



At the limit

**Scrapping the two-child
limit to reduce child poverty
and boost local economies**

April 2025

Summary

- **Every** constituency across the UK is home to children impacted by the two-child limit. **1 in 9 children across the UK are affected by this policy.**
- Some constituencies have much higher numbers of impacted children, **as high as 1 in 3.**
- Families are **losing out on £3,514 per child** impacted in 2025/26.
- **Scrapping the two-child limit is the most cost-effective way to lift children out of poverty.**
- There is a **strong positive correlation** between the percentage of children living in poverty in constituencies, and the percentage of children impacted by the policy.
- Whilst there is a cost to scrapping the policy, doing so would provide a **targeted way to boost economies** in some of the most deprived areas.
- Constituencies with the highest number of children impacted would see an **increase in money in their local economy of up to £19 million annually.**



About the two-child limit to benefit payments

Universal Credit payments can include additional amounts for each child in the household. Child-related amounts are designed to help towards the extra costs of bringing up children and to reduce child poverty.¹

In April 2017 a “**two-child limit**” was imposed on these additional amounts. With some exceptions, households with a third or subsequent child born since 6 April 2017 do not receive an additional amount for these children through Universal Credit. **These families are missing out on up to £3,514 per child in 2025/26.** The two-child limit also applies to Child Tax Credit, which is a legacy benefit.

1 in 9 children is growing up in a home whose income is reduced by the two-child limit, and every constituency is home to children affected.² This limit breaks the idea that the social security safety net should meet the needs of a family. Many families might have planned to support more than two children, but for many reasons, including a family break up, death of a partner, losing a job and the cost-of-living crisis – are no longer able to meet the financial requirements of raising their children without additional support via the benefits system.

Despite this policy being introduced to ensure that benefit claimants would “face the same financial choices about having children as those

¹ House of Commons Library, 2022, the Impacts of the two-child limit in Universal Credit, <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9301/>

² Department for Work and Pensions, Universal Credit and Child Tax Credit claimants: statistics related to the policy to provide support for a maximum of two children, April 2024, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/universal-credit-and-child-tax-credit-claimants-statistics-related-to-the-policy-to-provide-support-for-a-maximum-of-two-children-april-2024/universal-credit-and-child-tax-credit-claimants-statistics-related-to-the-policy-to-provide-support-for-a-maximum-of-two-children-april-2024>

supporting themselves solely through work,”³
the majority of families affected by the policy are in work.⁴

The policy has a significant impact on the lives of children and their families. The two-child limit is one of the biggest drivers of rising child poverty. **51% of children in larger families will**

be living in poverty in 2028-29 if this policy is not scrapped.⁵ Scrapping this policy is the most cost-effective way to lift children out of poverty: **if scrapped 350,000 children would no longer live in poverty – and a further 700,000 children would be in less deep poverty.**⁶

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I am a single parent to three children. My youngest was born in May 2017 – so we were one of the first families to be hit by the two-child limit. **This policy had a huge impact on our family.** I had to put my 3-month-old son into childcare so that I could go and wash pots in order to pay for essentials. I often had to choose between paying for new clothes for my children or paying the gas and electricity bill. **I had to take out loans to be able to afford food.**

Today, I am still impacted by this policy psychologically. **My children have even said that they don't want kids of their own because they have seen me struggle.**

**Rosie, a mum to three children
in the North West**

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A note on the data:

The majority of the constituency data was obtained under the Freedom of Information act from HMRC, DWP and Department for Communities in Northern Ireland. However, despite the data being available for universal credit claiming families in Scotland, the DWP used an exemption under the Freedom of Information act and did not provide this. As such, the Universal Credit data for Scotland has been modelled by Dr. Juliet Stone from Loughborough University. For this reason, the data has not been included in **Figure 1**.

