

 Social Policy Research Unit

**CHILD POVERTY IN THE NORTH EAST REGION**

**A Report for the Child Poverty Action Group**

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**SUMMARY**

* The NE has the second highest low income and deprivation rate after inner London.
* The NE child income poverty rate (before housing costs) at the 50% threshold was the same as the average for England but at the 60% threshold the NE had the equal second highest rate after the West Midlands and at the 70% threshold the NE had the equal highest child income poverty rate with the West Midlands.
* After housing costs inner London has the highest child income poverty rate on all thresholds but the NE had the second highest child poverty rate at 60% and 70% thresholds.
* The NE is the region with the highest proportion of households with children lacking on 8 out of the 20 deprivation items.
* The material deprivation and low-income rate in the NE has risen and fallen since the mid-2000s. But the NE had the highest rate in the most recent period.
* Child poverty both before and after housing costs fell in the NE after the mid-2000s but have been rising again since 2012/13-2014/15. In the period 2005/6-2007/8 the NE had the highest child poverty rate BHC and second equal highest AHC after London. By the most recent period the NE had the equal second highest child income poverty rate BHC and the second highest AHC at the 60% threshold.
* Newcastle central constituency has the highest child poverty rates in the NE both before and after housing costs. It is notable that a number of constituencies that changed from Labour to Conservative in the 2019 election have quite high rates.
* Middlesbrough local authority has the highest child poverty rate in the NE BHC and Middlesbrough and Newcastle-upon-Tyne have the highest child poverty rate AHC.
* Before housing costs four wards in Middlesbrough and four wards in Newcastle are in the top 20 wards in the NE. After housing costs Newcastle has the highest four wards and seven wards in the highest 20.
* 22.7% of LSOAs in the NE are in first decile of the national distribution of LSOAs with the highest levels of child poverty. In contrast only 6.8% of LSOAs in the NE fall into 10th decile with the lowest child poverty rates. Indeed, two local authorities Hartlepool and Middlesbrough have no LSOAs in the 10th decile and they both have more than half their LSOAs in the 1st or 2nd deciles.
* Newcastle has the highest levels of inequality in child poverty between its LSOAs.

**INTRODUCTION**

This report is an update of two previous reports on child poverty in the North East (NE) Region produced in 2008 and 2015.[[1]](#footnote-1) The report is in three parts:

Part 1 is an analysis of the Family Resources Survey and compares the prevalence of child income poverty and deprivation in the North East with other regions. It also traces child income poverty and deprivation in the North East over time.

Part 2 presents the local authority and constituency level data on child poverty derived from the most recent End Child Poverty analysis of local area child poverty rates. These are based on the Index of Deprivation affecting children (IDACI) (which was also part of the index of child well-being[[2]](#footnote-2)) updated by Hirsch for End Child Poverty at local authority, constituency and ward level using Labour Force Survey data on changes in the proportion of children in employed and non-employed families at local authority level. Hirsch and Valadez[[3]](#footnote-3) have since introduced further adjustments to their methods.

Part 3 presents the IDACI child poverty data at LSOA level in the North East derived from the latest Index of Deprivation 2019.

**PART 1: Analysis of the Family Resources Survey**

The official data on child poverty is *Households below average income* (HBAI), based on the Family Resources Survey (FRS)[[4]](#footnote-4). The published data on child poverty at regional level in HBAI is the average of three years, because there are too few cases for robust estimates in one year (children in the NE only represent 4.3 per cent of all children in the UK).

Table 1.1: Compares the latest main poverty and deprivation rates by region. The NE has the second highest low income and deprivation rate[[5]](#footnote-5) after inner London, but the NE’s severe low income and deprivation rate[[6]](#footnote-6) is the same as the average for England. Similarly, the income poverty rate (all before housing costs) at the 50% thresholds was the same as the average for England but at the 60% threshold the NE had the equal second highest rate after the West Midlands and at the 70% threshold the NE had the equal highest poverty rate with the West Midlands. After housing costs inner London has the highest child poverty rate on all thresholds but the NE had the second highest child poverty rate at 60% and 70% thresholds.

