From: [redacted]
To: Manston Airport
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: SMAa Representation re Manston Airport DCO (TR020002), For the attention of the Manston Airport Case Team
Date: 11 June 2021 12:23:32
Attachments: image001.png
Appendices to Representation 2.pdf
Appendix to Representation 4.pdf
SMAa Representation 0 (covering letter) to the SoS for Transport.pdf
SMAa Representation 1 to the SoS for Transport.pdf
SMAa Representation 2 to the SoS for Transport.pdf
SMAa Representation 3 to the SoS for Transport.pdf
SMAa Representation 4 (polling bargraphs) to the SoS for Transport.pdf
Appendices to Representation 2.pdf

"For the attention of the Manston Airport Case Team"

Dear Planning Inspectorate,

We enclose a preliminary response to the 2021-06-09 request for input regarding the Manston Airport DCO. (TR020002)

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Beau Webber

Chairman, Save Manston Airport association (SMAa), on behalf of more than 3,500 members.

[redacted]

SMAa Committee:
• Dr. Beau Webber (Chairman)
• Liam Coyle (Vice-Chairman & Chief Moderator)
• Gregory Nocentini (Treasurer)
• Margaret Sole (Treasurer)
• Angela Stevens (Secretary)
Ex-officio members:
• David Stevens
• Bryan Girdler
• Gary Dumigan

Currently SMAa has currently over 3,600 total Facebook members plus an overlapping ~1000 email membership.

The documents in this Save Manston Airport association (SMAa) communication comprise :

0 This letter
1 SMAa Representation 1
2 Appendices to Representation 1
- at 606 pages this is attached as a Google link : **Appendices to Representation 1.pdf**
3 SMAa Representation 2
4 Appendices to Representation 2
5 SMAa Representation 3
6 SMAa Representation 4 (Poll Bar charts)
7 Appendix to Representation 4

Copies of this covering letter (Representation 0) are being sent by both email and post.

[redacted]

[redacted]

TR020002 – Need for Manston Airport – Representations 0 to 4 (8 parts)
From the Save Manston Airport association
To the Secretary of State for Transport.
2021-04-07

Mr Fergus O'Dowd
Planning Casework Officer,
Transport Infrastructure Planning Unit,
Department for Transport
3rd Floor East Wing
Great Minster Hse,
33 Horseferry Rd,
London, SW1P 4DR

Dear Mr. O'Dowd,

Thank you for your reply 4th February this year to my DfT web form query.

Following the quashing of the DCO, both the interested party, RSP, in the Judicial Review (JR), and the JR applicant, Jenny Dawes indicated that the Secretary of State for Transport would be asking for further representations on key issues before a re-determination is made.

In December 2020, the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport stated that "my client has agreed to concede this claim on the basis of ground 1(b), namely that the Secretary of State did not give adequate reasons in his decision letter to enable the reader to understand why he disagreed with the Examining Authority Report on the issue of need for the development of Manston Airport".

The statement above indicates that the key issue for representations to the Secretary of State is, just that, Need.

However, it will soon be two months since the Inspectorate noted, re Manston Airport, "Further details on the re-determination process will be published here in due course".

We of necessity assume that such a re-determination process is in fact proceeding. Thus, we are now submitting a few key documents, on the subject of "Need for Manston Airport", in the hopes that they will inform this re-determination process.

This action is taken by the Committee of SMAa on behalf of our more than 3,500 members, who are getting increasingly concerned that yet further months are slipping by, without their voice being again heard

We will be sending the documents (see list over page) by email and Google docs, as some supporting attachments as usual run to megabytes. May we ask for confirmation that you receive them and we look forward to hearing more about this ongoing process,

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Beau Webber
Chairman, Save Manston Airport association (SMAa), on behalf of more than 3,500 members.

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Copies of this covering letter (Representation 0) are being sent by both email and post.

[redacted]

TR020002 – Need for Manston Airport – Representation (1) to the Secretary of State for Transport

1.0 Introduction

In October 2019 the Examining Authority (Ex. A.) produced its report for the Secretary of State for Transport (SoS). In our opinion, the conclusions reached in the report were not fair and balanced and appeared to have taken little notice of the expert evidence produced by the applicant. In contrast it seemed to accept without question the expert advice of those opposing the development.

The SoS, in his original decision letter, made it clear that he too disagreed with the conclusions reached by the Ex. A. and granted the DCO.

SMAa has over 3,500 members who are in full support of the Development Consent Order to reopen Manston Airport, many wanting jobs for themselves, their family or other Kentish people. Thus we wish to make further representations to assist in the rewriting of the decision letter.

The following will be addressed in relation to "Need":

Why there is a need for dedicated cargo freighters.

Why Stansted Airport will not meet the dedicated cargo freighter need in the South East.

Why Heathrow Airport will not meet the dedicated cargo freighter need in the South East.

Why East Midlands Airport alone is not sufficient to meet the cargo freighter need in the South East.

Confirming that Manston Airport is the "most appropriate means of meeting that need"[1]

2.0 The need for dedicated freighters

Although a great deal of cargo is carried in the belly hold of passenger planes there are many situations where it is necessary to carry cargo in dedicated freighters. For example:

- Transporting livestock of all kinds, farm animals such as chickens, animals for zoos or safari parks, whales, dolphins etc and bloodstock which are very high value and any animals requiring specialist in-flight care.
- Dangerous goods, munitions, industrial explosives etc: toxic substances.
- Vehicles, either civilian or military.
- Large, awkward or outsize loads such as mining or oil drilling equipment, wind turbine components, generators, ships drive shafts, aeroplane engines etc:
- Any load that would exceed the floor loading limit of a passenger aeroplane, which is much lower than a cargo aeroplane, or would not fit into the lower cargo holds.
- Loads that needs accurate climate control for sensitive loads like flowers, fresh fish, livestock.
- To move cargo to and from places not served by passenger flights.
- Time Sensitive goods.

Many loads are time sensitive and must be delivered within a specified time slot and at a specific location.

[1] ANPS – paragraph 1.41

Passenger aeroplanes will only take what they still have weight or space for and will only fly to their scheduled destination at the scheduled time and date.

They will only know what spare capacity they have shortly before departure and may discover at that point, that they cannot take all or any of the freight. The freight then sits around either at the airport or back on lorries, not good if it is urgent or perishable.

A passenger aeroplane with the seats removed will be of very limited use because of the lack of cargo doors, which will limit the size of items and dramatically increase turn round times, the lack of cargo floors which will limit weights and the lack of suitable air conditioning for many loads.

It is clear from the examples and reasons given above there is a need for dedicated air cargo freighters in addition to belly hold freight.

However, the situation in the UK seems to be at odds with what is going on elsewhere.

"*Several stakeholders have noted that capacity constraints are a significant hinderance to the operation of UK air freight – one stated that it has caused volume growth to fall behind other European countries and another stated it is one of the main reasons why so much freight is flown to mainland Europe and trucked to the UK – in turn causing more road and port congestion*"[2].

The report goes on to say:

"*At Heathrow in 2017, 6% of total freight volumes were carried by freighter aircraft compared to between 40% and 60% at Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Paris. Although Heathrow and Amsterdam carried very similar levels of freight in 2017, there were around 3,000 freighter air traffic movements at Heathrow compared to just under 17,800 at Amsterdam*"[3].

The evidence suggests that if there were no capacity constraints then more freighters would land directly in the UK rather than flying to mainland Europe and then the goods being trucked.

3.0 Capacity and Air Traffic Movement (ATM) caps

Calculating Airport capacity is a complex process since it comprises individual capacities relating to such things as runway, taxiways, aprons, passenger terminal, cargo facilities, surface access and any environmental limits on the number of aircraft movements. What is easier to quantify is Air Traffic Movement caps which do limit the number of aircraft that can land and take off each year.

Stansted

At present, Stansted has a passenger cap of 35 million passengers per annum (mppa) and an ATM cap of 264,000 (Passenger ATM 243,500 & Cargo ATM 20,500)[4].

In 2019 there was approximately 28 mppa and 202,000 ATMs including nearly 12,000 cargo ATMs[5].

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[2] Steer 2018 report – 2.34 page 8
[3] Steer 2018 report – 3.24 page 21
[4] London Stansted W18/W19 capacity - page 2
[5] London Stansted 2018 & 2019 data - table 1

To reduce the likelihood of delays, it is desirable for an airport to operate at a demand/capacity ratio below 0.8[6]. Bearing this in mind the data indicates that, at present there is capacity at Stansted to accommodate some additional freighter traffic.

However, this limited capacity is predicted by MAG to be short-lived. According to their Planning Statement for application UTT/18/0460/FUL, they state that passenger ATMs:

"are forecast to increase from 152,000 in 2016 to just over 253,000 movements by 2028[7]".

This would leave even more limited slots for dedicated freighters and certainly not enough for the 17,000 freighter ATMs specified in the Manston DCO.

In their Planning Application MAG have applied to increase passenger numbers to 43 mppa.

Using the 2019 passenger numbers (28,304,744) and passenger ATMs (174,657) there was, on average 162 passengers per ATM. Using this figure, 43 mppa would require 265,432 passenger ATMs.

Even using the projected MAG figure of 170 passengers per flight[8] (it was 160 in 2016)[9], 43 mppa would require 252,941 passenger ATMs. It should be noted that this increase to 170 passengers per flight is dependent on a number of factors including a change of fleet to larger aircraft. All the necessary changes are likely to be phased over a number of years and Stansted may not achieve the 170 figure. This will result in a higher passenger ATM being required

Since the overall ATM cap will remain at 274,000 ATMs per year, this increase in passenger ATMs can only happen with a reduction in cargo ATMs and other ATMs (there were 15,175 other ATMs in 2019).

This inevitably will result in slots for dedicated freighters becoming increasingly limited particularly at the peak times for passenger flights in the morning and evening. The situation will be made even worse because of the current focus on increasing restrictions on night flights.

These restrictions and resulting lack of available slots imposed on Air Cargo Airlines indicate that Stansted is not the *"most appropriate means of meeting that need"[10].*

Most if not all of this evidence was put before the Ex. A. but they chose to ignore the expert evidence presented by the applicant and concluded that:

"Stansted is clearly a busy airport and becoming busier. However, from the evidence there appears to be a degree of capacity left at the airport"[11].

The evidence demonstrates that for cargo the "degree of capacity" is shrinking and must continue to fall as a result of the clear intention of MAG to increase passenger numbers.

In summary, Stansted will not have the capacity in the very near future to meet the cargo need as it increases its passenger ATMs closer and closer to the total ATMs available at Stansted.

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[6] UK CAA runway resilience study – page 101
[7] MAG Stansted Airport Planning Application – Planning Statement paragraph 2.80 on page 18
[8] MAG Stansted Airport Planning Application – Planning Statement paragraph 2.79 on page 18
[9] MAG Stansted Airport Planning Application – Planning Statement paragraph 2.78 on page 18
[10] ANPS – paragraph 1.41
[11] Ex. A. report 5.7.9

Heathrow

Heathrow has, at present an ATM cap of 480,000. In 2018 there were 475,624 ATMs and in 2019 slightly more with 476,133 movements[12]. Both these figures indicate that Heathrow is operating at 99% of its ATM limit. It is clear that Heathrow has no spare capacity at present to accommodate additional freighter traffic and it could be argued that it is operating way above its optimal level to reduce delays. (< 0.8 demand/capacity ratio).

However, as is well known, Heathrow are planning on having a third runway (R3) which was originally intended to be open in 2026. According to the review into the Heathrow Preferred Masterplan conducted by Arcadis for the CAA, the aim is to increase cargo to 3 million tons per year[13]. It is assumed that, as now, most of this freight will be carried in the belly hold of aircraft rather than dedicated freighters. This is confirmed in the review[14]:

"The opening of the 3rd Runway will see an increase in ATMs and will result in an increase in the availability of air freight capacity at the airport. This will mainly be in the availability of more 'belly hold' capacity rather than through a significant growth in dedicated air cargo flights".

In 2018 Heathrow handled 93,231 tonnes of freight in dedicated freighters and in 2019, 83,757 tonnes which represent 5.5% in 2018 and 5.3% in 2019 of the total freight tonnages handled by Heathrow[15].

This is less than the tonnes of freight predicted for Manston in year 2 of operation. [APP – 085]

Table 5 Forecast job creation used in prior editions of this report

	Freight tonnage	Passenger numbers	Direct jobs	Indirect/ induced jobs	Catalytic jobs	Total job creation
Y1	0	0	116	0	0	**116**
Y2	96,553	0	856	1,798	0	**2,655**
Y3	108,553	662,768	1,551	3,257	6,203	**11,010**
Y4	167,092	679,868	2,085	4,379	8,341	**14,805**
Y5	173,741	686,672	2,150	4,515	8,601	**15,266**
Y6	181,436	965,295	2,466	5,178	9,862	**17,505**
Y7	192,908	975,591	2,576	5,411	10,306	**18,293**
Y8	200,673	975,591	2,645	5,555	10,581	**18,782**
Y9	203,245	975,591	2,668	5,603	10,673	**18,944**
Y10	212,351	975,591	2,749	5,773	10,996	**19,517**
Y11	222,377	1,011,587	2,870	6,027	11,479	**20,375**
Y12	234,508	1,049,022	3,011	6,322	12,042	**21,375**
Y13	244,690	1,087,954	3,135	6,584	12,542	**22,261**
Y14	256,989	1,128,444	3,280	6,889	13,122	**23,291**
Y15	270,579	1,170,553	3,438	7,220	13,753	**24,412**
Y16	283,904	1,214,347	3,595	7,550	14,381	**25,527**
Y17	296,594	1,259,892	3,748	7,871	14,993	**26,613**
Y18	312,344	1,307,259	3,930	8,253	15,720	**27,903**
Y19	324,838	1,356,521	4,085	8,578	16,338	**29,000**
Y20	340,758	1,407,753	4,271	8,970	17,085	**30,326**

As has already been stated, the original opening of R3 was 2026 but due to legal challenges, CAA rulings on funding, COVID etc. this date has been pushed back considerably.

In the Arcadis report for the CAA it highlighted a number of factors that could delay the opening date for R3.

[12] Heathrow Freight ATM data – page 1
[13] Heathrow CAA review of plans – page 17
[14] Heathrow CAA review of plans – page 22
[15] Heathrow Freight tonnage – page 1

"Much of this work is outside of the airport's existing boundary and will be reliant on gaining the appropriate consents, acquiring land and working with other agencies or organisations. This could create a level of risk to the programme that HAL may not be able to mitigate". [16] P3

One key area identified is the assumption by Heathrow Airport Limited (HAL) that the DCO process will be completed in 17 months. The report casts doubt on this timescale P34 and this is also borne out by the Manston DCO, which has taken far longer than that timescale. It was accepted for examination on 14th August 2018 and is still ongoing nearly 30 months later. This is particularly relevant because a) it is an airport DCO b) the Manston DCO is far less complex in comparison.

The report points out the risks to the timescale for R3 as a result of:

- The possibility that the submission is disputed during the pre-examination and examination process.[16] P34
- Delays caused by disputes over land acquisition through Compulsory Purchase Orders, [Compulsory Acquisition within the DCO?] and the need for Vacant possession. [16] P35.
- Problems if utility companies responsible for assets do not agree to the necessary works under local Town and Country Planning Acts (TCPA). [16] P36
- Problems could arise from the resighting of the Energy from Waste Facility requiring a local TCPA. [16] P32
- Problems could arise from the resighting of a Primary School requiring a local TCPA.[16] P37
- Problems could arise from the resighting of the Colnbrook Immigration Facility requiring a local TCPA. [16]P37
- The project requires river diversions and the consent granting bodies associated with these water courses has significant interest and powers over the scheme, which could lead to tensions in the approval process. [16] P38
- The project involves considerable earthworks which are dependent on Vacant possession and the clearing of existing assets referred to above. [16] P35
- Works on the M25 near to the A4 are dependent on the demolition of a bridge which cannot be done until the alternative A4 is completed. [16] P39
- Arcadis considers the time allowance between DCO approval and start of works (date redacted) is ambitious with little or no contingency. It will rely on a period of effective and swift discharging of the planning conditions imposed on HAL after the DCO date. [16] P48
- The Heathrow scheme has attracted a lot of public scrutiny over the years and there would be no reason to suggest that it will not be subject to intense scrutiny during the Development Consent Order process.[16] P36
- Any delays will have a negative impact on the costs estimates of the project.[16] P5

It is difficult to accurately predict when Heathrow will open with dates now ranging from 2028 to 2034. With the numerous risks to the timescale outlined above, it is fair to assume that the opening date will be closer to 2034 than the 2028 date. In the Stansted Airport Public Inquiry held recently the possible opening date for Heathrow was referred to and it was stated that 2034 was a more realistic opening date for Heathrow[17].

Manston will have been operational for at least 5 years and nearer to 10 years by the time R3 opens and will be well established by then. It is predicted that Manston will be achieving between about 174,000 (Yr5) and 200,000 tonnes[18] by the time R3 opens. Even when it does open, the Preferred

[16] Heathrow CAA review of plans (relevant page numbers indicated in text)
[17] Stansted Public Inquiry Day 11 am at 0.32.06 on recording Stansted Inquiry recording
[18] [APP – 085] table 5

Masterplan indicates that work at Heathrow will be phased and the eventual increase to 3 million tons of cargo is not predicted to occur until 14 years after opening.

When (or if) the 3rd runway (R3) is opened there will be some capacity for dedicated freighters but, with the emphasis on passengers and belly freight at Heathrow, it is not going to be sufficient to meet the predicted need. The longer the delay in R3 opening, the more likely it is that cargo operators will choose Manston with its state-of-the-art facilities and available capacity.

East Midlands

In 2018 East Midlands had 76,013 ATMs of which 34,728 were passenger ATMs and 22,219 cargo ATMs. In 2019 it was 74,566 total ATMs, 32,851 passenger ATMs and 23,202 cargo ATMs[19].

Unlike Stansted and Heathrow, there appears to be no cap on ATMs at East Midlands although there are Night Noise restrictions which may get tougher. For that reason, unless regulations change, East Midlands has the capacity for cargo freighters both now and in the future although there will be pinch points at peak times when passenger flights take priority over slot allocation. However, this should not be seen as an either East Midlands or Manston Airport situation. Instead, it should be seen as a vital opportunity to build significant resilience to the air freight market by having both airports available for dedicated freighters. In reference to e-commerce, the applicant stated that:

"*E-commerce is the fastest growing retail market in Europe and North America with online sales forecast to grow strongly year on year. The UK is second only to Norway for online purchases*."[20]

According to ONS data total e-commerce sales in the UK have risen from £375 billion in 2009 to £669 billion in 2019[21]. In 2020 the growth was even greater as a result of the pandemic:

"The proportion of online retail increased to a record level in January 2021 reaching 35.2% up from 29.6% in December 2020 and was far higher than the 19.5% in January 2020, reflecting the impact the pandemic has had on consumer behaviours"[22].

Globally it is predicted that e-commerce sales will continue to grow and reach a forecasted global sales value of USD $4,800,000,000 (USD 4.8 trillion) in 2021.[23]

The Covid pandemic has forced people to look for online alternatives and it is likely that, having discovered how easy such purchases are, they will continue to use e-commerce rather than traditional retail.

"*One year after the beginning of the pandemic, the consumers' behavioral change towards online retail is established, with shoppers choosing more often the convenience (and often necessity) of online purchases*".[24]

[19] East Midlands ATMs 2018 & 2019
[20] [APP - 085] Volume 1 page 31
[21] ONS e-commerce data table 1
[22] ONS 2021 retail data - section 5 online retail
[23] IATA Air Cargo and e-commerce – page 2
[24] IATA e-commerce. Strategies for Air Cargo Airlines - page 1

With this increase in demand, IATA have indicated that it is essential the air cargo airlines invest in additional freighters:

"The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated air cargo's value, showing that the industry is essential for global and local economies and helps industries and populations worldwide. Airlines should consider new ways to address the risks related to crisis and capacity shortage by investing in their air cargo products"[25].

