

Child Poverty

Related documents

[Indices of Deprivation](#) – looks at how Kent's levels of deprivation (and areas within Kent) compared to other parts of England

[Benefit Claimants in Kent](#)

[Welfare Reform Review](#)

NOTE: within this bulletin 'Kent' refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway.

Further information

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There is no single definitive measure of child poverty. This bulletin looks at a several measures focussing on child poverty and deprivation. Data is presented for the Kent County Council area and provides national and regional comparisons where available.

Summary

- Using the Children in Low income Families Local Measure 14.7% of children (44,710 children) in Kent are living in **absolute** low income families. This is above the South East average of 12.0% but below the England average of 15.3%. This has increased by 13.4% in Kent over the last 5 years (+5,273 children)
- 16.8% of children (51,145 children) in Kent are living in **relative** low income families. This is above the South East average of 13.7% but below the England average of 18.4%. This has increased in Kent by 32.8% over the last 5 years (+12,622 children).
- 11.9% of children aged under 18 in Kent live in out of work benefit households.
- 5.1% of households in Kent have no adult working and dependent children
- All of the top 20 most deprived areas in Kent according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index are in coastal areas.
- One area in Thanet is the 5th most deprived in the country for the IMD 2019 indicator measuring children & young people's education, skills and training (IMD2019)

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Measures of child poverty and deprivation

Children in Low income Families

The children in low income families (CiLIF) statistics, provide information on the number and proportion of children living in Relative and Absolute low income Before Housing Costs by local area across Great Britain.

These statistics replace earlier Official Statistics previously published by Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Children in out-of-work benefit households and HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) Children in low income families local measure.

With the rollout of Universal Credit and the Higher Income Child Benefit charge, neither of the earlier measures offer an accurate view of children in low income families at a local level. Both DWP and HMRC announced that a new set of statistics would be developed and published to better meet users' needs.

The CiLIF measure looks at the number of children in families (not households), where the income is less than 60% of median income before housing costs in both absolute and relative terms. For both measures a family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Absolute low income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the reference year, in comparison with incomes in 2010/11.

Relative low income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the reference year.

Background information and the methodology of how the CiLIF are calculated is available from the Department for Work and Pensions on [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk).

The number of children in an area is taken from the Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates.

The latest data is for 2018/2019. This is provisional and therefore subject to revision.

Children in out of work households (source: DWP)

An additional measure of child poverty at local level from the Department for Work and Pensions is the Children in Out of Work Benefit Households dataset. This measure (an alternative proxy for child poverty) uses annual data on the numbers of children living in households where a parent or guardian claims out-of-work benefits. Since it uses administrative benefits data to estimate the proportion of children in poverty, this measure is similar to the Children in Low income Families Statistics. However, it is less

sophisticated as it only counts those children who are in households that receive an out-of-work benefit and does not take into account the household's income. Therefore, this measure does not provide as good a proxy of child poverty across the UK. Further information about this measure can be found here <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-out-of-work-benefit-households--2>

Children in workless households (Source: ONS)

The Annual Population Survey (APS) from the Office for National Statistics releases an annual dataset looking at households by economic activity status. The APS is a labour force based survey. Due to the sample size figures for districts are statistically unreliable. Figures at county level and above are generally more reliable.

This dataset presents an estimate of the number of households where no individuals aged 16 and over are in employment and have dependent children.

English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (source: MHCLG)

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England.

The English Indices of Deprivation combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domain indices can be used on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation.

Among the seven domains is The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain. This measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

In addition to the seven domain indices The English Indices of Deprivation also contain supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI)

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Further information can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Children in Low income Families

The Children in Low income Families measure (CiLIF) looks at the number of children in families, where the income is less than 60% of median income before housing costs, in both absolute and relative terms. For both measures a family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Percentages are calculated using the number of children aged under 16 using the Mid-Year Population Estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Children (Aged Under 16) living in absolute low-income families

Absolute low income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the reference year, in comparison with incomes in 2010/11.

In 2018/19, 44,710 children under 16 in Kent were living in absolute low-income families. This is equivalent to 14.7% of the children in the county. While this is below the national level (15.3%) it is higher than the average for the South East Region (12.0%).

Table 1: Children in absolute low income families in Kent

2018/19	Total children aged under 16	Children Living in Absolute Low Income Families	
	Number	Number	Percentage
Ashford	26,758	4,105	15.3%
Canterbury	26,127	3,717	14.2%
Dartford	24,240	3,304	13.6%
Dover	20,483	3,812	18.6%
Folkestone & Hythe	19,066	3,307	17.3%
Gravesham	22,535	3,800	16.9%
Maidstone	33,832	4,410	13.0%
Sevenoaks	24,148	2,576	10.7%
Swale	29,955	5,055	16.9%
Thanet	26,889	5,745	21.4%
Tonbridge and Malling	26,653	2,684	10.1%
Tunbridge Wells	23,819	2,196	9.2%
Kent	304,505	44,710	14.7%
Medway	57,907	9,475	16.4%
Kent & Medway	362,412	54,181	15.0%
South East	1,755,267	210,151	12.0%
England	10,748,458	1,644,262	15.3%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

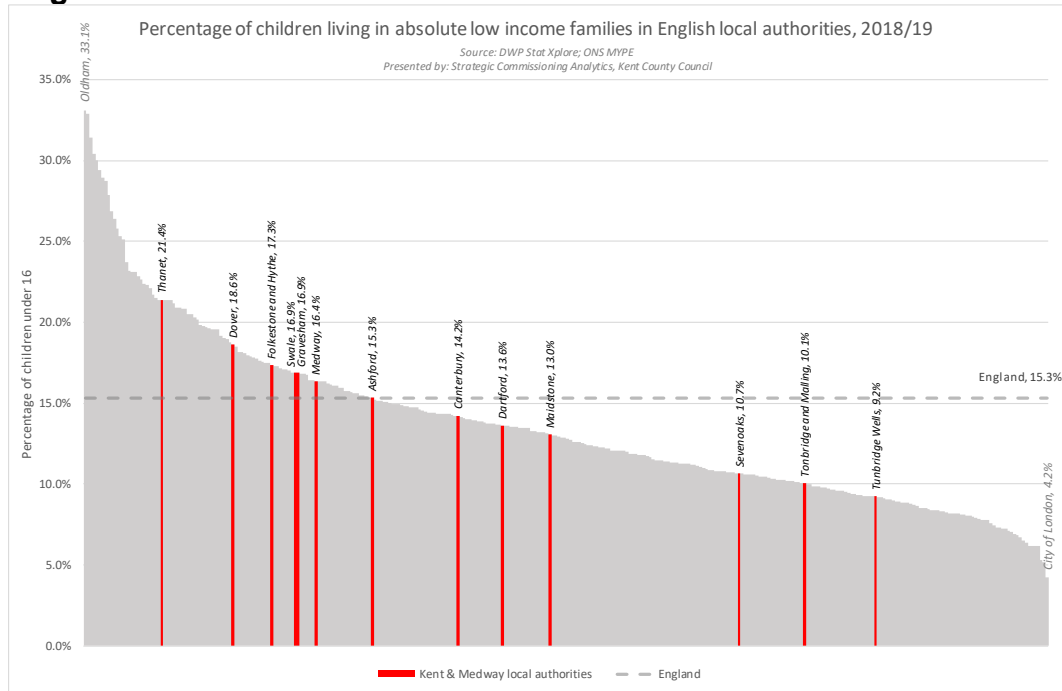
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Thanet district has the highest number and proportion of children living in absolute low income families in Kent. Swale has the second highest number

and between them they account for almost a quarter of all the children in low income families in the county (24.2%).

Chart 1 shows Kent local authorities and Medway compared to other local authorities in England.

Chart 1: Children in absolute low income families in local authorities in England



Five of the local authorities in Kent are above the national average of 15.3%: Thanet (21.4%), Dover (18.6%), Folkestone & Hythe (17.3%), Swale (16.9%) and Gravesham (16.9%).

Chart 2 (overleaf) shows the percentage of children in low income families in Kent districts compared to other authorities in the South East.

Thanet and Dover have the second and third highest proportion of children living in absolute low income families, after Hastings.

The proportion of children living in absolute low income families in the South East region is 12.0%. Three of the local authorities in Kent have a proportion below this. These are Sevenoaks (10.7%), Tonbridge & Malling (10.1%) and Tunbridge Wells (9.2%).

Chart 2: Children in absolute low income families in local authorities in the South East

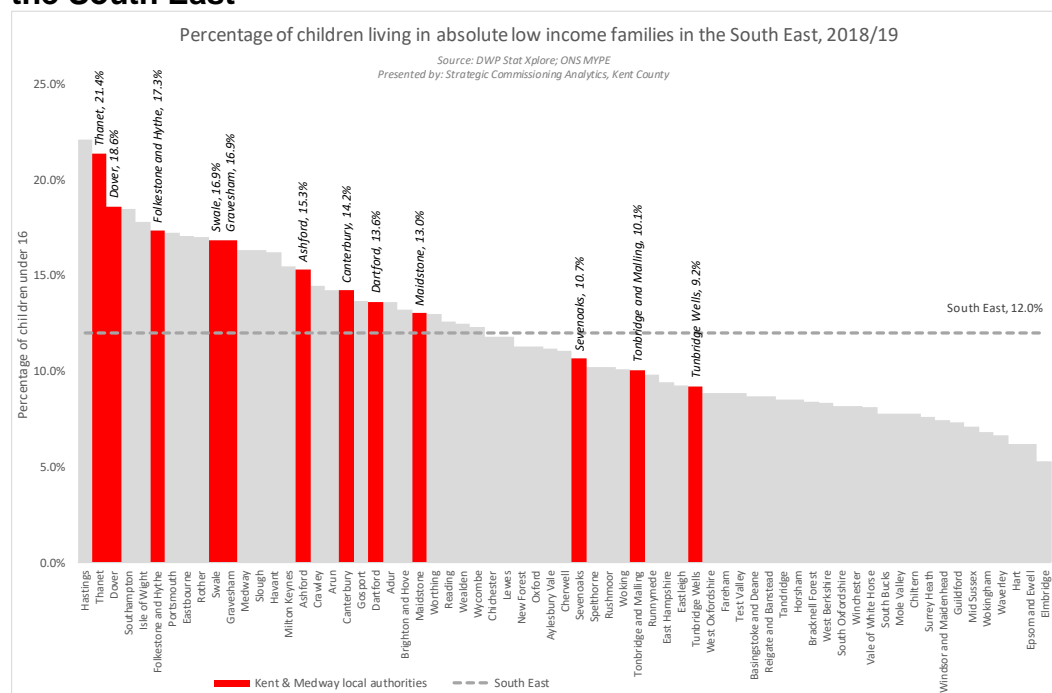


Table 2 shows a time series of the number and proportion of children living in absolute low income families.

