

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019): Headline findings for Kent

Related Documents

The [Deprivation and Poverty](#) web page contains more information which you may find useful.

- *Children in Poverty*
- *Homelessness*
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NOTE: within this bulletin “Kent” refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway Unitary Authority

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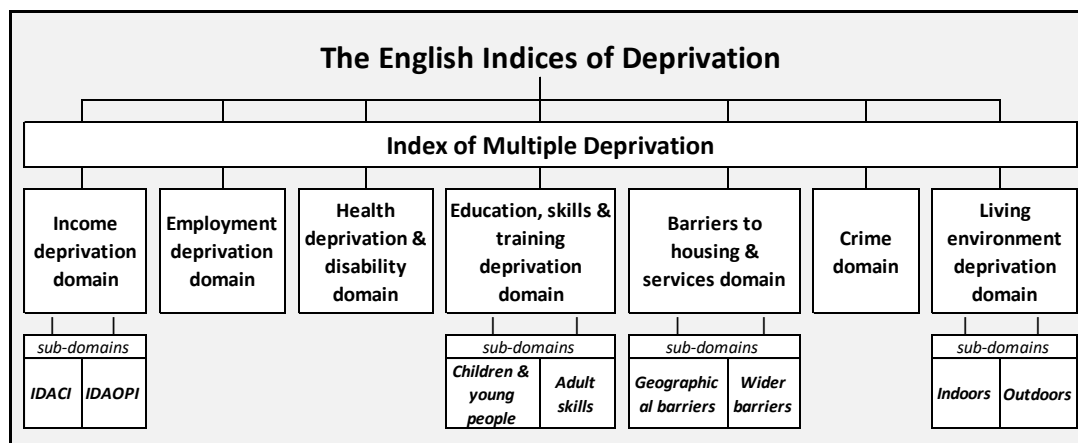
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019). This bulletin presents the findings for Kent.

- There are 901 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Kent. A total of 555 remained within the same decile for IMD2019 as they were in IMD2015. This accounts for 62% of all Kent LSOAs.
- The number of Kent LSOAs that are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England between the IMD2019 and the previous IMD2015 remains at 51.
- The level of deprivation in nine out of 12 Kent local authority districts has increased since IMD2015 relative to other areas in England.
- Thanet continues to rank as the most deprived local authority in Kent.
- Tunbridge Wells continues to rank as the least deprived local authority in Kent.
- Tonbridge & Malling has experienced the largest increase in deprivation relative to other areas.
- Gravesham has experienced the largest decrease in deprivation relative to other areas.

Overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) is produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for neighbourhoods or small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England.

The IoD2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains and 4 sub-domains of deprivation. These are combined and weighted to calculate the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019). The IMD2019 is the most widely used of these indices.



IDACI - Indices of deprivation affecting children index

IDAOPI - Indices of deprivation affecting older people index

The IMD2019, domain indices and the supplementary indices, together with the higher area summaries, are collectively referred to as the IoD2019.

Geography and spatial scale

The IoD2019 provides a measure of deprivation experienced by people living in each neighbourhood or LSOA. LSOAs were developed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) before the 2011 Census. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of dividing up the country. They do not have descriptive place names like local electoral wards or parishes do but are named in a format beginning with the name of the local authority district followed by a 4-character code e.g. Ashford 001A.

All LSOAs in England are ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. A rank of 1 being the most deprived and a rank of 32,844 being the least deprived.

High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The

IoD2019 measure deprivation on a *relative* rather than an *absolute* scale, so an LSOA ranked 100th is more deprived than an LSOA ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived').

To help with this, deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally.

Summary measures have been produced for the following higher-level geographies:

- lower tier local authority districts – Local Authority
- upper-tier local authorities – Counties, Metropolitan counties, & Unitary Authorities
- local enterprise partnerships
- clinical commissioning groups.

The Data

As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available. Using the latest available data in this way means that there is not a single consistent time point for all indicators. However, in practice most indicators in the IoD2019 relate to a 2015/16 timepoint. As a result, the indicators do not take into consideration any changes to policy since the time point of the data used. For example, the 2015/16 benefits data used do not include the impact of the roll out of Universal Credit, which only began to replace certain income and health related benefits from April 2016.

Uses of the IMD and IoD

Since their original publication in 2000 the Indices have been used widely for a variety of purposes, including the following:

- Targeting resources, services and interventions
- Policy and strategy
- As an analytical resource to support commissioning by local authorities and health services, and in exploring inequalities.
- Funding bids

This bulletin presents the IMD2019 in comparison with IMD2015 at LSOA level in Kent and Medway. Summary measures for IMD2015 and IMD2019 at local authority and county level are also presented.

