



Maternal and Child Health Network Policy Report 3: Universal Credit and Welfare Policies

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Introduction

The Maternal and Child Health Network aims to harness cross-country administrative data to evaluate national policy impacts on maternal, infant and child health, and health inequalities across the 4 UK nations.

MatCHNet's briefings and reports provide baseline knowledge in the areas of policy, data, and methods relevant to early years policy evaluations.

MatCHNet's policy reports and briefings aim to compare early years policy variations across the 4 UK nations to highlight key differences in provision.

The policy series covers:

- welfare grants in pregnancy and early childhood
- early years education and childcare
- universal credit and welfare policies

Each *policy briefing* includes a summary of key policies, a list of differences between the UK nations, and highlights the next steps for evaluating the potential impact of policy variations on child and maternal health outcomes.

Further information is provided in the *detailed policy comparisons* section that includes a detailed timeline diagram, a table summary (including policy details and the policy context) and relevant references.

To compare policies across the 4 UK nations, we have employed and adapted a PICO framework. This is used in *Table four* to identify the P – Population; I – Intervention; C – Comparison; and O – Outcome(s). In addition, we have added T – Time; MatCHNet Intervention Period (pregnancy, infancy, or pre-school); and Policy Context.

Universal Credit and Welfare Policies

Context

- Household income can positively affect children’s development and outcomes. Material circumstances are also important for maternal mental health[1-2].
- UK welfare reform has included the introduction of Universal Credit and policies that impact families such as the two-child limit, the bedroom tax, and the benefit cap[3] (also see table one).
- While welfare is a ‘reserved matter’, the devolution of powers to Northern Ireland and Scotland since 2016 has led to some policy variations[4].

Table 1: Timeline of UK welfare policies in the early years (2008-2018)

2008-2012	Lone Parent Obligations: obligation on lone parents to seek employment when youngest child reaches certain age. Age cut-off reduced to 10 years in 2009, 7 years in 2010 and 5 years in 2012.
2011	Child Trust Fund stopped; Health in Pregnancy Grant (one-off payment £190) stopped; Child Benefit rates frozen for 3 years.
2012	Tax Credits: Baby element removed (extra £545 per year); reduction in childcare support in working tax credits. Sure Start Maternity Grant restricted to first child. Replaced with Best Start Grant in Scotland (2018).
2013	Child Benefit withdrawn from higher taxpayers.
2016	Universal Credit for Childcare: Benefit covering 85% of childcare costs, up to a cap, for working families. Housing Benefit Family Premium: Abolished for new claimants from 2016. Child Benefit rates frozen for 3 years.
2017	Lone Parent Obligations: Age cut-off reduced to 3 years. Two Child Limit: Withdraws means-tested support from third and subsequent children born since April 2017. Tax Credits: Family element (£545 entitlement) of tax credits abolished for new claims.
2018	Childcare Vouchers Scheme closed to new entrants. Replaced with Tax-Free Childcare .

MatCHNet’s policy briefings aim to compare policy variations across the 4 UK nations. Here, we highlight the implementation of Universal Credit and key welfare policies affecting the early years.

Universal Credit and Welfare Policies

- Universal Credit was introduced in 2013 to combine 6 different welfare payments. Rollout began in England and Wales (2013), followed by Scotland (2015) and Northern Ireland (2017).
- Below is a summary of key welfare policy changes across the UK. For more information, please see our detailed policy comparisons in *MatCHNet Policy Report 3*.

Table 2: Summary of UK welfare reforms by UK Nation

	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland
1. <i>Universal Credit</i>	Rollout in 2013	Rollout in 2013	Universal Credit Payments & UC Contingency Fund Payments (2017)	Rollout began in 2015. Universal Credit (Scottish Choices) (2017)
2. <i>Crisis Funding*</i>	Local Welfare Assistance Schemes (2013)	Discretionary Assistance Fund (2013)	Discretionary Support Scheme (2016)	Scottish Welfare Fund (2013)
3. <i>Additional support</i>			Welfare Supplementary Payments (2016)	Job Start Payment (2020) Scottish Child Payment (2021)
4. <i>Bedroom Tax**</i>	Removal of Spare Bedroom Subsidy (2013): housing benefit reduced if rented property is judged to have more bedrooms than necessary.			
5. <i>Benefit Cap**</i>	Household Benefit Cap (2013): limits amount of welfare payments. Set at £20,000 per year for couples and single parents since 2016.			

* Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants were abolished in 2013 and replaced by different schemes across the UK.

**UK-wide policy with different mitigation measures in the 4 UK nations (see MatCHNet Policy Report 3 for more details).

What is different across the 4 UK nations?

Universal Credit rollout and payments

- Rollout began in England & Wales in 2013 (Welfare Reform Act 2002), from 2015 in Scotland and from 2017 in Northern Ireland.
- Northern Ireland/Scotland offer payment flexibilities to all recipients.

Variation in crisisfunding

- Different schemes for each nation: Local Welfare Assistance Schemes (England); Discretionary Assistance Fund (Wales); Discretionary Support Scheme (Northern Ireland) and Scottish Welfare Fund (Scotland).

Mitigation measures

- Welfare Supplementary Payments (Northern Ireland) and Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) in Scotland used to fully offset the effect of the bedroom tax and benefit cap.
- DHPs topped up by Welsh Government to mitigate the impact of the bedroom tax.

Differential impact of policies

- Two-child limit may disproportionately affect families in Northern Ireland due to larger family sizes and the lack of childcare provision.
- Universal Credit for Childcare should be considered alongside early years education and childcare provision across the 4 UK nations.

Additional welfare support

- Scotland introduced the Scottish Child Payment (£20 weekly per child) in 2018 and Scotland's Baby Box Scheme in 2017.

Next steps: There is a need to evaluate how welfare reforms and the rollout of Universal Credit has potentially affected child health and development. Evaluations should focus on the (differential) **impact of welfare policies on families (with more than 2 children)**, and the **impact of mitigation measures**.

More information can be found at:
www.gla.ac.uk/matchnet and on
Twitter @MatCHNet_



Useful links

- UK: [Universal Credit](#), [Two-Child Limit](#), [Discretionary Housing Payments](#), [Benefit Cap](#), [Removal of Spare Bedroom Subsidy](#)
- Northern Ireland: [Welfare Supplementary Payments](#), [Welfare Mitigation Schemes](#), [Discretionary Support Scheme](#)
- Scotland: [Universal Credit \(Scottish Choices\)](#), [Scottish Child Payment](#), [Scottish Welfare Fund](#), [Job Start Payment](#), [Scotland's Baby Box](#)
- Wales: [Mitigating the Impact of Welfare Reforms](#), [Discretionary Assistance Fund](#)

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Figure 1: Universal Credit and welfare policies in the UK (2013-2022)

