

The Pattern of Deprivation in Kent based on The Indices of Deprivation 2007

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Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Summary of Findings	4
Section 1: County Council Summary	5
Section 2: Kent Local Authority District Summary	9
Section 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 for Kent	12
Part A: Overall IMD	13
Part B: Income Domain	16
Part Bi: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	19
Part Bii: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	22
Part C: Employment Domain	25
Part D: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	28
Part E: Education, Skills and Training Domain	31
Part F: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	34
Part G: Crime Domain	37
Part H: The Living Environment Domain	40
Section 4: Conclusion	43
Annex A – Kent Local Authority District Summaries	45
Annex B - Number of LSOAs in each national quintile for each domain for KCC area and each Kent local authority district	46

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) were released by Communities and Local Government (CLG) on 6 December 2007. They update the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004).

Whereas the ID 2004 was based on data mainly for 2002, the indicators used to create ID 2007 relate mainly to 2005, although some data covers a number of years; for example an average of 2003-2005.

The ID 2007 are based on the same approach, structure and methodology to that used to create ID 2004. As in 2004, the ID 2007 is the collective term for the County Council Summaries, the Local Authority District Summaries and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007.

County Council Summaries

The County Council Summaries are produced for the 149 county and unitary authorities in England (including London Boroughs). Metropolitan Counties are not included. The County Council Summaries provide six summary indicators for these authorities based on the IMD 2007 results. No single measure is favoured over another. More detail is provided in Section 1.

Local Authority Summaries

The Local Authority Summaries are produced for the 354 district and unitary authorities in England (including London Boroughs). Unitary authorities and London Boroughs are therefore found in both the Local Authority Summaries and the County Council Summaries. The Local Authority Summaries provide the same six summary indicators as can be found in the County Council Summaries but for the 354 district/ unitary authorities.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The IMD is produced for 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. LSOAs are a geography that has been developed by the Office for National Statistics for the release of data below ward level. The main aim of the Index is to provide a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. A LSOA is smaller than a ward and therefore allows a more detailed pattern of deprivation within wards to be identified. **Data at ward level is not available.**

The IMD is created from 38 indicators. These indicators have been taken from a range of different sources and have been chosen to reflect different types of deprivation. Within the IMD these different types of deprivation are referred to as 'domains'. There are seven domains within the IMD 2007:

1. Income Deprivation Domain (which is further split into two sub-domains – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI))
2. Employment Deprivation Domain
3. Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
4. Education Skills and Training Domain
5. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
6. Crime Domain
7. The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The indicators used to create each of these domains are listed in the individual domain sections of this report.

The individual indicators for each domain are combined into a single summary measure – the deprivation score, using a complex statistical procedure. The individual indicators are not made readily available by CLG. The deprivation scores can be ranked to illustrate areas suffering from the highest levels of deprivation. Scores and ranks are available for each of the 32,482 LSOAs, for each of the individual domains, in order to focus attention specifically on one type of deprivation if required.

Only in the Income and Employment Domains do the scores translate into something meaningful. For these two domains the score represents the percentage of the population which is said to be experiencing that type of deprivation. For example, if a LSOA has an Income Domain score of 0.52, this means that 52% of the population in that LSOA is income deprived. The two Income sub-domains also work in this way. **The remaining five domains cannot be translated in this way.**

The scores for the seven domains are also combined into an overall IMD 2007 score that can be used to identify those areas suffering from multiple deprivation.

Each of the seven domains contributes a different amount to the overall IMD. The weight of each of the domains is as follows: Income (22.5%), Employment (22.5%), Health (13.5%), Education (13.5%), Housing (9.3%), Crime (9.3%) and Living Environment (9.3%). These are the same weights that were used in ID 2004.

The scores based on the overall IMD 2007 cannot be translated in the same way as the Income and Employment Domains. However **in all cases, the higher the score, the more deprived an area is, and in all cases a rank of 1 is the most deprived.**

Comparisons with ID 2004

Whilst the main aim was to keep the ID 2007 as similar as possible to the ID 2004, there were some indicators which had to change in ID 2007:

- In ID 2004 Income Support (IS) claimed by those aged 60 and over was an indicator. IS is no longer paid to those aged 60+ years but has been replaced with Pension Credit. Pension Credit data has been used in ID 2007, but IS data is still used for those under 60 years.
- In ID 2004, unemployment claimant counts were used as an indicator in the Employment Domain. In ID 2007 this indicator has been replaced by counts of those receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) which is now the principal indicator for unemployment used in other work on deprivation. The change makes no real difference because the previously used claimant counts were derived from JSA data.

Despite the change in several indicators, the replacement indicators are as close a match to the ID 2004 as possible. We are therefore able to compare the two Indices to see how levels of deprivation have changed over the three-years.

When making comparisons between ID 2004 and ID 2007 only the rank of an area should be used. The change in rank should not be used as an absolute measure of change over time. The change in rank illustrates the change in deprivation relative to other areas.

The Index scores from 2004 cannot be compared with those from 2007. Though the two Indices are very similar, it is not valid to compare the scores between the two time points. An area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the level of deprivation in an area or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.

Change between ID 2004 and ID 2007 will be reported on throughout this paper.

Summary of Findings

Kent County

- The Kent County Council (KCC) area is ranked 104th out of 149 authorities in England – a move of two positions since the 2004 Index (106th). A rank of 1 is the most deprived.
- Of the county council's (excluding unitary authorities) in the South East region, Kent is the 2nd most deprived county council area. East Sussex is the most deprived.

Kent local authority districts

- Thanet district is the most deprived local authority district area within Kent. Thanet is ranked 65th (based on the average of LSOA scores) out of 354 local authorities in England. This places Thanet 20 positions higher than in the 2004 Index, meaning deprivation levels have increased relative to other authorities in England.
- 10 of the 12 local authorities in Kent have moved up the deprivation ranking since 2004. Only Dartford and Canterbury have moved down.
- Sevenoaks is now Kent's least deprived district and is ranked 295th out of 354 authorities in England. In 2004, Tonbridge & Malling was the least deprived, although Sevenoaks was a very close second.
- The deprivation rank of Kent districts illustrates the extreme social and economic differences across the county. Thanet is within England's top 20% deprived and Sevenoaks is within England's least 20% deprived.

Kent Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA)

- The most deprived LSOA in Kent can be found within Margate Central ward in Thanet District. This LSOA is also the most deprived in the whole of the South East region and is within England's top 1% deprived.
- The least deprived LSOA in Kent can be found within Dunton Green and Riverhead ward in Sevenoaks. This LSOA falls within England's least 1% deprived.
- The pattern of deprivation across Kent varies for each of the different domains (types of deprivation). However, urban areas, and particularly those in coastal locations and in north Kent, tend to suffer the most in all domains with the exception of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain where rural areas are affected more greatly.

Type of deprivation

- Kent areas suffer the most from barriers to housing and services deprivation. There are more Kent LSOAs in England's top 20% deprived on this domain than there are on any other domain.
- Kent areas suffer the least from health deprivation and disability. There are more Kent LSOAs in England's least 20% deprived on this domain than there are on any other domain.

Section 1 – County Council Summaries

The County Council Summaries provide six summary measures of deprivation:

1. **Average of SOA scores** – This is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district.
2. **Average of SOA ranks** – This is the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district.
3. **Extent** – The proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country
4. **Local concentration** – The population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.
5. **Income scale** – The number of people who are income deprived. Whilst this is an interesting measure, it is simply a count of the number of people deprived and therefore those authorities with large populations will naturally have higher numbers of people deprived.
6. **Employment scale** – The number of people who are employment deprived.

No single measure is favoured over another. Each measure has been created to look at different issues. However, this report focuses on the average of LSOA scores in each district.

Out of the 149 authorities (counties, unitaries and London Boroughs) in England, the Kent County Council area is ranked 104th in ID 2007. The most deprived authority is ranked 1 and this is Liverpool.

Map 1 illustrates the pattern of deprivation across England, showing which counties and unitary authorities are the most deprived and least deprived.

The authorities in the top 20% deprived nationally are mainly city authorities found in north and central England, and in the London Boroughs. The least deprived authorities are found in southern central England.

Kent (excluding Medway) is within the 4th quintile nationally, meaning it is within the least 60-80% deprived. In ID 2004 Kent was in the same quintile, although Kent was ranked 106th in ID 2004 rather than 104th. The fall of two places suggests that deprivation levels in Kent have increased slightly relative to other counties and unitary authorities in England. Although this level of change is not significant.

Map 1 illustrates that Kent and Medway, along with East Sussex, are the most deprived parts of the South East region. More detail is provided in Table 1 which presents scores and ranks for all county and unitary authorities in the South East region.

Map 1: National position of county and unitary authorities in England based on the average of LSOA scores – ID 2007 County Council Summaries

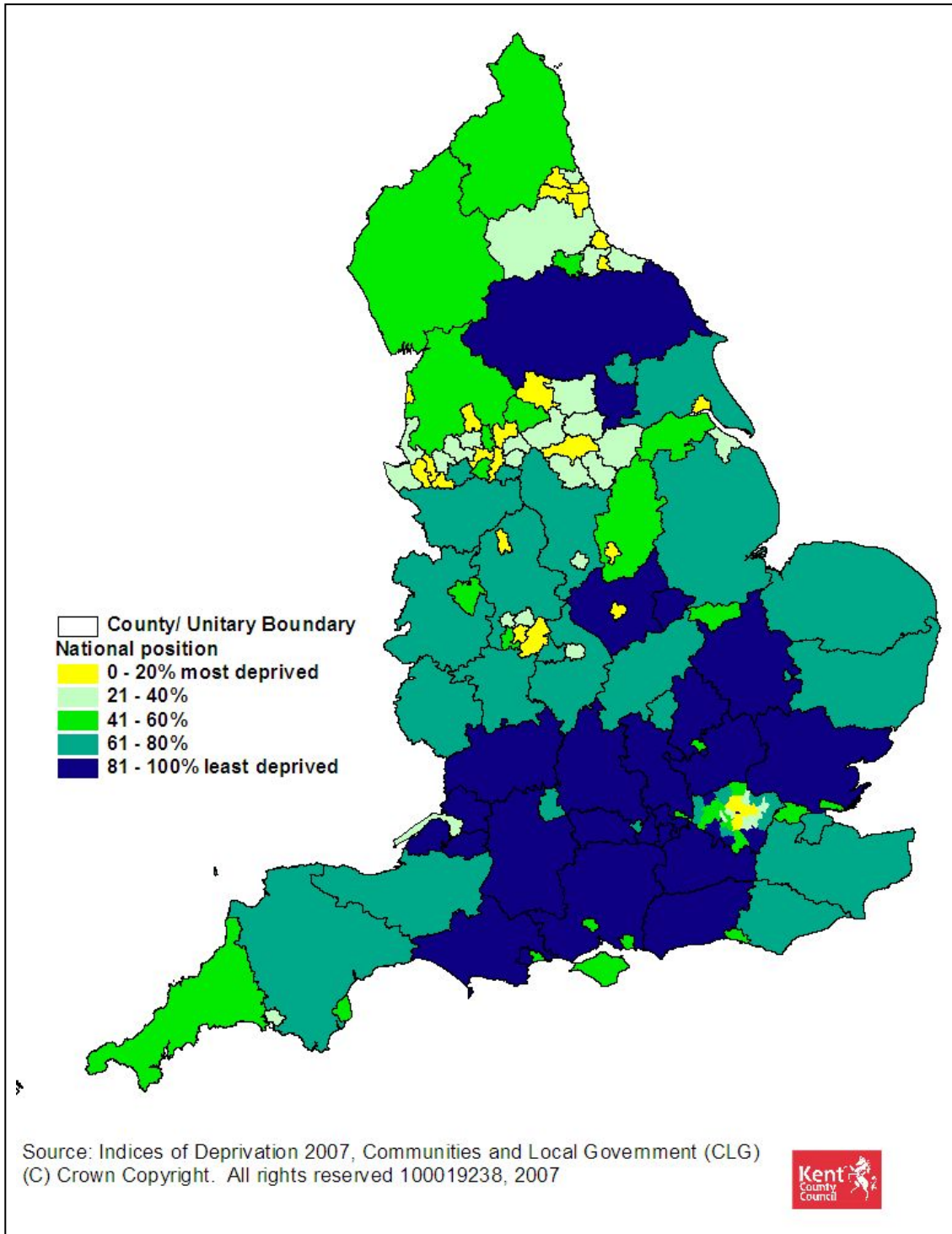


Table 1: South East county and unitary authority scores and ranks based on the average of LSOA scores

CODE	Authority Name	Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 149)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 19)
ML	Brighton and Hove	25.56	59	1
MS	Southampton	24.31	66	2
MR	Portsmouth	24.21	67	3
MD	Slough	22.31	79	4
MW	Isle of Wight	20.67	88	5
LC	Medway	19.55	91	6
MC	Reading	19.30	93	7
21	East Sussex	18.78	94	8
29	Kent	16.99	104	9
MG	Milton Keynes	15.32	115	10
45	West Sussex	13.11	130	11
38	Oxfordshire	10.85	137	12
24	Hampshire	10.41	139	13
11	Buckinghamshire	9.01	143	14
MA	Bracknell Forest	8.75	144	15
ME	Windsor and Maidenhead	8.51	145	16
MB	West Berkshire	8.19	146	17
43	Surrey	8.07	147	18
MF	Wokingham	5.36	149	19

Authorities in green text are unitary authorities

Authorities in black text are county councils

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 1 shows that the most deprived authority in the south east region is Brighton and Hove, which is the 59th most deprived authority in England.

Medway Unitary Authority is ranked the 6th most deprived authority in the region, and is ranked 91st nationally.

In terms of county council areas, East Sussex is the most deprived county council authority in the south east region and is ranked 94th nationally. Kent is the second most deprived county council in the region and is ranked 104th nationally.

The least deprived county council in the south east is Surrey and is one of the least deprived authorities in the whole of England with a national rank of 147 (out of 149). The least deprived authority in England is also found within the south east region and it is Wokingham Unitary Authority.

The position of south eastern authorities in ID 2007 is very similar to the position in ID 2004, as is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Rank and score of South East authorities in ID 2004 and ID 2007 (ranked in order of largest difference in rank)

CODE	Authority Name	ID 2007			ID 2004			Change in national rank between ID 2004 and 2007*
		Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 149)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 19)	Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 149)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 19)	
MD	Slough	22.31	79	4	20.87	88	5	9
21	East Sussex	18.78	94	8	17.30	101	8	7
LC	Medway	19.55	91	6	17.96	96	7	5
45	West Sussex	13.11	130	11	11.91	133	11	3
ML	Brighton and Hove	25.56	59	1	25.68	62	1	3
29	Kent	16.99	104	9	16.01	106	9	2
MS	Southampton	24.31	66	2	23.72	68	3	2
11	Buckinghamshire	9.01	143	14	8.36	144	15	1
24	Hampshire	10.41	139	13	10.04	140	13	1
MC	Reading	19.30	93	7	18.78	93	6	0
43	Surrey	8.07	147	18	7.56	147	18	0
ME	Windsor and Maidenhead	8.51	145	16	8.22	145	16	0
MB	West Berkshire	8.19	146	17	7.92	146	17	0
MF	Wokingham	5.36	149	19	5.09	149	19	0
38	Oxfordshire	10.85	137	12	10.77	137	12	0
MA	Bracknell Forest	8.75	144	15	8.61	143	14	-1
MW	Isle of Wight	20.67	88	5	21.08	85	4	-3
MR	Portsmouth	24.21	67	3	24.88	64	2	-3
MG	Milton Keynes	15.32	115	10	15.56	110	10	-5

Authorities in green text are unitary authorities

Authorities in black text are county councils

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived

* A minus figure means an area has moved down the rankings illustrating lower levels of deprivation relative to other areas

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 2 illustrates that nine out of the 19 south eastern authorities have a higher rank (closer to one) in ID 2007 compared to in ID 2004. This means that their level of deprivation relative to other areas has increased. (Please remember that scores cannot be compared between the two Indices).

The south eastern authority that moved the greatest number of ranking positions was Slough, which moved up nine ranks. Kent only moved two ranks higher indicating slightly higher levels of deprivation in ID 2007 compared to ID 2004 relative to other areas. This level of change is not significant.

Only four of the 19 south eastern authorities have a lower national rank in ID 2007 than they had in ID 2004, meaning that they are now less deprived relative to other county and unitary authority areas in England. The south eastern authority which moved the greatest number of positions down the rankings was Milton Keynes, which moved five ranks from national rank 110 in 2004 to rank 115 in 2007.

