



State of the District 2013

An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of the Dover District



OUR VISION: A HIGH SPEED DISTRICT OF GROWTH, ENTERPRISE AND OPPORTUNITY

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A. Introduction

Welcome to the fourth edition of the Dover District State of the District report. The State of the District report was first introduced to Council in May 2010 and is updated annually.

The report provides a snapshot of the current social, economic, environmental and health and well-being trends across of our district. With other local information, this report has been designed to support and inform local decision-making and setting of priorities. It also provides an overview for all those who currently, or wish to, live, work, or invest in the Dover district.

The report is a backward look at the overall state of the district highlighting important facts and figures about the conditions and circumstances affecting people's lives in the district, especially during a period of economic downturn and major reductions in public spending.

The information used is mainly available at district level, although it can sometimes be broken down to ward level. The report tries to use the latest information available at the time of drafting but it should be noted that not all information is collated and updated annually and is therefore not always available to be included.

Nationally, the financial challenges, recession and subsequent faltering recovery have had a significant impact on the financial position of our residents and businesses. Recent Government announcements and economic and public spending forecasts suggest the current economic conditions will continue until at least 2017, and possibly beyond, with all public sector services being subject to continuing significantly reducing resources, and seeking alternative options for delivery.

Annual Monitoring Report

The Council's Adopted Core Strategy sets out the overall ambitions and priorities for the district over a twenty year period. In order to establish what is happening now in the District and what may happen in the future, monitoring is an essential component of the process. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires the District Council to publish an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) at the end of each year containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Development Documents have been achieved.

To ensure the AMR and the State of the District are not duplicating information, but rather complementing each other, the 'Major Infrastructure and Major Sites' information is now included in the State of the District. The AMR is produced at the end of each calendar year, whilst the State of the District report includes much more wide-ranging information and end of financial year data sets.

B. Executive Summary

Overview:

This annual report is a backward look at the District in 2012, covering such areas as Population, Economy, Business and Employment, Funding and Investment, Transport and Infrastructure, Education and Skills, Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Deprivation and Poverty, Community Safety and Quality of Life.

Not all information collected at a national level is captured annually, in some cases it is every 3 years or longer, therefore some of this information such as the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a repeat of last year. However all the information helps build a picture in time of the state of Dover District. This year we have been able to include the results and analysis of the 2011 Census (some information is still being released during the year), adding to all the information already gained.

Overall the data collated this year builds on a very similar picture of previous years and shows Dover district is no different to the national and local position in still feeling the impact of the economic downturn as was projected. The financial position for the district and partners remains challenging with the introduction of changing national policy, such as Welfare Reforms, reduced budgets and increasing costs.

However there are positive signs emerging with the number of businesses increasing, the success in a number of external funding applications to deliver projects on the ground, joint working with partners to reduce duplication and improve service provision, a moving and affordable housing market, a decrease in recorded crime and anti-social behaviour, a continued commitment to development, plus building on and leaving a legacy for the 2012 Olympic Torch and Relay events.

Education and skills remain a concern and the Council is working with partners to understand how national changes are impacting, including welfare reform on the ability to access courses, the links between education and employment and the local further/higher education offer and how this can be improved. A number of projects are being developed that will hopefully see local improvements in the next few years.

Health Inequalities and the numerous links to ability to work, housing and quality of life are also areas that require further attention, however with ongoing community projects and greater joined up working between health, social care and local authority services it is hoped this work will be reflected in future reports.

Key Highlights from the report and examples of how the Council's Corporate Plan, and work with partners, is addressing them:

The main aims of the Corporate Plan (2012-2016) are:

- **'Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs'**
- **'Facilitating strong communities with a sense of place and identity'**
- **'Serving our communities effectively'**

A range of programmes, projects and initiatives have been developed, or were ongoing in 2012/13, by the Council and partners to deliver the Corporate Plan and ultimately address the challenges highlighted in the report. These include:

1. Population Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- In general terms the population profile has not varied greatly from last year, the district still has a lower % of under 15's and smaller proportion of 20 to 44 year olds than the County, South East and national profile, plus a higher proportion in all categories above age 50 years than the national average. There are also fewer people of working age than the regional and national profile.

