Chances for Children: A Five-Year Impact & Insights Report

July 2026

For what matters in childhood.

buttle

Foreword

Foreword: Our commitment to learning, equity and deep impact

Welcome to our reflections on our five-year analysis of Buttle's Chances for Children grants, spanning the period from April 2020 to March 2025.

At Buttle, we are fundamentally driven by a single vision: to ensure that poverty and crisis do not define a child's future. Achieving this requires more than just goodwill; it demands that we are a data-led organisation committed to continuous learning, honest reflection, and transparency. This report is a direct product of that commitment. By scrutinising our grant-making data from the last five years, we are holding up a mirror to our processes to ensure we are effectively reaching the most vulnerable children and young people across the UK.

Celebrating Success, Embracing Challenge

The data within this report highlights much to celebrate. Over a tumultuous five-year period, we successfully awarded 10,949 grants, delivering over £17.9 million in critical, tailored support to families experiencing severe hardship.

We are proud to see that our funding is successfully reaching demographic groups known to experience disproportionately high levels of child poverty – including single-parent families, larger households, racially minoritised communities, and other marginalised communities.

However, we haven't shied away from looking at where we fall short. Being data-led means acknowledging when the data challenges us. This analysis has illuminated critical areas where we must evolve:

- Reaching Young Parents: We have seen a year-on-year decline in grants reaching parents under 25, impacted by our own eligibility criteria.
- Equity for Households with Disabilities: Families navigating disability face a substantially lower application success rate, often due to how disability benefits interact with our income thresholds.
- Geographical Disparities: The distribution of our grants does not always neatly map onto the areas of highest regional child poverty, often driven by external funding structures or localised referral capacities rather than actual need.

Evolving Our Strategy for a Better Childhood

We have taken the findings of this analysis seriously and are already taking direct action to address the gaps identified. This includes expanding our targeted outreach, and raising the income threshold by 10% for households with a disability while we conduct a deeper review of our criteria.

Crucially, these insights arrive at a pivotal moment as we deliver our new strategy. Moving forward, we remain deeply committed to building a grant programme that is equitable, non-judgmental, and efficient. This report underscores exactly where we can do more - both by delivering deeper, longer-term grants for specific cohorts like young parents, and by using this rich data to influence wider systemic change alongside our partners.

We offer this five year analysis of the Chances for Children grants programme not just as a record of where we have been, but as a transparent blueprint for how we will learn, adapt, and evolve our support. By sharing these insights openly, we hope to collaborate with and inform the wider funding sector, so that other grant-makers can learn alongside us. Working together, we can ensure that poverty and crisis do not define a child's future.

Introduction

Introduction and scope

About Buttle

Buttle is a charity dedicated to supporting children and young people across the UK who face crisis situations, financial hardship, and multiple social challenges. Our mission is to enhance emotional, educational, and social outcomes through grant support. We deliver intentional grants for the things that mean the world to young people in the UK, there for them at a time when they need things most. Because if it's important to childhood, it's important to us.

Our Chances for Children grants (CCG) are individually tailored grants of up to £2,400 to support children and young people whose lives have been disrupted by crisis. These grants fund the items, opportunities and practical essentials that restore stability, rebuild confidence and help young people reconnect with education and learning. This can include essentials for the home, tools for school or college, wellbeing support and activities that help a child feel like themselves again.

About this report

Our 2025-30 strategy sets out strategic objectives to build deeper and targeted, long-term support for the children and young people with greatest needs and challenges, and to evolve our grants model to ensure grants are equitable, non-judgmental and efficient.

To support these objectives, we conducted analysis of our data on CCGs awarded between April 2020 and March 2025, by demographic group and geographical location. While the primary purpose for conducting this analysis was to inform our work, we are keen to share our findings externally, so as to celebrate our successes and share our challenges transparently.

In this report we describe key insights that have emerged from our analysis. While many of these have implications for us internally, we also share reflections that may be relevant for the grant-making sector more widely, so that we can all learn from our findings and work together to be better grant-makers.

Report scope

This report focuses exclusively on the core cohort of families receiving Buttle Chances for Children Grants between 2020 and 2025 (see Appendix for more details). While our grants are fundamentally awarded based on the unique experiences and needs of children, the majority of the data captured during our application process relates to the main applicant (the parent or carer).

Consequently, most of the data insights presented in this report reflect the profile of the main applicant. While this typically serves as an accurate proxy for the family's overall circumstances, it is important to note that it may not always fully capture the specific individual profile of the children themselves. A table of all findings can be found in the Appendix.