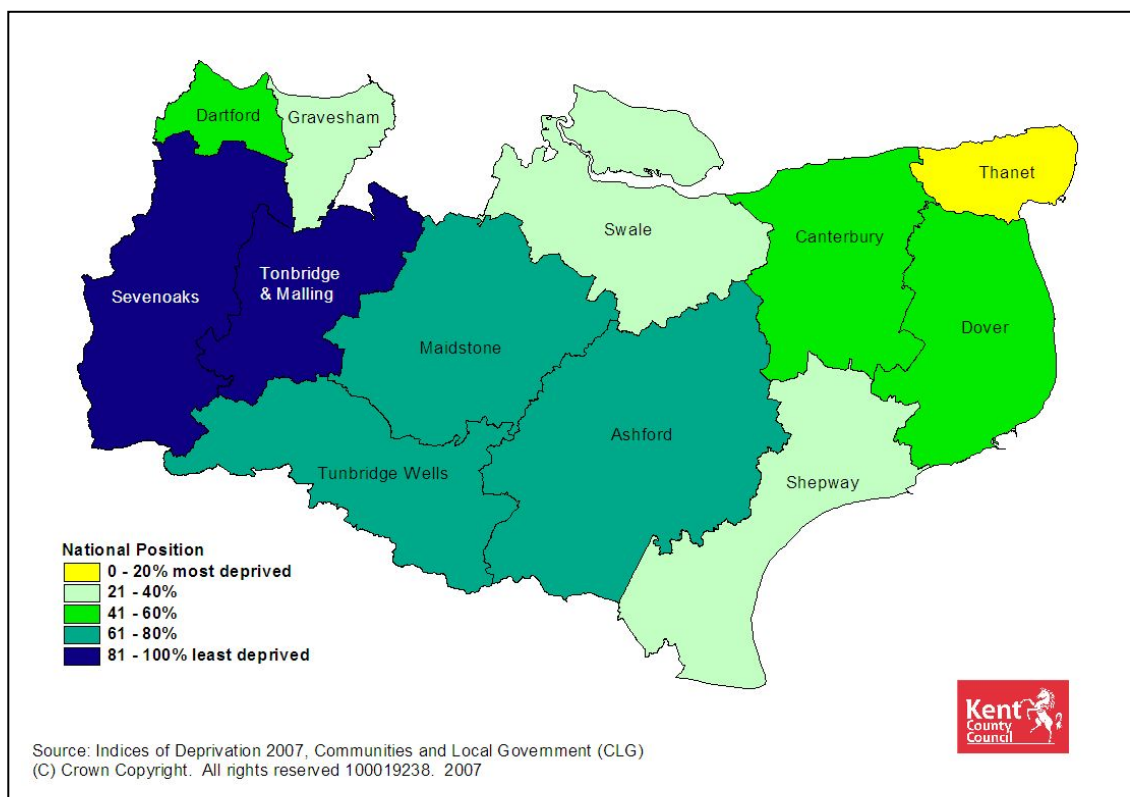
The national rank of six of the south eastern authorities has not changed between ID 2004 and ID 2007, indicating that their levels of deprivation have remained stable during the three years relative to other county and unitary authority areas in England.

Section 2 - Kent Local Authority District Summary

The Local Authority Summaries contain the same six summary measures as the County Council Summaries which were described on page 5. As with the County Council Summaries, this section will only report on the average of LSOA score and rank measure. The full summary for Kent local authorities can be found in Annex A.

Although Kent as a whole (excluding Medway) is within England's 4th quintile nationally, meaning it is within England's least 60-80% deprived, there are very different levels of deprivation within the county as is illustrated in Map 2.

Map 2: National position of local authority districts in Kent based on the average of LSOA scores – ID 2007 Local Authority Summaries



Map 2 illustrates the large variation in levels of deprivation within Kent. One Kent district, Thanet, is within England's most 20% deprived (top quintile) and two Kent districts, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge & Malling, are within England's least 20% deprived (bottom quintile).

There tends to be an east/ west divide within the county, with districts in East Kent being on the whole more deprived than districts in West Kent. The only exception to this is Dartford and Gravesham which have levels of deprivation equivalent to districts in East Kent.

Table 3 illustrates the deprivation score and the national, regional and county rank of each Kent local authority.

Table 3: Kent local authority district scores and ranks based on the average of LSOA scores (ranked in order of most to least deprived)

CODE	LA NAME	Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 354)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 67)	Kent rank of Average Score (out of 12)
29UN	Thanet	27.61	65	2	1
29UM	Swale	22.10	116	8	2
29UL	Shepway	21.35	123	9	3
29UG	Gravesham	20.37	142	13	4
29UE	Dover	19.12	153	16	5
29UD	Dartford	16.65	186	21	6
29UC	Canterbury	16.17	198	23	7
29UB	Ashford	14.37	227	27	8
29UH	Maidstone	12.99	248	28	9
29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	11.45	273	32	10
29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	10.95	281	34	11
29UK	Sevenoaks	10.34	295	37	12

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Thanet is Kent's most deprived local authority district. It is also the 2nd most deprived local authority district in the South East region (out of 67) and the 65th most deprived in England (out of 354) placing it in the nation's top 20% deprived.

Sevenoaks is Kent's least deprived local authority. With a national rank of 295 (out of 354) this places Sevenoaks in the least 20% deprived nationally. Despite being relatively less deprived on the national ranking, Sevenoaks is about half way on the regional ranking meaning that there are many local authority districts in the South East region which are less deprived than Kent's least deprived district.

Table 4 compares the rank for Kent local authority districts based on the average of LSOA scores from ID 2004 and ID 2007. As with the County Council Summaries, a move of rank closer to one indicates that levels of deprivation relative to other local authority areas in England has increased.

10 out of the 12 Kent local authority districts have a higher national rank (closer to one) in ID 2007 than they had in ID 2004.

Tonbridge & Malling is the Kent district that has moved the most positions on the national ranking with a move of 23 positions. Tonbridge & Malling has gone from national rank 304th in ID 2004, to rank 281st in ID 2007. This move up the rankings suggests that levels of deprivation have increased in Tonbridge & Malling relative to other local authorities in England. Despite a move of 23 places on the national rankings, Tonbridge & Malling has only moved three places on the regional rankings and one place on the Kent rankings.

Only two Kent local authority districts are considered less deprived in ID 2007 than they were in ID 2004, relative to other local authority areas in England. These are Dartford and Canterbury. Dartford has moved the greatest number of positions falling 16 ranks. Canterbury has moved 8 ranks lower.

Both Dartford and Canterbury have also moved down the regional rankings but so have four other Kent districts (Dover, Ashford, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells). This illustrates that relative to other local authorities nationally, the level of deprivation in these four authorities has increased. However, relative to other local authorities in the south east region the level of deprivation in these authorities has declined, suggesting levels elsewhere in the south east have increased.

On a county scale the position of Kent districts has remained relatively similar in ID 2004 and ID 2007. Only four Kent districts have changed position in the county rankings. Two of these districts have moved up the rankings; Tonbridge & Malling from Kent rank 12th to 11th and Gravesham from Kent rank 5th to 4th. The other two districts (Sevenoaks and Dover) have moved down the county rankings; Sevenoaks from Kent rank 11th to 12th and Dover from Kent rank 4th to 5th.

The Kent position of the remaining eight Kent districts has remained the same in ID 2007 as it was in ID 2004.

Table 4: Rank and score of Kent local authorities in ID 2004 and ID 2007 (ranked in order of largest difference in national rank)

Code	District	ID 2007				ID 2004			
		Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 354)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 67)	Kent rank of Average Score (out of 12)	Average Score	National rank of Average Score (out of 354)	South East rank of Average Score (out of 67)	Kent rank of Average Score (out of 12)
29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	10.95	281	34	11	9.55	304	37	12
29UH	Maidstone	12.99	248	28	9	11.50	270	28	9
29UN	Thanet	27.61	65	2	1	25.60	85	3	1
29UG	Gravesham	20.37	142	13	4	18.07	158	15	5
29UM	Swale	22.10	116	8	2	20.85	130	9	2
29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	11.45	273	32	10	10.50	283	31	10
29UK	Sevenoaks	10.34	295	37	12	9.56	303	36	11
29UL	Shepway	21.35	123	9	3	20.75	131	10	3
29UB	Ashford	14.37	227	27	8	13.44	233	26	8
29UE	Dover	19.12	153	16	5	18.74	154	14	4
29UC	Canterbury	16.17	198	23	7	16.19	190	20	7
29UD	Dartford	16.65	186	21	6	17.18	170	17	6

		Change in national rank between ID 2004 and 2007	Change in regional rank between ID 2004 and 2007*	Change in county rank between ID 2004 and 2007*
29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	23	3	1
29UH	Maidstone	22	0	0
29UN	Thanet	20	1	0
29UG	Gravesham	16	2	1
29UM	Swale	14	1	0
29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	10	-1	0
29UK	Sevenoaks	8	-1	-1
29UL	Shepway	8	1	0
29UB	Ashford	6	-1	0
29UE	Dover	1	-2	-1
29UC	Canterbury	-8	-3	0
29UD	Dartford	-16	-4	0

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived

* A minus figure means an area has moved down the rankings illustrating lower levels of deprivation relative to other areas

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3 – Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 for Kent

The introduction explained the detailed structure of the ID 2007. One component of ID 2007, and in fact the most important, is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007.

The IMD provides a measure of deprivation at the small area level. The small area geography that data is provided for is Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). **Data is not available at ward level.** LSOAs are smaller than wards – on average there are about 3-4 LSOAs within each ward. This allows very detailed patterns of deprivation to be examined within a ward. As was seen in Sections 1 and 2, the level of deprivation in each Kent local authority district was very different to that for Kent as a whole. This situation is the same within Kent districts. The pattern of deprivation within Kent districts and even within a district's ward is very different. For example, although Thanet is the most deprived local authority area in the County, some LSOAs within Thanet are within the 5th quintile (least 20% deprived) in England. Likewise, although Sevenoaks is Kent's least deprived district, some LSOAs in Sevenoaks are within England's top 20-40% deprived. This is why the IMD component is so valuable.

Because the main aim of the ID 2007 is to identify levels of deprivation at the small area level, the IMD component is also the most detailed. Unlike at county and district level where there are only six summary measures available, the IMD is available for the seven different domains (types) of deprivation. These were listed in the introduction on page 2.

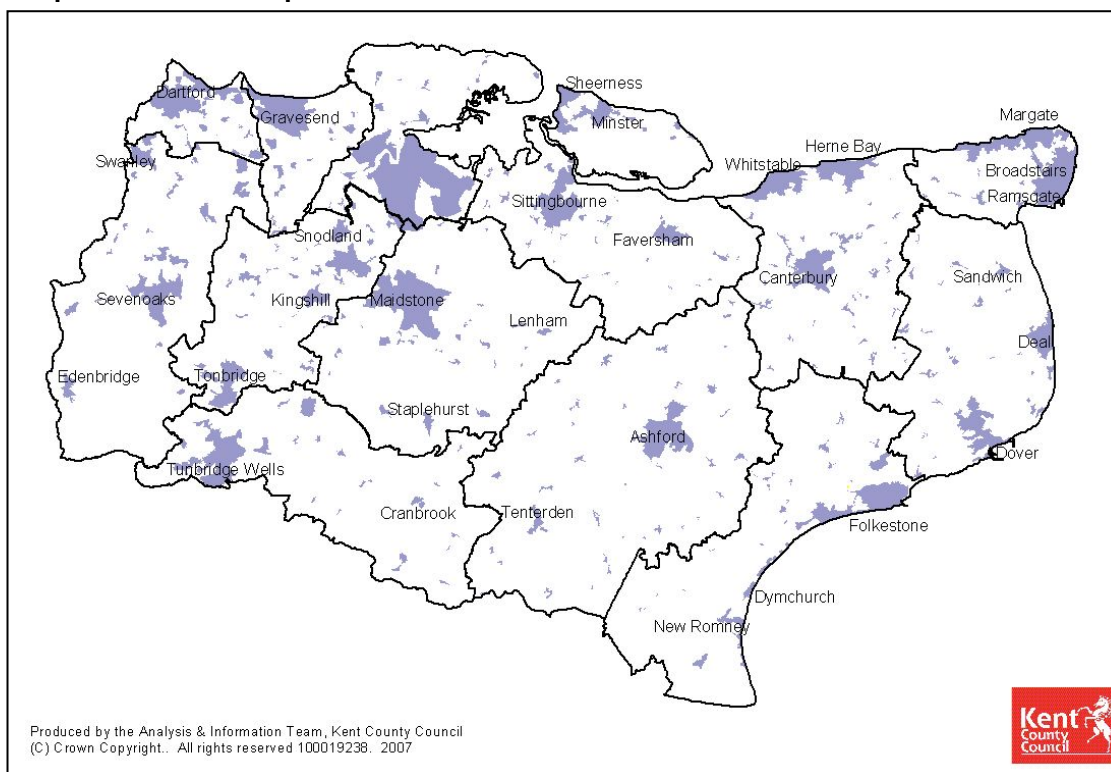
For each domain, each LSOA has a score and a national rank based on this score. This allows different types of deprivation to be identified. For example, an area may rank highly on the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, but rank lowly on the Income Domain. In addition to individual domain scores and ranks, all of the domains are grouped into an overall IMD score that reflects multiple deprivation. The proportion each domain contributes to the overall score was also presented in the introduction on page 2.

This section will begin by presenting results based on the overall IMD 2007. Results for each of the domains will then be presented in turn. Comparisons with ID 2004 will also be made throughout.

Please note that scores cannot be compared across domains, only within domains. It is therefore best to make comparisons using the rank.

Whilst maps present data for the whole county, there are too many LSOAs in Kent to present tables of results for all LSOAs in this report. The top 20 deprived LSOAs are presented for each of the domains, however the full data set is available on request.

Map 3: Reference map of Kent's main settlements



Section 3: Part A – The Overall IMD 2007

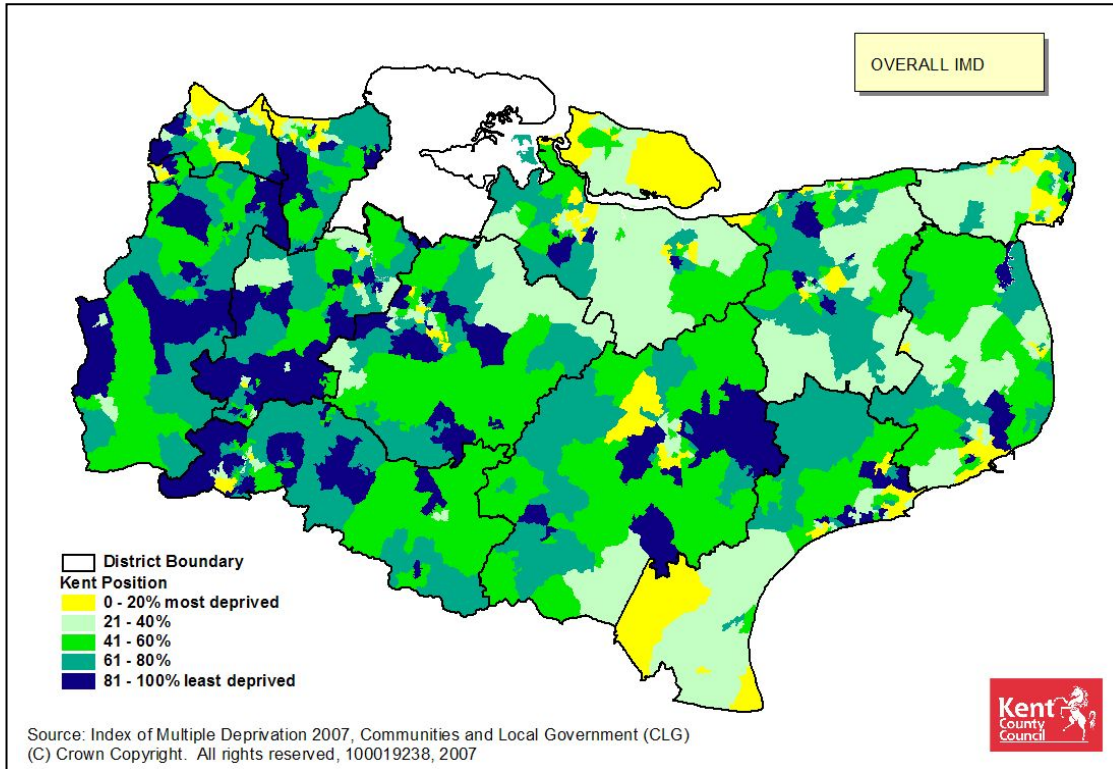
The overall IMD score is obtained by combining the results for the seven individual domains that follow this section. The proportion that each of these domains contributes to the overall score was set out in the introduction on page 2).

Map 4 illustrates the level of deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 5 illustrates the level of deprivation across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

The maps illustrate an east/ west divide, with the east of county having higher levels of deprivation than the west. This pattern was also seen at district level in section 2.

The most deprived parts of Kent which are shown in yellow on Map 4 can be found mainly within the coastal towns but also in and around other urban areas across the county, for example within Dartford, Gravesend, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Ashford, Canterbury and Tunbridge Wells. A large number of these areas are also within England's top 20% deprived as shown in Map 5. These include parts of Thanet, the Isle of Sheppey, Folkestone, Dover, Dartford and Gravesend.

Map 4: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Score



Map 5: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Score

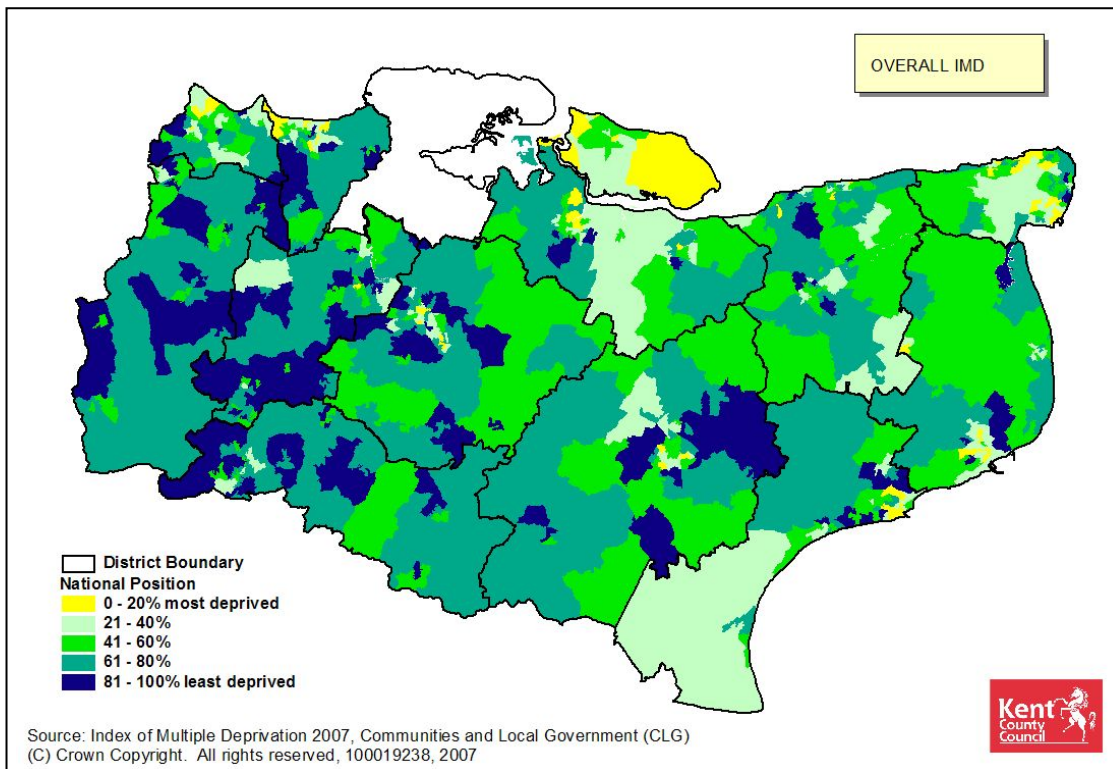


Table 5 presents the top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007.