As can be seen e-commerce is a huge market and will continue to grow and would certainly support the use of both East Midlands and Manston Airports.

One of the major drivers of this increase in e-commerce is Amazon and it is significant to note that Amazon are in the process of building a "Mega Shed" in Dartford. This will be one of their largest warehouses in Europe and its four floors will encompass 2.3 million square feet.

Amazon have decided to make this huge investment in the South East rather than in the Midlands which is very telling. As has already been stated, neither Stansted nor Heathrow will have sufficient capacity to meet the need for e-commerce dedicated freighters in the next 5 to 10 years. In contrast, Manston Airport will have the necessary capacity and the location of this facility is much closer to Manston than East Midlands by road (58.5 miles as compared with 141.2 miles)[26]. Since the warehouse is adjacent to the Thames, it opens up the possibility of using greener methods of transporting goods from Manston, via Ramsgate Port, to Dartford.

Consumers increasingly expect rapid / next day delivery of their e-commerce items. The extra delay from landing their goods at East Midlands and then having to truck them down to Kent and the South East adds a significant extra delay compared to landing e-commerce items at Manston.

In summary, for the reasons outlined in section 2, the air freight industry needs dedicated freighters in addition to belly hold to satisfy the demand. With the huge increase in e-commerce and just in time goods this demand for freighters will only increase. East Midlands alone will not be able to meet this demand and with Stansted not having the capacity and Heathrow not able to meet that need for years to come as explained above, Manston Airport is the "most appropriate means of meeting that need"[27].

<u>**From the SMAa Committee on behalf of the 3,500 members**</u>

Dr Beau Webber (Chairman)
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Bryan Girdler
Garry Dumigan
David Stevens

Email: committee@savemanstonairport.org.uk

[25] IATA e-commerce. Strategies for Air Cargo Airlines - page 2
[26] AA route finder
[27] ANPS – paragraph 1.41

TR020002 – The Need for Manston Airport – Representation (2) to the Secretary of State for Transport

1.0 - Introduction

The examination of this DCO was carried under s105 of the 2008 PA and, as such, "*In deciding the application the Secretary of State must have regard to 2(c) any other matters which the Secretary of State thinks are both important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision*". SMAa has over 3,500 members who are in full support of the Development Consent Order to reopen Manston Airport and we hope that the following will be considered both important and relevant.

The following aspects will be addressed:

- **The Local Need for Manston Airport.**
- **Unemployment – Thanet rates nearly double those of Kent.**
- **18-24 unemployment - Thanet rates highest in the South East.**
- **Major employers – currently only 0.1% of Thanet enterprises employ more than 250 people.**
- **Deprivation – Thanet "the most deprived Local Authority in Kent".**
- **The future – Manston Airport will be a major employer of local people**

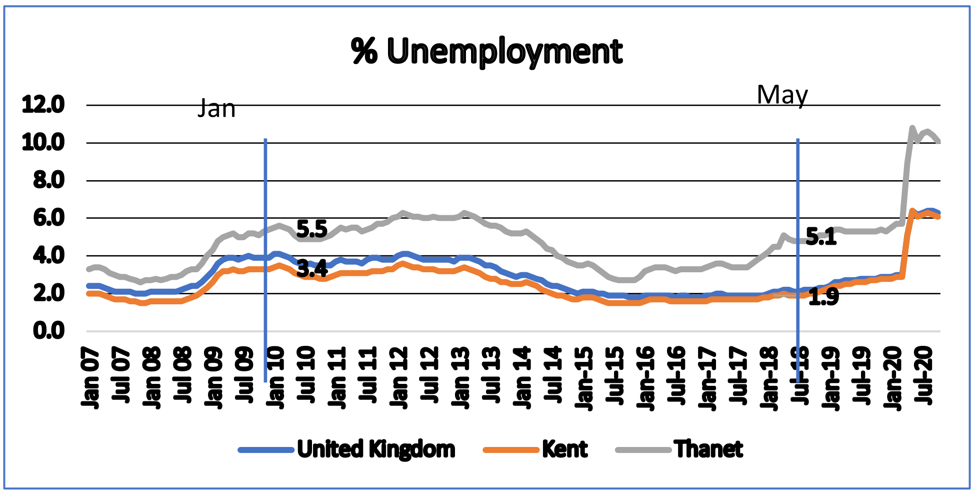
2.0 – Thanet: Development needed due to deprivation and very high unemployment

During the examination phase of the DCO process it was necessary to identify the Principal issues and Need and Socio-economic factors were treated as discrete units.

However, there is a correlation between the two and there is a strong case to argue that areas of high unemployment and deprivation, such as Thanet, "Need" the development proposed to bring about the Socio-economic benefits generated from increased employment and the associated reduction in overall deprivation in the area.

Thanet, despite being in the South East, is an area with high unemployment and deprivation.

2.1 - Unemployment – rates in Thanet nearly double those of Kent



The Chart shows that Thanet has consistently had a significantly higher % unemployment rate than Kent[1]. In contrast Kent has had a lower % unemployment rate than the UK average.

For the period shown from January 2007 until July 2020 Thanet has had:

An average of **1.9 times the % unemployment rate of Kent** (Thanet 4.7% / Kent 2.5% = 1.9)

The lowest was 1.6 times the % unemployment rate of Kent (Jan 2010 Thanet 5.5% / Kent 3.4% = 1.6)

The highest was 2.6 times % unemployment rate of Kent (May 2018 Thanet 4.9% / Kent 1.9% = 2.6).

2.2 – 18-24 unemployment - Thanet rates highest in the South East

The situation for the young is even worse. "Thanet has the highest 18-24 year old unemployment rate in the South East at 17.2%.". That is more than double the UK figure of 9.2%.[2]

The 18-24 year old unemployment rate in Dover 12.9%, Swale 12.2% and Kent 9.9%.

It is clear from the information above that Thanet and neighbouring authorities desperately need jobs that are accessible to local people particularly the young.

2.3 – Major employers – currently only 0.1% of Thanet enterprises employ more than 250 people

Referring to information from the Office for National Statistics published by KCC in 2020[3] it is shows there are very few enterprises that employ more than 250 people:

In Thanet District only 0.1% of enterprises (5 out of 4,050) employ more than 250 people.

It is not much better in neighbouring districts; Canterbury District 0.5% (25 out of 5,400) Dover District 0.1% (5 out of 3,570) and Swale District 0.3% (15 out of 5,020).

In contrast most enterprises employ 0-4 people, Thanet 77.5% (3,140 enterprises) and in neighbouring districts; Canterbury 76.3% (4,120 enterprises), Dover 76.8% (2,740 enterprises) and in Swale 77.2% (3,875 enterprises).

2.4 - Deprivation – "the most deprived Local Authority in Kent"

According to figures produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and published by Kent County Council (KCC) in 2020[4] looking into the index of multiple deprivation (IMD 2019):

> *"Thanet continues to rank as the most deprived Local Authority in Kent".*

It has been the most deprived Local Authority in Kent since at least 2010.

Out of 317 Local Authorities, Thanet is now ranked 30th, so there are only 29 more deprived Local Authorities in England.

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[1] District-unemployment-level-Kent 2020
[2] District-unemployment-bulletin 2020
[3] UK-business-counts-statistics 2020
[4] Indices-of-Deprivation-headline-findings 2020

England is divided into 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) each with a population of 1,500. Margate Central 003A (in Thanet) is 67th out of 32,844 LSOAs.

Thanet has 18 LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

2.5 - The future – Manston Airport will be a major employer of local people

By any standard, a reopened airport will be a very significant enterprise with the number of jobs projected.

By year two, jobs created by the Manston Airport Operator, (423)[5], projected by the applicant will exceed the 250-job threshold making it one of the major employers in the area.

Table 6 Estimated job creation by the Manston Airport operator by function

	Pax	Frei't	ATS	RFFS	Ops	Maint	MT	Sec	Adm	Total
Y1	0	49	6	14	6	8	8	11	14	**116**
Y2	0	196	25	57	24	31	31	45	14	**423**
Y3	99	215	25	57	29	38	38	55	15	**571**
Y4	102	302	25	57	31	41	41	59	15	**673**
Y5	103	322	25	57	32	41	41	60	16	**697**
Y6	145	256	25	57	33	43	43	62	16	**680**
Y7	146	288	25	57	33	43	43	63	16	**714**
Y8	146	307	25	57	33	43	43	63	16	**733**
Y9	146	357	25	57	34	44	44	64	16	**787**
Y10	146	331	25	57	34	44	44	64	16	**761**
Y11	152	347	25	57	34	44	44	64	16	**783**
Y12	157	361	25	57	34	45	45	65	16	**805**
Y13	163	376	25	57	35	45	45	66	16	**828**
Y14	169	391	25	57	35	46	46	67	16	**852**
Y15	176	413	25	57	36	46	46	68	16	**883**
Y16	182	430	25	57	36	47	47	68	16	**908**
Y17	189	447	25	57	36	47	47	69	16	**933**
Y18	196	469	25	57	37	48	48	70	17	**967**
Y19	203	488	25	57	37	48	48	71	17	**994**
Y20	211	507	25	57	38	49	49	71	17	**1,024**

Source: Figures calculated by Viscount Aviation, March 2017

It is the stated aim of the applicant to employ as many local people as possible. They intend to:

"Work with local councils and 3rd sector organisations to help promote job opportunities to local people, particularly to the long-term unemployed."[6]

Schedule 2 Requirement 20 of the DCO states that:

"No part of the authorised development is to commence until an Education, Employment and Skills Plan has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the relevant planning authority ….".

It makes clear that this plan must include a Local Hiring Policy.

[5] [APP-085] – Volume IV page 30
[6] [APP-085] – Volume IV page 38

This has been incorporated into the Third Schedule of the section 106 agreement[7].

THIRD SCHEDULE

EDUCATION / TRAINING / RECRUITMENT / PROCUREMENT

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Where in this Schedule the following defined terms and expressions are used they shall have the following respective meanings unless otherwise stated:-

Word or Phrase	Meaning
"Education & Training Contribution"	means: • an initial payment of £250,000.00 Index Linked (Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds) ("**Initial Payment**"); and • an annual payment of Fifty thousand pounds (£50,000.00) to be paid for a period of twenty years commencing on the 1st anniversary of the Initial Payment ("**Annual Payment**"). such sums to be used for towards those requirements set out in the Education, Employment and Skills Plan; and
"Education, Employment & Skills Plan"	means the Education, Employment and Skills Plan required to be submitted under Requirement 20 of the Development Consent Order which, for the avoidance of doubt, must contain the following: • chapters addressing: ○ legal compliance; ○ reporting procedures; and ○ obligations to be placed upon third parties including local educational establishments and bodies; • plans and policy documents including: ○ a local hiring policy; ○ an education and skills policy; ○ a workplace training policy; • provision for the establishment of a local employment partnership board to include the relevant planning authority and the relevant local education authority and other relevant

3.0 Conclusions

Manston Airport, with its large, existing runway, lies in the district of Thanet in East Kent, which currently has the highest unemployment figures and severe deprivation. It desperately needs jobs. The DCO for a dedicated cargo hub promotes those jobs and will ensure that Thanet's prosperity and future employment will increase. The knock-on effect of the reopening of Manston Airport, with the huge investment provided by RSP, is paramount for the economy, both locally and nationally.

From the SMAa Committee on behalf of the 3,500 members

Dr Beau Webber (Chairman)
Liam Coyle (Vice-Chairman & Chief Moderator)
Margaret Sole (Treasurer)
Gregory Nocentini (Treasurer)
Angela Stevens (Secretary)
Ex-officio members:
Bryan Girdler
Garry Dumigan
David Stevens

Email: committee@savemanstonairport.org.uk

[7] [REP11-010] – page 16

TR020002 – Need for Manston Airport – Representation (3) to the Secretary of State for Transport

Whom it May Concern
Planning Casework Officer (Manston Airport)
Transport Infrastructure Planning Unit,
Department for Transport 3rd Floor East Wing
Great Minster Hse,
33 Horseferry Rd,
London, SW1P 4DR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Ref: TR 020002
(SMAa Representation 3)
With regards to the Manston Airport DCO, I would like to make the following points, which were voiced and written about during the Examination period, but were disregarded in the Inspectorate's Report, Section 5 (1b), on Need. There are a number of supporters' groups in Thanet, where the airport lies, with many thousands of members. One group alone, Save Manston Airport association (SMAa), has approximately 3,500 members whose chairman, Dr Beau Webber, wrote on behalf of all members, as requested by the Examining Authority, about the desperate need for Manston to reopen for jobs, in this badly deprived area. This was done to avoid getting lots of independent people or members of mini-groups writing in to the Inspectorate, leading to duplicate submissions which the small but vocal anti-airport groups were allowed to do. This may have given a false impression of the numbers supporting a reopened Manston.
PINS appear to have disobeyed the Rules of Examination. We were advised by them not to write in after the closing date of the Examination on 9th July, 2019, but were dismayed that even 6 months later, letters had been accepted by the Inspectorate from the anti-airport people, many of whom were just repeating what they'd said before about loud smelly planes, which incidentally are now out of service, and concerns about Ramsgate's old buildings which, in fact, have stood the test of time through 2 world wars and extremely loud American warplanes. The Inspectorate appeared to me to be very biased towards the anti-airport people throughout the report.

Louise Congdon of York Aviation, was representing the previous owners Stone Hill Park, (SHP). At the Examination Ms Congdon produced some inaccurate analysis of projected figures and contradicted herself. In a report she wrote in 2014 that Manston Airport WAS needed, even with a third runway at Heathrow, but at the Examination she argued for SHP that Manston isn't needed as Heathrow's extension will be open by 2026. She has recently stated, at the Stansted Airport Public Inquiry, that the third runway at Heathrow isn't likely to open until 2034. Her unrealistic comments were accepted by the Inspectorate, even though the Heathrow DCO hasn't (at the time of writing) been submitted. Yet Dr Sally Dixon of Azimuth, representing RiverOak Strategic Partners (RSP), gave consistent and more accurate projection figures, which were ignored in the Inspectorate's report.

I would like to point out that Ms Congdon has a BA in geography and an MA in transport design, whereas Dr Dixon is Reuters-trained and is MBA and PhD-qualified. She is a skilled strategist with extensive Board-Level capability and has a wealth of experience in airport related projects.

The focus of her ground-breaking doctoral research at Cranfield University was on stakeholder involvement in decision-making during the Masterplan process.

Dr Sally Dixon is also a leader in the field of stakeholder consultation on major infrastructure projects and has a track-record for delivering workable, innovative solutions to the issues faced by organisations today.

She was appointed as a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society in 2015 and a chartered member of the Institute of Logistics and Transport (CILT), where she also sits on the Airports Policy Group. But despite her aviation expertise, her reports and comments were mostly ignored in the Inspectorate's report.

Regarding Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) acquisition, the airport ownership was transferred from SHP to RSP on the final day of the Examination stage, yet the Inspectorate still took SHP's arguments into consideration in their report, when they should have been dismissed as they were no longer relevant.

The RAF still own 4% of the airfield, but has no commercial or financial value to RSP's vision of the reopened Manston Airport, yet the Need element was given heavy weighting in the Inspectorate's report as if Compulsory Acquisition was vital to the project.

Anti-airport people repeatedly referred to Manston Airport's past failures and old aircraft polluting Ramsgate, regardless of them no longer being in service, and ignoring the £300 Million waiting to be invested by RSP in the very near future, for a unique, environmentally-friendly UK cargo hub, which is much needed - even more so since Brexit.

As Henry Ford once said,
"If I asked people what they wanted, they'd ask for faster horses" and
"Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future."

Problems with imports and exports at Calais and Dover have been highlighted recently, increasing the demand by hauliers for freight to go unhampered by air to the UK. As the 3 main London airports want to continue concentrating on passenger flights, especially increasing at Stansted Airport, which was totally ignored, freight will continue to get pushed further and further back. This will only get worse as the years roll on.

If the DCO is accepted again, a newly developed and modernised Manston Airport will have the capacity for both fresh, perishable and large, specialised freight, to utilise it, as it will be purpose-built as seen on RSP's Masterplan.

In the past freight has been trucked to the UK from France, Liege and other European airports. Presently, the bureaucratic systems, VAT reconciliation and paperwork, are causing some delays, so to fly into Manston would avoid that. Some are flying to Doncaster, but the bulk of cargo is for the S.E., which is a long drive. The Covid argument between the UK and the EU has also highlighted the need for delivering vital vaccines by air rather than exporting by truck, to avoid delays in distribution.

Amazon have recently announced that their new warehouse will be built in Kent, near Dartford. At the moment their goods have to be trucked from East Midlands Airport to the South of England, but Manston is ideally placed for goods being delivered in the South East and beyond.

Manston's long and wide, existing runway is suitable for the larger freight aircraft and the airport is ideally placed if emergencies occur, causing other airports to close, as happened at Gatwick when drone action closed the airport for days, in December 2018, causing total chaos throughout the country and beyond!

Forecasting from historical data using techniques that simply push the past into the future miss the potential for change. Using an approach that captures the interconnection between complex drivers for change can describe likely outcomes and help predict future sustainable demand and need.

I would fully support the decision to reopen Manston Airport.

Yours faithfully,

Angela Stevens
(Secretary, Save Manston Airport association), on behalf of more than 3,500 members
[redacted]

TR020002 – Need for Manston Airport – Representations 4 to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Save Manston Airport association believe that 71% to 98% of Thanet people are in favour of Manston re-opening for Commercial Aviation, depending on the questions asked and the protocol of the poll.
So we do our best to respect this belief and aid this to happen.
Our evidence for this belief is listed below.

For 7½ years SMAa have been collating results from multiple polls
- both on the web and door-to-door; results from TDC, from elections, council voting & local plan consultations; and RiverOak Consultation surveys.

A clear summary of this evidence is given in the following page of bar-graphs.
The evidence pertaining to each bar-graph is presented in the Attachment, being a PDF of a slide show given to interested local people.

When asked, during polling, regarding why they wish for Manston Airport to re-open for Aviation, the commonest reasons given are jobs – for themselves, for their children and grandchildren, and for other people in Thanet and East Kent.
There appears to be a general appreciation that hundreds of millions of pounds investment in the area, and having a new employer larger than any other local employer, will greatly benefit the area and its people.
The training and education that will come with the airport, to enable local people to avail themselves of the new jobs is greatly appreciated.

This data has all previously been submitted to the National Infrastructure Planners as evidence for their Examination of the Manston DCO.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Beau Webber
Chairman, Save Manston Airport association (SMAa),
on behalf of more than 3,500 members.

