



# State of the District June 2011

‘A future of strong economic growth within safe and sustainable communities’

***Regeneration***

***Value for Money Services***

***Enabling Others Through Partnerships***

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## Overview:

### Shaping the future of the Council

- Dover District Council, like others, is facing unprecedented challenges to its budget and services, as a result of a number of external factors. This not only means difficult decisions have to be made, but it also opens opportunities for reshaping our services to better serve our communities and maximise the potential of partnership working.
- The Council is addressing these challenges through a mixture of:
  - Service prioritisation
  - Restructuring the organisation
  - Sharing services with other councils
  - Transforming services to be more efficient and reduce cost.
- Shared services: Dover District Council is the most participative of the East Kent authorities and is delivering numerous shared services.

### Regeneration and Joint Plans with Partners:

- Despite the constrained environment we find ourselves in, we are making progress with our plans to regenerate the district. The Council is engaging in increased partnership working with a range of partners and, where available, providing match funding to enable and encourage delivery of a number of projects that will transform Dover.
- The districts development status is good following the adoption of the LDF Core Strategy and associated awards, our growth point and regional (transport) hub status.
- In the past year, we have seen the Dover Sea Sports Centre officially open, and following multi-million pound Sea Change funding, the unveiling of the extensive refurbishment of the esplanade on Dover seafront.
- The high-speed rail link is up and running, with improvements made to Dover Priory Station.
- Construction has taken place on an exciting £1.3m indoor tennis centre for Deal.
- A range of projects continues to move forward, including work progressing on site at Cannon Street in Deal, Aylesham regeneration and Betteshanger Colliery redevelopment; development of the Dover Town Investment Zone in the St James' area of Dover and Buckland Mill development
- The Council is also working closely with partners to prepare for the Open Golf, returning to Sandwich this summer.
- Both DDC and KCC have been awarded 'Early Implementer' status for their Health and Wellbeing Boards.
- The majority of the targets set within the Council's Interim Corporate Plan (2010 – 2013) have either been achieved or are being progressed.
- The Council is now delivering shared services in a number of ways: the Joint Waste Partnership: East Kent Shared Services partner for Revenues and Benefits, ICT and Customer Services: East Kent Housing partner: East Kent HR & Payroll partner: East Kent Audit partner.

- These achievements reflect the positioning of Dover District Council as a district that is “up for regeneration and growth”.

## Population Profile:

- The proportion of older households has been increasing over a number of years and the district has a greater proportion of older people than the south-east or national averages.
- Over the next 20 years, the Dover District faces demographic changes that, unchecked, would see the population age dramatically.
- The identified demographic trend is one of the main challenges for the Dover district given its potential impact in terms of a **declining working age population, increased public spending in areas of health and social care and being able to provide appropriate services.**
- There are also fewer people of working age in Dover compared to the national profile.

## Economy Business and Employment:

- The average full-time earnings (residence) have steadily increased from 2007 to 2010 and the difference between residence and workplace earnings has closed.
- Business survival rates remained static in 2010 – all other areas in Kent saw a fall (with the exception of Thanet). Although up, mirroring national figures, the Dover District had the lowest number of deaths of enterprises of all Kent districts.
- The employment rate in the district has improved over the past two years (despite falling across Kent and England).
- Unemployment is highest in some of the most deprived wards – Castle, Tower Hamlets, St, Radigunds, Town & Pier, Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory and Buckland. Dover remains near the middle of the table for unemployment compared with the other Kent districts.
- Pfizer challenge: Pfizer announced on 1 February 2011 that it will exit its research and development facility at Sandwich by the end of 2012. This will affect 2,400 staff directly employed at the site and will result in significant additional indirect job losses through contractors and the supply chain supporting Pfizer's activity.
- Pfizer's economic role in the district, and East Kent, is significant and we are working with the Government, Kent County Council, Pfizers and local partners to find solutions for the future of the site and minimise the impact to the district and local economy.

## Education and Skills:

- Skills, education and training remain a challenge for residents, employers and education providers. Overall the number of residents with higher qualifications has fallen over the last year, however more residents are qualified than last year.
- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ fell from 22.1% in 2008 to 21.6% in 2009.
- Dover residents with no qualifications have fallen from 15.0% in 2008 to 13.7% in 2009.
- The 2010 performance tables for the District's primary schools show the average point score across the District for Key Stage 2 assessments to be slightly below that of the Local Authority Average (27.30 compared to 27.23 in Dover). In 2009 the Local Authority Average was 27.6 and the District average was 25.12 – the gap between the District and Local Authority Average has closed slightly during last year.
- Secondary school performance varies significantly in terms of achievement. The percentage of students achieving 5 GCSE's at grades A\* to C in 09/10 ranging from 99% down to 28% (the top performing schools being the three selective schools in the district). The district average of 55.8% is below the Kent average but above the English average.
- A/AS level results show the district average to be below the Kent and English standard, with only two schools achieving above average points per pupil.
- As at December 2010, the Dover District had 6.19% of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET (not in Employment, Education or Training), which is higher than the Kent average; this has risen from 3.2% in March 2010.
- Skills levels and educational attainment in the resident population are low compared to the regional average and there remains challenges in raising the skills of the existing working age population to attract investors to relocate to Dover District

## Housing:

- House prices rose in the Dover District during 2010, with the highest annual percentage increase for the year in Kent.
- Although average house prices increased, overall the District has the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest average price in Kent.
- East Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified a high level of need for affordable housing in the 3 urban areas of Dover, Deal and Sandwich.
- The proportion of empty homes in the District is higher than the average rate compared to England and the South-East.
- Within the private sector there is a market imbalance with private rented stock over 20% higher than the national average and the proportion of social housing lower.
- Poor stock condition is a concern with a high percentage of non-decent homes in the private rented sector (67.5% compared to 45% nationally).
- There are concentrations of poor quality housing in areas with high levels of deprivation and vulnerable households.

## Health and Deprivation:

- The health of people in Dover is mixed compared to the England average.
- Deprivation is lower than average, however 4,315 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.
- Dover has below average levels of violent crime, however excess winter deaths (previously lower than average levels) is now not significantly different to the England average. The proportion of people diagnosed with diabetes was significantly higher than the average.
- Obesity in adults is now worse than the England average.
- The proportion of people who smoke is similar to the England average but the proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy is higher than average.
- The average life expectancy for the Dover District is 79.9 years, this figure has hardly changed, however the life expectancy gap was 7.8 years and this has worsened to 9.3 years.
- Life expectancy for men living in the most deprived areas is around 11 years lower than for those in the least deprived areas; the gap is just over nine years for women (very similar to the previous years figure).
- In comparison to national figures life expectancy is 8 yrs lower for men and 2.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Dover district than in the least deprived areas.
- Dover District has more deprived areas in 2010 than in 2007, according to the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation released. In 2010 the district had a national rank of 127 out of 326 councils; compared to a national rank of 153 out of 354 in 2007.
- The most deprived wards in the district are (total ward or parts of): St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle and Aylesham.

## Quality of Life and Community Safety:

- In last year's report we included results from the Place Survey, conducted in December 2008 with results released by CLG in late September 2009. The survey was to be conducted every 2 years, however the requirement to conduct this survey has been removed, therefore we are awaiting data from the General Wellbeing Index to see if this can supplement the information.
- Dover District has a higher proportion than average of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.
- The most important things our residents think make an area a good place to live include: the level of crime, health services, clean streets, affordable housing and shopping facilities.
- The level of crime in the Dover district is below the national average.
- Incidents of anti-social behaviour, vehicle crime, burglaries and robberies have fallen. However, there has been an increase in violent crime.

## Population Profile

Size, Population and Character	
Area (hectares)	31,892

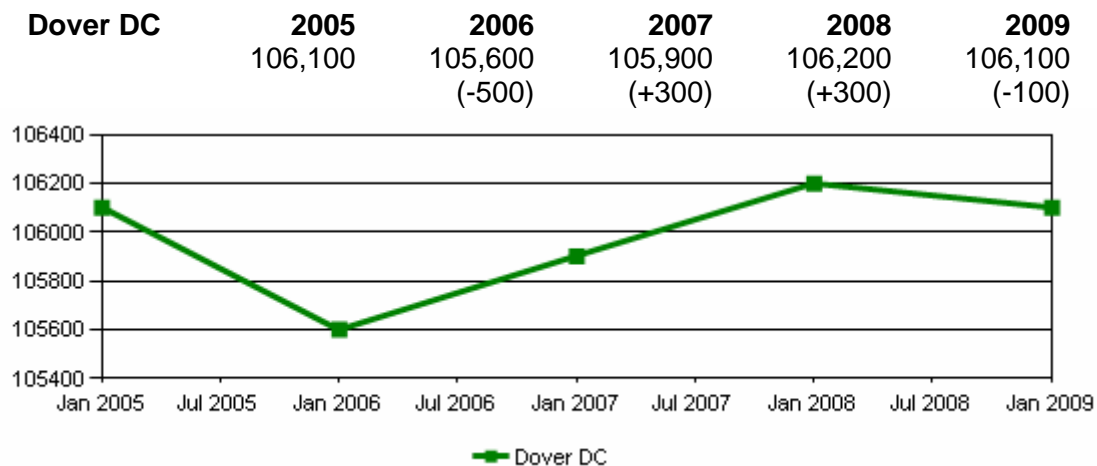
Population (Mid 2009)	106,100
Population Change 2001 – 2009 (%)	+1.47%
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	84.8

Based on the 2001 census the population of Dover District is 104,566.

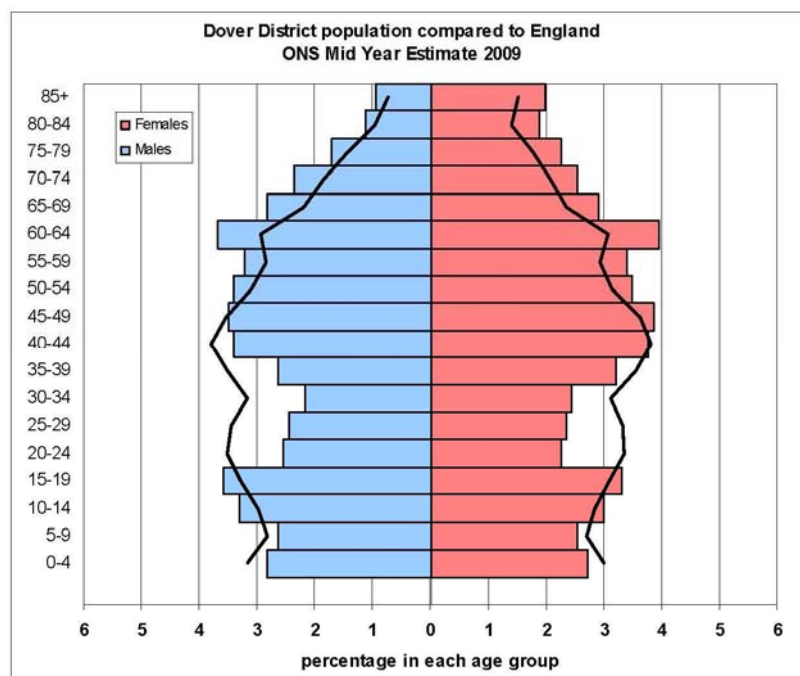
The Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2009 estimates the population of the district to be **106,100**, of that:

- 51,500 (48.2%) are males and 55,000 (51.8%) are females
- Working age population of the district to be 64,700, of that 31,500 are males and 33,200 are females.

### Mid Year Population Estimates (000s)



### Age Profile



- Dover has a higher percentage of under 5s and 10 to 19 year olds than the national profile but a much smaller proportion of 20 to 44s.
- The proportion of older households has been increasing over a number of years and the district has a greater proportion of older people than the south-east or national averages.
- There are fewer people of working age in Dover compared to the national profile.



- Population projections from the Office for National Statistics indicate the largest percentage increase by 2014 will occur in the 65+ age groups, with a 17% rise.
- The projections also show a small rise in most age groups over the next five years but a expected decrease for the 5 – 19 age group.
- The overall population is expected to rise by 3.1% by 2014, which would increase the population size to just over 111,000.

### Demographic changes

Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 20 years that, unchecked, will see the population age dramatically. The identified demographic trend is one of the main challenges for the Dover district given its potential impact in terms of a ***declining working age population, increased public spending in areas of health and social care and being able to provide appropriate services.***

### Distribution of key age groups in the district:

- There are high numbers of 0 to 4 years olds around the coast and in Aylesham. St Margaret's-at-cliffe, Capel-le-Ferne, Lydden and Temple Ewell and Castle wards have the lowest number of children aged 0 to 4 (between 50 and 100).
- There is a greater proportional distribution of young people (0 to 19 years) in the Mill Hill and Buckland wards. St Margarets-at-Cliffe and Capel-le-Ferne are the wards with the lowest distribution of 0 to 19 year olds.
- The wards in the north of the district and to the north of Dover town centre have the highest numbers of the working age population. Ringwould, Town and Pier, Castle, Capel-le-Ferne and Lydden and Temple Ewell all have less than 1,500 people of working age.
- There are relatively high numbers of older people (65+) found in the River, Whitfield, Walmer, Deal and Sandwich wards.

### Ethnicity

Figures from ONS show that the population in Dover is predominately white. However, the district is becoming more diverse with a significant increase in the Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) population which rose from 3.9% in 2001 to 5.7% in 2006. The largest group is white non-British or Irish.

The proportion of the BME population in Dover is expected to increase.

The percentage of the BME population is higher in those of working age compared to the 0 to 15 age group and retirement age.

### Mosaic Origins Report for Dover District

According to the Mosaic Origins Group Profile, the dominant Origins Group (excluding English, Celtic and Irish) is Western European with 2.4% classified as this group. Eastern European is the next highest in the district with 1.3% classified as this group.

#### Top 5 Mosaic Origins Types in Dover District

Origins Type	Dover		KCC Area	
	Number	%	Number	%
British Isles	79,970	93.2%	987,713	90.3%
Germany	773	0.9%	11,403	1.0%

France	592	0.7%	8,691	0.8%
Italy	517	0.6%	7,618	0.7%
Poland	446	0.5%	7,854	0.7%

## Mosaic Public Sector

Mosaic Public Sector (Mosaic) uses information from various public sector sources to classify households across the United Kingdom in to one of 61 types and 11 groups. This gives public bodies insight into the UK population, giving a more detailed understanding of population location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours.

According to Mosaic, there are three dominant groups in the Dover district, representing 65% of the population. These are:

- K&M 8 (27%) – deprived families on low incomes with poor employment prospects and a heavy reliance on welfare. This is significantly higher than the Kent average of 20%.
- K&M 2 (22%) – consisting mainly of affluent older workers approaching a secure retirement living in pleasant private housing. This is also higher than the Kent average of 19%.
- K&M 9 (16%) – consisting pensioners and older people, some of whom are still working, living on limited incomes with high care needs. This is also significantly higher than the Kent average of 9%.

Three wards are dominated by the K&M 8 group. These are:

- St Radigunds K&M 69.4%
- Buckland K&M 67.2%
- Tower Hamlets K&M 63.0%

Only a very small proportion of the population is represented by K&M 5 - defined as immigrants of South Asian descent in a diverse range of professions (0.03% compared to Kent average of 0.71%); and K&M 6 - consisting of well qualified young singles and couples, working in professional occupations and living in urban locations (0.26% compared to a Kent average of 2.8%).

There are 21 wards in the district each with very different profiles. The wards of Little Stour and Ashstone and Sandwich are the most diverse with the population classified into nine of the eleven K&M groups. In contrast Town & Pier ward only has three groups.

## Economy, Business and Employment

Regeneration is one of the Council's key objectives and is linked to the Council's vision of a **“future of strong economic growth within safe and sustainable communities.”**

Regional Hub status and recognition as an International Gateway have been achieved as has Growth Point Status and improved connectivity from the High Speed Train service.