The proportion of children in absolute low income families in all areas has increased slightly.

Table 2: Proportion of children who are in absolute low income families

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Ashford	3,556	3,547	3,791	3,950	4,105	14.0%	13.9%	14.6%	15.0%	15.3%
Canterbury	3,210	3,162	3,369	3,541	3,717	12.7%	12.4%	13.1%	13.6%	14.2%
Dartford	2,643	2,673	2,826	3,137	3,304	12.4%	12.3%	12.7%	13.5%	13.6%
Dover	3,442	3,251	3,361	3,718	3,812	17.2%	16.3%	16.8%	18.4%	18.6%
Folkestone and Hythe	2,961	2,937	3,075	3,191	3,307	15.7%	15.7%	16.2%	16.9%	17.3%
Gravesham	3,459	3,408	3,746	3,706	3,800	16.0%	15.5%	16.9%	16.6%	16.9%
Maidstone	3,755	3,849	4,050	4,230	4,410	12.1%	12.1%	12.6%	12.9%	13.0%
Sevenoaks	2,288	2,170	2,324	2,492	2,576	9.9%	9.3%	9.8%	10.5%	10.7%
Swale	4,249	3,960	4,509	4,567	5,055	15.2%	14.0%	15.6%	15.5%	16.9%
Thanet	5,355	5,311	5,417	5,461	5,745	20.6%	20.3%	20.5%	20.5%	21.4%
Tonbridge and Malling	2,523	2,319	2,417	2,570	2,684	10.0%	9.1%	9.4%	9.8%	10.1%
Tunbridge Wells	2,000	1,918	2,045	2,117	2,196	8.5%	8.2%	8.7%	8.9%	9.2%
Kent County Council	39,437	38,500	40,931	42,671	44,710	13.6%	13.2%	13.8%	14.2%	14.7%
Medway	8,377	8,371	8,911	9,219	9,475	15.1%	15.0%	15.7%	16.1%	16.4%
Kent and Medway	47,810	46,869	49,840	51,890	54,181	13.9%	13.5%	14.2%	14.5%	15.0%
South East	186,942	185,533	194,480	201,638	210,151	11.1%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%	12.0%
England	1,610,482	1,597,611	1,571,842	1,610,973	1,644,262	15.6%	15.4%	14.9%	15.1%	15.3%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Children in absolute low income families data is also available at ward level.

Table 3 shows the number of wards in each district within each Kent quintile.

Almost half of the wards in Thanet (47.8%) and Dover (42.9%) are within the 20% of wards in Kent with the highest proportion of children in absolute low income families (18.4% or more children in absolute low income families). Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells have no wards within the highest 20%.

Half of the wards in Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks are within the 20% in Kent with the smallest proportion of children in absolute low income families.

Table 3: Number of wards within Kent quintiles in each district

2018/19	20% lowest children in absolute low income families	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	20% highest children in absolute low income	Total number of wards
Ashford	4	5	10	6	10	35
Canterbury	2	7	3	8	1	21
Dartford	2	5	5	4	1	17
Dover	1	3	4	4	9	21
Folkestone & Hythe	0	2	3	4	4	13
Gravesham	4	3	2	4	5	18
Maidstone	6	8	4	3	5	26
Sevenoaks	13	5	3	3	2	26
Swale	1	4	6	7	6	24
Thanet	0	1	5	6	11	23
Tonbridge & Malling	11	5	5	3	0	24
Tunbridge Wells	10	6	3	1	0	20
Kent Total	54	54	53	53	54	268

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

The top ten wards in Kent with the highest proportion of children living in absolute low income families are shown in table 4 (overleaf). Castle Ward in Dover has the highest proportion of children living in low income families (48.0%). All of the top ten wards are in coastal areas.

Table 4: Top ten wards in Kent with highest percentage children in absolute low income families, 2018/19

Ward Name	District	Number	%
Castle	Dover	120	48.0%
Cliftonville West	Thanet	851	30.2%
Dane Valley	Thanet	589	29.4%
Sheppey East	Swale	297	28.5%
Newington	Thanet	390	28.1%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	449	27.2%
Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	380	26.9%
Margate Central	Thanet	398	26.6%
Town and Pier	Dover	107	26.5%
St Radigunds	Dover	402	26.3%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

The top ten wards in Kent with the highest number of children in absolute low income families are shown in table 5. Cliftonville West ward in Thanet has the highest number with 851 children in low income families accounting for 30.2% of the population aged under 16.

Table 5: Top ten wards in Kent with the highest number of children in absolute low income families, 2018/19

Ward Name	District	Number	%
Cliftonville West	Thanet	851	30.2%
Sheerness	Swale	842	23.2%
Northfleet North	Gravesham	600	24.6%
Dane Valley	Thanet	589	29.4%
Riverside	Gravesham	538	22.5%
Park Wood	Maidstone	518	19.1%
East Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe	505	19.0%
High Street	Maidstone	452	18.4%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	449	27.2%
Buckland	Dover	445	25.9%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Children in absolute low income families by age

It is possible to look at children in absolute low income families by age group.

A higher proportion of children in Kent aged 0-4 are living in absolute low income families than those in the older age groups. This varies across Kent authorities.

Thanet has the highest proportion of children in all groups living in absolute low income families. More than a quarter of 0-4-year olds in Thanet live in absolute low income families, and almost 1 in 5 5-10 and 11-15year olds.

Tunbridge Wells has the lowest number and proportion of children in all age groups living in absolute low income families.

Table 6: Children in absolute low income families: Age group

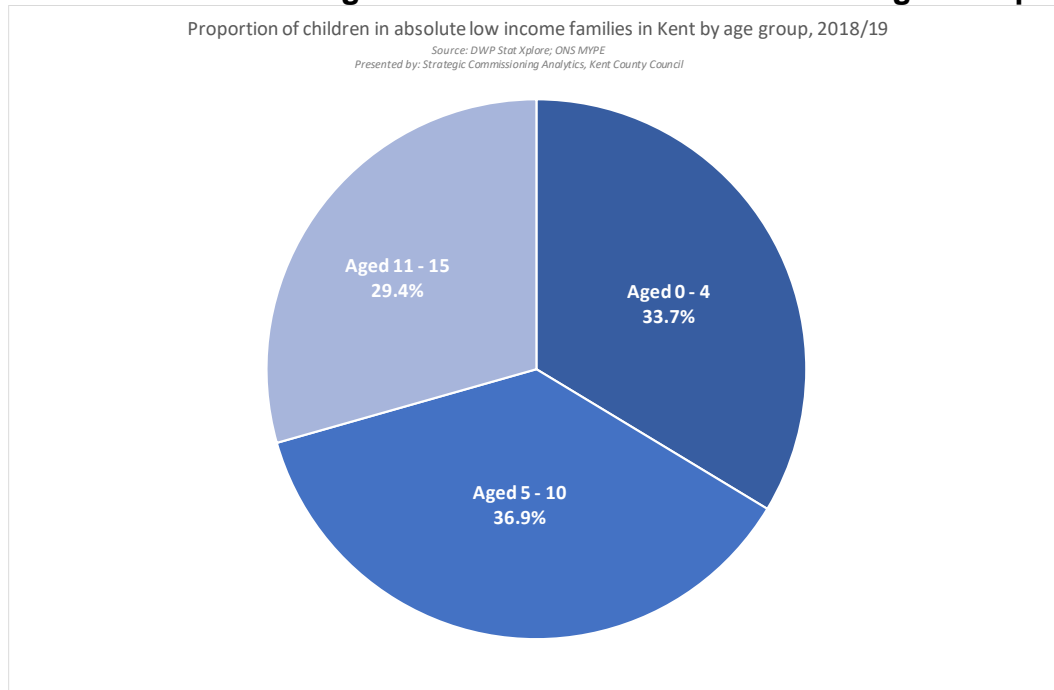
2018/19	Children in absolute low income families			% of all children in age group		
	0 - 4	5 - 10	11 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 10	11 - 15
Ashford	1,307	1,558	1,244	16.2%	14.7%	15.4%
Canterbury	1,229	1,338	1,149	16.5%	13.2%	13.5%
Dartford	1,112	1,274	916	13.8%	13.5%	13.6%
Dover	1,338	1,370	1,104	22.2%	17.1%	17.1%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,065	1,263	978	19.1%	16.4%	16.9%
Gravesham	1,333	1,402	1,063	18.6%	16.2%	15.8%
Maidstone	1,470	1,706	1,230	13.7%	13.0%	12.4%
Sevenoaks	794	958	828	11.5%	9.8%	11.1%
Swale	1,834	1,793	1,426	20.0%	15.1%	16.0%
Thanet	2,073	2,076	1,595	25.5%	19.7%	19.4%
Tonbridge and Malling	836	994	849	10.7%	9.6%	10.0%
Tunbridge Wells	649	779	772	10.2%	8.3%	9.6%
Kent	15,046	16,517	13,143	16.5%	13.8%	14.1%
Medway	3,234	3,500	2,741	17.5%	15.6%	16.2%
Kent & Medway	18,274	20,013	15,885	16.6%	14.1%	14.4%
South East	66,739	78,092	65,323	12.7%	11.2%	12.3%
England	530,795	602,039	511,420	15.9%	14.3%	16.1%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 3 (overleaf) shows that a slightly higher proportion of those children in Kent living in absolute low income families are between 5 and 10 years old.

Chart 3: Children living in absolute low income families: Age Group



Children in absolute low income families: Family Characteristics

Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where the potential income is likely to be lower.

