ 15	14.20%	2083
Nottingham South	East Midlands	22	34.1%	2022/ 23	17.40%	5105	2014/ 15	21.10%	3464
Inverclyde	Scotland	23	34.1%	2022/ 23	13.90%	2202	2014/ 15	13.50%	1777
Stafford	West Midlands	24	34.0%	2022/ 23	14.30%	2415	2014/ 15	10.30%	1673
Birmingham, Yardley	West Midlands	25	33.5%	2022/ 23	12.20%	9970	2014/ 15	26.60%	7131
Glasgow North East	Scotland	26	32.9%	2022/ 23	13.10%	4052	2014/ 15	21.30%	3156
Newark	East Midlands	27	32.6%	2022/ 23	10.50%	3195	2014/ 15	13.20%	2363
Lincoln	East Midlands	28	32.1%	2022/ 23	11.00%	4673	2014/ 15	18.70%	3395
Bosworth	East Midlands	29	31.9%	2022/ 23	39.10%	2922	2014/ 15	11.60%	2071

Leicester East	East Midlands	30	30.9%	2022/ 23	13.70%	9715	2014/ 15	27.80%	6962
Daventry	East Midlands	31	30.9%	2022/ 23	14.30%	2376	2014/ 15	9.40%	1634
Kettering	East Midlands	32	30.8%	2022/ 23	10.10%	3649	2014/ 15	13.30%	2621
The Wrekin	West Midlands	33	30.7%	2022/ 23	14.60%	3088	2014/ 15	12.70%	2194
Gedling	East Midlands	34	30.5%	2022/ 23	10.40%	2897	2014/ 15	12.80%	2187
Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	35	30.2%	2022/ 23	15.80%	8202	2014/ 15	26.20%	6014
Bolton South East	North West	36	30.1%	2022/ 23	22.30%	10216	2014/ 15	30.60%	7286
Louth and Horncastle	East Midlands	37	30.1%	2022/ 23	12.90%	3400	2014/ 15	17.30%	2556
Aberdeen South	Scotland	38	29.9%	2022/ 23	15.20%	1528	2014/ 15	7.70%	1066
South Holland and The Deepings	East Midlands	39	29.8%	2022/ 23	14.20%	3829	2014/ 15	15.10%	2656
Bolsover	East Midlands	40	29.3%	2022/ 23	26.50%	4014	2014/ 15	17.40%	2965
Liverpool, Wavertree	North West	41	29.3%	2022/ 23	12.80%	4625	2014/ 15	19.80%	3292
Northampton North	East Midlands	42	29.2%	2022/ 23	12.40%	4082	2014/ 15	16.80%	2980
Glasgow South West	Scotland	43	29.0%	2022/ 23	26.90%	4624	2014/ 15	21.70%	3537
Derby South	East Midlands	44	28.7%	2022/ 23	12.30%	10315	2014/ 15	29.30%	7687
Birmingham, Erdington	West Midlands	45	28.4%	2022/ 23	12.60%	6468	2014/ 15	21.10%	4760
Pendle	North West	46	28.4%	2022/ 23	6.10%	7316	2014/ 15	29.20%	5452

Edinburgh East	Scotland	47	28.4%	2022/ 23	15.30%	2409	2014/ 15	13.40%	1750
Glasgow Central	Scotland	48	28.2%	2022/ 23	8.20%	5737	2014/ 15	31.60%	3724
Nottingham East	East Midlands	49	27.8%	2022/ 23	14.60%	7401	2014/ 15	28.40%	5243
Sherwood	East Midlands	50	27.7%	2022/ 23	15.30%	3613	2014/ 15	14.80%	2623