The amounts constituencies could gain financially if the policy was scrapped has been calculated by multiplying the number of third or more children in families in each constituency, by £3,514

per child – the amount families impacted lose out on. It may be that some of these families are also subject to the benefit cap, and so may not receive this full amount if the policy were scrapped. But there will also be an increasing number of new families subjected to this limit in each area. The analysis in this report assumes that these two figures would offset one another.

Deprivation data by constituency is only available for English constituencies. This is calculated by the House of Commons Library⁷ – this is based on data from 2015 to 2019. But is the most up to date data available, and has been issued for the new parliamentary constituency boundaries.

³ House of Commons Library, 2022, the Impacts of the two-child limit in Universal Credit, <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9301/>

⁴ DWP & HM Revenue and Customs, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/universal-credit-and-child-tax-credit-claimants-statistics-related-to-the-policy-to-provide-support-for-a-maximum-of-2-children-april-2023/universal-credit-and-child-tax-credit-claimants-statistics-related-to-the-policy-to-provide-support-for-a-maximum-of-2-children-april-2023#households-affected-by-the-policy-to-provide-support-for-a-maximum-of-2-children-by-work-status>

⁵ Resolution Foundation, Catastrophic Caps, 2024, <https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/catastrophic-caps/#:~:text=The%20two%2Dchild%20limit%20results,a%20year%2C%20poverty%20rates%20soar>

⁶ CPAG research, <https://cpag.org.uk/news/10000-children-dragged-poverty-two-child-limit-labour-took-office>

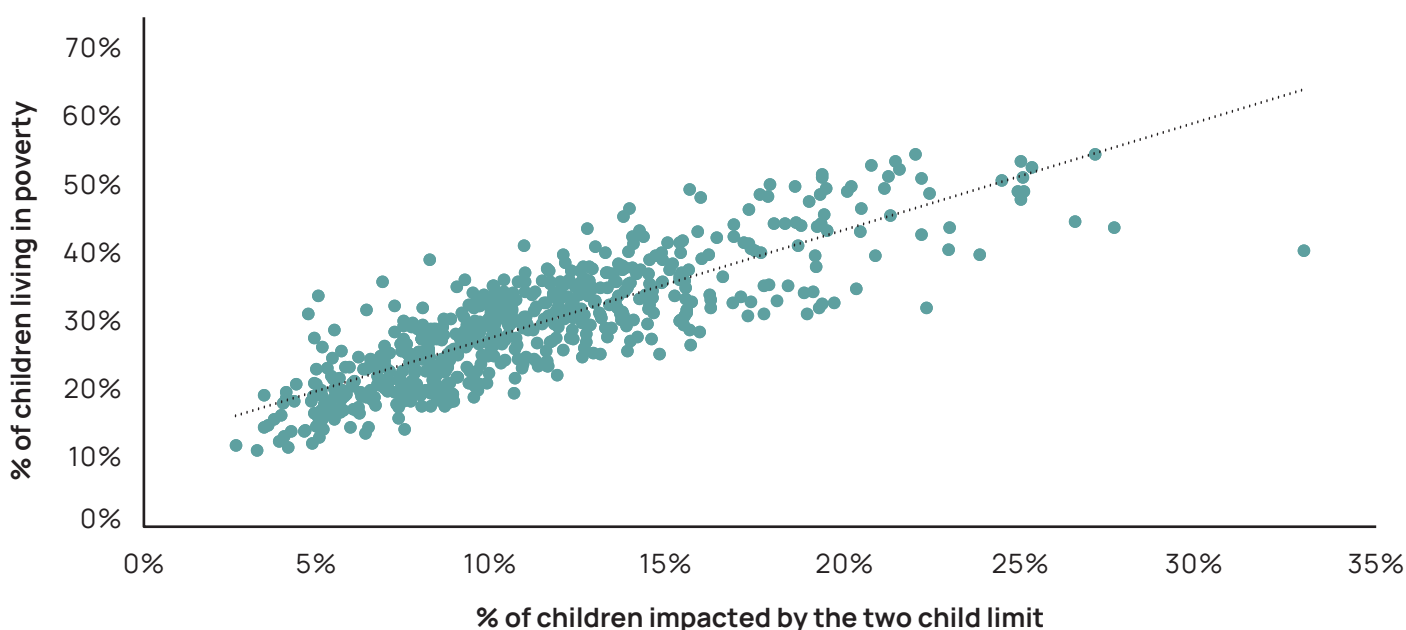
⁷ This data can be viewed here: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-7327/>