Chart 4: Children in absolute low income families in Kent: Family Type

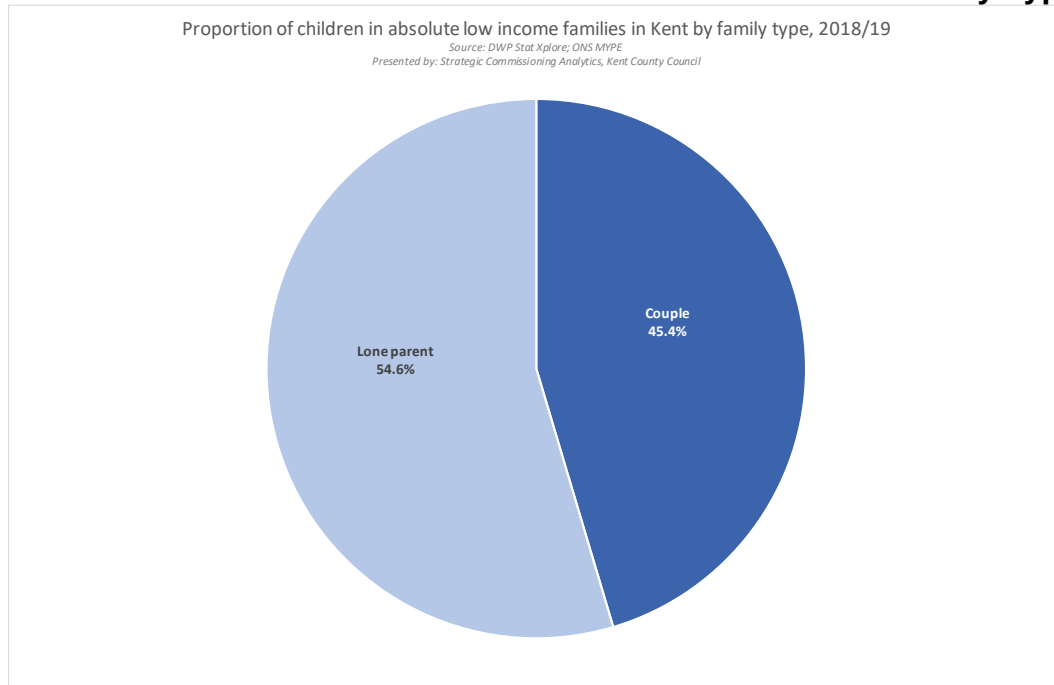


Chart 4 shows that in Kent 54.6% of children in absolute low income families are living in a lone parent household. This is lower than the national average of 61.0 %.

41.2% of children living in low income families in Kent live in a couple household.

Table 7 shows the equivalent statistics for each Kent district.

Thanet (2,476) and Swale (2,334) have the highest number of children in absolute low income families living in lone parent families in Kent.

Dartford has the highest proportion of children in absolute low income families living with a lone parent.

Tunbridge Wells had the highest proportion living in couple families.

Table 7: Children in absolute low income families: Family Type

2018/19	Children in absolute low income families		Percentage of children in absolute low income families by family type	
	Lone Parent	Couple	Lone Parent	Couple
Ashford	1,693	2,415	41.2%	58.8%
Canterbury	1,622	2,090	43.6%	56.2%
Dartford	1,687	1,613	51.1%	48.8%
Dover	1,736	2,074	45.5%	54.4%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,519	1,790	45.9%	54.1%
Gravesham	1,815	1,979	47.8%	52.1%
Maidstone	1,996	2,412	45.3%	54.7%
Sevenoaks	1,296	1,275	50.3%	49.5%
Swale	2,334	2,718	46.2%	53.8%
Thanet	2,476	3,268	43.1%	56.9%
Tonbridge and Malling	1,209	1,472	45.0%	54.8%
Tunbridge Wells	904	1,298	41.2%	59.1%
Kent	20,296	24,415	45.4%	54.6%
Medway	4,489	4,986	47.4%	52.6%
Kent & Medway	24,782	29,398	45.7%	54.3%
South East	88,497	121,654	42.1%	57.9%
England	640,882	1,003,375	39.0%	61.0%

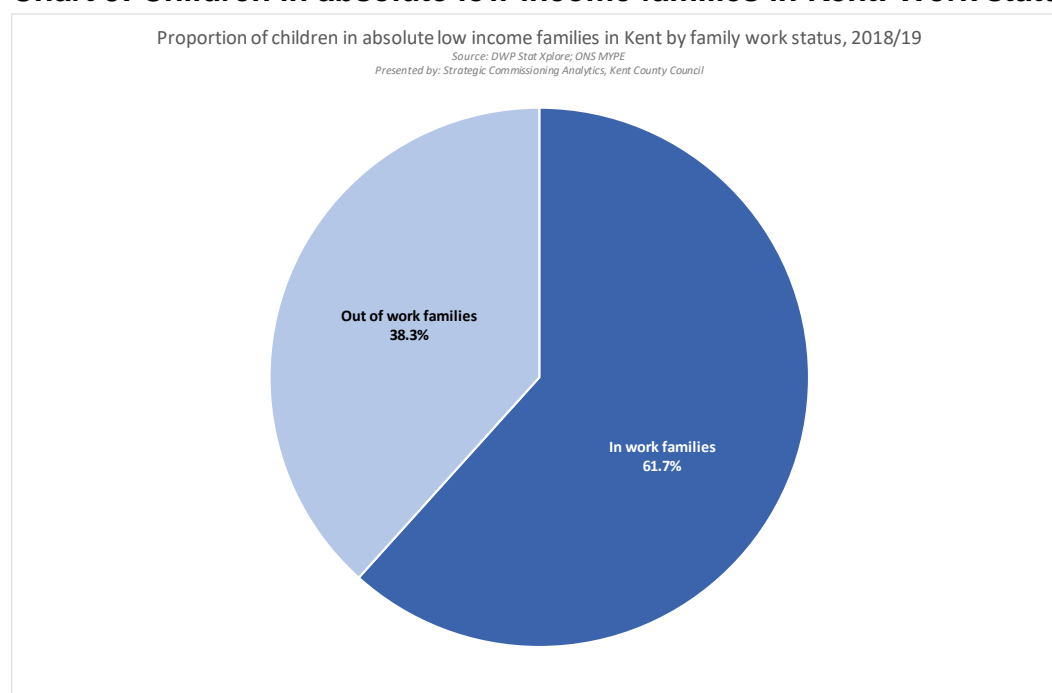
Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 5 (overleaf) shows the proportion of children in absolute low income families by work status.

Almost two thirds of children in Kent in absolute low income families are living in a family where at least one parent is in work.

Chart 5: Children in absolute low income families in Kent: Work status



Tunbridge Wells district has the highest proportion of children in absolute low income families where the families are in work (70.4%). The highest proportion of children in absolute low income families which were in out of work families was in Thanet and Swale (41% and 40.2% respectively).

Table 8: Children in absolute low income families: Family Type

2018/19	Children in absolute low income families		Percentage of children in poverty by family work status	
	In work families	Out of work families	In work families	Out of work families
Ashford	2,643	1,461	64.4%	35.6%
Canterbury	2,247	1,470	60.5%	39.5%
Dartford	2,015	1,292	61.0%	39.1%
Dover	2,309	1,505	60.6%	39.5%
Folkestone & Hythe	2,047	1,259	61.9%	38.1%
Gravesham	2,301	1,497	60.6%	39.4%
Maidstone	2,743	1,669	62.2%	37.8%
Sevenoaks	1,572	1,004	61.0%	39.0%
Swale	3,025	2,032	59.8%	40.2%
Thanet	3,388	2,353	59.0%	41.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	1,726	955	64.3%	35.6%
Tunbridge Wells	1,547	651	70.4%	29.6%
Kent	27,572	17,137	61.7%	38.3%
Medway	5,745	3,723	60.6%	39.3%
Kent & Medway	33,319	20,863	61.5%	38.5%
South East	140,774	69,379	67.0%	33.0%
England	1,102,941	541,318	67.1%	32.9%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Children (Aged Under 16) living in relative low income families

Relative low income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the reference year.

51,145 children under 16 in Kent were living in relative low income families in 2018/19, equivalent to 16.8% of the children in the county. While this is below the national level (18.4%) it is higher than the average for the South East Region (13.7%).

Table 9: Children in relative low income families in Kent

2018/19	Total children aged under 16	Children Living in Relative Low Income Families	
	Number	Number	Percentage
Ashford	26,758	4,663	17.4%
Canterbury	26,127	4,224	16.2%
Dartford	24,240	3,769	15.5%
Dover	20,483	4,379	21.4%
Folkestone & Hythe	19,066	3,764	19.7%
Gravesham	22,535	4,351	19.3%
Maidstone	33,832	5,129	15.2%
Sevenoaks	24,148	2,885	11.9%
Swale	29,955	5,709	19.1%
Thanet	26,889	6,650	24.7%
Tonbridge and Malling	26,653	3,100	11.6%
Tunbridge Wells	23,819	2,530	10.6%
Kent	304,505	51,145	16.8%
Medway	57,907	10,903	18.8%
Kent & Medway	362,412	62,048	17.1%
South East	1,755,267	240,958	13.7%
England	10,748,458	1,982,865	18.4%

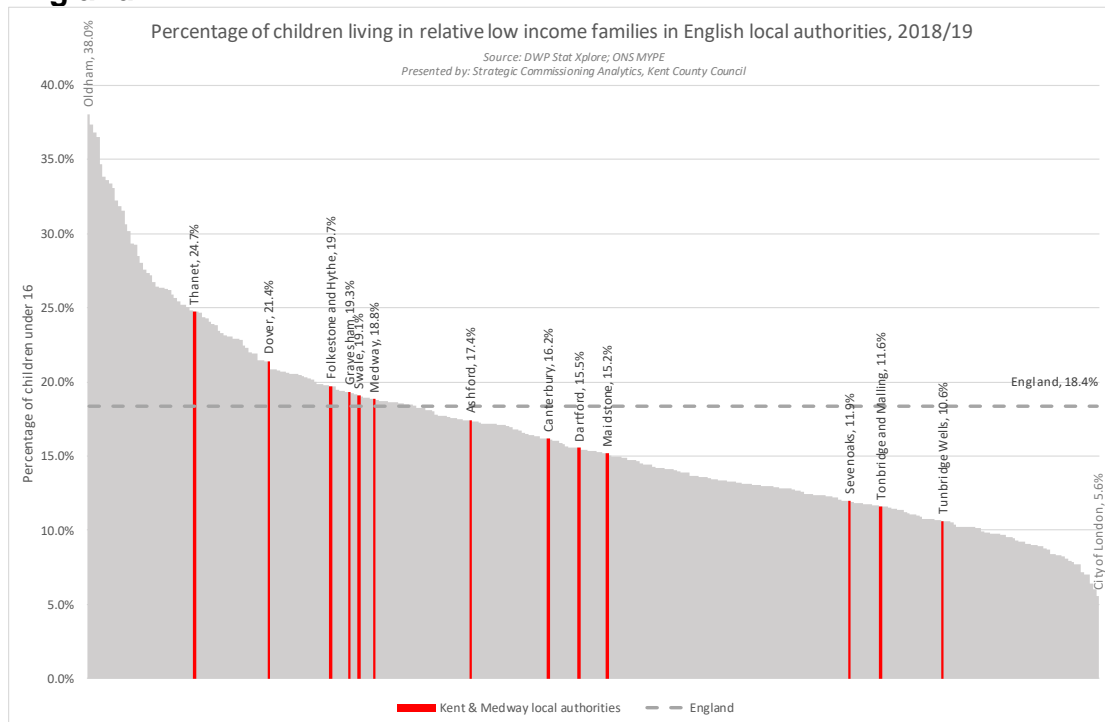
Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Thanet district has the highest number and proportion of children living in relative low income families in Kent. Swale has the second highest number and between them they account for almost a quarter of all the children in low income families in the county (24.2%).