Due to the large number of LSOAs in Kent (902) the tables in this bulletin show only the most deprived 10% LSOAs in Kent. Full lists of all LSOAs in Kent & Medway with scores and ranks for all the domains are available in Excel format on request from Strategic Commissioning – Analytics.

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The 2019IMD has not been made available at ward level. However following guidance from MHCLG we have produced a separate ward level IMD2019 summary that is available in a separate document.

Further information

Further information about the Indices of Deprivation 2019 is available from The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government via their [website](#).

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Deprivation at small area level in Kent's Lower Super Output Areas

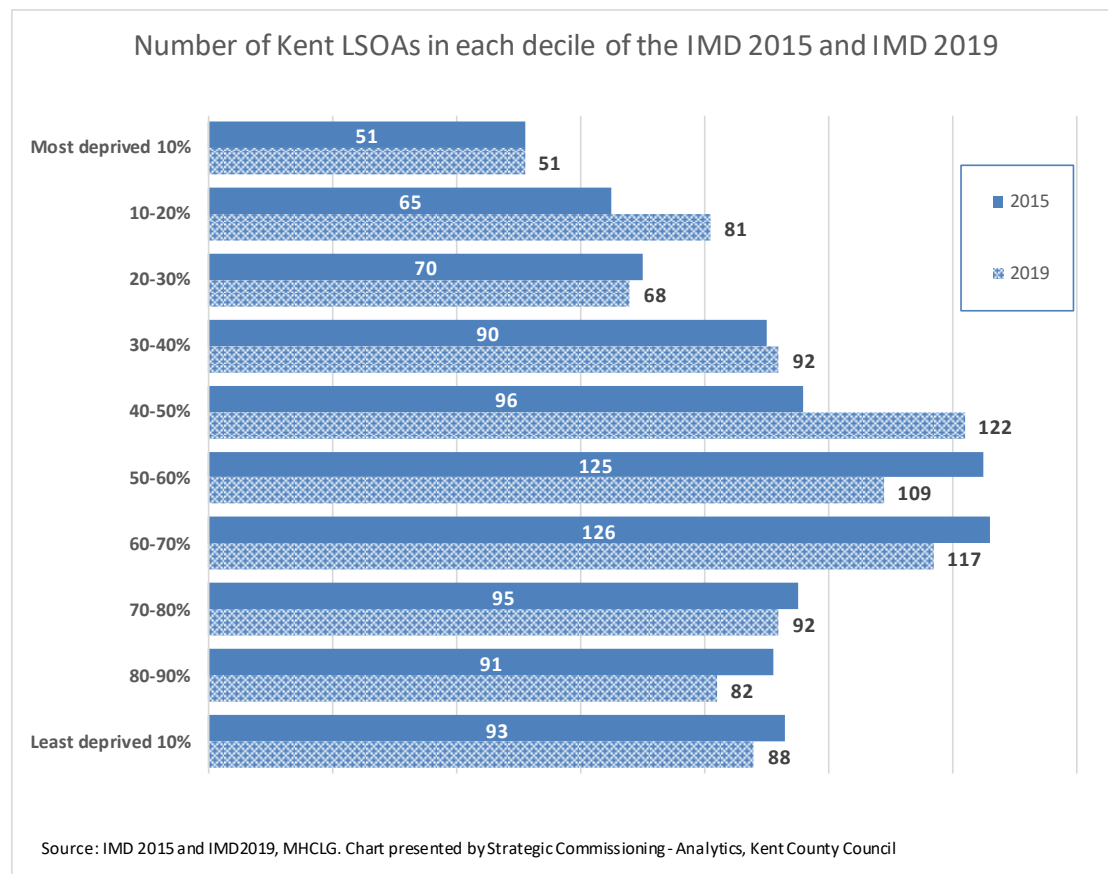
The number of Kent LSOAs that are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England between the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 remains at 51. Although there has been no direct increase in the number of the most deprived areas within Kent there have been changes within the lesser deprived areas

The number of Kent LSOAs within the 10 to 20% most deprived LSOAs in England has increased from 65 in 2015 to 81 in 2019. The number within the 40-50% most deprived have also increased from 96 to 122.

At the other end of the spectrum, the numbers of LSOAs within the 10% least deprived LSOAs in England has decreased from 93 in 2015 to 88 in 2019.

Chart 1 shows the changes in of Kent LSOAs within all of the deciles of the IMD2015 and IMD2019.

Chart 1: Number of Kent LSOAs in each decile of the IMD2015 and IMD2019



Thanet has the most LSOAs within the most deprived decile with 18. This figure has also remained the same since the IMD2015.

The number of Folkestone & Hythe LSOAs within the 10% most deprived has also remained the same between the IMD2015 and IMD2019.