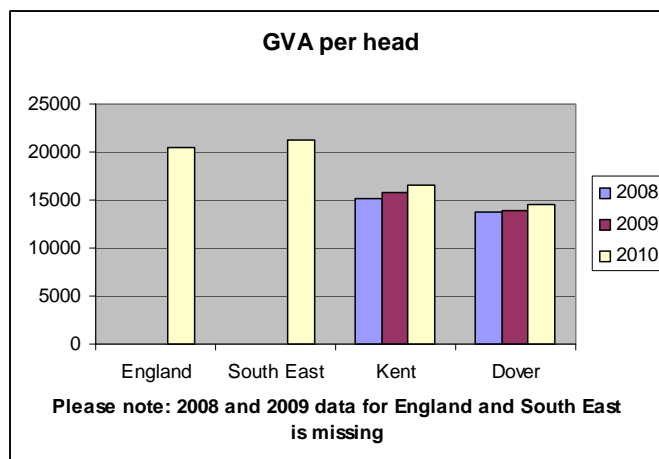
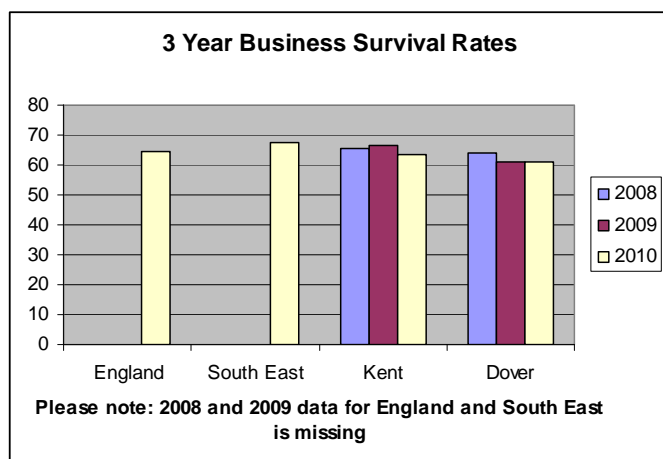
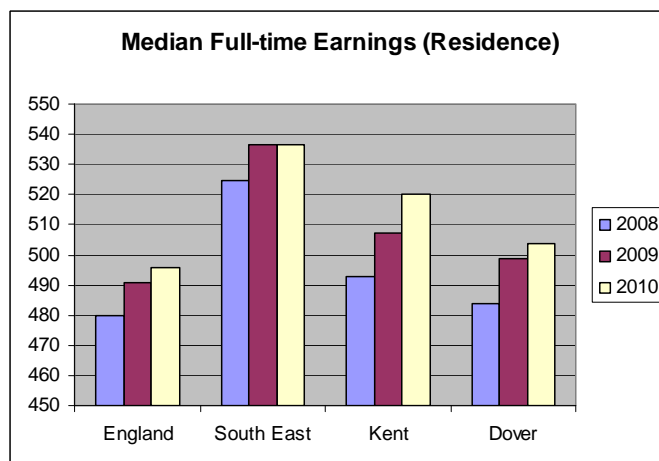
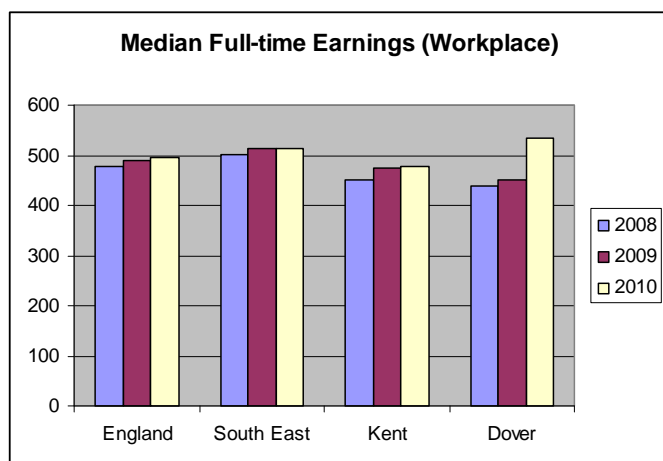
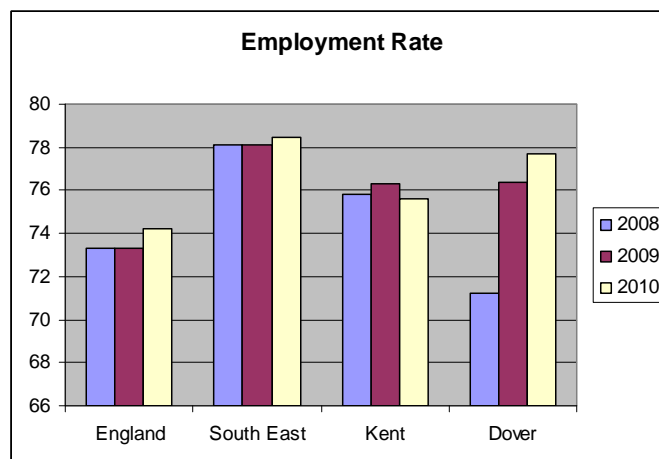
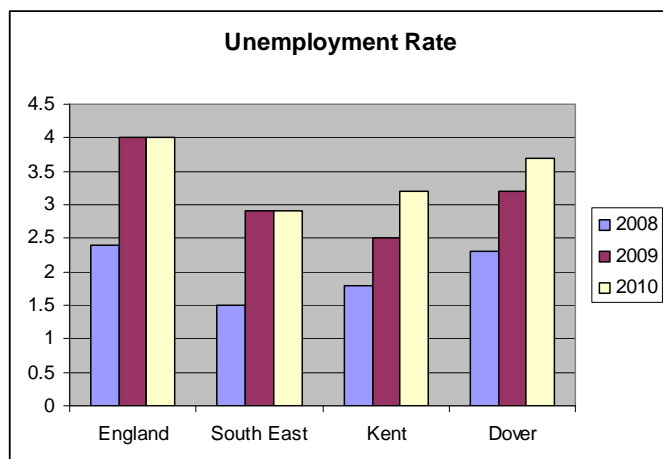
The Local Development Framework (LDF) recognises that there is a very strong link between housing growth and the economic performance of the District. The certainty of our LDF, and Growth Point designation, is providing improved market confidence. The LDF Core Strategy, now adopted by full Council, contains a number of strategic allocations at Dover Waterfront, Connaught Barracks, Mid Town and the managed expansion of Whitfield. We are now working on the Site Allocations Document, following public consultation.

Two regeneration partnerships in the district have been disbanded with effect from 31 March 2011: Dover Pride and East Kent Local Strategic Partnership.

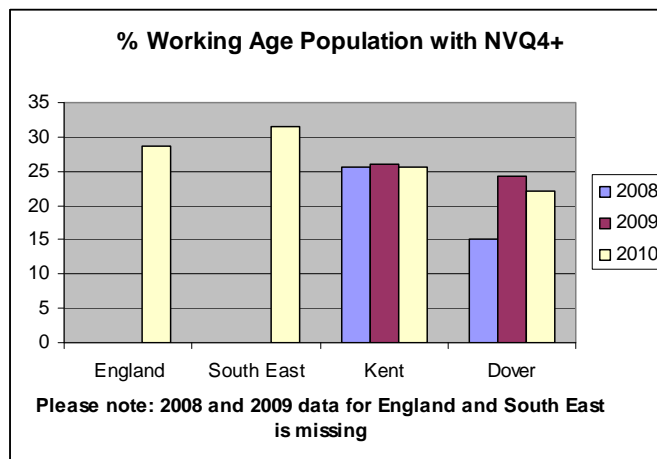
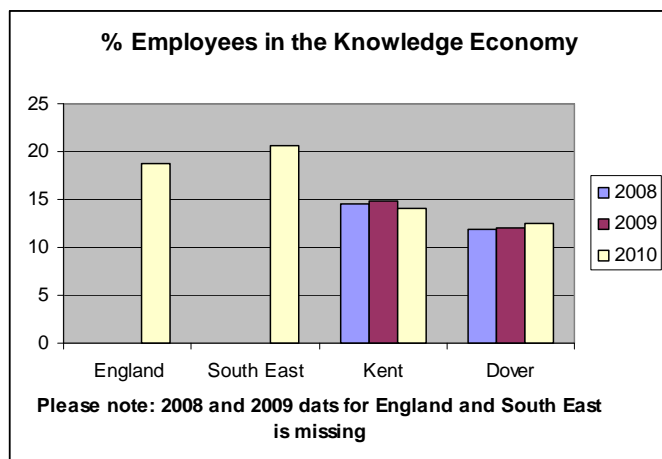
## Key Economic Indicators - Summary

2010	England	South East	Kent	Dover
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Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.7
Median Full-time Earnings (Workplace) (£)	495.2	513.6	479.1	533.7
Median Full-time Earnings (Residence) (£)	496.0	536.6	520.0	503.5
Employment Rate (%)	74.2	78.5	75.6	77.7
3 Year Business Survival Rates (%)	64.6	67.4	63.4	61.0
GVA per head (£)	20,458	21,248	16,573	14,500
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	18.7	20.6	14.0	12.5
% Working Age Population with NVQ4+	28.7	31.5	25.6	22.1







## Business Demography

Dover District is home to 3,595 businesses (compared to 3,655 last year), broken down into:

DOVER		2010	2009
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	↑	190	185
Production	↓	180	195
Construction	↓	435	465
Motor trades	↓	145	150
Wholesale	↓	115	125
Retail	↓	410	430
Transport & storage (inc postal)	↑	225	220
Accommodation & food services	↓	340	360
Information & communication	↑	135	130
Finance & insurance	↑	55	50
Property	↑	95	90
Professional, scientific & technical	↓	305	310
Business administration & support services	↓	210	215
Public administration and defence	↓	40	45
Education	↑	130	120
Health	↑	320	300
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	---	265	265
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,655</b>

↑ Up from 2009 ↓ Down from 2009

Source: ONS, Table A1.1 United Kingdom - Number of local units in VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in 2010.

3-year business survival rates in the Dover district remained at 61 – the same as last year. All other areas in Kent saw a fall in survival rates (with the exception of Thanet).

Dover District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total Employees</b>	38,944	40,302	36,871	37,524	36,696
<b>Stock of Businesses</b>	3,085	3,085	3,095	3,175	3,170
<b>3 Year Business Survival rates</b>	65	60	64	61	61

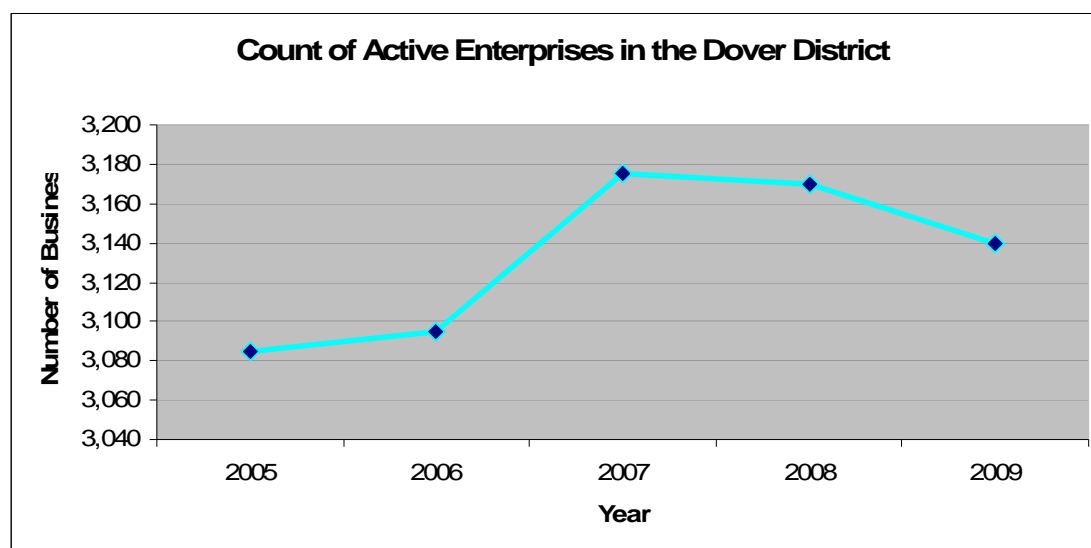
Source: Research and Intelligence KCC; Business demography 2009 (Enterprise births, deaths and survival). Published 01 December 2010.

## Active Enterprises

	Dover (Number)	Dover (%)	South East (Number)	South East %	England (Number)	England %
All Active Enterprises	3140		375595		2040150	
Births	290	9.2	36320	9.7	209030	10.2
Deaths	365	11.6	42550	11.3	248110	12.2

This table shows the number of enterprise 'births' and 'deaths' (these are terms used in the ONS publication 'Business Demography') as a proportion of the active enterprise population for the same year. Births are the number of new enterprises created in the reference year; deaths are enterprises that have ceased trading in the reference year.

The chart below shows the count of active enterprises over the previous years:



Source: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_commerce/Business-Demography-2008.xls](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/Business-Demography-2008.xls)

**Nationally there has been a record number of businesses close in 2009.** In the Dover District deaths of enterprises came to 365 (an increase from 305 in 2008). This is still the lowest number of all the Kent districts, with the highest number being 775 in Maidstone.

### Self-Employed Figures:

Self-employment in the Dover District has fluctuated significantly and is now below the UK average at 7.8% in June 2010 (compared to 9.0% across Great Britain).

	July 07 – June 08		July 08 – June 09		July 09 – June 10	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Dover</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Canterbury</b>	12,300	12.3	9,500	9.0	10,500	10.2
<b>Shepway</b>	12,500	19.0	7,500	12.1	6,500	10.3
<b>Thanet</b>	12,500	15.8	8,500	8.9	7,400	8.2
<b>Kent</b>	107,600	11.7	94,300	10.0	99,000	10.7
<b>South East</b>	-	10.7	-	9.9	-	10.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	-	9.1	-	8.9	-	9.0

Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics (All people - Economically active – In employment – Self employed 18 January 2011).

	Employment Size Band				
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 +	Total
Kent County	41,015	9,415	4,930	5,010	60,370
• Ashford	4,230	870	465	445	6,010
• Canterbury	3,635	975	495	470	5,575
• Dartford	2,315	620	375	455	3,765
• <b>Dover</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>3,595</b>
• Gravesham	2,135	540	220	235	3,130
• Maidstone	5,060	1,145	595	590	7,390
• Sevenoaks	4,690	870	415	390	6,365

• Shepway	2,575	660	300	325	3,860
• Swale	3,185	770	395	410	4,760
• Thanet	2,575	680	390	390	4,035
• Tonbridge and Malling	3,770	745	465	530	5,510
• Tunbridge Wells	4,550	900	470	455	6,375

Source: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_commerce/PA1003\\_2010/ukbusiness2010.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/PA1003_2010/ukbusiness2010.pdf)

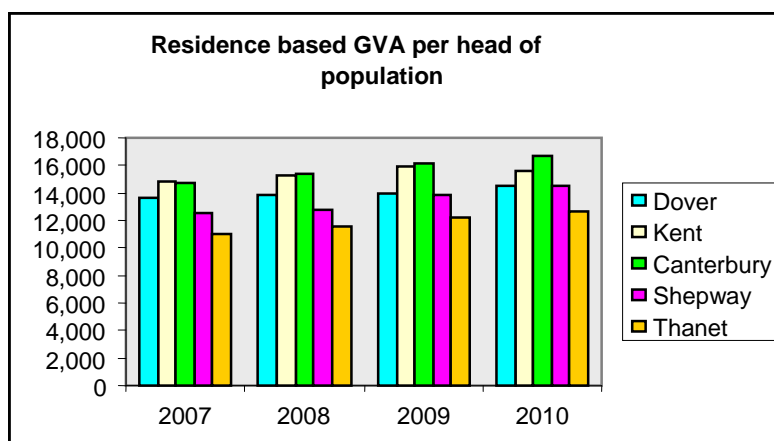
**Small and medium enterprises (SMEs)**, employing less than 250 people, account for 99.7% of businesses in the Dover District; In particular:

- Micro businesses (from 0-4 employees) account for 63.8% of total businesses in the district (↓ 0.1% from previous year)
- Small businesses (from 5 to 49 employees) for 33.1% (no change from previous year)
- Medium businesses (from 50 to 249 employees) for 2.78% (↓ 0.2% from previous year)
- Large businesses (over 250 employees) for 0.28%.(↓ 0.01% from previous year)

## Annual Growth

**The Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population rose from £13,937 in 2009 to £14,500 in 2010** (compared to £16,573 in Kent – up from £15,938).