[redacted]

2021-04-07

Appendices to representation 2

1. District unemployment level Kent 2020 (Screenshots of excel spread sheet) (pages 2-8)
2. UK business counts statistics (pages 9-21)
3. Indices of Deprivation headline findings (pages 22-37)

Claimant Count - Total Unemployment

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun 07	Jul 07	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08
Kent	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2	2.2
Medway	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9
Ashford	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Canterbury	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9
Dartford	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2
Dover	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.4	2.7
Folkestone & Hythe	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3
Gravesham	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9
Maidstone	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Sevenoaks	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.3
Swale	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.5	2.8
Thanet	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	4
Tonbridge & Malling	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1.2	1.4
Tunbridge Wells	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1.2	1.3
South East LEP	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4
England	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8
England and Wales	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
Great Britain	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
United Kingdom	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
South East Region	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Kent & Medway	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 09	Feb 09	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	Aug 09	Sep 09	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10
Kent	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Medway	3.2	3.7	3.9	4	4.1	4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Ashford	2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Canterbury	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dartford	2.2	2.8	3	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3	3	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Dover	3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3	3.1
Folkestone & Hythe	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Gravesham	3.3	3.9	4	4	4.1	4	4	4.1	4.2	4	4	4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Maidstone	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Sevenoaks	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Swale	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Thanet	4.3	4.8	5	5.1	5.2	5	5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5	5.1
Tonbridge & Malling	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Tunbridge Wells	1.5	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
South East LEP	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	3
England	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
England and Wales	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Great Britain	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
United Kingdom	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
South East Region	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kent & Medway	2.6	3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 11	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	Sep 11	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	Jan 12	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	October 2012	November 2012	December 2012
Kent	2.9	3	3	2.9	3	2.9	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3
Medway	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	4	3.9	3.8
Ashford	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Canterbury	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Dartford	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3.1	3	3	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Dover	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
Folkestone & Hythe	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	4	4	4.1
Gravesham	3.7	3.9	4	4	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4	4	3.8	3.8
Maidstone	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Sevenoaks	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Swale	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Thanet	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	6	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6	6	6.1	6	6	6	6
Tonbridge & Malling	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	1.9
Tunbridge Wells	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
South East LEP	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
England	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
England and Wales	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Great Britain	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
United Kingdom	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
South East Region	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kent & Medway	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14
Kent	3.1	3.2	3.2	3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Medway	3.9	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3	3	3.1	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Ashford	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Canterbury	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Dartford	2.8	3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Dover	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Folkestone & Hythe	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Gravesham	3.9	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3	3.1	3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2	2
Maidstone	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sevenoaks	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Swale	4.1	4.1	4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	2	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1
Tunbridge Wells	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	1	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
South East LEP	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
England	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	1.9
England and Wales	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
Great Britain	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	2.9	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
United Kingdom	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2
South East Region	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kent & Medway	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Kent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medway	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	2	1.9	2	1.9	1.9
Ashford	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canterbury	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Dartford	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dover	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2	2
Folkestone & Hythe	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2	2	2.1	2.1
Gravesham	2.1	2.2	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9
Maidstone	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sevenoaks	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Swale	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	1	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tunbridge Wells	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
South East LEP	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
England	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
England and Wales	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Great Britain	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
South East Region	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kent & Medway	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Kent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1
Medway	1.9	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	1.8	1.9	2	2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Ashford	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.2
Canterbury	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Dartford	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Dover	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Folkestone & Hythe	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Gravesham	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Maidstone	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sevenoaks	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Swale	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3	3	3
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tunbridge Wells	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
South East LEP	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1
England	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
England and Wales	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Great Britain	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	1.9	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
South East Region	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Kent & Medway	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.2

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20
Kent	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
Medway	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7
Ashford	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	5.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
Canterbury	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
Dartford	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4
Dover	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6
Folkestone & Hythe	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.3
Gravesham	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.7	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4
Maidstone	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
Sevenoaks	0.9	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Swale	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	0.9	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Tunbridge Wells	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
South East LEP	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
England	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
England and Wales	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
Great Britain	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
United Kingdom	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
South East Region	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2
Kent & Medway	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1

UK Business Counts 2020

Information on businesses in Kent

Related documents

Business Demography – Looking at the counts business activity during the course of the whole of the financial year

Construction Industries in Kent – the number of construction businesses in Kent and the people employed in the sector

Creative Industries in Kent - the number of creative businesses in Kent and the people employed in the sector

Further Information

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The UK Business data is published annually by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is based on output from the VAT and PAYE administrative systems.

The information provided by the UK Business dataset gives a snap shot of businesses and is broken down by size band, industry, turnover and age of business.

An additional dataset from ONS is the Business Demography dataset. This is also based on VAT and PAYE data but this information measures any activity during the course of the year, so leads to slightly higher counts of businesses. It provides information on business births, deaths and survival rates.

Information on this dataset can be found in the bulletin "Business Demography".

Kent Summary

- As at March 2020 there were 64,005 enterprises in Kent
- Kent has a significantly higher proportion of enterprises (17.1%) in the construction industry than is seen nationally (12.8%)
- The highest proportion of enterprises in Kent (17.2%) are within the Professional, scientific and technical sector
- The majority of enterprises in Kent (90.2%) are micro enterprises (with 0-9 employees)
- The majority of enterprises in Kent (99.4%) are classed as companies which operate within the private sector.

Introduction

The UK Business data is produced from a snapshot of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) - usually taken during March - and provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to conduct surveys of businesses.

The main administrative sources for the IDBR are VAT trader and PAYE employer information passed to the ONS by HM Revenue & Customs under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 for VAT traders and the Finance Act 1969 for PAYE employers; details of incorporated businesses are also passed to ONS by Companies House. ONS Survey data and survey information from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment – Northern Ireland (DETINI) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) farms register provide auxiliary information. Construction statistics formerly produced by the Department for Business Innovation & Skills are now produced by ONS.

The IDBR combines the information from the three administrative sources with this survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with the survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR, which is one of its main strengths, representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity.

The latest data is published for 2020 and is based upon the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification UKSIC (2007). Detailed information about the types of industry which make up each of the industrial sectors is available from the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities published by the Office for National Statistics.

This bulletin looks at the main tables available from the UK Business data, which relate to VAT/PAYE enterprises.

This bulletin will be updated in Autumn 2021.

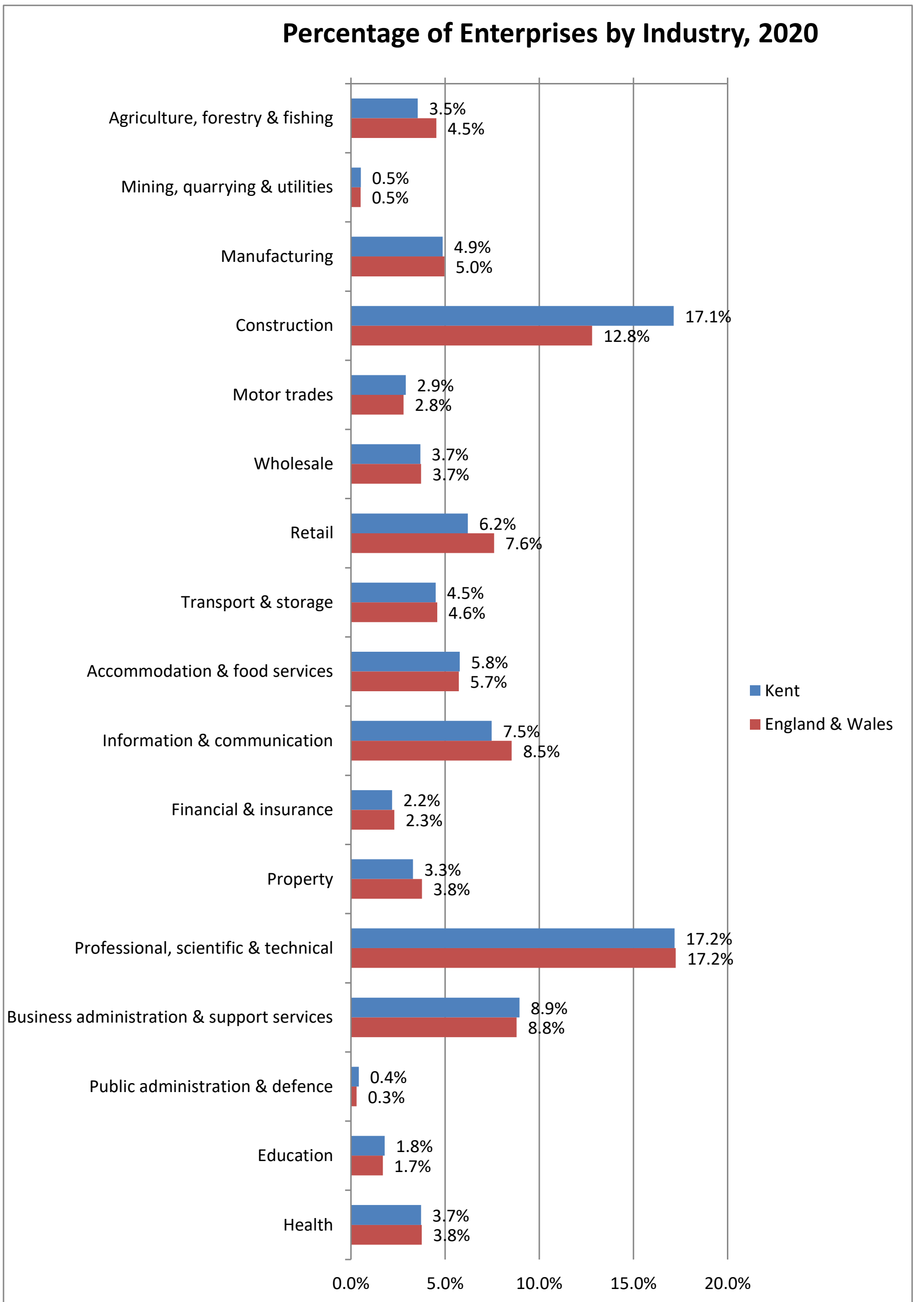
Analysis

Enterprises by Industry

The UK Business data shows us the number of enterprises by broad industrial group.

Overall Kent has a similar profile to England and Wales although does show a noticeably higher proportion of enterprises in the Construction Industry and lower proportions in Agriculture and Fishing, Retail and Information & Communications industries. This is shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Enterprises by Industry



Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Tables 1 and 2 on the following two pages show the number and percentage of businesses by industry in Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. Regional and national figures are also presented for comparison.

Table 1: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in 2020 by broad industrial group

UK SIC 2007

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying & utilities	Manufacturing	Construction	Motor trades	Wholesale	Retail	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Financial & insurance	Property	Professional, scientific & technical	Business administration & support services	Public administration & defence	Education	Health	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	Total
Ashford	420	40	330	965	160	430	345	190	265	430	385	250	1,070	595	40	95	230	335	6,575
Canterbury	170	25	250	805	150	190	425	150	415	370	85	195	945	450	20	110	250	400	5,400
Dartford	25	20	205	1,005	150	165	235	395	270	545	75	175	755	390	10	80	155	200	4,855
Dover	190	25	190	620	115	95	290	155	295	180	45	80	515	295	35	75	150	225	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	210	15	175	580	130	100	310	135	355	210	40	125	595	295	20	70	145	240	3,750
Gravesham	45	20	195	890	120	105	265	385	250	260	45	100	545	380	5	70	150	215	4,045
Maidstone	305	45	370	1,455	240	300	410	560	345	480	145	250	1,250	645	35	125	290	395	7,650
Sevenoaks	205	30	305	1,090	195	240	365	135	255	615	155	270	1,380	685	25	115	215	425	6,710
Swale	220	45	350	995	185	160	315	310	320	260	55	150	675	405	25	85	175	285	5,020
Thanet	65	20	235	725	125	110	355	135	410	245	55	120	545	330	10	85	165	315	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	130	40	285	1,065	165	230	265	205	255	545	155	170	1,235	640	30	115	215	315	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	285	15	230	775	125	235	395	120	270	650	155	220	1,480	615	15	110	240	395	6,330
Kent	2,270	335	3,120	10,970	1,860	2,360	3,975	2,880	3,700	4,785	1,395	2,105	11,000	5,725	265	1,145	2,380	3,735	64,005
Medway	75	35	450	2,075	270	300	620	725	495	550	115	225	1,225	730	15	160	365	450	8,885
Kent + Medway	2,345	370	3,570	13,045	2,125	2,665	4,600	3,605	4,200	5,335	1,510	2,330	12,225	6,455	280	1,310	2,745	4,185	72,890
South East LEP	5,990	890	9,050	32,400	5,480	6,505	11,160	8,605	9,475	12,975	3,505	5,865	28,490	15,560	610	3,115	6,430	10,305	176,410
South East Region	11,785	1,780	18,705	57,980	11,155	14,470	31,050	14,910	19,780	45,685	8,560	14,250	81,095	36,995	1,250	7,685	14,865	26,370	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	113,185	12,745	123,855	319,750	69,640	93,060	189,745	114,390	143,050	213,185	57,535	94,080	430,690	219,655	7,570	42,285	93,945	158,460	2,496,825

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 2: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in 2020 by broad industrial group

UK SIC 2007

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying & utilities	Manufacturing	Construction	Motor trades	Wholesale	Retail	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Financial & insurance	Property	Professional, scientific & technical	Business administration & support services	Public administration & defence	Education	Health	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services
Ashford	6.4	0.6	5.0	14.7	2.4	6.5	5.2	2.9	4.0	6.5	5.9	3.8	16.3	9.0	0.6	1.4	3.5	5.1
Canterbury	3.1	0.5	4.6	14.9	2.8	3.5	7.9	2.8	7.7	6.9	1.6	3.6	17.5	8.3	0.4	2.0	4.6	7.4
Dartford	0.5	0.4	4.2	20.7	3.1	3.4	4.8	8.1	5.6	11.2	1.5	3.6	15.6	8.0	0.2	1.6	3.2	4.1
Dover	5.3	0.7	5.3	17.4	3.2	2.7	8.1	4.3	8.3	5.0	1.3	2.2	14.4	8.3	1.0	2.1	4.2	6.3
Gravesham	5.6	0.4	4.7	15.5	3.5	2.7	8.3	3.6	9.5	5.6	1.1	3.3	15.9	7.9	0.5	1.9	3.9	6.4
Maidstone	1.1	0.5	4.8	22.0	3.0	2.6	6.6	9.5	6.2	6.4	1.1	2.5	13.5	9.4	0.1	1.7	3.7	5.3
Sevenoaks	4.0	0.6	4.8	19.0	3.1	3.9	5.4	7.3	4.5	6.3	1.9	3.3	16.3	8.4	0.5	1.6	3.8	5.2
Shepway	3.1	0.4	4.5	16.2	2.9	3.6	5.4	2.0	3.8	9.2	2.3	4.0	20.6	10.2	0.4	1.7	3.2	6.3
Swale	4.4	0.9	7.0	19.8	3.7	3.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.2	1.1	3.0	13.4	8.1	0.5	1.7	3.5	5.7
Thanet	1.6	0.5	5.8	17.9	3.1	2.7	8.8	3.3	10.1	6.0	1.4	3.0	13.5	8.1	0.2	2.1	4.1	7.8
Tonbridge and Malling	2.1	0.7	4.7	17.6	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.4	4.2	9.0	2.6	2.8	20.4	10.6	0.5	1.9	3.6	5.2
Tunbridge Wells	4.5	0.2	3.6	12.2	2.0	3.7	6.2	1.9	4.3	10.3	2.4	3.5	23.4	9.7	0.2	1.7	3.8	6.2
Kent	3.5	0.5	4.9	17.1	2.9	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	2.2	3.3	17.2	8.9	0.4	1.8	3.7	5.8
Medway	0.8	0.4	5.1	23.4	3.0	3.4	7.0	8.2	5.6	6.2	1.3	2.5	13.8	8.2	0.2	1.8	4.1	5.1
Kent + Medway	3.2	0.5	4.9	17.9	2.9	3.7	6.3	4.9	5.8	7.3	2.1	3.2	16.8	8.9	0.4	1.8	3.8	5.7
South East LEP	3.4	0.5	5.1	18.4	3.1	3.7	6.3	4.9	5.4	7.4	2.0	3.3	16.1	8.8	0.3	1.8	3.6	5.8
South East Region	2.8	0.4	4.5	13.9	2.7	3.5	7.4	3.6	4.7	10.9	2.0	3.4	19.4	8.8	0.3	1.8	3.6	6.3
ENGLAND AND WALES	4.5	0.5	5.0	12.8	2.8	3.7	7.6	4.6	5.7	8.5	2.3	3.8	17.2	8.8	0.3	1.7	3.8	6.3

Source: ONS

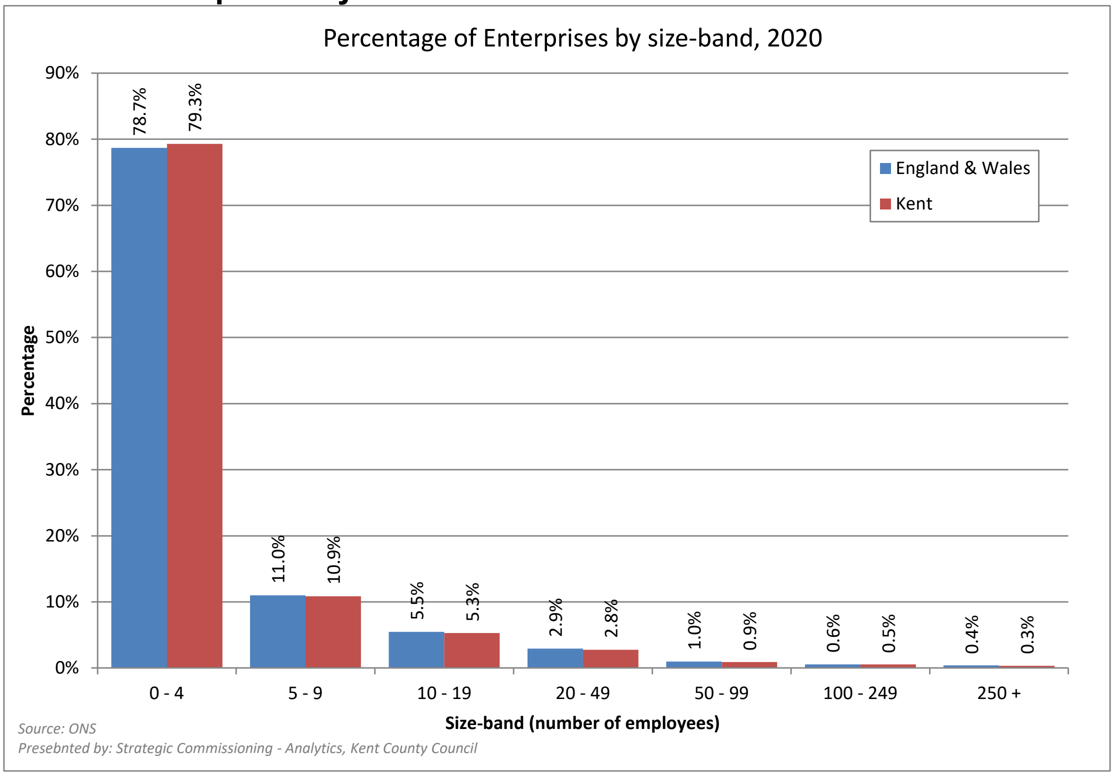
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Enterprises by employee size

The majority of enterprises are classed as micro businesses i.e. they have 0 - 9 employees. In Kent 90.2% of enterprises are classed as micro, 89.7% in England and Wales.

Chart 2 shows the proportion of enterprises in Kent and England and Wales by employment size.

Chart 2: Enterprises by sizeband



Tables 3 and 4 show an even greater breakdown of the number and percentage of enterprises by the number of employees.

The data shows that while the majority of enterprises are micro businesses employing up to 9 people, most of these actually have 0 - 4 employees (88.0% of micro businesses in Kent).

Kent has a slightly higher proportion of enterprises with 0 – 4 employees and slightly lower proportion with 5 – 9 employees than is seen nationally.