Findings

1. The 5 year landscape

Between April 2020 and March 2025, we awarded a total of 10,949 CCGs to families in poverty and crisis. Analysis of the overall patterns of our grant-making across the 5 years emphasises that our grant-making does not exist in a vacuum. The patterns reflect a complex interplay between the external funding environment, national policy, global phenomena and evolving internal strategies.

Overall, CCG patterns fluctuated across the 5 years both in terms of volume of grants awarded and success rate of applications.

- In 2020-21 we awarded 2,379 grants; this reduced to 1,815 in 2021-22 and increased again to a high of 2,588 in 2024-25.
- Application success rates varied from a high of 72.2% in 2020-21, to a low of 52.5% in 2022-23.

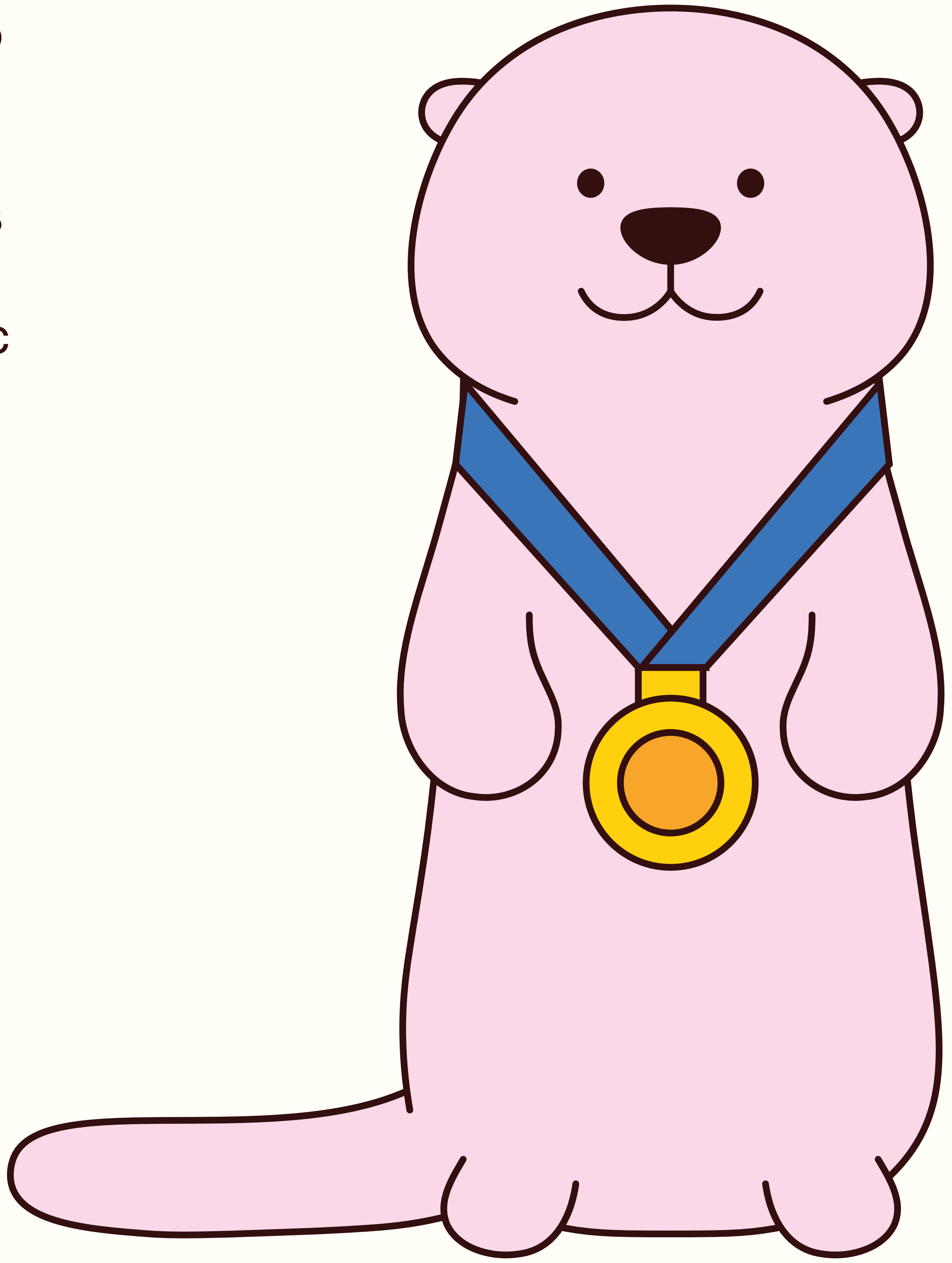
These fluctuations are primarily driven by funding supply rather than reflecting changes in public need. In 2020-21 we received funding from the National Lottery Community Fund and Comic Relief for domestic abuse in the West Midlands and 2023 marked the start of a 5-year partnership with the National Lottery Community Fund. These had a direct impact on both the number of grants and the proportion of applications that we were able to award.