GVA is a measure of economic success. GVA per head is the total amount of GVA divided by the total population in the area, e.g., how big a slice each person has.



Source: KCC Research & Intelligence September 2010

Dover is forecast to have a rise in Annual Growth from 1.8% in 2010 to 2.0% in 2011. This is in line with the forecast for Kent but below the South East (2% increasing to 2.3%). *There is a significant margin of error with forecasts at district level, and as a result these figures should be treated with some caution.*

The table below shows when districts in Kent & Medway are projected to return to pre-recession (2007) output levels. According to Experian, the recovery in Dover and Swale is expected to take longer than any other Kent & Medway district, in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Note: These figures are forecasts and should be treated with caution.

### Forecasts for year output will return to pre-recession (2007) levels

Area	GVA recovery year	Area	GVA recovery year
UK	2012	Maidstone	2014
South East	2011	Medway	2014
Ashford	2010	Sevenoaks	2010
Canterbury	2010	Shepway	2014
Dartford	2011	Swale	2015
<b>Dover</b>	<b>2016</b>	Thanet	2011
Gravesham	2013	Tonbridge & Malling	2012

Area	GVA recovery year	Area	GVA recovery year
Kent	2012	Tunbridge Wells	2010

Source: Experian, Spring 2010 – Kent & Medway Economy Update September 2010.

## Employment

Working age population of the district:

	Dover (Numbers)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	64,700	61.0	64.1	65.0
Males	31,500	61.7	65.0	66.0
Females	33,200	60.4	63.2	64.0

There are fewer people of working age in Dover compared to the national profile.

In 2010, the **employment rate for people of working age in Dover was 77.7%** (up from 76.4% in 2009), which is above the average for Kent and England but below the average for the South East.

### Major Employers in the Dover District:

#### The Port of Dover

- The port handles **£80 billion of trade** each year
- **22,000 jobs** supported, 92% in Kent and half in Dover
- **£557 million of employee and visitor purchases/spending**, 91% in Kent and half in Dover
- **£320 million of goods and services** per annum bought in by port/port related businesses, 85% in Kent and mostly in Dover
- Terminal 2 to provide approx 1,100 new additional jobs, or put another way **T2 will create and safeguard approx 2,600 jobs**

#### Pfizer

- Today, Pfizer directly employs approximately **2,400** people at its Sandwich site.
- Pfizer is the UK's largest **pharmaceutical R&D** inward investor and the second largest of any other industry, after Ford.
- Pfizer spends more than **£500 million a year** on R&D at Sandwich

Other major employers include Megger and London Fancy Box at Dover, Tilmanstone Salads at Eythorne.

#### Pfizer

Pfizer announced on 1 February that it will exit its research and development facility at Sandwich by the end of 2012. This will affect 2,400 staff directly employed at the site and will result in significant additional indirect job losses through contractors and the supply chain supporting Pfizer's activity.

The Council is working with the Government, County Council, Pfizers and local partners to find solutions for the future of the site and minimise the impact to the district and local economy.

The first report of the Sandwich Economic Development Task Force was presented to HM Government "Towards Recovery and Growth" in March 2011, and makes recommendations which aim to stimulate business growth and employment in East Kent, including in Sandwich.

The task force is focussing activity in three main areas.

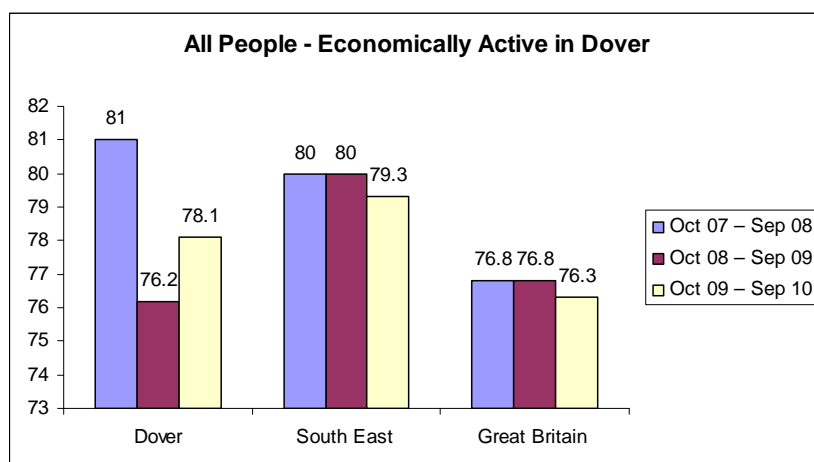
1. Support for the existing workforce, contractors and community
2. Recommendation to Government to designate the Sandwich, Manston and key sites within the East Kent Assisted Area as a Research, Innovation and Technology Zone (RITZ).
3. The creation of an East Kent Recovery and Growth Package, to add value to the RITZ, building on Assisted Area status.

Pfizer has had a presence in East Kent since the 1950s, currently employing around 2,400 people, all supporting research and development activity. The buildings on the site cover around 3 million sq ft, 2.3 million sq ft of which is purpose built, high-quality R&D and office premises.

Pfizer's economic role is significant. Nationally, the company has been spending around £500 million on medicine research and development in the UK – much of it at Sandwich. Locally, Pfizer has been an important anchor for the East Kent economy, creating significant opportunities for small businesses, many of which benefit greatly from trade generated by Pfizer, and has over many years played an important part in community life.

The direct loss of around 2,400 jobs to the area will have a significant effect on the local economy through impacts on contractors, the wider supply chain and loss of consumer spending. Initial analysis using the Kent Economic Forecasting Model developed by Experian indicates that a further 1,600 jobs in the wider East Kent economy could be affected through these multiplier effects. The combined loss of 4,000 jobs is equivalent to 2.6% of all jobs in East Kent (KCC Research & Intelligence/ KEFM).

### All People - Economically Active in Dover

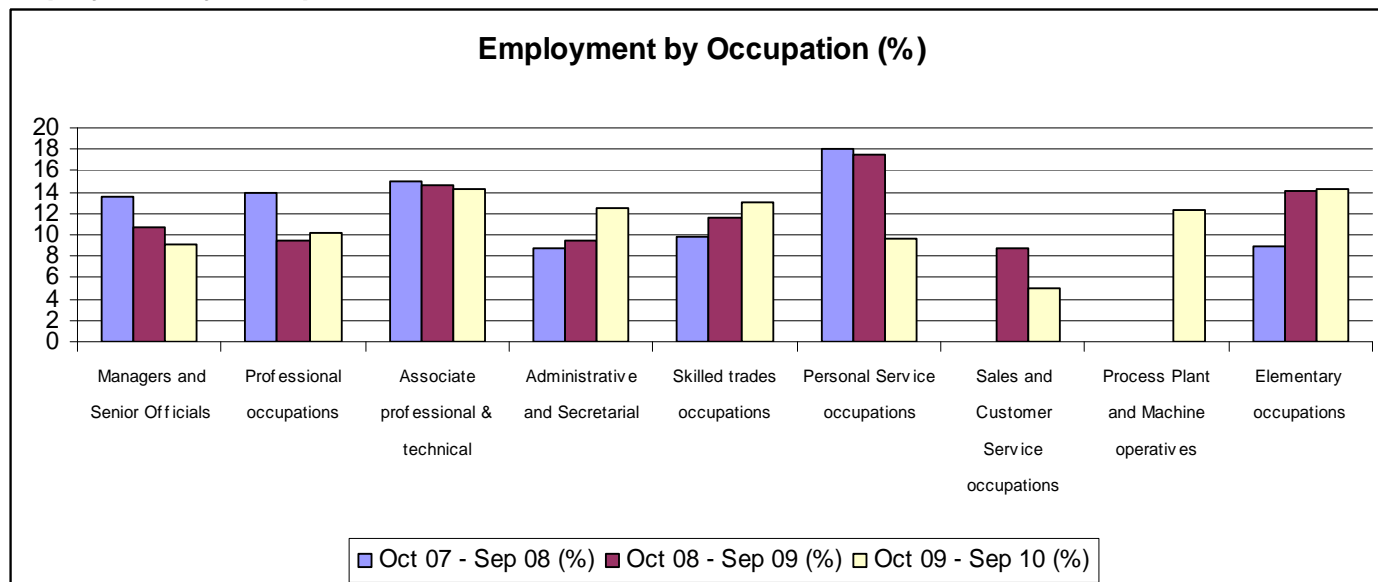


Source: ONS annual population survey

Economic activity refers to the proportion of people that are either employed or unemployed. 78.1% of the population in the Dover district was economically active last year.



## Employment by Occupation



Source: ONS annual population survey

Personal Service occupation includes: Healthcare, Childcare, Animal Care Services; Leisure and Travel Service Occupations; Hairdressing; Housekeeping.

## Job Density (2009 is the latest year available – updated May 2011)

- The number of jobs in an area is composed of jobs done by residents (of any age) and jobs done by workers (of any age) who commute into the area. Total jobs is a workplace-based measure of jobs and includes employees (from the Annual Business Inquiry), self-employment jobs (from the Annual Population Survey), government-supported trainees (from DfES and DWP) and HM Forces (from MoD).
- Jobs density is the numbers of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age.

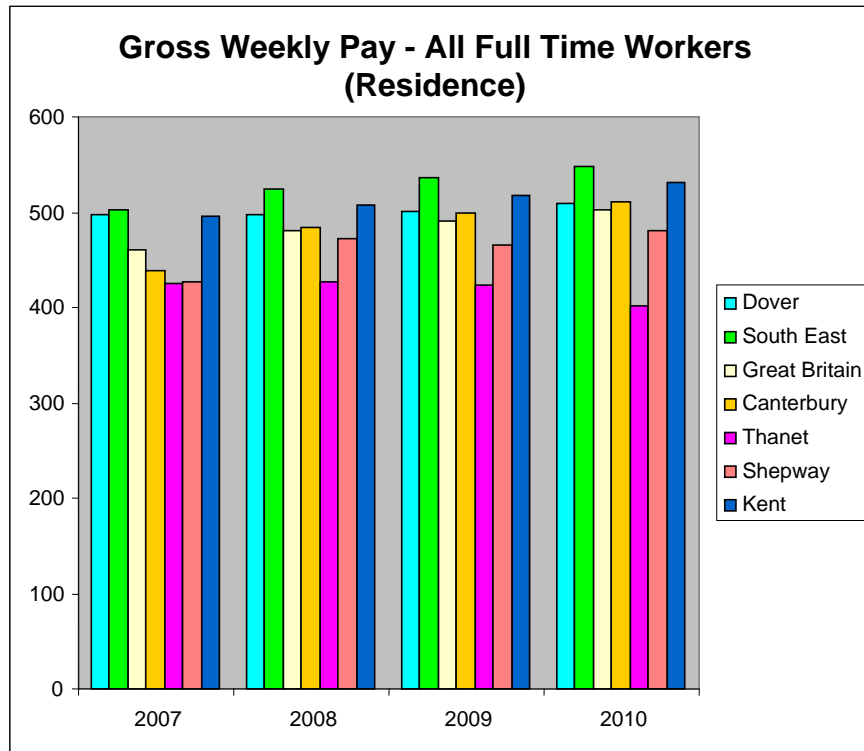
Jobs Density	Dover Jobs	Dover Density (%)	Kent Density (%)	South East Density (%)	Great Britain Density (%)
2007	46,000	0.71	0.76	0.82	0.80
2008	47,000	0.72	0.76	0.82	0.79
2009	43,000	0.66	0.75	0.82	0.79

## Earnings by residence (2010)

The average full-time earnings (residence) have steadily increased from £433.20pw in 2007 to £503.50pw in 2010.

	Residence (£s)	Workplace (£s)	Difference (£s)	Difference (%)
<b>Dover</b>	510.00	510.20	-0.20	-0.04
<b>South East</b>	547.80	523.70	24.1	4.40
<b>Great Britain</b>	501.80	500.40	1.40	0.28
<b>Canterbury</b>	511.60	461.80	49.80	9.73
<b>Thanet</b>	401.50	368.90	32.60	8.12
<b>Shepway</b>	480.80	455.30	25.50	5.30
<b>Kent</b>	530.40	488.70	41.70	7.86

Source : [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/531.aspx?Session\\_GUID={9B2567F9-0214-4B9E-A7F1-004725252C99}](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/531.aspx?Session_GUID={9B2567F9-0214-4B9E-A7F1-004725252C99})



Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

The gap between residence-based and workplace-based earnings in the district has reduced from -5.99% in 2009 to -0.04% in 2010. Dover is the only district in this table to have workplace-based earnings above residence-based earnings.

## Unemployment

In 2010, the unemployment rate for people of working age in Dover was 3.7% (up from 3.2% in 2009), which is above the average for Kent and the South East but below the average for England.



Source: Research & Intelligence KCC (ONS)

## All People - Economically Inactive in Dover

	Dover	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Oct 09 – Sep 10</b>	14,000	21.9	20.7	23.7
<b>Wanting a job</b>	4,600	7.2	5.5	5.7
<b>Not wanting a job</b>	9,400	14.7	15.2	18
<b>Oct 08 – Sep 09</b>	15,700	23.8	20.0	23.2
<b>Wanting a job</b>	4,600	7.0	5.3	5.5
<b>Not wanting a job</b>	11,100	16.8	14.7	17.7
<b>Oct 07 – Sep 08</b>	12,100	19.0	20.0	23.2
<b>Wanting a job</b>	2,400	3.8	5.0	5.5
<b>Not wanting a job</b>	9,700	15.2	15.0	17.7

### Monthly summary of unemployment in Kent: February 2011

All Kent districts have shown a reduction in unemployment compared to a year ago. However, during the month from January to February 2011, all areas of Kent experienced a rise in claimants. Tonbridge and Malling saw the biggest percentage increase (+7.9%) and Thanet saw the biggest number increase with 137 more claimants than was seen the previous month.

As of February 2011, Dover had the 5<sup>th</sup> (out of 12 districts) highest number of unemployed people in Kent, with Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Gravesham having higher numbers of unemployment.

Resident based unemployment in Dover increased by 87 (3.8%) since the previous month, standing at 2,362, which is 3.6% (the KCC area average is 3.1%). However, unemployment in Dover has decreased by 246 (9.4%) when compared to last years figures. This is in line with the average fall across Kent (9.1%). This fall is lower than that achieved across the South East Region (13.4%) but ahead of the fall nationally (7.7%).