Four local authorities have experienced an increase in the number of LSOAs within the most deprived decile. These are Swale (+2), Ashford and Dover (both with +1) and Canterbury which now has 2 LSOAs within the 10% most deprived LSOAs for IMD2019 when there were none in the IMD2015.

There has been a reduction in the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived within Dartford (-2) and Gravesham (-4). Sevenoaks, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells do not have any LSOAs within the 10% most deprived

Medway Unitary authority has also seen an increase in the number of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs between IMD2015 and IMD2019.

Table 1: IMD2019 and IMD2015: Kent & Medway LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived in England

Authority	Total LSOAs in each Local Authority	Within the top 10% most deprived: IMD 2015		Within the top 10% most deprived: IMD 2019		2015 - 2019 Change Number of LSOAs
		Number	%	Number	%	
Kent	902	51	6%	51	6%	0
Thanet	84	18	35%	18	35%	0
Swale	85	14	27%	16	31%	2
Dover	67	4	8%	5	10%	1
Folkestone & Hythe	67	4	8%	4	8%	0
Canterbury	90	0	0%	2	4%	2
Gravesham	64	6	12%	2	4%	-4
Maidstone	95	2	4%	2	4%	0
Ashford	78	0	0%	1	2%	1
Dartford	58	3	6%	1	2%	-2
Sevenoaks	74	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tonbridge & Malling	72	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunbridge Wells	68	0	0%	0	0%	0
Medway U.A.	163	12	24%	14	27%	2

Table ranked by highest number of LSOAs in top 10% most deprived by IMD2019 Score

* A minus change illustrates a reduction in the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas in England.

* A positive change illustrates an increase in the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas in England.

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

The change in numbers of LSOAs within each of the deciles does not identify which areas have improved or declined. Chart 2 presents the proportion of LSOAs that have remained within the same decile in IMD2019 as IMD2015.

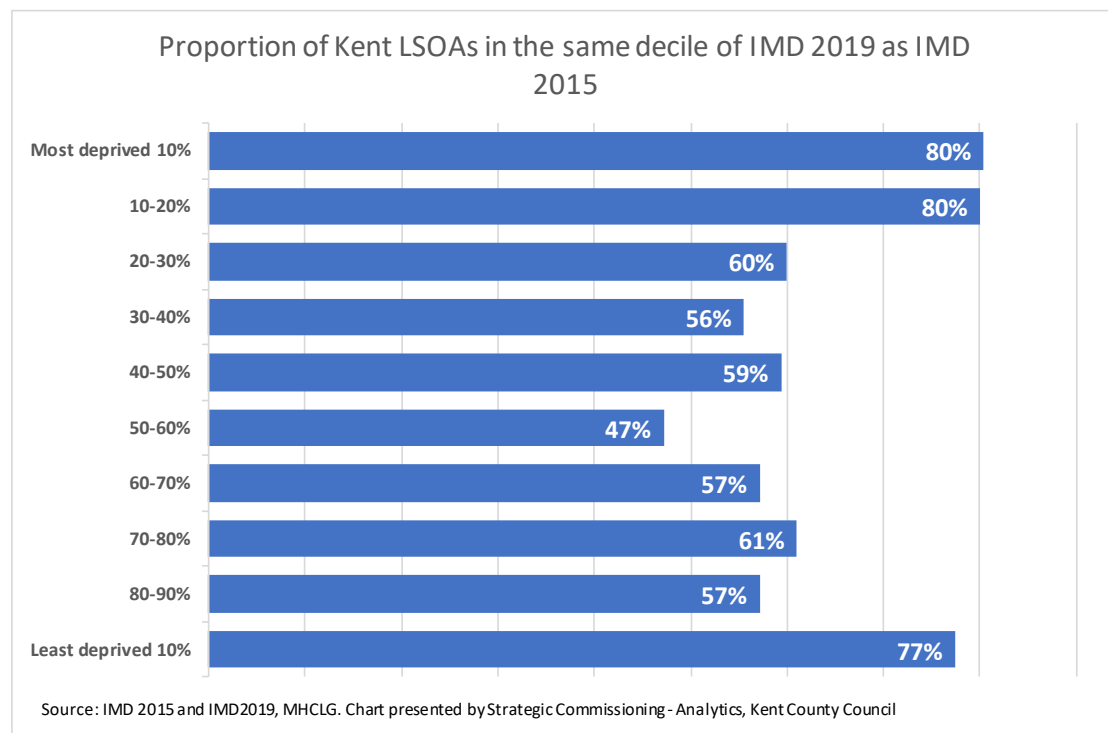
There are 901 LSOAs in Kent. A total of 555 LSOAs remained within the same decile for IMD2019 as they were in IMD2015. This accounts for 62% of all Kent LSOAs.

