

Annex C – Detailed policy delivery updates, relevant evaluation activity and evidence

This annex provides detailed policy delivery updates, relevant evaluation activity and evidence against the priority areas, identified through analysis in the [Evidence Pack](#) and extensive stakeholder consultation, representing key drivers of child poverty and its impacts. These priority areas are grouped under three central pillars, representing core outcomes required to reduce child poverty and alleviate its impacts.

These policies and programmes apply differently across the UK based on reserved and devolved matters. This was set out in the [Strategy publication](#).

Boosting family incomes

Table 1: Parental employment

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
Employment support and worker’s rights for parents	Under the government’s plan to Get Britain Working, the new Jobs and Careers Service will provide tailored employment support, including for parents, alongside the Make Work Pay plan to strengthen job quality and security.	These reforms will be evaluated through the Get Britain Working evaluation framework , including outcome measures on parental employment rates, job retention and progression, and wider labour market participation.

	<p>Family Community Work Coaches will provide personalised support for vulnerable families to address their underlying barriers to work.</p> <p>The Employment Rights Act (December 2025) introduced the Day 1 right to Paternity Leave and Unpaid Parental Leave (effective April 2026). Further measures include enhanced dismissal protections for pregnant women and new mothers, flexible working, and the right to guaranteed hours will take effect in 2027, benefitting millions particularly, parents in low income or in insecure jobs.</p>	
<p>Childcare access, quality and affordability</p>	<p>Alongside an ongoing review into childcare provision, the government has taken steps to improve access to high quality, affordable childcare.</p> <p>Since September 2025, eligible working parents can access 30 hours of funded childcare per week for 38 weeks per year. This is expected to save eligible families who use their full entitlement an average of £8,000 per eligible child per year.</p> <p>We also continue to deliver 15 hours Early Learning for 2-year-olds aimed at families in receipt of additional support, and a universal 15 hours for 3-4-year olds. In 2026-27 we expect to spend over £9.5 billion for the early years entitlements.</p>	<p>DfE will be evaluating the delivery of additional school-based nurseries to assess its effectiveness, impact and delivery processes to inform future decisions and continuous learning across the sector.</p> <p>Process and Impact evaluations for the National Wraparound Childcare Programme are ongoing and are due to report in 2027. The evaluations will assess the implementation, impact and value for money of the programme.</p> <p>On Early Years funding, DfE are trialling different approaches to using the additional funding and will be</p>

	<p>To further increase availability, £82 million has been invested in over 600 school-based nurseries, creating 11,000 new places by September 2027.</p> <p>The Early Years Pupil Premium increased by 15% in April 2026 to £1.15 per hour, up to £655 per eligible child per year. Further reforms of Early Years funding will be informed by a review and sector consultation by summer 2026.</p> <p>Since publication we have continued to deliver additional wraparound childcare places for children in primary schools, with more than 120,000 additional places created since the National Wraparound Childcare Programme began in September 2024.</p> <p>The Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) programme improves accessibility and affordability of childcare during school holidays for children and young people eligible for free school meals from households with annual earnings of £7,400 or less, focussing on families facing the greatest levels of disadvantage. Through the Free Breakfast Clubs programme, parents will gain up to 95 hours back over the academic year, saving up to £450.</p>	<p>monitoring and assessing the impact in the most deprived parts of the country.</p> <p>A national evaluation will assess the implementation, impact and value for money of the HAF programme over the period 2026/27 to 2028/29. The evaluation will consider impacts on parents and families, including childcare costs, parental wellbeing and ability to access or sustain employment during school holidays.</p>
<p>Support with childcare costs through Universal Credit (UC)</p>	<p>UC provides significant support with childcare costs for low income families, with recent improvements streamlining the costs process and clarified entitlements. Further changes will be introduced by</p>	<p>These changes aim to improve affordability and support more parents to enter or progress in work, with impacts monitored through administrative data, customer insight and evaluation linked to</p>

	<p>summer 2026 which include, extending eligibility to parents returning from parental leave.</p> <p>Secondary legislation will be laid to remove the 2 or more children childcare cost cap, with implementation in 2026-27 subject to changes to delivery systems.</p>	<p>Get Britain Working framework, together with bespoke research as needed.</p>
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Table 2: Social Security and Child Maintenance

