



# STATE OF THE DISTRICT 2015

## CHAPTER K: DEPRIVATION AND POVERTY

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## DEPRIVATION AND POVERTY

As is the case across the country, there are parts of the Dover district where people tend to be poorer, or less healthy, or more likely to be out of work than people in other parts of the district are. Coastal deprivation is also an issue for the district with the unique challenges this brings such as lower-levels of employment, in-migration of older people and transient populations; houses in multiple occupation and limited opportunities for young people.

### ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2015

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published the [English Indices of Deprivation 2015](#) (EID) on 30 September 2015. Last published in 2010, the Indices of Deprivation provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small geographical areas (called Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs) across England. LSOAs are designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households and, generally, cover a smaller geographical area than ward boundaries. There are 67 LSOAs in the Dover district.

Deprivation is multi-dimensional and includes a general lack of resources and opportunities as well as a lack of income. To reflect this, the Indices of Deprivation are based on a range of indicators, organised across seven distinct types of deprivation or 'domains'. These are: Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment. The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines information from the seven domains, using appropriate weights, to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation experienced by people living in a small area.

The Indices of Deprivation ranks each small area in England from the most to the least deprived. The LSOAs are then divided into 10 equal groups called 'deciles'. LSOAs in Decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. LSOAs in Decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% nationally. There is no definitive threshold above which an area can be described as 'deprived' and the Indices of Deprivation are a continuous scale of deprivation. It is often taken to be the most deprived 10% or 20% of LSOAs as the group of highly deprived areas.

#### a) Key Findings for the Dover District

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 reinforce previously identified patterns of deprivation across the district. The district continues to have deprivation 'hot spots' that are amongst some of the most deprived small areas in the country yet are geographically close to some of the least deprived areas in the country.

When compared with other Local Authorities in Kent and England as a whole, the district is in England's most deprived half of local authorities.

Dover District: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
<b>National rank:</b> 126 (out of 326 English local authority district*)
<b>Kent rank:</b> 5 (out of 12 Kent local authority districts)*
<b>Number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally:</b> 04 (out of 67 LSOAs)
<b>Number of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally:</b> 11 (out of 67 LSOAs)
<b>Number of LSOAs in the least deprived 10% nationally:</b> 01 (out of 67 LSOAs)
<b>Average Score:</b> 21.589

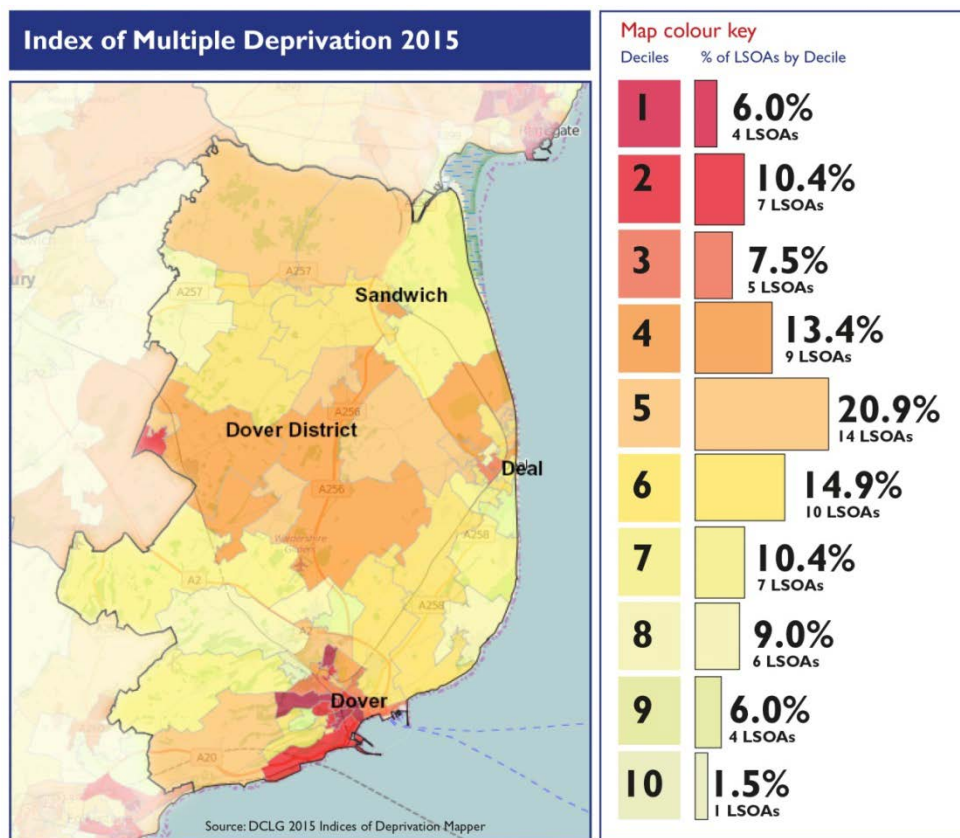
\*Where 1 is the most deprived; using the 'Rank of Average Score' measure.

## b) Index of Multiple Deprivation Summary



The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks the Dover district 126 out of 326 local authority districts (using the 'Rank of Average Score' measure). This is up from 127<sup>th</sup> in 2010, which means there has been little relative change in terms of overall multiple deprivation in the district as a whole compared to the rest of England. Within Kent, the Dover district ranks fifth most deprived local authority (out of 12), behind Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Gravesham.

The following map shows the breakdown of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Dover district by the Index of Multiple Deprivation decile they fall within.



The highest levels of multiple deprivation in the district are found in the **urban areas of Dover**.

There are four LSOAs in the district in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of St. Radigund's; Castle; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; and Buckland.

The LSOA within the St. Radigund's ward is also in the top 5% most deprived areas in the country.

A further seven LSOAs fall into the second decile (top 20%) most deprived areas in England and an additional five LSOAs are in the third decile (top 30%) most deprived.

There is one LSOA in the district, within the River ward, that falls into the least deprived 10% in the country.

The most deprived LSOA in the Dover district is within the St Radigund's ward, with a rank of 1,358 (out of 32,844). This is followed by LSOAs within the wards of Castle (ranked 2,065); Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (ranked 2,330); and Buckland (ranked 3,071).

The least deprived LSOA in the Dover district is within the River ward, with a rank of 31,168 (out of 32,844). This is followed by LSOAs within the wards of Whitfield (ranked 28,413); Walmer (ranked 28,318); and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (ranked 28,132).

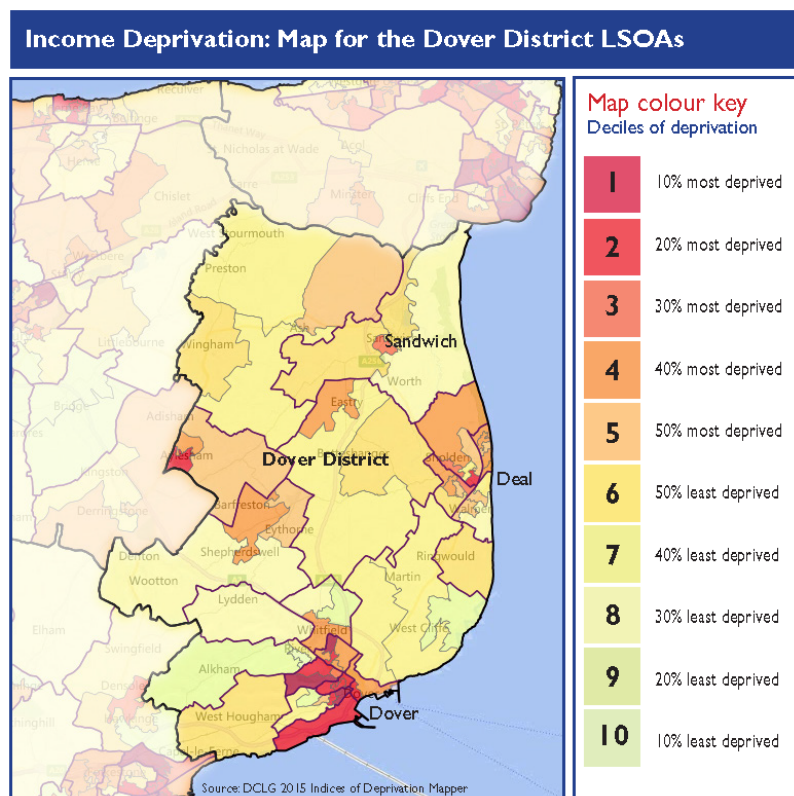
### c) Income Deprivation Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



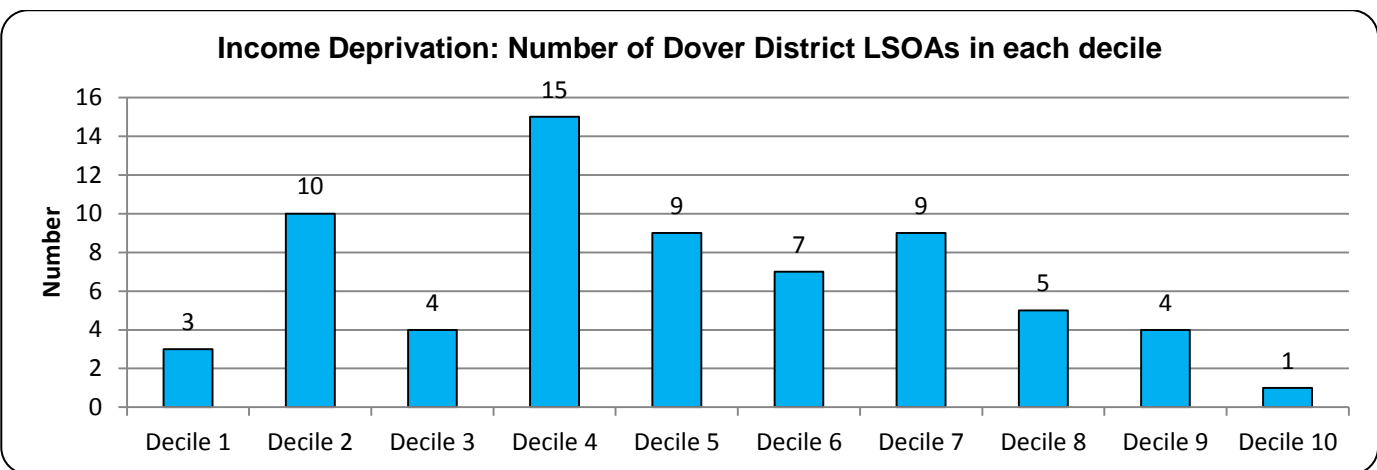
The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 108 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- In the Dover district as a whole, 15% of residents (16,723 people) are income deprived.
- There are three LSOAs in the district in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of St. Radigund's; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; and Buckland.
- The LSOA within the St. Radigund's ward is also in the top 5% most deprived areas, with a rank of 807. In this LSOA, 39.8% of the population are income deprived, compared to the district average of 15%.
- A further ten LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived. These are within the wards of Middle Deal and Sholden; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Buckland; Castle; Tower Hamlets (x3); Aylesham; Town and Pier; St. Radigunds.

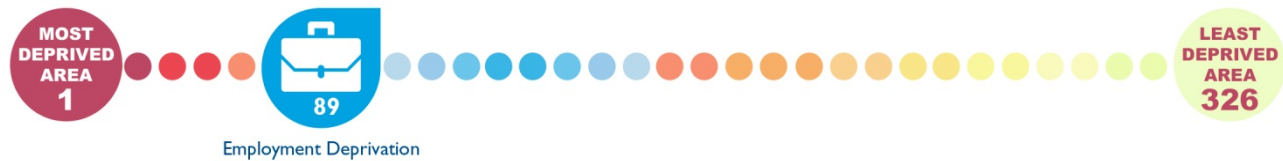
Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households





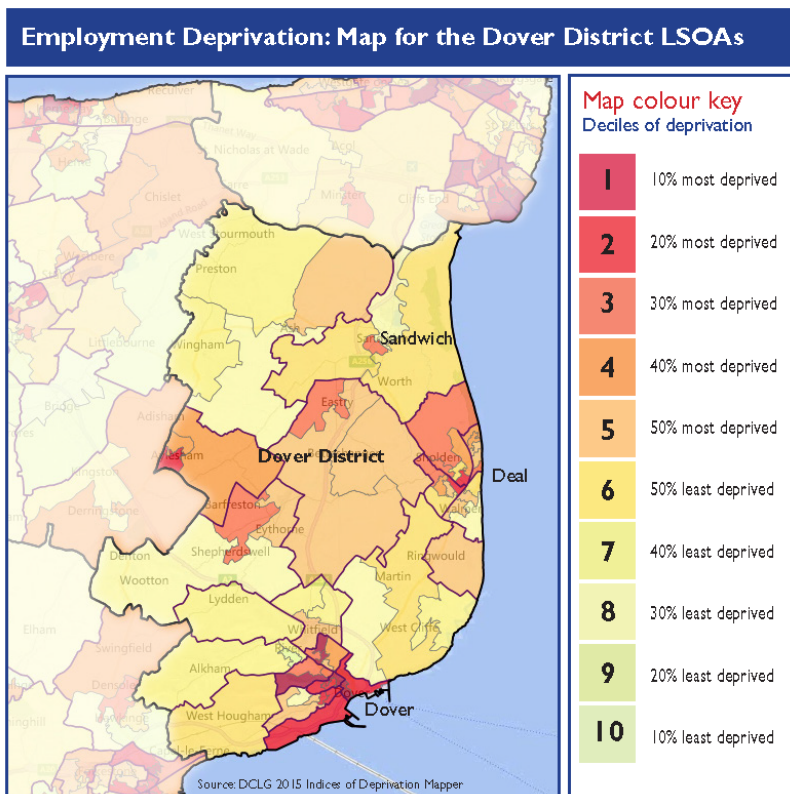
## d) Employment Deprivation Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

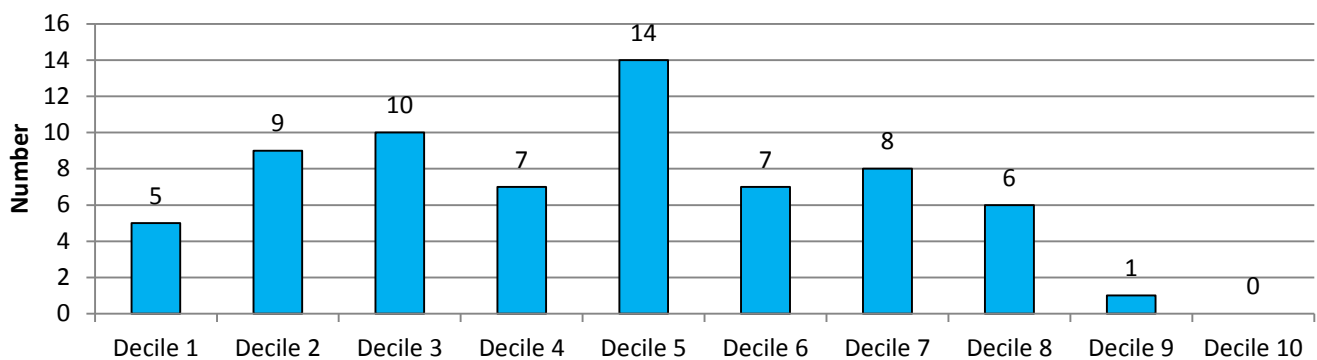
The Dover district is ranked 89 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- In the Dover district as a whole, 13.2% of working-age residents (8,029 people) are employment deprived.
- There are five LSOAs in the district in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of Castle; St. Radigund's; Buckland; Tower Hamlets; and Buckland.
- The LSOA within the Castle ward is also in the top 5% most deprived areas, with a rank of 1,369. In this LSOA, 28.6% of the population is employment deprived, compared to the district average of 13.2%.
- A further nine LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (x2); Aylesham; Tower Hamlets (x2); Town and Pier; Middle Deal and Sholden; Castle; and Mill Hill.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households