### Monthly summary of unemployment in Kent: February 2011

Districts	Number Unemployed	Resident based	Change since Previous Month		Change Since Last Year	
			Number	%	Number	%
		% Rate				
Ashford	1,975	2.8	72	3.8	-85	-4.1
Canterbury	2,279	2.4	106	4.9	-331	-12.7
Dartford	1,975	3.2	54	2.8	-242	-10.9
<b>Dover</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
Gravesham	2,518	4.0	102	4.2	-250	-9.0
Maidstone	2,288	2.4	23	1.0	-391	-14.6
Sevenoaks	1,253	1.8	19	1.5	-260	-17.2
Shepway	2,585	4.2	23	0.9	-183	-6.6
Swale	3,172	3.8	34	1.1	-213	-6.3
Thanet	4,421	5.6	137	3.2	-61	-1.4
Tonbridge & Malling	1,459	2.0	107	7.9	-211	-12.6
Tunbridge Wells	1,111	1.7	48	4.5	-277	-20.0
KCC Area	27,398	3.1	812	3.1	-2,750	-9.1
Medway Council	6,678	4.0	170	2.6	-918	-12.1
Kent	34,076	3.2	982	3.0	-3668	-9.7
Govt Office for the South East	139,851	2.6	4,592	3.4	-21,581	-13.4
Great Britain	1,477,740	3.8	32,361	2.2	-122,441	-7.7

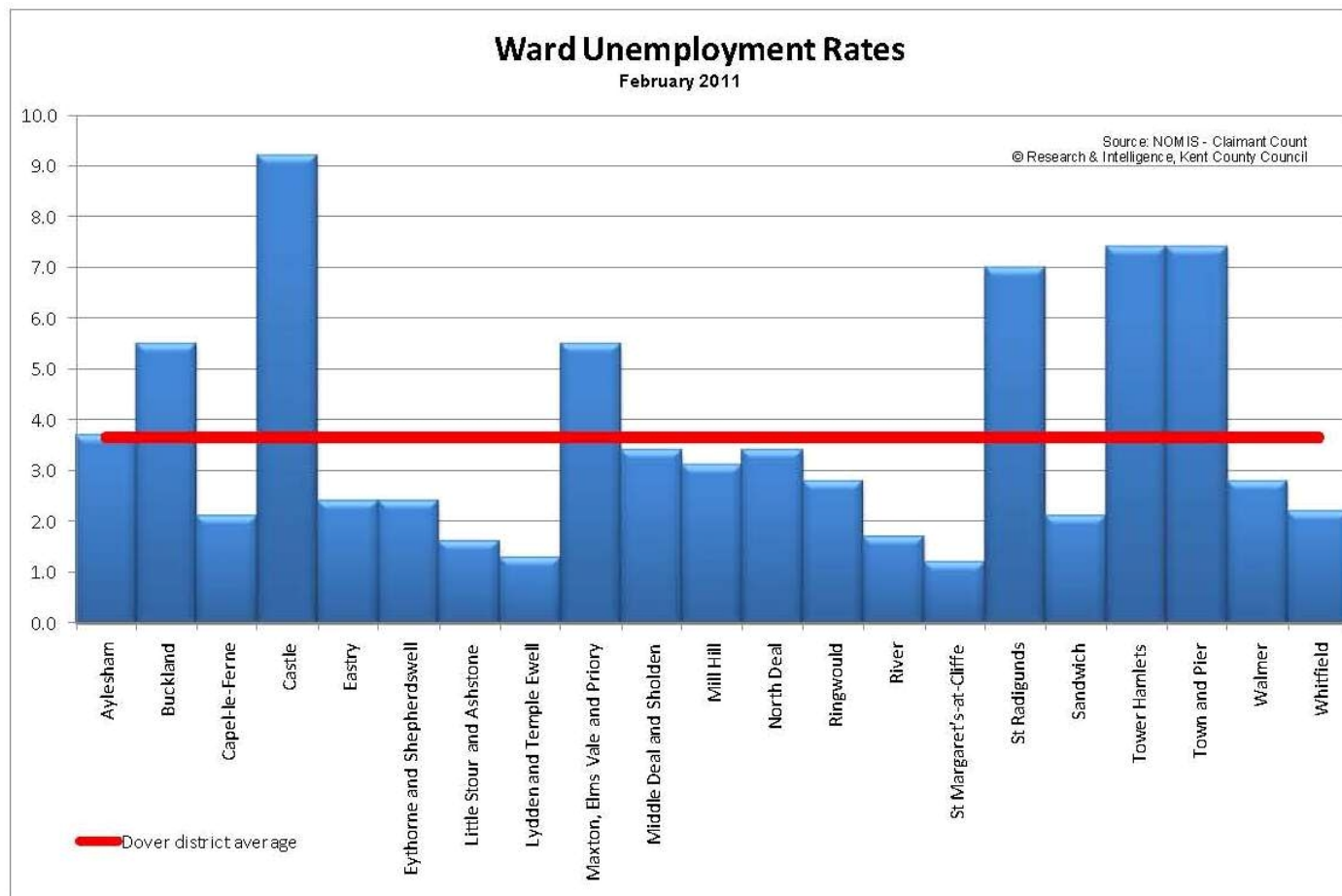
A negative number indicates a drop in claimants of unemployment related benefit. Figures coloured red show an increase in claimants. Source: Research and Intelligence KCC

### Ward Level Data

As of February 2011, the wards in the Dover district most affected by unemployment are: Castle with 9.2% of residents unemployed, Tower Hamlets and Town & Pier both with 7.4%, St. Radigunds with 7.0% of residents unemployed.

The ward with the highest number of residents unemployed is Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory with 260 (5.5%).

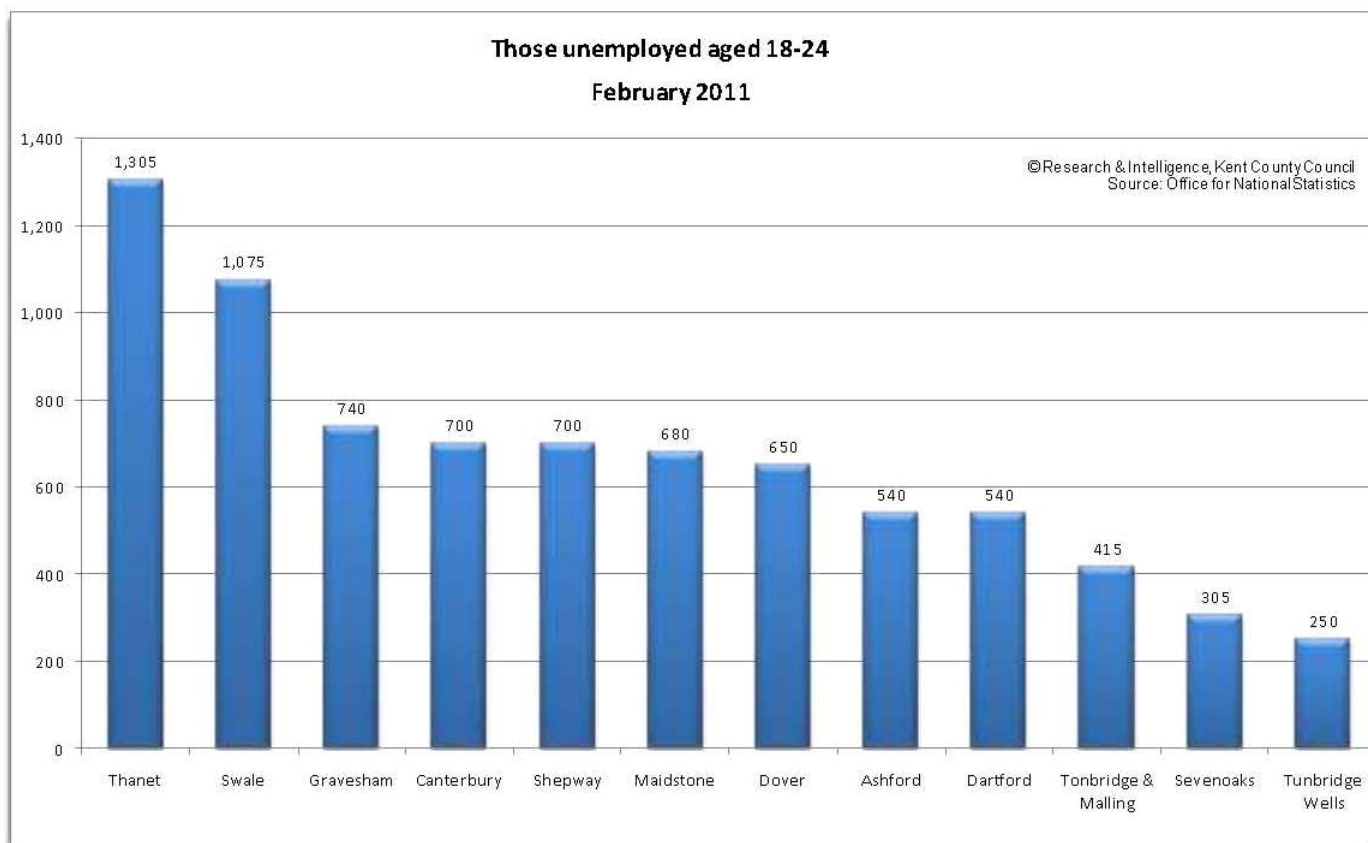
The lowest levels of unemployment are found in St.Margarets' -at -Cliffe (1.2%), Lydden & Temple Ewell (1.3%), Little Stour & Ashtone (1.6%) and River (1.7%).



### 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefit

With regards the number of 18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefit as of February 2011, the Dover District was 7<sup>th</sup> highest in Kent with 650. (Thanet 1305, Swale 1075, Gravesham 740, Canterbury 700, Shepway 700, Maidstone 680).

This is an improvement on the position in January 2010, when Dover was joint 3<sup>rd</sup> highest with 815 (Thanet 1330, Swale 1165, Canterbury 815).



### Total JSA claimants

The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.

Date	Dover (Number)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Feb 2011	2362	3.6	2.6	3.8
Feb 2010	2608	4.0	3.0	4.1
Feb 2009	2270	3.5	2.6	3.6

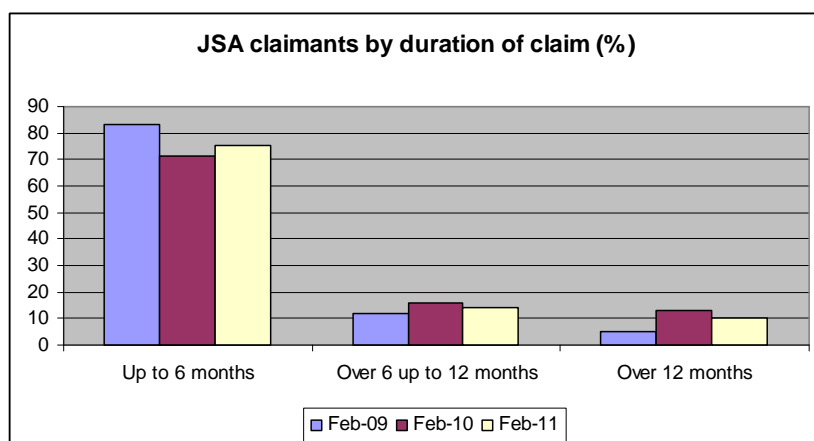
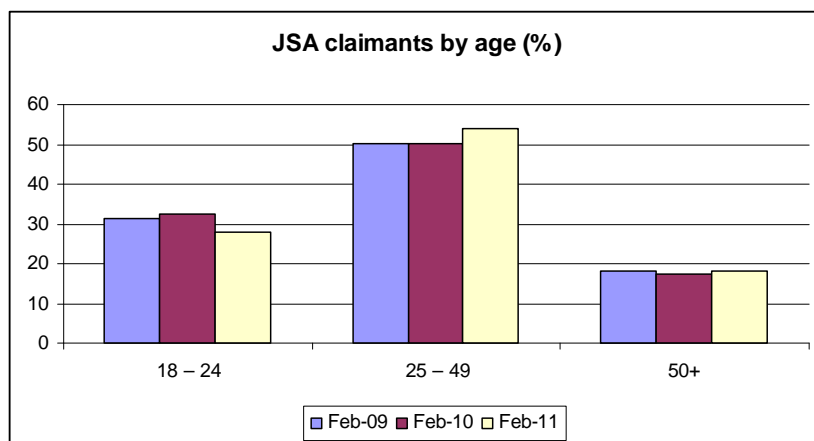
Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions; Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64.

- In February 2011, there was over twice the number of males (1,647) claiming JSA than females (715).
- JSA claimants in the Dover district mirror the national trend – although they below the South East average.

### JSA claimants by age and duration

The % age of claimants in the Dover district is similar to that in the South East and Great Britain. 10.4% of claimants have been claiming over 12 months in the Dover district, compared to 13.7% in the South East and 14.5% in Great Britain.





The majority of Jobseekers Allowance claims last up to 6 months. This seems to be the trend across the South East and nationally. A small percentage of claims do last over one year.

#### Job Centre Plus vacancies

Dover	Feb 2011	Feb 2010	Feb 2009
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies	392	165	217
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies per 10,000 population aged 16--64	61	25	34
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy	6.0	15.8	10.5

#### Key Benefit Claimants: working-age client group (November 2010)

	Dover Total	Dover %	South East %	Great Britain %
Job seekers	2,050	3.2	2.7	3.4
ESA and Incapacity Benefit	4,520	7.0	5.6	6.6
Lone parents	1,080	1.7	1.6	1.7
Carers	950	1.5	1.2	1.1
Others on income related benefits	410	0.6	0.5	0.5
Disabled	870	1.4	1.1	1.0
Bereaved	160	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>

Source : NOMIS Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not

eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria..

Total claimants have risen from 9,450 (14.5%) in November 2008 to 10,040 (15.5%) in November 2010. The majority of key claimants are receiving ESA and Incapacity Benefit (7.0%). Job Seekers Allowance is the next highest (3.2%) followed by lone parents (1.7%). Bereaved and people on other income related benefits make up the two smallest claimant groups.

## Budget

Dover District Council, like others, is facing unprecedented challenges to its budget and services, as a result of government cuts, falling income and increasing costs. This means difficult decisions have to be made and we are making every effort to minimise the impact on our services and to our residents. This includes service prioritisation, restructuring and shared services.

The key features of the Medium Term Financial Plan 2011-12<sup>1</sup> include:

- Year on year reduction in budget £2.4m;
- General Fund balances retained above £1.5m for 2011/12;
- No Council Tax increase for 2011/12, 2.5% for 2012/13 and 2013/14;
- Government grant reduced by 14.8% in 2011/12, 12.0% in 2012/13 and estimated to reduce by a further 7.7% in 2013/14;
- Savings target of £600k for 2012/13 and a further £1m for 2013/14 required;

The total General Fund revenue budget requirement for 2011/12, for the Council's own purposes, is £14.87m.

This is to be met mainly by:

- Government grant (Revenue Support Grant and distribution of Non-Domestic Rates) of £8.053m<sub>1</sub>;
- Council Tax of £6.395m;
- Council Tax Grant of £161k;
- New Homes Bonus of £294k.

Revenue Support Grant (and NDR) of circa £8.05m<sub>1</sub> is the largest single income stream for the Council. 2011/12 is the first year of a two-year settlement for local government. The grant received for 2011/12 is being reduced (after technical adjustments) by **14.8%** following the Government's comprehensive spending review, and the 2012/13 grant reduced by a further **12.0%**.

The settlement for 2013/14 is therefore likely to be very tight. For the purposes of the Medium Term Financial Plan the working assumption is that the settlement for DDC will reduce by 7.7% in 2013/14.

No Council Tax increase for DDC purposes has been built into the 2011/12 budget. This means that the Band D Council Tax, for Dover District Council purposes, will remain at £158.94 per annum. Increases of 2.5% per annum have been assumed in the forecasts for 2012/13 and 2013/14.

### Service Prioritisation and Restructuring the Organisation

As part of implementing the proposals in the Delivering Effective Services report, services delivered by the Council were ranked as 'Gold, Silver and Bronze' and these classifications are being used as a comparative service priority for future delivery <sup>i</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is the Council's key financial planning tool, and although it spans three years, is reviewed at least annually, and is monitored during the year.