Table 3: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by employment sizeband

2020	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 +	TOTAL
	Employment size							
Ashford	5,355	650	315	165	50	30	20	6,575
Canterbury	4,120	680	330	160	60	25	25	5,400
Dartford	3,995	420	200	135	50	30	20	4,855
Dover	2,740	445	215	95	40	25	5	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	2,905	460	205	130	30	15	10	3,750
Gravesham	3,300	420	165	100	25	20	10	4,045
Maidstone	6,095	785	430	190	70	55	30	7,650
Sevenoaks	5,380	715	345	165	60	30	20	6,710
Swale	3,875	620	285	140	50	35	15	5,020
Thanet	3,140	490	235	120	30	30	5	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	4,780	625	325	200	65	35	25	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	5,085	655	330	175	50	30	10	6,330
Kent	50,765	6,955	3,385	1,775	575	350	210	64,005
Medway	7,155	935	445	205	60	50	35	8,885
Kent + Medway	57,920	7,890	3,825	1,980	635	400	240	72,890
South East LEP	140,350	19,125	9,235	4,750	1,535	890	520	176,410
South East Region	334,935	42,650	21,560	11,590	3,735	2,285	1,620	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,964,640	274,145	136,585	73,320	24,585	13,770	9,785	2,496,825

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 4: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by sizeband

2020	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 +	TOTAL
	Employment size							
Ashford	81.4	9.9	4.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	100
Canterbury	76.3	12.6	6.1	3.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	100
Dartford	82.3	8.7	4.1	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	100
Dover	76.8	12.5	6.0	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	100
Gravesham	77.5	12.3	5.5	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	100
Maidstone	81.6	10.4	4.1	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	100
Sevenoaks	79.7	10.3	5.6	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	100
Shepway	80.2	10.7	5.1	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	100
Swale	77.2	12.4	5.7	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	100
Thanet	77.5	12.1	5.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	100
Tonbridge and Malling	78.9	10.3	5.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	100
Tunbridge Wells	80.3	10.3	5.2	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	100
Kent	79.3	10.9	5.3	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
Medway	80.5	10.5	5.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	100
Kent + Medway	79.5	10.8	5.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
South East LEP	79.6	10.8	5.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
South East Region	80.1	10.2	5.2	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	78.7	11.0	5.5	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	100

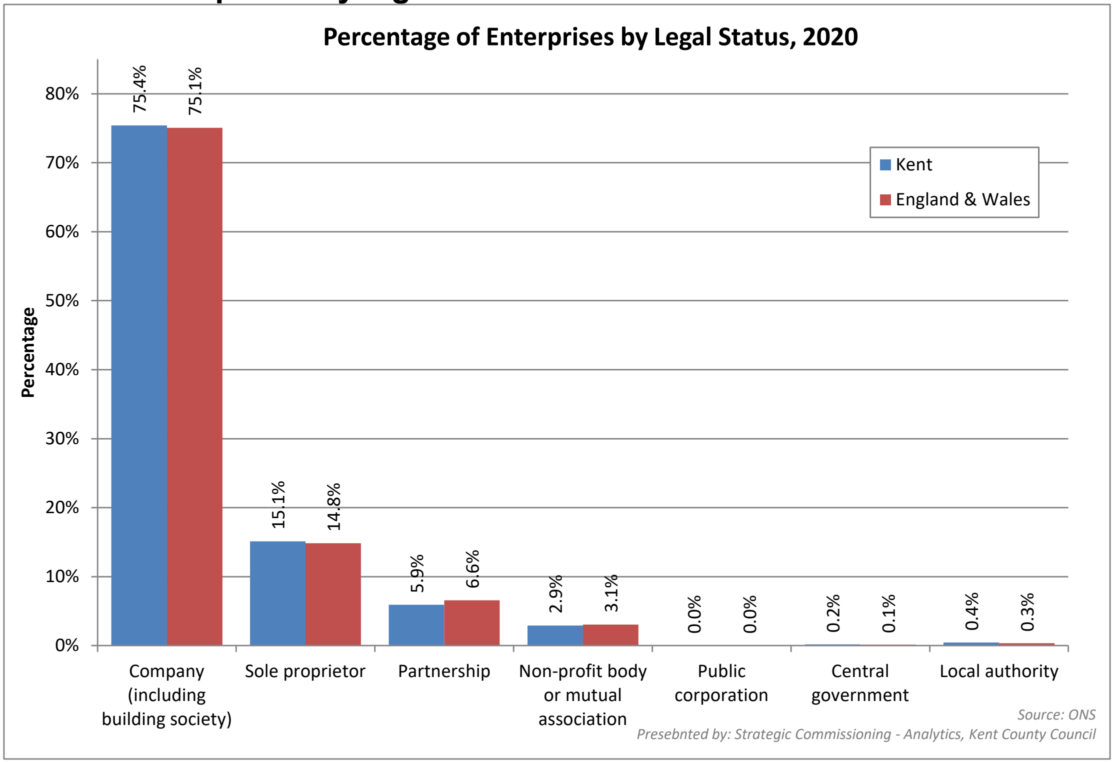
Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Enterprise by status

The data also shows the number of enterprises by legal status. The legal status of units is classified by ONS in accordance with National Accounts Sector Classifications. All enterprises engage in financial transactions, paying out and receiving money for reasons such as buying and selling goods and services, paying taxes, or collecting tax revenues. Using information received from Companies House and the administrative sources from HM Revenue & Customs, the National Accounts Sector Classification determines whether a body or enterprise is in the private or public sector, and if public, whether they are government bodies or public corporations, and whether certain transactions count as taxes or service fees.

Chart 3 shows the proportion of enterprises by legal status in Kent compared to England and Wales in 2020.

Chart 3: Enterprises by legal status



The majority of enterprises are private sector companies. In Kent they account for 97.7% of all enterprises, just below England and Wales as a whole (98.3%).

Kent has a slightly higher proportion of sole proprietor enterprises (15.1%) than is seen nationally and a slightly lower proportion of partnerships (5.9%).

Tables 5 and 6 show the legal status of enterprises in Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. They also present information at regional and national level for comparison.

Table 5: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by legal status

2020	Private sector: Company (including building society)	Private sector: Sole proprietor	Private sector: Partnership	Private sector: Non-profit body or mutual association	Public sector: Public corporation	Public sector: Central government	Public sector: Local authority	TOTAL
Ashford	4,630	935	505	455	0	10	40	6,575
Canterbury	3,855	935	400	180	0	10	20	5,400
Dartford	4,095	520	120	95	0	15	10	4,855
Dover	2,285	785	345	105	5	10	35	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	2,605	715	305	95	0	10	20	3,750
Gravesham	3,290	520	145	75	0	5	5	4,045
Maidstone	5,910	1,095	415	180	0	10	35	7,650
Sevenoaks	5,320	875	320	160	0	5	25	6,710
Swale	3,665	875	325	110	0	15	25	5,020
Thanet	2,890	760	285	95	0	10	10	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	4,835	770	260	150	0	5	30	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	4,890	885	365	170	0	5	15	6,330
Kent	48,270	9,670	3,795	1,875	5	110	280	64,005
Medway	6,975	1,295	360	215	0	20	20	8,885
Kent + Medway	55,245	10,960	4,155	2,095	5	135	300	72,890
South East LEP	135,715	25,230	10,135	4,340	10	340	640	176,410
South East Region	326,790	56,450	21,610	11,635	20	475	1,390	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,874,040	370,275	163,965	76,240	145	3,560	8,595	2,496,825

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 6: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by legal status

Employment status

2020	Company (including building society)	Sole proprietor	Partnership	Non-profit body or mutual association	Public corporation	Central government	Local authority	TOTAL
Ashford	70.4	14.2	7.7	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	100
Canterbury	71.4	17.3	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Dartford	84.3	10.7	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100
Dover	64.0	22.0	9.7	2.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	100
Folkestone & Hythe	69.5	19.1	8.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	100
Gravesham	81.3	12.9	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
Maidstone	77.3	14.3	5.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Sevenoaks	79.3	13.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	100
Swale	73.0	17.4	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	100
Thanet	71.4	18.8	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	100
Tonbridge and Malling	79.9	12.7	4.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Tunbridge Wells	77.3	14.0	5.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
Kent	75.4	15.1	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Medway	78.5	14.6	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100
Kent + Medway	75.8	15.0	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
South East LEP	76.9	14.3	5.7	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
South East Region	78.1	13.5	5.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	75.1	14.8	6.6	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Turnover

Turnover figures provided to ONS for the majority of traders is based on VAT returns for a 12 month period. For 2020 this relates to a 12 month period covering the financial year 2019/2020. For other records, in particular members of VAT group registrations, turnover may relate to an earlier period or survey data.

For traders who have registered more recently, turnover represents the estimate made by traders at the time of registration.

The turnover figures on the register generally exclude VAT but include other taxes, such as the revenue duties on alcoholic drinks and tobacco. They represent total UK turnover, including exempt and zero-rated supplies.

Turnover bands shown in the analyses relate to the latest year for which information is available. Traders may be registered below the VAT threshold or may choose not to de-register should their turnover fall below the threshold.

Table 7 shows the VAT registration thresholds since 2004/05.

Table 7 - VAT registration thresholds

Operative dates	VAT Registration Threshold
1 Apr 2004 - 31 Mar 2005	£58,000
1 Apr 2005 - 31 Mar 2006	£60,000
1 Apr 2006 - 31 Mar 2007	£61,000
1 Apr 2007 - 31 Mar 2008	£64,000
1 Apr 2008 - 31 Mar 2009	£67,000
1 Apr 2009 - 31 Mar 2010	£68,000
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	£70,000
1 Apr 2011 - 31 Mar 2012	£73,000
1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	£77,000
1 Apr 2013 - 31 Mar 2014	£79,000
1 Apr 2014 - 31 Mar 2015	£81,000
1 Apr 2015 - 31 March 2016	£82,000
1 Apr 2016 - 31 March 2017	£83,000
1 Apr 2017 - 31 March 2018	£85,000
1 Apr 2018 - 31 March 2019	£85,000
1 Apr 2019 onwards	£85,000

Source: HMRC

A higher proportion of enterprises in Kent (64.0%) have a turnover of £100k and above than is seen nationally (62.5%).

Tables 8 and 9 present the turnover data for Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. Regional and national figures are also presented for comparison.

Chart 4: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

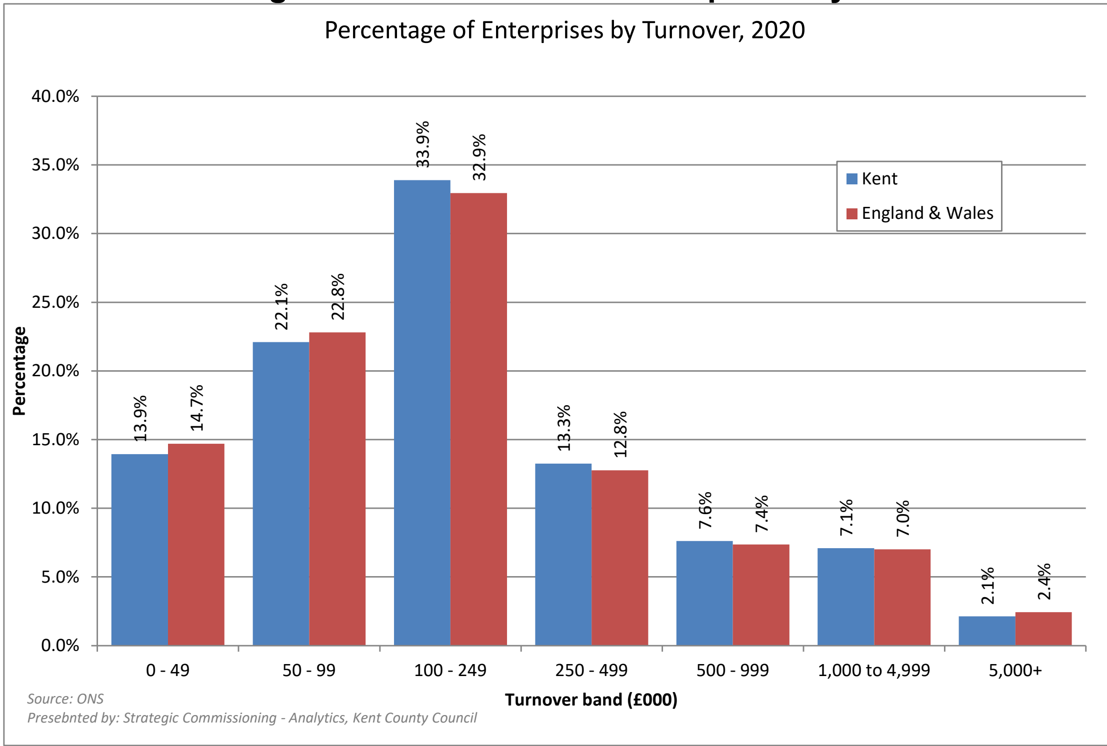


Table 8: Number of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

	Turnover size (£ thousand)							
2020	**0 to 49**	**50 to 99**	**100 to 199**	**200 to 499**	**500 to 999**	**1,000 to 4,999**	**5,000+**	**TOTAL**
Ashford	1,265	1,310	1,995	790	650	460	100	6,575
Canterbury	700	1,210	1,865	720	430	380	95	5,400
Dartford	580	1,355	1,630	545	265	365	115	4,855
Dover	505	750	1,205	495	290	245	75	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	550	845	1,285	520	255	250	50	3,750
Gravesham	535	1,055	1,325	550	265	255	60	4,045
Maidstone	1,110	1,695	2,515	1,025	570	550	185	7,650
Sevenoaks	850	1,365	2,360	915	550	480	190	6,710
Swale	685	1,110	1,645	705	390	390	100	5,020
Thanet	465	915	1,475	590	305	240	55	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	775	1,240	2,090	800	455	485	215	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	905	1,290	2,305	835	440	430	120	6,330
Kent	8,920	14,140	21,695	8,485	4,870	4,535	1,360	64,005
Medway	1,110	2,425	2,820	1,135	665	570	165	8,885
Kent + Medway	10,030	16,565	24,515	9,620	5,530	5,105	1,525	72,890
South East LEP	22,975	40,695	60,340	23,035	13,315	12,385	3,660	176,410
South East Region	60,645	93,400	144,580	51,765	29,655	28,575	9,750	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	367,095	569,300	822,570	318,560	183,715	174,965	60,615	2,496,825

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 9: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

2020	Turnover size (£ thousand) 0 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	5,000+	TOTAL
Ashford	19.2	19.9	30.3	12.0	9.9	7.0	1.5	100
Canterbury	13.0	22.4	34.5	13.3	8.0	7.0	1.8	100
Dartford	11.9	27.9	33.6	11.2	5.5	7.5	2.4	100
Dover	14.1	21.0	33.8	13.9	8.1	6.9	2.1	100
Gravesham	14.7	22.5	34.3	13.9	6.8	6.7	1.3	100
Maidstone	13.2	26.1	32.8	13.6	6.6	6.3	1.5	100
Sevenoaks	14.5	22.2	32.9	13.4	7.5	7.2	2.4	100
Shepway	12.7	20.3	35.2	13.6	8.2	7.2	2.8	100
Swale	13.6	22.1	32.8	14.0	7.8	7.8	2.0	100
Thanet	11.5	22.6	36.4	14.6	7.5	5.9	1.4	100
Tonbridge and Malling	12.8	20.5	34.5	13.2	7.5	8.0	3.6	100
Tunbridge Wells	14.3	20.4	36.4	13.2	7.0	6.8	1.9	100
Kent	13.9	22.1	33.9	13.3	7.6	7.1	2.1	100
Medway	12.5	27.3	31.7	12.8	7.5	6.4	1.9	100
Kent + Medway	13.8	22.7	33.6	13.2	7.6	7.0	2.1	100
South East LEP	13.0	23.1	34.2	13.1	7.5	7.0	2.1	100
South East Region	14.5	22.3	34.6	12.4	7.1	6.8	2.3	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	14.7	22.8	32.9	12.8	7.4	7.0	2.4	100

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

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*
- *Unemployment and benefits claimants*
- *Rough Sleepers*

***NOTE**: within this bulletin "Kent" refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway Unitary Authority*

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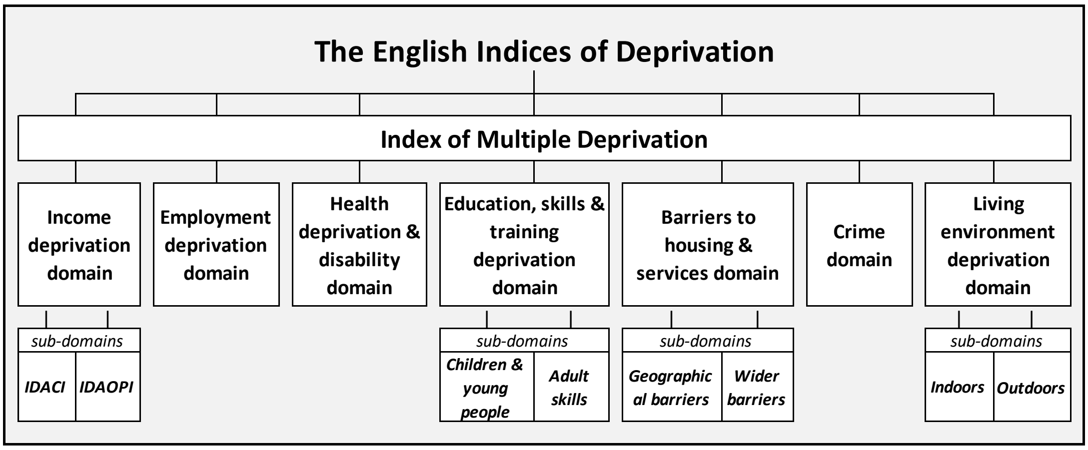
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019). This bulletin presents the findings for Kent.

- 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 then 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.

e:-mail research@kent.gov.uk or telephone 03000 417444

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

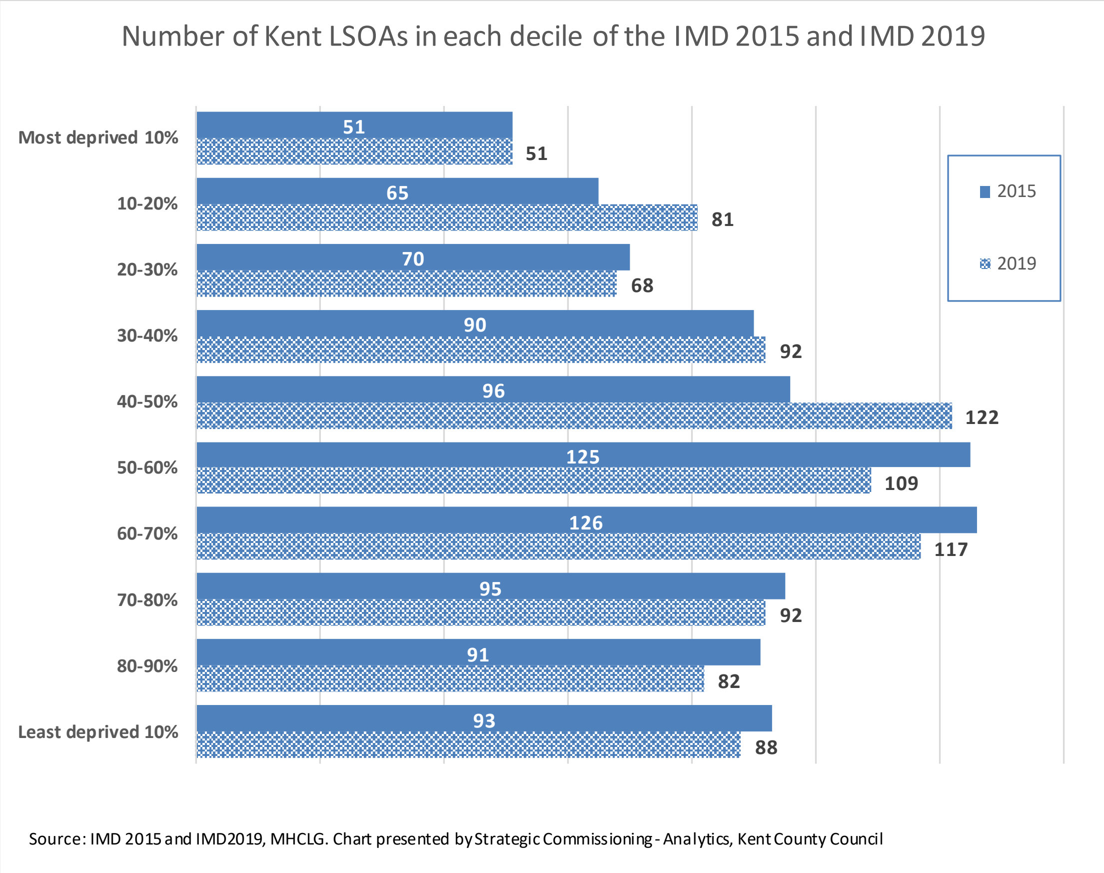
The number of Kent LSOAs that are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England between the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 remains at 51. Although there has been no direct increase in the number of the most deprived areas within Kent there have been changes within the lesser deprived areas

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	%		Number	%		Number of LSOAs
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.