### Employment Deprivation: Number of LSOAs in each decile



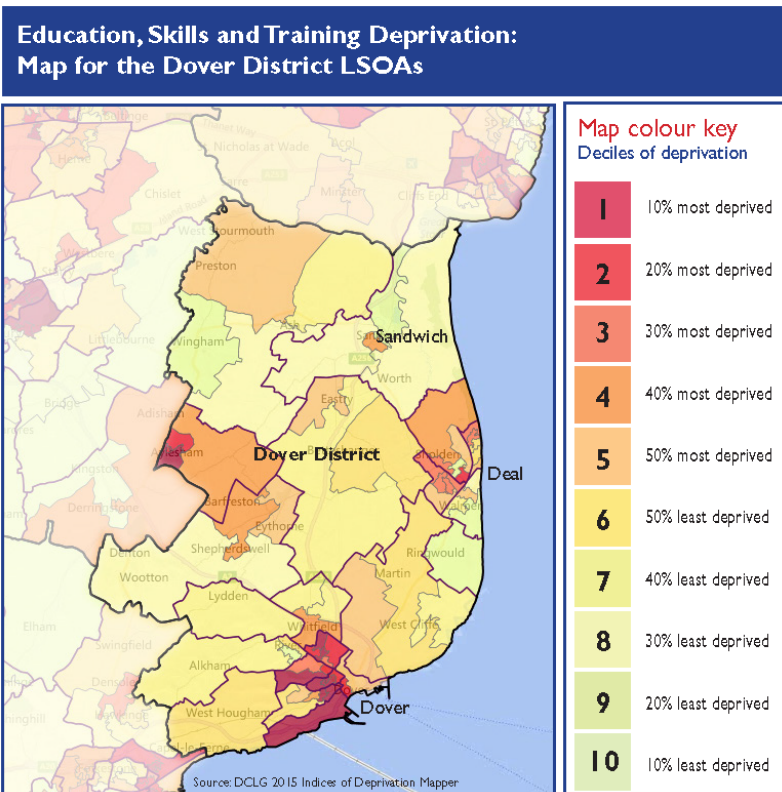
### e) Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures (flow), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population (stock). It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

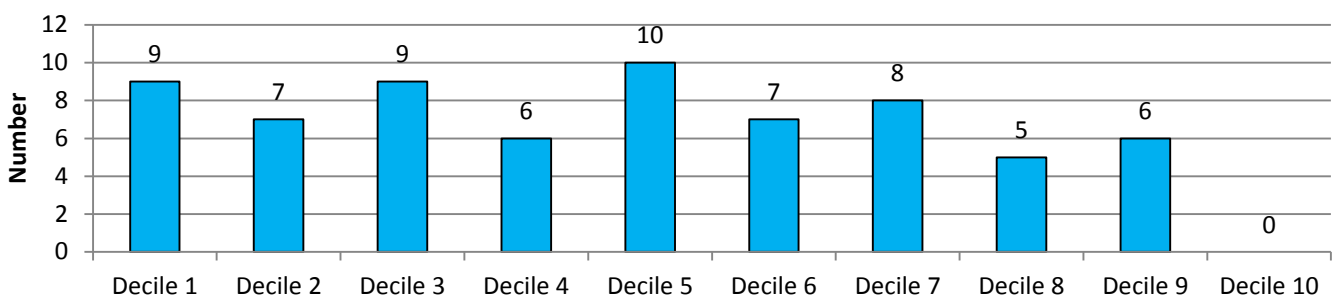
The Dover district ranks 94 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- There are nine LSOAs in the district in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of St. Radigund's; Aylesham; Buckland (x2); Town and Pier; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (x2); and Tower Hamlets (x2).
- Five of these LSOA's are also within the top 5% most deprived. These are within the wards of St. Radigund's; Aylesham; Buckland; Town and Pier; and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory).
- A further seven LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Castle; Buckland (x2); St.Radigunds; Tower Hamlets; Middle Deal and Sholden; and Aylesham.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households

Education and Skills Domain: Number of LSOAs in each decile



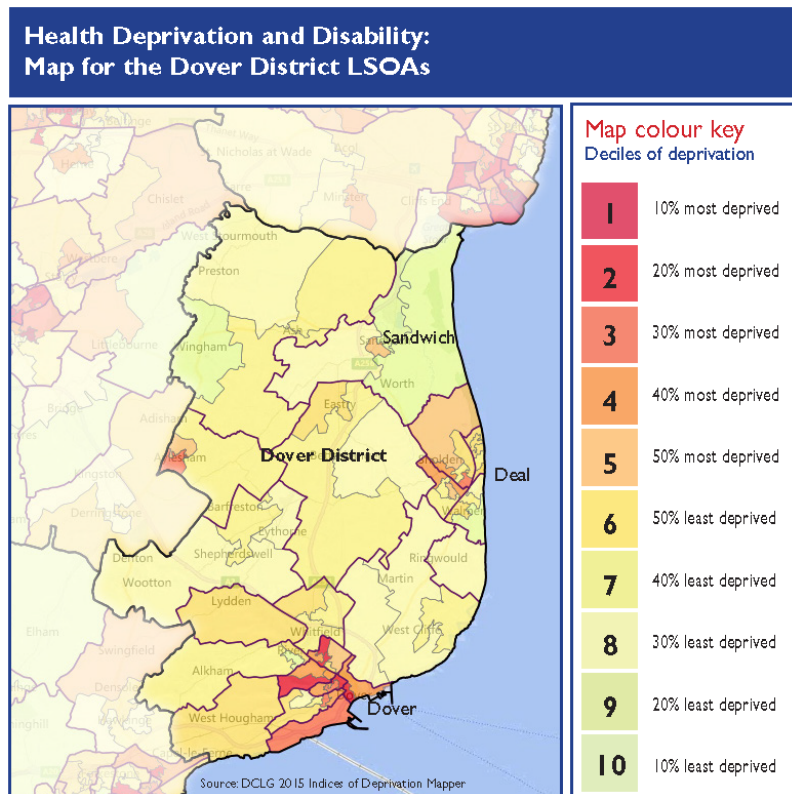
f) Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



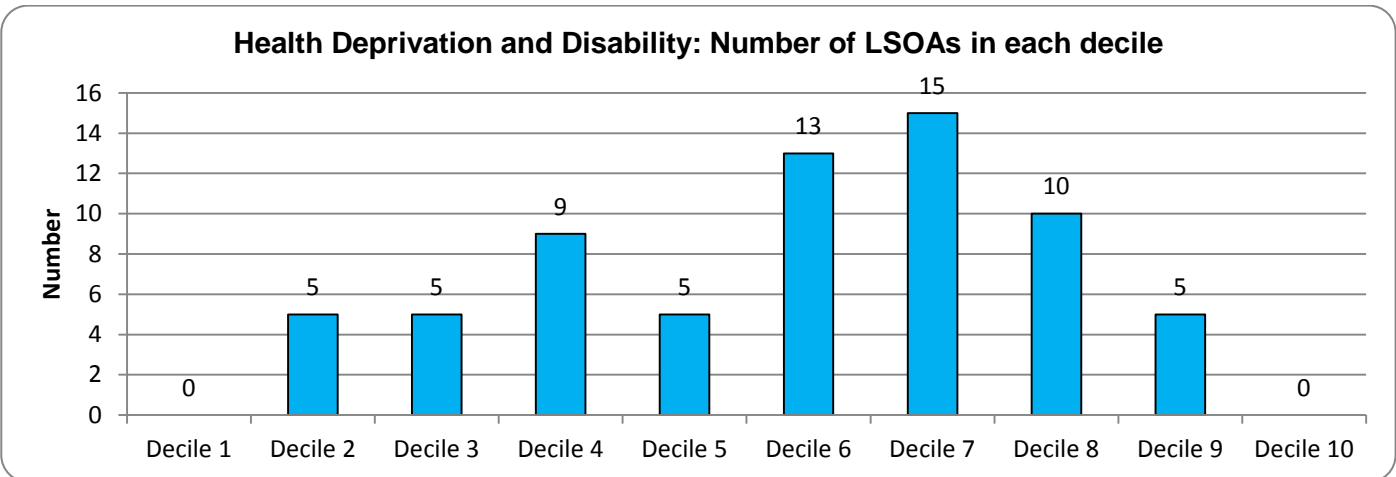
The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 148 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- The Dover district does not have any LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived in England.
- There are five LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived nationally. These fall within the wards of Tower Hamlets; St. Radigund's, Castle; and Buckland (x2).

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households



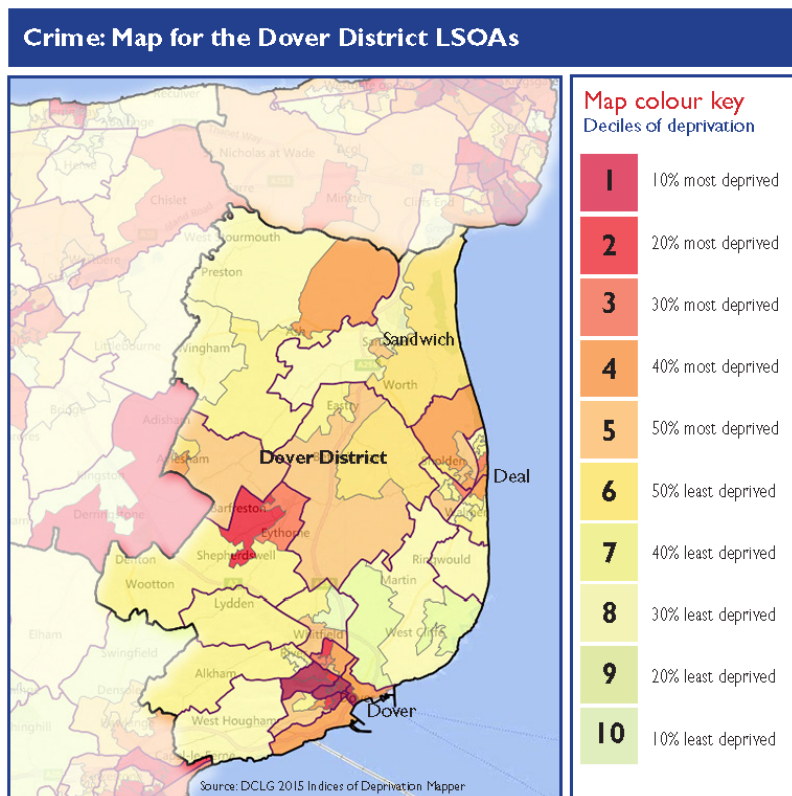
## g) Crime Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



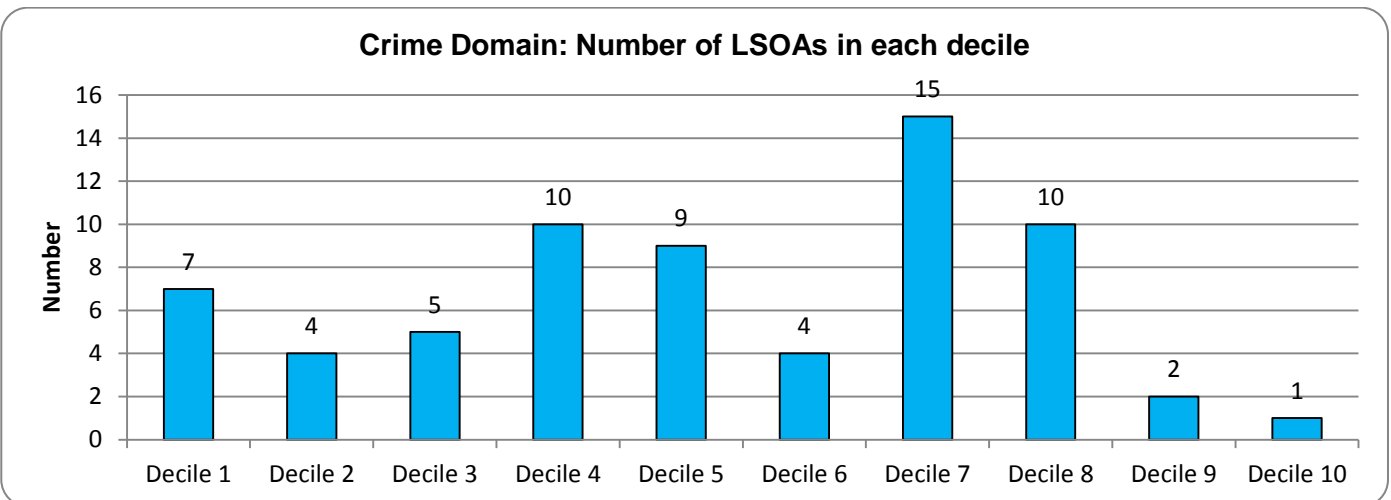
Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 105 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- There are seven LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of Castle; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Tower Hamlets (x3); and St. Radigund's (x2).
- The LSOA within the Castle ward is also in the top 1% most deprived areas in England and three other LSOAs are in the top 5% most deprived. These are within the Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; and Tower Hamlets (x2).
- A further four LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Eythorne and Shepherdswell; St. Radigunds; and Buckland.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households