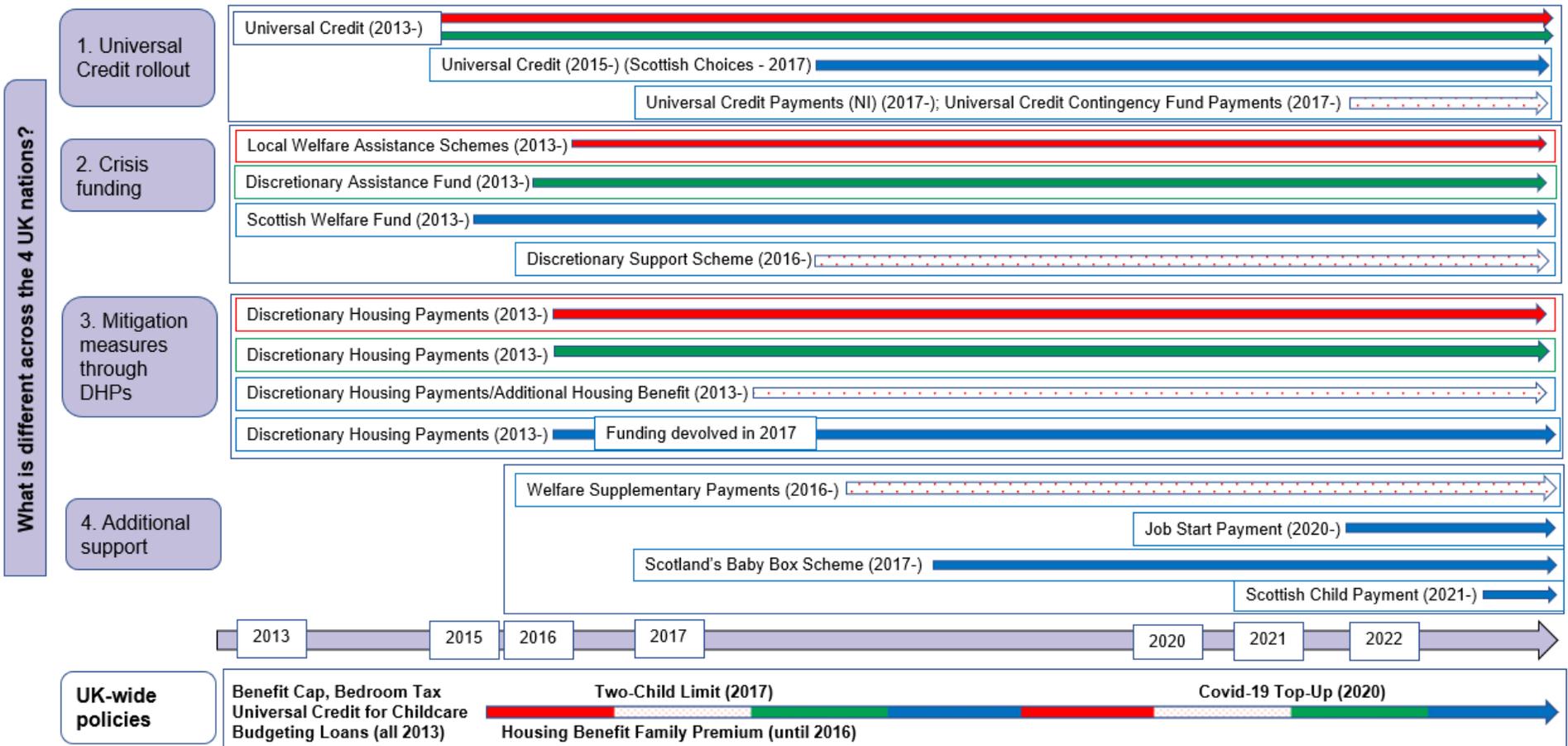


Table 3: Summary timeline of key UK welfare policies	
2001	Discretionary Housing Payments: extra payments made by local councils to help with housing costs. Recently used to mitigate the effects of the Benefit Cap (see below).
2008-2012	Lone Parent Obligations: obligation on lone parents to seek employment when youngest child reaches certain age. Age cut-off reduced to 10 years in 2009, 7 years in 2010 and 5 years in 2012.
2011	Child Trust Fund stopped; Health in Pregnancy Grant (one-off payment £190) stopped; Child Benefit rates frozen for 3 years. Tax Credits: Baby element removed (extra £545 per year); reduction in childcare support in working tax credits.
2012	Sure Start Maternity Grant restricted to first child. Replaced with Best Start Grant in Scotland (2018).
2013	Child Benefit withdrawn from higher taxpayers. Universal Credit rollout began in England and Wales. Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants: Abolished in 2013. Replaced by Local Welfare Assistance Schemes (England); Discretionary Assistance Fund (Wales); Discretionary Support Scheme (Northern Ireland) and Scottish Welfare Fund (Scotland). Removal of Spare Room Subsidy (Bedroom Tax): housing benefit reduced if rented property is judged to have more bedrooms than necessary. Benefit Cap: limits the amount of welfare payments. Since 2016, the benefit cap set at £20,000 per year for couples and single parents. Does not apply to families receiving Working Tax Credit. Universal Credit for Childcare: Benefit that covers 85% of childcare costs, up to a cap provided for working families claiming Universal Credit. For families with children under age 17.
2015	Universal Credit rollout began in Scotland.
2016	Housing Benefit Family Premium: extra allowance for families with dependent children and lone parents when calculating 'applicable' level of income to determine housing benefit/council tax reduction. Abolished for new claimants from 2016. Child Benefit rates frozen for 3 years.
2017	Universal Credit rollout began in Northern Ireland Lone Parent Obligations: Age cut-off reduced to 3 years. Two Child Limit: Withdraws means-tested support from third and subsequent children born since April 2017. Tax Credits: Family element of tax credits abolished for new claims. Scotland's Baby Box Scheme introduced.
2018	Childcare Vouchers Scheme closed to new entrants. Replaced with Tax-Free Childcare .
2020	Covid-19 Top-Up: £20 a week payment increase (£1,040 a year) for households on Universal Credit (or Tax Credits). Initially ran April 2020-2021, subsequently extended to end of September 2021. Scottish Job Start Payment: one-off payment (£267) to help with costs of starting new job. £400 for main carer of children and everyone aged 16-24.
2021	Scottish Child Payment: means tested weekly payment (£10 per child) for families with children. Weekly payment to double to £20 from April 2022.