The HBAI does not publish a breakdown of the 20 individual deprivation items by region but in our own analysis of the FRS for 2017/18 we found that NE was the region with the highest proportion of children in households lacking: the ability to keep the accommodation warm enough (11.5%), holidays away from home one week a year not staying with relatives (46.2%), an ability to replace any worn out furniture (35.8%), ability to replace or repair broken electrical goods (29.6%), money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family (39.7%), a holiday away from home at least 1 week a year with family (38.9%), a hobby or leisure activity (10.2%), and to go on a school trip at least once a term (6.3%).

**Table 1.1: Main indicators of deprivation and poverty 2015/16-2017/18**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Material deprivation and low income | Material deprivation and severe low income | Income thresholds - Below 50% median BHC  | Income thresholds - Below 60% median BHC | Income thresholds - Below 70% median BHC | Income thresholds - Below 50% medianAHC  | Income thresholds - Below 60% medianAHC | Income thresholds - Below 70% median  | Millions  |
|  England | 12 | 4 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 31 | 41 | 11.6 |
|  **North East** | **17** | **4** | **11** | **25** | **41** | **19** | **35** | **46** | **0.5** |
|  North West | 15 | 6 | 14 | 25 | 38 | 20 | 32 | 44 | 1.5 |
|  Yorkshire and the Humber | 14 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 38 | 20 | 30 | 42 | 1.1 |
|  East Midlands | 12 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 34 | 19 | 28 | 39 | 1.0 |
|  West Midlands | 13 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 41 | 21 | 34 | 46 | 1.3 |
|  East | 8 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 28 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 1.3 |
|  London | 13 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 29 | 27 | 37 | 47 | 2.0 |
|  Inner | 18 | 9 | 15 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 44 | 52 | 0.6 |
|  Outer | 10 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 26 | 24 | 34 | 44 | 1.3 |
|  South East | 7 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 1.9 |
|  South West | 10 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 27 | 15 | 25 | 37 | 1.1 |
|  Wales | 12 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 37 | 19 | 29 | 41 | 0.6 |
|  Scotland | 11 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 17 | 24 | 34 | 1.0 |
|  Northern Ireland | 8 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 36 | 13 | 24 | 35 | 0.4 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| All children6 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 33 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 13.8 |

Source: HBAI Table 4.6db

Table 1.2 gives the changes in regional child income poverty rates over time (at the 60% threshold). Child poverty both before and after housing costs fell in the NE in the earlier periods but have been rising again since 2012/13-2014/15. In the first period the NE had the highest child poverty rate BHC and second equal highest AHC after London. By the most recent period the NE had the equal second highest child income poverty rate BHC and the second highest AHC.

**Table 1.2: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by region and country, United Kingdom**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 05/06-07/08 | 06/07-08/09 | 07/08-09/10 | 08/09-10/11 | 09/10-11/12 | 10/11-12/13 | 11/12-13/14 | 12/13-14/15 | 13/14-15/16 | 14/15-16/17 | 15/16-17/18 |
| Before Housing Costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Region/Country (3-year average)** |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  England | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|  **North East** | **28** | **29** | **27** | **25** | **22** | **21** | **18** | **19** | **20** | **24** | **25** |
|  North West | 26 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 |
|  Yorkshire and the Humber | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|  East Midlands | 25 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
|  West Midlands | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 |
|  East | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
|  London | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
|  South East | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
|  South West | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
|  Wales | 27 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
|  Scotland | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 |
|  Northern Ireland | 23 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **All children (per cent)3** | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **After Housing Costs** |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Region/Country (3-year average)** |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  England | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
|  **North East** | **33** | **34** | **33** | **31** | **28** | **28** | **26** | **26** | **28** | **33** | **35** |
|  North West | 33 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
|  Yorkshire and the Humber | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
|  East Midlands | 30 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
|  West Midlands | 35 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
|  East | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|  London | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
|  South East | 26 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
|  South West | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
|  Wales | 33 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 29 |
|  Scotland | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
|  Northern Ireland | 26 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **All children (per cent)3** | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 |

Source: HBAI Table 4.16ts

The HBAI does not publish a time series for the low income and deprivation rates but in Table 1.3 we have extracted and compared data for three periods. The material deprivation and low-income rate rose and then fell over the time periods. But the NE had the highest rate in the most recent period. The deprivation and severe rate fell[[7]](#footnote-7) and the NE no longer has the highest rate.