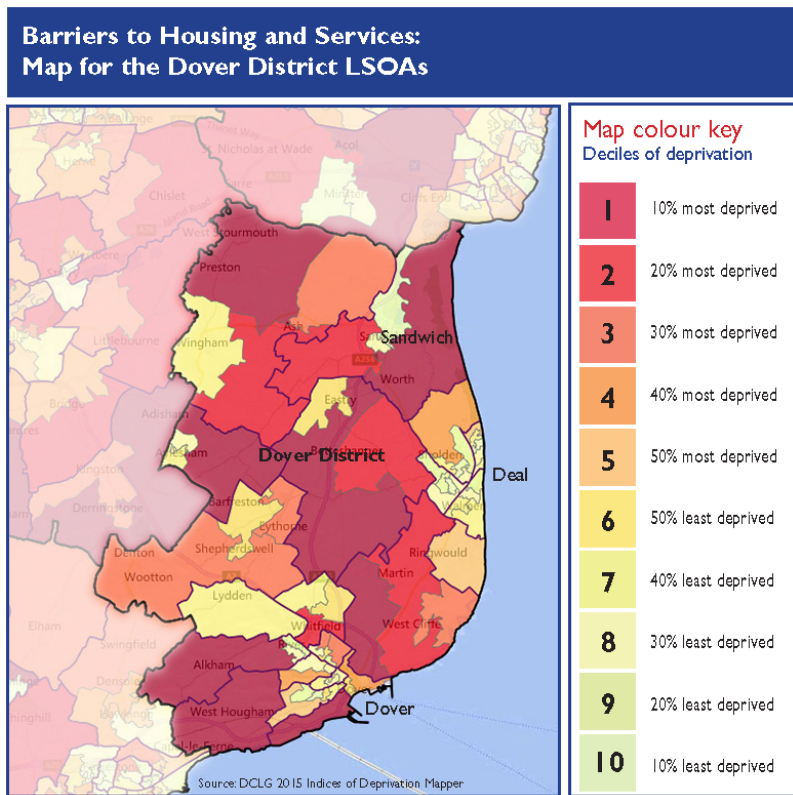
## h) Barriers to Housing and Services Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



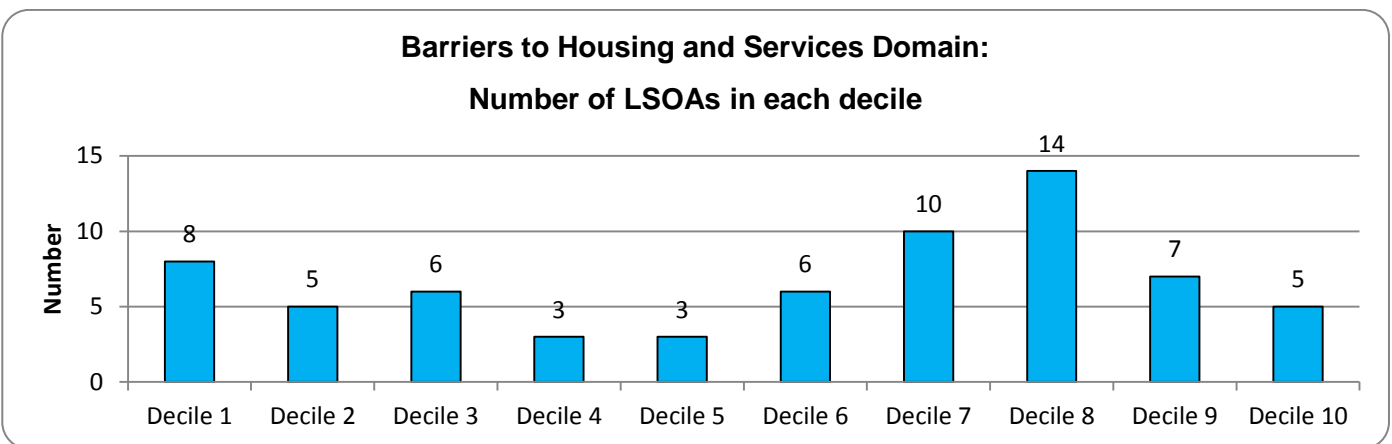
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two subdomains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 171 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- There are eight LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of Eastry; Little Stour and Ashstone; Town and Pier; River; Capel-le-Ferne; St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe; Aylesham; and Sandwich.
- The LSOA within the Eastry ward is also in the top 5% most deprived areas.
- A further five LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Eastry; St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe; Sandwich; Whitfield; and Little Stour and Ashstone.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households



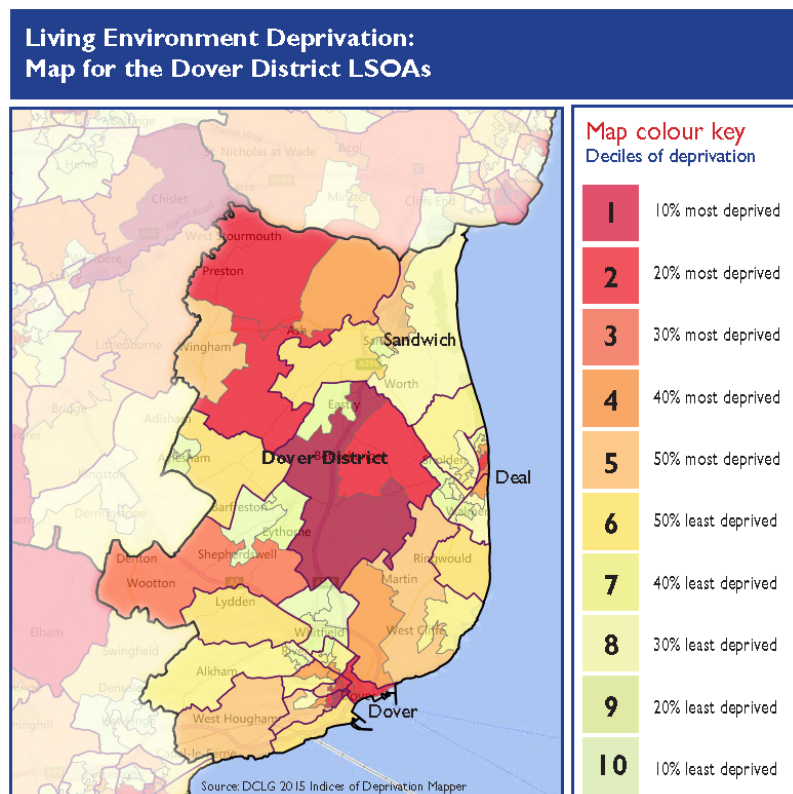
## i) Living Environment Domain Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



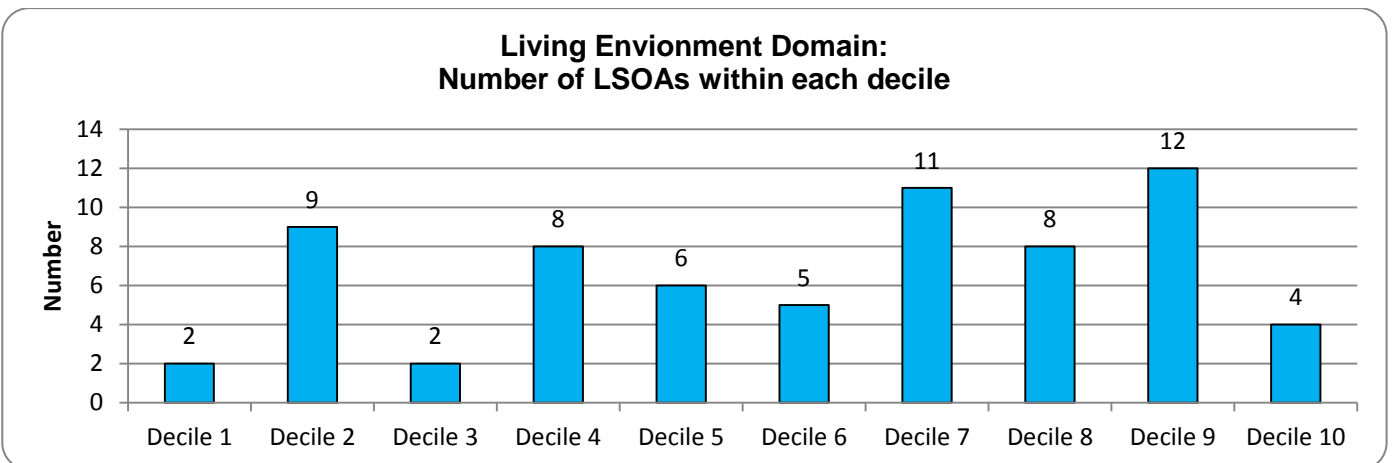
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. It is one of seven domains that combine to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district is ranked 169 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- There are two LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; and Eastry.
- The LSOA within the Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory ward is also in the top 5% most deprived areas.
- A further nine LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Little Stour and Ashstone (x2); Eastry; North Deal; Castle (x2); Tower Hamlets (x2); and Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households



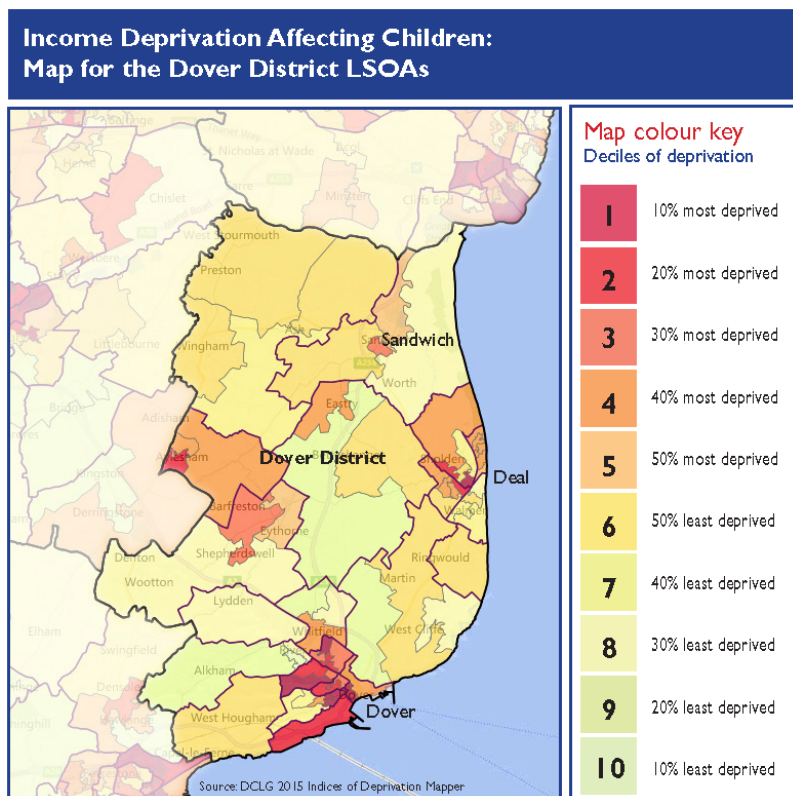
## j) Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



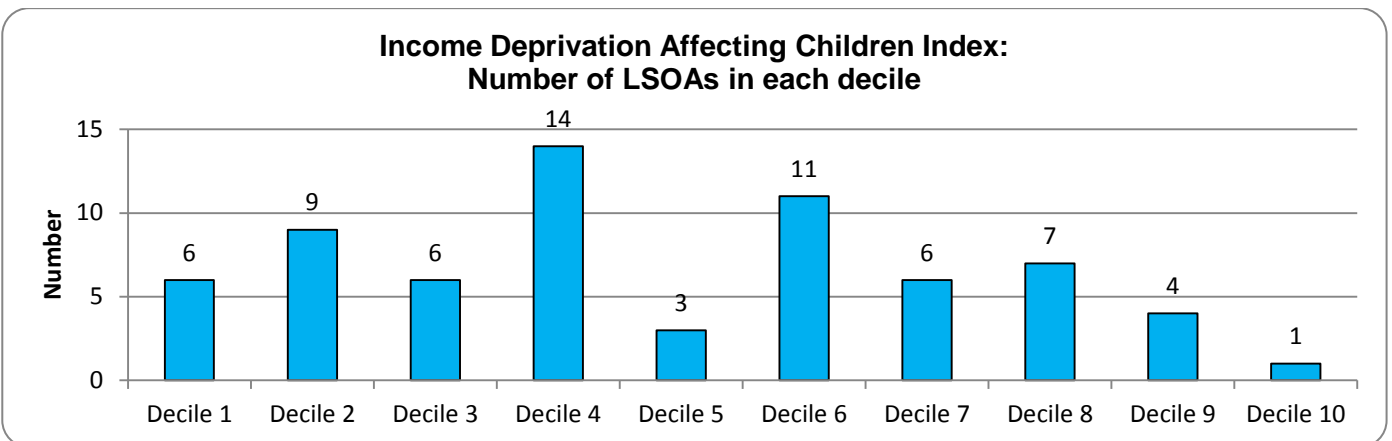
This supplementary index measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 years living in income-deprived households. It is a sub-model of the income deprivation domain and, as such, does not feed into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 97 out of 326 English local authority districts.



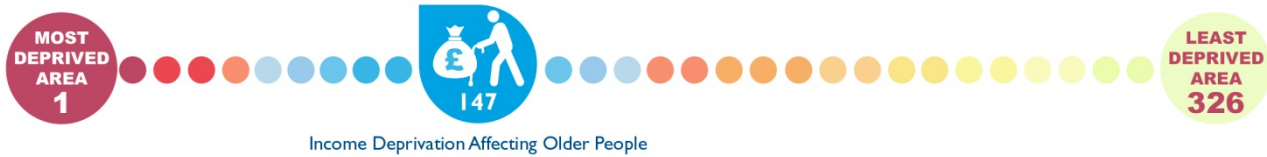
- In the Dover district as a whole, 21.4% of children are living in income-deprived households.
- There are six LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of St. Radigund's; Castle; Middle Deal and Sholden; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (x2); and Buckland.
- The LSOAs within the St. Radigund's and Castle wards are also in the top 5% most deprived areas. In these two LSOAs, 49.9% and 45.1% of children respectively are living in income-deprived households, compared to the district average of 21.4%.
- A further nine LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived areas. These are within the wards of Town and Pier; Tower Hamlets (x2); Aylesham; Buckland (x2); Middle Deal and Sholden; St. Radigund's; and Mill Hill.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households



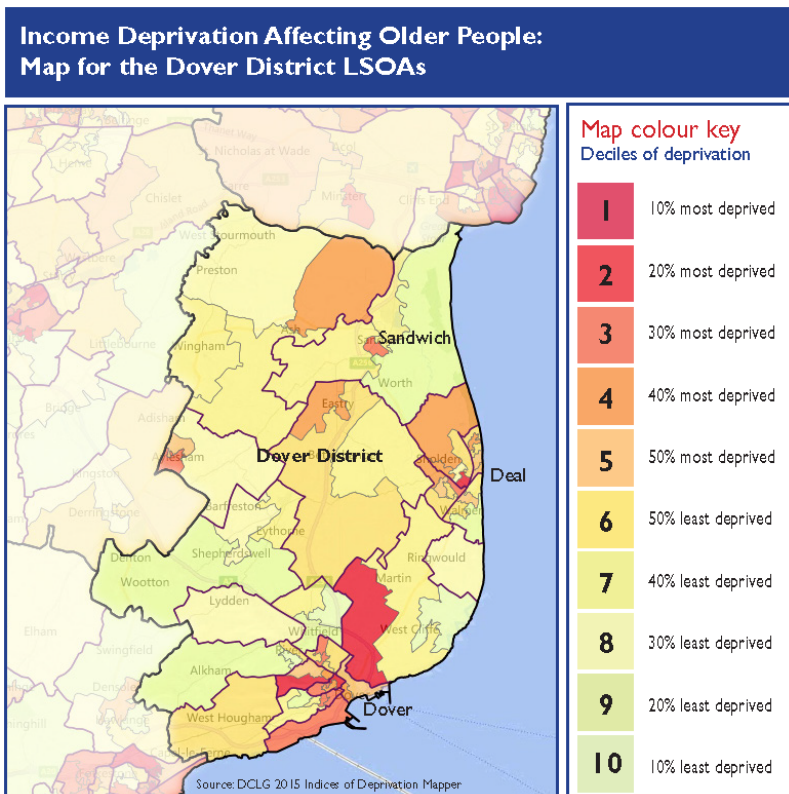
### k) Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) Summary