Summary of differences in Universal Credit and welfare policies across the 4 UK nations

Universal Credit rollout and payments

- Universal Credit was implemented as part of the 2012 Welfare Reform Act. Rollout began in England and Wales in 2013.
- Universal Credit became available to new claimants in Scotland from 2015 and in Northern Ireland from 2017.
- Devolution of social security powers to Northern Ireland and Scotland since 2016 has led to some policy variations, including the way that Universal Credit is delivered to claimants.
- While Universal Credit is normally paid monthly to claimants, in Scotland and Northern Ireland there is the option of twice monthly payments. Additionally, housing costs can be paid directly to landlords. These options are likely to benefit low-income families to budget and manage their finances.
- Alternative Payment Arrangements[1] in England and Wales are only available to those who are deemed financially vulnerable.

Variation in crisis funding

- With the abolition of Community Care Grants and Crisis Loans in 2013, funds were transferred to local authorities in England and devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales to provide new local provision.
- In England, Local Welfare Assistance Schemes offer financial assistance to low-income families in need. The type of help available varies (e.g., grant, loan or assistance in kind) and who qualifies varies from council to council.
- Discretionary Support in Northern Ireland provides short-term financial support for extreme/crisis situations. This is made available either as a repayable interest-free loan or non-repayable grant (means tested). The Discretionary Support Scheme is part of the wider mitigation package in Northern Ireland agreed with the Fresh Start Agreement (2015).
- In Scotland and Wales, the focus is upon grant schemes rather than loans. The Scottish Welfare Fund is a national scheme to help low-income households and those in need. It includes two grants: Crisis Grants to help people on a low-income who are in crisis because of a disaster or emergency, and Community Care Grants that specifically target help for vulnerable people including families under exceptional pressure.
- The Welsh Government makes provision through the Discretionary Assistance Fund. This includes two types of non-repayable grant: Emergency Assistance Payment (EAP) to help with essential costs after an emergency, or extreme hardships such as delayed benefit payments; and Individual Assistance Payment (IAP) which is a grant to help independent living rather than remaining in an institution such as a care home or hospital.

Mitigation measures

- Discretionary housing payments (DHPs) have been used to mitigate the impact of removing the spare room subsidy (bedroom tax) and household benefit cap.
- In Northern Ireland, social tenants receiving housing benefit are not penalised if bedrooms exceed family size. There is also Additional Housing Benefit that is used to specifically cover those affected by under-occupancy.

- In Scotland, DHPs have been used to fully mitigate the effect of the bedroom tax. This was made possible by the devolution of funding for DHPs in April 2017, which gave the Scottish Government the power to make rules on DHPs.
- Since the benefit cap disproportionately affects families with children, the Scottish Government has allocated funds to local authorities to support benefit capped families through the Discretionary Housing Payment system[2].
- In Wales, DHPs have been topped-up by the Welsh Government to tackle the impact of the bedroom tax.
- In Northern Ireland, the automatic payment of Welfare Supplementary Payments to claimants has been utilised to fully offset the effect of the bedroom tax and benefit cap[3, 4].

Differential impact of policies

- From April 2017, support provided through the child element of Child Tax Credit has been limited to two children. This withdraws support from any subsequent children born on or after 6th April 2017. Universal Credit support has also been limited to two children.
- While the two-child limit applies across the 4 UK nations without disparity, there may be unequal consequences.
- A disproportionate impact is expected in Northern Ireland due to larger family sizes. Some 21% of families in Northern Ireland have three or more children, compared to 15% of families in the UK[5]. Furthermore, criminal reporting requirements in NI discourage women from applying for the non-consensual exemption to the two-child limit[6].
- Additionally, families in Northern Ireland do not have access to the Childcare Offer (in England and Wales).
- The provision of Universal Credit for Childcare (a benefit that covers 85% of childcare costs, up to a cap, for working families) should therefore be considered alongside the variable early years provision in each UK nation (see MatCHNet Policy Report 2).