Although not all of the components in making a good place to live are the sole responsibility of the Council, the ones that have been attributed a Gold service standard.

This is an ongoing process to meet the anticipated budget pressures over the coming years. The service standards set in the report have formed the basis for producing the budget and providing direction for service reductions and the organisational structure.

Our recent survey on the Council's website, which has also been advertised in the local newspapers (currently due to a low response rate this information cannot be classed as statistically reliable) shows, to date, that our residents are still classing the top 3 most important services as:

- waste collection
- street cleansing
- working with communities

and the least important 3 as:

- events
- climate change
- working with our communities

The results highlight the diverse views of our residents and communities. The results of the Place Survey, current survey, Directorate questionnaire submissions and output from the workshops have all been taken into account.

### **Sharing services with other councils**

Shared services: Dover District Council is the most participative of the East Kent authorities and is involved in a number of joint service projects as detailed below:

- Through the East Kent Joint Arrangements Committee the Council currently shares Internal Audit and Human Resources services with Shepway, Thanet and Canterbury. Payroll has also outsourced to Kent County Council.
- Revenues & Benefits, Customer Services and ICT Services have been transferred to East Kent Services, which will provide a joint service to Dover, Canterbury and Thanet Councils.
- The arms length management organisations (ALMO) called "East Kent Housing" is now responsible for the management and maintenance of the 18,000 homes owned by the Dover, Thanet, Canterbury and Shepway.
- Joint waste partnership: A 10-year ground-breaking contract awarded to Veolia Environmental Services (UK) in November 2010 - will reduce waste collection and disposal costs across the districts of Dover and Shepway.
- On 3 Nov 2010 Council resolved to explore with Shepway District Council an accelerated programme of management and structural change together with further and quicker joint working.

### **Council tax in Dover**

Dover District Council, Kent County Council, Kent Police Authority and Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority and the town and parish councils together deliver most of the local services in the district. Dover District Council collects the council tax payable on behalf of these authorities.

According to the Department for Communities and Local Government, the average Band D council tax set by local authorities in England 2011-12 is £1439.00 (excluding town and parish precept). This compares to £1413.35 for the year in the Dover district (average total bill for a Band D property excluding town and parish precept).

### **Joint Council Tax Breakdown in Dover District 2011-12:**

House Band	Kent County Council	Dover District Council	Kent Police Authority	Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority	Total Council Tax (excluding town and parish precept)
D	1,047.78	158.94	138.68	67.95	1,413.35

Source: Council Tax Leaflet 2011-12

Dover District Council is the third lowest charging authority in Kent.

Local Authority	Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D)	
	£	% change
Ashford	141	0.0
Canterbury	179	0.0
Dartford	163	0.0
<b>Dover</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Gravesham	166	0.0
Maidstone	222	0.0
Sevenoaks	182	0.0
Shepway	246	0.0
Swale	160	0.0
Thanet	210	0.0
Tonbridge & Malling	172	0.0
Tunbridge Wells	145	0.0

Source: DCLG: [www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/1870241.xls](http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/1870241.xls)

The average town and parish precept in the Dover district is £47.71 – an increase of £2.13 on the last year.

## Funding and investment

### Regeneration

Despite the constrained environment we find ourselves in, we are making progress on our plans to regenerate and transform the district.

The council continues to work with a range of partners to bring forward projects and over the past year we have seen the completion of the Dover Sea Sports Centre and Sea Change work on the seafront. The High Speed Train up and running with improvements made around Dover Priory Station. Construction has taken place on an exciting £1.3m indoor tennis centre for Deal and work on the ground at Cannon Street in Deal undertaken.

We also look forward to welcoming the Open Golf Championship to Sandwich in July 2011 and is set to bring around 200,000 visitors, and a multi-million pound boost to the area.

In addition to the housing growth and regeneration objectives set out in our Corporate Plan, the district has also been awarded 'Growth Point' and 'Regional (Transport) Hub' status.

Growth Point status was awarded by government in recognition of the Council's commitment to delivering higher rates of new house building. In return, the government provides funding for related infrastructure projects and essential studies to support sustainable growth.

The Council's regeneration agenda is underpinned by the award of Growth Point status. The capital and revenue grant funding received by DDC is set out in the table below:

	2009/10	2010/11	Total
<b>Capital</b>	£ 954,092	£ 856,916	<b>£ 1,811,008</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	£ 77,504	£ 103,339	<b>£ 180,843</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 1,031,596</b>	<b>£ 960,255</b>	<b>£ 1,991,851</b>

There are no conditions relating to the use of the grant, except for the distinction between capital and revenue (although revenue grant may be used for capital purposes and the general presumption is that this will be spent in support of housing development, helping to deliver the Local Development Framework and regeneration agenda).

Although there are no time constraints the current Government spending cuts would indicate that early allocation of funds to suitable projects is advisable. To date £1.65m of the award has been committed to support the development of regeneration projects.

Regional (Transport) Hub status has been conferred by the South East Regional Assembly and prioritises the district for transport and related infrastructure investment in support of planned sustainable development and regeneration.

**The major regeneration projects which support the objectives in the Corporate Plan include:**

- The Dover Waterfront project to regenerate the waterfront area of Dover and maximise the economic impact of cruise liners and visitors to Dover.
- Western Docks – working with the Port of Dover to support the development of a major new ferry terminal at Dover's Western Docks.
- YorkGate – working with the other major landowner to regenerate the York St/Bench St area of Dover.
- Aylesham Masterplan to develop c1,200 new houses and community facilities
- Dover Town Investment Zone – regeneration of the St.James area
- Whitfield Urban Expansion – to develop c5,750 homes and community facilities
- Regeneration of North Deal including the mixed use community development at Cannon Street and resolution of access arrangements at Albert Road.

Options for additional funding of projects will continue to be investigated, and the Council will continue to work with partners, including Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) and Kent County Council (KCC) to maximise the resources available. The South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) activity is being wound down as this agency is being abolished.

With the demise of SEEDA and budget cuts at the HCA, the Council will rely more on the public and private sector partnership, for example through the Local Investment Plan and Local Enterprise Partnership. The Council will continue to seek new inward investment opportunities whilst supporting those who are already planning to develop in the District. The LDF Core Strategy was adopted in 2010 and now the Council will prioritise and allocate its resources towards the regeneration delivery phase.

**Inward Investment in the Dover District**

We continue to work hard on a committed growth programme and to bring external funding into the area.

**South East England Development Agency investment into Dover District is as follows:**

	Amount £
Dover, St. James (2005 to date)	£8.5m
Aylesham Employment Units (2004)	£1.5m
Buckland Mill (2003 to date)	£4.5m
Tilmanstone (2001-03)	£4.95m
Betteshanger / Fowlmead (2001 to date)	£18.7m
Drawn down from the EP/HCA National Coalfield Programme	

**The Homes and Communities Agency investments into Dover District is as follows:**

	Amount £
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National Coalfields Programme Aylesham Employment – (Investment committed) to March 2010	£6m
Kickstart Round 1 (Cannon Street)	£2m
Dover Town Centre	£2.6m
Connaught Barracks	£19m
National Affordable Housing Programme investment (2008 – 2011)	£8.05m

#### Department for Culture Media and Sport:

	Amount £
<b>Sea Change</b>	£3.85m

#### Dover Pride:

Year	Funder	Project	Amount £
2006/7	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	Public Realm, Midtown, Enterprise Gateway, Maritime skills festival	20,000
2006/7	East Kent Partnership	Public Realm lighting projects	42,500
		<b>2006/7 Total</b>	<b>62,500</b>
2006/7	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	Public Realm, Midtown, Enterprise Gateway, Maritime skills festival	20,000
2006/7	East Kent Partnership	Public Realm lighting projects	42,500
		<b>2006/7 Total</b>	<b>62,500</b>
2008/9	Learning and Skills Council	Skills Plan	4,285
2008/9	KCC (Regen)	Skills Plan	3,000
2008/9	DDC	Skills Plan	5,000
		<b>2007/8 Total</b>	<b>12,285</b>
2009/10	Sea Change	Cultural Framework	8,000
2009/10	KCC (Arts Development Unit)	Cultural Framework	7,000
2009/10	DDC	Cultural Framework	5,000
2009/10	English Heritage	Cultural Framework	5,000
2009/10	Arts Council England	Cultural Framework	5,000
2009/10	Dover Town Council	Town Centre Visuals	5,000
2009/10	KCC (Arts Development Unit)	NI11 Remade in Dover	10,000
		<b>2009/10 Total</b>	<b>45,000</b>
2010/11	KHS LTP	River Dour Cycle Route	300,000
2011/12/13	Sustrans	River Dour Cycle Route	450,000
2010/11	KCC (Arts Development unit)	Cultural Delivery (public realm)	12,500
2010/11	English Heritage	Cultural Delivery	2,000
2010/11	Development Trusts Association	Empty properties	15,000
		<b>2010 onwards Total</b>	<b>779,500</b>

#### Coalfield Regeneration Trust:

Supported by the Community Development Team the Coalfield Regeneration Trust has invested £100k from April 2010 to March 2011 on 30 projects in the former coalfield wards.

£103,500 has been received from the Coalfield Regeneration Trust to be invested in 2011/12 and the Community and Leisure Team again will support this.

## Transport and Infrastructure:

The transport links for Dover are good, with the A20/M20 connecting Dover with Ashford, Maidstone and London and the A2 linking to Canterbury, North Kent and London.

The District is also recognised as an **International Gateway**, with the ferry port connecting to Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne in France.

Dover can now be accessed by the **High Speed Train** and is benefiting from the **Sea Change Programme**.

## The Port of Dover

**Port of Dover: 3 Ferry Operators**  
**Dover Cruise Port: 23 cruise lines**

- Dover is home to the busiest passenger sea port in the UK with over **13 million** passenger movements in 2009 .
- The Port of Dover is also one of the world's busiest and most successful ports catering for roll-on roll-off freight traffic, cargo, cruise liners and private yachts.
- The port handles **£80 billion of trade** each year and supports around **22,000 jobs**, 92% of which are in Kent and around half in Dover.
- Dover is the largest UK trust port. In January 2010, Dover Harbour Board announced privatisation plans to help secure funding for a £420 million (US\$663.6 million) Terminal Two project.
- There has been some opposition from the port's main customers and local MP / people: The People's Port bid Dover Town Council held a Parish Poll in March 2011, the results are non-binding on the Government:

Do you oppose the private sale of the Port of Dover as proposed by the Dover Harbour Board and support its transfer to the Community of Dover instead?			YES 5244	No 113	Carried
Electorate: 21582	Ballot Papers Issued: 5379	Turnout: 25%	unmarked or void for uncertainty: 22		

The Government intends to encourage trust ports to "bring forward proposals for modernisation and privatisation", according to its National Infrastructure Plan in October 2010. We still await a Government decision on the future of the port.

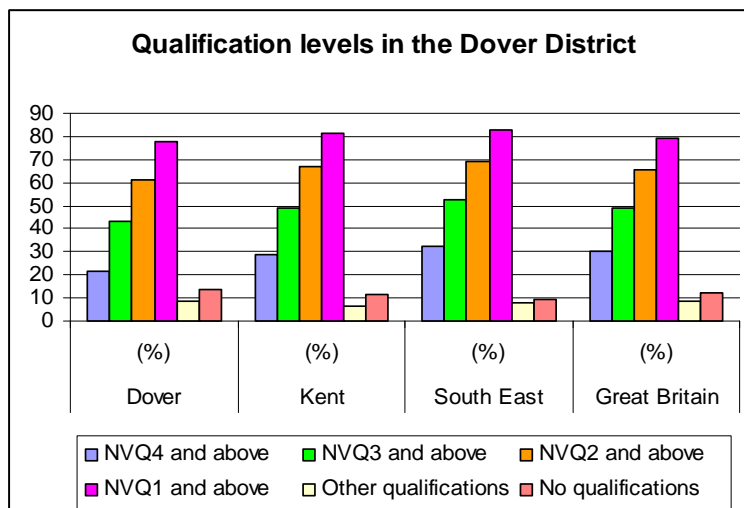
## Education and Skills

Skills levels and educational attainment in the resident population are low compared to the regional average – however they are improving.

### Qualification levels in the Dover District:

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ fell from 22.1% in 2008 to 21.6% in 2009.
- Dover residents with no qualifications fell from 15.0% in 2008 to 13.7% in 2009.

Jan 2009 – Dec 2009	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	14,200	21.6	28.6	32.6	29.9
NVQ3 and above	28,300	43.0	49.2	52.6	49.3
NVQ2 and above	40,200	61.2	66.9	69.0	65.4
NVQ1 and above	51,000	77.7	81.7	83.0	78.9
Other qualifications	5,600	8.5	6.6	7.8	8.8
No qualifications	9,000	13.7	11.7	9.1	12.3



### Key Stage 2 Results:

The performance tables 2010 for the District's primary schools show the average point score across the District for Key Stage 2 assessments to be slightly below that of the Local Authority Average, even though the district score has improved from last year.

#### Key Stage 2 Average point score

		2010	2009
Dover District	↕	27.23	25.12
Kent	↕	27.30	27.60
England		27.50	-

The primary schools with the highest average point score include **Sibertswold** Church of England Primary School at Shepherdsweil with an average point score of 30.6; **Eastry** Church of England Primary School with 29.7; **Kingsdown and Ringwoud** CofE Primary School with 29.4 and **Worth** Primary School with 29.2.

The primary schools with the lowest average point score include **St Mary's** CEP School, Dover with 23.8, **Vale View** Community School with 24.1; **Eythorne Elvington** Community Primary School with 24.6 and **Aycliffe** Community Primary School with 24.7.

Of all the primary schools in the District, 17 are at or above the Local Authority Average, and 15 below (4 schools boycotted the tests).