The Dover District's National Rank (using the Rank of Average Score):



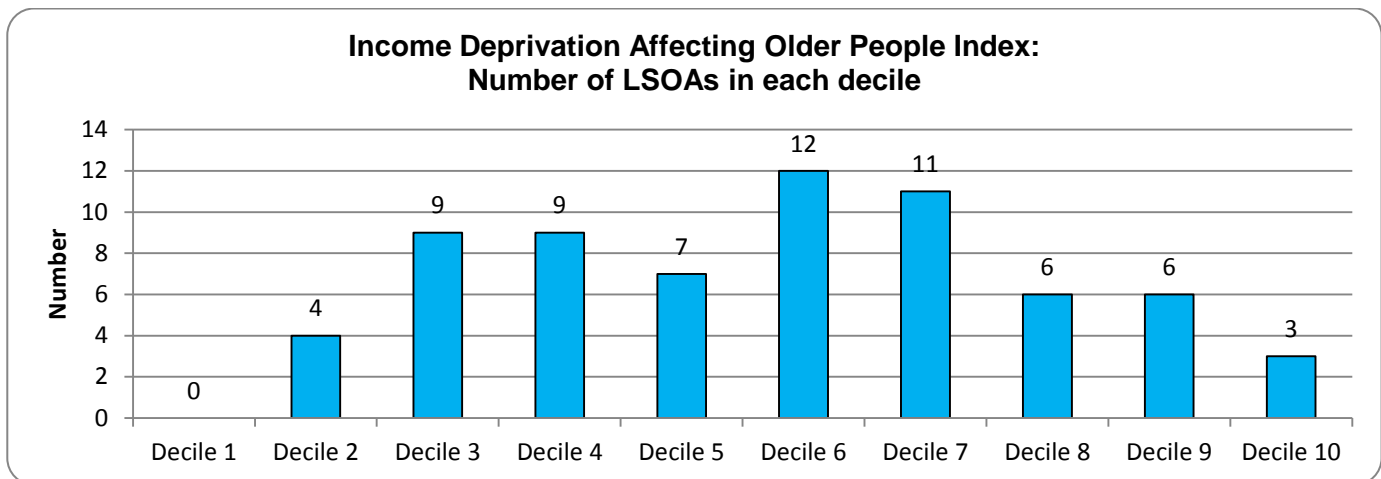
This supplementary index measures proportion of people aged 60 years and over, living in income deprived households. It is a sub-model of the income deprivation domain and, as such, does not feed into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The Dover district ranks 147 out of 326 English local authority districts.



- In the Dover district as a whole, 14.2% of older people are living in income-deprived households.
- The district does not have any LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived nationally.
- There are four LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived in England. These fall within the wards of St. Radigund's; Tower Hamlets; Middle Deal and Sholden; and St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe.
- The proportion of older people living in income-deprived households in the most deprived LSOA in the district (within the St. Radigund's ward) is 32.9%, compared to the district average of 14.2%.

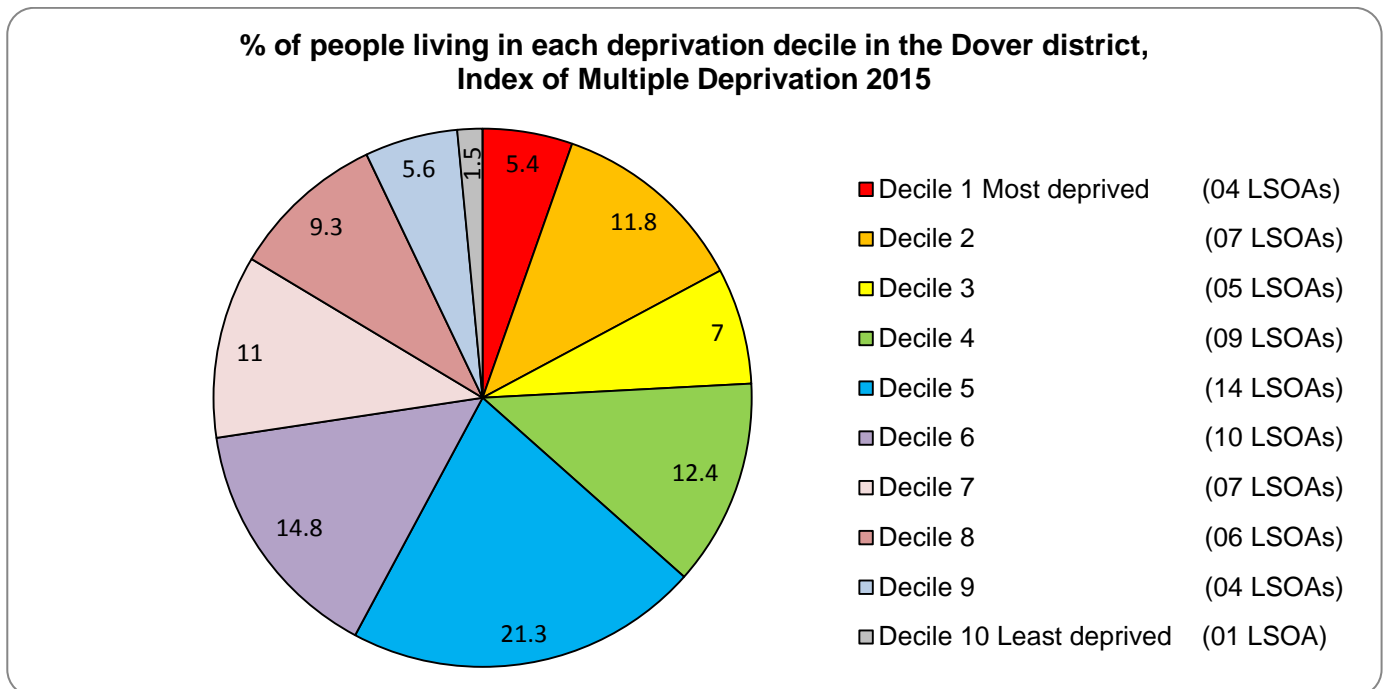
Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOA's are small areas with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households





## I) People Experiencing Deprivation in the Dover District

The chart below shows the proportion of people living in each deprivation decile in the Dover district:



Source: DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Around 6,050 residents (5.4%) live in one of the four small areas in the district identified as being in the 10% most deprived in England (decile 1), including 1,350 children (aged 0-15 years) and 1,160 older people (aged 60 years plus)<sup>1</sup>.
- Around 1,620 residents (1.5%) live in the one small area in the district identified as being in the 10% least deprived in England (decile 10), including 280 children (aged 0-15 years) and 490 older people (aged 60 years plus)<sup>2</sup>.
- The majority of the population in the district live in the decile 5 (approx. 23,820 people or 21.3%) and decile 6 (approx. 16,520 people or 14.8%)<sup>3</sup>.

It should be noted that a geographical area itself is not deprived – it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score. It is also important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived – and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

- The Indices of Deprivation also show that, in the district as a whole:
  - 15% of people are classed as income deprived;
  - 21.4% of children live in deprived families;
  - 14.2% of older people are income deprived; and
  - 13.2% of working age people are employment deprived.

<sup>1</sup> Figures rounded to the nearest 10

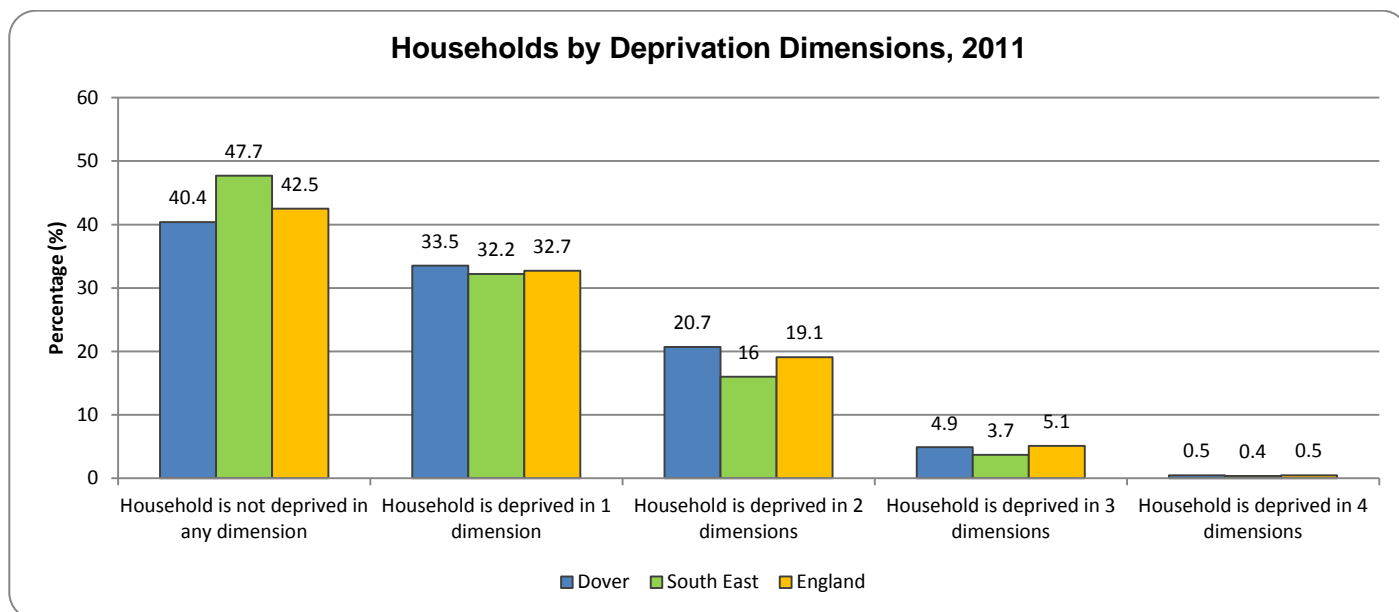
<sup>2</sup> Figures rounded to the nearest 10

<sup>3</sup> Figures rounded to the nearest 10

## CENSUS 2011: Households by Deprivation Dimensions

The 2011 Census includes dimensions of deprivation to classify households based on the four selected household characteristics:

1. Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick)
2. Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student)
3. Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem), and
4. Housing (Household's accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating).



Source: ONS, Census 2011 Households by Deprivation Dimensions (QS119EW)

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 48,310 households in the Dover district:

- 40.4% of households (19,504) in the district were not deprived in any of the dimensions. This is lower than the average for the South East (47.7%) and England (42.5%).
- 0.5% of households (239) in the district were found to be deprived in all 4 dimensions, which is the close to / same as the regional (0.4%) and national (0.5%) figures.
- 33.5% of households (16,204) were deprived in 1 dimension (higher than the averages for the South East (32.2%) and England (32.7%).
- 20.7% of households (9,988) were deprived in 2 dimensions (higher than the averages for the South East (16.0%) and England (19.1%).
- 4.9% of households (2,375) were deprived in 3 dimensions (higher than the averages for the South East (3.7%) and England (5.1%).

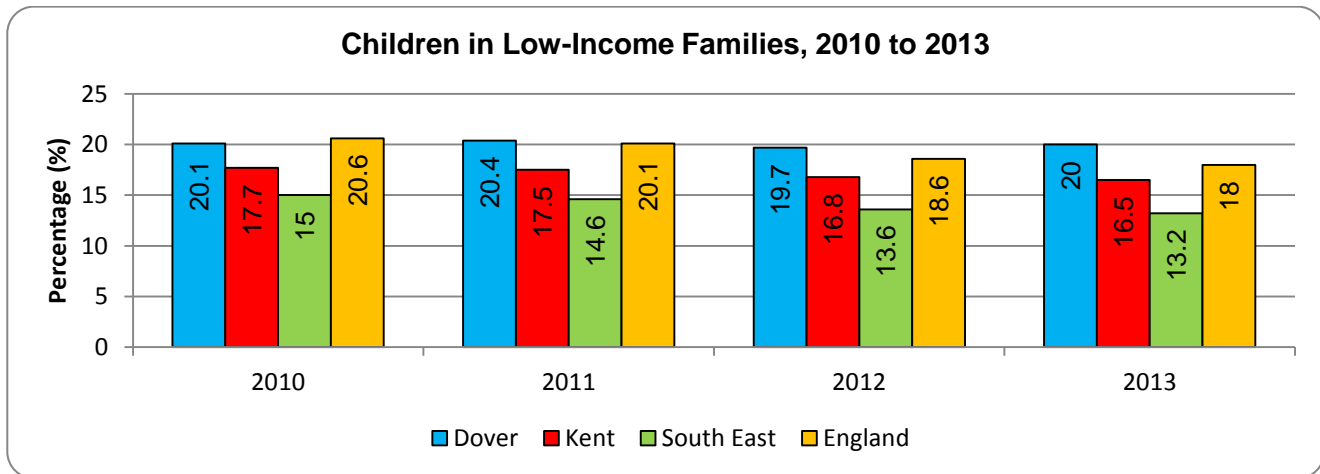
# CHILD POVERTY

## a) Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure (HMRC)

The Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of UK median income. This measure provides a broad proxy for relative low-income child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010, and enables analysis at a local level. The figure reported is a snapshot as at August each year. The latest figures, published in September 2015, relate to the year 2013.