Table 5: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 overall score

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	72.00	167	1	3
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	71.30	192	2	1
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	66.49	399	3	2
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	62.96	631	4	5
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	62.53	670	5	6
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	60.41	871	6	7
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	60.12	899	7	8
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	58.68	1,040	8	9
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	57.74	1,141	9	17
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	57.19	1,209	10	4
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	55.28	1,442	11	11
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	55.20	1,451	12	21
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	54.28	1,576	13	10
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	53.00	1,781	14	14
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	52.97	1,789	15	15
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	52.56	1,847	16	13
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	52.36	1,875	17	26
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	52.16	1,914	18	16
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	51.01	2,117	19	19
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	49.82	2,345	20	12

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 5 illustrates that Kent's most deprived LSOA can be found within Margate Central ward. In fact, the top two most deprived Kent LSOAs can be found in this ward. With national ranks of 167 and 192, both of these LSOAs are within England's top 1% deprived.

Table 6 illustrates the top 20 deprived Kent LSOAs based on the IMD 2004.

The same LSOAs occupy the top 3 positions in both the IMD 2004 and 2007, although the position of each of these three has changed between the Indices with the most deprived LSOA in 2004 falling to the 3rd most deprived in 2007.

A number of LSOAs have moved down the rankings in IMD 2007. Two LSOAs which were in the top 20 in IMD 2004 have fallen out of the top 20 in IMD 2007. These are E01024240 in St Radigunds ward (Dover) which has gone from KCC rank 18 in 2004 to rank 23 in 2007, and E01024613 in Sheerness West ward (Swale) which has gone from rank 20 in 2004 to rank 30 in 2007. See Table 6 for more detail.

Several LSOAs that were in the top 20 in 2004 have moved up the rankings in 2007. The LSOA which has moved the most ranks is LSOA E01024504 which is in Folkestone Harbour ward (Shepway). In IMD 2004 this LSOA was ranked 17th in the KCC area, however in IMD 2007 this LSOA has moved up to rank 9th.

Table 6: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 overall score

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	68.33	357	1	2
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	67.42	404	2	3
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	61.16	829	3	1
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	58.40	1107	4	10
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	55.63	1416	5	4
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	52.98	1777	6	5
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	52.58	1836	7	6
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	51.22	2072	8	7
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	50.69	2163	9	8
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	50.00	2307	10	13
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	48.90	2511	11	11
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	48.69	2541	12	20
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	48.15	2649	13	16
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	48.13	2652	14	14
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	48.05	2661	15	15
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	47.33	2797	16	18
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	46.96	2859	17	9
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	45.62	3150	18	23
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	45.43	3195	19	19
E01024613	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	45.06	3274	20	30

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part B – The Income Deprivation Domain

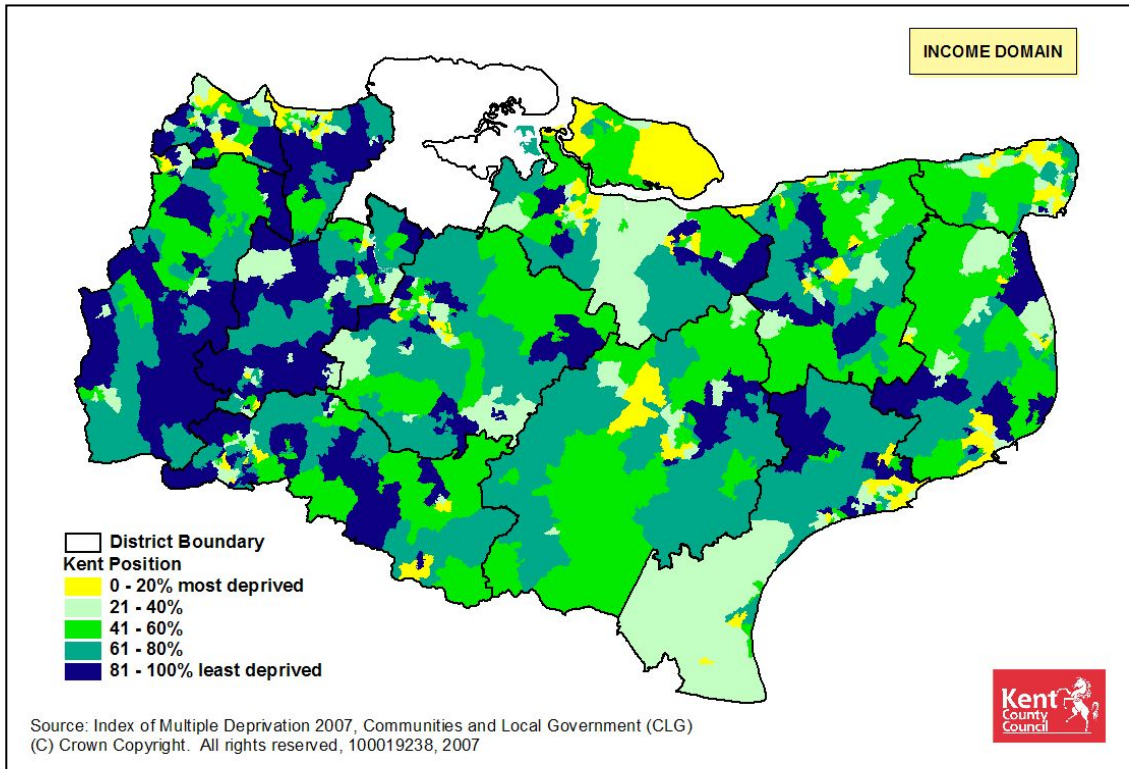
The purpose of the income domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. The indicators used to create this domain are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Indicators used to create the Income Domain

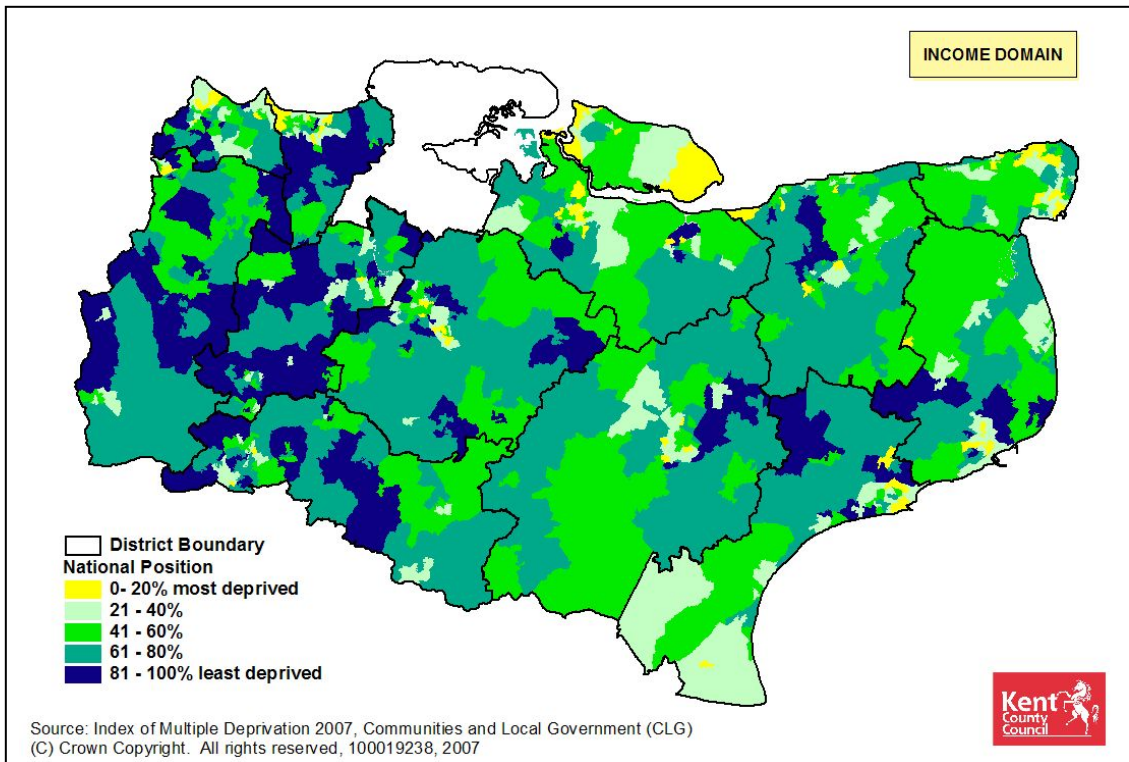
Indicator	Source
Adults and children in Income Support households	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2005
Adults and children in Income-based Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) households	DWP, 2005
Adults and children in Pension Credit (guarantee) households	DWP, 2005
Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), 2005
Adults and children in Child Tax Credit households who are not eligible for IS, Income-based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs	HMRC, 2005
National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.	NASS, 2006

Map 6 illustrates the level of income deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 7 illustrates the level of income deprivation across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 6: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Income Domain



Map 7: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Income Domain



The pattern of income deprivation across Kent is very similar to the pattern of the overall IMD data (section 3a). However, this is not surprising given that the income domain contributes 22.5% to the overall IMD.

The areas of Kent suffering the most from income deprivation are again in the coastal towns and other urban locations further inland. Those areas suffering the least from income deprivation are found in the west of the county and in rural locations.

A large number of those areas which are in Kent's top 20% deprived are also within England's top 20% deprived as shown in Map 7 (coloured yellow). 11% of Kent's LSOAs (98) are within England's top 20% deprived for this domain. See Annex B for more information. Likewise, a large number of areas that are in Kent's bottom 20% deprived are also within England's least 20% deprived (coloured dark blue on the maps) illustrating the large contrast there is within Kent in terms of income deprivation.

Table 8 presents the top 20 deprived Kent LSOAs based on the income deprivation domain in IMD 2007.

Table 8: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 Income Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.52	396	1	3
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.47	783	2	8
E01024374	Maidstone	29UHGW	High Street	0.46	873	3	13
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.46	890	4	1
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.46	941	5	9
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.45	1,034	6	4
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.45	1,039	7	22
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.44	1,173	8	2
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.43	1,292	9	7
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.43	1,362	10	12
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.43	1,363	11	17
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	0.42	1,530	12	6
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	0.41	1,556	13	5
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.41	1,583	14	10
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	0.41	1,645	15	11
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	0.41	1,704	16	19
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	0.41	1,721	17	18
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	0.40	1,915	18	20
E01024498	Shepway	29ULGF	Folkestone East	0.38	2,169	19	24
E01024666	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.38	2,170	20	23

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The Kent LSOA suffering the most from income deprivation in 2007 can be found within Margate Central ward (Thanet) and is the same LSOA which was the most deprived on the overall IMD 2007. The income domain scores can be translated into the proportion of the population suffering from income deprivation and therefore 52% of the people living within E01024678 are considered to be income deprived.

Table 9 illustrates the top 20 income deprived LSOAs in the IMD 2004.

Table 9: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 Income Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.48	426	1	4
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.48	444	2	8
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.47	540	3	1
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.42	1003	4	6
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	0.41	1153	5	13
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	0.40	1270	6	12
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.40	1335	7	9
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.39	1443	8	2
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.38	1556	9	5
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.38	1589	10	14
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	0.38	1682	11	15
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.37	1707	12	10
E01024374	Maidstone	29UHWV	High Street	0.37	1752	13	3
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.37	1776	14	26
E01024294	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	0.36	1933	15	33
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.36	1962	16	24
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.36	1964	17	11
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	0.36	1997	18	17
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	0.36	2055	19	16
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	0.36	2057	20	18

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

In IMD 2004 the most income deprived LSOA in Kent could be found within Cliftonville West ward (Thanet), which is now the 4th most deprived LSOA in Kent.

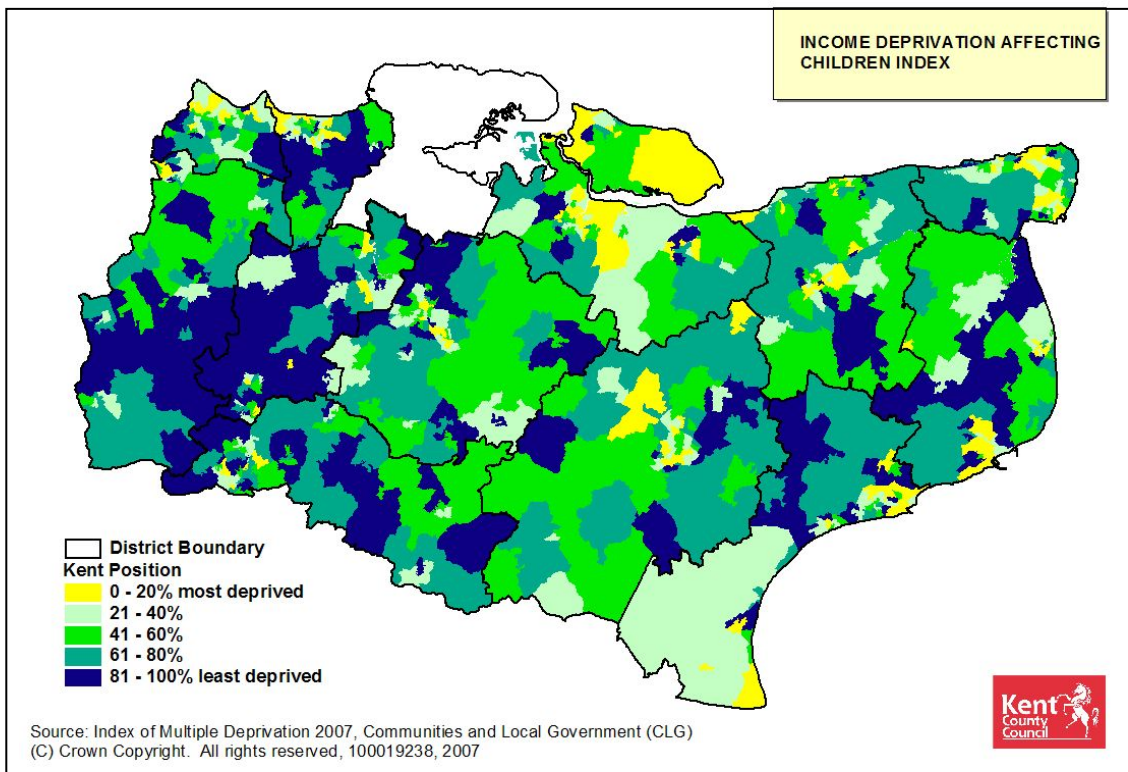
Within this domain there has been a change of three LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list between IMD 2004 and IMD 2007. The three LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Shepway (x2) and Thanet (x1). The three LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Shepway (x1), Gravesham (x1) and Swale (x1).

Section 3: Part Bi – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

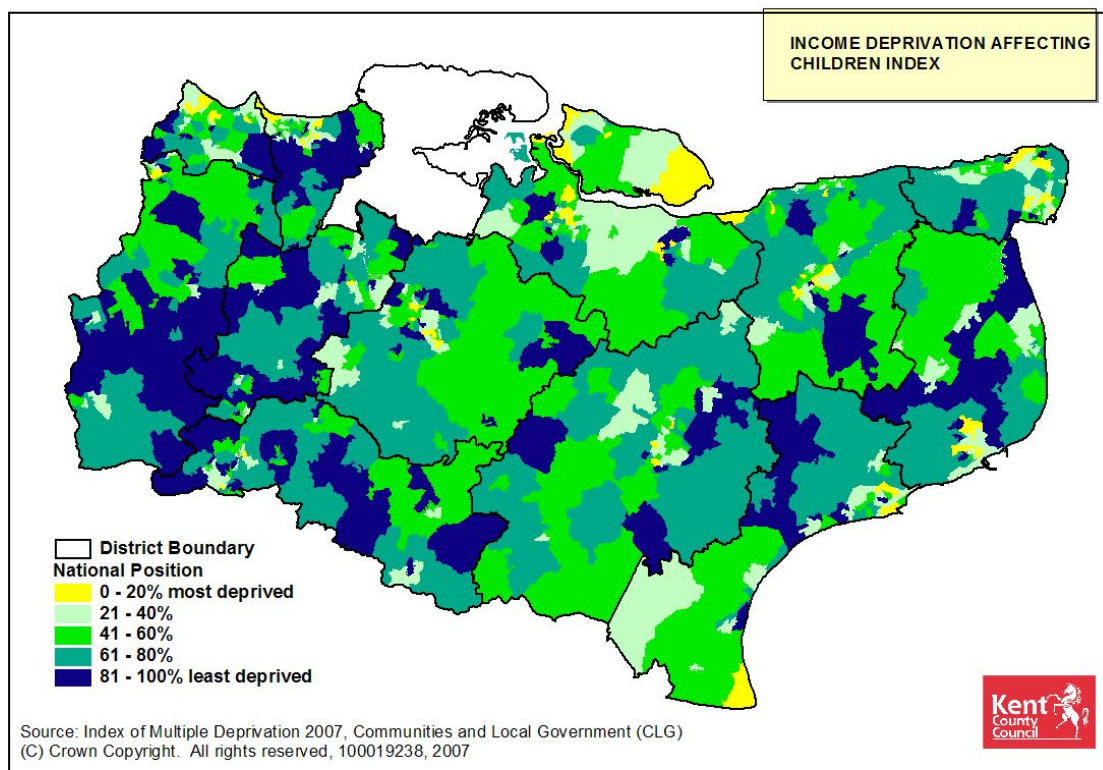
The Income Deprivation domain is sub-divided into two further indices, one of which is the IDACI. This Index represents the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households. It has been constructed using the same indicators used to create the income domain (outlined in Table 7) but using only the children counts.