Chart 6 (overleaf) shows Kent local authorities and Medway compared to other local authorities in England.

Chart 6: Children in relative low income families in local authorities in England



Five of the local authorities in Kent are above the national average of 18.4%: Thanet (24.7%), Dover (21.4%), Folkestone & Hythe (19.7%), Gravesham (19.3%) and Swale (19.1%).

Chart 7 (overleaf) shows the percentage of children in relative low income families in Kent districts compared to other authorities in the South East.

Thanet has the second highest proportion of children living in relative low income families, after Hastings. Dover has the fourth highest proportion in the region.

The proportion of children living in relative low income families in the South East region is 12.0%. Three of the local authorities in Kent have a proportion below this. These are Sevenoaks (11.9%), Tonbridge & Malling (11.6%) and Tunbridge Wells (10.6%).

Chart 7: Children in relative low income families in local authorities in the South East

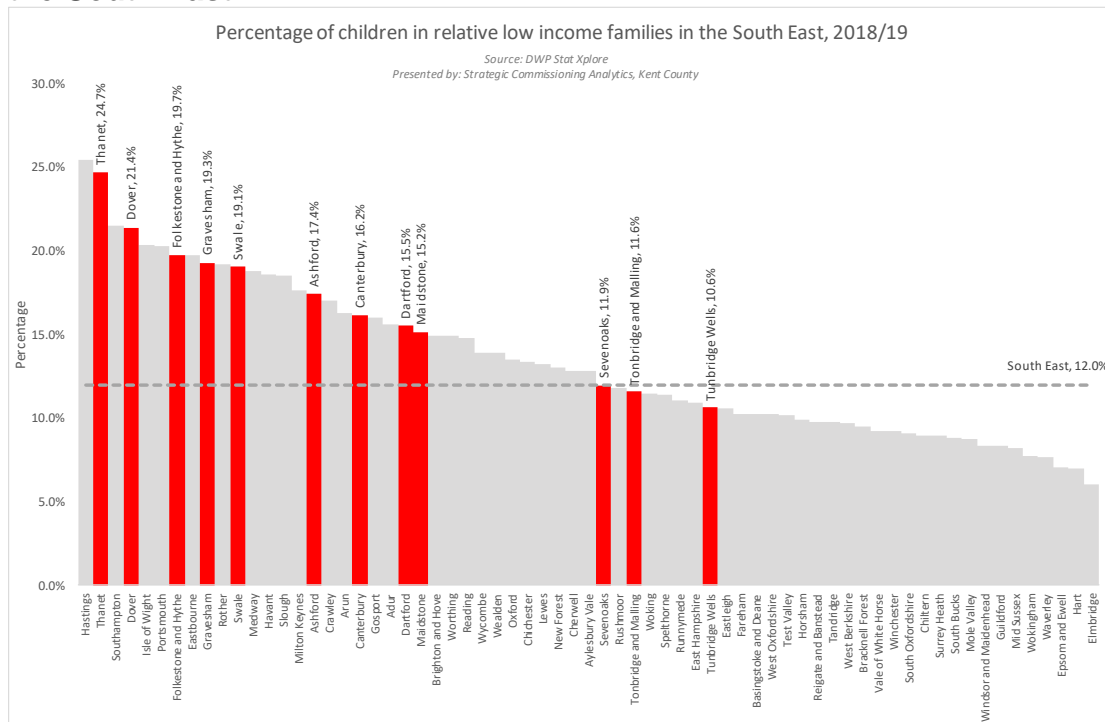


Table 10 shows a time series of the number and proportion of children living in relative low income families.

The proportion of children in relative low income families in all areas has increased slightly, with the exception of Dover where it has fallen slightly from 21.7% to 21.4%.

Table 10: Proportion of children who are in relative low income families

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Ashford	3,475	3,642	4,304	4,550	4,663	13.7%	14.3%	16.6%	17.3%	17.4%
Canterbury	3,166	3,257	3,837	4,027	4,224	12.5%	12.8%	15.0%	15.4%	16.2%
Dartford	2,581	2,763	3,179	3,560	3,769	12.2%	12.7%	14.3%	15.3%	15.5%
Dover	3,338	3,335	3,860	4,392	4,379	16.7%	16.8%	19.3%	21.7%	21.4%
Folkestone and Hythe	2,881	3,019	3,451	3,592	3,764	15.3%	16.1%	18.2%	19.0%	19.7%
Gravesham	3,381	3,520	4,166	4,231	4,351	15.7%	16.0%	18.8%	19.0%	19.3%
Maidstone	3,666	3,957	4,556	4,822	5,129	11.8%	12.5%	14.1%	14.7%	15.2%
Sevenoaks	2,244	2,221	2,610	2,827	2,885	9.7%	9.5%	11.0%	11.9%	11.9%
Swale	4,149	4,113	5,034	5,208	5,709	14.8%	14.5%	17.4%	17.7%	19.1%
Thanet	5,217	5,467	6,194	6,310	6,650	20.0%	20.9%	23.4%	23.7%	24.7%
Tonbridge and Malling	2,477	2,399	2,686	2,919	3,100	9.8%	9.4%	10.4%	11.1%	11.6%
Tunbridge Wells	1,949	1,979	2,279	2,415	2,530	8.3%	8.5%	9.7%	10.2%	10.6%
Kent County Council	38,523	39,670	46,159	48,859	51,145	13.3%	13.6%	15.6%	16.3%	16.8%
Medway	8,192	8,607	10,051	10,522	10,903	14.8%	15.4%	17.8%	18.4%	18.8%
Kent and Medway	46,718	48,278	56,208	59,383	62,048	13.6%	13.9%	16.0%	16.6%	17.1%
South East	182,622	191,108	220,257	230,254	240,958	10.8%	11.2%	12.8%	13.3%	13.7%
England	1,599,385	1,705,043	1,805,503	1,934,564	1,982,865	15.5%	16.4%	17.1%	18.2%	18.4%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Children in low income families data is also available at ward level.

Table 11 shows the number of wards in each district within each Kent quintile.

More than half of the wards in Thanet (52.2%) are within the 20% of wards in Kent with the highest proportion of children in relative low income families (those with 20.9% or more children in relative low income families). Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells have no wards within the highest 20%.

Half of the wards in Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks are within the 20% in Kent with the smallest proportion of children in low income families.

Table 11: Number of wards within Kent quintiles in each district

	20% lowest children in relative low income families	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	20% highest children in relative low income families	Total number of wards
Ashford	3	7	8	8	9	35
Canterbury	2	6	4	8	1	21
Dartford	2	6	4	4	1	17
Dover	2	3	3	5	8	21
Folkestone & Hythe	0	2	3	4	4	13
Gravesham	4	3	3	3	5	18
Maidstone	5	7	6	3	5	26
Sevenoaks	13	5	4	2	2	26
Swale	2	4	4	7	7	24
Thanet	0	1	6	4	12	23
Tonbridge & Malling	13	2	5	4	0	24
Tunbridge Wells	9	6	4	1	0	20
Kent Total	55	52	54	53	54	268

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

The top ten wards in Kent with the highest proportion of children living in relative low income families are shown in table 12 (overleaf).

Castle Ward in Dover has the highest proportion of children living in relative low income families (54.8%). All the top ten wards are in coastal areas.

Table 12: Top ten wards in Kent with highest percentage children in relative low income families, 2018/19

Ward Name	District	Children	
		under 16	All children
Castle	Dover	137	54.8%
Dane Valley	Thanet	724	36.1%
Cliftonville West	Thanet	999	35.5%
Newington	Thanet	448	32.3%
Margate Central	Thanet	468	31.3%
Sheppey East	Swale	322	30.9%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	508	30.8%
Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	425	30.1%
St Radigunds	Dover	456	29.8%
Tower Hamlets	Dover	440	29.7%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

The top ten wards in Kent with the highest number of children in low income families are shown in table 13.

Cliftonville West ward in Thanet has the highest number with 999 children in low income families accounting for 35.5% of the population aged under 16.

Table 13: Top ten wards in Kent with the highest number of children in relative low income families, 2018/19

Ward Name	District	Children	
		under 16	All children
Cliftonville West	Thanet	999	35.5%
Sheerness	Swale	981	27.1%
Dane Valley	Thanet	724	36.1%
Northfleet North	Gravesham	685	28.1%
Riverside	Gravesham	619	25.9%
Park Wood	Maidstone	596	22.0%
East Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe	587	22.1%
High Street	Maidstone	521	21.2%
Eastcliff	Thanet	517	28.2%
Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	508	30.8%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore; ONS MYPE

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Children in relative low income families by age

It is possible to look at children in low income families by age group.

A higher proportion of children in Kent aged 0-4 are living in relative low income families than those in the older age groups. This is reflected in all

districts in Kent with the exception of Dartford where a slightly higher proportion of 5-10 year olds are in relative poverty.

Thanet has the highest proportion of children in all groups living in relative low income families. More than a quarter of 0-4-year olds in Thanet live in relative low income families, and more than one in five 5-10 and 11-15year olds.

Tunbridge Wells has the lowest number and proportion of children in all age groups living in relative low income families.