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
<p>Two child limit removal and Universal Credit (UC) standard allowance increase</p>	<p>From 6 April 2026, the government removed the two-child limit in UC and increased the UC standard allowance by 6.2%, above inflation, increasing support for low-income households facing continued cost of living pressures.</p>	<p>A planned evaluation of the two child limit removal will aim to further investigate the impacts of this policy change for families and children. The evaluation aims to take a mixed methods approach, combining early experiences of the implementation of this policy change with in-depth research into families lived experiences over time. It is envisaged that the feasibility of assessing longer-term impacts will form part of the evaluation. This broad approach will generate important evidence to understand how extending the UC child element to all eligible children affects family finances and wider outcomes for parents and children. It will also look at interactions with the</p>

		<p>wider UC system and local support and how impacts vary by key characteristics.</p> <p>In addition, the last annual two child limit statistics have recently been published. This includes updated information on households affected by the two child limit prior to its removal, with data up to April 2026.</p> <p>Initial poverty impacts (relative low income) are expected to appear in the first upcoming Universal Credit Low Income (UCLI) publication. Fuller effects on both relative low income and deep material poverty are expected in the 2026/27 HBAI statistics, due March 2028.</p>
<p>Wider reforms to social security support and work incentives</p>	<p>The Universal Credit review is examining how Universal Credit can better support the government's objectives of tackling poverty and making work pay. The review has included extensive engagement with stakeholders, organisations and customers to better understand how Universal Credit is operating in practice and identify opportunities for improvement. Policy development is ongoing across a number of areas, including the Initial Assessment Period, Advances and Alternative Payment Arrangements, fluctuating earnings and self-employment.</p>	<p>Available evidence on changes to Universal Credit includes administrative data, customer insight (including findings from the UC survey), quarterly deductions statistics, and ongoing analytical work to assess how changes affect income stability and financial resilience for families with children. Any specific policy proposals will be subject to further detailed evaluation.</p>

	<p>From October 2026, earned-income disregards will be introduced for residents in temporary accommodation and supported housing, helping households to retain more earnings without reductions in housing benefit to make the move into work, or progression, more worthwhile. This will be monitored through a combination of administrative data and Local Authority information to assess take-up, earnings retention and impacts on households with children.</p>	<p>The earned-income disregards will be monitored using administrative data to assess the impact of the policy on trends in employment. A mixed methods evaluation strategy is being developed.</p>
<p>Child maintenance service reform</p>	<p>Our intention remains, when parliamentary time allows, to legislate to remove Direct Pay and consolidate the CMS into one streamlined service. Modelling suggests a single streamlined CMS could reduce the number of children in relative low income after housing costs by around 20,000. We are also currently progressing plans to introduce a variety of communication mechanisms via CMS, wider DWP, stakeholders and beyond, to externalise a range of messages and information to build confidence in CMS, increase take up and provide information and support about Family Based Arrangements.</p>	<p>Impacts will continue to be monitored through Separated Families Statistics and CMS administrative data, helping to track whether reform is delivering more reliable support for children over time.</p>

Driving down the costs of essentials

Table 3: Housing costs and quality

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
<p>Housing stability, standards and renters' rights</p>	<p>Since publication of the Strategy, the government has made progress to improve housing security for families. A policy statement on the new Decent Homes Standard (DHS) was published in January, with legislation to follow, extending it to both the Social and Private Rented Sectors by 2035 to ensure all rented homes in England are decent, safe and warm.</p> <p>The Renters' Rights Act 2025, abolished Section 21 'no fault evictions' and strengthened tenants' rights, enabling challenges to poor conditions and unfair rent increases.</p>	<p>The Decent Homes Standard will be monitored as part of the English Housing Survey findings on housing quality and energy efficiency report.</p> <p>An evaluation of the Social Housing Quality Programme will explore how social housing landlords are preparing for the implementation of the Decent Homes Standard.</p> <p>The Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards are monitored through the EPC register. MHCLG are conducting a robust evaluation of the Renters' Rights Act, and have commissioned Verian to carry out the first phase of this work. Reports will be published two and five years after implementation, in line with commitments made in the Bill's Impact Assessment to publish findings. The approach builds on the Department's existing long-term housing sector monitoring work, and we will conduct our process, impact, and value for money evaluation in line with the Department's published Evaluation Strategy. It will make use of a range of new and existing data to measure the impact of our reforms, including the results of the</p>