The correlation between child poverty and the two-child limit

The End Child Poverty Coalition, together with Loughborough University, produces child poverty data for each parliamentary constituency and local authority every year.⁸ This is a relative after housing costs (AHC) measure of child poverty. **Figure 1** below shows there is a strong positive correlation for constituency data for the

percentage of children living in poverty, and the percentage of children impacted by the two-child limit. Meaning where you have a larger number of families whose benefit entitlement is limited by this policy, you will also have a larger number of families living in poverty.

Figure 1: the Correlation between the percentage of children living in child poverty and the percentage of children impacted by the two-child limit, parliamentary constituencies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland



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Baby Isaac, my 3rd child, is 6 months old. Since he was born we have used baby banks like Little Village and Choices several times, and for food we have relied heavily on the supermarket waste program at my son's school. I have also had to borrow money from family who live abroad in order to pay my rent. During my second maternity leave with my daughter, I was able to devote any spare time to upskilling and job-searching to grow my career and our family's income, that's how I was able to find my great new job. This time, I've had to devote all of my time and energy to saving money, fighting for every last penny.

A mum in London who is impacted by the two-child limit

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⁸ More information can be found here: <https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty-2024/>

The two-child limit across England

Table one ranks the top 50 constituencies across England with the highest proportions of children impacted by the two-child limit. In Hackney North and Stoke Newington, a shocking 33% of all children are growing up in a household impacted by this policy – that is 1 in 3 children.

If the policy is scrapped, constituencies would benefit with a boost to the local economy of millions of pounds. In Hackney North and Stoke Newington, this figure is over £19 million annually. As this money would be going to people who are more likely than not living in poverty, it is reasonable to assume that this cash injection would be spent within the local economy, as opposed to being saved.

Deprivation data is available for English constituencies, which provides a ranked order

of areas – with 1 being the most deprived constituency.⁹ **Table one** shows that the 50 constituencies with the highest percentages of children impacted by the two-child limit, also tend to be those who are ranked as being deprived. Demonstrating that if scrapped, money spent by families who are impacted by the two-child limit would reach highly deprived areas. This is a clear way to provide a cash injection directly to the most deprived areas.

For example, Liverpool Riverside, ranked the most deprived constituency in England, could gain £5.2 million annually if the two-child limit was scrapped. Birmingham Ladywood, the fourth most deprived area, could gain £16 million annually, and Bradford East, the ninth most deprived area, could gain £11 million annually.

Table one: the top 50 constituencies in England with the highest proportion of children impacted by the two-child limit

Rank	Constituency	County	Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information		Deprivation ranking
			2022/23 % of all children in poverty	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)	Deprivation index
1	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	London	41%	2290	10470	32.94%	5450	£19.2M	91
2	Leeds South	Yorkshire And The Humber	44%	2060	7410	27.54%	2680	£9.4M	6
3	Birmingham Ladywood	West Midlands	55%	3150	11680	27.00%	4590	£16.1M	4
4	Salford	North West	45%	1490	6180	26.44%	2490	£8.7M	30
5	Birmingham Perry Barr	West Midlands	53%	2230	8120	25.20%	3060	£10.8M	16
6	Bolton South and Walkden	North West	49%	2140	7740	24.99%	2860	£10.1M	19
7	Birmingham Hodge Hill and Solihull North	West Midlands	51%	2540	9350	24.94%	3670	£12.9M	7
8	Birmingham Yardley	West Midlands	53%	2230	8030	24.90%	3080	£10.8M	21

⁹ This data is provided by the House of Commons Library and can be viewed here: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-7327/>