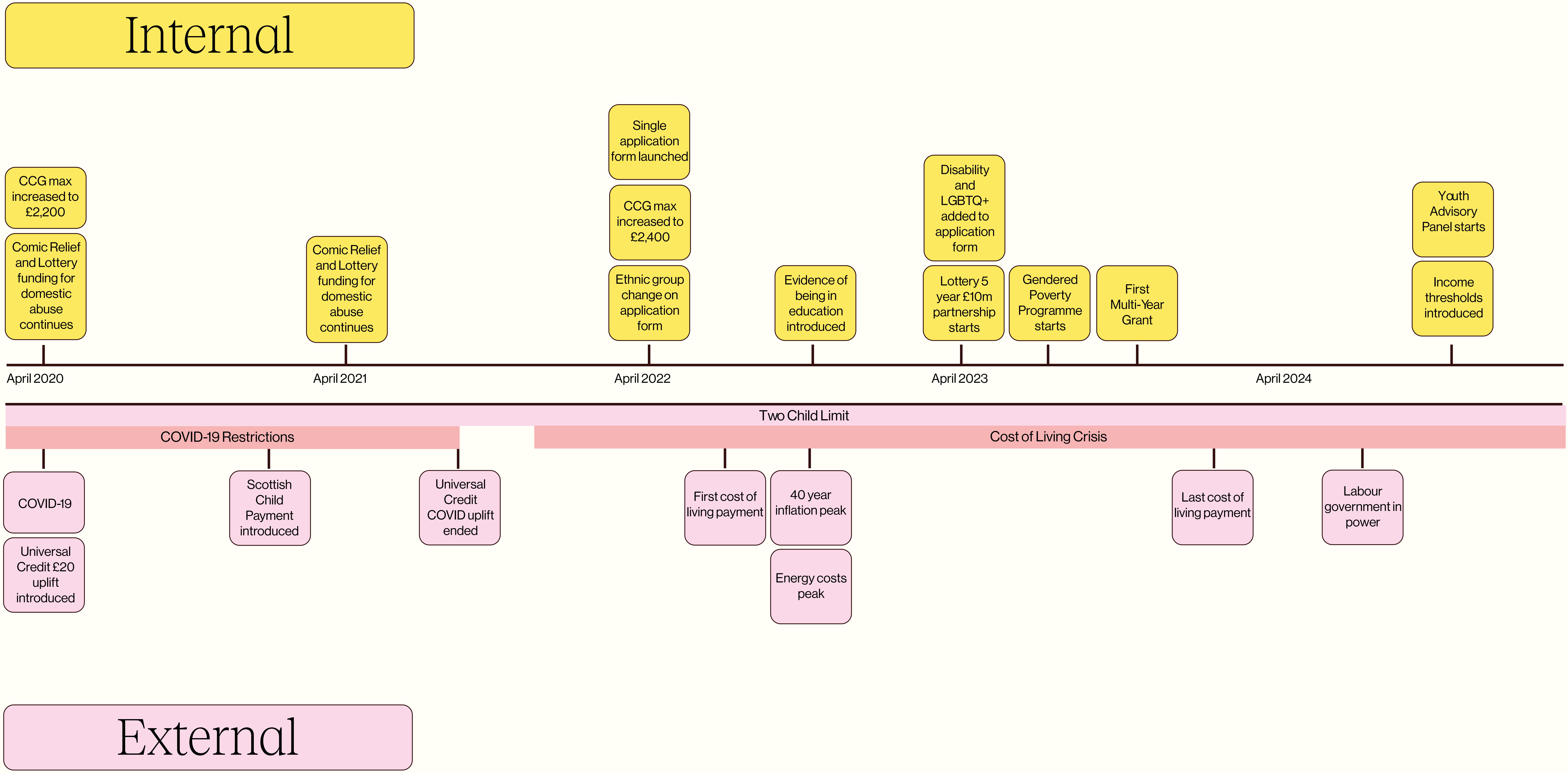
While funding supply was the primary driver of the fluctuating patterns, the external environment cannot be ignored. Within this period COVID-19 created greater need for individuals, while also creating additional funding opportunities.

Although the supply of funding masks demand, we know that the two-child limit, which was in place throughout the period, and the cost of living crisis from 2022 onwards, had a disproportionate effect on those on the lowest incomes.

The average grant amount awarded rose steadily year-on-year from £1,484 in 2020-21 to £1,795 in 20224-25. This increase was driven by the strategic decision to raise maximum awards from £2,200 to £2,400 in April 2022 to counter inflation.