Map 8 illustrates the level of income deprivation affecting children at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 9 illustrates the level of income deprivation affecting children across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 8: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IDACI 2007



Map 9: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IDACI 2007



The pattern of income deprivation affecting children is very similar to the overall pattern of income deprivation which was shown in Maps 6 and 7. Children living in income deprived households tend to be located in and

around the coastal towns and in urban locations mainly in the East of the county but also within the towns of Dartford and Gravesend. A number of these are also within England's top 20% deprived as shown in Map 9 (coloured yellow). 10% of Kent's LSOAs are within England's top 20% deprived based on this domain (see Annex B for more detail).

Table 10 illustrates the top 20 deprived Kent LSOAs based on the IDACI in 2007 and Table 11 illustrates the top 20 deprived LSOAs based on the IDACI in 2004.

Table 10: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 IDACI

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.83	73	1	1
E01024374	Maidstone	29UHGW	High Street	0.70	385	2	5
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.66	589	3	3
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.65	669	4	7
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.63	818	5	42
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	0.58	1454	6	15
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.57	1560	7	4
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.56	1662	8	54
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.56	1683	9	8
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	0.55	1842	10	23
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	0.55	1873	11	9
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.55	1916	12	14
E01024509	Shepway	29ULGK	Folkestone Harvey West	0.54	1962	13	43
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.54	2016	14	16
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	0.53	2138	15	6
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	0.53	2145	16	10
E01024305	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	0.53	2263	17	22
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.52	2376	18	2
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.51	2496	19	12
E01024148	Dartford	29UDGF	Joyce Green	0.51	2616	20	39

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 11: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 IDACI

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.77	146	1	1
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.72	251	2	18
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.66	465	3	3
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.62	736	4	7
E01024374	Maidstone	29UHGW	High Street	0.61	775	5	2
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	0.59	1,034	6	15
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.57	1,191	7	4
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.57	1,257	8	9
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	0.56	1,290	9	11
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	0.56	1,353	10	16
E01024108	Canterbury	29UCGW	Seasalter	0.54	1,584	11	56
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.54	1,712	12	19
E01024567	Swale	29UMGJ	Grove	0.52	1,919	13	34
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.52	1,951	14	12
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	0.52	1,970	15	6
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.52	2,034	16	14
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	0.51	2,125	17	21
E01024699	Thanet	29UNGZ	Sir Moses Montefiore	0.51	2,127	18	26
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.51	2,155	19	23
E01024128	Canterbury	29UCHC	Wincheap	0.50	2,301	20	32

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The Kent LSOA with the greatest number of income deprived children in 2007 could be found within Margate Central ward (LSOA E01024678). Within this LSOA 83% of the children were said to be income deprived, placing this LSOA as the 73rd most deprived in England (out of 32,482). This same LSOA also had the greatest number of children suffering from income deprivation in 2004, however, in 2004 this was equivalent to 77% of all children in this LSOA.

Table 11 shows that the top 20 deprived LSOAs in 2004 are very different to the top 20 in 2007. Six LSOAs that were in the top 20 in 2004 have fallen out of the top 20 in 2007. One LSOA that was in the top 20 deprived in 2004, that has made the greatest improvement is E01024108 which is within Seasalter ward (Canterbury). In 2004, this LSOA was ranked the 11th most deprived with regards to the proportion of children suffering from income deprivation, whereas in 2007 it has fallen to rank 56th.

The six LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Thanet (x1), Shepway (x3), Gravesham (x1) and Dartford (x1). The six LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Canterbury (x2), Swale (x3) and Thanet (x1).

Section 3: Part Bii – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

As mentioned earlier in the report, the income deprivation domain is sub-divided into two further indices, one of which is the IDACI which was presented in the previous section and the other is the IDAOPI. The IDAOPI represents the proportion of older people aged 60+ living in income deprived households. It has been constructed using the same indicators used to create the Income Deprivation domain (outlined in Table 7) but using only the older people counts.

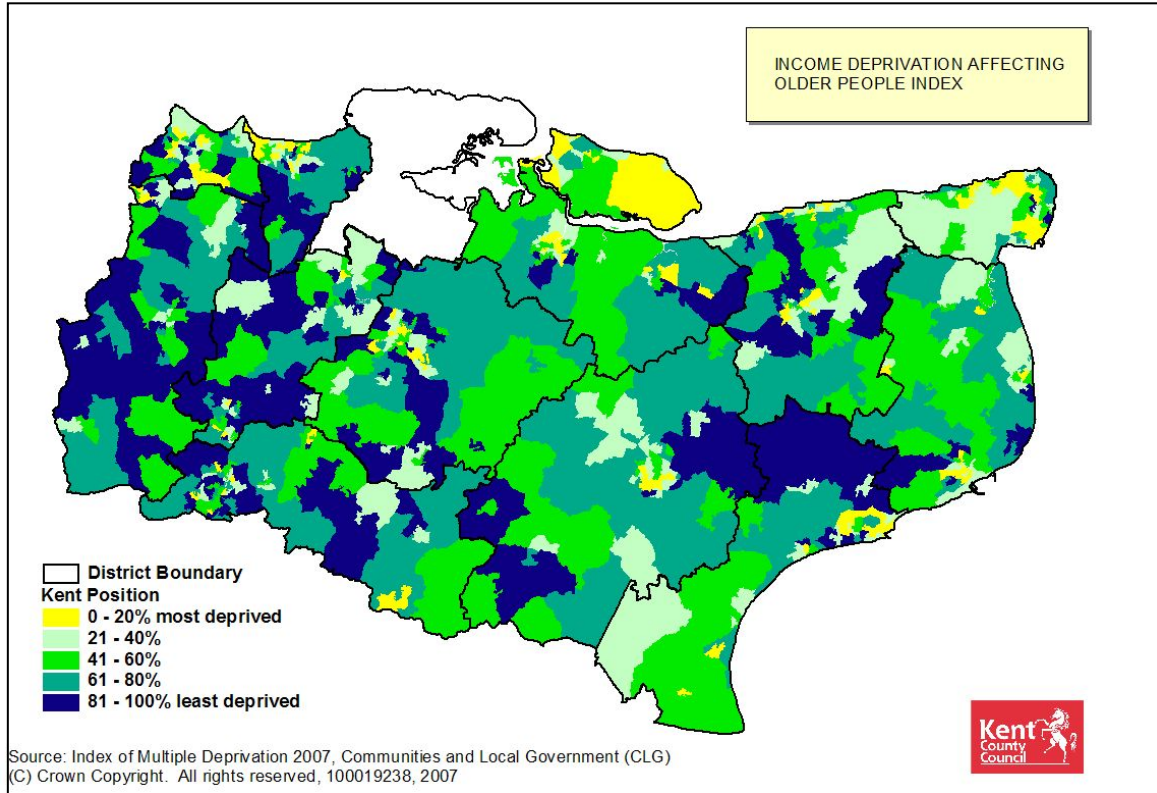
Map 10 illustrates the level of income deprivation affecting older people at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 11 illustrates the level of income deprivation affecting older people across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

The maps show that the pattern of income deprivation affecting older people is very similar to the overall pattern of income deprivation and the pattern of income deprivation affecting children (see Sections 3 Part B and Bi). This is particularly true at a Kent scale, although deprivation affecting older people seems to be more concentrated than deprivation affecting children.

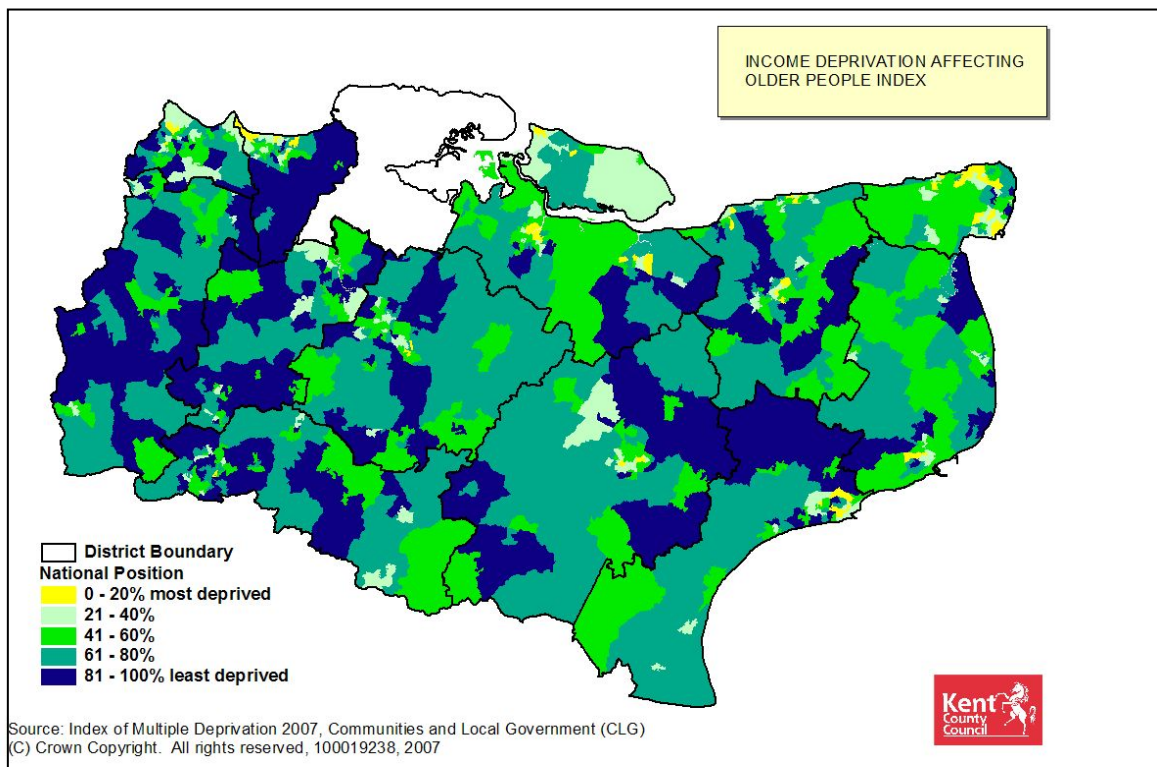
There are fewer Kent areas in England's top 20% deprived based on the IDAOPI, than there are based on the IDACI. Only 7.2% of Kent's LSOAs are within England's top 20% deprived on the IDAOPI, whereas 10% were based on the IDACI. The Kent areas which are in England's top 20% deprived tend

to be found in the Thanet Towns. Although there are a few Kent areas that fall in England's top 20% deprived, there are more Kent areas that fall within England's least 20% deprived.

Map 10: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IDAOPI 2007



Map 11: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IDAOPI 2007



Tables 12 and 13 present the top 20 LSOAs with the greatest proportion of income deprived older people in the IMD 2007 and IMD 2004 respectively.

Table 12: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 IDAOPI

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.52	688	1	1
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.49	965	2	7
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.49	984	3	4
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	0.48	1153	4	5
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.46	1308	5	3
E01024833	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGR	St James'	0.44	1643	6	11
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	0.44	1692	7	56
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.44	1721	8	8
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.43	1820	9	2
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.42	2011	10	13
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	0.42	2080	11	9
E01024061	Canterbury	29UCGH	Gorrell	0.41	2284	12	14
E01024633	Thanet	29UNGE	Beacon Road	0.41	2317	13	68
E01024294	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	0.41	2370	14	12
E01024080	Canterbury	29UCGN	Heron	0.40	2548	15	6
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	0.40	2553	16	28
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.40	2632	17	36
E01024498	Shepway	29ULGF	Folkestone East	0.38	3031	18	25
E01024670	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.38	3069	19	15
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	0.38	3186	20	17

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 13: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 IDAOPI

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.44	718	1	1
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.42	908	2	9
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.41	1041	3	5
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.38	1373	4	3
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	0.37	1654	5	4
E01024080	Canterbury	29UCGN	Heron	0.37	1673	6	15
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.34	2167	7	2
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.34	2200	8	8
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	0.34	2249	9	11
E01024659	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.33	2642	10	48
E01024833	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGR	St James'	0.32	2679	11	6
E01024294	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	0.32	2714	12	14
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.32	2799	13	10
E01024061	Canterbury	29UCGH	Gorrell	0.29	3745	14	12
E01024670	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.29	3788	15	19
E01024296	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	0.29	3855	16	73
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	0.29	3864	17	20
E01024091	Canterbury	29UCGS	Northgate	0.29	3930	18	26
E01024081	Canterbury	29UCGN	Heron	0.29	4133	19	46
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.29	4154	20	27

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

In 2007 the Kent LSOA with the greatest proportion of income deprived older people was E01024676 which is within Margate Central ward (Thanet). Within this LSOA 52% of the older people were income deprived. This LSOA

also had the greatest number of income deprived older people in 2004, although the proportion was slightly lower in 2004 (44%).

In 2004 the top 4 LSOAs with income deprived older people were all found in Thanet. However in 2007 the top 4 is occupied by two Thanet LSOAs, one Shepway LSOA and one Gravesham LSOA.

There has been considerable movement in the top 20 between 2004 and 2007. LSOA E01024614 which is in Sheerness West ward (Swale) was ranked 56th in Kent in 2004, however in 2007 it is now ranked 7th. Similarly, LSOA E01024633 in Beacon Road ward (Thanet) was ranked 68th in 2004 but in 2007 has moved to rank 13. Movement in this way illustrates a increase in deprivation.

Not all LSOAs have become more deprived. Some LSOAs have got less deprived between 2004 and 2007. For example, in 2004 LSOA E01024659 in Cliftonville West ward (Thanet) was ranked 10th most deprived in Kent in 2004 but in 2007 it has moved down the rankings to rank 48th. Another LSOA that was in the top 20 in 2004 was E01024296 in Riverside ward (Gravesham). In 2004 this LSOA was ranked 16th most deprived in Kent but in 2007 it has moved to rank 73.

Five LSOAs entered the top 20 list in 2007. These can be found in Swale (x1), Thanet (x3) and Shepway (x1). The five LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Thanet (x2), Gravesham (x1) and Canterbury (x2).

Section 3: Part C – The Employment Deprivation Domain

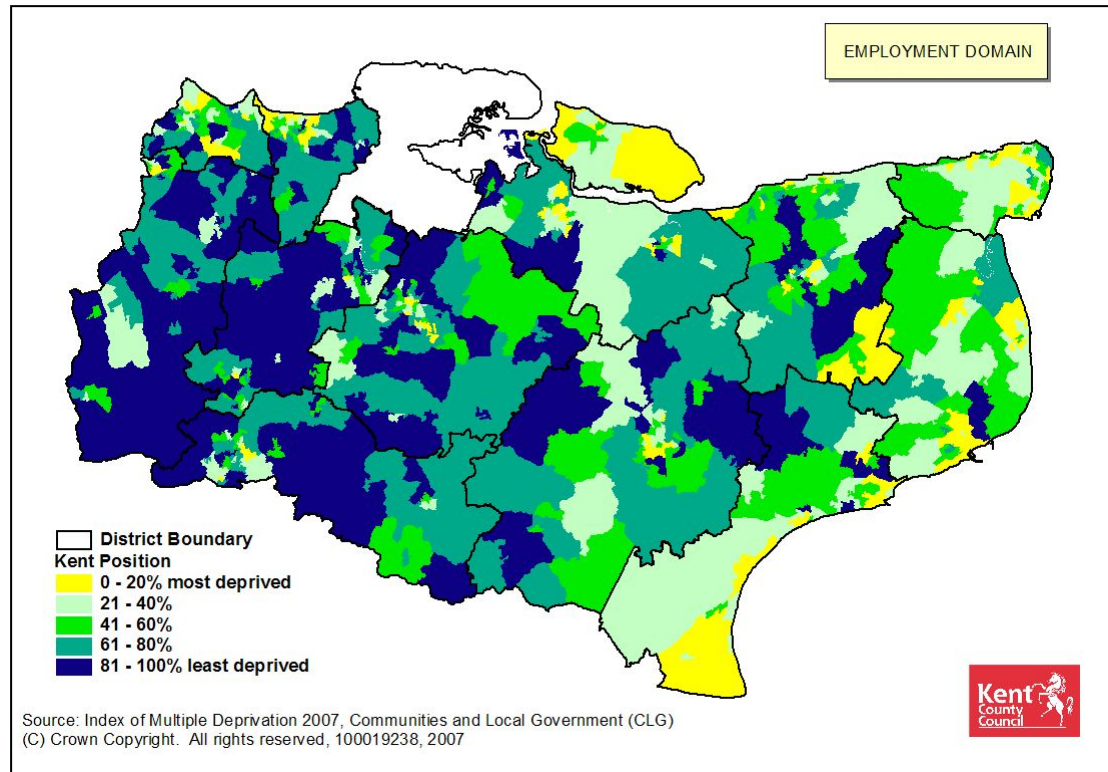
The employment domain measures employment deprivation as the involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. The indicators used to create this domain are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Indicators used to create the Employment Domain