Of the 51 Kent LSOAs that were within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in 2019, 80% or 41 LSOAs remained in the 10% most deprived LSOAs for 2015. The same proportion of LSOAs were in the 10-20% most deprived in IMD2019 and IMD2015.

In contrast, only 77% of LSOAs within the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in 2019 were in the least deprived decile in 2015. This accounts for 72 LSOAs.

Only 57% of LSOAs within the 80-90% least deprived were in this decile for IMD2019 and IMD2015.

Chart 2: Proportion of Kent LSOAs in the same decile of the IMD 2019 and IMD2015



Maidstone has the highest number of LSOAs to remain in the same decile in IMD2019 as in IMD2015 with 62. This accounts for 65% of all LSOAs in Maidstone and is a higher percentage than for Kent as a whole.

Dartford has the lowest number and percentage of LSOAs to remain in the same decile in IMD2019 as in IMD2015 with 29. This accounts for 50% of all LSOAs in Dartford. Gravesham has the highest percentage of LSOAs to remain in the same decile in IMD2019 as in IMD2015 at 75%. This accounts for 48 LSOAs in Gravesham.

Table 2: LSOAs within the same deciles for IMD2015 as IMD2019

Authority	Total LSOAs in each Local Authority	LSOAs within the same decile in 2015 and 2019	
		Number	%
Kent	902	555	62%
Ashford	78	51	65%
Canterbury	90	51	57%
Dartford	58	29	50%
Dover	67	42	63%
Folkestone & Hythe	67	37	55%
Gravesham	64	48	75%
Maidstone	95	62	65%
Sevenoaks	74	48	65%
Swale	85	50	59%
Thanet	84	53	63%
Tonbridge & Malling	72	39	54%
Tunbridge Wells	68	45	66%
Medway U.A.	163	108	66%

Source: IMD2015 and IMD2019, MHCLG

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

Of the 41 Kent LSOAs that remained in the 10% most deprived LSOAs for the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 the majority are in Thanet and Swale.

Thanet has the highest number of LSOAs to remain within the 10% most deprived decile in the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 with 16. This accounts for 19% of all LSOAs in Thanet.

Swale has the second highest number of LSOAs to remain within the 10% most deprived LSOAs for the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 with 14. This accounts for 16% of all LSOAs in Swale.

Ashford and Canterbury are the only local authorities to have LSOAs within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD2019 when they had none in the IMD2015.

Sevenoaks, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells have no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived deciles of either the IMD2015 or the IMD2019.

Table 3: LSOAs within 10% most deprived deciles for IMD2015 and IMD2019

Authority	Total LSOAs in each Local Authority	LSOAs within 10% most deprived decile: IMD2015		LSOAs within 10% most deprived decile: IMD2019		LSOAs within 10% most deprived decile for both 2015 and 2019	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kent	902	51	6%	51	6%	41	5%
Thanet	84	18	21%	18	21%	16	19%
Swale	85	14	16%	16	19%	14	16%
Dover	67	4	6%	5	7%	4	6%
Folkestone & Hythe	67	4	6%	4	6%	3	4%
Canterbury	90	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%
Gravesham	64	6	9%	2	3%	2	3%
Maidstone	95	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%
Ashford	78	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Dartford	58	3	5%	1	2%	1	2%
Sevenoaks	74	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tonbridge & Malling	72	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tunbridge Wells	68	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Medway U.A.	163	12	7%	14	9%	12	7%

Source: IMD2015 and IMD2019, MHCLG

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

The 2019IMD has not been made available at ward level. However following guidance from MHCLG we have produced a separate ward level IMD2019 summary that is available in a separate document.

Table 4 and 4a indicates the wards in which the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Kent are situated. This table also shows the national rank and Kent rank.

Table 4: The 10% most deprived LSOAs by IMD2019 in Kent: (Rank 1 to 45 out of 90)