The timeline on the next page provides useful context for the findings in this report, highlighting the major economic shifts, policy changes, and internal milestones that drove the shifts in CCGs during this period.




Internal
CCG max increased to £2,200
Comic Relief and Lottery funding for domestic abuse continues
Comic Relief and Lottery funding for domestic abuse continues
Single application form launched
CCG max increased to £2,400
Ethnic group change on application form
Evidence of being in education introduced
Disability and LGBTQ+ added to application form
Lottery 5 year £10m partnership starts
Gendered Poverty Programme starts
First Multi-Year Grant
Youth Advisory Panel starts
Income thresholds introduced
April 2020
April 2021
April 2022
April 2023
April 2024
Two Child Limit
COVID-19 Restrictions
Cost of Living Crisis
COVID-19
Universal Credit £20 uplift introduced
Scottish Child Payment introduced
Universal Credit COVID uplift ended
First cost of living payment
40 year inflation peak
Energy costs peak
Last cost of living payment
Labour government in power
External

2. Demographics and family structure

Single person headed households

Over the 5-year period, 88% of those receiving grants were single parent families. This differs significantly to the UK population, where only 24% of families with dependent children in the UK are headed by a single parent[1]. This is likely due to the high proportion of CCG awards going to children and young people who have experienced domestic abuse, and wider child poverty patterns.

In the UK, 43% of children living in single parent families are in poverty, compared to 26% of children in two-parent families[2]. Incorporating households headed by a single guardian reveals that 91.2% of all CCGs go to households headed by a single person. In 2020-21 we awarded 2,379 grants; this reduced to 1,815 in 2021-22 and increased again to a high of 2,588 in 2024-25.

Large families

Over a third (38.8%) of grants went to families with 3 or more children. In comparison, just 14.8% of families with dependent children in the UK have 3 or more children[3]. Child poverty statistics show that 44% of children in families with 3 or more children are in poverty, compared to 25% in families with two children and 21% in families with one child[4]. These patterns suggest that our grants are serving as an independent financial shock absorber against the hardships caused by the two-child limit.

Ethnicity and legal status

Data from 2022-25[5] shows that Black, Asian and Mixed ethnic groups are all over-represented among families receiving CCGs. This reflects systemic intergenerational poverty patterns in the UK which results in higher child poverty rates in these groups; 49% of children in Asian and Black households and 39% in Mixed households are in poverty, compared to 24% in White households[6].

Non-UK nationals are also over-represented and are consistently more successful in their applications, highlighting that we are successfully reaching highly marginalised groups like asylum seekers.

These patterns confirm that our grants processes and eligibility criteria are working to ensure that CCGs are reaching key groups that we know experience high levels of child poverty.

3. Intentional criteria leading to unintentional barriers

While we are proud that we are reaching some of the most marginalised groups of people in the UK, the 5-year analysis has also revealed some areas where our grants eligibility criteria have created unintended barriers for particular groups of applicants.

Young parents

Analysis across the 5 years has revealed a decline in both the volume and proportion of CCGs awarded to the youngest parents and carers. The number of grants going to 15 to 19 year-olds decreased from 38 grants in 2020–21 (1.6% of total grants) to 13 grants in 2024–25 (0.5% of total grants). For 20 to 24 year-olds, grants fell from 197 (8.3%) in 2020–21 to 127 (4.9%) in 2024–25.

Critically, just 26.0% of applications from 15 to 19 year-olds were successful, a stark contrast to our overall five-year success rate of 60.3%. This confirms that young parents face acute, disproportionate barriers in navigating our criteria.