### i. Dover District Figures

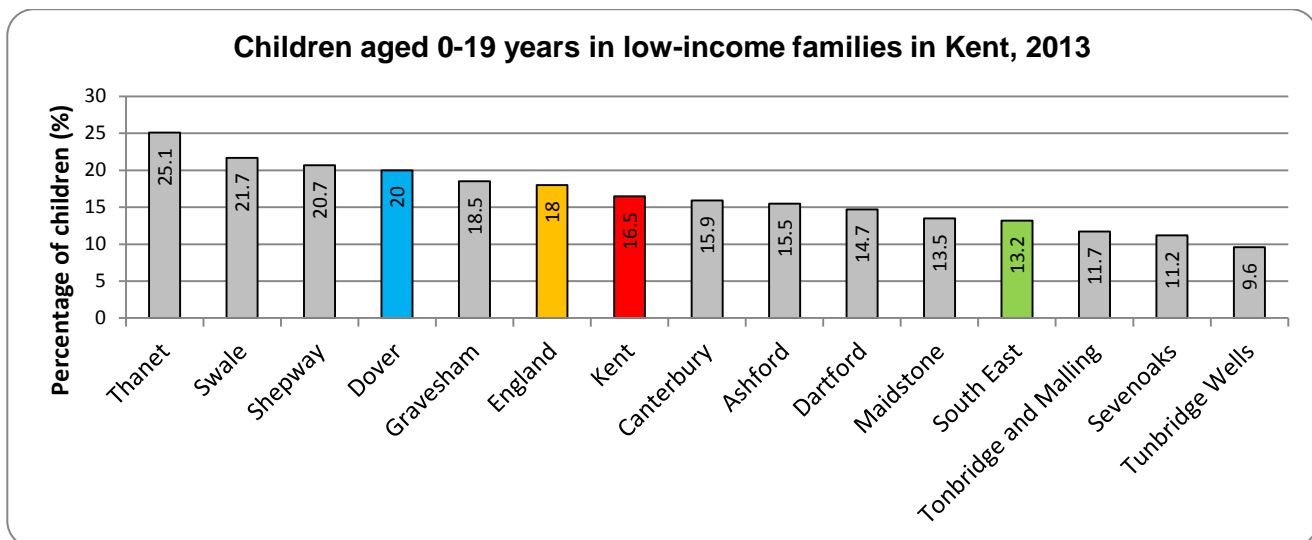
In 2013, using this measure, 4,535 children in the Dover district (or 20%) are living in poverty. This is above the national (18%), county (16.5%) and regional (13.2%) averages. It also up from the previous year (19.7%).



Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

### ii. Kent Figures

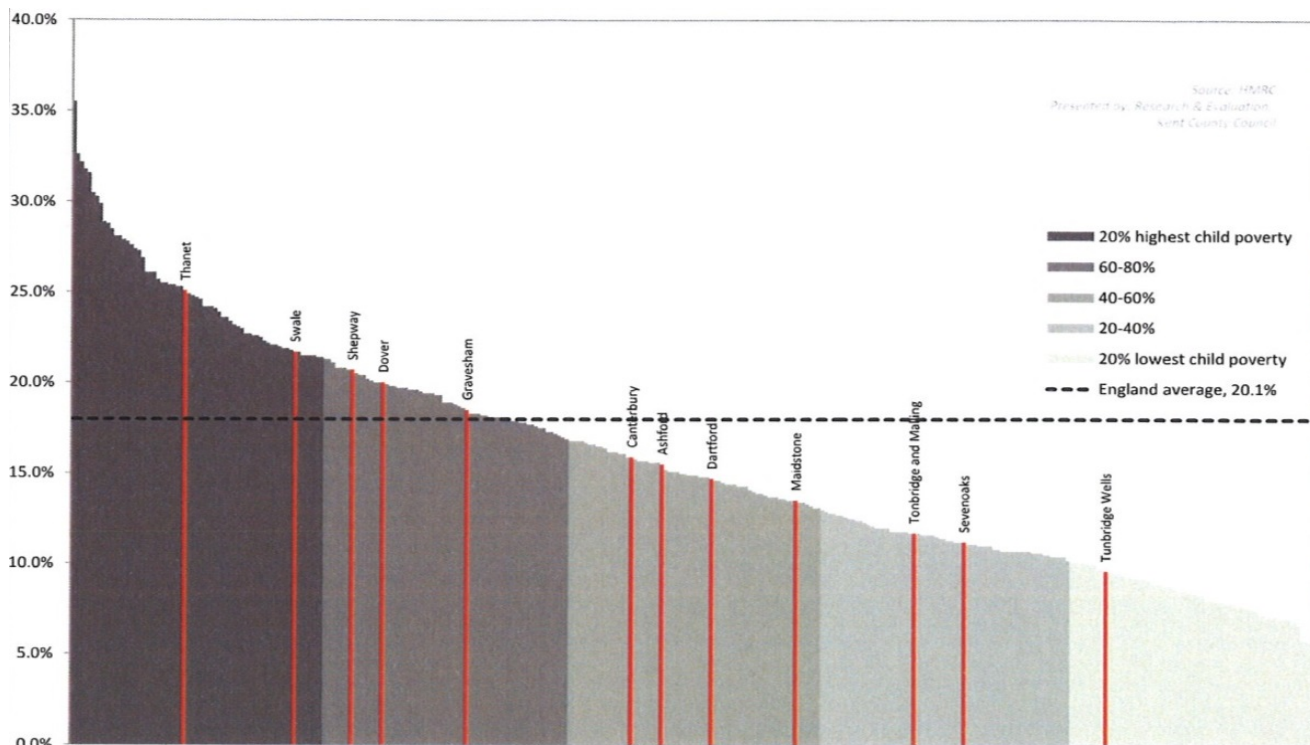
There is a wide variation in the levels of child poverty at district level in Kent, as shown by the chart below.



Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013

The Dover district has the fourth highest percentage of children aged 0-19 years living in poverty (4,535 children or 20%). Thanet has the highest percentage (7,570 children or 25.1%) and Tunbridge Wells the lowest (2,395 children or 9.6%).

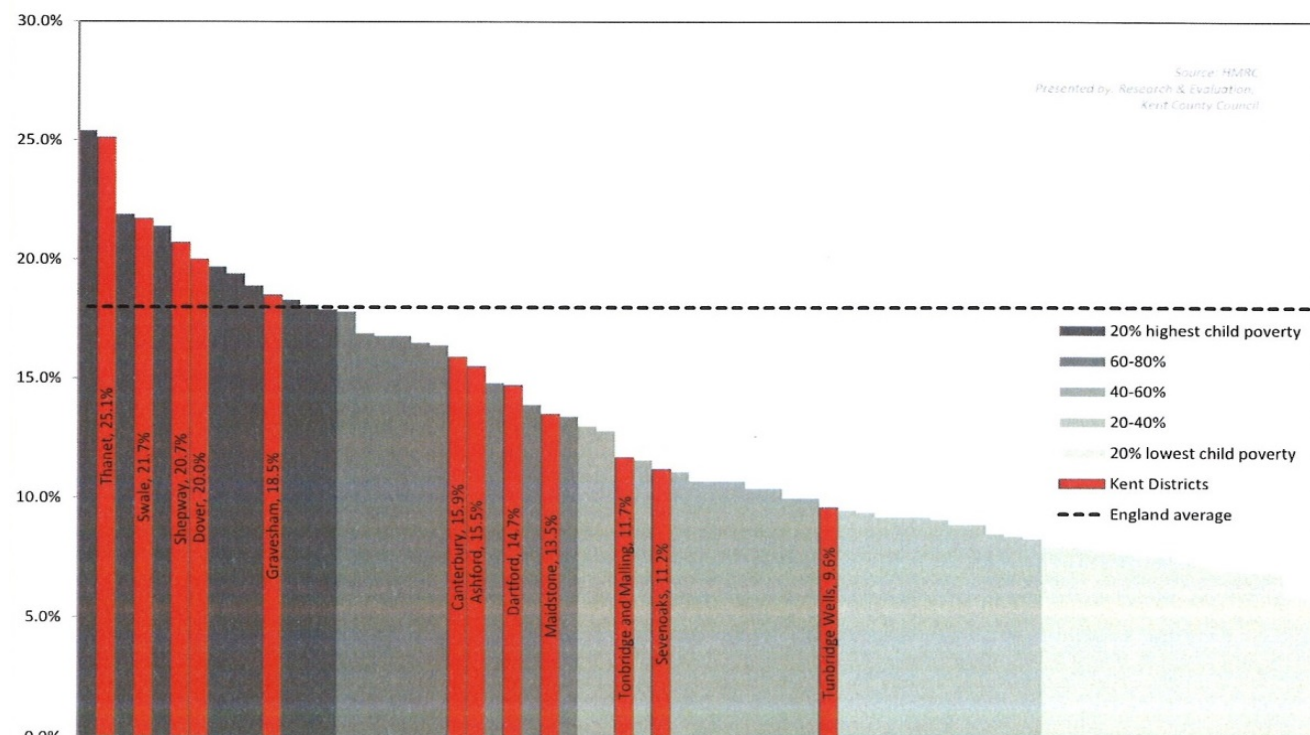
### iii. Child poverty in local authority districts in England, 2013



Source: HMRC, KCC Research and Evaluation

- This chart shows that the Dover district is in the second quintile of district's in England with the highest levels of child poverty.
- Thanet and Swale are in the first quintile, with the highest levels of poverty in Kent.

### iv. Child poverty in local authority districts in the South East, 2013



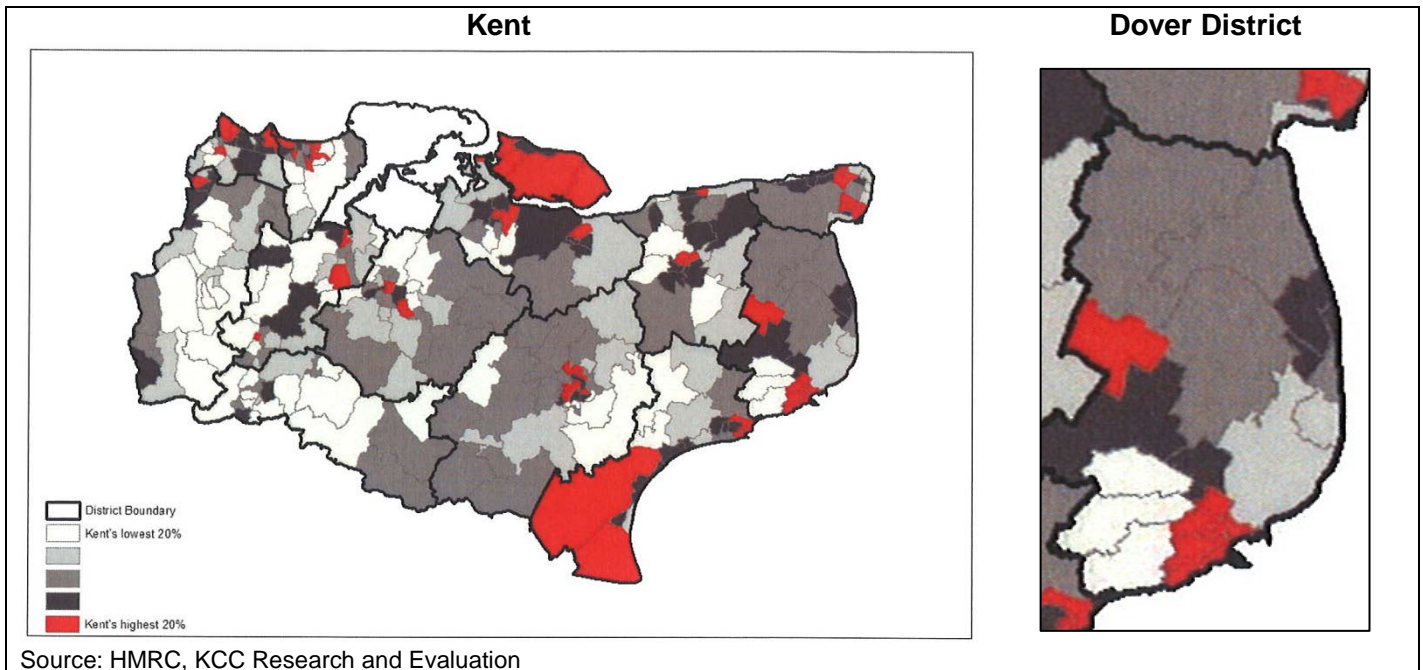
Source: HMRC, KCC Research and Evaluation

- This chart shows that five districts in Kent (Thanet, Swale, Shepway, Dover and Gravesham) are within the top 20% in the South East with the highest levels of poverty in the region.



**v. Child poverty in Kent Wards**

The map below shows the distribution of child poverty in Kent and the Dover district. The top 20% of Kent wards with the highest percentage of children living in poverty (equivalent to 21.8% of children and higher) are shown in red. There are significant concentrations of child poverty with the coastal towns in Kent.



**Number of wards within Kent quintiles, 2013**

	20% highest child poverty	60-80%	40-60%	20-40%	20% lowest child poverty	Total wards
Dover	7	5	4	2	3	21

Source: HMRC, KCC Research and Evaluation

A third of all wards in the Dover district (seven) are in the top 20% in Kent with the highest levels of child poverty. There are three wards in the district in the 20% lowest for child poverty.

The St Radigund's ward in Dover is in the top ten wards in Kent with the highest percentages of child poverty. In this ward, 38.9% of all children live in poverty. Sheerness West in Swale has the highest percentage of child poverty with 44.7%.

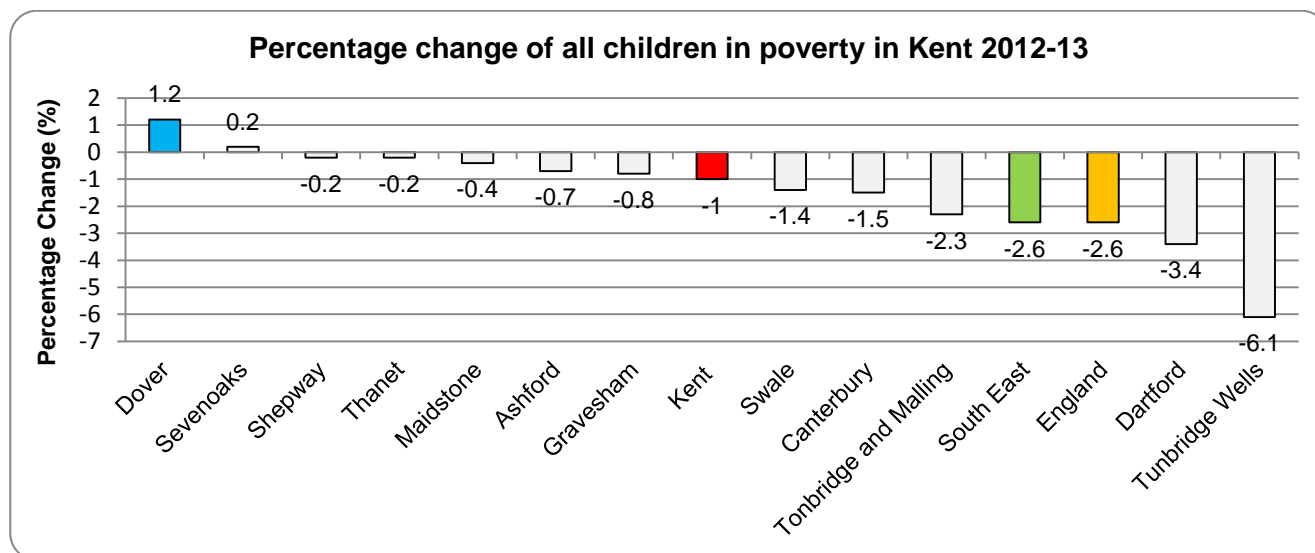
With regards the actual number of children in poverty, the St Radigund's ward is again in the top ten wards in Kent with 620 children in poverty. Cliftonville in Thanet has the highest number in Kent with 1,170 children in poverty.