2011 LSOA Name	2019 Ward Name	National rank			Kent Rank	
		position out of 32,844 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived 2019	Within top 10% most deprived 2015	Position out of 902 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived
Swale 001A	Sheerness	48	Yes	Yes	1	Yes
Thanet 003A	Margate Central	67	Yes	Yes	2	Yes
Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	117	Yes	Yes	3	Yes
Thanet 001E	Margate Central	139	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Thanet 013B	Newington	284	Yes	Yes	5	Yes
Swale 006A	Sheppey East	322	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Swale 010C	Murston	337	Yes	Yes	7	Yes
Thanet 006D	Dane Valley	423	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Swale 002C	Sheerness	457	Yes	Yes	9	Yes
Swale 006D	Sheppey East	591	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	614	Yes	Yes	11	Yes
Swale 002A	Sheerness	708	Yes	Yes	12	Yes
Swale 002B	Sheerness	771	Yes	Yes	13	Yes
Thanet 006E	Dane Valley	932	Yes	Yes	14	Yes
Thanet 013E	Northwood	933	Yes	Yes	15	Yes
Dover 011F	St Radigunds	994	Yes	Yes	16	Yes
Thanet 001B	Cliftonville West	1,033	Yes	Yes	17	Yes
Thanet 016D	Eastcliff	1,038	Yes	Yes	18	Yes
Swale 005C	Queenborough & Halfway	1,159	Yes	Yes	19	Yes
Swale 001B	Sheerness	1,205	Yes	Yes	20	Yes
Swale 004E	Sheppey Central	1,309	Yes	Yes	21	Yes
Thanet 001D	Cliftonville West	1,326	Yes	Yes	22	Yes
Shepway 003C	East Folkestone	1,356	Yes	Yes	23	Yes
Thanet 003E	Westbrook	1,563	Yes	Yes	24	Yes
Thanet 016E	Eastcliff	1,597	Yes	Yes	25	Yes
Swale 015D	Priory	1,639	Yes	Yes	26	Yes
Shepway 014B	Folkestone Central	1,761	Yes	Yes	27	Yes
Swale 001C	Sheerness	1,878	Yes	Yes	28	Yes
Dover 013B	Town & Castle	2,105	Yes	Yes	29	Yes
Dartford 001A	Temple Hill	2,133	Yes	Yes	30	Yes
Thanet 013A	Newington	2,242	Yes	Yes	31	Yes
Gravesham 001C	Northfleet North	2,278	Yes	Yes	32	Yes
Thanet 003D	Salmestone	2,342	Yes	Yes	33	Yes
Swale 002D	Sheerness	2,383	Yes	No	34	Yes
Swale 001D	Sheerness	2,411	Yes	Yes	35	Yes
Dover 011A	Buckland	2,450	Yes	No	36	Yes
Dover 012F	Town & Castle	2,473	Yes	Yes	37	Yes
Ashford 008C	Stanhope	2,474	Yes	No	38	Yes
Dover 011D	Whitfield	2,545	Yes	Yes	39	Yes
Thanet 005A	Garlinge	2,616	Yes	No	40	Yes
Thanet 004A	Cliftonville West	2,620	Yes	Yes	41	Yes
Gravesham 007A	Westcourt	2,760	Yes	Yes	42	Yes
Canterbury 001C	Heron	2,768	Yes	No	43	Yes
Maidstone 013A	Park Wood	2,915	Yes	Yes	44	Yes
Thanet 016C	Central Harbour	2,976	Yes	Yes	45	Yes

LSOAs were created in 2011 so LSOAs in Folkestone & Hythe Local Authority are still named Shepway

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

Table 4a: The 10% most deprived LSOAs by IMD2019 in Kent: (Rank 46 to 90 out of 90)