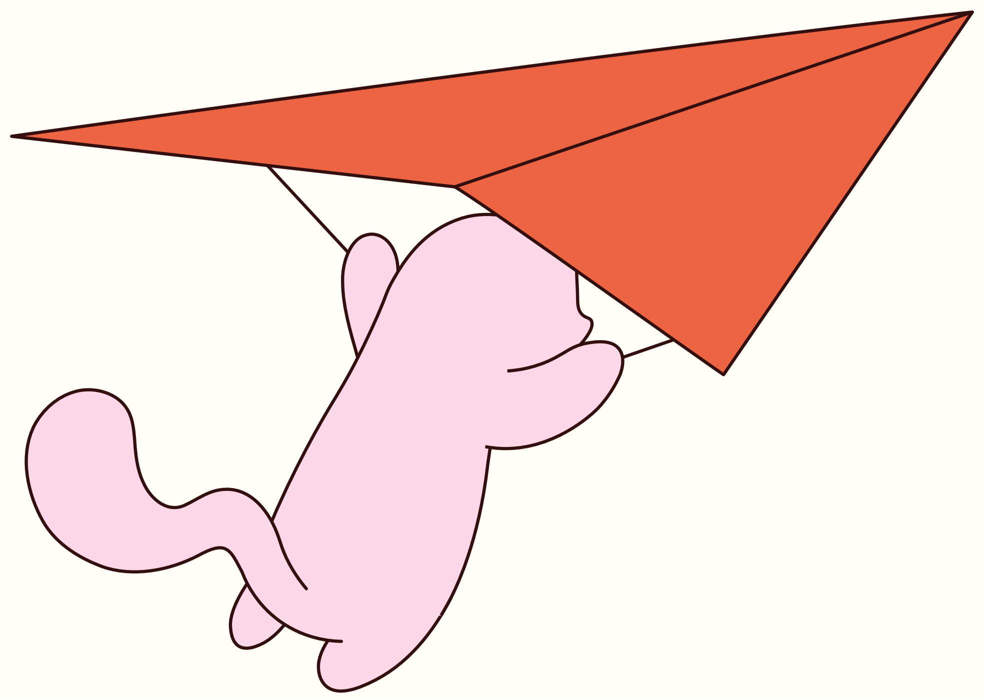
These patterns are likely to be a reflection of wider demographic shifts across the UK combined with unintentional consequences of our grants criteria. Namely, the increasing age of mothers, improved sex education, a shrinking baseline population of teenagers, and the fact that a record-high proportion of teenage pregnancies now end in abortion.

In addition to these factors, our criteria currently requires children to be over two years old and in education; this means that young parents who are likely to have very young children, are less likely to be eligible.

While the reduction in teenage pregnancy numbers in the UK is testimony to the success of the teenage pregnancy strategy, the challenges experienced by young parents can't be ignored.

We have conducted an evidence review to understand the individual and systemic issues young parents in the UK face, and to identify what truly works to support them. Our review of evidence highlights that young parents are a less visible cohort navigating acute, severe vulnerabilities, with complex needs.

This cohort has now been identified as a priority cohort for our deeper-impact, long-term grants. Working closely with our Youth Advisory Panel, we are using these insights to co-design our approach and adapt our criteria to meaningfully support them.



Disability

Our data shows that 37% of families receiving a grant report someone with a disability in the household. This sits below the average for UK families (38%) and far below the single parent average (48%)[7].

Since children living in a family with someone with a disability in the household are at a greater risk of poverty than those without (33% of children living in a family where at least one person has a disability are in poverty, compared to 29% with no-one with a disability[8]), we should be reaching a higher percentage of these families.

Our data reveals that families with a disability are less likely to be successful in their grant application than those without - application success rate for households with a disability is 51.5%, compared to 63.6% for those without a disability. A deep dive into the data for the most recent year shows that 12.9% of these rejections occurred because the primary need was disability-related rather than one of the crises in the CCG criteria. However, the single largest barrier - accounting for 22.6% of refusals - was that the household income exceeded our threshold. Thus, this disparity stems from two barriers: disability itself not being an explicit grant criterion, and disability-related benefits pushing household incomes above our current financial threshold.

We are committed to reviewing our criteria to ensure our processes are genuinely equitable and do not inadvertently lock out the families who need us most. We have increased the income threshold for households managing a disability by 10% while a deeper, priority review of how disability benefits factor into our financial calculations is underway.

Alongside this, we are improving the way we record grant refusals to gain a precise, data-driven understanding of the barriers these families face. For households that remain ineligible, we are committed to strengthening our signposting pathways to ensure they are directed to alternative, more suitable support.

Shifting gender balance

Over the 5 years, the data shows a steady upward trend in grants awarded to male applicants, rising from 5.3% in 2020–21 to 11.9% in 2024–25. We are closely reviewing this shift to understand its drivers.

Our goal is to determine whether this growth reflects a successful expansion of our reach to new, underserved family structures - such as single fathers or male kinship carers - or if it signals a change in how our support is distributed across female-headed households.

4. Mapping our Reach: Need and Local Infrastructure

Geography

Countries, regions and local authorities receiving the highest number of grants are not always the ones with the highest levels of child poverty. For example we award 16.5% of our grants to the West Midlands, where 11.4% of children in poverty live. In contrast we award 9.7% of our grants to the North West where 13.0% of children in poverty live[9].

This disparity is driven by complex systemic factors within local referral networks. High grant volumes are concentrated where there is, or historically has been, area-specific funding, high localised referrer demand, or highly active individual referral agencies. Conversely, the communities with the highest levels of poverty and deprivation often rely on severely stretched, under-resourced local agencies that lack the administrative capacity to submit applications on behalf of families. Availability of alternative sources of area-specific funding was not mapped as part of this analysis, but may also explain some of the geographical disparity.