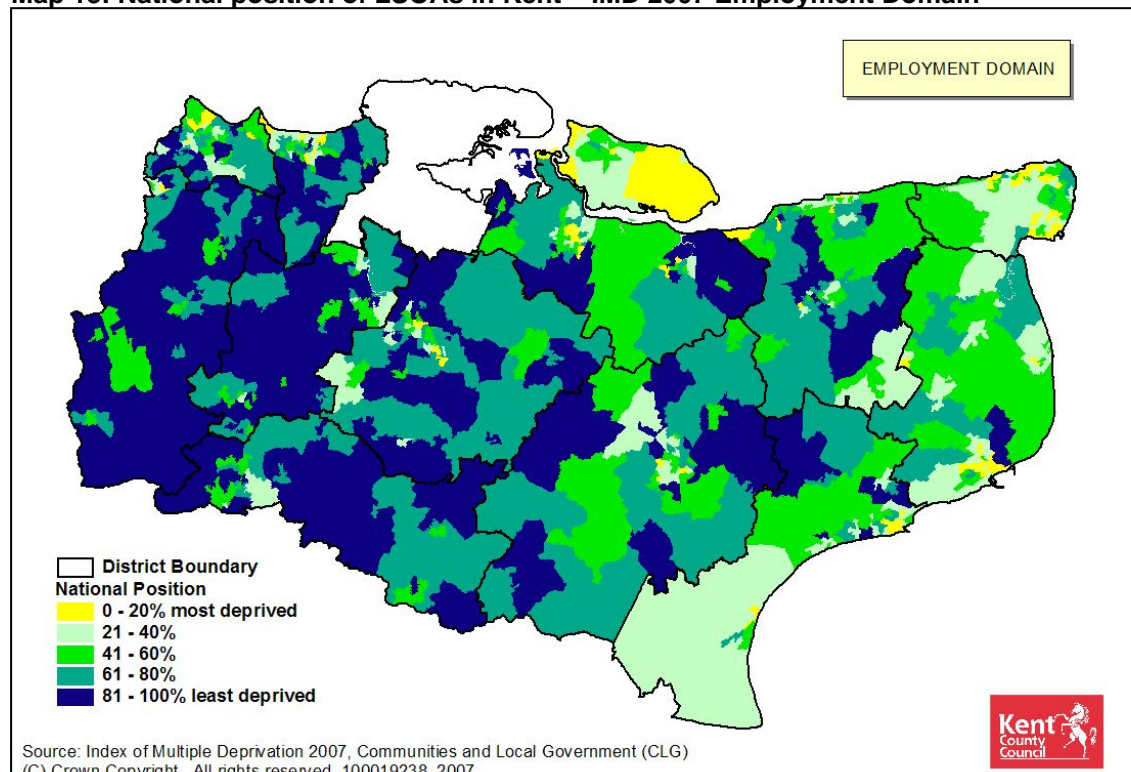
Indicator	Source
Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) (both contribution-based and income-based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2005
Recipients of Incapacity Benefit (IB): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59	DWP, 2005
Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59	DWP, 2005
Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA	DWP, 2005
Participants in the New Deal for the 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA	DWP, 2005
Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview)	DWP, 2005

Map 12 illustrates the level of employment deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 13 illustrates the level of employment deprivation across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 12: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Employment Domain



Map 13: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Employment Domain



Map 12 presents a clear east/ west divide in Kent with regards to the level of employment deprivation. The Kent LSOAs which are in Kent's top 20% deprived tend to be found in East Kent, along with concentrations in and around Dartford and Gravesend.

A number of Kent LSOAs are also within England's top 20% deprived as shown in Map 13. Those in the top 20% deprived nationally represent 10% of all Kent LSOAs (see Annex B for more detail). These areas are mainly on the Isle of Sheppey and Thanet but also can be found in Dover, Folkestone, Dartford, Gravesend and Sittingbourne.

Table 15 lists the top 20 employment deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007. Table 16 lists the top 20 based on the IMD 2004.

In 2007 the most employment deprived LSOA in Kent was E01024678 which is within Margate Central ward (Thanet). In this LSOA 40% of the working age population is said to be employment deprived. In 2004 the most employment deprived LSOA could be found in Folkestone Harvey Central ward (Shepway) where 41% were said to be employment deprived.

As with other domains there has been movement of LSOAs into and out of the list of top 20 deprived between 2004 and 2007. There are four LSOAs in the top 20 list in 2007 that were not in the top 20 deprived in 2004. These LSOAs could be found in the districts of Swale (x1), Thanet (x2) and Maidstone (x1). The four LSOAs which dropped out of the top 20 in 2007 but that were in the top 20 in 2004 could be found in the districts of Maidstone (x1), Thanet (x1) and Dover (x2). This further illustrates the variation in deprivation levels within districts, with parts of some districts improving and other parts worsening.

Table 15: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Employment Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.40	56	1	3
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.36	145	2	1
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.36	147	3	5
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.34	188	4	2
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.33	252	5	6
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.33	257	6	4
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.33	259	7	8
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	0.30	424	8	23
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	0.30	490	9	10
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.29	551	10	7
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	0.28	619	11	13
E01024389	Maidstone	29UHHC	Park Wood	0.25	1,265	12	27
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	0.24	1,376	13	16
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	0.24	1,414	14	12
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.24	1,583	15	21
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	0.23	1,696	16	19
E01024671	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.23	1,770	17	15
E01024509	Shepway	29ULGK	Folkestone Harvey West	0.23	1,790	18	9
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	0.23	1,830	19	38
E01024508	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.22	1,921	20	11

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 16: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Employment Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.41	108	1	2
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.38	200	2	4
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.35	320	3	1
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.33	433	4	6
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	0.32	522	5	3
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.31	663	6	5
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.30	742	7	10
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	0.29	856	8	7
E01024509	Shepway	29ULGK	Folkestone Harvey West	0.26	1377	9	18
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	0.25	1625	10	9
E01024508	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.25	1770	11	20
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	0.25	1808	12	14
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	0.25	1860	13	11
E01024370	Maidstone	29UHWG	High Street	0.24	1880	14	41
E01024671	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.24	2174	15	17
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	0.24	2180	16	13
E01024666	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	0.23	2283	17	24
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	0.23	2407	18	33
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	0.23	2458	19	16
E01024215	Dover	29UEGS	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	0.23	2474	20	30

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part D – The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

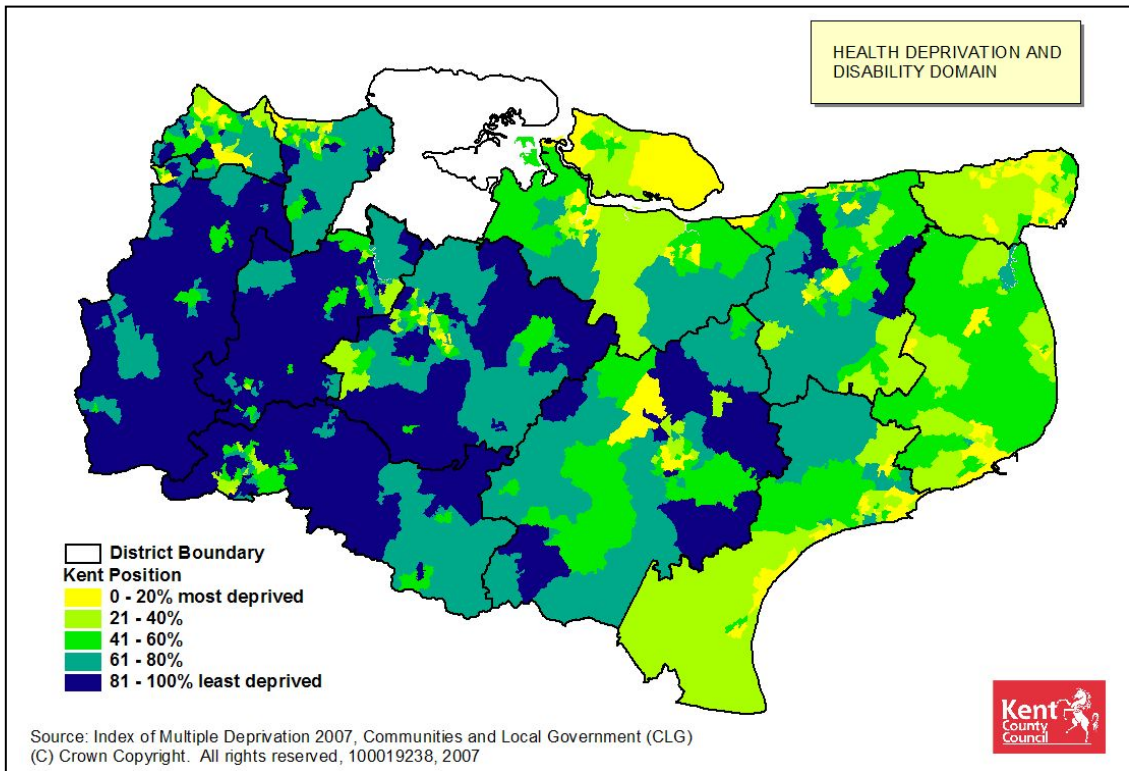
The health deprivation and disability domain measures the rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range. The indicators used to construct this domain are presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Indicators used to create the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

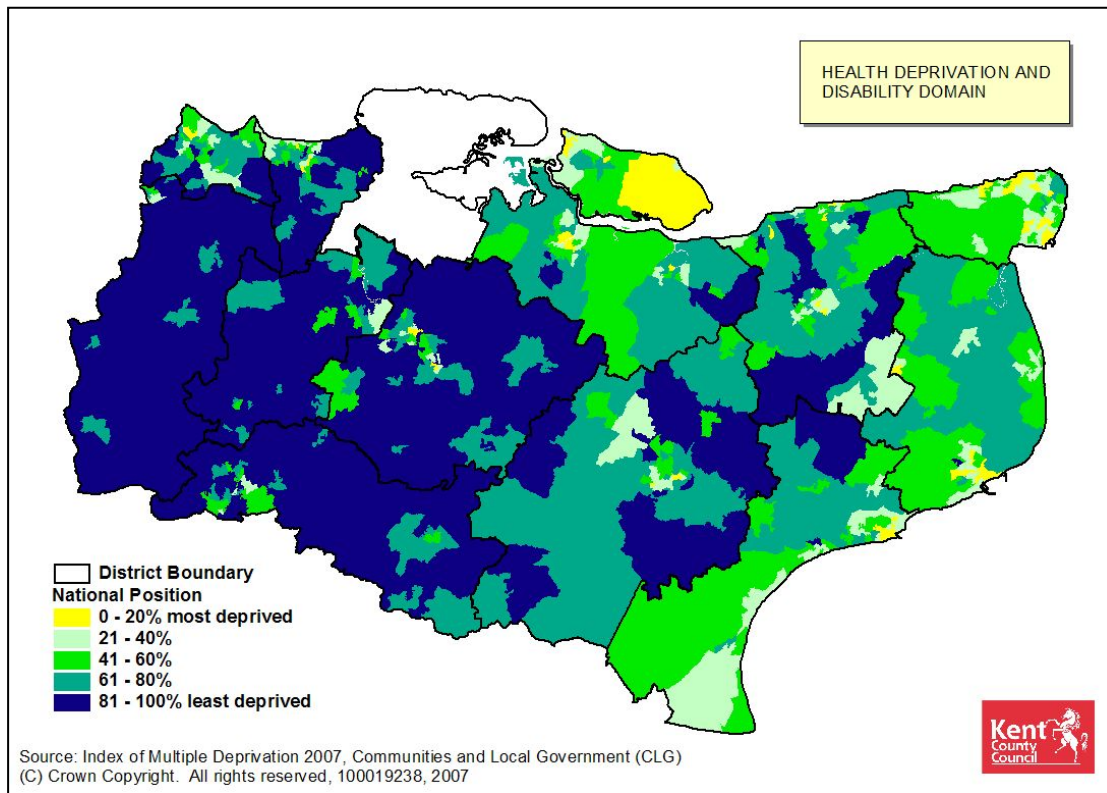
Indicator	Source
Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2001-2005
Comparative illness and disability ratio	DWP, 2005
Measure of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics	Department of Health, 2004-2005
The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing, hospital episode statistics and Incapacity Benefit (IB) data	Prescribing Pricing Authority, 2005; Department of Health, 2004-2005; DWP, 2005

Map 14 illustrates the level of health deprivation and disability at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 15 illustrates the level of health deprivation and disability across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 14: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



Map 15: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



The pattern of health deprivation and disability across Kent is very distinct. East Kent suffers from much higher levels of health deprivation and disability than West Kent. Unlike in the income and employment domains, this deprivation is not constrained to the urban areas. Most of Kent's health deprivation and disability is found in both the urban and rural parts of East Kent. However, Kent areas which are also in England's top 20% deprived (Map 15) are all found in urban locations – mainly in the Thanet Towns, Dover, Folkestone, Sittingbourne and on the Isle of Sheppey. Nearly all of West Kent is within England's bottom 20% deprived.

Tables 18 and 19 present the top 20 LSOAs with the greatest proportion of health deprived and disabled residents in the IMD 2007 and IMD 2004 respectively. Unlike in the income and employment domains the deprivation score in this domain does not translate into the proportion of residents suffering from this type of deprivation.

The most deprived Kent LSOA on the IMD 2007 health deprivation and disability domain was E01024676 in Margate Central ward (Thanet), which was ranked 504th nationally. It is within this domain where Kent has the largest proportion of LSOAs in England's least 20% deprived – just under 30% of Kent LSOAs (see Annex B for more detail). The most health deprived LSOA in this domain in IMD 2004 could be found in Folkestone Harvey Central ward (Shepway). In 2007 this LSOA is now ranked 3rd.

Within this domain there has been a change of six LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list between IMD 2004 and IMD 2007. The six LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Thanet (x2), Canterbury (x1), Shepway (x1) and Swale (x2). The six LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Shepway (x3), Thanet (x2) and Swale (x1).

Table 18: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.95	504	1	2
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.93	527	2	6
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	1.85	704	3	1
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.81	764	4	4
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.80	779	5	3
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.63	1,178	6	5
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	1.56	1,381	7	8
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	1.54	1,453	8	9
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	1.43	1,876	9	30
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	1.36	2,192	10	15
E01024092	Canterbury	29UCGS	Northgate	1.33	2,334	11	29
E01024618	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	1.33	2,359	12	18
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	1.29	2,523	13	10
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	1.29	2,539	14	24
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	1.29	2,558	15	47
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	1.27	2,630	16	25
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	1.23	2,817	17	11
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	1.23	2,838	18	17
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	1.22	2,930	19	16
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	1.21	2,981	20	36

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 19: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	1.71	964	1	3
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.69	1019	2	1
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.66	1097	3	5
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.60	1258	4	4
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.46	1806	5	6
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.41	1981	6	2
E01024508	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	1.32	2397	7	32
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	1.31	2455	8	7
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	1.23	2857	9	8
E01024507	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	1.22	2920	10	13
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	1.17	3217	11	17
E01024509	Shepway	29ULGK	Folkestone Harvey West	1.17	3218	12	35
E01024715	Thanet	29UNHD	Westgate-on-Sea	1.12	3563	13	38
E01024517	Shepway	29ULGM	Folkestone Park	1.09	3827	14	24
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	1.08	3857	15	10
E01024663	Thanet	29UNGN	Dane Valley	1.08	3875	16	19
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	1.04	4150	17	18
E01024618	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	1.04	4180	18	12
E01024671	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	1.04	4195	19	21
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	1.01	4382	20	29

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part E – The Education, Skills and Training Domain

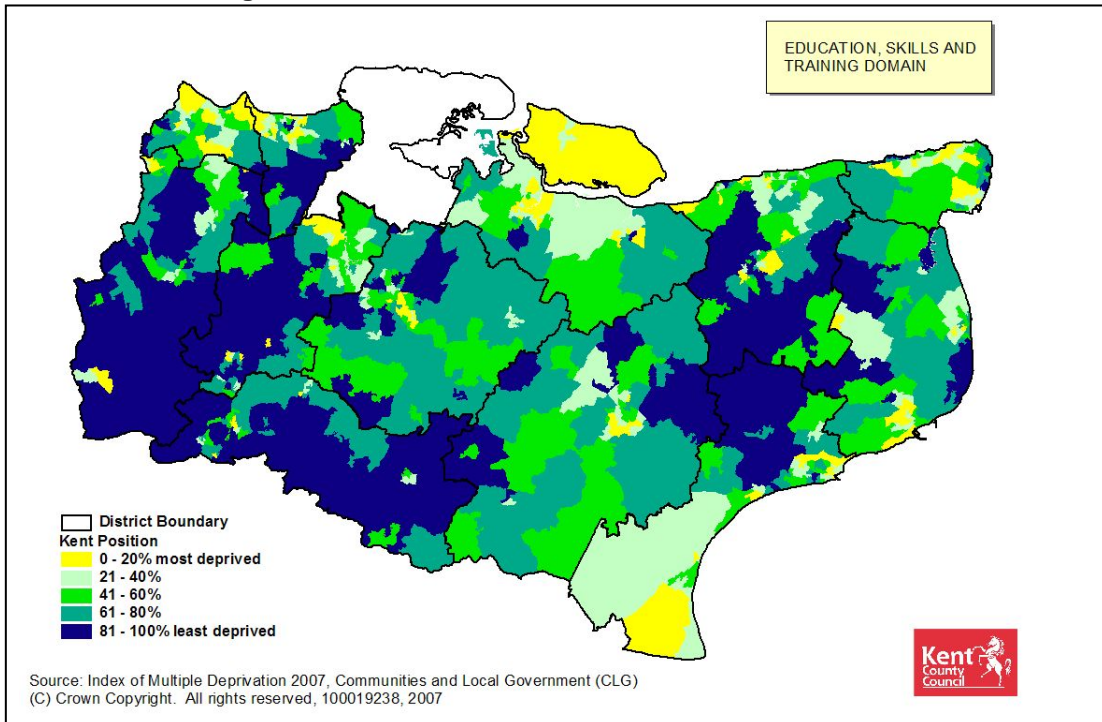
The education, skills and training domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators used to construct this domain are presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Indicators used to create the Education, Skills and Training Domain