Additional welfare support

- Scotland has introduced two new welfare payments that could potentially help to mitigate the long-term effect of welfare reforms.
- The Scottish Child Payment (2021) is a weekly payment (£10 per child) to tackle child poverty for families with children under six years (means tested). The Scottish Child Payment will double to £20 per week from April 2022 and be extended to all children under 16 in low-income families, with further plans to increase the payment to £25 as part of the Scottish Government's child poverty action plan.
- The Job Start Payment (2020) is a one-off payment (£267) to help with the costs of starting new job. This is increased to £428 for the main carer of any children and applies to everyone ages 16-24 (25 if care leaver).
- Scotland also introduced a Baby Box Scheme in 2017. This provides families with essential baby items and a cardboard box that can be used for babies to sleep in. Pregnant women register for the box at their 20-24-week antenatal appointment, with the box delivered between 32-36 weeks of pregnancy.
- Wales undertook a Baby Bundles Pilot in 2020, providing 200 bundles of baby essentials to pregnant women in the Swansea Bay University Health Board[28-29].

Table 4: Comparison of Universal Credit and welfare policies – evidence from the 4 UK nations^[1-29]

	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Department	<i>Department for Work and Pensions</i>	<i>Department for Communities</i>	<i>Social Security Scotland</i>	<i>Department for Work and Pensions</i>
Policy	<i>Universal Credit</i>	<i>Universal Credit Payments (UCP) & Universal Credit Contingency Fund Payments (UCCFP)</i>	<i>Universal Credit (Scottish Choices)</i>	<i>Mitigating Impact of UK Government Welfare Reforms</i>
Population	Working-age people on a low income or out of work (including lone parents, people with health problems/disabilities).	Working-age people on a low income or out of work (including lone parents, people with health problems/disabilities).	Working-age people on a low income or out of work (including lone parents, people with health problems/disabilities) (Note: only new claimants since 2017 and all claimants since 2018).	Working-age people on a low income or out of work (including lone parents, people with health problems/disabilities).
Intervention	Social security benefits system that replaced and combined six benefits: income-based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (ESA), Income Support, Child Tax Credit, Working Tax Credit, and Housing Benefit.			
<i>Payments</i>	One monthly payment to claimant ¹ .	<i>UCP</i> : Twice monthly payments to claimants. Housing costs paid direct to landlord. Option for split payments. <i>UCCFP</i> : Non-repayable payment available to new Universal Credit claimants. Means tested. Administered through Discretionary Support Scheme. Amount payable equates to 50% of person's relevant Universal Credit standard personal allowance rate and the full child element	Option of twice monthly payments. Housing element can be paid directly to landlord.	One monthly payment to claimant ¹ .

¹ In certain cases (e.g., claimants that cannot manage with a single monthly payment and are at risk of financial harm) *alternative payment arrangements* can be arranged. The 3 options include paying housing costs as Managed Payment (MP) direct to landlord; twice (or exceptionally 4x) monthly payments; and split payment of an award between partners. Alternative payment arrangements are available across the 4 UK nations.