We are continuously monitoring the geographical reach of our funding, using these insights to set annual grant and budget targets based on child population and poverty indexes. Our Grants Development Officers are driving targeted outreach in high-need, low-application areas – a proven strategy that successfully increases both the volume and quality of applications.

Referrer sector

Applications for Buttle Chances for Children grants are made by a professional support worker from a range of organisations and sectors working directly with the children or young person.

Over the 5-year period there was a striking divergence in terms of the sector of referrers. Referrals from local authorities increased year-on-year to become our largest referral sector in 2024-25 at 60.2%, while referrals from the charity/voluntary sector declined year-on-year to 29.5%.

This is a direct indicator of the acute challenges faced by the charity/voluntary sector; shrinking capacity and hyper-competitive funding streams have restricted the voluntary sector's capacity to act as family advocates.

The data shows that when we do receive applications from the charity/voluntary sector, they are more likely to be successful than applications from local authority referrers (73.2% success rate compared to 58.1%).

The higher success rates reflect the superior knowledge of family circumstances and familiarity with families that charity/voluntary sector referrers tend to have. The shrinking capacity of the charity/voluntary sector means that vulnerable families are losing their primary advocates who are offering deep personal support, know the family well and are able to therefore make high-quality grant applications.

Turning insight into action

This analysis has identified both strengths in our current grant-making and areas where our approach must change. We will use the findings to guide the following actions:

What we found	What we will do	How we will assess progress
Young parents face disproportionately low success rates are excluded by our criteria designed around older children.	Co-design a deeper, longer-term grant offer for young parents and review the relevant age and education criteria.	Establish evaluation methodology for the grant offer, tracking application volumes, profile and success rates, alongside feedback from young people.
Households affected by disability have a significantly lower application success rate.	Apply the increased income threshold for households affected by disability and complete a wider review of how disability benefits and disability-related needs are treated.	Compare application and success rates before and after the changes, and monitor the reasons applications are declined.
Grant distribution does not always reflect the geographical distribution of child poverty.	Set annual reach targets using child population and poverty data and undertake targeted outreach in high-need, low-application areas.	Track applications, awards and active referral organisations in the areas identified.
Falling voluntary-sector referrals may reduce access for families who rely on trusted local advocates.	Strengthen relationships with voluntary-sector referrers while developing additional referral routes through health, education and housing services.	Monitor the diversity, geographical spread and success rates of referral sources.

We will review progress against these actions and share further learning as our grant model develops.

Reflections: What matters to the sector

Reflecting on the insights gained through analysis of our grant-making patterns over 5 years, we have identified some key implications for the grant-making sector.

The issues:	Implications for the sector:
We are looking at our data in a silo	Grant-makers frequently evaluate impact in isolation, looking only at what and where they actively fund rather than analysing how their capital intersects with the wider funding landscape. True strategic giving requires a macro view. Funders need to utilise shared infrastructure like 360Giving data to benchmark their investments against the wider ecosystem, allowing us to map cumulative reach, identify overlaps, and uncover hidden 'funding deserts' that no single funder can spot alone. navigating our criteria.
Independent grant-makers can act as an essential shock absorber for state policy failures.	If local charities shrink due to funding pressures, it is vulnerable families that are at most risk of losing out. Grant-makers will need to look to new referral agencies from other sectors such as health, education and housing.
Incoming application data is an unreliable proxy for mapping community need.	While funders and grant-makers must stay flexible to step in during systemic crises, they also have a responsibility to use their data to evidence impact of the consequences of policy decisions.

The issues:

Implications for the sector:

Grant criteria aimed at addressing strategic impact priorities can create unintended barriers for certain groups.

Grant-makers need to ensure that income thresholds, designed to ensure support gets to people at the time they need it, do not inadvertently penalise some of the most vulnerable families, children and young people.

A shrinking charity/voluntary sector means that vulnerable people are at risk of exclusion from referrer-led grants.

Relying primarily on a demand-led funding model creates a dangerous strategic blind spot. Because financial pressures have caused the voluntary sector to contract unevenly, the communities facing the most severe deprivation are often the ones that have lost the local charity infrastructure required to apply for funds.

If grant-makers interpret a low volume of applications as a sign of low need, they risk inadvertently creating “funding deserts”.

Grant-makers cannot look at geographic or demographic patterns of funding or grant-making and assume that low applications indicate low need. Funders and grant-makers need to look to national population, poverty and funding datasets to inform decision

Balancing the need for efficient grants processes with ensuring equitable grant-making.