		English Housing Survey, and data from trusted stakeholders including local councils. It will also include conducting surveys, interviews and focus groups with stakeholders, including with tenants, landlords and local councils.
Tackling homelessness and strengthening prevention	<p>The government has committed to a cross-government National Plan to End Homelessness, backed by £3.6 billion over three years, including £2.2 billion (2026/27 - 2028/29) through the Homelessness, Rough Sleeping and Domestic Abuse Grant, for homelessness and rough sleeping services.</p> <p>Temporary accommodation funding has been separated from this grant, removing the trade-off between prevention and accommodation costs.</p>	<p>A new national target has been set to increase the proportion of households supported to remain or secure alternative accommodation, reducing entry into temporary accommodation. This will be monitored through quarterly homelessness statistics, including measures on children.</p> <p>A systems-wide evaluation is planned by MHCLG to establish a baseline of local system health, supported by a national survey of Local Authorities.</p>
Increasing supply of affordable and temporary housing	The government is increasing the supply of affordable housing through the Social and Affordable Homes Programme. Bidding opened in February 2026 and closed in April for Strategic Partnerships.	A full evaluation of the new Social and Affordable Homes Programme is currently being scoped. This will build on the work of the previous Affordable

	<p>The £950 million fourth round of the Local Authority Housing Fund (April 2026) is increasing good-quality temporary accommodation and long-term housing in England.</p>	<p>Homes Programme (AHP 2021-2026) evaluation</p> <p>A process evaluation looking at the first three waves of Local Authority Housing Fund is underway. A feasibility study on how impact and VFM of the fourth wave has been received and is being considered. It is likely to be commissioned in 2026</p>
<p>Protecting children in temporary accommodation</p>	<p>Work is underway to end the unlawful use of Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) for families. A £30 million, three-year programme, will scale up efforts to reduce poor practice, including unsuitable out of area placements.</p> <p>The Children’s Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026, introduces a duty for councils to notify schools, health visitors and GPs when a child is placed in temporary accommodation. From September, this will support better tracking of impacts on education, including attendance.</p> <p>The government is also working to end the discharge of newborns into B&Bs, working with delivery partners to ensure safe alternatives. Alongside this, NHS England has been scoping a new clinical code for children in temporary accommodation, to support improved data on accidents and admissions to better identify and prevent incidents.</p>	<p>The National Plan to End Homelessness outlines outcome measures that will be monitored. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of families in a B&B or hotel for longer than the statutory six-week limit • Monitoring of child mortality data – provided by All-Party Parliamentary Group for Households in Temporary Accommodation on annual basis. • Schools, trusts and local authorities can already track disadvantaged children’s attendance in near real time through existing attendance tools. Public data available at: Release home - Pupil attendance in schools - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK

Table 4: Essential costs

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
<p>Measures to improve access to food</p>	<p>From the start of academic year 2026/27 all children in households in receipt of UC, in England, will be entitled to free school meals which is expected to lift 100,000 children out of poverty in the final year of this parliament and put £500 per child per year back in families' pockets. The government is also rolling out free breakfast clubs in all state-funded schools with primary aged pupils in England, with 500 additional schools added from April 2026 (total, 1,250) and a further cohort commencing in September 2026. These clubs are expected to save families up to £450 per year in childcare costs.</p> <p>Over £600m has been confirmed for the Holiday Activities and Food (HAF Programme for the next three financial years from 2026/27 with a continued focus on supporting children and young people from low-income families. The programme is reaching over 500,000 children and young people per year benefiting their health, wellbeing and learning.</p> <p>This multi-year commitment gives parents and providers certainty that clubs will be available over what can otherwise be expensive holiday periods, ensuring that children and young people continue to benefit from enriching holiday experiences and nutritious meals.</p>	<p>DfE is undertaking a programme of evaluations, to assess delivery, value for money, and wider impacts. This includes a range of outcomes, relating to children's wellbeing, physical activity, food security and educational engagement, as well as impacts on parents, families and schools. This includes a planned evaluation of the free school meal expansion and the national evaluation of the HAF programme as detailed above.</p>