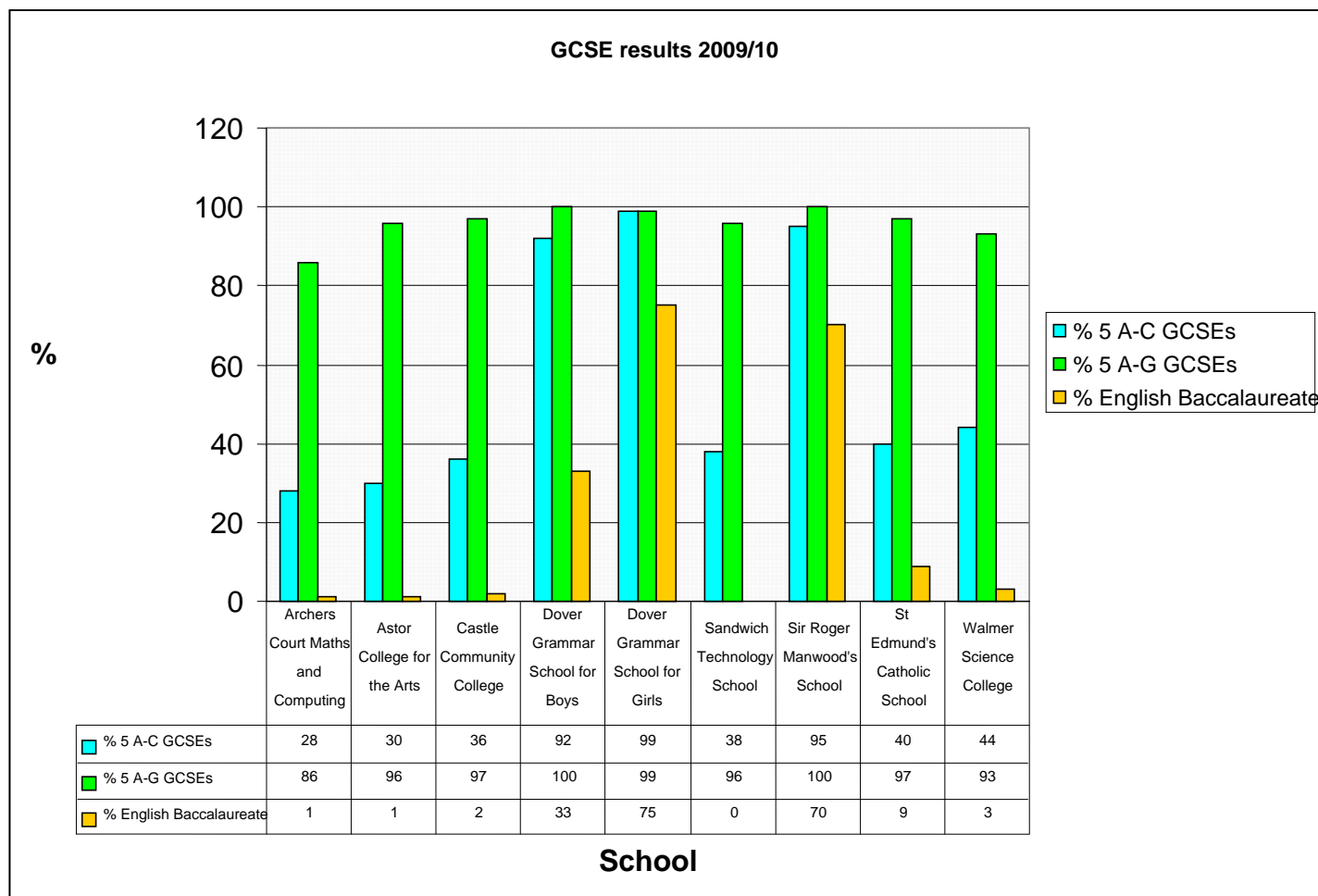
**Three primary schools in the Dover district are listed in the DofE Top 100 mainstream schools based on increase in level 4+ English and mathematics. These are:**

- Barton Junior School, Dover
- Northbourne Church of England Primary School, Deal
- White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts, Dover

Source: [www.education.gov.uk/performance/primary\\_10/documents.shtml](http://www.education.gov.uk/performance/primary_10/documents.shtml)

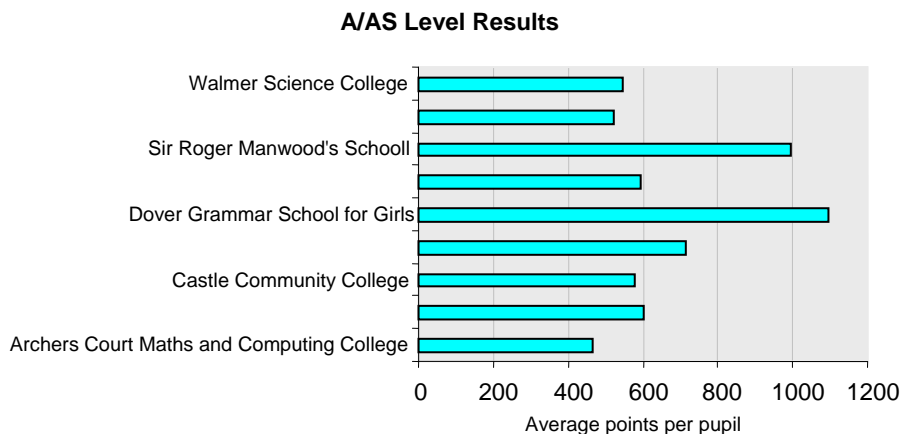
### GCSE and English Baccalaureate Results:

- % 5 A\*-C GCSEs: Only Dover Grammar School for Girls, Dover Grammar School for Boys and Sir Roger Manwood's in Sandwich (all selective schools) achieved above the Kent and National average.
- The English baccalaureate is a new measure introduced in 2010 and, in addition to English and Maths, includes two science subjects, a language and history or geography. Dover Grammar School for Girls and Sir Roger Manwood's school are in the top 200 English schools for best baccalaureate results.



#### A/AS Level Results:

Dover Grammar School for Girls and Sir Roger Manwood's school achieved higher than the Kent (735.8) and National average (744.8).



#### Building Schools for the Future (BSF) projects

Unfortunately 10 schools in the Dover district lost funding from the Government in the July 2010 announcement to scrap the BSF project. These are:

Portal House School; Astor College for the Arts; Castle Community College; Walmer Science College; Dover Grammar School for Boys; Dover Grammar School for Girls; Harbour School; Sandwich Technology School; Sir Roger Manwood's School and St. Edmunds Catholic School.

Two schools within the district opened as academies in September 2010: Dover Christ Church Academy (formerly Archers Court) and the Duke of Yorks Royal Military School. Castle Community College and Sandwich Technical School both have Academy Orders signed and are expected to convert to academies over the coming months.

### **Further Education and Higher Education presence:**

Further Education (FE): South Kent College, the main FE provider in Dover, has now merged with West Kent College to form K College.

Higher Education (HE): Three institutions based in Canterbury provide HE. A limited HE offer can also be accessed through FE Colleges within Dover.

Proposals from Hadlow for a college at Betteshanger and Fowlmead are well-advanced with great potential for improving Education and Skills in the district.

**Phase 1:** £30m investment; 2000 jobs; 2000 student footfall; Positive future for both commercial and park sites.

### **NEETS – Those Not in Employment, Education or Training**

As of December 2010 there was 4.99% (2,256) of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET in the KCC area. This is up from 3.7% (2148) in March 2010. Of the KCC districts Thanet has the highest number and proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 7.35% and Swale is in second place with 6.09%. Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks and Ashford have the lowest proportion with 3.72%, 3.91% and 3.93% respectively.

As at December 2010, the **Dover District had 6.19% of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET**, which is higher than the Kent average; this has risen from 3.2% in March 2010.

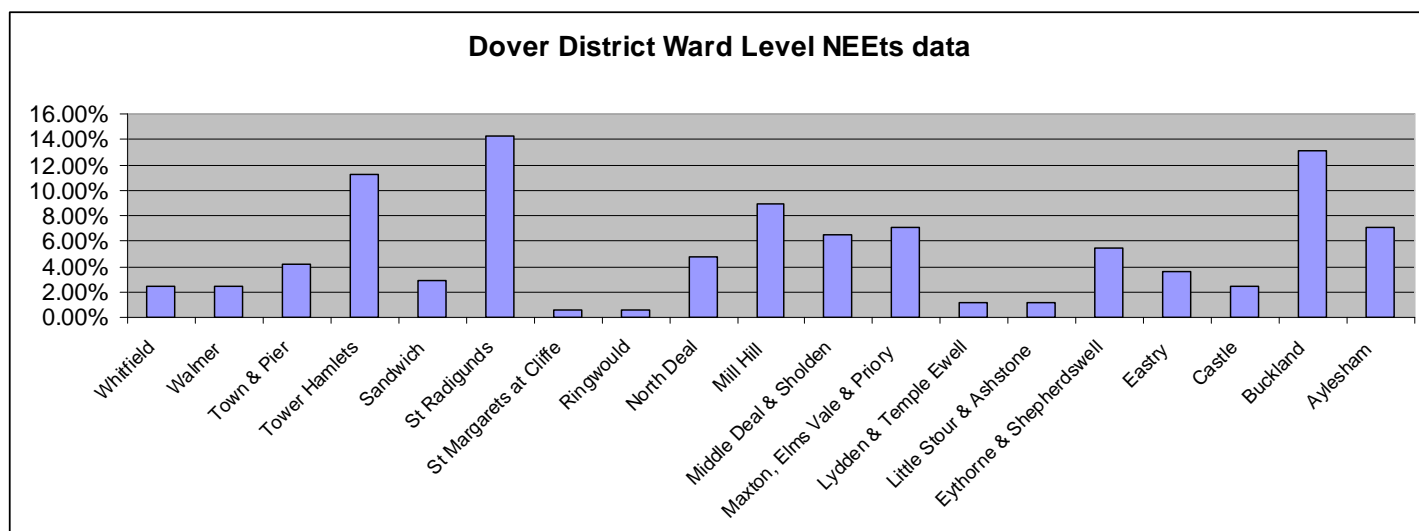
	<b>Number NEET 16 - 18</b>	<b>% NEET 16-18</b>
Kent	2256	4.99
Ashford Borough Council	141	3.93
Canterbury City Council	220	5.51
Dartford Borough Council	146	5.79
<b>Dover District Council</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6.19</b>
Gravesham Borough Council	164	5.75
Maidstone Borough Council	262	5.69
Sevenoaks District Council	103	3.91
Shepway District Council	171	5.17
Swale Borough Council	257	6.09
Thanet District Council	326	7.35
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council	186	5.27
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	108	3.72

**Teenage parents make up the biggest proportion of those NEETs who are unavailable for work in all of the KCC local authority, followed by illness, pregnancy and being a young carer.**



Within the Dover District area (at December 2010), **St. Radigunds** had the highest percentage of NEETs in the Dover district with 14.3%; followed by **Buckland** with 13.1% and **Tower Hamlets** with 11.3%.

There were no NEETs reported in either the River or Capel-le-Ferne wards.



Ward Name		Number in NEET (16-18)		NEET Available for EET		Cohort (16-18)
Whitfield	↑	4	2.4%	3	2.7%	148
Walmer	↑	4	2.4%	4	3.6%	225
Town & Pier	↑	7	4.2%	4	3.6%	65
Tower Hamlets	↑	19	11.3%	10	9%	185
Sandwich	---	5	2.9%	4	3.6%	247
St Radigunds	↑	24	14.3%	15	13.6%	205
St Margarets at Cliffe	---	1	0.6%	1	0.9%	113
River	---	0	0.0%	0	-	-
Ringwould	---	1	0.6%	0	0	57
North Deal	↑	8	4.8%	5	4.5%	197
Mill Hill	↑	15	8.9%	8	7.2%	329
Middle Deal & Sholden	↓	11	6.5%	10	9%	241
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	↓	12	7.1%	8	7.2%	272
Lydden & Temple Ewell	↓	2	1.2%	1	0.9%	82
Little Stour & Ashstone	↓	2	1.2%	2	1.8%	223
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	↑	9	5.4%	6	5.4%	161
Eastry	↑	6	3.6%	5	4.5%	179
Castle	↑	4	2.4%	1	0.9%	44
Capel-le-Ferne	---	0	0.0%	0	-	-
Buckland	↑	22	13.1%	11	10%	318
Aylesham	↑	12	7.1%	11	10%	193
TOTALS		168	100%	110		5140

## Housing

The Council recognises that access to good quality housing which people can afford is at the heart of achieving the social and economic well-being of communities.

- The Local Development Framework Core Strategy is a key document setting out the Council's 'big picture' development objectives for the District as a place to live, work, relax and visit. The LDF Core Strategy acknowledges that the housing market in Dover district is weaker than in Kent and the South East as a whole with average lower house prices.
- An assessment of the current housing market and future need for housing in relation to regeneration objectives, economic growth and associated population growth is a key element of the Strategy.
- The Strategy provides a rationale for a 'high growth' policy in relation to housing with an overall target of 14,000 new homes.

### Dover house prices: July-September 2010

Average house price £209,013		Annual change in house price +19.6% (Quarterly change +5.2%)
Detached	£339,944	Total number of sales: <b>389</b>
Semi-detached	£190,017	
Terrace	£160,031	
Flat	£110,392	

September 2010	Average Price £	Annual Change	Monthly Change
UK	£166,769	5.2%	-0.2%
South East	212,348	6.9	-0.3
Kent	188,466	8.0	0.3

**Sources:** Land Registry of England and Wales, Crown copyright. The information above is based on figures provided by the Land Registry of England and Wales. Figures are for the month September 2010.

### Comparison across Kent

AREA	AV PRICE	QUARTER	ANNUAL	SALES
Sevenoaks	£421,712	14.4%	0.3%	429
Tunbridge Wells	£357,331	0.3%	9.6%	484
Tonbridge and Malling	£296,501	0.1%	10.5%	528
Maidstone	£250,578	9.5%	10.9%	557
Ashford	£249,621	10.2%	11.3%	425
Canterbury	£247,997	14.9%	18.9%	615
Gravesham	£219,063	10.8%	13.3%	266
Dartford	£213,262	0.1%	15.8%	299
<b>Dover</b>	<b>£209,013</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>389</b>
Shepway	£206,412	-4.6%	3.3%	405
Swale	£188,098	2.4%	4.8%	453
Thanet	£179,172	3.2%	6.3%	554

**Sources:** Land Registry of England and Wales, Crown copyright. The information above is based on figures provided by the Land Registry of England and Wales. Figures for England and Wales are for the period July to September 2010.

Average house prices in the district rose from £176,441 in Quarter 2 of 2009, to £209,013 for the quarter July - September 2010. This is the fourth lowest in Kent. Of the thirteen councils, only Shepway, Swale and Thanet have lower average prices.

This can be compared to the average house prices in Kent £188,466; South East region £212,348 and the national average £166,769. (September 2010).

### Dwelling stock

Local Authority Name	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	Housing association	Other public sector	Private sector (P) <sup>1</sup>	Total (P) <sup>1</sup>
----------------------	--	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------

<b>Dover 2009</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>48,610</b>
<b>Dover 2010</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>41,830</b>	<b>48,870</b>
Thanet 2009	3,135	4,416	79	54,780	62,410
Thanet 2010	3,120	4,499	79	55,230	62,930
Shepway 2009	3,458	1,639	406	43,550	49,050
Shepway 2010	3,450	1,763	310	43,670	49,190
Canterbury 2009	5,271	1,993	303	56,200	63,760
Canterbury 2010	5,208	2,156	300	56,410	64,070

Source: Table 100 Dwelling stock: Number of Dwellings by Tenure and district: England; 2009

Figures in columns marked (P) are provisional because annual estimates of the total dwelling stock between 2002 and 2011 will be adjusted once the 2011 census dwelling count is available.

In 2010 Dover had an estimated Local Authority dwelling stock of 4,590 dwellings, a decrease from 5,368 in 2000, with dwelling stock reducing every year.

#### Dwelling stock estimates by local authority district: 2005 – 2010

On 31st March	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	22,190,000	22,398,000	22,564,000	22,693,000
South East	3,571,000	3,606,000	3,639,000	3,661,000
Kent	603,300	610,710	617,340	621,410
Ashford	47,030	47,600	48,130	48,630
Canterbury	61,520	62,800	63,760	64,070
Dartford	39,160	39,770	40,380	40,540
<b>Dover</b>	<b>47,990</b>	<b>48,340</b>	<b>48,610</b>	<b>48,870</b>
Gravesham	40,650	40,890	41,330	41,520
Maidstone	62,150	63,140	63,580	64,160
Sevenoaks	46,990	47,260	47,550	47,760
Shepway	48,090	48,490	49,050	49,190
Swale	55,070	55,830	56,330	57,040
Thanet	61,070	61,680	62,410	62,930
Tonbridge and Malling	47,770	48,610	49,500	49,880
Tunbridge Wells	45,800	46,320	46,730	46,830

Source: [www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/stockincludingvacants/livetable/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/stockincludingvacants/livetable/)

**Housing priorities:** Future housing priorities in the district include:

Reducing the number of long term empty homes, increasing the number of decent homes for vulnerable households and developing a neighbourhood renewal policy to improve areas containing poor housing.