**Table 1.3: Low income and deprivation over time**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2006/07-2008/09 | 2008/09-2010/11 | 2015/16-2017/18 | 2006/07-2008/09 | 2008/09-2010/11 | 2015/16-2017/18 |
|  | Material deprivation and low income | Material deprivation and sever low income |
|  England | 17 | 16 | 12 |  | *5* | 4 |
|  **North East** | **20** | **21** | **17** |  | ***6*** | **4** |
|  North West | 21 | 20 | 15 |  | *6* | 6 |
|  Yorkshire and the Humber | 19 | 21 | 14 |  | *6* | 6 |
|  East Midlands | 19 | 16 | 12 |  | *5* | 4 |
|  West Midlands | 21 | 21 | 13 |  | *7* | 5 |
|  East of England | 11 | 11 | 8 |  | *4* | 3 |
|  London | 19 | 15 | 13 |  | *6* | 6 |
|  South East | 11 | 9 | 7 |  | *3* | 3 |
|  South West | 14 | 13 | 10 |  | *4* | 3 |
|  Wales | 16 | 20 | 12 |  | *6* | 2 |
|  Scotland | 17 | 15 | 11 |  | *5* | 5 |
|  Northern Ireland | 14 | 16 | 8 |  | *6* | 2 |

Source: Extracted from selected HBAI reports.

**PART 2: Child poverty in the NE at local authority and constituency level.**

Table 2.1 gives the child poverty rates in the NE constituencies before and after housing costs. Newcastle central has the highest child poverty rates both before and after housing costs. It is notable that a number of constituencies that changed from Labour to Conservative in the 2019 election have quite high rates Blyth Valley (32%), Bishop Auckland (39%), Sedgefield (36%), Redcar (33%), Durham North West (35%), Darlington (35%) and Stockton South (30%) - all after housing costs. There is also ward level data for each of these constituencies.[[8]](#footnote-8)

**Table 2.1: Child poverty rates 2017/18 by constituency**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **% of children living in poverty 2017/18** |
| **Constituency** | **Before Housing** | **After Housing** |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 19% | 34% |
| Bishop Auckland | 29% | 39% |
| Blaydon | 19% | 31% |
| Blyth Valley | 22% | 32% |
| City of Durham | 22% | 31% |
| Darlington | 26% | 37% |
| Easington | 32% | 40% |
| Gateshead | 30% | 42% |
| Hartlepool | 29% | 36% |
| Hexham | 14% | 25% |
| Houghton and Sunderland South | 25% | 35% |
| Jarrow | 22% | 32% |
| Middlesbrough | 37% | 42% |
| Middlesbrough South and East Cl | 22% | 33% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 40% | 48% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne East | 30% | 39% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne North | 21% | 31% |
| North Durham | 25% | 35% |
| North Tyneside | 23% | 34% |
| North West Durham | 23% | 35% |
| Redcar | 23% | 33% |
| Sedgefield | 25% | 36% |
| South Shields | 28% | 36% |
| Stockton North | 29% | 38% |
| Stockton South | 19% | 30% |
| Sunderland Central | 28% | 37% |
| Tynemouth | 18% | 26% |
| Wansbeck | 24% | 34% |
| Washington and Sunderland West | 26% | 39% |

Table 2.2 gives the child poverty rates by upper tier local authority. Middlesbrough has the highest child poverty rate in the NE BHC and Middlesbrough and Newcastle-upon-Tyne have the highest child poverty rate AHC.

**Table 2.2: Child poverty in the NE by local authority**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **% of children living in poverty 2017/18** |
| **Local Authority** | **Before Housing** | **After Housing** |
| County Durham | 26% | 36% |
| Darlington | 24% | 35% |
| Gateshead | 24% | 36% |
| Hartlepool | 29% | 36% |
| Middlesbrough | 32% | 39% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 30% | 39% |
| North Tyneside | 21% | 30% |
| Northumberland | 20% | 31% |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 23% | 34% |
| South Tyneside | 25% | 34% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 24% | 34% |
| Sunderland | 26% | 37% |

There is also ward level data available.[[9]](#footnote-9) Table 2.3 gives the highest 20 wards by their child income poverty rates BHC. Middlesbrough has four wards in this list as does Newcastle. Figure 2.1 shows the whole distribution of wards.