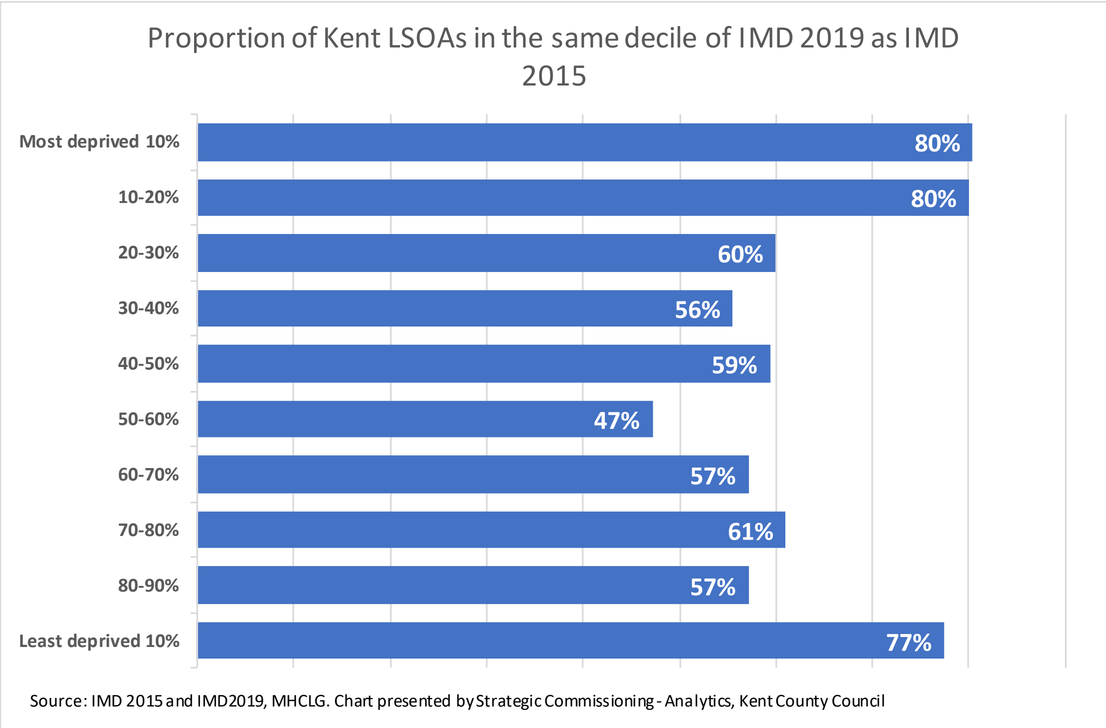
There are 901 LSOAs in Kent. A total of 555 LSOAs remained within the same decile for IMD2019 as they were in IMD2015. This accounts for 62% of all Kent LSOAs.

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 80-80% 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 IMD2015 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: position out of 32,844 LSOAs	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2019	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2015	Kent Rank: Position out of 902 LSOAs	Kent Rank: 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: position out of 32,844 LSOAs	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2019	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2015	Kent Rank: Position out of 902 LSOAs	Kent Rank: 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 & Shepherdswell	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

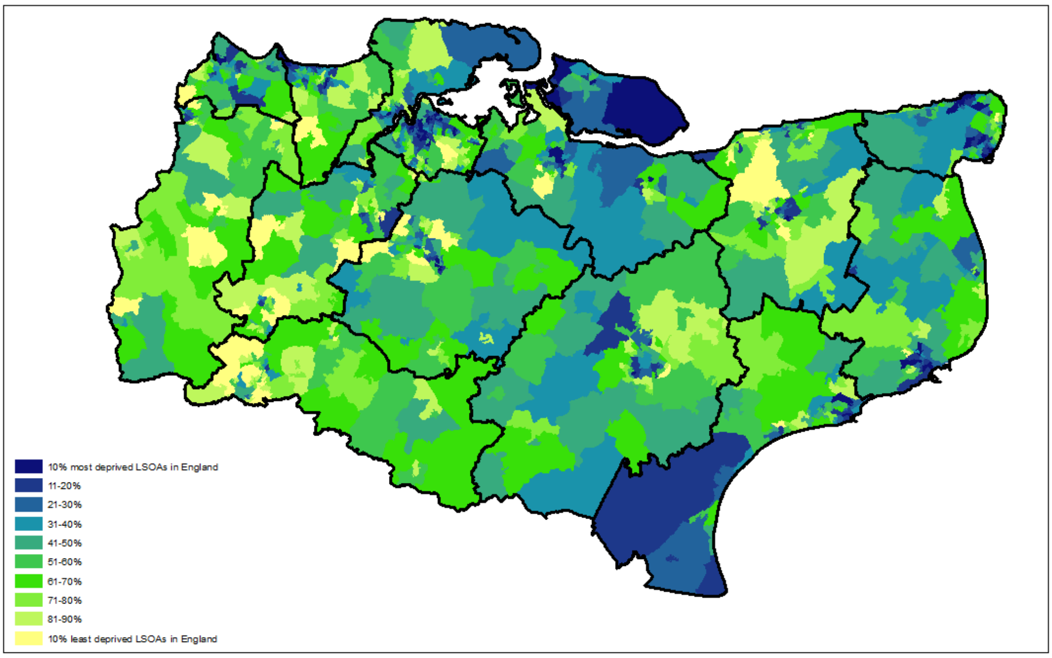
LSOAs were created in 2011 so LSOAs in Folkestone & Hythe Local Authority are still named Shepway
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
A rank of 1 is the most deprived
Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

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		IMD2015	
IMD2019 Summary measure for upper-tier lcoal authority	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 localauthorities

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

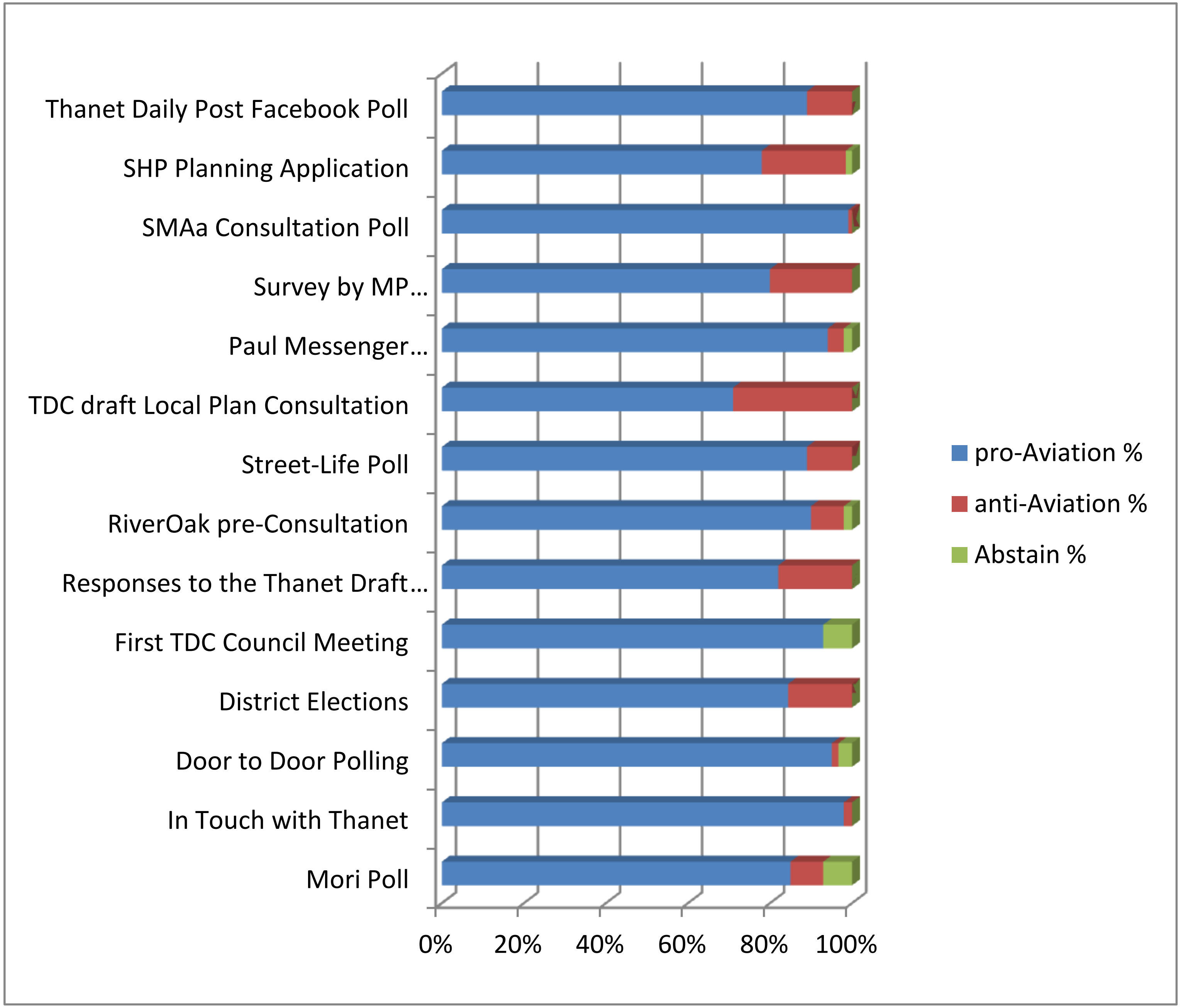
A negative change between 2015 and 2019 shows a rise in the rank therefore an increase in level of deprivation in relation to all other LAs
Table sorted by rank of average rank
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 MHCLG
Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council
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.



The pro/anti Manston Airport data as bar graphs - 2005 (Mori Poll) to current.
- abstain is not always valid.

Appendices to representation 2

1. District unemployment level Kent 2020 (Screenshots of excel spread sheet) (pages 2-8)
2. UK business counts statistics (pages 9-21)
3. Indices of Deprivation headline findings (pages 22-37)

Claimant Count - Total Unemployment

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun 07	Jul 07	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08
Kent	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2	2.2
Medway	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9
Ashford	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Canterbury	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9
Dartford	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2
Dover	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.4	2.7
Folkestone & Hythe	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3
Gravesham	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9
Maidstone	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Sevenoaks	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.3
Swale	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.5	2.8
Thanet	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	4
Tonbridge & Malling	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1.2	1.4
Tunbridge Wells	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1.2	1.3
South East LEP	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4
England	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8
England and Wales	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
Great Britain	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
United Kingdom	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
South East Region	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Kent & Medway	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 09	Feb 09	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	Aug 09	Sep 09	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10
Kent	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Medway	3.2	3.7	3.9	4	4.1	4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Ashford	2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Canterbury	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dartford	2.2	2.8	3	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3	3	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Dover	3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3	3.1
Folkestone & Hythe	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Gravesham	3.3	3.9	4	4	4.1	4	4	4.1	4.2	4	4	4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Maidstone	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Sevenoaks	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Swale	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Thanet	4.3	4.8	5	5.1	5.2	5	5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5	5.1
Tonbridge & Malling	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Tunbridge Wells	1.5	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
South East LEP	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	3
England	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
England and Wales	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Great Britain	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
United Kingdom	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
South East Region	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kent & Medway	2.6	3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan 11	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	Sep 11	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	Jan 12	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	October 2012	November 2012	December 2012
Kent	2.9	3	3	2.9	3	2.9	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3
Medway	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	4	3.9	3.8
Ashford	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Canterbury	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Dartford	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3.1	3	3	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Dover	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
Folkestone & Hythe	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4	4	4	4.1
Gravesham	3.7	3.9	4	4	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4	4	3.8	3.8
Maidstone	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Sevenoaks	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Swale	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Thanet	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	6	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6	6	6.1	6	6	6	6
Tonbridge & Malling	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	1.9
Tunbridge Wells	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
South East LEP	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
England	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
England and Wales	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Great Britain	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
United Kingdom	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
South East Region	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kent & Medway	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14
Kent	3.1	3.2	3.2	3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Medway	3.9	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3	3	3.1	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Ashford	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Canterbury	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Dartford	2.8	3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Dover	4	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Folkestone & Hythe	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Gravesham	3.9	4.1	4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3	3.1	3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2	2
Maidstone	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sevenoaks	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Swale	4.1	4.1	4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	2	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1
Tunbridge Wells	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	1	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
South East LEP	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
England	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	1.9
England and Wales	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
Great Britain	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	2.9	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	2
United Kingdom	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2
South East Region	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kent & Medway	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Kent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medway	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	2	1.9	2	1.9	1.9
Ashford	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canterbury	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Dartford	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dover	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2	2
Folkestone & Hythe	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2	2	2.1	2.1
Gravesham	2.1	2.2	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.9
Maidstone	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sevenoaks	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Swale	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	1	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tunbridge Wells	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
South East LEP	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
England	2	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
England and Wales	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Great Britain	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
South East Region	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kent & Medway	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Kent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1
Medway	1.9	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	1.8	1.9	2	2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Ashford	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.2
Canterbury	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Dartford	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Dover	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Folkestone & Hythe	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Gravesham	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Maidstone	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sevenoaks	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Swale	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3	3	3
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tunbridge Wells	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
South East LEP	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1
England	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
England and Wales	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Great Britain	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	1.9	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
South East Region	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Kent & Medway	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.2

Claimant Count - Total

Source: NOMIS

Percentage	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20
Kent	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
Medway	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3	3	3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7
Ashford	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	5.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
Canterbury	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
Dartford	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4
Dover	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6
Folkestone & Hythe	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.3
Gravesham	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.7	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4
Maidstone	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
Sevenoaks	0.9	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Swale	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6
Thanet	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tonbridge & Malling	0.9	1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Tunbridge Wells	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
South East LEP	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
England	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
England and Wales	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
Great Britain	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
United Kingdom	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
South East Region	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2
Kent & Medway	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1

UK Business Counts 2020

Information on businesses in Kent

Related documents

Business Demography – Looking at the counts business activity during the course of the whole of the financial year

Construction Industries in Kent – the number of construction businesses in Kent and the people employed in the sector

Creative Industries in Kent - the number of creative businesses in Kent and the people employed in the sector

Further Information

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The UK Business data is published annually by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is based on output from the VAT and PAYE administrative systems.

The information provided by the UK Business dataset gives a snap shot of businesses and is broken down by size band, industry, turnover and age of business.

An additional dataset from ONS is the Business Demography dataset. This is also based on VAT and PAYE data but this information measures any activity during the course of the year, so leads to slightly higher counts of businesses. It provides information on business births, deaths and survival rates.

Information on this dataset can be found in the bulletin "Business Demography".

Kent Summary

- As at March 2020 there were 64,005 enterprises in Kent
- Kent has a significantly higher proportion of enterprises (17.1%) in the construction industry than is seen nationally (12.8%)
- The highest proportion of enterprises in Kent (17.2%) are within the Professional, scientific and technical sector
- The majority of enterprises in Kent (90.2%) are micro enterprises (with 0-9 employees)
- The majority of enterprises in Kent (99.4%) are classed as companies which operate within the private sector.

Introduction

The UK Business data is produced from a snapshot of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) - usually taken during March - and provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to conduct surveys of businesses.

The main administrative sources for the IDBR are VAT trader and PAYE employer information passed to the ONS by HM Revenue & Customs under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 for VAT traders and the Finance Act 1969 for PAYE employers; details of incorporated businesses are also passed to ONS by Companies House. ONS Survey data and survey information from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment – Northern Ireland (DETINI) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) farms register provide auxiliary information. Construction statistics formerly produced by the Department for Business Innovation & Skills are now produced by ONS.

The IDBR combines the information from the three administrative sources with this survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with the survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR, which is one of its main strengths, representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity.

The latest data is published for 2020 and is based upon the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification UKSIC (2007). Detailed information about the types of industry which make up each of the industrial sectors is available from the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities published by the Office for National Statistics.

This bulletin looks at the main tables available from the UK Business data, which relate to VAT/PAYE enterprises.

This bulletin will be updated in Autumn 2021.

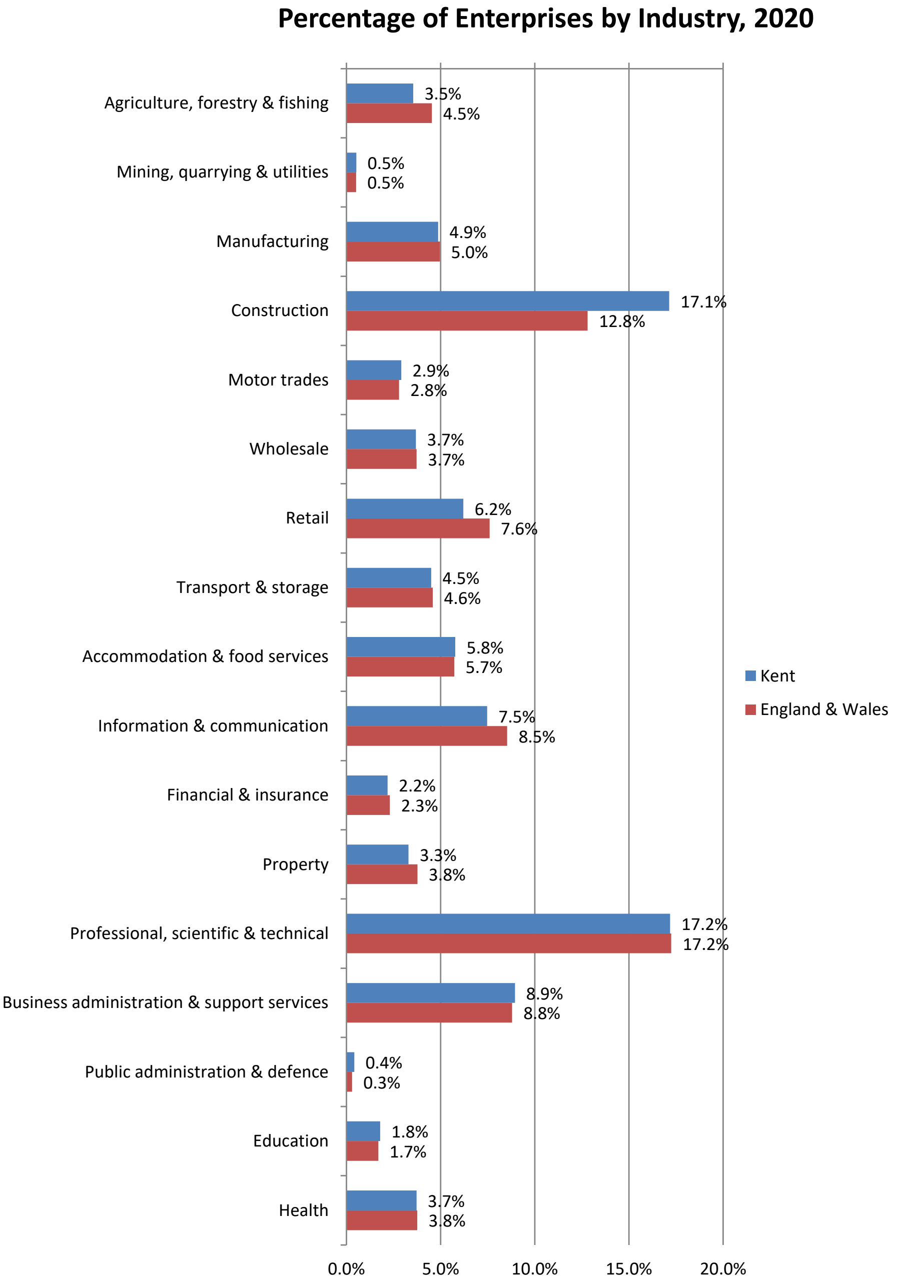
Analysis

Enterprises by Industry

The UK Business data shows us the number of enterprises by broad industrial group.