Grant-makers need to consider ‘Who are we excluding?’ alongside ‘Who are we reaching?’. This can be addressed by ensuring that lived experience is included in developing grant programmes, building the bridge between people’s lived realities and experience of policies/criteria.

A practical equity checklist for funders

Our analysis suggests that looking only at the number and value of grants awarded does not provide a complete picture of equitable grant-making. We encourage other funders to ask:

- Who are we reaching compared with the population experiencing need?
- Who may be missing before the application stage because they lack access to an eligible or sufficiently resourced referrer?
- Do income thresholds, evidence requirements or the treatment of benefits disadvantage particular groups?
- Which groups have lower application success rates and what aspects of our criteria or processes may contribute to this?
- Are low application numbers being interpreted as low need, when they may instead reflect weak local infrastructure or limited awareness?
- What changes will we make in response and how will we assess whether they have improved equity?

We hope that funders will use and adapt these questions when reviewing their own grant-making data and programme criteria.

An invitation to learn together

No individual funder can fully understand the distribution of need, funding and local support infrastructure by examining its own data alone. We therefore invite other funders to work with us to:

- compare grant reach with population and poverty data;
- identify geographical and demographic gaps across our collective funding;
- explore consistent ways of recording application outcomes and reasons for refusal;
- examine how eligibility criteria and income thresholds affect different groups; and
- share learning about approaches that improve access and equity.

Greater alignment and responsible data sharing could help the sector identify duplication, uncover communities that are being overlooked, and make better collective decisions about where limited charitable funding can have the greatest impact.

If anything in this report resonated with your organisation's mission or experience, we would love to hear from you.

Please get in touch with Kamna Muralidharan at kamnam@buttleuk.org to explore opportunities to collaborate, share learning, and drive greater equity and impact across the sector.

References & Appendix

References

1 ONS (2025), Families and Households, released 23rd July 2025, Table 3: Families with dependent children by family type and number of dependent children, United Kingdom, 1996 to 2024

2 GOV.UK (2025), Households below average income: for financial years ending 1995 to 2024, HBAI data table 4.5

3 ONS (2025), Families and households in the UK: 2024,using Labour Force Survey data, released 25th July 2025

4 GOV.UK (2025), Households below average income: for financial years ending 1995 to 2024, HBAI data table 4.5

5 In 2022 we improved the way we record ethnic group which means the data is not directly comparable to data prior to 2022

6 GOV.UK (2025), People in low income households, published 9th July 2025, from Households Below Average Income 2023/24, Section 7

7 DWP (2025), Family Resources Survey: financial year 2023-24, published 27th March 2025, Disability data tables, Table 4_8

8 GOV.UK (2025), Households below average income: for financial years ending 1995 to 2024, HBAI data table 4.5

9 End Child Poverty (2025), Local Child Poverty Statistics 2025, Data table: Local Authority

Appendix

About the data

The data in the tables below relates to CCGs awarded between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2025. To maintain data integrity and ensure a consistent analysis, the following groups have been excluded from this specific dataset:

Support for Boarding: Data regarding children and young people who benefited from our now-discontinued Support for Boarding programme has been omitted.

Estranged Young People: While a proportion of our CCGs are awarded directly to estranged young people, they are excluded from this main analysis. Because this group navigates a distinctly different demographic profile and set of life experiences, blending their data would distort the findings of the analysis. We plan to conduct a separate, dedicated analysis on the profile of estranged young people.

We used the following three measures to consider the equity of grant giving for each demographic group or area:

– Distribution of grants
– Success rate of applications
– Average (mean) grant

All CCGs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25
Number of CCGs	2379	1815	1836	2331	2588	10949
Success rate	72.2%	61.2%	52.5%	57.4%	59.6%	60.3%
Average (mean)	£1,484	£1,508	£1,557	£1,772	£1,795	£1,635

	Distribution of grants						Application success rate	Average (mean) grant
Gender of main applicant (the parent or carer)	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**
Female	94.7%	93.2%	91.1%	88.9%	88.0%	91.0%	60.8%	£1,629
Male	5.3%	6.8%	8.8%	11.0%	11.9%	8.9%	56.2%	£1,699
Transgender	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	
Non-binary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	
Chose not to disclose	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	66.7%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Age of main applicant (the parent or carer)	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
15 to 19	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	26.0%	£1,483
20 to 24	8.3%	7.1%	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%	6.1%	52.3%	£1,533
25 to 34	42.7%	42.4%	38.6%	37.3%	35.0%	39.0%	63.2%	£1,628
35 to 44	32.0%	36.4%	39.7%	39.2%	42.2%	38.0%	61.1%	£1,680
45 to 54	10.7%	11.1%	12.6%	13.4%	13.3%	12.3%	61.5%	£1,617
55 to 64	3.5%	1.7%	2.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	61.1%	£1,544
65 to 74	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	57.2%	£1,484
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Disability				**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**
No disability in household				61.6%	64.3%	63.0%	63.6%	£1,790
Disability in household				38.4%	35.7%	37.0%	51.5%	£1,772
Total				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