Table 14: Children in relative low income families: Age group

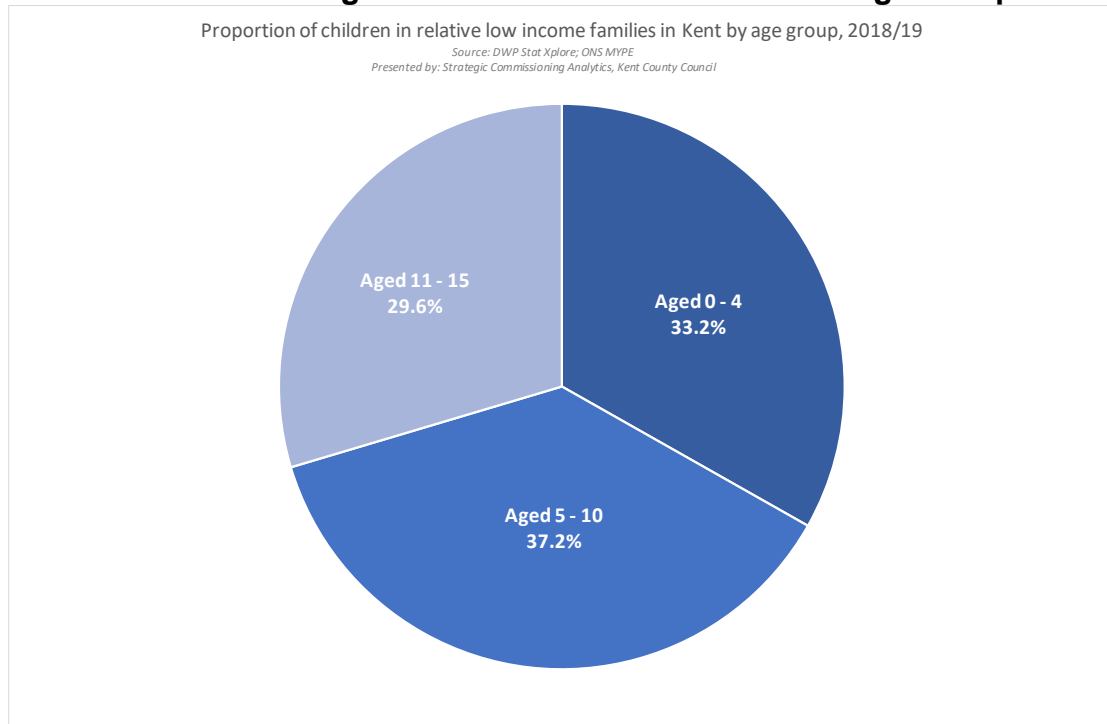
2018/19	Children in relative low income families			% of all children in age group		
	0 - 4	5 - 10	11 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 10	11 - 15
Ashford	1,469	1,765	1,437	18.2%	16.7%	17.7%
Canterbury	1,358	1,541	1,326	18.3%	15.2%	15.5%
Dartford	1,248	1,458	1,059	15.4%	15.5%	15.7%
Dover	1,517	1,582	1,280	25.2%	19.8%	19.8%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,213	1,440	1,106	21.8%	18.7%	19.1%
Gravesham	1,488	1,627	1,234	20.8%	18.8%	18.3%
Maidstone	1,704	1,989	1,437	15.9%	15.1%	14.4%
Sevenoaks	877	1,088	919	12.7%	11.1%	12.3%
Swale	2,036	2,065	1,610	22.2%	17.4%	18.1%
Thanet	2,351	2,432	1,865	29.0%	23.0%	22.7%
Tonbridge and Malling	962	1,146	992	12.3%	11.1%	11.7%
Tunbridge Wells	757	896	877	11.9%	9.6%	10.9%
Kent	16,981	19,020	15,146	18.6%	15.9%	16.2%
Medway	3,693	4,046	3,164	20.0%	18.0%	18.7%
Kent & Medway	20,672	23,071	18,308	18.8%	16.2%	16.6%
South East	75,713	90,061	75,182	14.4%	13.0%	14.1%
England	631,134	734,445	617,282	18.9%	17.4%	19.4%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 8 (overleaf) shows that a slightly higher proportion of those children in Kent living in relative low income families are between 5 and 10 years old.

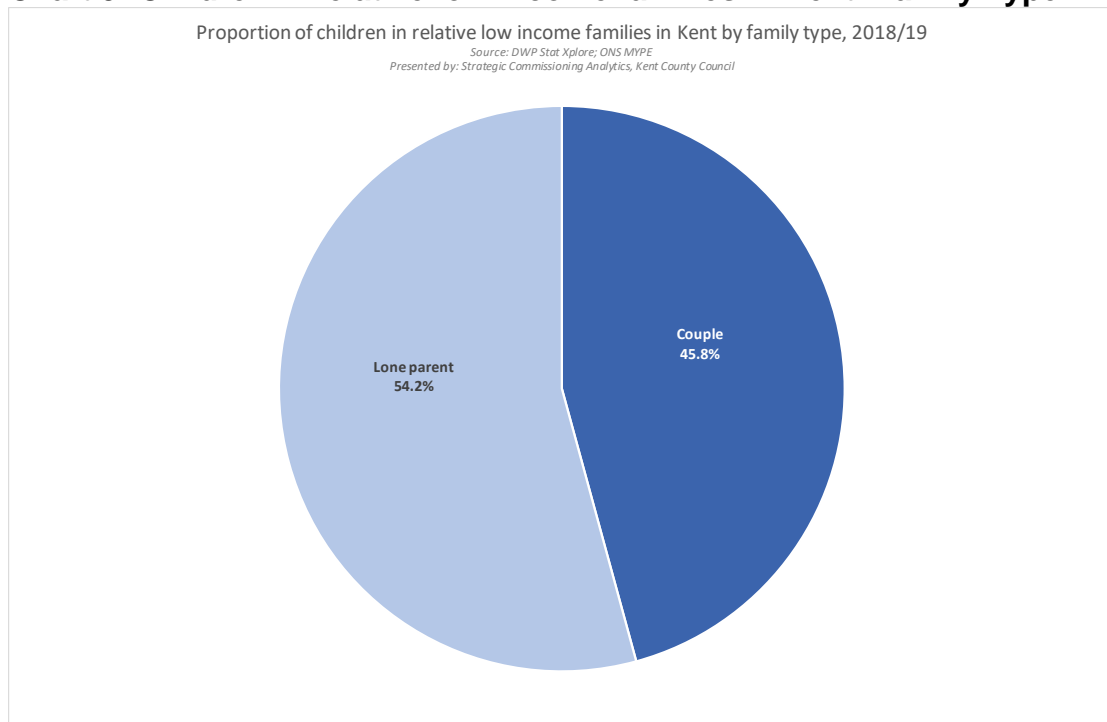
Chart 8: Children living in relative low income families: Age Group



Children in relative low income families: Family Characteristics

Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where the potential income is likely to be lower. This is shown in chart 9.

Chart 9: Children in relative low income families in Kent: Family Type



In Kent 54.2% of children in relative low income families are living in a couple household. This is lower than the national average of 59.9 %.

45.8% of children living in relative low income families in Kent live in a lone parent household.

Table 15 shows the equivalent statistics for each Kent district.

Thanet (2,886) and Swale (2,646) have the highest number of children in low income families living in lone parent families in Kent.

Sevenoaks has the highest proportion of children in relative low income families living with a lone parent.

Ashford had the highest proportion living in couple families.

Table 15: Children in low income families: Family Type

2018/19	Children in relative low income families		Percentage of children in relative low income families by family type	
	Lone Parent	Couple	Lone Parent	Couple
Ashford	1,966	2,698	42.2%	57.9%
Canterbury	1,842	2,382	43.6%	56.4%
Dartford	1,929	1,838	51.2%	48.8%
Dover	2,026	2,352	46.3%	53.7%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,739	2,029	46.2%	53.9%
Gravesham	2,052	2,301	47.2%	52.9%
Maidstone	2,331	2,800	45.4%	54.6%
Sevenoaks	1,477	1,412	51.2%	48.9%
Swale	2,646	3,063	46.3%	53.7%
Thanet	2,886	3,762	43.4%	56.6%
Tonbridge and Malling	1,440	1,664	46.5%	53.7%
Tunbridge Wells	1,074	1,457	42.5%	57.6%
Kent	23,404	27,739	45.8%	54.2%
Medway	5,206	5,696	47.7%	52.2%
Kent & Medway	28,612	33,439	46.1%	53.9%
South East	102,996	137,960	42.7%	57.3%
England	795,962	1,186,905	40.1%	59.9%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 10 (overleaf) shows the proportion of children in low income families by family work status.

Almost two thirds of children in Kent living in relative low income families are within a family where at least one parent is in work.

Chart 10: Children in relative low income families in Kent: Work status

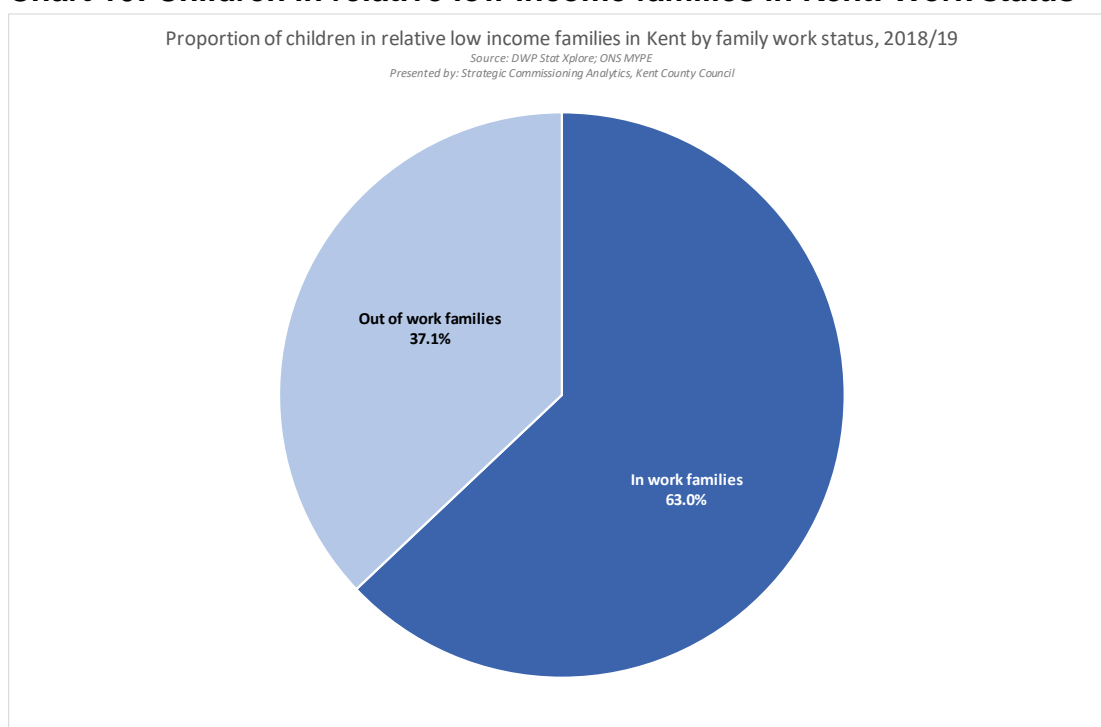


Table 16 shows the proportion of children in relative low income families by family work status in Kent local authorities.