Overall Kent has a similar profile to England and Wales although does show a noticeably higher proportion of enterprises in the Construction Industry and lower proportions in Agriculture and Fishing, Retail and Information & Communications industries. This is shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Enterprises by Industry



Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Tables 1 and 2 on the following two pages show the number and percentage of businesses by industry in Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. Regional and national figures are also presented for comparison.

Table 1: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in 2020 by broad industrial group

UK SIC 2007

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying & utilities	Manufacturing	Construction	Motor trades	Wholesale	Retail	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Financial & insurance	Property	Professional, scientific & technical	Business administration & support services	Public administration & defence	Education	Health	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	Total
Ashford	420	40	330	965	160	430	345	190	265	430	385	250	1,070	595	40	95	230	335	6,575
Canterbury	170	25	250	805	150	190	425	150	415	370	85	195	945	450	20	110	250	400	5,400
Dartford	25	20	205	1,005	150	165	235	395	270	545	75	175	755	390	10	80	155	200	4,855
Dover	190	25	190	620	115	95	290	155	295	180	45	80	515	295	35	75	150	225	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	210	15	175	580	130	100	310	135	355	210	40	125	595	295	20	70	145	240	3,750
Gravesham	45	20	195	890	120	105	265	385	250	260	45	100	545	380	5	70	150	215	4,045
Maidstone	305	45	370	1,455	240	300	410	560	345	480	145	250	1,250	645	35	125	290	395	7,650
Sevenoaks	205	30	305	1,090	195	240	365	135	255	615	155	270	1,380	685	25	115	215	425	6,710
Swale	220	45	350	995	185	160	315	310	320	260	55	150	675	405	25	85	175	285	5,020
Thanet	65	20	235	725	125	110	355	135	410	245	55	120	545	330	10	85	165	315	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	130	40	285	1,065	165	230	265	205	255	545	155	170	1,235	640	30	115	215	315	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	285	15	230	775	125	235	395	120	270	650	155	220	1,480	615	15	110	240	395	6,330
Kent	2,270	335	3,120	10,970	1,860	2,360	3,975	2,880	3,700	4,785	1,395	2,105	11,000	5,725	265	1,145	2,380	3,735	64,005
Medway	75	35	450	2,075	270	300	620	725	495	550	115	225	1,225	730	15	160	365	450	8,885
Kent + Medway	2,345	370	3,570	13,045	2,125	2,665	4,600	3,605	4,200	5,335	1,510	2,330	12,225	6,455	280	1,310	2,745	4,185	72,890
South East LEP	5,990	890	9,050	32,400	5,480	6,505	11,160	8,605	9,475	12,975	3,505	5,865	28,490	15,560	610	3,115	6,430	10,305	176,410
South East Region	11,785	1,780	18,705	57,980	11,155	14,470	31,050	14,910	19,780	45,685	8,560	14,250	81,095	36,995	1,250	7,685	14,865	26,370	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	113,185	12,745	123,855	319,750	69,640	93,060	189,745	114,390	143,050	213,185	57,535	94,080	430,690	219,655	7,570	42,285	93,945	158,460	2,496,825

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 2: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in 2020 by broad industrial group

UK SIC 2007

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying & utilities	Manufacturing	Construction	Motor trades	Wholesale	Retail	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food services	Information & communication	Financial & insurance	Property	Professional, scientific & technical	Business administration & support services	Public administration & defence	Education	Health	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services
Ashford	6.4	0.6	5.0	14.7	2.4	6.5	5.2	2.9	4.0	6.5	5.9	3.8	16.3	9.0	0.6	1.4	3.5	5.1
Canterbury	3.1	0.5	4.6	14.9	2.8	3.5	7.9	2.8	7.7	6.9	1.6	3.6	17.5	8.3	0.4	2.0	4.6	7.4
Dartford	0.5	0.4	4.2	20.7	3.1	3.4	4.8	8.1	5.6	11.2	1.5	3.6	15.6	8.0	0.2	1.6	3.2	4.1
Dover	5.3	0.7	5.3	17.4	3.2	2.7	8.1	4.3	8.3	5.0	1.3	2.2	14.4	8.3	1.0	2.1	4.2	6.3
Gravesham	5.6	0.4	4.7	15.5	3.5	2.7	8.3	3.6	9.5	5.6	1.1	3.3	15.9	7.9	0.5	1.9	3.9	6.4
Maidstone	1.1	0.5	4.8	22.0	3.0	2.6	6.6	9.5	6.2	6.4	1.1	2.5	13.5	9.4	0.1	1.7	3.7	5.3
Sevenoaks	4.0	0.6	4.8	19.0	3.1	3.9	5.4	7.3	4.5	6.3	1.9	3.3	16.3	8.4	0.5	1.6	3.8	5.2
Shepway	3.1	0.4	4.5	16.2	2.9	3.6	5.4	2.0	3.8	9.2	2.3	4.0	20.6	10.2	0.4	1.7	3.2	6.3
Swale	4.4	0.9	7.0	19.8	3.7	3.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.2	1.1	3.0	13.4	8.1	0.5	1.7	3.5	5.7
Thanet	1.6	0.5	5.8	17.9	3.1	2.7	8.8	3.3	10.1	6.0	1.4	3.0	13.5	8.1	0.2	2.1	4.1	7.8
Tonbridge and Malling	2.1	0.7	4.7	17.6	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.4	4.2	9.0	2.6	2.8	20.4	10.6	0.5	1.9	3.6	5.2
Tunbridge Wells	4.5	0.2	3.6	12.2	2.0	3.7	6.2	1.9	4.3	10.3	2.4	3.5	23.4	9.7	0.2	1.7	3.8	6.2
Kent	3.5	0.5	4.9	17.1	2.9	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	2.2	3.3	17.2	8.9	0.4	1.8	3.7	5.8
Medway	0.8	0.4	5.1	23.4	3.0	3.4	7.0	8.2	5.6	6.2	1.3	2.5	13.8	8.2	0.2	1.8	4.1	5.1
Kent + Medway	3.2	0.5	4.9	17.9	2.9	3.7	6.3	4.9	5.8	7.3	2.1	3.2	16.8	8.9	0.4	1.8	3.8	5.7
South East LEP	3.4	0.5	5.1	18.4	3.1	3.7	6.3	4.9	5.4	7.4	2.0	3.3	16.1	8.8	0.3	1.8	3.6	5.8
South East Region	2.8	0.4	4.5	13.9	2.7	3.5	7.4	3.6	4.7	10.9	2.0	3.4	19.4	8.8	0.3	1.8	3.6	6.3
ENGLAND AND WALES	4.5	0.5	5.0	12.8	2.8	3.7	7.6	4.6	5.7	8.5	2.3	3.8	17.2	8.8	0.3	1.7	3.8	6.3

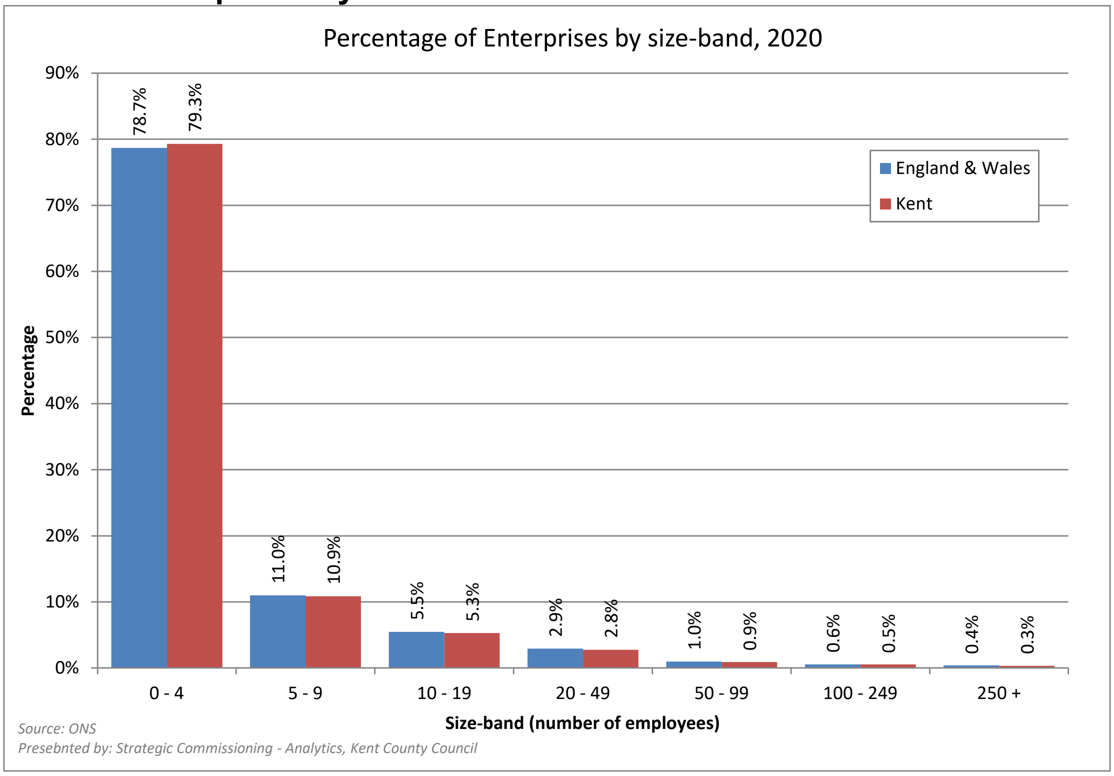
Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Enterprises by employee size

The majority of enterprises are classed as micro businesses i.e. they have 0 - 9 employees. In Kent 90.2% of enterprises are classed as micro, 89.7% in England and Wales.

Chart 2 shows the proportion of enterprises in Kent and England and Wales by employment size.

Chart 2: Enterprises by sizeband



Tables 3 and 4 show an even greater breakdown of the number and percentage of enterprises by the number of employees.

The data shows that while the majority of enterprises are micro businesses employing up to 9 people, most of these actually have 0 - 4 employees (88.0% of micro businesses in Kent).

Kent has a slightly higher proportion of enterprises with 0 – 4 employees and slightly lower proportion with 5 – 9 employees than is seen nationally.

Table 3: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by employment sizeband

2020	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 +	TOTAL
	Employment size							
Ashford	5,355	650	315	165	50	30	20	6,575
Canterbury	4,120	680	330	160	60	25	25	5,400
Dartford	3,995	420	200	135	50	30	20	4,855
Dover	2,740	445	215	95	40	25	5	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	2,905	460	205	130	30	15	10	3,750
Gravesham	3,300	420	165	100	25	20	10	4,045
Maidstone	6,095	785	430	190	70	55	30	7,650
Sevenoaks	5,380	715	345	165	60	30	20	6,710
Swale	3,875	620	285	140	50	35	15	5,020
Thanet	3,140	490	235	120	30	30	5	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	4,780	625	325	200	65	35	25	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	5,085	655	330	175	50	30	10	6,330
Kent	50,765	6,955	3,385	1,775	575	350	210	64,005
Medway	7,155	935	445	205	60	50	35	8,885
Kent + Medway	57,920	7,890	3,825	1,980	635	400	240	72,890
South East LEP	140,350	19,125	9,235	4,750	1,535	890	520	176,410
South East Region	334,935	42,650	21,560	11,590	3,735	2,285	1,620	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,964,640	274,145	136,585	73,320	24,585	13,770	9,785	2,496,825

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 4: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by sizeband

2020	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 +	TOTAL
	Employment size							
Ashford	81.4	9.9	4.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	100
Canterbury	76.3	12.6	6.1	3.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	100
Dartford	82.3	8.7	4.1	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	100
Dover	76.8	12.5	6.0	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	100
Gravesham	77.5	12.3	5.5	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	100
Maidstone	81.6	10.4	4.1	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	100
Sevenoaks	79.7	10.3	5.6	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	100
Shepway	80.2	10.7	5.1	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	100
Swale	77.2	12.4	5.7	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	100
Thanet	77.5	12.1	5.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	100
Tonbridge and Malling	78.9	10.3	5.4	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	100
Tunbridge Wells	80.3	10.3	5.2	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	100
Kent	79.3	10.9	5.3	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
Medway	80.5	10.5	5.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	100
Kent + Medway	79.5	10.8	5.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
South East LEP	79.6	10.8	5.2	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100
South East Region	80.1	10.2	5.2	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	78.7	11.0	5.5	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	100

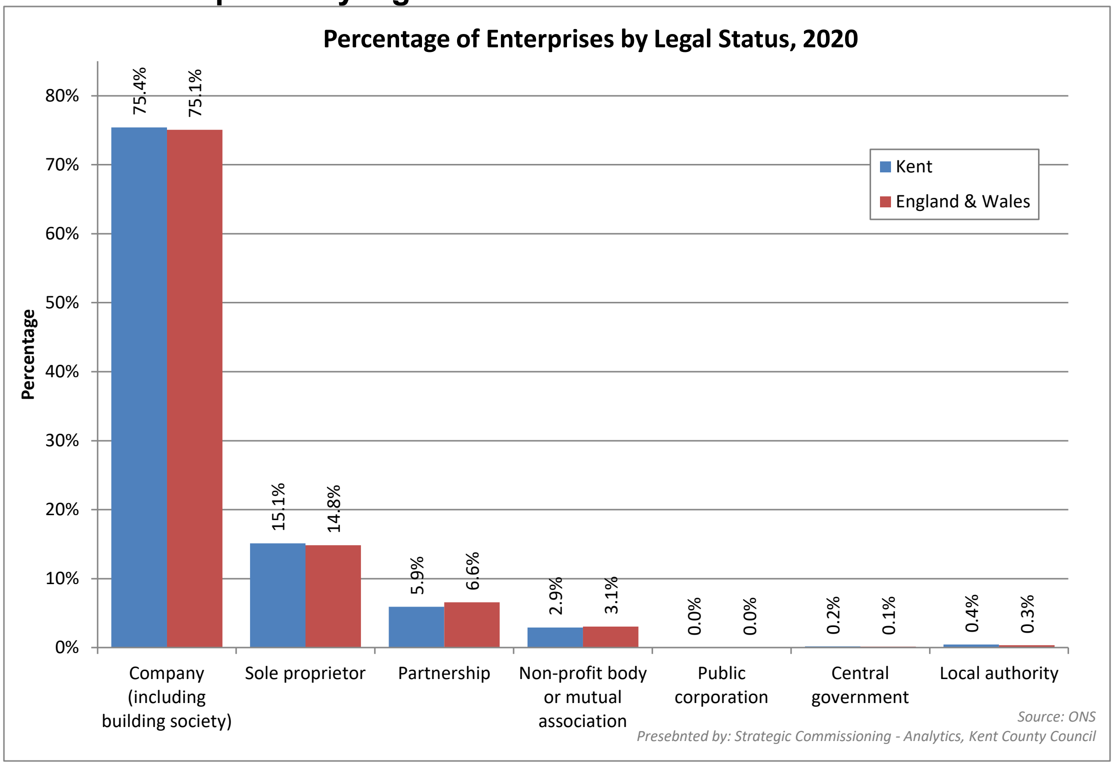
Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Enterprise by status

The data also shows the number of enterprises by legal status. The legal status of units is classified by ONS in accordance with National Accounts Sector Classifications. All enterprises engage in financial transactions, paying out and receiving money for reasons such as buying and selling goods and services, paying taxes, or collecting tax revenues. Using information received from Companies House and the administrative sources from HM Revenue & Customs, the National Accounts Sector Classification determines whether a body or enterprise is in the private or public sector, and if public, whether they are government bodies or public corporations, and whether certain transactions count as taxes or service fees.

Chart 3 shows the proportion of enterprises by legal status in Kent compared to England and Wales in 2020.

Chart 3: Enterprises by legal status



The majority of enterprises are private sector companies. In Kent they account for 97.7% of all enterprises, just below England and Wales as a whole (98.3%).

Kent has a slightly higher proportion of sole proprietor enterprises (15.1%) than is seen nationally and a slightly lower proportion of partnerships (5.9%).

Tables 5 and 6 show the legal status of enterprises in Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. They also present information at regional and national level for comparison.

Table 5: Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by legal status

2020	Private sector: Company (including building society)	Private sector: Sole proprietor	Private sector: Partnership	Private sector: Non-profit body or mutual association	Public sector: Public corporation	Public sector: Central government	Public sector: Local authority	TOTAL
Ashford	4,630	935	505	455	0	10	40	6,575
Canterbury	3,855	935	400	180	0	10	20	5,400
Dartford	4,095	520	120	95	0	15	10	4,855
Dover	2,285	785	345	105	5	10	35	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	2,605	715	305	95	0	10	20	3,750
Gravesham	3,290	520	145	75	0	5	5	4,045
Maidstone	5,910	1,095	415	180	0	10	35	7,650
Sevenoaks	5,320	875	320	160	0	5	25	6,710
Swale	3,665	875	325	110	0	15	25	5,020
Thanet	2,890	760	285	95	0	10	10	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	4,835	770	260	150	0	5	30	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	4,890	885	365	170	0	5	15	6,330
Kent	48,270	9,670	3,795	1,875	5	110	280	64,005
Medway	6,975	1,295	360	215	0	20	20	8,885
Kent + Medway	55,245	10,960	4,155	2,095	5	135	300	72,890
South East LEP	135,715	25,230	10,135	4,340	10	340	640	176,410
South East Region	326,790	56,450	21,610	11,635	20	475	1,390	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,874,040	370,275	163,965	76,240	145	3,560	8,595	2,496,825

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 6: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by legal status

2020	Employment status: Company (including building society)	Sole proprietor	Partnership	Non-profit body or mutual association	Public corporation	Central government	Local authority	TOTAL
Ashford	70.4	14.2	7.7	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	100
Canterbury	71.4	17.3	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Dartford	84.3	10.7	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100
Dover	64.0	22.0	9.7	2.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	100
Folkestone & Hythe	69.5	19.1	8.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	100
Gravesham	81.3	12.9	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
Maidstone	77.3	14.3	5.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Sevenoaks	79.3	13.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	100
Swale	73.0	17.4	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	100
Thanet	71.4	18.8	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	100
Tonbridge and Malling	79.9	12.7	4.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Tunbridge Wells	77.3	14.0	5.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
Kent	75.4	15.1	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Medway	78.5	14.6	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100
Kent + Medway	75.8	15.0	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
South East LEP	76.9	14.3	5.7	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
South East Region	78.1	13.5	5.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	75.1	14.8	6.6	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Turnover

Turnover figures provided to ONS for the majority of traders is based on VAT returns for a 12 month period. For 2020 this relates to a 12 month period covering the financial year 2019/2020. For other records, in particular members of VAT group registrations, turnover may relate to an earlier period or survey data.