		for each child. Amount increased due to Covid-19[30].		
	One-year increase in payments due to coronavirus - £20 a week (£1,040 a year) for households on Universal Credit (or Tax Credits) – April 2020-2021. Subsequently extended for 6 months until the end of September 2021.			
<i>Housing</i>	<p><i>Removal of Spare Room Subsidy (Bedroom Tax) (2013):</i> housing benefit reduced if rented property is judged to have more bedrooms than necessary.</p> <p><i>Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) (2001):</i> extra payments made by local councils to help with housing costs. DHPs can also be used to mitigate the effects of the Household Benefit Cap (see below).</p> <p><i>Housing Benefit Family Premium:</i> awarded to all families with dependent children (£17.45pw) and lone parents (£22.20pw) - amount included in calculation of 'applicable' amount - i.e., level of income to determine housing benefit and council tax reduction. Abolished for new claimants from 2016.</p>			
	DHPs provided by local councils.	<p><i>DHPs for those living in private rented sector. Social housing tenants not penalised if bedrooms exceed family size.</i></p> <p><i>Additional Housing Benefit for those affected by under-occupancy.</i></p>	<i>DHPs specifically used to mitigate the bedroom tax.</i>	<p>Welsh Government has topped-up <i>DHPs</i>.</p> <p>Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) replaced Council Tax Benefit (CTB) in Wales (2013).</p>
<i>Benefit cap</i>	<p><i>Household Benefit Cap:</i> limits amount of welfare payments a claimant can receive. Since 2016, the benefit cap set at £20,000 per year for couples and single parents. <i>Benefit cap</i> does not apply to families receiving Working Tax Credit and for those earning at least the equivalent of 16 hours a week at the minimum wage. Also 9-month grace period if individuals have worked at the same level for one year.</p>			
		<p><i>Welfare Supplementary Payments:</i> measure to reduce impact of welfare changes incl. Benefit Cap and Housing Benefit. Replaced by 'administrative payment' for UC recipients.</p>	Some £8.1 million [2] allocated to LA's to support benefit capped families through the <i>DHPs</i> (2019/20).	Supporting households by maintaining entitlement to council tax relief.
<i>Crisis funding</i>	<p><i>Budgeting Loans:</i> Interest-free loan (£100-£1500) for those on low-income and claiming certain benefits (Crisis loans are no longer available²). Can be used for costs such as maternity expenses, moving home or looking for work. Budgeting Loans exist across the 4 UK nations for legacy benefit claimants but have been replaced by <i>Budgeting Advances</i> for UC claimants.</p>			

² In April 2013, Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants were abolished. These were replaced by different schemes: in England by local authority welfare assistance schemes, in Wales by Discretionary Assistance Fund and in Scotland by Scottish Welfare Fund, and in NI by Discretionary Support.

	<p><i>Local Welfare Assistance Schemes:</i> council scheme offering financial assistance to low-income families in need. Type of help available (grant, loan or assistance in kind) and who qualifies varies by council.</p>	<p><i>Discretionary Support Scheme</i>³: Short-term financial support for extreme/crisis situation that risks family's health, safety or wellbeing. Either a repayable interest-free loan or non-repayable grant (means tested).</p>	<p><i>Scottish Welfare Fund:</i> National scheme to help low-income households and those in need.</p> <p><i>Crisis Grants</i> help people on a low-income who are in crisis because of a disaster (such as a fire or a flood) or an emergency (such as where money has been lost or an unexpected expense has arisen).</p> <p><i>Community Care Grants</i> help vulnerable people establish or maintain a home in the community. Specifically aimed at: families under exceptional pressure, people following a period of care or homelessness etc.</p> <p><i>Job Start Payment</i>⁴: One off payment (£267) to help with costs of starting new job, £428 for main carer of any children. For ages 16-24 (25 if care leaver).</p>	<p><i>Discretionary Assistance Fund:</i> 2 types of non-repayable grant.</p> <p><i>Emergency Assistance Payment (EAP):</i> to help with essential costs after an emergency, or extreme hardships such as delayed benefit payments.</p> <p><i>Individual Assistance Payment (IAP):</i> grant to help independent living rather than remaining in an institution such as a care home or hospital.</p>
<p><i>Early years</i></p>	<p><i>Universal Credit for Childcare:</i> Benefit that covers 85% of childcare costs, up to a cap provided for working families claiming Universal Credit. For families with children under age 17.</p> <p><i>Two Child Limit (2017)</i> - UC claimants no longer able to claim payment for a third/subsequent child(ren) born on or after 6 April 2017.</p> <p><i>Lone Parent Obligations (2008)</i> – Obligation on lone parents to seek employment when youngest child reaches certain age. Age cut-off progressively reduced to: 10 years (2009), 7 years (2010), 5 years (2012) and 3 years (2017).</p>			
		<p>Disproportionate effect of two-child limit due to family sizes in NI and lack of Childcare Offer (in E&W)[5].</p>	<p><i>Scottish Child Payment:</i> weekly payment (£10 per child) to tackle child poverty for families with children</p>	

³ Changed from loan to a grant due to Covid-19 and more than one grant allowed if needed.