**vi. Change in child poverty since 2012**

Overall, in the Dover district, there has been a slight increase (+1.2%) in the number of children in poverty, equivalent to 55 more children between 2012 and 2013. This is compared to a slight fall of -1.0% across Kent and falls of -2.6% for both the South East and nationally.

	2012		2013		Change		% Change	
	Under 16	All children	Under 16	All children	Under 16	All children	Under 16	All children
<b>Dover</b>	4,005	4,480	4,005	4,535	0	55	0.0	1.2
<b>Kent</b>	48,280	53,860	47,490	53,295	-790	-565	-1.6	-1.0
<b>South East</b>	226,290	252,520	219,485	245,960	-6,805	-6,560	-3.0	-2.6
<b>England</b>	1,910,205	2,153,985	1,854,005	2,097,005	-56,200	-56,980	-2.9	-2.6

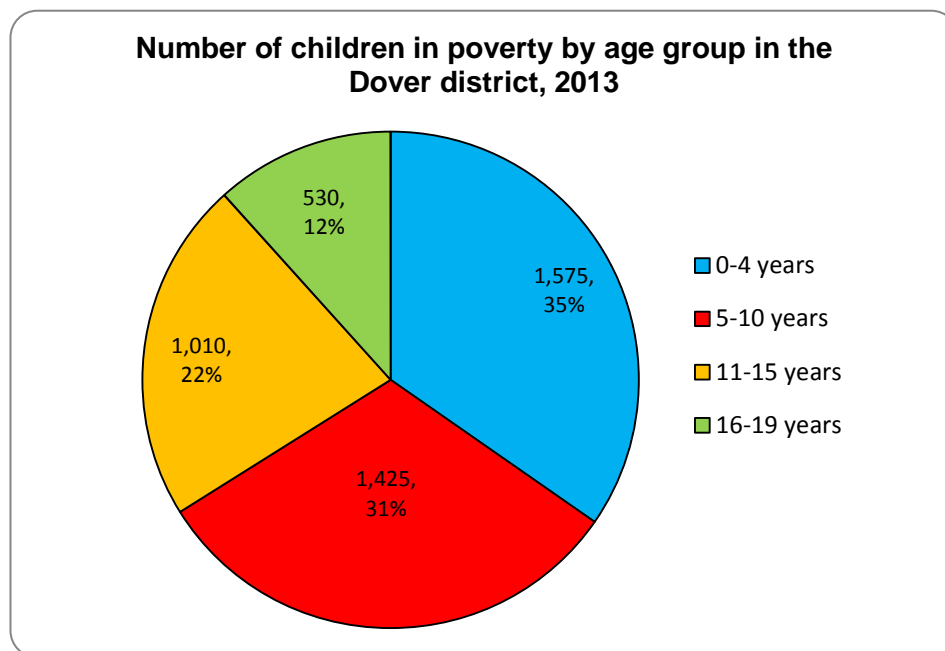
Overall child poverty in Kent has fallen between 2012 and 2013. Only Dover (1.2%) and Sevenoaks (0.2%) saw an increase in the proportion of children in poverty in Kent over this time-period.



Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013

### vii. Children in Poverty by Age, Family Type and Size

#### Children in poverty by age



Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013

- Child poverty in the Dover district is highest amongst those aged 0-4 years than any other age group (35% of all children in poverty in the district).
- Two-thirds of children in poverty in the Dover district are aged 10 and under.
- This trend is seen across the country and may be because children in this age group need formal childcare while parents work.
- The cost of childcare may be prohibitive of work, there may be insufficient childcare provision or a lack of flexible jobs allowing parents to work while still providing adequate care for their children

- As a proportion of all children living in the district, child poverty is highest among those aged 0-4 years than any other group. In the Dover district, 1,575 children (26.3% of all children in the district) aged 0-4 years are living in poverty, compared to 21.9% across Kent, 17.5% in the South East and 22.1% nationally.

Children in Poverty as a % of all children living in the district				
	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19
<b>Dover</b>	26.3	20.7	17.5	15.4
<b>Kent</b>	21.9	18.1	15.8	13.2
<b>South East</b>	17.5	14.7	13.0	10.9
<b>England</b>	22.1	19.3	17.4	15.3

Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013

### Children in poverty by family type

Percentage of children in poverty by family type		
	Couple	Lone Parent
<b>Dover</b>	36.3	63.7
<b>Kent</b>	31.7	68.3
<b>South East</b>	29.3	70.7
<b>England</b>	31.5	68.5

Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013

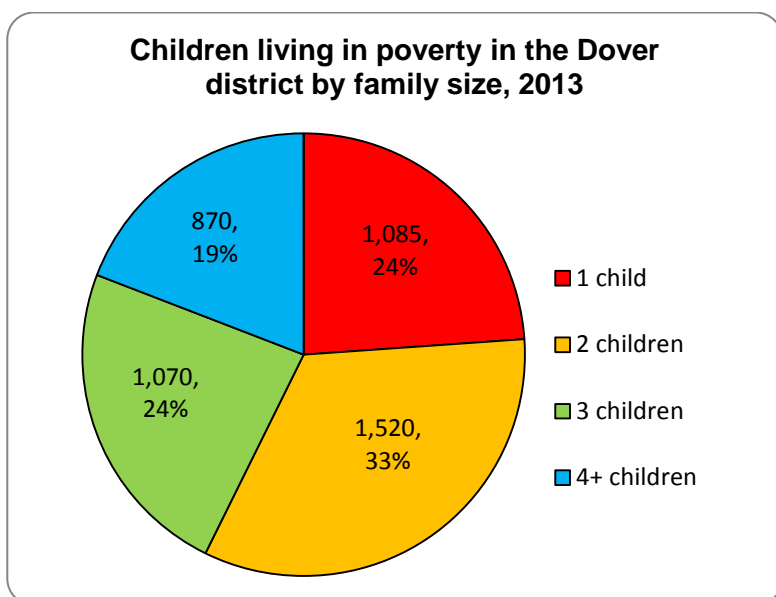
- Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where potential income is likely to be lower.
- In the Dover district, 2,890 children (63.7%) live in a lone parent family.
- A further 1,650 children (36.3%) live in a couple household, which is above county, regional and national averages.

### Children in poverty by family size

- In the Dover district, the largest proportion of children living in poverty, live in families with two children (1,520 children or 33.4%).
- This proportion is higher than the national average of 32.6% but below the county and regional averages.

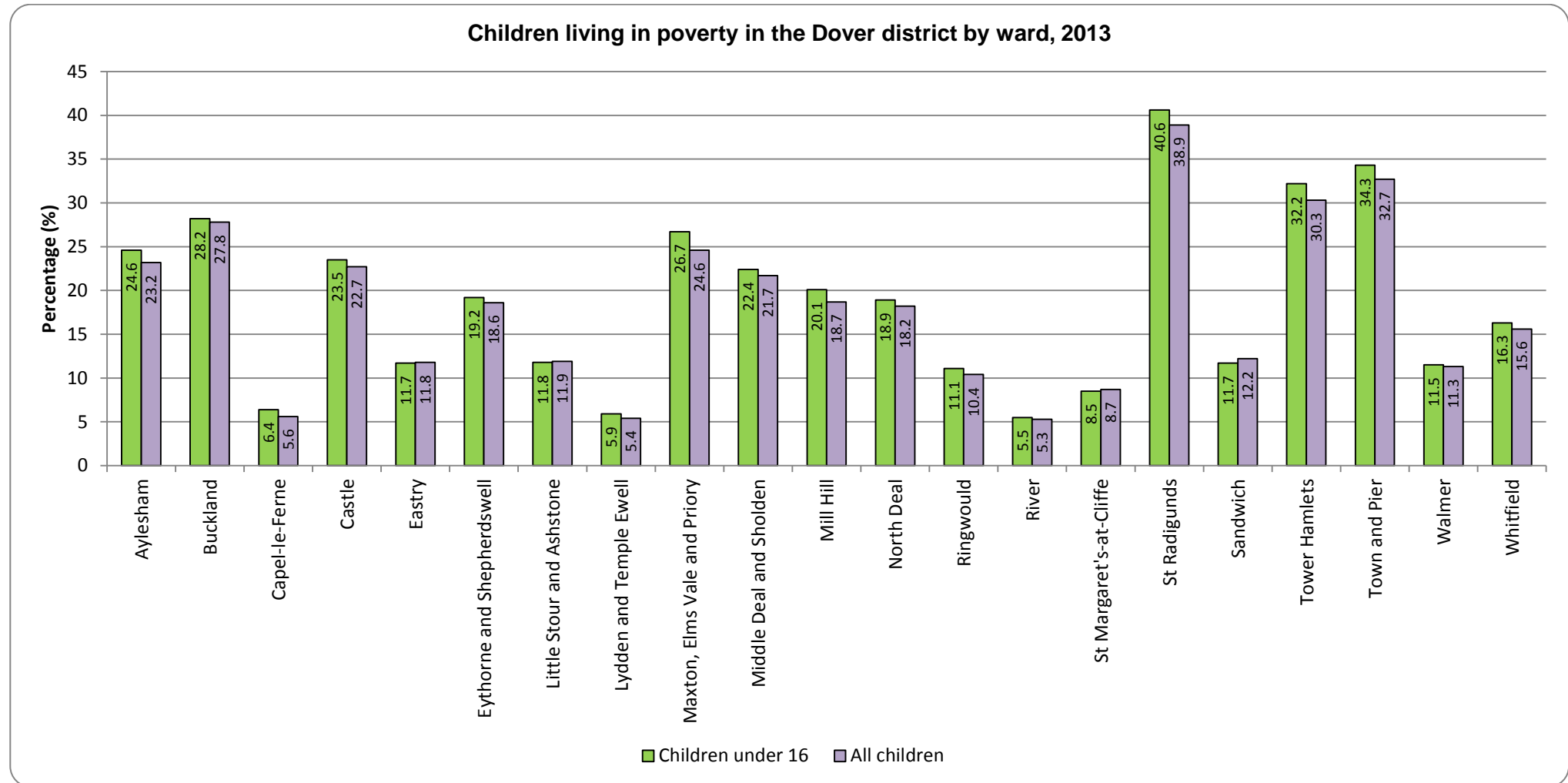
Percentage of children in poverty by family size				
	1 child	2 children	3 children	4+ children
<b>Dover</b>	23.9	33.4	23.5	19.1
<b>Kent</b>	23.7	33.6	23.1	19.6
<b>South East</b>	24.2	33.9	23.1	18.8
<b>England</b>	23.9	32.6	23.2	20.2

Source: HMRC - Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013



### viii. Children living in poverty at Ward Level in the Dover District

St. Radigund's has the highest percentage of children living in poverty in the Dover district, with 40.6% (children under 16) and 38.9% (all children). This is followed by Town and Pier and Tower Hamlets. Please see chart below for further details.



HMRC: Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure 2013, published September 2015



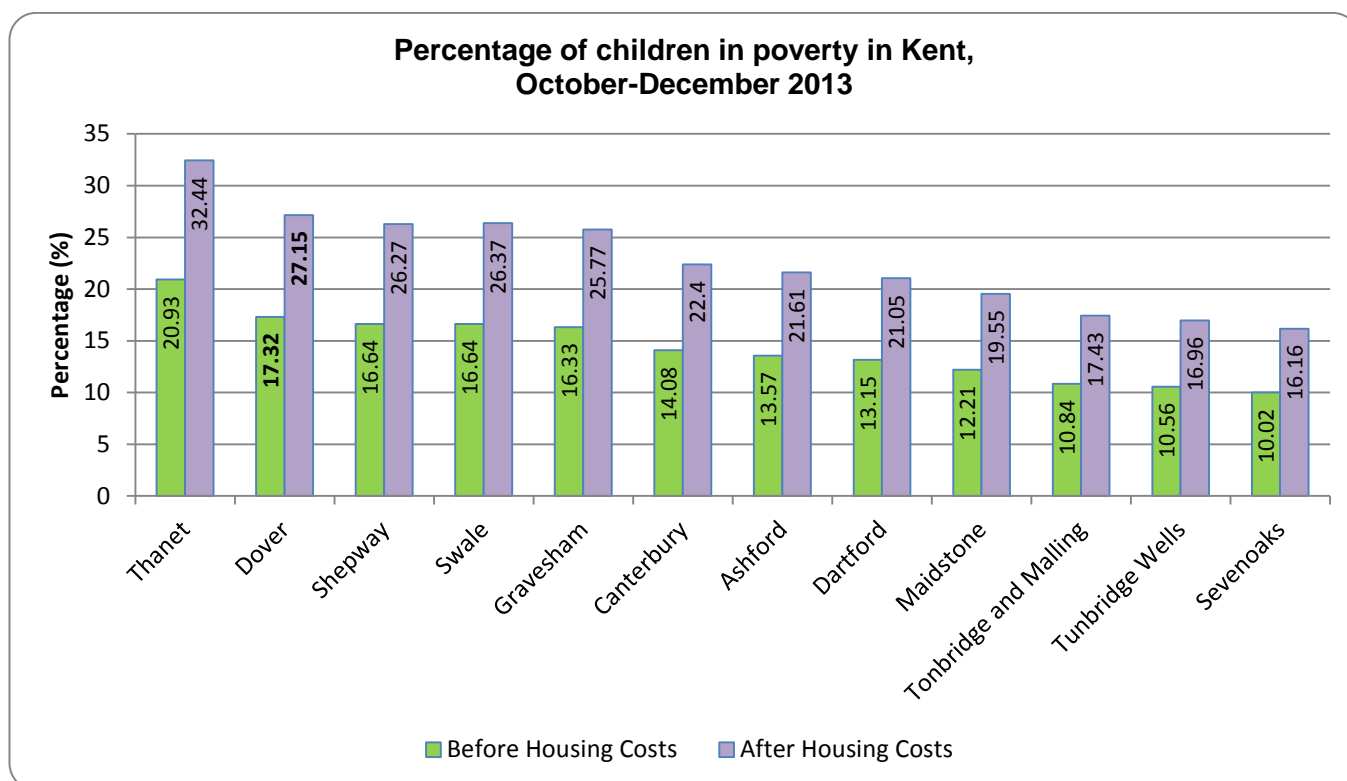
## b) Campaign to End Child Poverty

The Campaign to End Child Poverty published figures in October 2014 that provide a child poverty map of the whole of the UK. The figures are broken down by parliamentary constituency, local authority and ward. The figures reveal the wide disparity in poverty rates across the UK.

The estimates have been compiled by the Centre for Research in Social Policy (CRSP), Loughborough University using a new methodology to better reflect both out of work and in work child poverty levels. The estimates are based on official benefit and HMRC tax credit data and have been adjusted to reflect unemployment rates and the differing risks of child poverty for in and out of work families.

### i. Child Poverty in Kent

The figures show the wide disparity in child poverty across the county.