2011 LSOA Name	2019 Ward Name	National rank			Kent Rank	
		position out of 32,844 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived 2019	Within top 10% most deprived 2015	Position out of 902 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived
Shepway 003A	East Folkestone	3,047	Yes	No	46	Yes
Swale 010B	Milton Regis	3,069	Yes	No	47	Yes
Maidstone 013D	Shepway South	3,092	Yes	No	48	Yes
Canterbury 014B	Barton	3,152	Yes	No	49	Yes
Swale 006B	Sheppey East	3,175	Yes	Yes	50	Yes
Thanet 006C	Dane Valley	3,259	Yes	No	51	Yes
Thanet 015D	Eastcliff	3,342	No	Yes	52	Yes
Gravesham 002E	Riverside	3,550	No	Yes	53	Yes
Gravesham 011C	Singlewell	3,588	No	Yes	54	Yes
Maidstone 013E	Shepway South	3,643	No	No	55	Yes
Dover 013A	Town & Castle	3,655	No	No	56	Yes
Dartford 009A	Princes	3,657	No	No	57	Yes
Ashford 008B	Stanhope	3,686	No	No	58	Yes
Thanet 012C	Sir Moses Montefiore	3,690	No	No	59	Yes
Ashford 007F	Victoria	3,697	No	No	60	Yes
Thanet 003B	Margate Central	3,729	No	No	61	Yes
Canterbury 007B	Gorrell	3,794	No	No	62	Yes
Thanet 001C	Cliftonville West	3,804	No	Yes	63	Yes
Gravesham 002A	Central	3,918	No	Yes	64	Yes
Canterbury 009D	Seasalter	3,935	No	No	65	Yes
Canterbury 001B	Heron	3,976	No	No	66	Yes
Dartford 004C	Swanscombe	3,996	No	Yes	67	Yes
Canterbury 019A	Wincheap	4,014	No	No	68	Yes
Thanet 004B	Dane Valley	4,057	No	No	69	Yes
Maidstone 009C	High Street	4,066	No	No	70	Yes
Swale 014C	St Ann's	4,072	No	No	71	Yes
Shepway 014D	Folkestone Central	4,097	No	Yes	72	Yes
Shepway 004E	Folkestone Harbour	4,100	No	No	73	Yes
Gravesham 011D	Singlewell	4,102	No	Yes	74	Yes
Thanet 016B	Central Harbour	4,134	No	No	75	Yes
Dartford 001D	Temple Hill	4,208	No	Yes	76	Yes
Tonbridge & Malling 003A	East Malling	4,333	No	No	77	Yes
Maidstone 013B	Park Wood	4,406	No	Yes	78	Yes
Ashford 008A	Beaver	4,412	No	No	79	Yes
Sevenoaks 002A	Swanley St Mary's	4,465	No	No	80	Yes
Gravesham 003D	Riverside	4,535	No	No	81	Yes
Shepway 004B	East Folkestone	4,540	No	No	82	Yes
Swale 011D	Roman	4,579	No	No	83	Yes
Dover 006C	Aylesham, Eythorne & Shepherdsweil	4,622	No	No	84	Yes
Shepway 014C	Folkestone Central	4,635	No	No	85	Yes
Swale 005B	Queenborough & Halfway	4,662	No	No	86	Yes
Dover 013E	Town & Castle	4,692	No	No	87	Yes
Thanet 013D	Northwood	4,709	No	No	88	Yes
Swale 003A	Minster Cliffs	4,759	No	No	89	Yes
Ashford 007B	Beaver	4,761	No	No	90	Yes

LSOAs were created in 2011 so LSOAs in Folkestone & Hythe Local Authority are still named Shepway
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

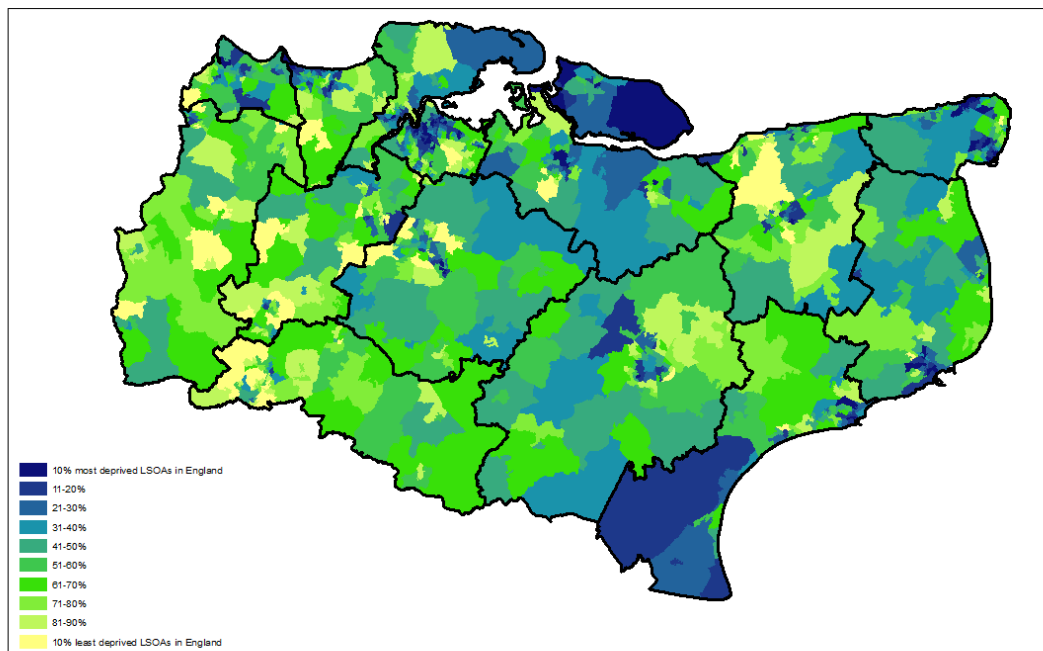
Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

Map 1 illustrates the pattern of deprivation across Kent and Medway at LSOA level. the darker areas are the most deprived areas and lighter ones are the least deprived areas.

The map shows there is an east west divide with the east of the county having higher levels of deprivation than the west.

The highest levels of deprivation can be seen in both coastal regions and urban areas.

Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019): Overall IMD2019
National rank of Lower Super Output Areas in Kent & Medway



Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019); The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)
Map produced by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council © Crown Copyright and database right 2019, Ordnance Survey 100019238

IMD2019 Summary measures for areas larger than LSOAs

The pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex. In some areas, deprivation is concentrated in pockets of LSOAs, rather than evenly spread throughout. In some other areas the opposite picture is seen, with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the area, and with no highly deprived areas.

The set of summary measures have been published to help understand deprivation patterns for local authorities. No single summary measure is the 'best' measure. Each one highlights different aspects of deprivation, and each lead to a different ranking of areas. Comparison of the different measures is needed to give a fuller description of deprivation in a large area. In addition, it is important to remember that the higher-area measures are summaries; the Lower-layer Super Output Area level data provides more detail than is available through the summaries.

- **Average rank:** Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a local authority. The nature of this measure means that a highly polarised larger area would not tend to score highly, because extremely deprived and less deprived LSOAs will 'average out'. Conversely, a larger area that is more uniformly deprived will tend to score highly on the measure.
- **Average score:** Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a local authority. The main difference from the average rank measure described above is that more deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks; highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.
- **Proportion of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally.** By contrast to the average rank and average score measures, this measure focuses only on the most deprived LSOAs.
- **Extent:** Proportion of a local authority's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country. The extent measure is a more sophisticated version of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally measure, and is designed to avoid the sharp cut-off seen in that measure, whereby areas ranked only a single place outside the most deprived 10 per cent are not counted at all.

- **Local concentration:** Population weighted average of the ranks of local authority's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the larger area's population. Similar to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally and extent measures, the local concentration measure is based on only the most deprived LSOAs in the larger area, rather than on all areas. By contrast to these measures however, the local concentration measure gives additional weight to very highly deprived areas.

IMD2019 Summary measures for Kent Local Authorities

Recent boundary changes in England mean that the number of lower-tier (district, borough and unitary) authorities reduced from 326 in 2015 to 317 in 2019. The MHCLG have released the IMD2015 summary measures for local authorities cast to 2019 boundaries which enables us to provide a comparison with IMD2019 summary measures at local authority level.

Six out of twelve local authorities in Kent saw an improvement in at least one of the summary measures for local authorities in the IMD2019.

There were no improvements in any of the summary measures in Ashford, Dover, Folkestone & Hythe, Maidstone, Swale and Tonbridge & Malling for IMD2019.

Even though Thanet has seen improvements in the national rankings in three of the five summary measures, Thanet remains ranked as the most deprived local authority in Kent in all of the summary measures for local authorities in the IMD2019.

Swale is ranked as the second most deprived local authority in Kent across all summary measures. Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells rank as the two least deprived local authorities.

It is important to remember that any change in ranking is relative to changes in all local authorities in England between IMD2015 and IMD 2019.

Table 5: Kent local authorities by national rank of IMD2019 and IMD2015 summary measures for local authorities

Local Authorities	IMD - Rank of average rank (National)			IMD - Rank of average score (National)			IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally			IMD - Rank of extent (National)			IMD - Rank of Local concentration (National)		
	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change
Thanet	34	35	-1	30	28	2	37	35	2	42	44	-2	15	6	9
Swale	69	87	-18	56	77	-21	45	52	-7	81	91	-10	29	31	-2
Folkestone and Hythe	84	101	-17	90	110	-20	113	125	-12	99	123	-24	99	101	-2
Dover	107	113	-6	113	122	-9	102	125	-23	116	124	-8	109	124	-15
Gravesham	119	120	-1	123	120	3	146	89	57	112	116	-4	121	107	14
Dartford	145	167	-22	154	168	-14	170	131	39	163	168	-5	146	157	-11
Ashford	152	171	-19	158	174	-16	177	200	-23	155	167	-12	149	167	-18
Canterbury	185	182	3	179	181	-2	159	200	-41	158	165	-7	157	165	-8
Maidstone	188	203	-15	185	196	-11	161	168	-7	170	179	-9	166	171	-5
Tonbridge and Malling	236	269	-33	234	266	-32	195	200	-5	212	244	-32	210	244	-34
Sevenoaks	253	264	-11	251	260	-9	195	200	-5	228	222	6	244	234	10
Tunbridge Wells	273	271	2	274	274	0	195	200	-5	257	251	6	263	265	-2
Medway	98	117	-19	93	115	-22	93	109	-16	86	108	-22	86	104	-18

A negative change between 2015 and 2019 shows a rise in the rank therefore an increase in level of deprivation in relation to all other LAs

Kent Local Authorities ranked on 2019 rank of average rank

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

National rank is out of 317 local authorities

IMD2019 Summary measures for upper tier local authorities

Recent boundary changes in England mean that the number of upper-tier local authorities (counties and unitary authorities) reduced from 152 in 2015 to 151 in 2019. The MHCLG have not released the IMD2015 summary measures for upper-tier local authorities cast to 2019 boundaries. As a result, we cannot provide a direct comparison of Kent by national rank between IMD2015 and 2019IMD.