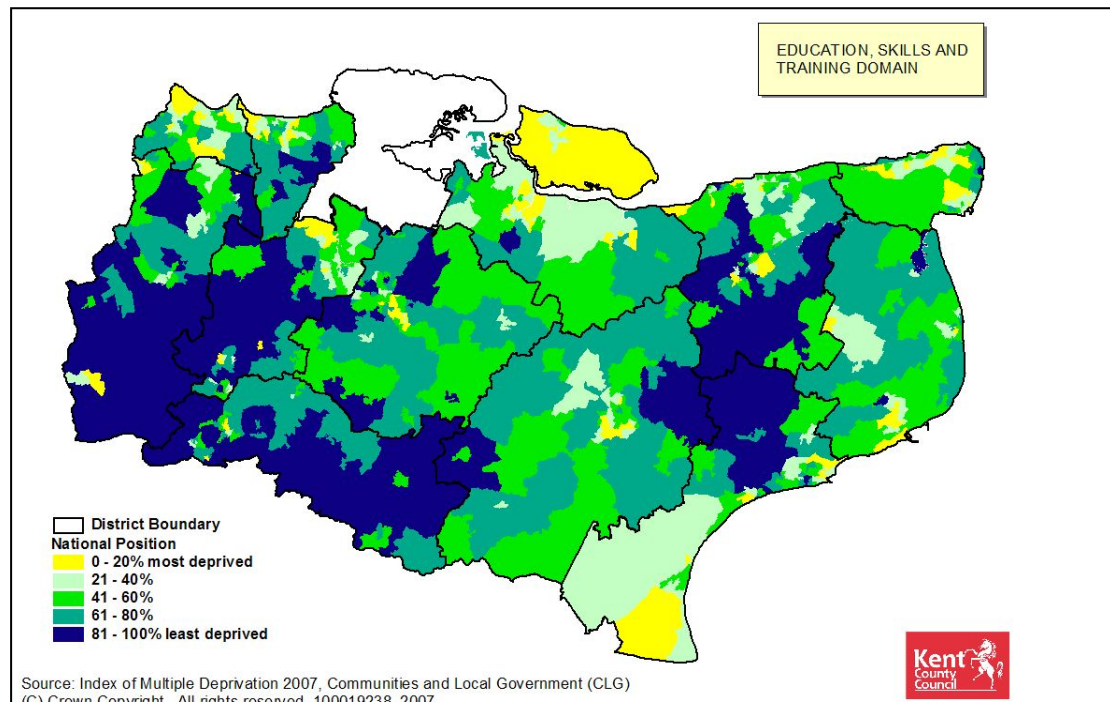
Indicator	Source
Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2	Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), 2 year weighted average 2004-2005
Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3	DCSF, 2 year weighted average 2004-2005
Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents)	DCSF, 2 year weighted average 2004-2005
Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
Secondary school absence rate	DCSF, 2 year weighted average 2004-2005
Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education	Universities and Colleges Admission Service and Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2001-2005

Map 16 illustrates the level of education, skills and training deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 17 illustrates the level of education, skills and training deprivation across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 16: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Education, Skills and Training Domain



Map 17: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Education, Skills and Training Domain



The pattern of education, skills and training deprivation across Kent at a Kent scale is very similar to the pattern at a national scale. That is, many of the areas which are in Kent's top 20% deprived are also within England's top 20% deprived. In the domains we have looked at so far, many areas which are in Kent's top 20% deprived are not in England's top 20% (or there are a lot fewer) but this is not the case with the education, skills and training domain. 153 Kent LSOAs (17.3%) are within England's top 20% deprived for this domain.

Table 21 lists the top 20 deprived Kent LSOAs on the education, skills and training domain based on the IMD 2007. Table 22 lists the top 20 based on the IMD 2004.

The most deprived Kent LSOA on the education, skills and training domain is E01024597 in Queenborough and Halfway ward (Swale). This was also the most deprived LSOA in this domain in IMD 2004. In IMD 2007, 14 LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list are within the local authority district of Swale and these were mainly concentrated on the Isle of Sheppey.

Within this domain there has been a change of five LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list between IMD 2004 and IMD 2007. The five LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Swale (x4) and Dover (x1). The five LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Maidstone (x3), Thanet (x2) and Gravesham (x1).

Table 21: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Education, Skills and Training Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024597	Swale	29UMGS	Queenborough and Halfway	93.65	53	1	1
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	90.77	93	2	2
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	84.10	254	3	5
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	80.48	379	4	3
E01024596	Swale	29UMGS	Queenborough and Halfway	79.62	409	5	6
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	77.15	508	6	13
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	76.70	526	7	9
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	74.93	606	8	4
E01024616	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	74.64	625	9	10
E01024563	Swale	29UMGG	Davington Priory	74.10	655	10	19
E01024584	Swale	29UMGP	Milton Regis	73.26	698	11	16
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	72.55	742	12	11
E01024240	Dover	29UEHA	St Radigunds	71.41	827	13	22
E01024391	Maidstone	29UHHD	Shepway North	70.92	856	14	7
E01024613	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	70.90	859	15	37
E01024579	Swale	29UMGM	Kemsley	69.21	979	16	17
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	67.97	1,064	17	31
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	67.30	1,115	18	33
E01024581	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	66.88	1,148	19	30
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	66.40	1,185	20	15

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 22: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Education, Skills and Training Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024597	Swale	29UMGS	Queenborough and Halfway	90.10	107	1	1
E01024614	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	86.54	175	2	2
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	85.03	212	3	4
E01024682	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	82.60	280	4	8
E01024615	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	79.62	400	5	3
E01024596	Swale	29UMGS	Queenborough and Halfway	74.88	614	6	5
E01024391	Maidstone	29UHHD	Shepway North	70.96	831	7	14
E01024683	Thanet	29UNGU	Newington	70.38	868	8	24
E01024621	Swale	29UMGZ	Sheppey Central	69.53	939	9	7
E01024616	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	68.74	1002	10	9
E01024020	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	68.67	1013	11	12
E01024374	Maidstone	29UHWG	High Street	68.33	1032	12	21
E01024590	Swale	29UMGR	Murston	67.90	1066	13	6
E01024305	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	67.20	1131	14	23
E01024687	Thanet	29UNGW	Northwood	66.06	1211	15	20
E01024584	Swale	29UMGP	Milton Regis	65.98	1218	16	11
E01024579	Swale	29UMGM	Kemsley	65.32	1274	17	16
E01024397	Maidstone	29UHHE	Shepway South	64.34	1375	18	25
E01024563	Swale	29UMGG	Davington Priory	63.10	1507	19	10
E01024395	Maidstone	29UHHD	Shepway North	63.05	1512	20	28

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part F – The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The barriers to housing and services domain measures barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators used to construct this domain are presented in Table 23.

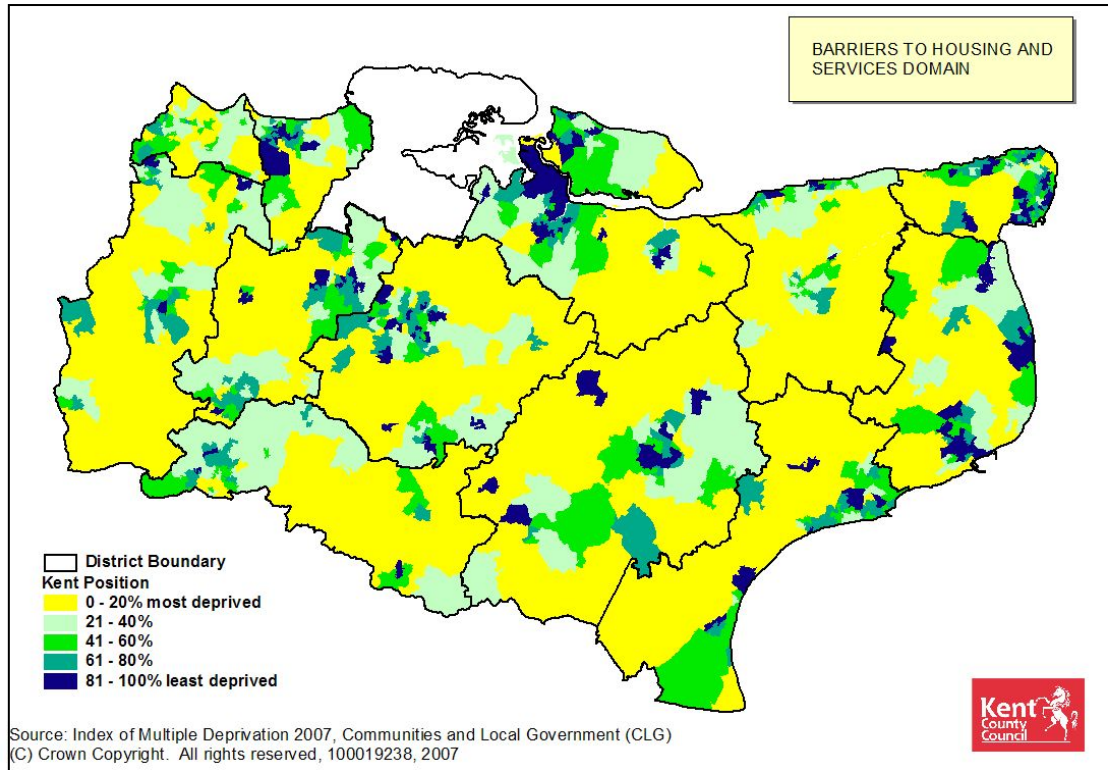
Table 23: Indicators used to create the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Indicator	Source
Household overcrowding	2001 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Local authority level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs	CLG, 2005
Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (modelled estimates)	Heriot-Watt University, 2005
Road distance to a GP surgery	National Administrative Codes Service, 2005
Road distance to a general store or supermarket	MapInfo Ltd, 2005
Road distance to a primary school	DCFS, 2004-2005
Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office	Post Office Ltd, 2005

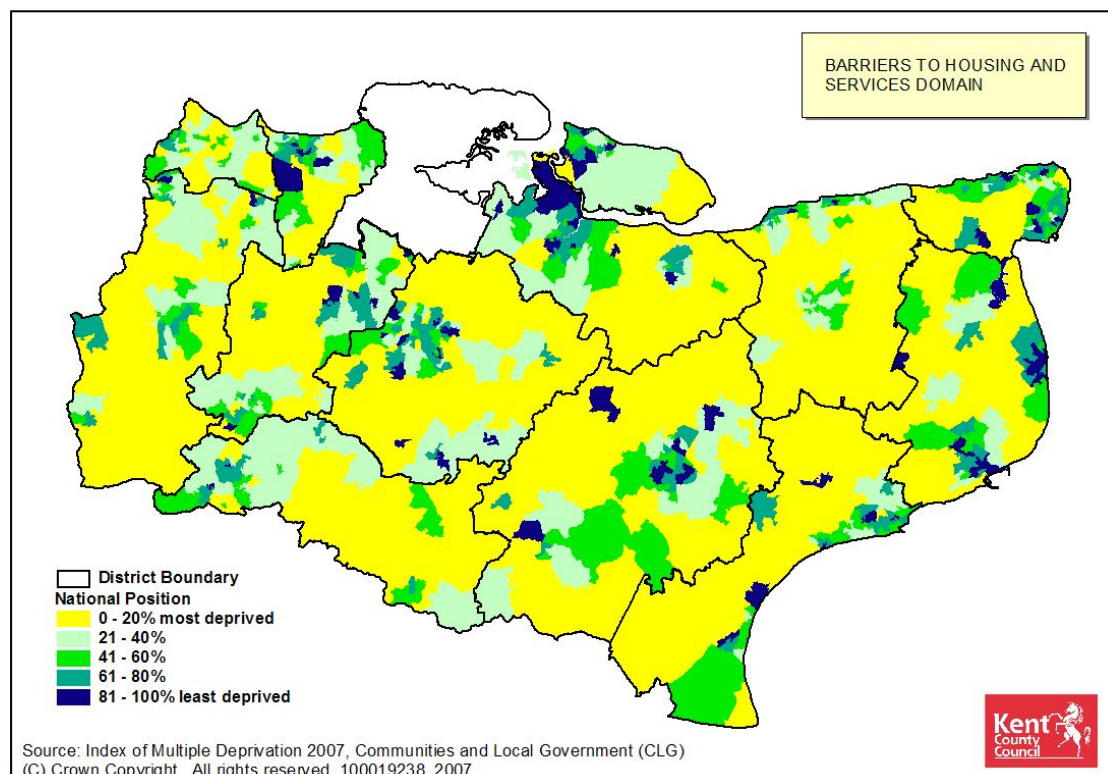
Map 18 illustrates the level of housing and access to services deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 19 illustrates the level of housing and access to services deprivation across Kent on a national scale.

The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 18: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



Map 19: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



The domains looked at so far have shown deprivation concentrated in urban areas. In contrast however, deprivation related to barriers to housing and services is concentrated in rural areas. This is partially related to the distance people live from services in rural areas but also because of difficulty people in rural areas have entering owner-occupation. Many native rural residents are being out-priced by town-dwellers looking to move to the country or city workers buying rural properties in Kent as 2nd homes.

Nearly all of the areas in Kent's top 20% deprived are also within England's top 20% deprived. This is because approximately 78% of Kent's land area is rural. A total of 191 Kent LSOAs (21.6%) are within England's top 20% deprived based on this domain which is the highest of all domains.

Table 24 lists the top 20 deprived Kent LSOAs on the barriers to housing and services domain based on the IMD 2007. Table 25 lists the top 20 based on the IMD 2004.

The most deprived Kent LSOA on the barriers to housing and services domain in IMD 2007 was E01024786 in Wrotham ward (Tonbridge & Malling). The level of deprivation in this LSOA has changed dramatically since IMD 2004, where it was ranked 299th in the county (out of 883). In IMD 2004 the most deprived LSOA on the barriers to housing and services domain could be found in Chartham and Stone Street ward (Canterbury).

Within this domain there has been a change of eight LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list between IMD 2004 and IMD 2007. The eight LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Tonbridge & Malling (x3), Canterbury (x2), Swale (x1), Sevenoaks (x1) and Ashford (x1). The eight LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Ashford (x1), Shepway (x1), Swale (x2), Canterbury (x1), Dartford (x2) and Tunbridge Wells (x1).

Table 24: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024786	Tonbridge and Malling	29UPJL	Wrotham	58.71	45	1	299
E01024054	Canterbury	29UCGF	Chartham and Stone Street	56.35	81	2	1
E01024581	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	55.39	105	3	29
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	53.51	165	4	12
E01024051	Canterbury	29UCGE	Blean Forest	52.28	225	5	8
E01024084	Canterbury	29UCGP	Little Stour	52.05	241	6	21
E01024420	Sevenoaks	29UKGM	Cowden and Hever	51.89	250	7	6
E01024804	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGH	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	50.28	362	8	9
E01024085	Canterbury	29UCGP	Little Stour	50.06	384	9	31
E01024387	Maidstone	29UHHB	North Downs	49.97	399	10	19
E01024780	Tonbridge and Malling	29UPJH	Vauxhall	49.63	451	11	90
E01024549	Shepway	29ULGZ	Romney Marsh	48.57	597	12	2
E01024565	Swale	29UMGH	East Downs	48.53	599	13	7
E01024455	Sevenoaks	29UKHC	Penshurst, Fordcombe and Chiddingstone	48.08	656	14	25
E01024067	Canterbury	29UCGK	Harbledown	48.05	658	15	17
E01023997	Ashford	29UBHM	Isle of Oxney	47.98	669	16	10
E01024187	Dartford	29UDGS	Wilmington	47.44	729	17	4
E01024789	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGB	Benenden and Cranbrook	46.80	816	18	14
E01024739	Tonbridge and Malling	29UPHR	Downs	46.19	897	19	30
E01023988	Ashford	29UBHG	Downs North	45.58	1,007	20	23

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 25: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024054	Canterbury	29UCGF	Chartham and Stone Street	55.38	56	1	2
E01024549	Shepway	29ULGZ	Romney Marsh	52.61	124	2	12
E01024548	Shepway	29ULGZ	Romney Marsh	52.55	125	3	28
E01024187	Dartford	29UDGS	Wilmington	52.45	131	4	17
E01024566	Swale	29UMGH	East Downs	51.29	186	5	27
E01024420	Sevenoaks	29UKGM	Cowden and Hever	50.41	255	6	7
E01024565	Swale	29UMGH	East Downs	50.30	265	7	13
E01024051	Canterbury	29UCGE	Blean Forest	50.11	289	8	5
E01024804	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGH	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	49.83	318	9	8
E01023997	Ashford	29UBHM	Isle of Oxney	49.59	349	10	16
E01024089	Canterbury	29UCGR	North Nailbourne	48.59	472	11	48
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	48.06	545	12	4
E01024173	Dartford	29UDGN	Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley	48.01	555	13	21
E01024789	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGB	Benenden and Cranbrook	47.96	560	14	18
E01024806	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGH	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	47.94	566	15	25
E01024133	Dartford	29UDGA	Bean and Darent	46.53	799	16	113
E01024067	Canterbury	29UCGK	Harbledown	46.43	812	17	15
E01024555	Swale	29UMGE	Boughton and Courtenay	45.73	914	18	57
E01024387	Maidstone	29UHHB	North Downs	45.62	930	19	10
E01024036	Ashford	29UBJJ	Weald North	45.50	951	20	63