#### Affordable housing:

- The East Kent Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified a need for 1,489 new affordable homes per year in order to meet the backlog of unmet need and newly arising need over the next five years.
- Of the 21 Local Housing Market Assessments (identified by the SHMA within the sub-region) the three urban areas within Dover District were all ranked within the top six areas in terms of the assessed need for affordable housing (Deal and Sandwich ranked 2nd and 3rd).
- However in broad numerical terms the greatest need for affordable housing in the District is in Dover town.
- There is also a strong need for more affordable homes in the rural area where house prices are generally higher and where incomes can be low.

#### Private Sector:

- Approximately 85% of the housing stock in the District is privately owned, which is consistent with the Kent and South East average, but slightly higher than the average for England (83.6%)<sup>2</sup>. The privately rented stock is over 20% higher than the national average and the proportion of social housing is appreciably lower than nationally.
- The district has substantial numbers of private sector homes built before the First World War, nearly 75% more than the national average. The figures show that almost 55% of our private sector homes were built before the Second World War compared with 39% nationally.
- There are a high proportion of terraced homes, which is also substantially higher than the national average.
- There are also issues with poor stock condition. A House condition Survey carried out in 2001 found that Dover district had the highest percentage of unfit homes in the south-east. Another survey in 2008 shows that the rate of serious (Category 13) hazards in the district's homes is 25.2%, which is above the national average of 23.5%.
- The district has a high percentage of non-decent homes in the private rented sector (67.5% compared to 45% nationally) and these house condition surveys also showed that there is a concentration of poor housing in particular wards in Dover urban areas. These are also areas where there are relatively high levels of social and economic disadvantage with vulnerable households.

### Empty Homes

- Also of particular concern is the number of homes that have been empty for more than six months (long term empty homes).
- Dover District has the second highest number of empty homes in Kent and a higher than average rate compared to England and the South-East. From 2005 to 2009, the number of long term empty homes rose by 41%.
- Empty homes are a waste of resources when there is a need for more housing in the district

### Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition

LA Dwellings that Fall Below the 'Decent Home Standard'

<b>Dover</b>	<b>%</b>
April 2010	8.1%
April 2009	14.6%
April 2008	18.7%
April 2007	24.8%

### Housing Needs

#### Social Rented Housing: Demand and Supply LA Dwellings Let (Dwellings)

	<b>Dover</b>	<b>South East</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>April 2009 to March 2010</b>	431	15,102	155,838
<b>April 2008 to March 2009</b>	283	14,774	151,662
<b>April 2007 to March 2008</b>	411	15,713	157,808

*Source: Communities and Local Government*

<sup>2</sup> CLG, Local authority housing strategy and business plan data

<sup>3</sup> Highest hazard rating as defined by the Housing Health & Safety Rating System

## Social Rented Housing: Demand and Supply All Households on the LA Register (Households)

	Dover	South East	England
<b>April 2009 to March 2010</b>	2,197	215,373	1,751,982
<b>April 2008 to March 2009</b>	2,350	205,371	1,763,140
<b>April 2007 to March 2008</b>	3,033	203,161	1,769,939

Source: Communities and Local Government

## Council house waiting list

	Transfer	Waiting list	Total Applications
<b>1 April 2008</b>	841	2143	2984
<b>1 April 2009</b>	887	2350	3237
<b>1 April 2010</b>	779	2197	2976
<b>1 April 2011</b>	754	2283	3037

Approaches to the Council for housing advice has been increasing over the past few years: from 893 in 2007-8 to 1314 in 2010-11. However, the number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need has fallen from 83 in 2007-08 to 49 in 2010-11.

Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need	
<b>2007-08</b>	83
<b>2008-09</b>	61
<b>2009-10</b>	62
<b>2010-11</b>	49

Youth homelessness is also being successfully tackled in the District falling from 19 in 2007-08 to 11 in 2010-11.

	Youth homelessness (16 – 17 yr olds)
<b>2007-08</b>	19
<b>2008-09</b>	18
<b>2009-10</b>	17
<b>2010-11</b>	11

A multi agency team consisting of our Young person's Adviser, Connexions and Social Services was set up last February and they meet two afternoons a week at the connexions office to see young people who either drop in or have made an appointment. Numbers approaching are still high but we endeavour to prevent homelessness and avoid B&B wherever possible.

DDC has been successful in a supporting people bid and has been allocated 18 units of supported accommodation. Currently we have 10 one bed flats at Folkestone Rd and have very recently identified a potential further 8 en-suite rooms in a large property at Maison Dieu Rd being converted. Support within the 10 units is provided by Casa, the supported accom part of Amicus Horizon and it's anticipated they will provide support in the other 8.

## Annual mortgage possession claims leading to orders 2009

In the Dover district, these have risen from 80 in 2004 (1.7%) to 120 in 2009 (2.6%). Only four districts in Kent had a lower percentage figure in 2009 (these being Sevenoaks, Shepway, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells).

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Dover</b>	80	130	135	165	190	120

Source: [www.justice.gov.uk/publications](http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications)

Mortgage problems are not showing as an increase in the homeless statistics (as yet) and the Housing Needs Team feel that lender repossession notifications are not on the increase - but they are monitoring the situation.

## Housing Growth

**The present status of our Local Development Framework** is far more advanced than many others.

The Core Strategy has now been adopted and we are to be encouraging public participation on the Site Allocations Document

### **New Housing Build Targets:**

- 1200 houses – Aylesham – 10 year programme starting in 2010
- 400 units at Buckland Mill – commencing 2010
- 70 units and community centre – North Deal
- 500 New Units Connaught Barracks
- Up to 800 units – Dover Waterfront
- 6000 Houses – Whitfield

Overall housing growth is seen as being a key element in the regeneration of parts of the district, delivering economic growth and helping to re balance the housing market and facilitate the delivery of affordable homes.

The Council has adopted a high growth approach to the provision of new housing (as set out in the LDF Core Strategy). The development of 14,000 new homes across the District is a challenging target and will require significant investment in supporting infrastructure development and improvements.

The Council agreed a new Empty Homes Strategy in 2010 to deal with the increasing problem of empty homes in the district. The strategy covers the period 2010 to 2015 and supports the Private Sector Housing Strategy and the Housing Strategy for the same period.

### **LDF Core Strategy**

The Core Strategy was found to be 'sound' by an Independent Inspector in January 2010, and formally adopted by the Council in February 2010. The strategy sets out the Council's long term vision for the district as a place to live, work, relax and visit and how this will be achieved.

The Core Strategy identifies four key development opportunities which are "of such scale and significance that they are central to the success of the Strategy". These are:

- Dover Waterfront
- Mid Town, Dover
- Former Connaught Barracks, Dover
- Expansion of Whitfield, Dover

These developments have the potential to deliver around 7,000 new homes and are therefore key to the delivery of the Housing Strategy.

## Health and Deprivation

### **Dover District at a glance:**

- The health of people in Dover is mixed compared to the England average.
- Below average: Deprivation, however 4,315 children live in poverty, and life expectancy for men
- Above average: smoking during pregnancy, hospital stays for self-harm, obesity and proportion of people diagnosed with diabetes.



# Health

- The health of people in Dover is mixed compared to the England average.
- Deprivation is lower than average, however 4,315 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.
- Dover has lower than average levels of violent crime and excess winter deaths is now not significantly different from the England average (last year shows a lower than average level). The proportion of people diagnosed with diabetes is now significantly higher than the average for England.
- The estimated proportion of adults who smoke is similar to the average but the proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy is higher than average. Aylesham, Buckland, St Radigunds, Town & Pier and Tower Hamlets wards have the highest estimated prevalence of smoking ranging between 35.5% and 40.9%. The lowest estimated prevalence is in River at 18%.
- Estimates for the levels of physical activity show no significant difference to that of the England average. Obesity in adults is worse than the English average. In 2010 adult obesity was greater than 30% in Aylesham and Town and Pier wards. The next two highest wards being St. Radigunds, Buckland, Mill Hill and Middle Deal and Sholden wards at between 26 – 30%.
- A health snapshot in 2010 shows, over the last ten years, the death rate from all causes, and early deaths from cancer and from heart disease and stroke, have all fallen and are similar to the England average.
- Among children, the proportion spending 3 hours each week on school sport and the level of tooth decay in five year olds are better than England average. However, GCSE achievement is worse than the average.
- About 17.3% of Year 6 children are classified as obese.
- Buckland, Tower Hamlets and St Radigunds have the highest child and adolescence mental health (CAMHS) contact rates in Dover for children aged between 0 to 18 years.
- Priorities in the Health Profile 2011 for Dover district include smoking in pregnancy, breast feeding and male life expectancy.

## Health inequalities are a challenge in the Dover district.

Aylesham, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne are in the top 20% deprived nationally

There is a link between deprivation and poor-health. Dover is similar to all local authorities with health inequalities existing within the Dover district – this can be highlighted by gaps in life expectancy between the affluent and those living in relative deprivation.

## Life Expectancy

**79.9 years:** average life expectancy

**9.3 years:** life expectancy gap

- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (from 2005 – 2009, pooled) is estimated to be 79.9 years (Male 77.5 years and Female 82 years). In the 2004 – 2008 pooled figures the average life expectancy was 79.8 years, male 77.6 years and female 81.8 years)
- The Life Expectancy Gap in the Dover District (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth) is estimated to be 9.3years. (Male 11.3 years and Female 8.9years). Previously in the 2004-2008 pooled figures this was 7.8 years (Male 9.2 years and Female 8.7years).
- Life expectancy for men living in Tower Hamlets (one the most deprived wards in the district) is just over eleven years lower than for men living in St.Margarets. The largest gap for women is just over nine years (River 86.7 years compared with Lydden & Temple Ewell 77.8 years).
- The ward with the highest life expectancy is River (84.3 years), which is 9.3 years more than the lowest life expectancy which is in Tower Hamlets (75 years).



## Life expectancy at birth for electoral wards in Dover, 2004-2008 (pooled):

Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	74.2	80.4	<b>77.5</b>
Buckland	76.7	83.7	<b>80.2</b>
Capel-le-Ferne	78.9	81.9	<b>80.5</b>
Castle	73.0	83.2	<b>78.1</b>
<b>Dover</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>
Eastry	80.4	81.9	<b>81.1</b>
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	78.8	81.0	<b>80.0</b>
Little Stour & Ashstone	80.6	80.1	<b>80.4</b>
Lydden & Temple Ewell	74.9	77.8	<b>76.6</b>
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	76.1	81.9	<b>79.0</b>
Middle Deal & Sholden	74.6	82.2	<b>78.4</b>
Mill Hill	76.3	81.7	<b>79.1</b>
North Deal	79.0	82.7	<b>80.9</b>
Ringwould	81.8	81.5	<b>81.6</b>
River	81.5	86.7	<b>84.3</b>
Sandwich	80.5	82.5	<b>81.7</b>
St Margarets at Cliffe	82.1	85.5	<b>83.6</b>
St Radigunds	74.9	84.0	<b>79.5</b>
Tower Hamlets	70.8	79.1	<b>75.0</b>
Town & Pier	73.9	82.1	<b>77.8</b>
Walmer	77.9	83.3	<b>80.9</b>
Whitfield	79.8	82.0	<b>81.0</b>

Source: Health and Social Care Map Dover, NHS Eastern and Coastal Kent

## Claimants of health related benefits

	Feb 2010	%
<b>Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance claimants</b>	3760	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Disability Living Allowance claimants</b>	6160	<b>5.8</b>

Source: National On-line Manpower Information System; DWP Longitudinal Study

## Estimated Disability Prevalence by Type of Disability by Age – Dover

Type of Disability		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Locomotor	Moderate	189	252	650	1,198	2,030	1,951	1,867	1,100
	Serious	-	100	143	299	681	651	996	903
Personal Care	Moderate	61	591	430	749	1,358	1,085	983	775
	Serious	-	49	143	150	224	326	251	188
Sight	Moderate	128	100	143	150	229	273	424	303
	Serious	-	-	-	-	151	109	221	314
Hearing	Moderate	128	100	210	522	823	1,080	944	722
	Serious	-	-	-	-	73	53	117	200
Communication	Moderate	128	100	143	150	151	109	134	115
	Serious	67	-	67	-	73	53	74	53
<b>All Types</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>3,015</b>
	<b>Serious</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,658</b>

Totals may not sum due to rounding errors. Derived from Household Survey for England  
Source: Health and Social Care Maps Overview: KCC and Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT

## Health Pilot

Members and officers of Dover District Council have been working with GP Commissioning leads, Kent County Council, Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT and Adult Social Care colleagues to understand and take forward the new roles proposed by central Government under the Public Health White Paper 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People' and the Health and Social Care Bill 2011.

Working together a project plan has been developed considering the evolving Clinical Commissioning Consortia, the potential role of the existing Neighbourhood Forums in community engagement and communication, the potential of emerging health and well-being boards, the role of scrutiny, and the GP's successful Pathfinder bid (including two Dover based pilots: Integrated Primary Care Team model and Enhanced Primary Care support).

Both Kent County Council and Dover District Council have been confirmed as successful in bids for 'Early Implementers Health and Well-being' status. Dover is the only district in the county to have taken this opportunity and this is also only 1 of 3 national county / district arrangements. Therefore the district is leading the way with KCC in influencing national policy. KCC has the statutory function to establish a strategic Health and Well-being Board in shadow form by April 2012, and to be formally established by 2013.

Progress depends on the outcome of the Health and Social Care Bill currently being addressed in Parliament.

## Health summary for Dover

29UE

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



\* In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	9027	8.5	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	4315	18.9	20.9	57.0		5.7
	3 Statutory homelessness	62	1.35	1.86	8.28		0.08
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	683	50.3	55.3	38.0		78.6
	5 Violent crime	1261	11.9	15.8	35.9		4.6
	6 Long term unemployment	315	4.9	6.2	19.6		1.0
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	232	20.0	14.0	31.4		4.5
	8 Breast feeding initiation	808	70.0	73.6	39.9		95.2
	9 Physically active children	9492	63.9	55.1	26.7		80.3
	10 Obese children (Year 6)	174	17.3	18.7	28.6		10.7
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 12)	n/a	0.4	0.7	1.6		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	83	36.4	40.2	69.4		14.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults smoking	n/a	23.2	21.2	34.7		11.1
	14 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	19.8	23.6	39.4		11.5
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.0	28.7	19.3		47.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.4	11.5	5.8		19.5
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.8	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	14	12.4	13.1	27.2		3.1
	19 Hospital stays for self-harm	261	284.5	198.3	497.5		48.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2155	1566	1743	3114		849
	21 Drug misuse	467	7.0	9.4	23.8		1.8
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	5202	5.95	5.40	7.87		3.28
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	6	5	15	120		0
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over	124	399.4	457.6	631.3		310.9
	25 Excess winter deaths	48	12.6	18.1	32.1		5.4
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	77.4	78.3	73.7		84.4
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	82.4	82.3	79.1		89.0
	28 Infant deaths	7	5.55	4.71	10.63		0.68
	29 Smoking related deaths	221	225.7	216.0	361.5		131.9
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	104	75.4	70.5	122.1		37.9
	31 Early deaths: cancer	154	115.5	112.1	159.1		76.1
	32 Road injuries and deaths	51	47.7	48.1	155.2		13.7

### Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2007 2 % children in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income 2008 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2009/10 4 % at Key Stage 4 2009/10 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2009/10 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2010 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2009/10 8 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status is known 2009/10 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2009/10 10 % of school children in Year 6, 2009/10 11 Weighted mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 12-year-olds, 2008/09 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2007-2009 (provisional) 13 % adults aged 18+, 2009/10 14 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 16 % aged 16+ 2009/10 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 (revised) 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2005-2007 19 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2009/10 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2009/10 21 Estimated problem drug users using crack and/or opiates aged 15-64 per 1,000 resident population, 2008/09 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2009/10 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admission 65+, 2009/10 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.06-31.07.09 26 At birth, 2007-2009 27 At birth, 2007-2009 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2007-2009 29 Per 100,000 population aged 35+, directly age standardised rate 2007-2009 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2007-2009 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009

For links to health intelligence support in your area see [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) More indicator information is available online in The Indicator Guide.