However, as with the LSOAs, we can compare the deprivation ‘deciles’ for upper-tier local authorities. Deciles have been calculated by ranking the summary measure scores of the 152 upper tier local authorities in IMD2015 and the 151 upper tier local authorities in IMD2019 areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally (decile 1) to the least deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally (decile 10).

Table 6: Ranks and deciles of summary measures for Kent: IMD2019 and IMD2015

IMD2019 Summary measure for upper-tier local authority	IMD2019		IMD2015	
	National Rank (out of 151 areas)	National Decile	National Rank (out of 152 areas)	National Decile
Rank of Average rank	95	7	104	7
Rank of Average score	93	7	100	7
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	79	6	89	6
Extent	93	5	98	6
Local concentration	74	6	83	6

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 MHCLG

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

Kent has remained within the same national decile for IMD2019 as for IMD2015 for 4 of the 5 summary measures. Kent has moved up one decile on the extent measure which indicates that Kent is more deprived in this measure in 2019 than it was in 2015.

The number of local authorities within the South East region was not affected by the recent boundary changes therefore we are able to provide a comparison between the IMD2015 and IMD2019 based on the rankings of the 19 upper-tier local authorities within the South East region.

Kent is ranked within the least deprived 50% of upper-tier local authorities in England for 4 out of 5 summary measures of the IMD2019. A rank of 74 for the local concentration measure which puts Kent within the most deprived

50% of local authorities in England for this measure. Kent is ranked within the 50% most deprived areas within the South East on all summary measures.

Table 7: Kent local authorities by South East rank of IMD2019 and IMD2015 summary measures for upper-tier local authorities

County / Unitary Authority	IMD - Rank of average rank (South East)			IMD - Rank of average score (South East)			IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% (South East)			IMD - Rank of extent (South East)			IMD - Rank of Local concentration (South East)		
	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change	2019	2015	change
Southampton	1	1	0	27	27	-0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Portsmouth	2	2	0	27	27	-0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Slough	3	3	0	23	23	0	13	13	0	10	10	0	10	5	5
Isle of Wight	4	4	0	23	23	0	9	8	1	5	5	0	8	4	4
Medway	5	6	-1	24	22	2	4	4	0	3	4	-1	4	6	-2
Brighton & Hove	6	5	1	21	23	-3	3	3	0	4	3	1	3	3	0
Reading	7	7	0	20	19	0	8	9	-1	8	9	-1	9	7	2
East Sussex	8	8	0	20	19	1	5	6	-1	6	8	-2	5	8	-3
Kent	9	9	0	20	19	1	6	7	-1	7	7	0	6	9	-3
Milton Keynes	10	10	0	18	18	-0	7	5	2	9	6	3	7	10	-3
West Sussex	11	11	0	14	14	0	10	11	-1	12	11	1	12	11	1
Hampshire	12	12	0	13	12	1	11	10	1	11	12	-1	11	12	-1
Oxfordshire	13	13	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	13	13	0	13	13	0
Bracknell Forest	14	14	0	10	10	-0	14	14	0	17	17	0	16	14	2
Buckinghamshire	15	16	-1	10	10	0	15	16	-1	16	14	2	15	16	-1
West Berkshire	16	15	1	10	10	-0	16	15	1	15	15	0	18	15	3
Surrey	17	17	0	10	9	1	17	17	0	14	16	-2	14	17	-3
Windsor & Maidenhead	18	18	0	8	9	-0	18	18	0	18	18	0	17	18	-1
Wokingham	19	19	0	6	6	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0

A negative change between 2015 and 2019 shows a rise in the rank therefore an increase in level of deprivation in relation to all other LAs

Table sorted by rank of average rank

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 MHCLG

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

A rank of 1 is the most deprived (out of 19 counties and unitary authorities in the South East)

Conclusion

The IoD2019 have been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous IoD2015 (and the 2010, 2007 and 2004 versions). This allows some comparisons to be made over time between the IoD2019 and previous versions, but only in terms of comparing the **rankings** and **deciles** as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions.

Just because the overall rank may or may not have changed between the Indices, it does not mean that there have been no changes to the level of deprivation in the area. For example, if the absolute levels of deprivation in all areas were increasing or decreasing at the same rate, the ranks would show no change.

Equally, when comparing the overall IMD, if improvements in one domain are offset by a decline in another domain, the overall IMD position may be about the same even if significant changes have occurred in these two underlying domains.