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part G – Crime Domain

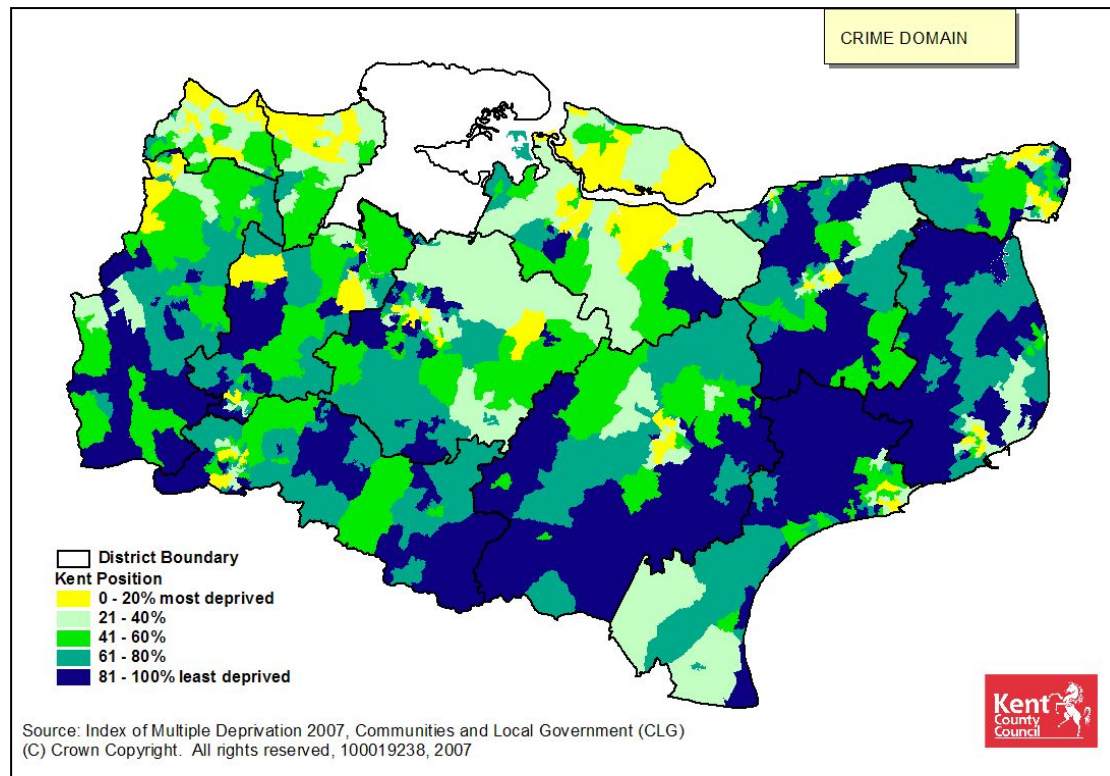
The crime domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. The indicators used to construct this domain are presented in Table 26.

Table 26: Indicators used to create the Crime Domain

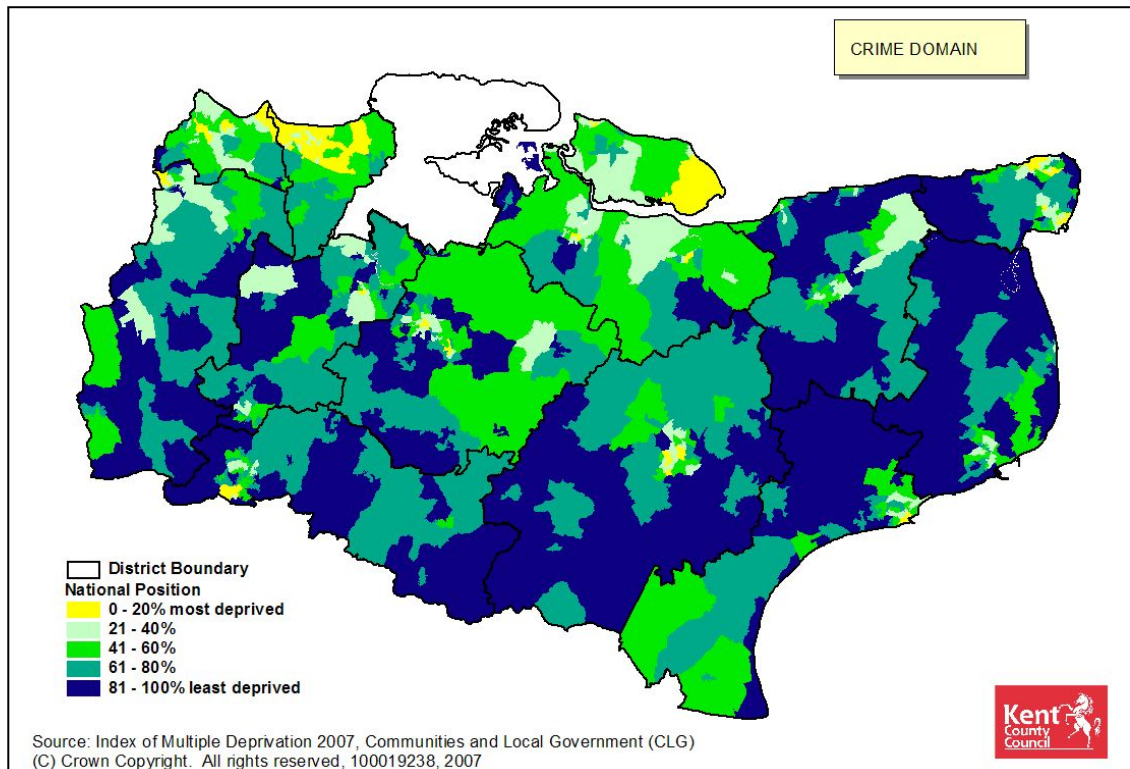
Indicator	Source
Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types)	Police Force Data, April 2004-March 2005
Theft (5 recorded crime offence types)	Police Force Data, April 2004-March 2005
Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types)	Police Force Data, April 2004-March 2005
Violence (12 recorded crime offence types including robbery)	Police Force Data, April 2004-March 2005

Map 20 illustrates the level of crime deprivation at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 21 illustrates the level of crime deprivation across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 20: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Crime Domain



Map 21: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Crime Domain



The areas of Kent suffering the most from crime deprivation are the towns. Towns across the whole of the county are affected but parts of Gravesham and Thanet particularly so.

A number of Kent areas (8.7% of all Kent LSOAs) are also within England's top 20% deprived based on the crime domain. See Annex B for more detail. A large part of Gravesham falls within England's top 20% deprived and also parts of the towns located in the districts of Dartford, Thanet, Ashford, Swale and Tunbridge Wells.

Tables 27 and 28 present the top 20 deprived LSOAs on the crime domain in IMD 2007 and IMD 2004 respectively.

The most deprived LSOA in Kent in both IMD 2004 and IMD 2007 was E01024676 in Margate Central ward (Thanet). Despite the most crime deprived LSOA being located in Thanet, it is LSOAs in Gravesham that dominate the top 20 in this domain in IMD 2007.

Within this domain there has been a change of ten LSOAs in the top 20 deprived list between IMD 2004 and IMD 2007. The ten LSOAs entering the top 20 list in 2007 can be found in Gravesham (x6), Tunbridge Wells (x1), Thanet (x2) and Ashford (x1). The ten LSOAs leaving the top 20 list in 2007 can be found within Gravesham (x3), Thanet (x2), Maidstone (x1), Swale (x1), Dartford (x2) and Shepway (x1).

Table 27: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Crime Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	2.06	166	1	1
E01024305	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	2.01	199	2	21
E01024306	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	1.81	433	3	37
E01024315	Gravesham	29UGGN	Whitehill	1.73	559	4	3
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.72	585	5	2
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	1.70	616	6	16
E01024293	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	1.68	656	7	39
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	1.67	677	8	18
E01024796	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGD	Broadwater	1.66	693	9	32
E01024307	Gravesham	29UGGL	Singlewell	1.56	936	10	46
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.54	1,003	11	36
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.53	1,020	12	8
E01024019	Ashford	29UBJA	Stanhope	1.52	1,061	13	30
E01024658	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.50	1,100	14	22
E01024263	Gravesham	29UGFY	Coldharbour	1.49	1,131	15	31
E01024295	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	1.47	1,208	16	10
E01024309	Gravesham	29UGGM	Westcourt	1.35	1,673	17	23
E01024277	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	1.32	1,852	18	17
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	1.31	1,860	19	6
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	1.29	1,969	20	9

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 28: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Crime Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.83	421	1	1
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	1.47	1286	2	5
E01024315	Gravesham	29UGGN	Whitehill	1.38	1636	3	4
E01024276	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	1.22	2378	4	26
E01024278	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	1.18	2595	5	28
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	1.17	2699	6	19
E01024373	Maidstone	29UHGW	High Street	1.11	3073	7	22
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	1.09	3215	8	12
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	1.08	3341	9	20
E01024295	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	1.07	3397	10	16
E01024612	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	1.06	3483	11	42
E01024181	Dartford	29UDGQ	Town	1.05	3524	12	41
E01024294	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	1.04	3595	13	35
E01024182	Dartford	29UDGQ	Town	1.04	3602	14	23
E01024710	Thanet	29UNHC	Westbrook	1.00	3928	15	39
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	1.00	3939	16	6
E01024277	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	0.98	4009	17	18
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	0.98	4023	18	8
E01024667	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	0.97	4151	19	29
E01024506	Shepway	29ULGJ	Folkestone Harvey Central	0.96	4253	20	36

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 3: Part H – The Living Environment Domain

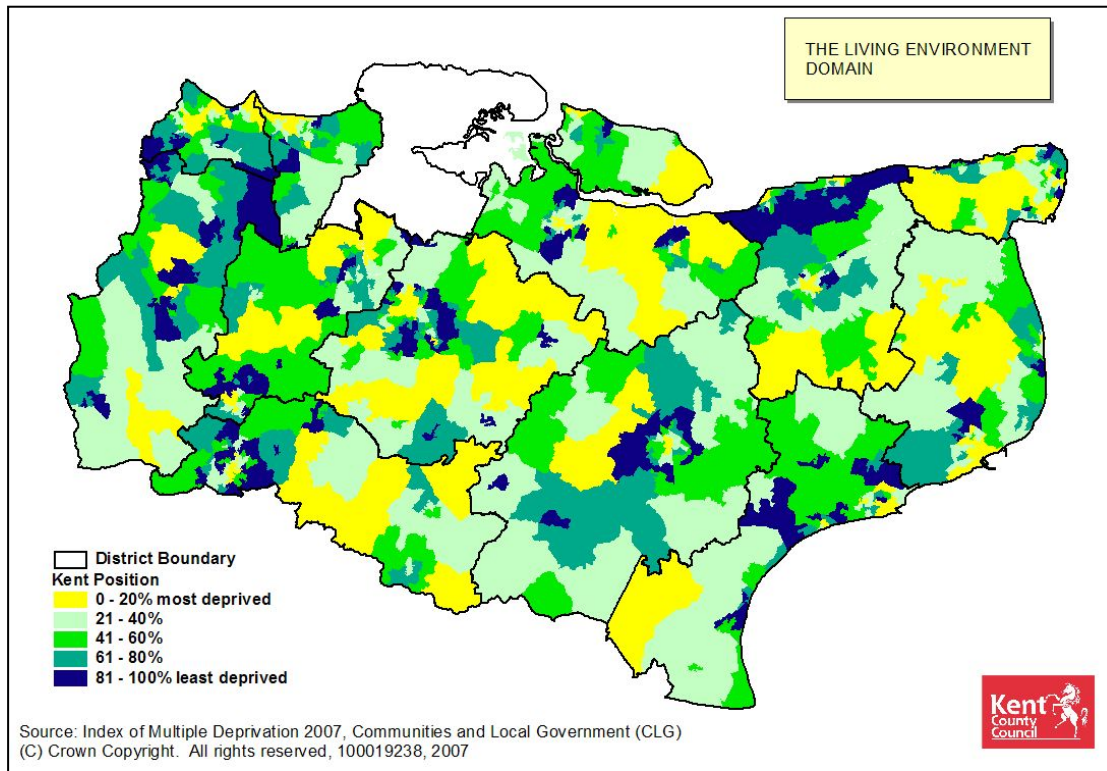
The living environment domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. The indicators used to construct this domain are presented in Table 29.

Table 29: Indicators used to create the Living Environment Domain

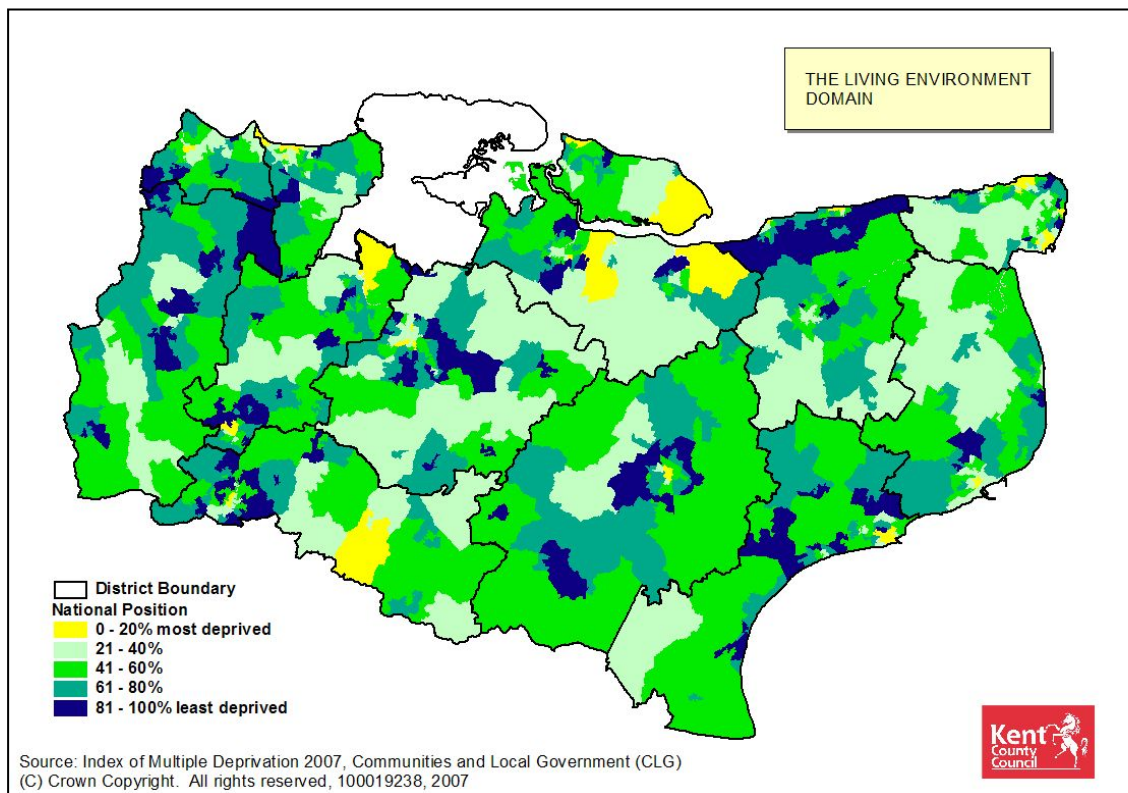
Indicator	Source
Social and private housing in poor condition	Building Research Establishment (BRE) and CLG, 2003-2005 average
Houses without central heating	2001 Census, Office for National Statistics
Air quality	Staffordshire University and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI), 2005
Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists	Department for Transport, 2003-2005

Map 22 illustrates the level of deprivation with regards to the living environment at LSOA level across Kent on a Kent scale. Map 23 illustrates the level of deprivation with regards to the living environment across Kent on a national scale. The number of LSOAs in each district that are within the top 20% deprived nationally can be found in Annex B.

Map 22: Kent (excluding Medway) position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Living Environment Domain



Map 23: National position of LSOAs in Kent – IMD 2007 Living Environment Domain



Deprivation with regards to the living environment is widespread across the county. Each Kent district has areas within the most 20% deprived, unlike in some of the other domains (see Annex B). There is also no particular pattern to the living environment deprivation – the most deprived areas on this domain are found in both urban and rural locations. However, Map 23 shows the Kent areas which suffer the greatest from this deprivation placing them within England’s top 20% deprived. These areas are within the Thanet Towns of Margate and Ramsgate, the Swale towns of Sittingbourne and Faversham and parts of the Isle of Sheppey, and other town locations across the county.

Tables 30 and 31 present the top 20 deprived LSOAs on the living environment domain in IMD 2007 and IMD 2004 respectively.

In IMD 2007 the most deprived LSOA on the living environment domain was E01024676 in Margate Central ward (Thanet). In IMD 2004 the most deprived was a LSOA in Sheerness West ward (Swale).

There has been considerable movement in the top 20 most deprived LSOAs between 2004 and 2007. Half of the LSOAs in the top 20 list in 2007 were not in the top 20 in 2004. The ten LSOAs in the top 20 list in 2007 that were not in the top 20 in 2004 could be found in the following districts; Thanet (x6), Canterbury (x1), Shepway (x1) and Swale (x2). The ten LSOAs that left the top 20 list in 2007 could be found in the following districts; Gravesham (x4), Dartford (x2), Thanet (x3) and swale (x1).