Table 16: Children in relative low income families: Family Type

2018/19	Children in relative low income families		Percentage of children in relative low income families by family work	
	In work families	Out of work families	In work families	Out of work families
Ashford	3,033	1,628	65.0%	34.9%
Canterbury	2,658	1,567	62.9%	37.1%
Dartford	2,353	1,414	62.4%	37.5%
Dover	2,715	1,665	62.0%	38.0%
Folkestone & Hythe	2,366	1,399	62.9%	37.2%
Gravesham	2,720	1,624	62.5%	37.3%
Maidstone	3,271	1,858	63.8%	36.2%
Sevenoaks	1,790	1,096	62.0%	38.0%
Swale	3,457	2,248	60.6%	39.4%
Thanet	4,034	2,616	60.7%	39.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	2,011	1,090	64.9%	35.2%
Tunbridge Wells	1,787	741	70.6%	29.3%
Kent	32,201	18,952	63.0%	37.1%
Medway	6,767	4,133	62.1%	37.9%
Kent & Medway	38,972	23,078	62.8%	37.2%
South East	163,826	77,130	68.0%	32.0%
England	1,348,271	634,590	68.0%	32.0%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Tunbridge Wells district has the highest proportion of children in low income families where the families are in work.

Swale has the highest proportion in out of work families.

Children in Out of Work Benefit Households

An additional measure of child poverty at local level from the Department for Work and Pensions is the Children in Out of Work Benefit Households dataset. This measure (an alternative proxy for child poverty) uses annual data on the numbers of children living in households where a parent or guardian claims out-of-work benefits.

Out of work benefits include: Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefits (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance), Pension Credit and out of work claimants of Universal Credit.

Table 17: Children in out of work benefit households: 2011 to 2017

Number	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change		Change	
								2016-2017	% change	2011-2017	% change
Ashford	4,310	4,490	4,390	4,050	3,820	3,620	3,540	-80	-2.2%	-770	-17.9%
Canterbury	4,590	4,480	4,270	3,870	3,650	3,560	3,630	70	2.0%	-960	-20.9%
Dartford	3,710	3,600	3,380	3,110	2,860	2,770	2,770	0	0.0%	-940	-25.3%
Dover	4,340	4,600	4,410	4,220	3,770	3,580	3,510	-70	-2.0%	-830	-19.1%
Gravesham	4,460	4,640	4,390	3,910	3,540	3,560	3,410	-150	-4.2%	-1,050	-23.5%
Maidstone	4,740	4,690	4,460	4,050	3,940	3,920	4,000	80	2.0%	-740	-15.6%
Sevenoaks	2,740	2,780	2,660	2,520	2,350	2,250	2,200	-50	-2.2%	-540	-19.7%
Shepway	4,580	4,730	4,480	4,090	3,710	3,600	3,460	-140	-3.9%	-1,120	-24.5%
Swale	6,950	7,140	6,960	6,530	6,110	5,890	5,720	-170	-2.9%	-1,230	-17.7%
Thanet	7,280	7,520	7,340	6,930	5,930	5,760	5,440	-320	-5.6%	-1,840	-25.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	3,390	3,390	3,230	2,960	2,780	2,720	2,690	-30	-1.1%	-700	-20.6%
Tunbridge Wells	2,700	2,580	2,310	2,120	1,990	1,990	1,780	-210	-10.6%	-920	-34.1%
Kent	53,790	54,640	52,280	48,360	44,450	43,220	42,150	-1,070	-2.5%	-11,640	-21.6%
Medway UA	12,510	12,670	12,260	11,160	10,390	9,970	9,460	-510	-5.1%	-3,050	-24.4%
South East	258,380	256,080	239,360	217,150	201,200	193,550	187,090	-6,460	-3.3%	-71,290	-27.6%
England	2,209,170	2,189,720	2,064,140	1,880,430	1,728,940	1,662,350	1,612,950	-49,400	-3.0%	-596,220	-27.0%

Percentage	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ashford	14.7%	15.2%	14.6%	13.4%	12.6%	11.9%	11.5%
Canterbury	14.7%	14.3%	13.7%	12.3%	11.5%	11.3%	11.4%
Dartford	15.6%	14.9%	13.8%	12.4%	11.3%	10.7%	10.3%
Dover	17.7%	18.8%	18.1%	17.3%	15.6%	14.9%	14.5%
Gravesham	17.9%	18.4%	17.3%	15.2%	13.5%	13.6%	13.0%
Maidstone	13.3%	13.0%	12.3%	11.0%	10.5%	10.3%	10.3%
Sevenoaks	10.1%	10.2%	9.8%	9.2%	8.5%	8.0%	7.8%
Shepway	19.7%	20.5%	19.6%	18.0%	16.4%	15.8%	15.4%
Swale	21.2%	21.6%	20.9%	19.4%	18.0%	17.1%	16.5%
Thanet	23.5%	24.2%	23.5%	22.0%	18.8%	18.2%	17.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	11.2%	11.2%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%	8.8%	8.6%
Tunbridge Wells	9.5%	9.1%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	7.0%	6.3%
Kent	15.7%	15.9%	15.2%	13.9%	12.7%	12.3%	11.9%
Medway UA	19.3%	19.4%	18.7%	16.9%	15.6%	14.8%	14.0%
South East	13.1%	12.9%	12.0%	10.8%	9.9%	9.5%	9.1%
England	18.4%	18.1%	17.0%	15.4%	14.0%	13.4%	12.9%

Source: DWP Children in out-of-work benefit households

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

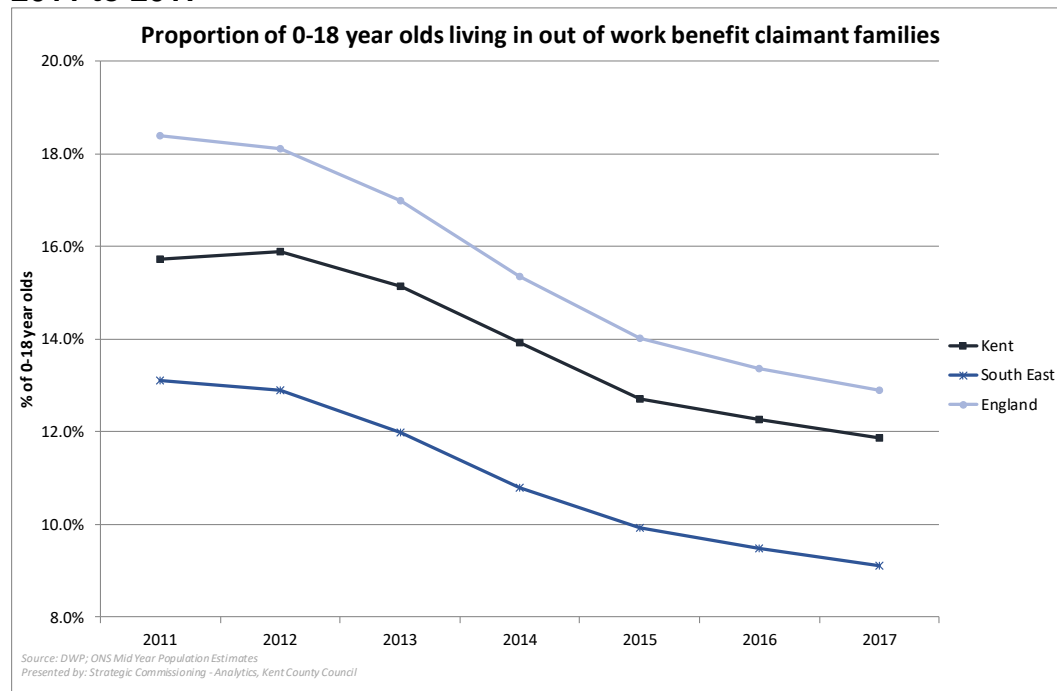
In Kent 42,150 children aged 0-18 were living in out of work benefit households as at May 2017, 11.9% of children in the age group. While this is

below the national average of 12.9% it is a significantly higher proportion than the South East as a whole (9.1%).

Swale district has the highest number of children living in out of work benefit households (5,720) accounting for 16.5% of children aged 0-18. Thanet district has the highest proportion of children living in out of work benefit households (17.3%). Tunbridge Wells district has the lowest number (1,780) and proportion (6.3%).

The number of children living in out of work benefit claimant families in Kent has fallen by 21.6% over recent years. This is lower than was seen nationally (-27.0%) and regionally (-27.6%). Over the last year the number in Kent has fallen by 2.5%, again a smaller decrease than nationally and regionally (-3.0% and -3.3% respectively).

Chart 11: Percentage of children in out of work benefit households, 2011 to 2017



In Kent there is a higher proportion (15.9%) of children aged 0 to 4 in out of work benefit households than is seen in the older age groups. In Dover, Swale and Thanet at least one in every 5 children aged 0 to 4 are living in a household where at least one parent or guardian is claiming an out of work benefit.

Table 18 shows the number and percentage of children in out of work benefit households by age group.