At the limit – April 2025

			Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information		Deprivation ranking
Rank	Constituency	County	2022/23 % of all children in poverty	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)	Deprivation index
9	Gorton and Denton	North West	48%	1810	6540	24.90%	2410	£8.5M	26
10	Walsall and Bloxwich	West Midlands	49%	2140	7870	24.81%	2980	£10.5M	17
11	Blackley and Middleton South	North West	51%	1940	7120	24.34%	2640	£9.3M	13
12	Bradford East	Yorkshire And The Humber	40%	2390	8820	23.73%	3140	£11.0M	9
13	Tottenham	London	44%	1890	7670	22.87%	3390	£11.9M	50
14	Bradford West	Yorkshire And The Humber	41%	2270	8170	22.84%	2920	£10.3M	14
15	Birmingham Erdington	West Midlands	49%	1940	7080	22.29%	2710	£9.5M	12
16	Dewsbury and Batley	Yorkshire And The Humber	32%	1580	5730	22.22%	2060	£7.2M	54
17	Middlesbrough and Thornaby East	North East	43%	1580	5900	22.06%	2130	£7.5M	8
18	Bethnal Green and Stepney	London	51%	1930	6660	22.06%	2500	£8.8M	95
19	Birmingham Hall Green and Moseley	West Midlands	55%	1840	6960	21.90%	2690	£9.5M	31
20	Blackburn	North West	52%	1890	6620	21.45%	2340	£8.2M	23
21	Oldham West, Chadderton and Royton	North West	54%	1740	6310	21.34%	2330	£8.2M	43
22	Burnley	North West	46%	1440	5240	21.20%	1860	£6.5M	34
23	Manchester Central	North West	51%	1580	5830	21.14%	2170	£7.6M	18
24	Wolverhampton South East	West Midlands	50%	1830	6440	21.03%	2480	£8.7M	25
25	Bury South	North West	40%	1250	5520	20.75%	2380	£8.4M	174
26	Manchester Rusholme	North West	53%	1360	5250	20.64%	1930	£6.8M	33
27	Liverpool Riverside	North West	47%	1120	4020	20.36%	1480	£5.2M	1

At the limit – April 2025

			Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information		Deprivation ranking
Rank	Constituency	County	2022/23 % of all children in poverty	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)	Deprivation index
28	Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough	Yorkshire And The Humber	43%	1730	6500	20.33%	2430	£8.5M	10
29	Leicester West	East Midlands	35%	1710	6230	20.22%	2320	£8.2M	41
30	Stoke-on-Trent Central	West Midlands	50%	1350	4880	20.09%	1780	£6.3M	37
31	Rochdale	North West	49%	1480	5460	19.97%	2010	£7.1M	32
32	Brent East	London	33%	1740	6410	19.58%	2540	£8.9M	108
33	Birmingham Northfield	West Midlands	43%	1470	5250	19.40%	2010	£7.1M	24
34	Tipton and Wednesbury	West Midlands	50%	1500	5420	19.37%	2030	£7.1M	27
35	Derby South	East Midlands	46%	1620	5970	19.30%	2140	£7.5M	53
36	Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	52%	1420	5200	19.25%	1850	£6.5M	79
37	Smethwick	West Midlands	51%	1600	5830	19.24%	2230	£7.8M	56
38	Nottingham North and Kimberley	East Midlands	33%	1520	5330	19.24%	2000	£7.0M	36
39	Blackpool South	North West	44%	1140	4370	19.23%	1590	£5.6M	2
40	Hyndburn	North West	49%	1200	4190	19.18%	1500	£5.3M	67
41	Peterborough	East of England	44%	1700	6200	19.11%	2300	£8.1M	80
42	Kingston upon Hull East	Yorkshire And The Humber	38%	1220	4340	19.08%	1600	£5.6M	20
43	Leeds East	Yorkshire And The Humber	40%	1490	5560	19.06%	2070	£7.3M	35
44	Bradford South	Yorkshire And The Humber	34%	1610	5900	19.01%	2190	£7.7M	28
45	East Ham	London	48%	1990	6930	18.87%	2560	£9.0M	119
46	Huddersfield	Yorkshire And The Humber	31%	1360	4830	18.81%	1800	£6.3M	87

			Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information		Deprivation ranking
Rank	Constituency	County	2022/23 % of all children in poverty	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)	Deprivation index
47	Sheffield Heeley	Yorkshire And The Humber	34%	1150	4040	18.73%	1480	£5.2M	51
48	Coventry East	West Midlands	44%	1630	5870	18.65%	2220	£7.8M	60
49	Telford	West Midlands	41%	1260	4570	18.57%	1740	£6.1M	110
50	Preston	North West	45%	1360	4910	18.51%	1790	£6.3M	61

The two-child limit across Wales

Table two shows that Cardiff East is the constituency with the highest percentage of children impacted by the two-child limit. At 17%, just under 1 in 5 children here live in families impacted by the two-child limit.

The possible financial gain to the local constituency economies is in the millions annually. Cardiff East could benefit by £4.5 million annually.

Table two: Welsh constituencies ranked by the highest proportion of children impacted by the two-child limit

		Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
Rank	Constituency	2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
1	Cardiff East	33%	960	3,440	16.71%	1,270	£4.5M
2	Clwyd North	32%	890	3,260	16.07%	1,250	£4.4M
3	Newport East	34%	1,130	3,970	16.05%	1,420	£5.0M
4	Aberafan Maesteg	28%	800	2,830	14.39%	1,030	£3.6M
5	Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney	33%	780	2,740	14.07%	960	£3.4M
6	Swansea West	28%	840	2,940	14.01%	1,060	£3.7M
7	Torfaen	31%	780	2,710	13.51%	1,020	£3.6M
8	Rhondda and Ogmore	34%	810	2,890	13.46%	1,050	£3.7M
9	Ynys MÃ ' n	31%	500	1,750	12.93%	640	£2.2M

At the limit – April 2025

		Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
Rank	Constituency	2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
10	Cardiff West	30%	880	3,100	12.66%	1,100	£3.9M
11	Llanelli	32%	680	2,440	12.26%	900	£3.2M
12	Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare	35%	770	2,640	12.24%	980	£3.4M
13	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	26%	630	2,290	11.89%	890	£3.1M
14	Mid and South Pembrokeshire	32%	680	2,400	11.74%	870	£3.1M
15	Wrexham	28%	700	2,490	11.70%	930	£3.3M
16	Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr	31%	650	2,270	11.46%	850	£3.0M
17	Alyn and Deeside	22%	660	2,380	10.54%	880	£3.1M
18	Caerphilly	30%	640	2,230	10.34%	780	£2.7M
19	Bangor Aberconwy	28%	530	1,920	10.33%	700	£2.5M
20	Clwyd East	27%	560	2,000	10.24%	750	£2.6M
21	Cardiff South and Penarth	34%	690	2,450	10.19%	940	£3.3M
22	Caerfyrddin	31%	520	1,840	10.02%	660	£2.3M
23	Neath and Swansea East	25%	590	2,090	9.94%	740	£2.6M
24	Vale of Glamorgan	27%	600	2,050	9.91%	760	£2.7M
25	Newport West and Islwyn	30%	620	2,130	9.77%	770	£2.7M
26	Ceredigion Preseli	32%	470	1,610	9.51%	620	£2.2M
27	Pontypridd	30%	590	2,040	9.31%	720	£2.5M
28	Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe	29%	450	1,540	9.10%	570	£2.0M
29	Bridgend	28%	450	1,550	7.88%	590	£2.1M
30	Gower	21%	390	1,340	6.93%	460	£1.6M
31	Monmouthshire	25%	360	1,240	6.07%	460	£1.6M
32	Cardiff North	19%	330	1,170	5.69%	430	£1.5M



The two-child limit across Northern Ireland

Table three shows that Belfast West is the constituency with the highest percentage of children impacted by the two-child limit. At 19%, almost 1 in 5 children here live in families impacted by the two-child limit.