<p>Measures to support with household costs</p>	<p>Fuel poverty is the issue of those households who are unable to keep warm at a reasonable cost. Definitions and measurements of fuel poverty vary across nations.</p> <p>The government published the Fuel Poverty Strategy for England, alongside the Warm Homes Plan (WHP), in January 2026 – which aim to upgrade 5 million homes and lift up to 1 million households out of fuel poverty by 2030, backed by £15 billion of funding, £5 billion targeted at low-income households.</p> <p>Delivered measures include boosting grants for low carbon heating, solar installations, higher standards for new homes by 2027, seeking ideas for further funding approaches, and additional funding for regional delivery. Around 1.9 million low income households with dependent children, are expected to benefit.</p> <p>To reduce the cost of school uniforms, from 1st September 2026 there will be a limit on the number of compulsory branded uniform items that schools can require. It is estimated that this will provide aggregate savings to primary school families of around £21m per year, and £52m per year for secondary school families.</p>	<p>DESNZ will report progress on the Fuel Poverty Strategy through the annual fuel poverty statistics and a new annual outcomes scorecard.</p> <p>A Warm Home Discount evaluation report will be published this year assessing the impact of the discount on households, including outcomes for households with children.</p> <p>In addition, the latest Warm Home Discount annual statistics were published in June 2026, providing detailed information on the characteristics of households supported by the scheme, including analysis by age and data on households with dependent child(ren) who have received the discount.</p> <p>The Department for Transport (DfT) has developed a Local Transport Outcomes Framework (aligned with the aims of it's 'Better Connected' strategy) for all Local Transport Authorities. The framework is designed to balance meaningful local devolution with the government's responsibility to drive and oversee improvement in services for passengers.</p>
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	<p>To support access to transport multi-year capital and resource funding is being provided to all Local Transport Authorities, alongside implementing the Bus Services Act 2025, extending the £3 bus fare cap until March 2027 and introducing free bus travel for children on participating services across England in August 2026. The Department for Transport (DfT) is also developing a transport poverty tool to help decision makers understand better where transport connectivity and affordability impact low income people's access to jobs and services and where targeted intervention could be most beneficial.</p> <p>Following consultation last year, the government is preparing legislation to reform the WaterSure scheme and expand eligibility from Spring 2027. These reforms will mean that up to 53,000 more households will become eligible and could make £325 annual saving on average.</p>	<p>No centrally mandated targets are set, but outputs will be monitored to assess levels of improvement and progress over time. Wider monitoring and evaluation activity is currently being developed. Bus improvement will be measured through agreed targets with Mayoral Combined Authorities.</p> <p>Findings from the Evaluation of the £2 bus fare cap are available at: Evaluation of the £2 bus fare cap - GOV.UK</p> <p>Interim findings from the Evaluation of Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) to assess the impact and value for money of Phase 1 BSIP interventions across spotlight areas are available here: Evaluation of Bus Service improvement plan (BSIP) Phase 1 Interventions</p> <p>DEFRA will work with water companies and stakeholders to understand take-up of the WaterSure reforms in 2027.</p> <p>DEFRA will undertake a post-implementation review (PIR) of the new regulations five years after they come into force. This PIR will look at the impacts of changes to the WaterSure regulations, including the changes in</p>
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<p>Digital inclusion</p>	<p>The government is working with telecoms providers through the Telecoms Consumer Charter, agreed in February, to improve access to affordable tariffs and end unexpected mid-contract price rises. Ofcom continues to track affordability and social tariff awareness and take-up.</p> <p>A device donation pilot, established in DSIT, DBT and DESNZ, working with the Digital Poverty Alliance has redistributed hundreds of devices to community organisation and individuals. This is being monitored through monthly data. This is supported by the IT Reuse for Good charter (June 2025) with 53 public, private and charity signatories and 22,000 devices donated within the first six months of the Charter.</p>	<p>The Telecoms Consumer Charter is designed to be monitored through regular meetings to review progress on price transparency and the availability of social tariffs for vulnerable customers.</p> <p>Social tariff awareness and take-up is tracked as part of Ofcom's Pricing Trends Report which records indicators of digital exclusion such as number of respondents who report struggling to afford broadband and mobile services.</p>