Table 18: Children in out of work benefit households by age group: May 2017

May-17	Age						Number of out of work benefit Households
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	0-15	0-18	
Number							
Ashford	1,200	1,150	830	370	3,180	3,540	1,820
Canterbury	1,150	1,180	880	410	3,220	3,630	1,900
Dartford	1,020	940	570	250	2,530	2,770	1,500
Dover	1,230	1,150	750	390	3,130	3,510	1,850
Folkestone & Hythe	1,120	1,120	820	390	3,070	3,460	1,790
Gravesham	1,180	1,140	740	350	3,060	3,410	1,710
Maidstone	1,560	1,310	800	330	3,670	4,000	2,110
Sevenoaks	790	750	450	210	1,990	2,200	1,160
Swale	1,940	1,900	1,320	570	5,150	5,720	2,900
Thanet	1,820	1,790	1,230	600	4,840	5,440	2,860
Tonbridge and Malling	920	880	640	240	2,440	2,690	1,400
Tunbridge Wells	610	610	400	160	1,620	1,780	970
Kent	14,540	13,920	9,430	4,270	37,900	42,150	21,970
Medway UA	3,270	3,110	2,100	980	8,480	9,460	4,950
South East	63,900	61,690	42,360	19,130	167,950	187,090	99,200
England	528,100	532,680	378,170	174,000	1,438,950	1,612,950	845,320

Percentage	% of age group					
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	0-15	0-18
Ashford	14.8%	11.1%	10.5%	8.1%	12.1%	11.5%
Canterbury	15.5%	11.5%	10.4%	7.0%	12.3%	11.4%
Dartford	13.0%	10.4%	8.9%	7.1%	10.9%	10.3%
Dover	20.2%	14.6%	11.9%	10.0%	15.5%	14.5%
Folkestone & Hythe	19.9%	14.8%	14.4%	10.9%	16.2%	15.4%
Gravesham	16.5%	13.2%	11.3%	9.0%	13.7%	13.0%
Maidstone	14.7%	10.3%	8.4%	5.7%	11.2%	10.3%
Sevenoaks	11.4%	7.7%	6.3%	5.0%	8.4%	7.8%
Swale	21.0%	16.3%	15.4%	10.8%	17.5%	16.5%
Thanet	22.1%	17.0%	15.6%	12.4%	18.2%	17.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	11.9%	8.7%	7.6%	4.8%	9.3%	8.6%
Tunbridge Wells	9.4%	6.4%	5.2%	3.5%	6.8%	6.3%
Kent	15.9%	11.8%	10.4%	7.8%	12.6%	11.9%
Medway UA	17.6%	14.1%	12.7%	9.6%	14.8%	14.0%
South East	12.0%	9.0%	8.2%	6.1%	9.7%	9.1%
England	15.6%	12.8%	12.2%	9.3%	13.5%	12.9%

Source: DWP Children in out-of-work benefit households

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

A claimant may be in receipt of a single benefit or a combination. For example, a claimant of Income Support may also be claiming Incapacity Benefit at the same time.

Table 19 shows the number of children aged 0-18 living in out of work benefit households by type of benefit.

Table 19: Children in out of work benefit households by benefit type: May 2017

Number	Benefit					
	Income support	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment and support allowance	Incapacity or severe disablement allowance	Pension Credit	Universal Credit (Out of work)
Ashford	1,900	480	1,070	30	50	20
Canterbury	1,880	390	1,310	40	20	10
Dartford	1,690	290	740	30	20	10
Dover	1,800	510	1,030	30	30	120
Folkestone & Hythe	2,010	470	870	20	30	30
Gravesham	2,420	410	1,100	30	30	20
Maidstone	1,340	180	650	20	20	0
Sevenoaks	1,920	420	1,060	30	40	10
Swale	3,200	790	1,620	50	40	40
Thanet	2,860	840	1,650	20	50	30
Tonbridge and Malling	1,440	290	930	20	20	10
Tunbridge Wells	960	170	620	20	20	10
Kent	23,420	5,240	12,650	340	370	310
Medway UA	5,460	1,150	2,680	90	80	50
South East	100,620	19,970	60,380	1,470	1,770	3,500
England	796,300	182,820	515,740	11,570	18,540	93,700

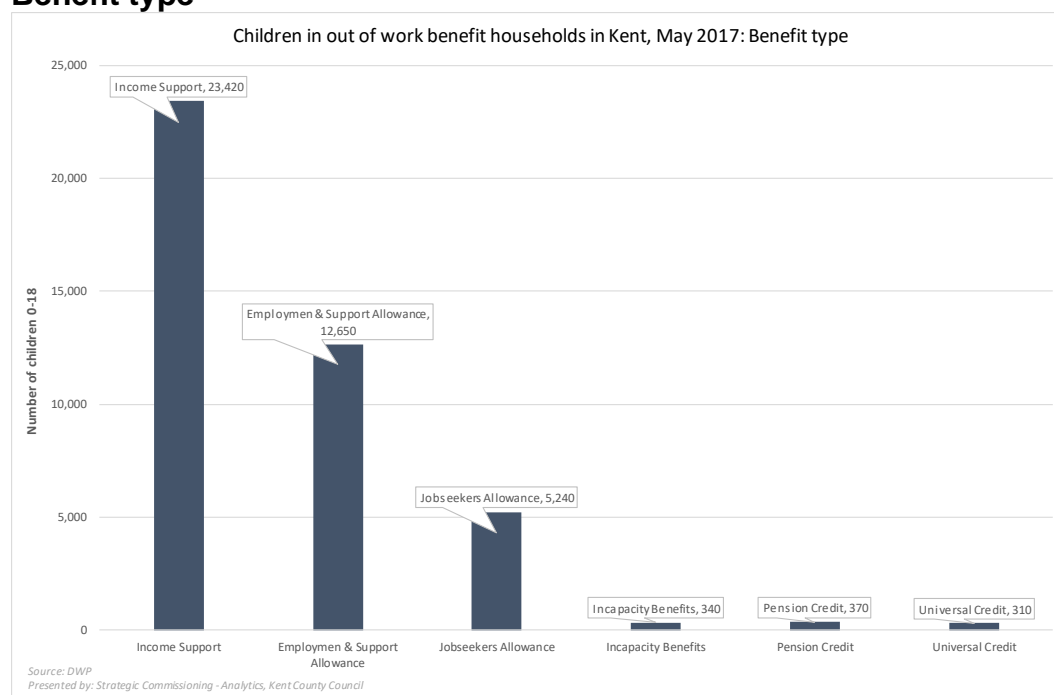
Percentage	% of population aged 0-18					
	Income support	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment and support allowance	Incapacity or severe disablement allowance	Pension Credit	Universal Credit (Out of work)
Ashford	6.2%	1.6%	3.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Canterbury	5.9%	1.2%	4.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Dartford	6.3%	1.1%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Dover	7.5%	2.1%	4.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Folkestone & Hythe	8.9%	2.1%	3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gravesham	9.2%	1.6%	4.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Maidstone	3.5%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Sevenoaks	6.8%	1.5%	3.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Swale	9.2%	2.3%	4.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Thanet	9.1%	2.7%	5.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6%	0.9%	3.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Tunbridge Wells	3.4%	0.6%	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Kent	6.6%	1.5%	3.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Medway UA	8.1%	1.7%	4.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
South East	4.9%	1.0%	2.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
England	6.4%	1.5%	4.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: DWP Children in out-of-work benefit households

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 12 shows the number of children in Kent aged 0 to 18 living in out of work benefit households in May 2017 by benefit type.

Chart 12: Children in out of work benefit households in Kent, May 2017: Benefit type



Workless households with dependent children

Data from the Annual Population Survey shows the number of households with dependent children where no adult is in work. Due to the survey sample size, figures for districts are statistically unreliable. Figures at county level and above are, for the most part, generally more reliable.

It is estimated that 5.4% of all households in Kent are households with dependent children where no adult is in work. When compared to the South East region (4.1%) a higher proportion of households in Kent are workless with children, however Kent has a lower proportion than England (6.7%).

Table 20: Workless households with dependent children

Number of workless households with dependent children											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kent	36,900	34,400	43,300	30,900	38,100	32,700	36,900	32,900	29,000	24,600	26,300
South East	179,900	184,700	189,100	177,400	190,400	168,600	156,200	145,600	135,100	121,800	115,400
England	1,673,700	1,743,200	1,766,600	1,709,300	1,654,100	1,613,600	1,488,200	1,353,300	1,292,600	1,212,900	1,186,600

Percentage of all households											
Percentage	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kent	8.3%	7.6%	9.8%	6.6%	8.3%	7.0%	7.8%	6.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.4%
South East	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.4%	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%
England	9.8%	10.2%	10.3%	9.9%	9.5%	9.3%	8.6%	7.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey: Households with dependent children and type
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

The English Indices of Deprivation, published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domain indices can be used on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

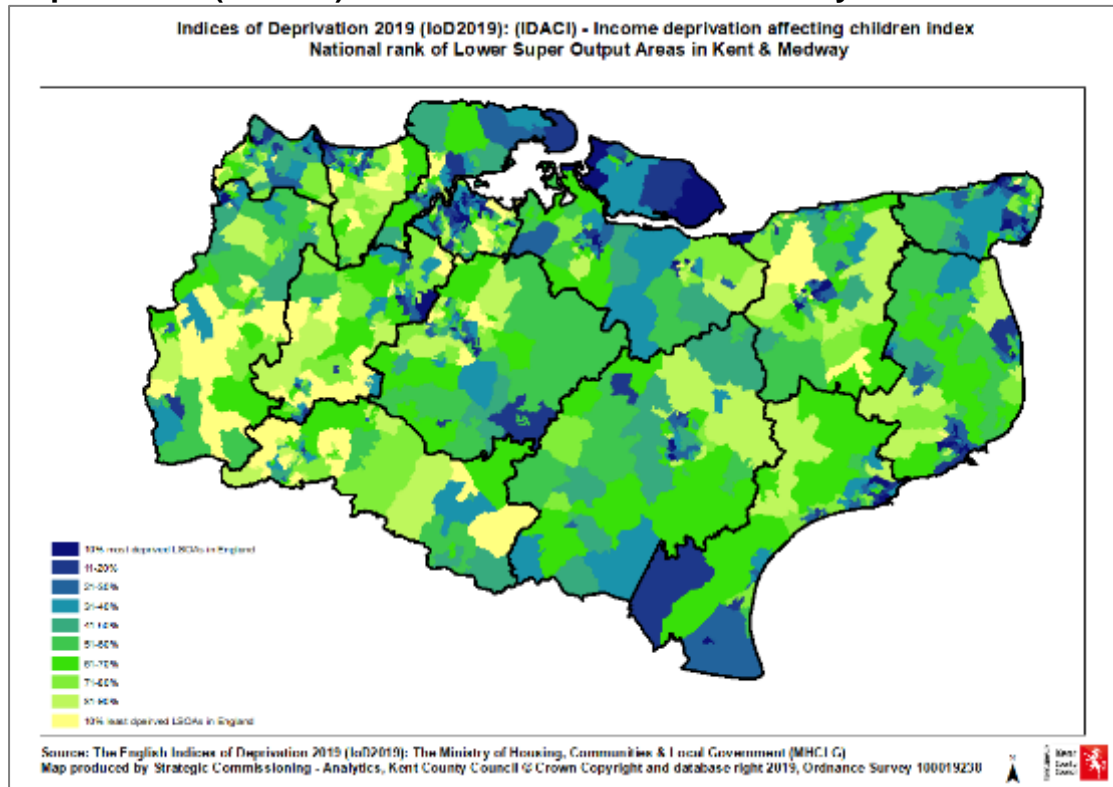
In addition to the seven domain indices The English Indices of Deprivation also contain supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI).