The possible financial gain to the local constituency economies is in the millions annually. Belfast West could benefit by £7.5 million annually.

Table three: Northern Irish constituencies ranked by the highest proportion of children impacted by the two-child limit

Rank	Constituency	Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
		2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
1	Belfast West	32%	1,400	4,920	19.17%	2,120	£7.5M
2	Belfast North	29%	1,110	3,840	15.48%	1,640	£5.8M
3	Foyle	25%	950	3,260	12.95%	1,360	£4.8M
4	Newry and Armagh	27%	1,040	3,710	12.56%	1,610	£5.7M
5	West Tyrone	24%	830	2,930	11.44%	1,270	£4.5M
6	Upper Bann	24%	1,000	3,540	11.42%	1,530	£5.4M
7	Mid Ulster	24%	870	3,100	11.19%	1,360	£4.8M
8	East Londonderry	24%	750	2,630	11.13%	1,130	£4.0M
9	South Down	25%	800	2,880	10.85%	1,280	£4.5M
10	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	24%	860	3,110	10.74%	1,390	£4.9M
11	North Antrim	23%	720	2,610	10.72%	1,180	£4.2M
12	Strangford	23%	590	2,070	9.78%	890	£3.1M
13	Belfast East	18%	570	1,920	8.67%	800	£2.8M
14	East Antrim	21%	530	1,830	8.66%	780	£2.7M
15	South Antrim	21%	610	2,200	8.59%	980	£3.4M
16	Lagan Valley	19%	610	2,140	7.84%	910	£3.2M
17	Belfast South and Mid Down	19%	460	1,600	7.34%	690	£2.4M
18	North Down	18%	420	1,460	7.16%	610	£2.1M

The two-child limit across Scotland

Table four shows that Glasgow South West is the constituency with the highest percentage of children impacted by the two-child limit. At 17%, just under 1 in 5 children here live in families impacted by the two-child limit.

The possible financial gain to the local constituency economies is in the millions annually. Glasgow South West could benefit by £4 million annually.

Table four: Scottish constituencies ranked by the highest proportion of children impacted by the two-child limit

Rank	Constituency	Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
		2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
1	Glasgow South West	38%	865	3,077	16.60 %	1,131	£4.0M
2	Glasgow East	37%	810	2,862	15.68%	1,041	£3.7M
3	Glasgow North East	37%	911	3,224	15.14%	1,177	£4.1M
4	Glenrothes and Mid Fife	33%	744	2,685	14.28%	1,009	£3.5M
5	Glasgow North	36%	606	2,100	13.85%	768	£2.7M
6	Glasgow West	34%	676	2,399	13.41%	893	£3.1M
7	Dundee Central	30%	616	2,151	12.08%	835	£2.9M
8	Glasgow South	34%	540	1,871	11.98%	704	£2.5M
9	West Dunbartonshire	28%	577	2,047	11.80%	735	£2.6M
10	Airdrie and Shotts	31%	636	2,214	11.77%	828	£2.9M
11	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	30%	570	2,040	11.27%	730	£2.6M
12	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	32%	520	1,803	11.27%	648	£2.3M
13	Orkney and Shetland	16%	160	519	11.11%	240	£0.8M
14	Motherwell, Wishaw and Carluke	30%	572	2,051	10.95%	743	£2.6M
15	Central Ayrshire	31%	480	1,703	10.73%	610	£2.1M
16	North Ayrshire and Arran	32%	510	1,787	10.67%	625	£2.2M
17	Cowdenbeath and Kirkcaldy	31%	557	1,959	10.61%	713	£2.5M
18	Dumfries and Galloway	30%	498	1,764	10.41%	599	£2.1M
19	Angus and Perthshire Glens	29%	487	1,724	10.15%	655	£2.3M
20	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	19%	461	1,664	9.86%	647	£2.3M