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Strengthening support for children and families

Table 5: Crisis prevention and support

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
Financial Inclusion	The Financial Inclusion Strategy seeks to support people access the financial products and services they need. This includes interventions to support people save, enable access to responsible credit and provide debt advice.	<p>A Financial Inclusion Committee of consumer and industry representatives supported the development of the Strategy and continue to meet to monitor its progress.</p> <p>The Financial Inclusion Strategy was published in November 2025. HM Treasury will publish a review of its impact two-years' on in 2027.</p>
Crisis support and prevention	The Crisis and Resilience Fund aimed at enabling local areas to provide support to families and prevent from financial shock is now in delivery. As a three-year scheme, it provides certainty for local areas to invest in preventative initiatives that meet the needs of local families. This could help reduce dependence and repeat need on emergency food parcels.	DWP is developing a mixed-method, theory-based evaluation to assess whether the fund effectively provides crisis and housing support, strengthens financial resilience, and enhances local support systems, building on existing evidence and management information, including its reach to households with children.

Debt	The government and Ofgem are working closely together to consider a range of options to reduce energy debt in the system.	Ofgem will continue to publish quarterly statistics on the level of domestic consumer energy debt.

Table 6: Health and wellbeing, early years and family support

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
Early years support	The government is building towards its ambition of having 1,000 Best Start Family Hubs and 2,000 network sites across England by the end of 2028, with over 200 hubs in newly funded areas now open to families from April 2026. The model is rooted in communities and designed to reach families who have previously fallen through the cracks – joining up services and building strong partnerships across health, early years and the voluntary sector. government is investing over £900 million in Best Start Family Hubs and Healthy Babies between 2026 and 2029 – a substantial, sustained commitment. This includes an investment of £200 million in Healthy Babies (previously Start for Life) which provides perinatal mental health, parent-infant relationship, and infant feeding support to families in the critical 1,001 days from pregnancy to age two, in 75 local authorities with high levels of deprivation.	An evaluation of Healthy Babies will be procured by DHSC to run from mid-2026 to March 2029. The evaluation will focus on quantifying the impact and value-for-money of Healthy Babies services, building on the learning from the first four years of delivery. This evaluation will run alongside and in complement to, the Best Start Family Hubs national evaluation commissioned by DfE which is expected to begin in autumn 2026.
Health inequalities	Health inequalities are further addressed through programmes such as Supervised Toothbrushing, offering vaccinations through health visitors, and	The Neighbourhood Health Framework outlines the goals and the metrics that

	<p>stronger Neighbourhood Health teams, empowered by the March 2026 publication of the Neighbourhood Health Framework.</p> <p>In March 2026 we announced Wave 1 of Neighbourhood Health Centres (NHCs) — 27 sites across England, backed by £50 million, each bringing care closer to home 12 hours a day, six days a week. This is the first step towards our commitment to deliver 250 centres by 2035, with 120 expected by 2030.</p> <p>We will continue to prioritise the areas of greatest need first: those with the lowest healthy life expectancy, higher deprivation, and poorer access, including rural communities.</p>	<p>will be used to assess delivery against each goal.</p> <p>NNHIP supports 43 places with local and national coaching, evaluation support and communities of practice to capture impact, share learning nationally, and feed evidence into ongoing policy, strategy and delivery support (with case studies and tools shared openly on an NNHIP website.)</p> <p>An evaluation led by the UK Health Security Agency in partnership with the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine will use a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative evidence to assess impact of vaccination schemes.</p>
<p>Measures to provide support to families</p>	<p>Funding of £3 billion has been consolidated into a single Children, Families and Youth Grant to fund initiatives such as the rollout of Family Help, multi-agency child protection and Families First Partnership programme, as well as provision of meals and activities during holidays.</p>	<p>DfE are commissioning a 10-year impact, process and Value for Money evaluation of the Families First Partnership (FFP) programme, which is expected to begin in Summer 2026. The first report will be available in 2027. The methodology and approach are subject to confirmation but the impact evaluation is expected to assess impacts for children and families including diversion from care and reunification, reduction in indicators of harm, and improved health and education outcomes. The impact</p>