- Dover has the 4th smallest local authority population in Kent – equivalent to 7.6% of the Kent population. All 12 Kent local authorities experienced an increase in population between 2001 and 2011. Dover's population increased by 6.8% (ahead of Gravesham, Thanet and Sevenoaks).
- Population forecasts show the 65+ age group will rise by 71.9% from 2011-2026, which is a significantly faster rate of increase than the 0-15 and 16-64 age groups, which are predicted to rise by 17% and 4.7% respectively.
- The growth in population between 2011-2021 in Dover is expected to be around 5,100. Migration accounts for the majority of the projected population increase in 10 of the 12 Kent districts (except Gravesham and Dartford).
- The East Kent Coastal Districts of Dover, Shepway and Thanet currently have the largest proportion of older population out of all the Kent districts, set to continue over the next 10 years.
- The largest ethnic group in Dover district is White ethnic origin (96.7%), this is higher than Kent (93.7%), South East (90.7%) and nationally (85.4%). The district has the lowest number and proportion of residents from a BME group in Kent, with 3,708 (3.3%) from a BME group. This is considerably lower than the averages for Kent (6.3%), South East (9.3%) and nationally (14.6%).
- The BME population in Dover district has increased by 140.3% over the past ten years (2,165 people), higher than the rates of County (123%), regional (106%) – the increase is large as the BME population was very small in 2001, compared to other areas of the country.
- In 2011 Christianity remains the largest religion in the Dover district at 64.1%, with 26% stating they do not have a religion, 0.6% Hindu, 0.5% Buddhist, 0.5% Muslim, 0.1% Jewish.
- 92.7% of the district's total population was born in the UK, 3.4% were born in Europe, 3.8% born in countries outside Europe.
- The majority of the District's migrant population were aged 44 and younger when they arrived in the UK, with 44% aged 0-17.
- There are 96.4% of households in which all people 16+years have English as their main language (higher than Kent, South East and national figures) and 1.8% of households with no residents whose main language is English.
- 65.5% of the total population live in the urban areas of the Dover district, which covers 6,509 hectares. The urban population has increased by 4,943 people or 7.2% from the 2001 Census.
- 34.5% of the total population live in the rural areas of the Dover district, which covers 24,975 hectares. The rural population has increased by 2,165 people or 6.0% from the 2001 Census.

1.1 Housing Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- House prices in Dover fell by -0.30% during 2012. The only other Kent area to see a fall in annual house prices was Tonbridge and Malling (-2.25%). Average house prices rose by 1.55% across Kent and 1.78% in the south- east.
- The district has seen an increase in sales over the last few years. This is the fourth consecutive year that transactions have increased following dramatic falls in 2008 when transactions fell by nearly 55%.
- Dover is the only district in Kent to have a ratio of lower quartile housing prices to lower quartile earnings, that is lower than the national average of 6.59. The higher the ratio the more difficult it is to save for a house and, using this measure of affordability, the Dover district is one of the most affordable in Kent.
- In 2012 Dover had a total dwelling stock figure of 51,700, of which 86.4% were 'Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock'
- In 2012 Dover saw 0.0% of local authority dwellings falling below the Decent Home Standard. These figures compare with the South East region with 6.3% of local authority dwellings falling below the Decent Home Standard.
- In 2011/12, 240 net additional homes were provided in Dover, an increase of 60 (33.3%) compared with 2010/11.
- In 2012 the Dover district had a higher percentage of vacant dwellings than regional and national averages, although these have been falling. There were 1,873 vacant dwellings (compared to 2,087 in the previous year), of which 725 (38.7%) were long-term vacant dwellings (compared to 878 in the previous year). The 725 long-term vacant dwellings equates to 1.40% of the estimated dwelling stock.