**Table 2.3: Highest 20 NE wards child income poverty rates BHC out of 353 wards**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Middlesbrough | E05001497 | Middlehaven | 61.3% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001504 | University | 61.3% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001096 | Elswick | 56.9% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001091 | Byker | 54.6% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001489 | Gresham | 53.1% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001111 | Westgate | 50.5% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001113 | Wingrove | 49.2% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001108 | Walker | 48.6% |
| County Durham | E05007989 | Horden | 47.8% |
| Sunderland | E05001158 | Hendon | 46.9% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | E05001549 | Stockton Town Centre | 45.9% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001494 | North Ormesby and Brambles Farm | 44.6% |
| Hartlepool | E05001480 | Stranton | 44.0% |
| Darlington | E05001572 | Northgate | 43.3% |
| Redcar and Cleveland | E05001509 | Grangetown | 43.2% |
| County Durham | E05008017 | Woodhouse Close | 43.0% |
| Hartlepool | E05001474 | Owton | 42.9% |
| South Tyneside | E05001148 | Simonside and Rekendyke | 42.2% |
| County Durham | E05007998 | Peterlee East | 42.0% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | E05001544 | Norton South | 41.8% |

**Figure 2.1: Distribution of all NE wards**

After housing costs Newcastle has the highest four wards and seven wards in the highest 20. Figure 2.2 gives the full distribution

**Table 2.4: Highest 20 NE wards child income poverty rates AHC out of 353 wards**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001111 | Westgate | 66.1% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001091 | Byker | 56.3% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001113 | Wingrove | 55.3% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001096 | Elswick | 54.9% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001497 | Middlehaven | 54.4% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001504 | University | 54.4% |
| Darlington | E05001573 | Park East | 52.2% |
| Gateshead | E05001083 | Saltwell | 51.6% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001108 | Walker | 50.2% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001489 | Gresham | 50.1% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001104 | Ouseburn | 49.3% |
| Sunderland | E05001169 | Sandhill | 49.1% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | E05001106 | South Heaton | 48.9% |
| Gateshead | E05001073 | Deckham | 48.9% |
| Middlesbrough | E05001483 | Ayresome | 48.5% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | E05001540 | Mandale and Victoria | 48.1% |
| Sunderland | E05001163 | Redhill | 47.3% |
| Hartlepool | E05001474 | Owton | 47.3% |
| Sunderland | E05001158 | Hendon | 47.1% |
| County Durham | E05007974 | Craghead and South Moor | 47.1% |

**Figure 2.2: Distribution of all NE wards**

**PART 3: Child poverty at LSOA[[10]](#footnote-10) level using the IDACI[[11]](#footnote-11) index in the Index of Deprivation 2019.**

There are 1585 LSOAS in the NE. In Table 3.1 we place these in the national decile rank of the 32844 LSOAs nationally. Instead of 10% being in the bottom (highest child poverty rate) decile 22.7% in the NE are. Thus, the NE LSOAs are twice as likely to have the highest levels of child poverty. In contrast only 6.8% of LSOAs in the NE fall into 10th decile with the lowest child poverty rates. Indeed, two local authorities Hartlepool and Middlesbrough have no LSOAs in the 10th decile and they both have more than half their LSOAs in the 1st or 2nd deciles. It is also interesting to observe how unequal local authorities are. Newcastle for example has 30.7% of LSOAs in the poorest decile and 13.9% in the richest decile.