LGBTQ+				2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
No-one LGBTQ+ in household				91.7%	93.4%	92.6%	58.9%	£1,785
Someone LGBTQ+ in household				5.1%	3.7%	4.4%	57.4%	£1,756
Prefer not to say				3.1%	2.9%	3.0%	50.9%	£1,769
Total				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Ethnic group			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
White			69.1%	72.2%	71.5%	71.1%	60.1%	£1,665
Black or Black British			11.9%	10.4%	10.9%	11.0%	57.5%	£1,595
Asian or Asian British			10.3%	9.2%	10.2%	9.9%	64.1%	£1,601
Mixed			4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	61.7%	£1,527
Other			3.5%	3.8%	3.2%	3.5%	64.1%	£1,530
Not disclosed			1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%		
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Legal status	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
UK National/ British Citizen	82.8%	84.2%	82.5%	83.3%	83.4%	83.2%	59.8%	£1,644
Indefinite leave to remain	7.1%	8.0%	9.0%	8.4%	8.2%	8.1%	66.6%	£1,605
EU National	5.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.8%	63.3%	£1,589
Exceptional/ Discretionary leave to remain	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	58.5%	£1,604
Full Refugee Status	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	51.7%	£1,720
Asylum Seeker	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	63.5%	£1,506
Humanitarian Protection	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	60.0%	£1,739
Other	1.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	57.8%	£1,490
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Family type	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
Single parent	88.5%	92.6%	88.8%	85.0%	86.4%	88.0%	63.4%	£1,636
Two parents	4.0%	3.6%	6.2%	7.9%	6.9%	5.8%	34.3%	£1,703
Guardian/s	7.5%	3.8%	5.1%	7.1%	6.7%	6.2%	61.1%	£1,554
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Number of children	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**	**2020-25**
1 child	28.0%	27.7%	27.3%	25.6%	26.7%	27.0%	54.6%	£1,442
2 children	33.3%	34.7%	34.0%	34.9%	34.3%	34.2%	63.3%	£1,640
3 or more children	38.7%	37.6%	38.7%	39.5%	39.0%	38.8%	62.2%	
3								£1,720
4								£1,788
5								£1,870
6								£1,928
7								£1,912
8								£2,235
9								£2,623
10								£2,154
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Region/country	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
West Midlands	20.1%	17.5%	17.3%	15.1%	13.2%	16.5%	64.4%	£1,668
London	16.7%	15.5%	16.1%	15.0%	15.8%	15.8%	53.7%	£1,433
South East	9.8%	10.8%	10.4%	10.7%	10.6%	10.5%	64.6%	£1,555
North West	8.3%	10.3%	9.4%	10.5%	10.4%	9.7%	59.0%	£1,668
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%	7.4%	7.8%	6.6%	55.6%	£1,682
East Midlands	4.5%	6.2%	6.9%	5.8%	6.3%	5.9%	65.5%	£1,600
North East	4.8%	4.6%	5.3%	6.0%	6.7%	5.6%	60.1%	£1,835
South West	4.8%	6.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.9%	5.4%	57.2%	£1,622
East of England	4.0%	3.6%	5.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	55.8%	£1,474
Scotland	10.7%	8.7%	7.8%	9.2%	8.6%	9.0%	65.4%	£1,803
Wales	5.9%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.9%	59.9%	£1,742
Northern Ireland	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	67.8%	£1,767
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Referral Agency			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-25	2020-25	2020-25
Charities / Voluntary	45.2%	43.1%	38.3%	32.2%	29.5%	37.2%	73.2%	£1,617
Local Authorities	41.7%	46.2%	50.5%	57.8%	60.2%	51.7%	58.1%	£1,622
Housing Associations	6.9%	6.0%	5.7%	4.4%	4.9%	5.6%	69.2%	£1,608
Education Services	2.7%	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%	4.4%	3.2%	71.3%	£1,644
Health Services	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	67.8%	£1,773
Other	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	56.8%	£1,508

CC1.06 Workspace
Kennington Park
1-3 Brixton Road
London
SW9 6DE

020 7828 3211
www.buttleuk.org

@buttleuk:

Registered Charity No - 313007
Scotland - SCO37997

buttle