At the limit – April 2025

		Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
Rank	Constituency	2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
21	Arbroath and Broughty Ferry	28%	529	1,854	9.86%	694	£2.4M
22	Livingston	28%	583	2,038	9.81%	767	£2.7M
23	Rutherglen	28%	497	1,719	9.46%	638	£2.2M
24	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	22%	472	1,628	9.44%	575	£2.0M
25	Inverclyde and Renfrewshire West	25%	429	1,501	9.27%	578	£2.0M
26	Coatbridge and Bellshill	29%	501	1,740	9.26%	654	£2.3M
27	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	27%	440	1,553	9.21%	567	£2.0M
28	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch	27%	484	1,677	9.17%	620	£2.2M
29	Hamilton and Clyde Valley	27%	484	1,674	9.02%	616	£2.2M
30	Perth and Kinross-shire	26%	461	1,624	9.01%	610	£2.1M
31	Midlothian	23%	500	1,771	8.94%	647	£2.3M
32	Moray West, Nairn and Strathspey	22%	468	1,621	8.74%	586	£2.1M
33	Aberdeenshire North and Moray East	24%	455	1,603	8.67%	588	£2.1M
34	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	19%	425	1,440	8.61%	537	£1.9M
35	North East Fife	24%	360	1,241	8.40%	483	£1.7M
36	Falkirk	28%	450	1,564	8.38%	606	£2.1M
37	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	27%	372	1,304	8.37%	501	£1.8M
38	Alloa and Grangemouth	27%	420	1,488	8.32%	590	£2.1M
39	Inverness, Skye and West Ross-shire	17%	435	1,534	8.21%	588	£2.1M
40	Argyll, Bute and South Lochaber	23%	345	1,199	8.15%	438	£1.5M
41	Bathgate and Linlithgow	27%	463	1,618	8.04%	573	£2.0M
42	Dunfermline and Dollar	27%	436	1,514	7.98%	547	£1.9M
43	East Kilbride and Strathaven	22%	400	1,416	7.79%	539	£1.9M
44	Lothian East	21%	417	1,466	7.77%	545	£1.9M
45	Aberdeen North	25%	438	1,496	7.71%	522	£1.8M
46	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	21%	376	1,318	7.49%	476	£1.7M
47	Edinburgh South West	16%	380	1,336	7.45%	507	£1.8M

At the limit – April 2025

		Child Poverty	Total for constituency			Financial information	
Rank	Constituency	2022/23 % of all children	Total number of households impacted (CTC + UC)	Total number of children impacted (CTC + UC)	% of children impacted by the 2CL	Number of 3rd or subsequent children in households (CTC+UC)	Economic benefit of scrapping 2CL to constituency (£m)
48	Edinburgh North and Leith	17%	344	1,175	6.99%	469	£1.6M
49	Stirling and Strathallan	21%	343	1,216	6.60%	421	£1.5M
50	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	19%	70	266	5.73%	105	£0.4M
51	Edinburgh South	13%	307	1,018	5.68%	414	£1.5M
52	Aberdeen South	20%	333	1,149	5.65%	388	£1.4M
53	Gordon and Buchan	18%	285	981	5.44%	351	£1.2M
54	Edinburgh West	13%	316	1,090	5.28%	362	£1.3M
55	East Renfrewshire	14%	310	1,017	4.39%	373	£1.3M
56	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	13%	220	700	3.29%	233	£0.8M
57	Mid Dunbartonshire	15%	176	568	2.98%	211	£0.7M

About us

The End Child Poverty Coalition is made up of over 130 organisations including child welfare groups, social justice groups, faith groups, trade unions and others. Together with a group of Youth Ambassadors, we all believe that no child growing up in the UK should live in poverty. **We ask that this and future governments commit to end child poverty.**

We engage with young people, providing opportunities for them to share their experiences with decision makers, share knowledge and develop solutions with Coalition members, and campaign together - uniting coalition members and young people to ask central and devolved governments to end child poverty.

www.endchildpoverty.org.uk