Table 3.1: Decile distribution of LSOAs in the NE

|  |
| --- |
| Decile of LSOA rank |
| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |   |
| Durham | 17.3% | 18.2% | 15.3% | 11.2% | 8.3% | 8.3% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 7.3% | 2.2% | 100% |
| Darlington | 20.7% | 13.8% | 8.6% | 10.3% | 12.1% | 3.4% | 5.2% |   | 17.2% | 8.6% | 100% |
| Gateshead | 13.6% | 15.2% | 14.4% | 11.2% | 12.0% | 8.8% | 4.0% | 9.6% | 6.4% | 4.8% | 100% |
| Hartlepool | 45.3% | 9.4% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 11.3% | 7.5% | 1.9% | 11.3% | 9.4% |   | 100% |
| Middlesbrough | 48.1% | 4.9% | 12.3% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 11.1% | 6.2% | 4.9% | 7.4% |   | 100% |
| Newcastle | 30.7% | 12.0% | 8.4% | 6.6% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 7.8% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 13.9% | 100% |
| North Tyneside | 10.2% | 16.5% | 12.6% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 11.0% | 5.5% | 11.0% | 7.1% | 16.5% | 100% |
| Northumberland | 14.6% | 5.7% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 8.3% | 9.4% | 9.4% | 8.9% | 9.4% | 14.6% | 100% |
| Redcar  | 27.8% | 10.1% | 8.9% | 11.4% | 8.9% | 7.6% | 7.6% | 6.3% | 8.9% | 2.5% | 100% |
| South Tyneside | 33.7% | 15.8% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.9% | 4.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 100% |
| Stockton | 19.1% | 13.6% | 9.1% | 6.4% | 10.0% | 5.5% | 10.0% | 10.9% | 11.8% | 3.6% | 100% |
| Sunderland | 25.0% | 15.6% | 10.6% | 11.1% | 7.8% | 6.7% | 5.6% | 7.8% | 6.7% | 3.3% | 100% |
| Total | 22.7% | 13.4% | 11.2% | 8.8% | 7.7% | 7.8% | 6.6% | 7.2% | 7.9% | 6.8% | 100% |

This can be seen in summary in Table 3.2 where Newcastle’s standard deviation is the highest of all local authorities in the NE. Also, North Tyneside and Northumberland have the highest mean and a higher than average standard deviation indicating high degrees of inequality in the child poverty rates of their LSOAs. In contrast LSOAs in Middlesbrough tend to have higher rates of child poverty but less difference across the local areas.

**Table 3.2: NE LSOAs mean and standard deviation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LA | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| County Durham | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Darlington | 4.7 | 3.2 |
| Gateshead | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| Hartlepool | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Middlesbrough | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Newcastle | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| North Tyneside | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| Northumberland | 5.6 | 3.1 |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| South Tyneside | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Stockton | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| Sunderland | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Total | 4.5 | 3.0 |

1. Bradshaw, J. (2008) The prevalence, characteristics and distribution of child poverty in the North East Region, A Report for the Child Poverty Strategy Group for the North East.

Bradshaw, J. and Mayhew, E. (2015) Child poverty in the North East Region, A report produced for the North East Child Poverty Commission. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Bradshaw J, Noble M, Bloor K, Huby M, McLennan D, Rhodes D, Sinclair I, Wilkinson K. (2009) A Child Well-Being Index at Small Area Level in England, J. Child Indicators Research 2, 2, 201-219 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Donald Hirsch and Laura Valadez (2014) Local indicators of child poverty – developing a new technique for estimation Note by, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University, July 2014 http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/images/ecp/paper\_explaining\_calculations\_and\_method\_to\_ECP.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. DWP (2019) Households Below Average Income: An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 -2017/18 Table 4.6db [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. A family is in low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent of contemporary median income [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. A family is in severe low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 50 per cent of contemporary median income, [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. There is no data for the first period because the indicator was not introduced then. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. These are geographical areas first derived in 2004 using 2001 Census outputs. They are spatially contiguous areas with a mean population of 1,500 and a minimum of 1,000 which are designed to be relatively socially homogenous and constrained to 2003 ward boundaries. They have the advantages over wards of being smaller, stable over time and of a more consistent population size. They have the advantage over enumeration districts of having boundaries determined by the character of the population, including size, mutual proximity and social homogeneity3, rather than roads or other physical features. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England in 2011.. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The IDACI index is the percentage of children under 16 living in families reliant on various means tested benefits (Noble et al. 2004). The indicators are

Children aged 0–15 in households claiming Income Support.

Children aged 0–15 in households claiming Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance.

Children aged 0–15 in households claiming Pension Credit (Guarantee).

Children aged 0–15 in households claiming Working Tax Credit in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs

Children aged 0–15 in households claiming Child Tax Credit (who are not eligible for Income Support, Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)