Source: End Child Poverty Map 2014

Using both before and after housing costs figures, the Dover district has the second highest estimated percentage of children in poverty in Kent, with 27.15% after housing costs and 17.32% before housing costs. Thanet has the highest levels of child poverty (32.44% after housing costs and 20.93% before housing costs) and Sevenoaks the lowest (16.16% after housing costs and 10.02% before housing costs) in Kent.

### ii. Ward Level Poverty in the Dover District

Using both before and after housing costs figures, there are ten wards in the Dover district with higher than the district average for the estimated percentage of children in poverty. These wards are: St. Radigunds; Castle; Tower Hamlets; Buckland; Town and Pier; Middle Deal and Sholden; North Deal; Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory; Aylesham; and Mill Hill.

The wards with the lowest estimated percentage of children in poverty in the district are River; Capel-le-Ferne; and Lydden and Temple Ewell.

Please see the following table for further detail:

Percentage of children in poverty, Oct-Dec 2013		
	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
St Radigunds	27.52	41.85
Castle	25.79	38.61
Tower Hamlets	24.34	37.3
Buckland	22.24	34.52
Town and Pier	20.7	32.6
Middle Deal and Sholden	19.62	30.46
North Deal	19.52	30.07
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	19.34	29.78
Aylesham	17.99	28.4
Mill Hill	17.65	27.61
<b>Dover District</b>	<b>17.32</b>	<b>27.15</b>
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	16.94	26.62
Little Stour and Ashstone	15.53	24.08
Eastry	15.12	23.55
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	12.13	19.12
Sandwich	11.9	19.05
Whitfield	11.06	18.01
Ringwould	10.77	17.19
Walmer	10.09	16.19
Lydden and Temple Ewell	7.74	12.48
Capel-le-Ferne	5.84	9.57
River	5.84	9.45

Source: End Child Poverty Map 2014

## FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty in England is now measured using the Low Income High Costs indicator, which considers a household to be fuel poor if:

- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level);
- were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

Unlike the previous indicator measuring fuel poverty (the 10% indicator), the Low Income High Costs definition is a relative measure as it compares households to the national median bill and income.

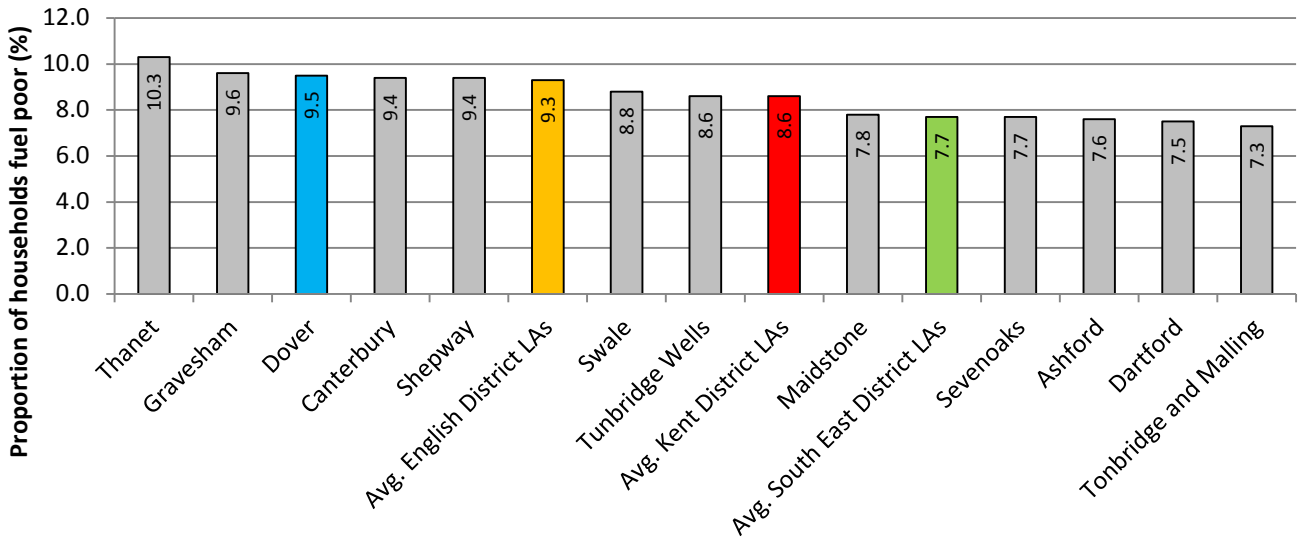
The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor are:

- Income
- Fuel bills
- Energy consumption (dependent on dwelling characteristics and the lifestyle of householders).

### a) Fuel Poverty in the Dover District and Kent

In 2013, there were an estimated 49,641 households in the Dover district and 4,702 of these households (9.5%) were classed as being fuel poor. This proportion is lower than the national figure of 10.4% but higher than the average for the South East (8.1%) and Kent (8.6%). Within Kent, Thanet has the highest proportion of fuel poor households (10.3%) and Tonbridge and Malling the lowest proportion (7.3%). The Dover district has the third highest percentage of fuel poor households in Kent, as shown in the following chart:

### Fuel Poverty in Kent, 2013



Source: DECC, 2013 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator, May 2015

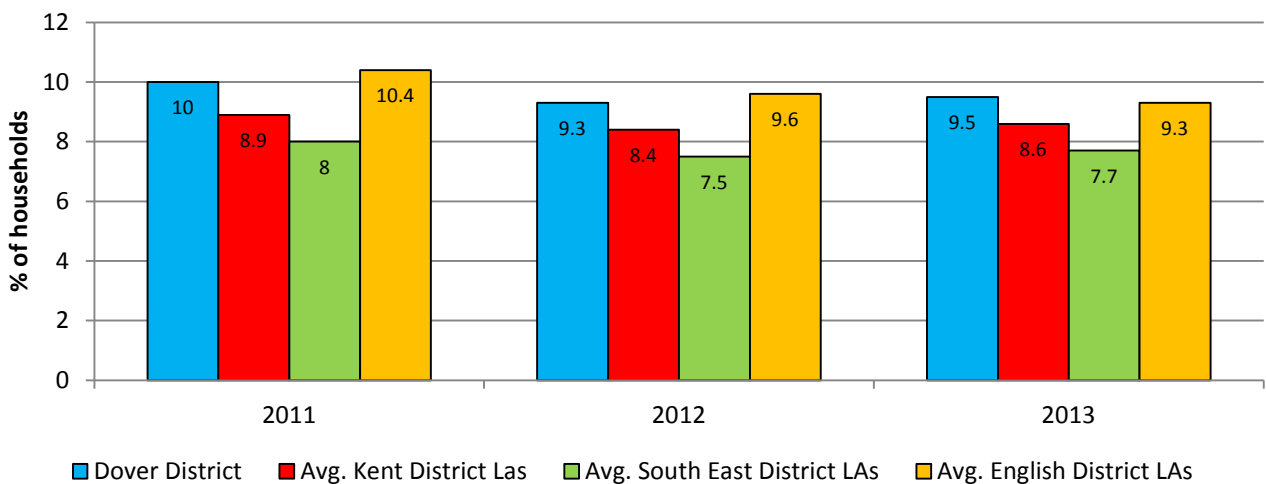
Between 2012 and 2013, the number of fuel poor households in the Dover district increased by 225 households and the proportion from 9.3 to 9.5%. The proportion of households living in fuel poverty generally increases with the age of the property. The Dover district has a high proportion of properties built before 1900 and pre-war properties generally have lower energy efficiency standards and so higher fuel costs.

### Dover District: Fuel Poor - Low Income High Costs Indicator

	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Percentage of households fuel poor (%)
<b>2011</b>	46,415	4,637	10.0
<b>2012</b>	48,276	4,477	9.3
<b>2013</b>	49,641	4,702	9.5

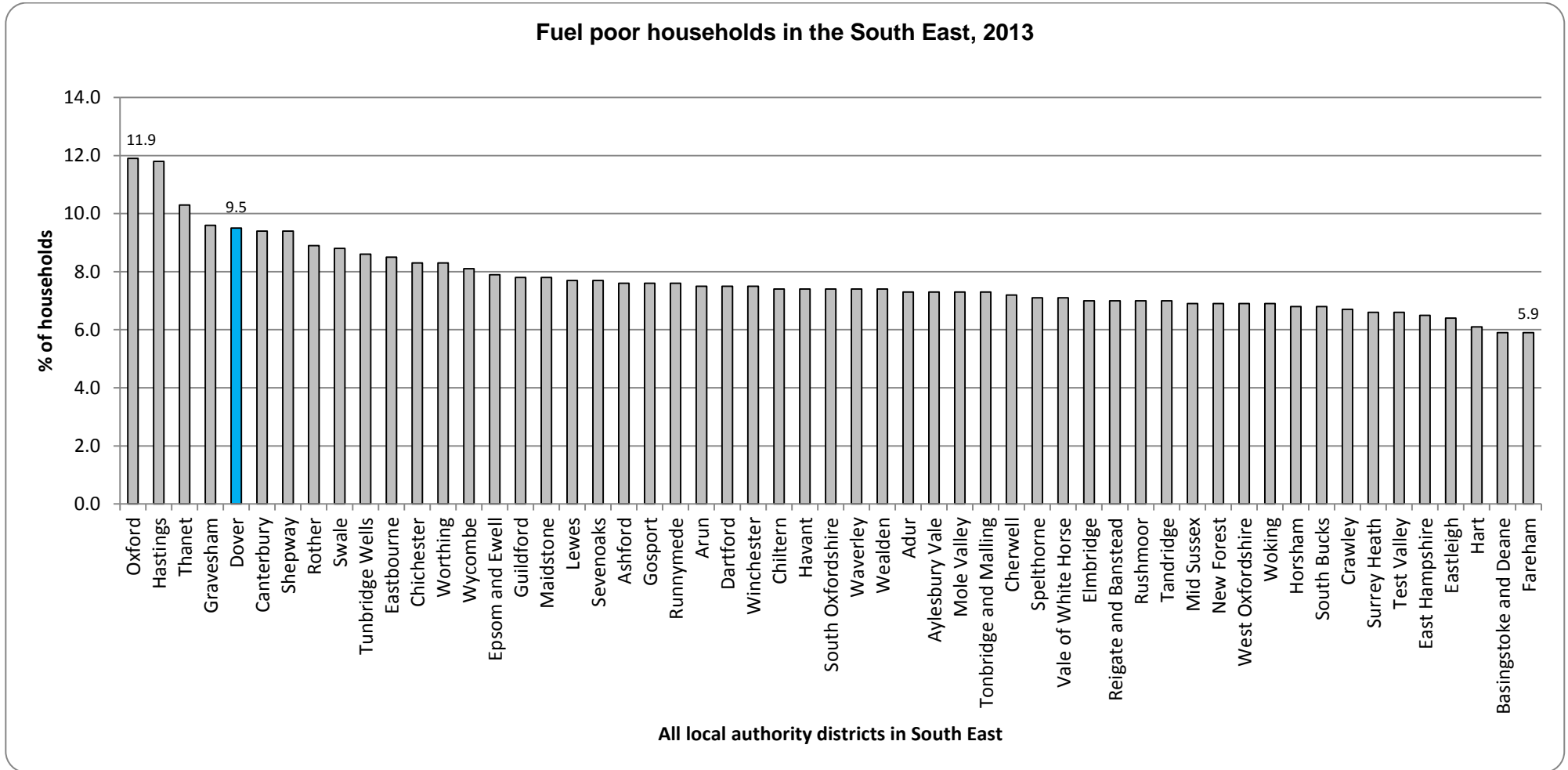
Source: DECC, sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator

### Fuel Poor Households, Low Income High Costs Indicator, 2011 to 2013



Source: DECC, sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator 2011, 2012, 2013

**b) Fuel Poverty in the South East**

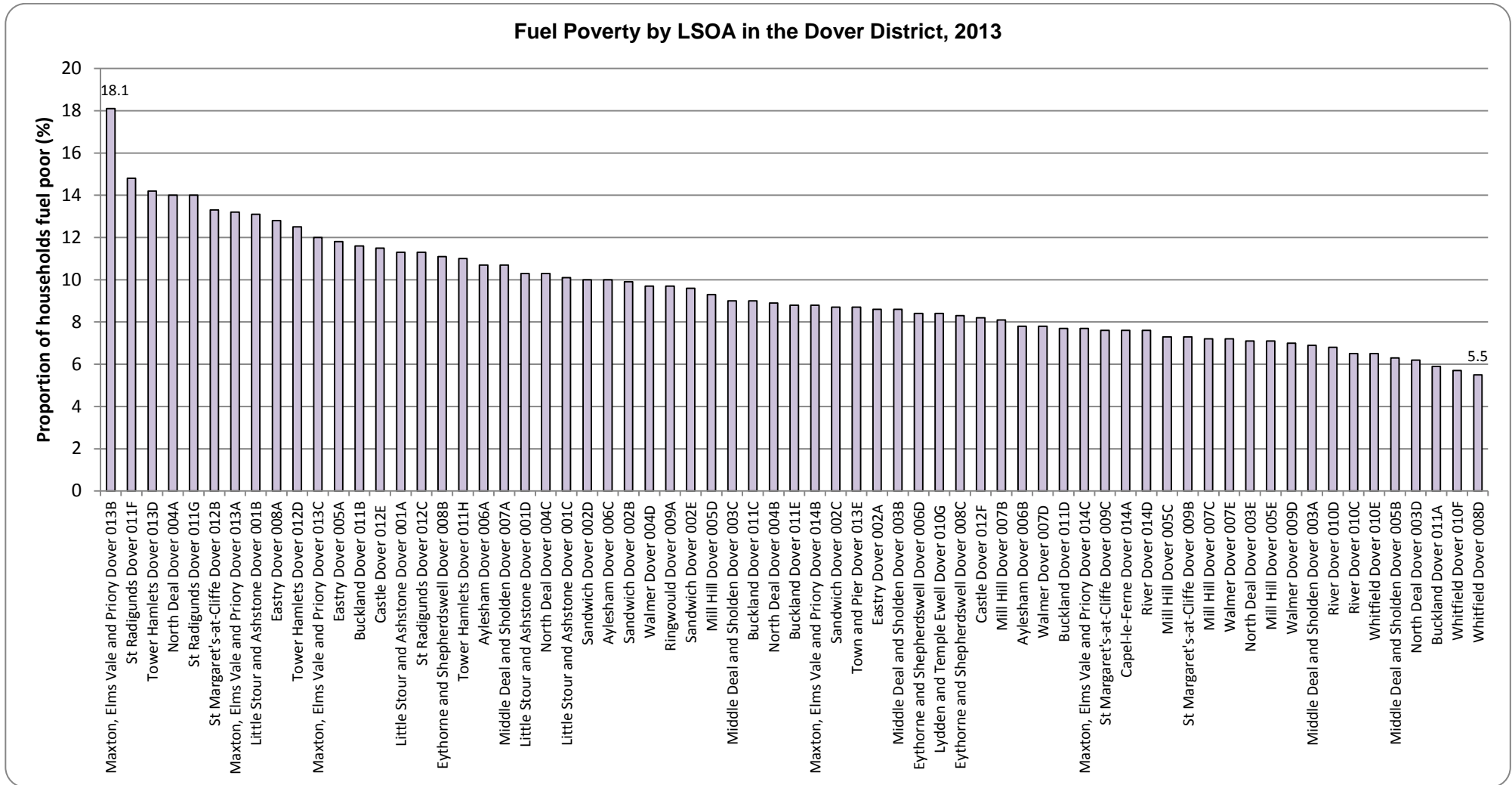


Source: DECC, 2013 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator, May 2015

Out of the local authority districts in the South East, Dover has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest level of fuel poor households, with 9.5%.