The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The Index shows the proportion of children in each Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that live in families that are income deprived; those that are in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit Guarantee or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold.

Each LSOA is given a score and that score is then ranked against all 32,844 LSOAs nationally. The national rank of Kent LSOAs for the IDACI is presented in Map 1.

Map 1: IDACI (ID 2019): National rank of Kent & Medway LSOAs



The IDACI scores are rates so can be interpreted as the proportion of the relevant population that is 'income deprived'. For example, a score of 0.24 on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index would mean that 24% of children in the area live in income-deprived families.

Table 21 (overleaf) shows the top twenty most deprived areas within the Kent County Council area according to the IDACI. All are within coastal areas, particularly in Swale, Thanet and Folkestone & Hythe, and all are within the top 10% most deprived in the country.

The most deprived area in Kent according to the IDACI is within Sheerness ward in Swale with a score of 0.54 which equates to 54% of children in that area live in income deprived families.

Table 21: IDACI (ID2019): top 20 most deprived areas in Kent

The top 20 most deprived areas within Kent: IDACI Income deprivation affecting children index

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

Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

LSOA Name	Ward	Local Authority	IDACI Score	National Rank out of 32,844 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived in England	Kent rank out of 902 LSOAs
Swale 001A	Sheerness	Swale	0.54	152	Yes	1
Thanet 006D	Dane Valley	Thanet	0.52	210	Yes	2
Thanet 013B	Newington	Thanet	0.51	272	Yes	3
Dover 011F	St Radigunds	Dover	0.48	420	Yes	4
Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	Thanet	0.47	505	Yes	5
Swale 001B	Sheerness	Swale	0.47	550	Yes	6
Swale 005C	Queenborough & Halfway	Swale	0.46	600	Yes	7
Swale 010C	Murston	Swale	0.46	643	Yes	8
Thanet 013A	Newington	Thanet	0.45	673	Yes	9
Shepway 014B	Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	0.45	737	Yes	10
Swale 002B	Sheerness	Swale	0.44	790	Yes	11
Swale 002C	Sheerness	Swale	0.44	876	Yes	12
Thanet 006C	Dane Valley	Thanet	0.43	949	Yes	13
Swale 002D	Sheerness	Swale	0.43	959	Yes	14
Shepway 003C	East Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe	0.43	966	Yes	15
Swale 004E	Sheppey Central	Swale	0.43	1,017	Yes	16
Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	0.43	1,026	Yes	17
Swale 001C	Sheerness	Swale	0.42	1,058	Yes	18
Dover 012F	Castle	Dover	0.42	1,180	Yes	19
Shepway 014C	Folkestone Central	Folkestone & Hythe	0.41	1,234	Yes	20

Shepway local authority changed name to Folkestone & Hythe in 2018 but the LSOAs are still named Shepway

The MHCLG does not publish ward level figures as an additional output. Lower-layer Super Output Areas are a more suitable small area geography than wards for measuring relative deprivation. Wards are much larger than Lower-layer Super Output Areas, vary greatly in size and are prone to regular boundary changes, making them unsuitable as a unit of analysis or for identifying pockets of deprivation. It is, however, possible to calculate ward scores by following MHCLG guidance.

To create an average score for each ward the IMD score is first multiplied by the LSOA population for each LSOA within the ward. These totals are summed and then divided by the population of the ward to create the average score for that ward. The scores are then ranked against all 283 2015 Wards in Kent.

The top 10 most deprived wards in Kent according to the IDACI are presented in table 22 (overleaf).

Table 22: IDACI: Calculated Ward ranks for 2015 wards in Kent (Excluding Medway)

IDACI		
2015 Ward Name	Local Authority	KCC Rank (out of 268 wards)
Newington	Thanet	1
Sheerness	Swale	2
Stanhope	Ashford	3
Dane Valley	Thanet	4
Cliftonville West	Thanet	5
Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	6
Northgate	Canterbury	7
Margate Central	Thanet	8
St Radigunds	Dover	9
Sheppey East	Swale	10

*Source: Based on the Indices of Deprivation 2019
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
(MHCLG) but calculated by Strategic Commissioning,
Analytics, Kent County Council*

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Within the main English Indices of Deprivation one of the seven domains is The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain. This measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population.

The indicator falls into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

The children and young people sub-domain creates a score based upon:

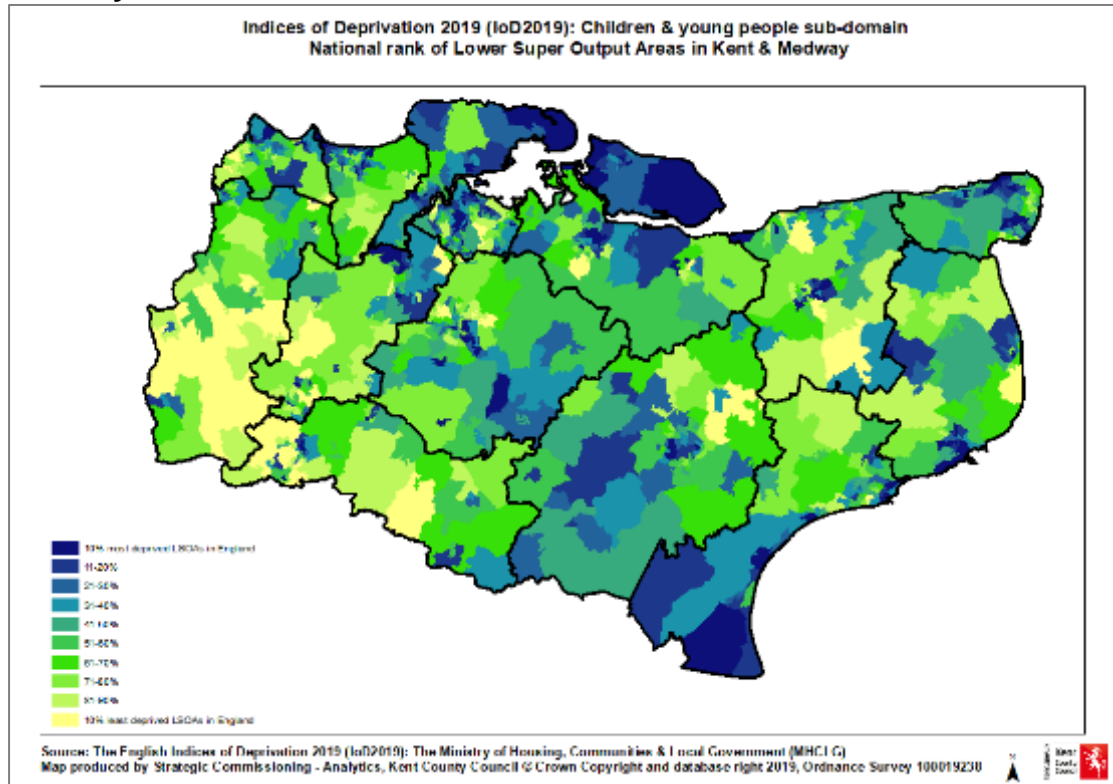
- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams¹²
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16

- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Each LSOA is given a score and that score is then ranked against all 32,844 LSOAs nationally.

The national rank of Kent LSOAs for the children and young people sub-domain of education, skills and training is presented in Map 2.

Map 2: Children & young people sub-domain: National rank of Kent & Medway LSOAs



14 of the top 20 most deprived areas in Kent, according to the children and young people sub-domain of education, skills and training, are in coastal areas of the county.

The most deprived area in Kent according to this sub-domain is in Cliftonville West ward in Thanet. Nationally it is ranked as the 5th most deprived area in the country.

Table 23 (overleaf) shows the top twenty most deprived areas in Kent based upon the children and young people sub-domain of education, skills and training.

Table 23: Children & young people sub-domain of Education, Skills & Training: top 20 most deprived areas in Kent

The top 20 most deprived areas within Kent: ID2019 Children & young peoples sub domain of Education, Skills & Training

Lower Super output Area	2015 Ward	Local Authority	Children and Young People Sub-domain Score	National Rank out of 32,844 LSOAs	Kent rank out of 902 LSOAs
Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	Thanet	2.736	5	1
Swale 006A	Sheppey East	Swale	2.419	18	2
Thanet 001B	Cliftonville West	Thanet	2.173	61	3
Swale 002C	Sheerness	Swale	2.102	89	4
Swale 001A	Sheerness	Swale	2.098	90	5
Swale 002A	Sheerness	Swale	2.089	97	6
Swale 004E	Sheppey Central	Swale	2.077	100	7
Swale 002B	Sheerness	Swale	2.044	110	8
Swale 006B	Sheppey East	Swale	2.005	133	9
Swale 005C	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale	2.003	134	10
Maidstone 013B	Park Wood	Maidstone	2.002	137	11
Thanet 001E	Margate Central	Thanet	1.974	157	12
Ashford 008C	Stanhope	Ashford	1.952	176	13
Swale 010C	Murston	Swale	1.944	186	14
Maidstone 013C	Shepway North	Maidstone	1.898	219	15
Tonbridge and Malling 003A	East Malling	Tonbridge & Malling	1.891	231	16
Swale 001B	Sheerness	Swale	1.853	269	17
Tonbridge and Malling 009C	Trench	Tonbridge & Malling	1.85	274	18
Canterbury 014C	Northgate	Canterbury	1.832	288	19
Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	Folkestone & Hythe	1.824	299	20

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

As with the IDACI it is possible to calculate ward level deprivation for the children & young people sub-domain. following the DCLG guidelines.

The top 10 most deprived wards in Kent according to the children & young people sub domain are presented in table 24 overleaf).

Table 24: Children & young people sub-domain of Education, Skills & Training: Calculated 2011 Census Ward ranks in Kent (excluding Medway)

Children & Young People Sub-domain

2015 Ward Name	Local Authority	KCC Rank (out of 268 wards)
Cliftonville West	Thanet	1
Sheerness	Swale	2
Stanhope	Ashford	3
Sheppey East	Swale	4
Margate Central	Thanet	5
Park Wood	Maidstone	6
Town & Pier	Dover	7
Northgate	Canterbury	8
Tower Hamlets	Dover	9
Newington	Thanet	10

*Source: Based on the Indices of Deprivation 2019
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
(MHCLG) but calculated by Strategic Commissioning,
Analytics, Kent County Council*