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# Deprivation

In general, deprivation is measured as 'the proportion of households in a defined small geographical unit with a combination of circumstances indicating low living standards or a high need for services, or both' (Bartley and Blane, 1994).

In the **English Indices of Deprivation 2010**, the Dover district has a national rank of average score of 127 (out of 326 local authorities) and is the 4<sup>th</sup> deprived area of Kent behind Thanet, Shepway and Swale. This compares to 2007 when Dover had a national rank of 153 (out of 354 local authorities) and lay in 5<sup>th</sup> position in Kent behind Thanet, Swale, Shepway and Gravesham.

The district has suffered from a lack of investment for a number of years and the **Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010** show deprivation is concentrated in a small number of wards. The Dover district has eleven super output areas (SOA) in the 20% most deprived nationally (this is up from six in 2007).

The most deprived wards in the district are (total ward or parts of): **St Radigunds, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle and Aylesham.**

The **most deprived** area in the Dover district is in the St Radigunds ward (with a rank of 1228 out 32,482: 1 being the most deprived). The **least deprived** area in the district is in the River ward (with a rank of 30,069 out of 32,482).

An area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score. Not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived – and not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

We are aware that there are small pockets of deprivation across the district not always identified within the IMD – for example rural areas such as Elvington. Further work is being undertaken to drill down to postcode level the areas suffering deprivation.

## Summary of Deprivation in the Dover District

Seven distinct domains have been identified in the English Indices of Deprivation, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and Living Environment.

The Dover district is divided into 67 LSOAs.

Position on national scale	Overall IMD		Income Domain		IDACI		IDAOPI		Employment Domain	
Year	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
0 – 20% Most deprived No. of LSOAs	6	11 ↑	7	8 ↑	6	8 ↑	1	3 ↑	11	12 ↑

Position on national scale	Health & Disability Domain		Education, Skills & Training Domain		Crime Domain		Barriers to Housing & Services Domain		Living Environment	
Year	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
0 – 20% Most deprived No. of LSOAs	7	9 ↑	11	14 ↑	0	6 ↑	12	14 ↑	2	3 ↑

## Overall IMD

The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation combines these seven individual domains, using appropriate weights, and can be used to rank each LSOA in England according to the deprivation experienced there.

- **St Radigunds** is in the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOA)
- St Radigunds, **Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Castle and Aylesham** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 11 LSOAs – up from 6 in 2007).

- Castle is a new ward in this category.
- A further 4 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Income Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income.

- **St Radigunds** and **Buckland** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs).
- St Radigunds, Buckland, **Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden, Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs – up from 7 in 2007).
- A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

A further two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced:

- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** which represents the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households:
  - **St Radigunds** is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
  - St Radigunds, **Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden** and **Whitfield** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 8 LSOAs – up from 6 in 2007).
  - A further 11 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** which represents the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households.
  - **St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets** and **Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs – up from 1 in 2007).
  - A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally

### Employment Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- **St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland** and **Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (5 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Castle, Buckland, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, **Aylesham** and **Middle Deal and Sholden** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 12 LSOAs – up from 11 in 2007).
- A further 8 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Health & Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health.

- Aylesham is in the in the top 10% deprived nationally (3 LSOAs)
- Aylesham, **Buckland** and **Capel-le-Ferne** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 9 LSOAs – up from 7 in 2007).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Education Domain

This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area.

The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

- **St Radigunds** and **Aylesham** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- St Radigunds and Aylesham, **Buckland, Town and Pier, Tower Hamlets, Middle Deal and Sholden** and **Mill Hill** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs – up from 11 in 2007).
- A further 10 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Crime Domain



This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level (violence; burglary; theft and criminal damage).

- **Buckland** is in the top the top 10% deprived nationally (1 LSOAs)
- Buckland, St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 6 LSOAs – up from 0 in 2007).
- A further 5 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services (such as road distance to GP surgery or a Post Office) and 'wider barriers' (which includes overcrowding and issues relating to access to housing such as affordability).

- **Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe and River** are in the top 10% deprived nationally (6 LSOAs)
- Capel-le-Ferne, Little Stour and Ashstone, Eastry, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe, River, **Aylesham, Town and Pier, Sandwich, Eythorne and Shepherdsweil** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 14 LSOAs – up from 12 in 2007).
- A further 3 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

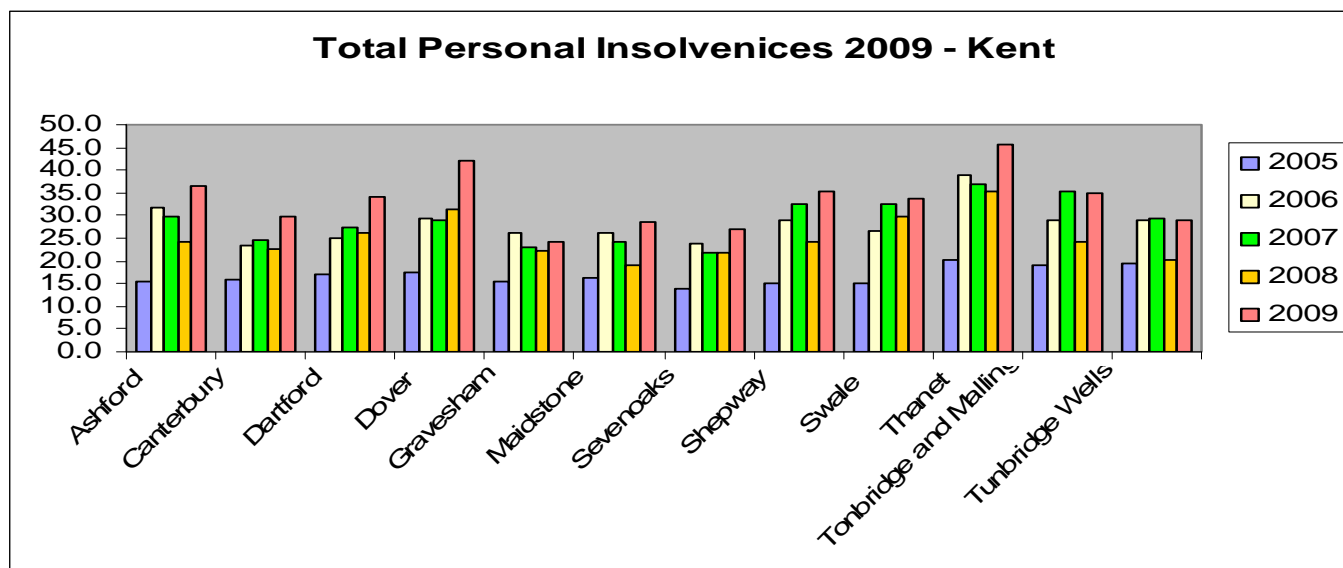
### Living Environment

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

- **Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory** and **Tower Hamlets** are in the 10% deprived nationally (2 LSOAs)
- Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory, Tower Hamlets and **St Radigunds** are in the top 20% deprived nationally (a total of 3 LSOAs – up from 2 in 2007).
- A further 13 LSOAs are in the top 30% deprived nationally.

### Personal Insolvencies

These rose from 145 in 2005 (Rate of 17.6 per 10,000 adult population) to 351 in 2009 (Rate of 42.1). In 2009, of the Kent districts, only Thanet had a higher rate per 10,000 adult population (45.7).



## Households in poverty

A new dataset has been published by the Office for National Statistics that estimates the proportion of households in poverty at a small area level. The measure of poverty that has been used is the proportion of households whose mean weekly income, after housing costs, is below 60% of the England and Wales average. The data used relates to the year 2007/08 and is the latest data available.

<b>Dover</b>	
<b>Proportion of households in poverty</b>	20.9%
<b>Estimated number of households in poverty^</b>	9,600
<b>National rank</b>	118 (1 = most deprived out of 326)

<b>Proportion of households in poverty</b>	<b>%</b>
Thanet	26.3%
Shepway	21.6%
Canterbury	21.1%
Kent (inc. Medway) average	19.7%
England average	21.4%

## Fuel poverty

**Dover District also has a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the regional average national average.**

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel costs. This includes fuel to heat the home to an adequate level of warmth, provide lighting, for cooking and running domestic appliances.

Fuel poverty is linked to other measures of inequality such as deprivation, income and health.

Dover has the second highest estimated number of households in fuel poverty in Kent and is above the Kent and South East averages.

<b>LA Name</b>	<b>Estimated number of households</b>	<b>Estimated number of households in fuel poverty</b>	<b>% of households fuel poor</b>
Ashford	46,045	5,457	11.9%
Canterbury	59,369	7,429	12.5%
Dartford	37,670	3,399	9.0%
<b>Dover</b>	<b>45,622</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
Gravesham	39,892	4,314	10.8%
Maidstone	59,866	6,312	10.5%
Sevenoaks	45,439	4,825	10.6%
Shepway	42,779	5,469	12.8%
Swale	52,987	6,595	12.4%
Thanet	57,572	7,640	13.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	45,816	4,221	9.2%
Tunbridge Wells	44,411	4,606	10.4%
Kent	680,384	76,523	11.2%
South East	3,450,282	342,381	9.9%

Source: DECC - Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics 2008 (Newly released data).



## Quality of Life and Community Safety

Measuring wellbeing and quality of life is subjective. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is to create an index of happiness – or General Well- Being index - to supplement the limited GDP measure of economic output; and a quarterly survey of households is expected to be carried out. However, it is not known if this data will become available at a district level.

Potential indicators include:

- **Health:** Mental health and Physical health.
- **How we spend our time:** Community involvement; Leisure time and Work.
- **Standard of living:** Income.
- **Achievement in life:** Education and Adult skill base
- **Attitudes and beliefs:** Fear of crime and safety; Perception of anti-social behaviour; Religious beliefs; Feelings of control and attitudes toward the future and Attitudes toward the environment.

### The Place Survey

In last year's State of the District report, we included results from the Place Survey, which provided information on people's perception of their local area and their local services they receive. This survey was conducted in December 2008, with the final results released by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in late September 2009.

The Dover District had a higher than average proportion of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live: Overall **80.8%** of people were satisfied with the district as an area to live with **90.6%** being satisfied with their home as a place to live and **61.8%** feeling that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (compared to the average of 58.8%). Please see appendix 1.

There was little differential in the scores for Dover when compared to other authorities in Kent and the national average. More detailed information on the Place Survey can be found in the State of the District 2010 report.

This survey was to be conducted every two years, with the results used as a baseline for future improvement. However, the Place Survey has been scrapped by the coalition government. Therefore we do not have any up-to-date figures to compare these results to. We will need to wait to see if we can use data from General Well- Being index to supplement the information received.

Previous consultation (including the 2008 Place Survey) has highlighted our **residents' top priorities** in making an area a good place to live as:

- low level of crime
- good health services
- clean streets
- affordable decent housing
- good shopping facilities

These priorities have informed our Corporate Plans and 'Gold, Silver and Bronze' service prioritisation work (please see Budget Section for further information).

### Air Quality

The Council undertakes regular monitoring to pinpoint problem areas. Parts of the district has been designated as an Air Quality Management Areas. These are:

- A20 Trunk Road, Dover.
- High Street / Ladywell, Dover
- Townwall Street / Snargate Street, Dover.

The [Air Quality Annual Progress Report 2010](#) has shown that exceedences of nitrogen dioxide continue to occur in Dover A20 Trunk Road AQMA and High Street/Ladywell AQMA where there is relevant exposure. Exceedences also continue to occur in the Eastern Docks. At this location there is no relevant exposure. Outside the AQMAs there were no exceedences.

## Community Safety

The Community Safety Partnership, which includes representatives from the Dover District Council, Kent Police, Kent Police Authority, Kent Fire & Rescue Service, Kent Probation, Kent County Council and the Primary Care Trust, with other agencies including the voluntary and community sector, is working together to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in the Dover district.

In the Dover district:

- **The level of crime is below average.**
- **Anti-social behaviour is average**, with the average number of incidents in this area decreasing from 463 to 435.3 (6%)
- **Violent crime is average** with the average number of violent crimes in this area increasing from 101.7 to 111.7 (9.8%)
- **Vehicle crime is below average** with the average number of vehicle crimes in this area has decreased from 58 to 38.7 (33.3%)
- **Burglaries are below average** with the average number of burglaries in this area has decreased from 47 to 45.3 (3.5%)
- **Robberies are below average** with the average number of robberies in this area has decreased from 4 to 1 (75%)

Dover Crime rates\* in this area for the **last 12 months**



The average number of crimes in this area has decreased from 522 (4.7%) to 497.7 (4.5%) (compared to the same three month period last year)

	Sep 2010		Oct 2010		Nov 2010		Average	
	Crime Rate`	Total Crimes	Crime Rate`	Total Crimes	Crime Rate`	Total Crimes	Crime Rate`	Total Crimes
2009	4.4%	486	5.0%	561	4.7%	519	4.7%	522.0
2010	4.4%	488	5.3%	591	3.7%	414	4.5%	497.7

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>All crime</b>	7220	6966	5993
<b>All violent crime</b>	1677	1671	1385
<b>Violence against the person</b>	1529	1543	1256
<b>Drug offences</b>	254	203	164
<b>Total ASB</b>	6126	5459	5737

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011)

#### **Violent crimes in a public place** (run live as at 22nd December)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Robbery</b>	37	26	28
<b>Sexual offences</b>	14	21	14
<b>Violence against the person</b>	768	764	546
<b>Violent crimes</b>	819	811	588

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011)

#### **Violent crimes in the night time economy**

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Robbery</b>	32	18	21
<b>Sexual offences</b>	39	39	33
<b>Violence against the person</b>	680	686	556
<b>Violent crimes</b>	751	743	610

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011)

#### **All crimes in the night time economy**

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>All crimes</b>	3240	3226	2842

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011)

### **Dover District - Recorded Crime Statistics**

<b>Crimes per 1,000 population</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	
Burglary dwelling	4.5	4.46	↓
Burglary other	3.7	3.53	↓
Criminal damage offences	15.7	14.77	↓
Drug offences	1.5	1.6	↑
Fraud and forgery	1.6	1.85	↑
Other offences	0.8	1.06	↑
Robbery	0.4	0.29	↓

Crimes per 1,000 population	2009-2010	2010-11	
Sexual offences	0.8	1.03	↑
Shoplifting	3.9	4.18	↑
Theft from motor vehicle	3.6	3.13	↓
Theft of motor vehicle	1.7	1.34	↓
Theft of pedal cycle	1.3	1.13	↓
Theft offences	6.9	8.35	↑
Vehicle interference	0.7	0.71	↑
Violence against the person	11.9	12.4	↑
<b>Total recorded crime</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>↑</b>

Source: Kent Police Local Crime Mapping (January 2011) and Community Safety Unit (July 2011).

Feedback from the **Kent Crime and Victimisation Survey (KCVS) 2010**<sup>ii</sup> showed that **64.2%** of the people surveyed in Dover agreed that the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in their area. This is slightly above the Force average of 63.9%.

## <sup>i</sup> **Service Prioritisation (page 25)**

The classification definitions are:

- Gold: Core Service (maintain the current service level but still expect efficiency savings or consideration for alternative service delivery, if and where appropriate).
- Silver: Services that may need to be reduced to below the current service standard dependant on available resource, or alternative delivery method sought (these may see a lowering of service levels).
- Bronze: those services that would impact on the Council if lost, but would be sacrificed or severely reduced in standard if the Comprehensive Spending Review dictates (these will see a lowering of service standard).
- Tin: Cease service.

<sup>ii</sup> These are the results of a telephone survey that was conducted in these areas between August 2009 and January 2010