⁴ The Job Start Payment amount has changed over time from £250 in 2020, £252 in 2021 and £267 from 1 April 2022.

		Also criminal reporting requirements in NI discourage women from applying for the non-consensual exemption[6].	under six years old (starting early 2021) with remaining eligible families with children under 16 years old receiving the payment by the end of 2022 (means tested). Plans to double payment to £20 from April 2022 and to £25 by the end of 2022.	
			<i>Scotland's Baby Box Scheme (2017)</i> : cardboard (sleeping) box containing baby essentials for all pregnant women. Register at 22-24 weeks with box delivered between 32-36 weeks pregnancy.	<i>Baby Bundles Pilot (2020)</i> : Provision of 200 bundles of baby essentials to pregnant women in Swansea Bay University Health Board[28].
Comparator	Compare low-income families in England with those in other 3 UK nations. Compare health outcomes before/after implementation of UC.	Compare low-income families with those in other UK nations. Compare health outcomes before/after implementation of UC.	Compare low-income families with those in other UK nations. Compare health outcomes before/after implementation of UC.	Compare low-income families with those in other UK nations. Compare health outcomes before/after implementation of UC.
Time	Gradual rollout between 2013-2017/18. Began in NW England (2013) but limited to new, single, healthy claimants. Later extended to couples, then families. Changes to Housing Benefit implemented from 2016-2018 (e.g., Family Premium, also backdating period reduced to 4 weeks from 6 months).	Roll out of UC in 2017 (including UCP). Contingency Fund Payments changed in 2020 due to coronavirus	Rollout of UC began in 2015. Scottish choices available to new claimants only since 4 October 2017 and to all UC recipients from 31 January 2018. Roll-out of UC for new claims completed in December 2018. Full rollout to be delayed until 2023. Scottish Child Payment began February 2021, full rollout by end of 2022. Payment to double to £20 per week from April 2022	As England.

Health outcomes: Birth outcomes, Child chronic diseases (e.g., diabetes, obesity, asthma, injuries), Child physical/cognitive development, Child mental health, Maternal mental health

MatCHNet Intervention Period: pregnancy, infancy, pre-school

Policy Context	Social Exclusion Unit (1997); Child Poverty Act (2010); UK Child Poverty Strategy (2011) - first child poverty strategy; Child Poverty Commission (2010); Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission (2012); Social Mobility Commission (2016) - downgraded focus on child poverty; Child Poverty Strategy (2014-2017); A Welfare State Fit for the 21st Century (2014) - sets out vision for Britain's welfare state incl. roll-out of UC.			
			Poverty and Inequality Commission (2019)	Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty (2014-2016)
		Child Poverty Strategy (2016) Lifetime Opportunities (2006, 2010) - Main anti-poverty strategy, aim to end child poverty Delivering Social Change (2013)	Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland (2011) Child Poverty (Scotland) Act (2017) Every Child, Every Chance: The Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan (2018-2022) (first plan under Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017) Best Start, Bright Futures: Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022 to 2026 (second plan under Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017) Fairer Scotland Action Plan (2016) - fifty actions to tackle poverty, inequality, build inclusive Scotland Creating a Fairer Scotland. A New Future for Social Security in Scotland (2016)	A Fair Future for Our Children (2008) - strategy to tackle child poverty Child Poverty Strategy for Wales (2011, 2015) Children and Families (Wales) Measure (2010) - commitment to tackling child poverty Eradicating Child Poverty in Wales - Measuring Success (2011) - milestones/targets to eradicate child poverty Tackling Poverty Action Plan (2012-2016)
	Rough Sleeping Strategy (2018)	Ending Homelessness Together – Homelessness Strategy for Northern Ireland (2017-2022)	Ending Homelessness and Rough Sleeping: Action Plan (2018) (renewed plan)	10-year Homelessness Plan (2009-2019) Homelessness Strategy (2019)

	Local authority homelessness strategies			
		Fuel Poverty Strategy (2011)	Fuel Poverty Strategy for Scotland (2018) Fuel Poverty Act 2019	Fuel Poverty Strategy (2010)

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Disclaimer: Please be aware that policies in the area of child and maternal health can change frequently. Our policy reports and briefings are dated and have a version number. It may be advisable to also search for more recent material on this topic.



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