### c) Fuel Poverty by LSOA in the Dover District

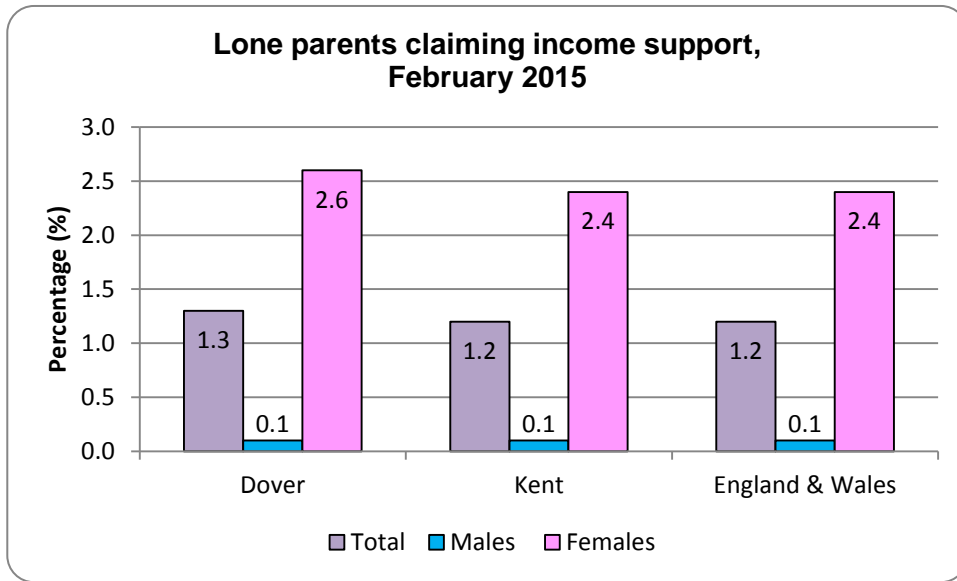


Source: DECC, 2013 sub-regional fuel poverty data: low income high costs indicator, May 2015

- Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics and are a standard way of dividing up the country:
  - LSOA 013B, within the Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory ward, has the highest percentage of fuel poor households in the Dover district.
  - LSOA 008D, within the Whitfield Ward, has the lowest percentage of fuel poor households in the Dover district.

# GENERAL INDICATORS

## Lone Parents

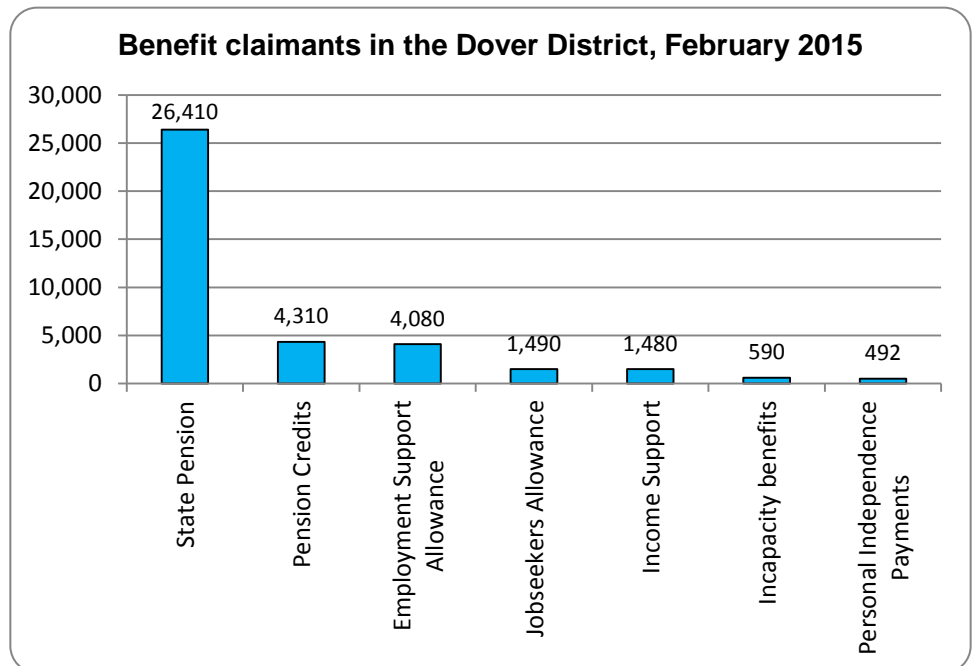


- In February 2015, the Dover district had a slightly higher percentage of lone parents (810 or 1.3%) claiming income support than the average for Kent and England & Wales (both 1.2%).
- The majority of lone parents are female. In the Dover district there were 790 female claimants and 20 male claimants.

Source: DWP Longitudinal Study (Percentages are calculated as a proportion of males, females or total population aged 16-59 years)

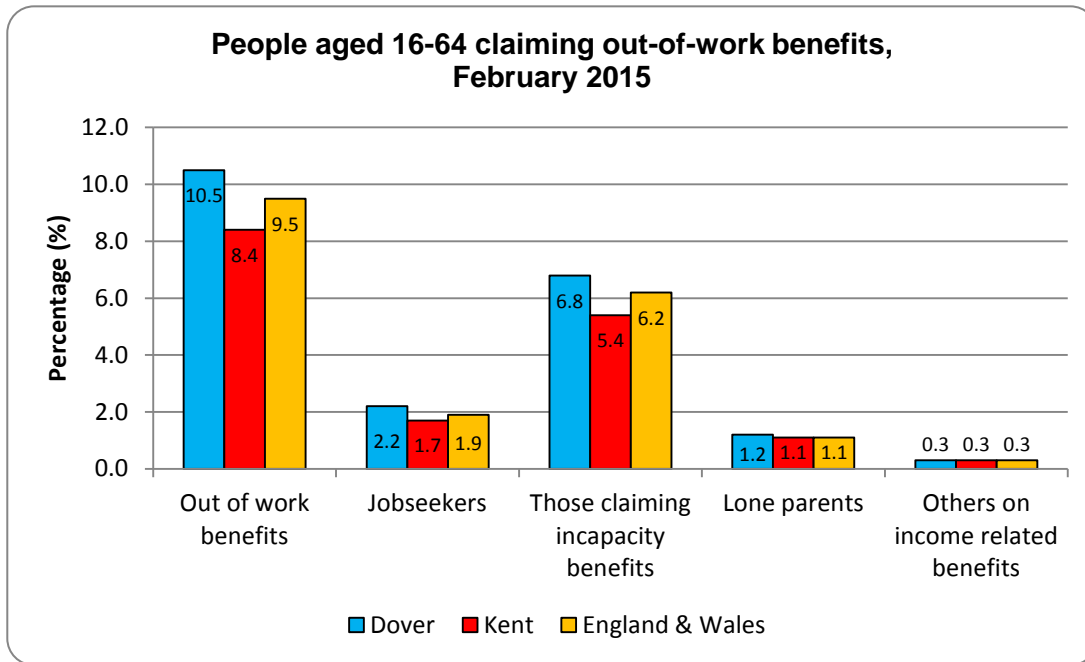
## Benefit Claimants

- In February 2015, the majority of benefit claimants in the Dover district were receiving the state pension (26,410 people).
- The number of people claiming state pension has increased from 26,330 people in August 2013.



Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

## Worklessness



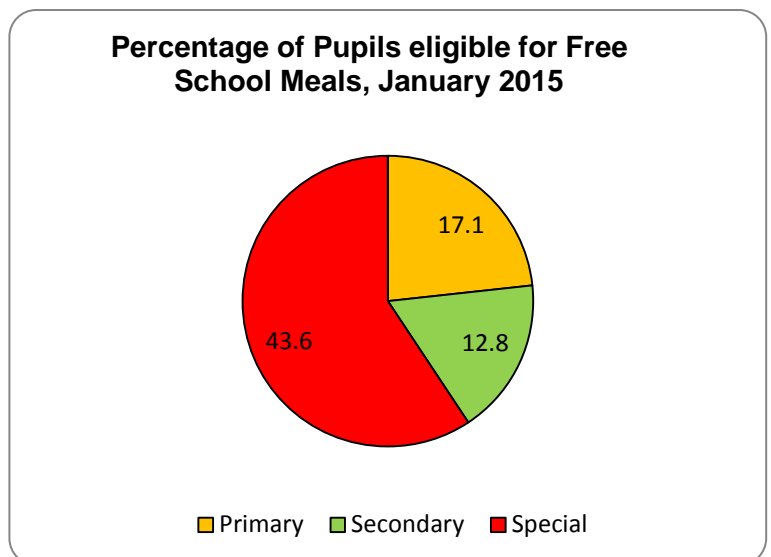
Source: DWP Longitudinal Study

- In February 2015, the percentage of people claiming out-of-work benefits in the Dover district (7,120 people or 10.5%) is higher than county (8.4%) and national (9.5%) averages.
- However, the figure is down from August 2013 when 7,610 people or 11.2% were claiming out-of-work benefits in the district.

- The proportion of people claiming incapacity benefits (4,590 people or 6.8%) is also higher than Kent (5.4%) and national (6.2%) averages, as are Jobseekers and Lone parents claimants.

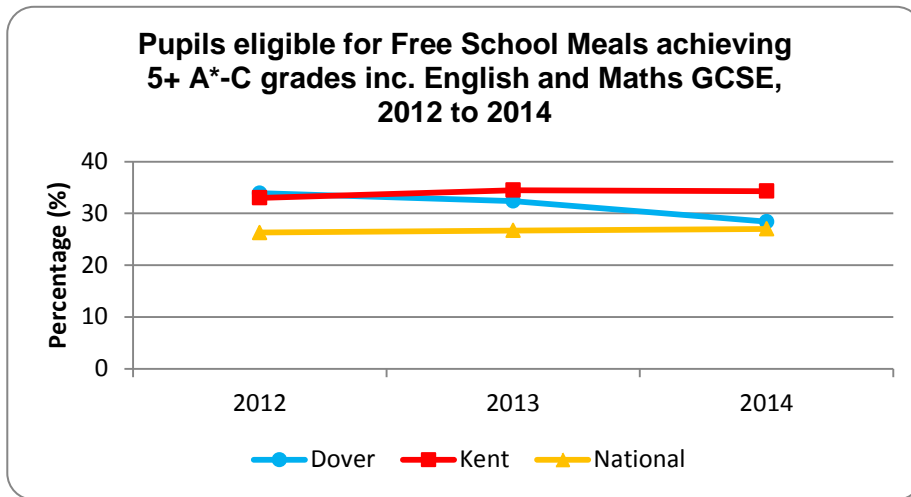
## Free School Meals

- The provision of free school meals has traditionally been a reliable indicator of the extent and degree of child poverty in the UK.
- In January 2015, overall 15.5% of pupils were eligible for free school meals. This is down from 15.7% in January 2014 and compares to 13.2% across Kent and 16.3% nationally.



Source: KCC KELSI Management Information

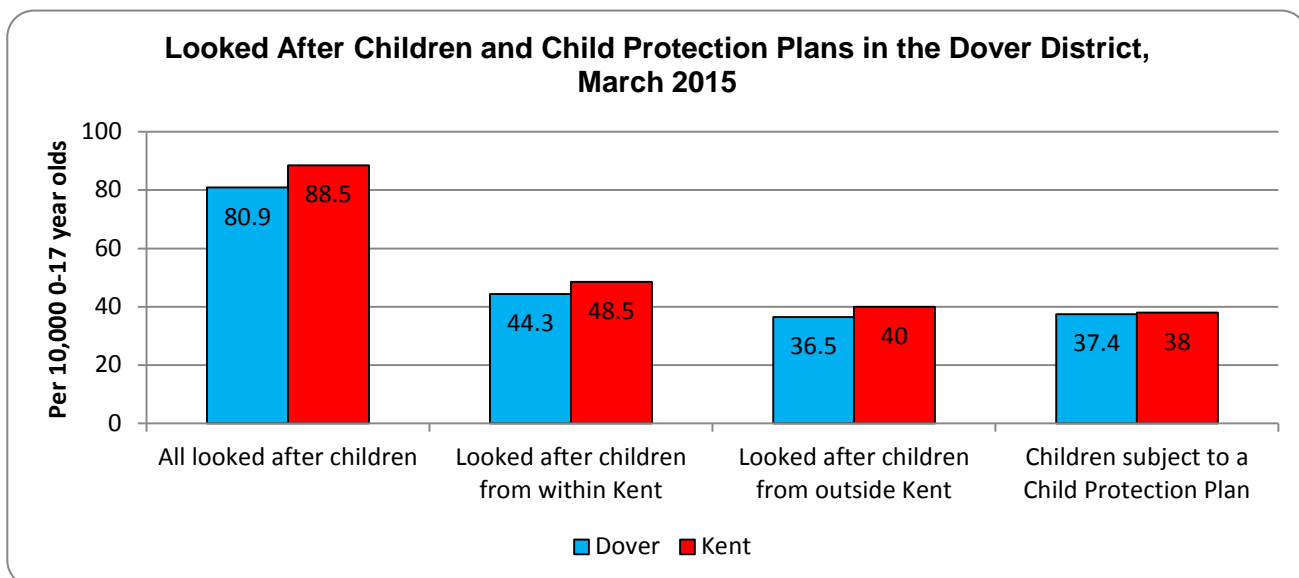
## Attainment Gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their peers



- In 2014, the percentage of 15-year-old pupils, eligible for free school meals, achieving 5 or more A\*-C grade GCSEs including Maths and English was 28.4%, a fall from 32.4% in 2013 and 33.9% in 2012.
- The 2014 figure is below the Kent average of 34.3% but above the national average of 27.0%.

Source: KCC KELSI Management Information

## Vulnerable Children



Source: KCC

- As at March 2015, there were 186 looked after children in the Dover district, up from 107 children as at December 2012. This equates to a rate of 80.9 per 10,000 0-17 year olds and is lower rate than for Kent as a whole. 102 of the looked after children in the district are from within Kent and 84 are from outside Kent.
- There were also 86 children subject to a Child Protection Plan in the Dover district. This is up from 61 children as at December 2012. This equates to a rate of 37.4 per 10,000 0-17 year olds, up from 26.3 per 10,000 as at December 2012.