		<p>evaluation will also aim to assess variations in outcomes between local areas and different cohorts of children, controlling for the effects of poverty and deprivation.</p> <p>The FFP reforms are underpinned by existing evidence demonstrating the benefits for children and families, including Supporting Families Programme Evaluation, 2015 to 2020 - GOV.UK and Strengthening families, protecting children (SFPC) programme - GOV.UK.</p>
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Table 7: Strong communities, opportunities for children and young people

Policy Area	Delivery Update	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity
<p>Better Futures Fund and other initiatives</p>	<p>The government will launch the first funding round for the £500m Better Futures Fund in Summer 2026 to fund projects aimed at tackling the structural and root causes of poverty and reducing the short or longer-term impacts of poverty on the life chances and outcomes for children and young people. The funding will primarily be for the commissioning of social outcomes partnerships, with government payments tied to the achievement of measurable improvements in people’s lives, such as school attainment and improved youth employment.</p>	<p>The impacts of the Better Futures Fund will be measured as part of a comprehensive programme evaluation, which will assess impacts on children, young people and families, as well as looking at the effectiveness of the delivery of the fund as a whole. This will draw on lessons learned from the recently published Life Chances Fund Evaluation.</p>

	<p>The government is also progressing delivery of initiatives that will improve wider opportunities for children and young people in disadvantaged areas such as the Pride in Place Programme to bring communities together to make decisions on how to address local needs. The government is also developing plans for the delivery of the £400 million funding package announced in June 2025, which will provide capital funding to improve access to sports and physical activity.</p>	<p>The next instalment of the Multi-Sports Grassroots Facilities evaluation report is expected in Summer 2026. This evaluation work is undertaken by Deloitte, who have published two interim evaluation reports noting the impact of the programme since its inception. The previous report, published in August 2025, noted case study examples of activity for children & young people being delivered at sites that have received capital investment.</p> <p>Alma Economics have been procured to deliver a process and impact evaluation for the new facilities approaches being delivered in 2026/27. A final evaluation report is expected in April 2027.</p> <p>The Pride in Place Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy will be published this year, which will capture a wide-range of metrics to reflect the broad list of indicative interventions available to Pride in Place boards. Progress is currently being monitored by MHCLG's Communities Delivery Unit.</p>
<p>Measures to enable local action on child poverty</p>	<p>The government has published the Local Outcomes Framework. The Framework will help those involved</p>	<p>The Local Outcomes Framework's digital tool will track progress across all</p>

	<p>in delivering local services to focus their collective efforts on improving outcomes for local people as well as to guide councils' strategic planning, prioritisation, and community engagement.</p> <p>The government has also rolled out five additional Integrated Settlements in April 2026, providing more mayors with the flexibility to pool and align budgets across their devolved responsibilities, enabling them to take a strategic leadership role on child poverty if they choose.</p> <p>The government delivered the first multi-year Local Government Funding Settlement and directed funding to places and communities who need it most through the Fair Funding Review 2.0.</p> <p>The Cross Government Guidance for local authorities and councils in England on rights and entitlements to services and support for migrants subject to a No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) condition is currently undergoing internal Home Office clearance processes. Publication for the document is expected w/c 13/07.</p> <p>By providing clear, centralised guidance for Local Authorities regarding their duties to individuals with NRPF, a more consistent approach is expected. Support routes will be more clearly articulated with policies applied more consistently across Local Authorities.</p>	<p>priority outcomes, including child poverty. The tool will also cover wider outcomes that will help tackle child poverty such as homelessness and rough sleeping; housing; local growth; and promoting health and wellbeing in children.</p> <p>In addition, improvements have been made to NRPF data collection through the Family Resources Survey. Additional questions are intended to provide new evidence and insight into the impact of policies on children (subject to sufficient sample sizes, which cannot be guaranteed). This activity supports the Strategy by strengthening our evidence and data which can inform future policy developments. Findings will be available from March 2028.</p>
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