For traders who have registered more recently, turnover represents the estimate made by traders at the time of registration.

The turnover figures on the register generally exclude VAT but include other taxes, such as the revenue duties on alcoholic drinks and tobacco. They represent total UK turnover, including exempt and zero-rated supplies.

Turnover bands shown in the analyses relate to the latest year for which information is available. Traders may be registered below the VAT threshold or may choose not to de-register should their turnover fall below the threshold.

Table 7 shows the VAT registration thresholds since 2004/05.

Table 7 - VAT registration thresholds

Operative dates	VAT Registration Threshold
1 Apr 2004 - 31 Mar 2005	£58,000
1 Apr 2005 - 31 Mar 2006	£60,000
1 Apr 2006 - 31 Mar 2007	£61,000
1 Apr 2007 - 31 Mar 2008	£64,000
1 Apr 2008 - 31 Mar 2009	£67,000
1 Apr 2009 - 31 Mar 2010	£68,000
1 Apr 2010 - 31 Mar 2011	£70,000
1 Apr 2011 - 31 Mar 2012	£73,000
1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	£77,000
1 Apr 2013 - 31 Mar 2014	£79,000
1 Apr 2014 - 31 Mar 2015	£81,000
1 Apr 2015 - 31 March 2016	£82,000
1 Apr 2016 - 31 March 2017	£83,000
1 Apr 2017 - 31 March 2018	£85,000
1 Apr 2018 - 31 March 2019	£85,000
1 Apr 2019 onwards	£85,000

Source: HMRC

A higher proportion of enterprises in Kent (64.0%) have a turnover of £100k and above than is seen nationally (62.5%).

Tables 8 and 9 present the turnover data for Kent local authority districts and Kent as a whole. Regional and national figures are also presented for comparison.

Chart 4: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

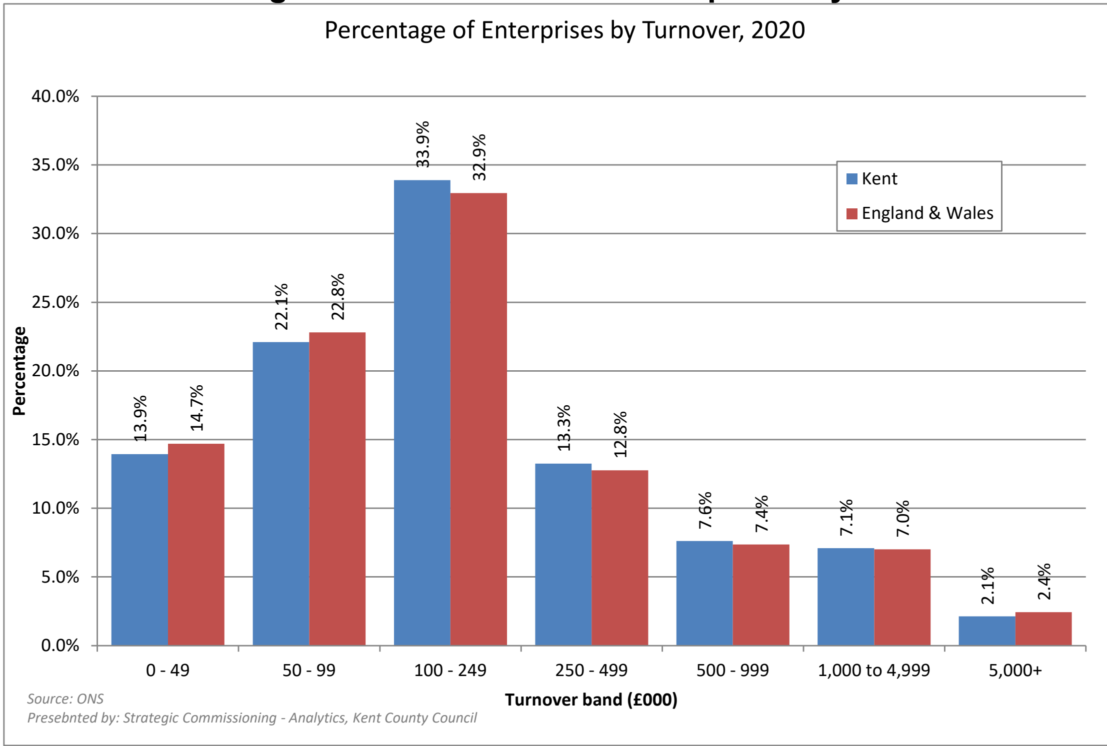


Table 8: Number of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

2020	Turnover size (£ thousand) 0 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	5,000+	TOTAL
Ashford	1,265	1,310	1,995	790	650	460	100	6,575
Canterbury	700	1,210	1,865	720	430	380	95	5,400
Dartford	580	1,355	1,630	545	265	365	115	4,855
Dover	505	750	1,205	495	290	245	75	3,570
Folkestone & Hythe	550	845	1,285	520	255	250	50	3,750
Gravesham	535	1,055	1,325	550	265	255	60	4,045
Maidstone	1,110	1,695	2,515	1,025	570	550	185	7,650
Sevenoaks	850	1,365	2,360	915	550	480	190	6,710
Swale	685	1,110	1,645	705	390	390	100	5,020
Thanet	465	915	1,475	590	305	240	55	4,050
Tonbridge and Malling	775	1,240	2,090	800	455	485	215	6,055
Tunbridge Wells	905	1,290	2,305	835	440	430	120	6,330
Kent	8,920	14,140	21,695	8,485	4,870	4,535	1,360	64,005
Medway	1,110	2,425	2,820	1,135	665	570	165	8,885
Kent + Medway	10,030	16,565	24,515	9,620	5,530	5,105	1,525	72,890
South East LEP	22,975	40,695	60,340	23,035	13,315	12,385	3,660	176,410
South East Region	60,645	93,400	144,580	51,765	29,655	28,575	9,750	418,370
ENGLAND AND WALES	367,095	569,300	822,570	318,560	183,715	174,965	60,615	2,496,825

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 9: Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE enterprises by turnover

2020	Turnover size (£ thousand) 0 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	5,000+	TOTAL
Ashford	19.2	19.9	30.3	12.0	9.9	7.0	1.5	100
Canterbury	13.0	22.4	34.5	13.3	8.0	7.0	1.8	100
Dartford	11.9	27.9	33.6	11.2	5.5	7.5	2.4	100
Dover	14.1	21.0	33.8	13.9	8.1	6.9	2.1	100
Gravesham	14.7	22.5	34.3	13.9	6.8	6.7	1.3	100
Maidstone	13.2	26.1	32.8	13.6	6.6	6.3	1.5	100
Sevenoaks	14.5	22.2	32.9	13.4	7.5	7.2	2.4	100
Shepway	12.7	20.3	35.2	13.6	8.2	7.2	2.8	100
Swale	13.6	22.1	32.8	14.0	7.8	7.8	2.0	100
Thanet	11.5	22.6	36.4	14.6	7.5	5.9	1.4	100
Tonbridge and Malling	12.8	20.5	34.5	13.2	7.5	8.0	3.6	100
Tunbridge Wells	14.3	20.4	36.4	13.2	7.0	6.8	1.9	100
Kent	13.9	22.1	33.9	13.3	7.6	7.1	2.1	100
Medway	12.5	27.3	31.7	12.8	7.5	6.4	1.9	100
Kent + Medway	13.8	22.7	33.6	13.2	7.6	7.0	2.1	100
South East LEP	13.0	23.1	34.2	13.1	7.5	7.0	2.1	100
South East Region	14.5	22.3	34.6	12.4	7.1	6.8	2.3	100
ENGLAND AND WALES	14.7	22.8	32.9	12.8	7.4	7.0	2.4	100

Source: ONS
Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

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*
- *Unemployment and benefits claimants*
- *Rough Sleepers*

***NOTE**: within this bulletin "Kent" refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway Unitary Authority*

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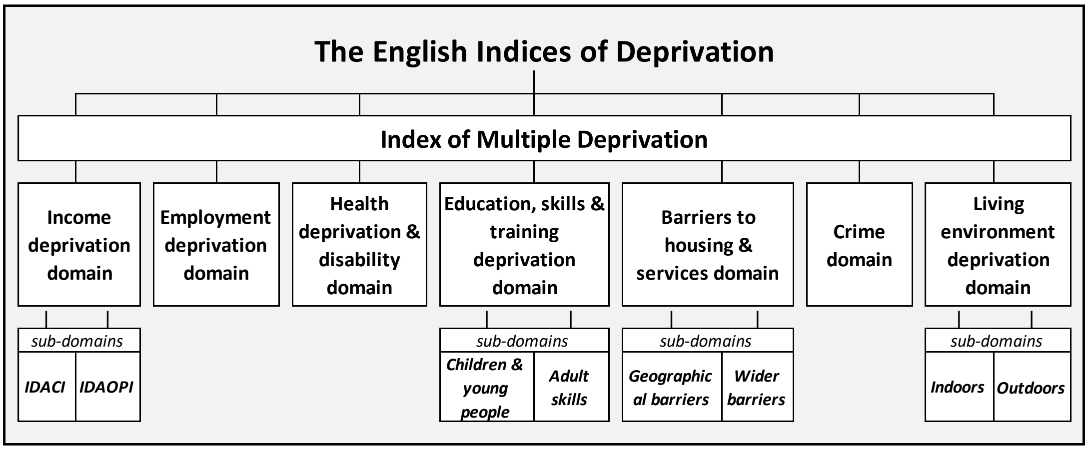
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019). This bulletin presents the findings for Kent.

- 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 then 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.

e:-mail research@kent.gov.uk or telephone 03000 417444

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

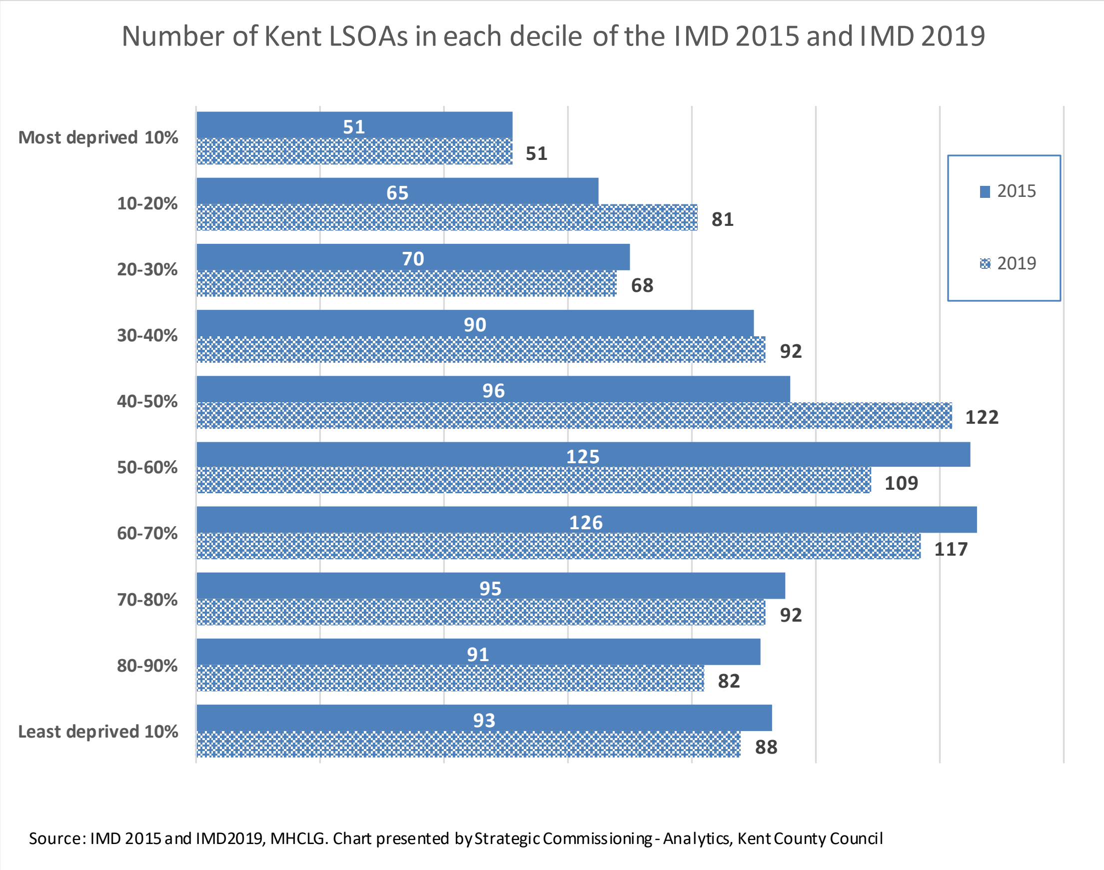
The number of Kent LSOAs that are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England between the IMD2015 and the IMD2019 remains at 51. Although there has been no direct increase in the number of the most deprived areas within Kent there have been changes within the lesser deprived areas

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	%	Number	%	Number of LSOAs
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.

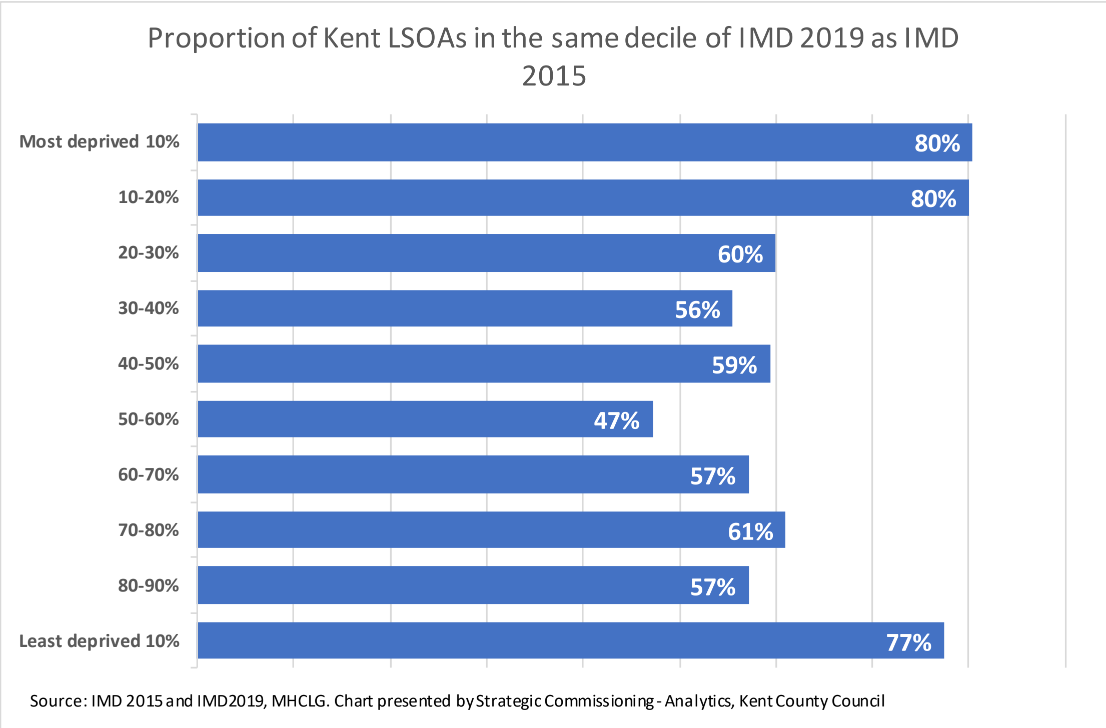
There are 901 LSOAs in Kent. A total of 555 LSOAs remained within the same decile for IMD2019 as they were in IMD2015. This accounts for 62% of all Kent LSOAs.

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 80-80% 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 IMD2015 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)

		National rank			Kent Rank	
2011 LSOA Name	2019 Ward Name	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: position out of 32,844 LSOAs	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2019	National rank: Within top 10% most deprived 2015	Kent Rank: Position out of 902 LSOAs	Kent Rank: 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 & Shepherdswell	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

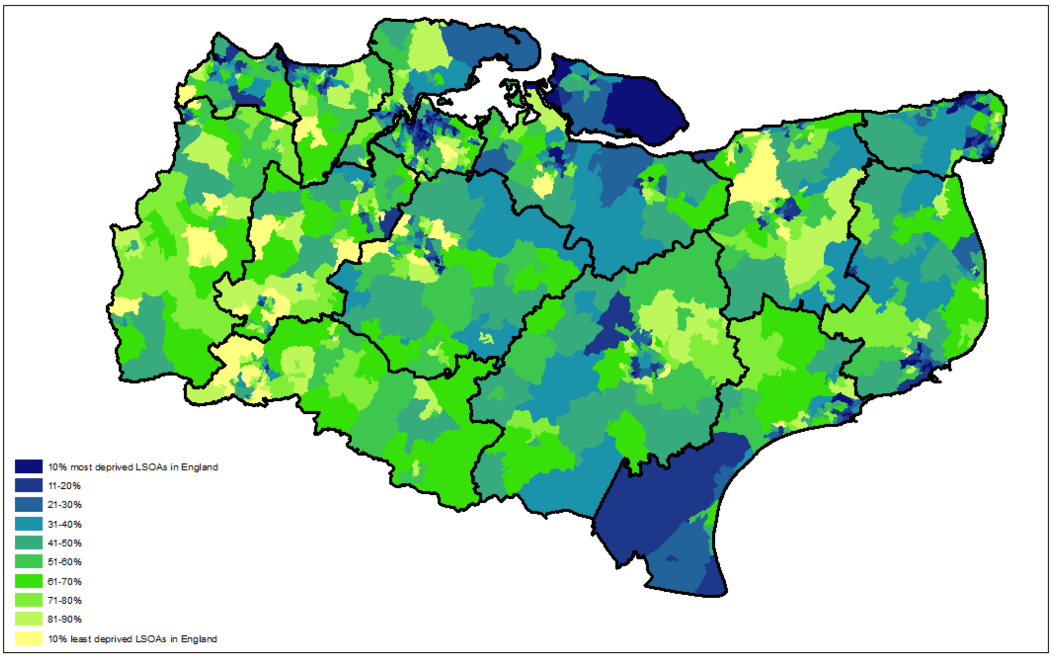
LSOAs were created in 2011 so LSOAs in Folkestone & Hythe Local Authority are still named Shepway
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
A rank of 1 is the most deprived
Table presented by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent county Council

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 lcoal 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 localauthorities

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.

Why Manston Airport ?

Save Manston Airport association

committee@savemanstonairport.org.uk

Committee (2018):

Dr. Beau Webber (Chairman)

David Stevens (Vice-Chairman)

Dr. R. John Pritchard (Treasurer)

Angela Stevens (Secretary)

Liam Coyle (Chief Moderator)

Ex-officio members:

Bryan Girdler

Ela Lodge-Pritchard

Linda Wright

Gary Dumigan

Gregory Nocentini

Margaret Sole

Why Manston Airport ?

Save Manston Airport association believe that 71% to 98% of Thanet people are in favour of Manston re-opening for Commercial Aviation, depending on the questions asked and the protocol of the poll.

So we do our best to respect this belief and aid this to happen.