Table 30: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2007 – Living Environment Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2007 Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	KCC rank (out of 883)	KCC Rank in 2004 (out of 883)
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	66.51	595	1	2
E01024215	Dover	29UEGS	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priors	54.31	1,855	2	18
E01024678	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	53.10	2,040	3	41
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	52.09	2,208	4	19
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	51.03	2,416	5	7
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	50.52	2,525	6	4
E01024668	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	50.31	2,567	7	49
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	50.01	2,634	8	11
E01024710	Thanet	29UNHC	Westbrook	49.33	2,767	9	5
E01024080	Canterbury	29UCGN	Heron	48.62	2,909	10	21
E01024613	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	47.63	3,129	11	1
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	47.40	3,194	12	3
E01024801	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGF	Culverden	47.15	3,253	13	14
E01024670	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	47.02	3,275	14	39
E01024661	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	46.91	3,304	15	23
E01024501	Shepway	29ULGG	Folkestone Foord	46.47	3,400	16	24
E01024599	Swale	29UMGT	Roman	45.57	3,612	17	47
E01024677	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	45.37	3,665	18	54
E01024580	Swale	29UMGN	Leysdown and Warden	45.13	3,707	19	104
E01024671	Thanet	29UNGP	Eastcliff	44.47	3,848	20	61

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Table 31: Top 20 deprived LSOAs in Kent based on the IMD 2004 – Living Environment Domain

LSOA	LA Name	Ward Code*	Ward Name*	2004 Score	National rank (out of 32,482)	KCC Rank (out of 883)	KCC rank in IMD 2007 (out of 883)
E01024613	Swale	29UMGY	Sheerness West	60.95	952	1	11
E01024676	Thanet	29UNGS	Margate Central	59.65	1070	2	1
E01024257	Gravesham	29UGFW	Central	59.06	1130	3	12
E01024609	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	55.29	1645	4	6
E01024710	Thanet	29UNHC	Westbrook	54.81	1717	5	9
E01024279	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	53.65	1911	6	40
E01024504	Shepway	29ULGH	Folkestone Harbour	51.32	2281	7	5
E01024289	Gravesham	29UGGG	Pelham	49.79	2595	8	51
E01024182	Dartford	29UDGQ	Town	49.39	2671	9	33
E01024164	Dartford	29UDGK	Newtown	49.26	2698	10	24
E01024657	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	47.90	2988	11	8
E01024295	Gravesham	29UGGH	Riverside	47.11	3156	12	37
E01024278	Gravesham	29UGGD	Northfleet North	47.06	3166	13	61
E01024801	Tunbridge Wells	29UQGF	Culverden	47.01	3183	14	13
E01024660	Thanet	29UNGM	Cliftonville West	46.91	3199	15	32
E01024643	Thanet	29UNGH	Bradstowe	46.86	3204	16	45
E01024610	Swale	29UMGX	Sheerness East	46.05	3386	17	31
E01024215	Dover	29UEGS	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	45.79	3446	18	2
E01024649	Thanet	29UNGJ	Central Harbour	44.90	3661	19	4
E01024695	Thanet	29UNGY	Salmestone	44.41	3803	20	29

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

* The ward code and name in which the LSOA sits has been provided for information. Data does not relate to the ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Section 4: Conclusion

Although the county of Kent is within the least deprived third of authorities in England there are levels of extreme deprivation within Kent. This report has shown this variation at both local authority district level and LSOA level.

Whilst the district level data presents a marked east/ west divide, with the east of Kent being relatively more deprived than the west, the IMD component has shown the large differences within each of the Kent districts. In particular the IMD data has shown that even Kent's least deprived districts have areas within them that are within Kent's top 20% deprived, and on some domains, even within England's top 20% deprived. Similarly, Kent's most deprived districts have areas within them that are amongst the least deprived in the county and, on occasions, the country.

Kent areas suffer the most from barriers to housing and services deprivation. There are more Kent areas in England's top 20% deprived on this domain than there are on any other domain.

Kent areas suffer the least from health deprivation and disability. There are more Kent areas in England's least 20% deprived on this domain than there are on any other domain.

This report has shown that overall levels of deprivation in Kent are slightly higher in 2007 than they were in 2004, relative to other areas in England. At county level the level of change is not significant. At district level the level of change varies. Ten Kent districts have seen an increase in deprivation levels, with higher national ranks in ID 2007 than they had in ID 2004. Two Kent districts have actually seen a decline in deprivation levels. This level of variation increases even further when you look at the IMD data at LSOA level. Some LSOAs have remained in the top 20 deprived list for each domain in both 2004 and 2007. Several LSOAs in Margate Central ward (Thanet) have ranked consistently very high in Kent, and nationally, on the majority of domains in both 2004 and 2007. On the whole, the majority of LSOAs in the top 20 list in 2004 are also in the top 20 list in 2007 although there have been some movements into and out of the top 20 lists.

Inevitably, we will be tempted to compare the rank of deprivation for 2007 with the deprivation rank for 2004. In doing so this deflects our attention from the real issues of deprivation currently to that of losses and gains in a league table.

We can see that Kent fares quite well in comparison with England as a whole. However, as this report has highlighted, the most deprived areas within Kent are amongst some of the worst in England. Therefore, we should look at the most recent data set in isolation and use it as a starting point on which to base our efforts to help reduce overall deprivation in Kent.

Further information

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The Analysis and Information Team handle data on a wide range of topics. For more information please visit www.kent.gov.uk/research

Annex A – Kent Local Authority District Summaries

A description of each of the measures can be found on page 5.

CODE	LA NAME	Average Score	National rank of Average Score*	Average Rank	National rank of Average Rank*	Extent	National rank of Extent*	Local Concentration	National rank of Local Concentration*	Income Scale	National rank of Income Scale*	Employment Scale	National rank of Employment Scale+
29UN	Thanet	27.61	65	20520.94	62	0.28	71	31582.30	37	25905.00	88	9726.25	93
29UM	Swale	22.10	116	17549.83	120	0.18	108	30172.37	87	19948.00	112	7164.50	131
29UL	Shepway	21.35	123	17375.19	126	0.13	140	29280.32	128	15677.00	147	6308.00	145
29UG	Gravesham	20.37	142	16421.64	143	0.15	125	29087.37	132	13402.00	174	5142.25	188
29UE	Dover	19.12	153	16374.06	148	0.09	166	26931.95	176	15107.00	151	6370.25	144
29UD	Dartford	16.65	186	14152.42	180	0.05	188	26192.78	189	9843.00	242	3866.75	242
29UC	Canterbury	16.17	198	14053.01	187	0.05	197	25683.01	199	17679.00	125	6537.25	141
29UB	Ashford	14.37	227	12191.70	227	0.05	195	25784.01	194	12880.00	184	4377.50	220
29UH	Maidstone	12.99	248	10633.45	255	0.05	203	25684.77	198	14742.00	157	5396.25	181
29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	11.45	273	9749.93	268	0.01	279	21966.79	269	10529.00	227	3445.00	272
29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	10.95	281	9158.22	283	0.01	274	21392.20	280	9719.00	250	3463.25	271
29UK	Sevenoaks	10.34	295	8416.03	300	0.02	246	22287.05	259	9829.00	243	3305.00	282

Note: The higher the score the more deprived an area is. A rank of 1 is the most deprived.

*Ranked out of 354 local authorities in England

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government (CLG)

Annex B – Number of LSOAs in each national quintile for each domain for KCC area and each Kent local authority district

KCC Area	Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
		Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
	0-20% most deprived	78	8.8	98	11.1	89	10.1	64	7.2	153	17.3	191	21.6	77	8.7	63	7.1	88	10.0	64	7.2
	20-40%	160	18.1	184	20.8	163	18.5	154	17.4	185	21.0	180	20.4	126	14.3	147	16.6	185	21.0	152	17.2
	40-60%	208	23.6	218	24.7	195	22.1	183	20.7	213	24.1	207	23.4	183	20.7	237	26.8	240	27.2	220	24.9
	60-80%	259	29.3	230	26.0	210	23.8	219	24.8	189	21.4	191	21.6	247	28.0	256	29.0	214	24.2	246	27.9
	80-100% least deprived	178	20.2	163	17.3	226	25.6	263	29.8	143	16.2	114	12.9	250	28.3	180	20.4	156	17.7	201	22.8
	Total	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0	883	100.0

Ashford

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	4	5.7	5	7.1	3	4.3	2	2.9	10	14.3	18	25.7	4	5.7	1	1.4	4	5.7	2	2.9
20-40%	8	11.4	13	18.6	11	15.7	8	11.4	10	14.3	9	12.9	10	14.3	4	5.7	14	20.0	8	11.4
40-60%	17	24.3	23	32.9	16	22.9	13	18.6	22	31.4	15	21.4	10	14.3	21	30.0	21	30.0	17	24.3
60-80%	25	35.7	24	34.3	22	31.4	32	45.6	24	34.3	11	15.7	20	28.6	28	40.0	23	32.9	30	42.9
80-100% least deprived	16	22.9	5	7.1	18	25.7	15	21.4	4	5.7	17	24.3	26	37.1	16	22.9	8	11.4	13	18.6
Total	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0

Canterbury

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	3	3.3	7	7.8	6	6.7	6	6.7	10	11.1	31	34.4	0	0.0	4	4.4	11	12.2	8	8.9
20-40%	17	18.9	15	16.7	15	16.7	17	18.9	18	20.0	24	26.7	8	8.9	13	14.4	15	16.7	16	17.8
40-60%	27	30.0	29	32.2	23	25.6	21	23.3	31	34.4	24	26.7	18	20.0	24	26.7	31	34.4	20	22.2
60-80%	36	40.0	33	36.7	32	35.6	35	38.9	12	13.3	9	10.0	24	26.7	27	30.0	24	26.7	30	33.3
80-100% least deprived	7	7.8	6	6.7	14	15.6	11	12.2	19	21.1	2	2.2	40	44.4	22	24.4	9	10.0	16	17.8
Total	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0

Dartford

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	3	5.2	4	6.9	4	6.9	1	1.7	12	20.7	16	27.6	6	10.3	2	3.4	4	6.9	2	3.4
20-40%	12	20.7	11	19.0	7	12.1	8	13.8	13	22.4	22	37.9	16	27.6	11	19.0	10	17.2	10	17.2
40-60%	18	31.0	13	22.4	12	20.7	10	17.2	13	22.4	17	29.3	25	43.1	21	36.2	18	31.0	14	24.1
60-80%	12	20.7	13	22.4	18	31.0	23	39.7	19	32.8	3	5.2	9	15.5	15	25.9	13	22.4	13	22.4
80-100% least deprived	13	22.4	17	29.3	17	29.3	16	27.6	1	1.7	0	0.0	2	3.4	9	15.5	13	22.4	19	32.8
Total	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0	58	100.0

Dover

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	6	9.0	7	10.4	11	16.4	7	10.4	11	16.4	12	17.9	0	0.0	2	3.0	6	9.0	1	1.5
20-40%	15	22.4	23	34.3	22	32.8	18	26.9	19	28.4	5	7.5	7	10.4	19	28.4	19	28.4	13	19.4
40-60%	25	37.3	19	28.4	24	35.8	29	43.3	18	26.9	9	13.4	8	11.9	23	34.3	20	29.9	26	38.8
60-80%	17	25.4	12	17.9	9	13.4	12	17.9	17	25.4	14	20.9	25	37.3	18	26.9	15	22.4	19	28.4
80-100% least deprived	4	6.0	6	9.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	3.0	27	40.3	27	40.3	5	7.5	7	10.4	8	11.9
Total	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0

Gravesham

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	9	14.3	9	14.3	7	11.1	3	4.8	13	20.6	7	11.1	34	54.0	6	9.5	7	11.1	6	9.5
20-40%	18	28.6	16	25.4	15	23.8	10	15.9	20	31.7	11	17.5	10	15.9	15	23.8	19	30.2	14	22.2
40-60%	11	17.5	15	23.8	10	15.9	15	23.8	15	23.8	18	28.6	11	17.5	15	23.8	14	22.2	15	23.8
60-80%	14	22.2	9	14.3	18	28.6	17	27.0	13	20.6	18	28.6	8	12.7	23	36.5	10	15.9	11	17.5
80-100% least deprived	11	17.5	14	22.2	13	20.6	18	28.6	2	3.2	9	14.3	0	0.0	4	6.3	13	20.6	17	27.0
Total	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0	63	100.0

Maidstone

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	4	4.3	7	7.6	5	5.4	2	2.2	10	10.9	22	23.9	4	4.3	4	4.3	7	7.6	2	2.2
20-40%	13	14.1	12	13.0	12	13.0	8	8.7	6	6.5	19	20.7	10	10.9	18	19.6	13	14.1	12	13.0
40-60%	13	14.1	18	19.6	9	9.8	9	9.8	28	30.4	12	13.0	19	20.7	17	18.5	29	31.5	21	22.8
60-80%	28	30.4	27	29.3	26	28.3	19	20.7	28	30.4	25	27.2	23	25.0	28	30.4	21	22.8	25	27.2
80-100% least deprived	34	37.0	28	30.4	40	43.5	54	58.7	20	21.7	14	15.2	36	39.1	25	27.2	22	23.9	32	34.8
Total	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0

Sevenoaks

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	0	0.0	3	4.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	7	9.5	24	32.4	3	4.1	0	0.0	4	5.4	0	0.0
20-40%	6	8.1	6	8.1	4	5.4	3	4.1	9	12.2	19	25.7	7	9.5	4	5.4	7	9.5	8	10.8
40-60%	9	12.2	18	24.3	8	10.8	2	2.7	15	20.3	14	18.9	9	12.2	11	14.9	21	28.4	16	21.6
60-80%	28	37.8	21	28.4	18	24.3	13	17.6	10	13.5	15	20.3	28	37.8	27	36.5	17	23.0	22	29.7
80-100% least deprived	31	41.9	26	35.1	43	58.1	56	75.7	33	44.6	2	2.7	27	36.5	32	43.2	25	33.8	28	37.8
Total	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0	74	100.0

Stepway

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	9	13.8	12	18.5	10	15.4	8	12.3	11	16.9	12	18.5	3	4.6	9	13.8	9	13.8	7	10.8
20-40%	19	29.2	22	33.8	25	38.5	25	38.5	24	36.9	9	13.8	6	9.2	9	13.8	21	32.3	15	23.1
40-60%	18	27.7	13	20.0	17	26.2	21	32.3	14	21.5	19	29.2	14	21.5	20	30.8	16	24.6	15	23.1
60-80%	14	21.5	13	20.0	9	13.8	9	13.8	10	15.4	15	23.1	22	33.8	16	24.6	12	18.5	18	27.7
80-100% least deprived	5	7.7	5	7.7	4	6.2	2	3.1	6	9.2	10	15.4	20	30.8	11	16.9	7	10.8	10	15.4
Total	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0	65	100.0

Swale

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	15	18.3	15	17.1	14	17.1	9	11.0	34	41.5	10	12.2	5	6.1	9	11.0	15	18.3	9	11.0
20-40%	16	19.5	18	22.0	13	15.9	17	20.7	22	26.8	14	17.1	24	29.3	14	17.1	19	23.2	19	23.2
40-60%	27	32.9	25	30.5	29	35.4	28	34.1	13	15.9	15	18.3	32	39.0	22	26.8	21	25.6	23	28.0
60-80%	19	23.2	19	23.2	16	19.5	25	30.5	12	14.6	27	32.9	15	18.3	24	29.3	21	25.6	24	29.3
80-100% least deprived	5	6.1	5	6.1	10	12.2	3	3.7	1	1.2	16	19.5	6	7.3	13	15.9	6	7.3	7	8.5
Total	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0	82	100.0

Thanet

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	24	28.6	26	31.0	28	33.3	26	31.0	24	28.6	6	7.1	16	19.0	21	25.0	18	21.4	26	31.0
20-40%	24	28.6	24	28.6	28	33.3	34	40.5	28	33.3	10	11.9	17	20.2	23	27.4	26	31.0	20	23.8
40-60%	19	22.6	17	20.2	23	27.4	21	25.0	21	25.0	32	38.1	15	17.9	22	26.2	16	19.0	21	25.0
60-80%	15	17.9	17	20.2	5	6.0	3	3.6	10	11.9	26	31.0	22	26.2	12	14.3	19	22.6	14	16.7
80-100% least deprived	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	10	11.9	14	16.7	6	7.1	5	6.0	3	3.6
Total	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0	84	100.0

Tonbridge & Malling

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	11.4	17	24.3	1	1.4	2	2.9	1	1.4	0	0.0
20-40%	5	7.1	12	17.1	6	8.6	1	1.4	13	18.6	16	22.9	7	10.0	7	10.0	11	15.7	8	11.4
40-60%	13	18.6	13	18.6	11	15.7	7	10.0	12	17.1	17	24.3	10	14.3	19	27.1	15	21.4	15	21.4
60-80%	22	31.4	17	24.3	17	24.3	14	20.0	17	24.3	15	21.4	25	35.7	21	30.0	19	27.1	17	24.3
80-100% least deprived	29	41.4	27	38.6	36	51.4	48	68.6	20	28.6	5	7.1	27	38.6	21	30.0	24	34.3	30	42.9
Total	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0	70	100.0

Tunbridge Wells

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		Employment Domain		Health Domain		Education Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Crime Domain		Living Environment Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI	
	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs	Count	% of LAs SOAs
0-20% most deprived	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.4	16	23.5	1	1.5	3	4.4	2	2.9	1	1.5
20-40%	7	10.3	12	17.6	5	7.4	5	7.4	3	4.4	22	32.4	4	5.9	10	14.7	11	16.2	9	13.2
40-60%	11	16.2	15	22.1	13	19.1	7	10.3	11	16.2	15	22.1	12	17.6	22	32.4	18	26.5	17	25.0
60-80%	29	42.6	25	36.8	20	28.4	17	25.0	17	25.0	13	19.1	26	38.2	17	25.0	20	29.4	23	33.8
80-100% least deprived	21	30.9	14	20.6	30	44.1	39	57.4	34	50.0	2	2.9	25	36.8	17	25.0	17	25.0	18	26.5
Total	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0	68	100.0