Our evidence for this belief is listed below.

Multiple Polls etc.

For 4½ years SMAa have been collating results from multiple polls - both on the web and door-to-door; results from TDC, from elections, council voting & local plan consultations; and RiverOak Consultation surveys.

Kent International Manston Airport

2005-04 :

S.106 Agreement Consultation

Research Study Conducted for Thanet District Council

Introduction

Background and Objectives

This report presents the findings of research conducted among Thanet residents by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International) on behalf of Thanet District Council.

The main aim of the research is to explore residents' opinions around the potential expansion of Kent International Manston Airport in light of the move to update the S.106 planning agreement.

Ref [A08a] - 2005-thanet-district-council-manston-consultation-mori-results.pdf

2005-04 - Mori Poll Results : include the following points:

There is broad support for the proposed expansion of the airport.

More than four in five (85%) say that they support it, including three in five (63%) who report that they are strongly in favour of expansion.

Just short of one in ten (8%), however, say they are opposed to plans for a larger airport.

2005-04 - Mori Poll results : include the following points:

Asked for unprompted reasons why they are in favour of, or opposed to, airport expansion, the most frequently given answer is that airport growth will bring more employment opportunities (43%). Further, 16% say that it will offer a boost to the broader economic situation, and 13% expect airport expansion to help regenerate the area.

2014-06-26 – Petition to TDC

- A petition with about 7,700 signatures, to support a compulsory purchase order to preserve Manston Airport for aviation purposes, was presented to Thanet District Council (TDC)
- (Does not appear to be in TDC records)
- Ref [A08b1] - 2014-06-26 – Petition to TDC - P1190322.JPG
- Ref [A08b2] - 2014-06-26 – Petition to TDC - P1190331.MOV

2014-07-21 – Petition to Prime Minister

- A petition was presented to 10 Downing St, by the Thanet MPs Sir Roger Gale and Laura Sandys, TG Aviation and the Save Manston Airport group. This petition had 26,524 signatures in support of re-opening Manston as a working airport.

- Ref [A08c1] - 2014-07-21 - No10 Downing St. 11403134_491058241061793_7057192628641020693_n.jpg
- Ref [A08c2] - 2014-07-21 - No10 Downing St. - 11709664_91058247728459_6432957416169653259_n.jpg
- Ref [A08c3] - 2014-07-21 - No10 Downing St. - BtERdAVIcAAfNgk.jpg

2014-10-02 – Petition to TDC

- A petition "**No to Houses on the Manston Airport site**" was presented to Thanet District Council leader Iris Johnston, during a large and very noisy but good natured rally on the TDC steps - about 10,000 signers in all.

- Ref [A08d] - TDC CPO petition presentation – 10383078_715545355184966_2291693201313926030_n.jpg

2014-10-02 – Petition to TDC

- **“No to Houses on the Manston Airport site”** Petition rejected by TDC 2014-10-21 :

Summary: **To outline a petition that has been rejected by the Monitoring Officer.**

<u>**For Information**</u>

1.0 Introduction and Background

1.1 When the Petitions Scheme was reviewed in light of the Localism Act 2011, a new clause was introduced to require the Council’s Monitoring Officer to report to the Council’s Overview and Scrutiny Panel when a petition was rejected.

2.0 The Current Situation

2.1 The Council received an petition on the 2 October 2014 from a member of the public:

“To Paul Carter at Kent County Council and Iris Johnston the Leader of Thanet District Council, Please not allow any planning permission for housing, retail or industrial park that isn’t aviation related.”

2.2 The petitioner was advised that the Council’s Monitoring Officer had rejected the petition in accordance with paragraph 1.1 of the Council’s petition scheme – that “if the petition applies to a planning or licensing application; these may be rejected by the Monitoring Officer alone.”

2.3 It was the opinion of the Monitoring Officer that had the Council adopted the prayer of the petition it could have seriously limited the future actions of the Council and would predetermine any planning application received by the Council relating to the site in future, which is something the Council cannot do.

2014-11 - In Touch with Thanet - Dual 38 Degree Polls

In **November 2014**, In Touch with Thanet blog ran two linked CPO petitions :
38 Degrees Polls : Yes to CPO / No to CPO
This ran consistently at **98%** in favour of "Yes to CPO" :

6 hours :	2014-11-16, 18:01	604/11 98.2% Yes
12 hours :	2014-11-17, 00:17	927/19 98.0% Yes
20 hours :	2014-11-17, 08:27	1117/19 98.3% Yes
25 hours :	2014-11-17, 13:34	1341/23 98.3% Yes
30 hours :	2014-11-17, 18:00	1448/24 98.4% Yes
36 hours :	2014-11-18, 00:00	1641/32 98.1% Yes
42 hours :	2014-11-18, 08:38	1678/35 98.0% Yes
48 hours :	2014-11-18, 12:00	1757/37 97.9% Yes
54 hours :	2014-11-18, 18:00	1806/37 98.0% Yes
68 hours :	2014-11-19, 08:03	1893/38 98.0% Yes
74 hours :	2014-11-19, 14:01	1920/40 98.0% Yes
81 hours :	2014-11-19, 21:09	1964/40 98.0% Yes
117 hours :	2014-11-21, 09:15	2002/40 98.0% Yes

2014-12-04 - Door to Door Polling

In December 2014, Door to Door Polling Results in Thanet, regarding Manston Airport, were conducted by SMA.

Overall out of 932 persons that were polled.
95.1% of respondents voted Yes to Q1 : Do you want our Airport back?
1.6% voted No.

Ref [A08e] - 2014-12-04 - Door to Door Polling Results on Manston Airport.pdf
For more detail please see
Submission by Dr. R. John Pritchard.

2015-02-11 - written evidence supplied to the Transport Select Committee on Transport

- In response to a committee member’s question at the 2015-02-02 TSC hearing. "Q191 Mr Harris: You will have guessed by my accent that I am not from Thanet. Are your views representative of the general population or would you say it is 50:50? I genuinely do not know what the argument comes down to—the pro and anti-airport. Is your view widely held, or are you admitting that you are in a minority view?"
- Our reply (in 2015) : "We have just managed to collate the latest totals, to the best of our knowledge which show a grand total of over all 32,000 pro- Manston Airport memberships” (i.e. signed up people) - see attached :
- Ref [A08f] - 2015-02-11-HoC Transport Select Committee - pro-vs-anti-totals.pdf

2015-03-03 - No10 Downing St. - Joint Letter

- A joint letter to the Prime Minister was delivered by representatives of RiverOak, and pro-Manston Airport groups :
- Why Not Manston ?
- Save Manston Airport .

- Ref [A08g1] - 2015-03-03 - No10 Downing St. - Group Photo - P1000815.JPG
- Ref [A08g2] - 2015-03-03 - No10 Downing St. - Joint Letter.pdf

2015-05-07 - District Elections

7th May 2015 - At the May elections in Thanet :

About **36%** of the District Election votes were cast **in favour of UKIP Candidates** (some of whom were elected and some were not).

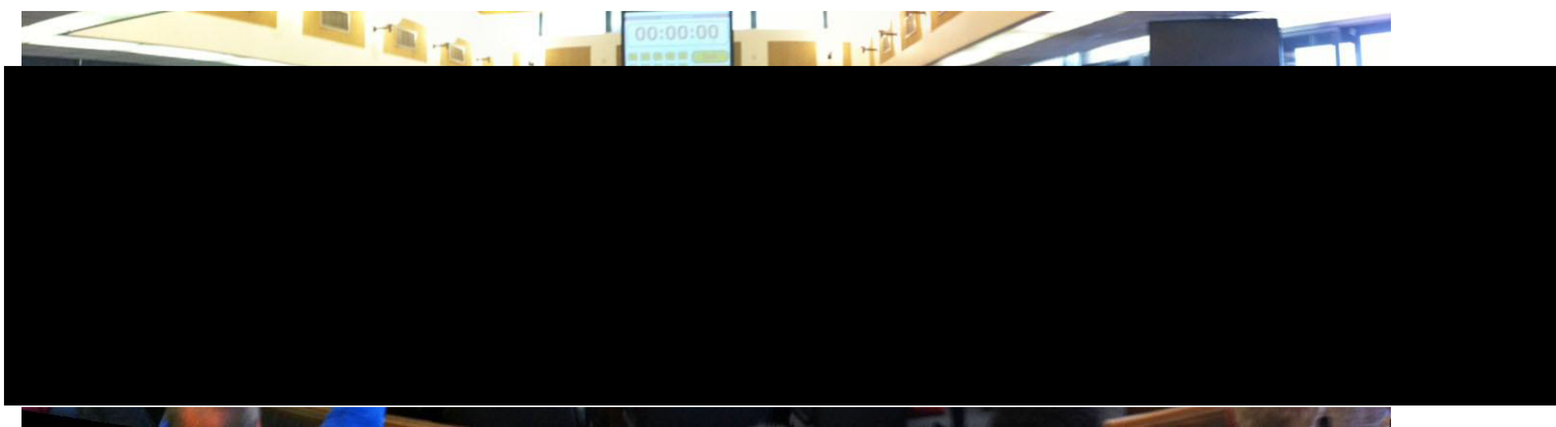
About **76%** of the votes were cast **in favour of Candidates** whom SMA believed **supported Manston Airport** (scored 3 or greater on a 0 to 5 score rating) (again some of whom were elected and some were not).

There was a **71%** turn-out.

For more detail please see
Submissions by Dr. R. John Pritchard.

2015-05-21 - First TDC Council Meeting

21st May 2015 - When the 56 elected Councillors had their first meeting in the TDC Council chamber, they voted **93% in favour** (just 4 abstentions) of asking the Cabinet to revisit their earlier decision rejecting RiverOak, and to re-consider signing the Indemnity Agreement with RiverOak.



2016-05-11 - Responses to the Thanet Draft Local Plan

May 2016 - Responses to the Thanet Draft Local Plan as listed on the TDC web site.

Questionnaire: Draft Thanet Local Plan to 2031 - Preferred Options Consultation Question: [SP05 - Manston Airport]

We have looked at all those residents who commented and of the 504 who gave an opinion either for or against the reopening of the airport,

415 (82%) were for reopening and

89 (18%) against.

2016-05-11 - Responses to the Thanet Draft Local Plan

[Responses received to Draft Thanet Local Plan to 2031 Preferred Options Consultation January 2015]

Economic Strategy

https://umbraco.thanet.gov.uk/publications-archive/planning-policy/responses-received-to-preferred-options-consultation/economic-strategy/

2019-01-10 - [A08h1] - 2016-10-16 - TDC Local Plan Consultation Responses - SP05_Manston_Airport.pdf

2019-01-10 - [A08h2] - 2016-10-16 - TDC Local Plan Consultation Responses - SP05_Manston_Airport2.pdf

https://umbraco.thanet.gov.uk/publications-archive/planning-policy/responses-received-to-preferred-options-consultation/additional-representations/

(these links have been changed since we carried out our analysis.)

2016-07-19 - RiverOak pre-Consultation

Feedback shows overwhelming support for Manston Airport DCO proposals

90% of local people who took part in the informal consultation by RiverOak Investments support proposals for reviving Manston Airport as an airfreight hub with complementary passenger and engineering services.

A further 8% of respondents said they opposed the plans and

2% were not yet sure.

More than 800 responses were received by BDB.

http://www.rsp.co.uk/blog/post/consultation-feedback-shows-overwhelming-support-for-manston-airport-dco-proposals

2016–10 – Street-Life Poll

- **11 October 2016 at 17:29 · Ramsgate**
- The poll on Street-Life results are :-
- 89% : To OPEN Airport
- 11% : Against Airport

2017-03-06 - TDC draft Local Plan Consultation - SP05 responses

- SP05 is the section in the draft Thanet Local Plan relating to Manston Airport :
- 489 (71%) were against the mixed use (i.e. for Aviation) and
- 201 (29%) were for mixed use.

2017-03-06 - TDC draft Local Plan Consultation - SP05 responses

- Draft Thanet Local Plan - 2031 - Pre-Submission Publication, Regulation 19
- **Chapter 1 - Economic Strategy**
- Policy SP05 - Manston Airport Site (Policy deleted and replaced with amended text AD06 and AD07)

- https://consult.thanet.gov.uk/consult.ti/TLP_PRE_SUB/viewContent?contentid=327283
- (This consists of over 100 separate documents)

2017-03-07 - Paul Messenger door-to-door campaigning (KCC):

- "We have done 50% of East Cliff, all of Cliffsend and 50% of Nethercourt.
- We have managed to speak face to face with 1016 people where :
- 956 wanted an Airport back, 40 wanting no Airport and 20 'don't knows' - hope this helps. Paul."

- So 94% Pro Manston Airport.
- Paul Messenger was elected as a KCC Councillor 2017.

2017-03-07 - survey on Manston Airport by South Thanet MP Craig Mackinley

- Over 1,100 responses were received for the survey on Manston Airport by South Thanet MP Craig Mackinley. The survey for Manston Airport showed overwhelming support for the full return of Manston as an airport.
- Over 76% of respondents believe that Manston should be an airport.
- With 77% believing that a re-opened Manston Airport would provide economic growth to the local area.
- In a clear message to TDC just 19% of respondents agreed with the councils position of not supporting Manston Airport.

2017-07-10 – SMAa Consultation Poll

- SMAa ran a Facebook Poll of their members, following the RiverOak consultation / presentation events, between 9th July 2017 and 19th July 2017 (less than 10 complete days). Clearly such a short poll will only provide a sample of the total membership's views : **Views :**
- Generally Positive : 1244 (99.1 %)
- Neutral/Negative : 11 (0.9 %)

http://www.savemanstonairport.org.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/2017-07-21-SMAa-Poll-of-Members-responses.pdf

2018-02-01 – RSP Consultations

- Despite some appalling weather, 870 people attended the two most recent RiverOak consultation events, in Ramsgate and Herne Bay, to review its refined plans for Manston Airport and speak with some of the firm’s environmental and planning experts, as well as the RiverOak team.
- http://www.savemanstonairport.org.uk/wordpress/2018/02/nearly-900-attend-latest-rsp-consultations/

2018-03-04 – Herne Bay Chatter Poll

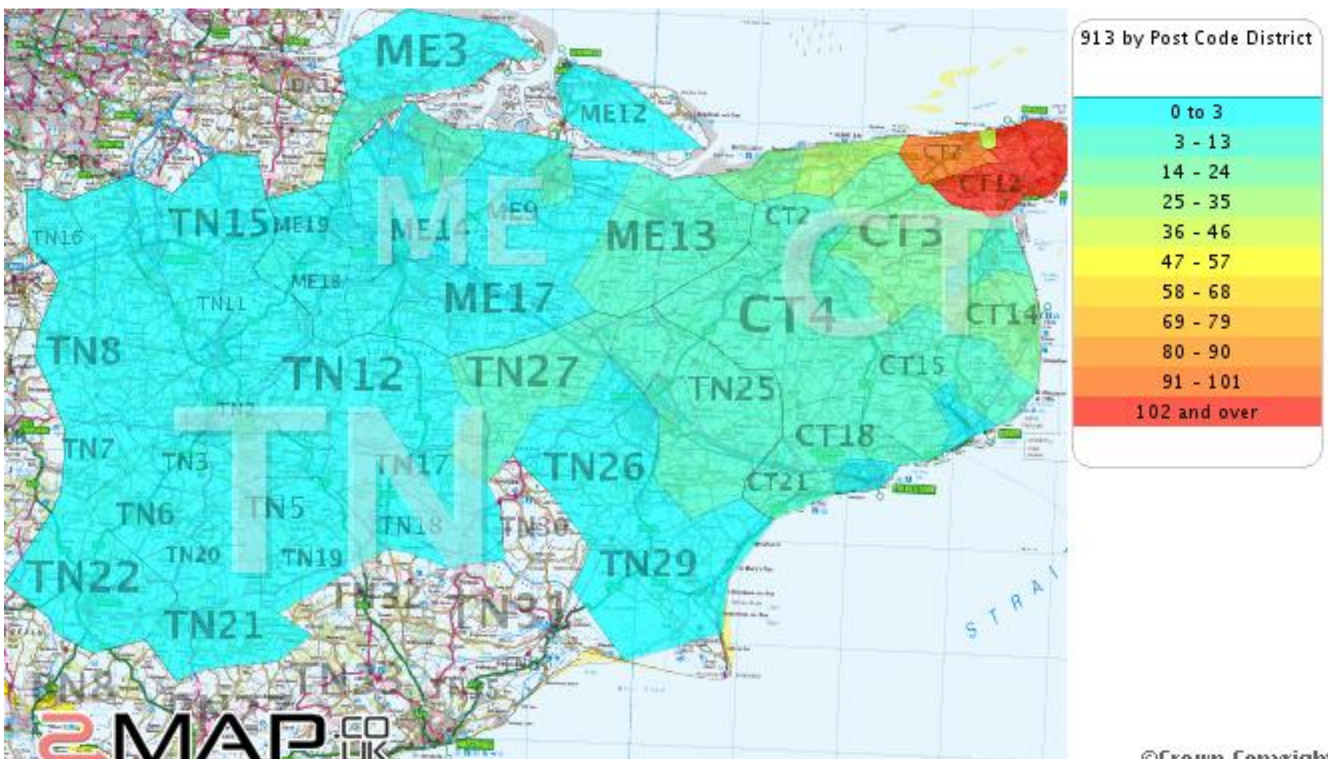
- Nigel Hancock’s Poll on Herne Bay Chatter :

- Looks like we've reached peak responses
  although you can still vote if you wish. I find the result of this latest poll quite surprising to be honest.

- Out of the 262 who expressed an opinion
  (at the time of writing)...
  ☑ 153 people (58%) were in favour no-limits night flights
  ☑ 60 (31%) were in favour of delayed/emergency night flights only
  ☑ 25 (10%) Don't want any night flights whatsoever and
  ☑ Only 4 people (1.5%) were in favour of a capped (say 8) night-time operations

2018-03-04 - SMAa partial Membership in East Kent & Thanet

As evidence that while SMAa certainly have supporters in a broad swath over Kent and up into London, many of them are indeed based in Thanet, and particularly under the two flight-paths:



2018-06-06 – SHP Planning Application

- There is presently a live SHP planning application (OL/TH/18/0660) on the TDC web-site regarding development on the Manston Airport site; on reading the representations the vast majority are Objections and are pro-airport.
- The latest figures at close of play Tuesday 6th June 2018 stands at: Grand total percentages:
- Supports Housing: 20.46%;
- Objections: 78.01%;
- Neutral: 1.53%.

2018-06-26 Letter to PINS

- 2018-06-26 : A 1,850 signatory letter to the National Planning Inspectorate (PINS) – collected over 6 days - being combined communications from Save Manston Airport association and other signatories :
- ***“Supporting the Manston Airport DCO, and requesting that the process move forwards faster, so that thousands of pro Manston Airport supporters can register their support and comments in the pre-Examination and Examination stages.”***

2018-07-04 – Thanet Daily Post Facebook Poll

- **Thanet Daily Post Serving Thanet and Kent** created a poll.
- Published by John Finnegan · 27 June at 10:30 ·
- Thanet District Council are to Discuss the Local plan our Questions to you is :
- Should Manston Airport be built on or opened as an Airport?

2018-07-04 – Thanet Daily Post Facebook Poll

- 2018-07-04 :
- Here are the final figures of the Facebook Poll
- on Houses or Airport (after 6 days) :
- 31,231 Reach
- Post Clicks 5,948
- 2,438 Comments and Shares
- 3,400 Votes
- FOR HOUSING 386 11%
- FOR AIRPORT 3,014 89%
- Percentage of Post Clicks into Votes is 57.16%