- The difficult economic conditions continue to affect building activities. However, the District Council has experienced a slight increase in the number of housing completions that have taken place in the District during 2011/12.
- In 2012/13 DDC enabled the delivery of 104 new affordable homes. 97 homes were for social rent and 7 for shared ownership.
- Total applications on the council house waiting list has increased by nearly 20% over the year to 3,541 applications and is a reflection of the economic circumstances faced by residents in the district.
- There has also been a surge in transfer applications over the year, partly in response to the government introducing a size criteria in the eligible rent arrangements for working age Housing Benefit claimants who live in main stream social housing.
- There has been a significant jump in numbers of youth homelessness over the year due to parental/friend eviction and this is a cause for concern.
- The total number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need is also increasing and these figures do reflect the large rise in youth homelessness being experienced.
- From the 2001 Census to the 2011 Census the district has seen an increase in the number of its residents living within private households.

Key projects / initiatives seeking to address the population and housing highlights

1.2 In order to address the balance of the population the Council's Local Development Framework and Core Strategy sets out plans to build 14,000 new homes, requiring around 200,000m² of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and to develop a stronger retail offer.

1.3 The Council is currently seeking comments on the Land Allocations Pre-Submission Local Plan – its primary purpose is to identify and allocate specific sites that are suitable for employment, retail and housing development. A community Infrastructure Levy is due to be introduced by the Council to maximise income and investment.

1.4 The development of new housing in Sholden started earlier this year and as well as market housing the development will deliver 69 affordable homes comprising a mix of affordable rented and shared ownership housing. The Council has also been working in partnership with KCC and Orbit Homes to progress the proposed re development of the former Sampson Court residential care home site in Sholden. The proposed scheme will comprise 81 new, extra care homes for older people and Orbit Homes has recently submitted a planning application. Work is also ongoing with the HCA for funding aimed at bringing empty homes back into use as affordable housing. £0.25m has been set aside from the HRA in a Housing Initiatives budget to support the direct delivery of affordable homes, development feasibility work in relation to potential sites is currently being progressed. A Tenancy Strategy has been adopted and a new Tenancy Policy setting out how the Council will let its own homes is being finalized. A key aim of the policy is to make sure we make best use of the affordable housing stock. Working through the Health and Wellbeing Board and it's sub-groups the issues of youth homelessness and accommodation are being discussed with improved joined up working being explored, to make the systems more beneficial for all.

The Council's Local Development Framework and Core Strategy can be found at:

<http://www.dover.gov.uk/Planning/Planning-Policy/Home.aspx>

The Council's Housing Strategies can be found at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Housing/Strategic-Housing/Strategic-Housing.aspx>

1.5 The above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- The Local Development Order will be in place
- Adoption of the Land Allocations Document
- Introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy

SP1 Outcome (by 2016):

- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the District and improve the quality of life for all

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Through the Housing Strategy we will enable housing growth and the delivery of more affordable homes, as well as improving the condition of existing homes, addressing inequality, and enabling vulnerable people access to quality housing to live independently.

SP2 Outcome (by 2016):

- Supporting economic growth and prosperity through carefully managed housing growth.

2. Economy, Business and Employment Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- The proportion of residents in the district claiming out of work benefits is higher than the average for Kent, South East and nationally, however has fallen slightly over the previous two years.
- The unemployment rate is above the average and the employment rate is lower than the average for Kent, South East and nationally. GVA per head is lower than across Kent, South East and nationally.
- The 3 year business survival rate is down 1.8% from last year, with percentage point falls of 3.3 in Kent, 4.7 in the South East and 5.0 nationally.
- In Dover district there are 2,890 businesses, an increase from 2,800 in 2011.
- As across England and the South East, the majority of businesses in the District are small businesses. The number of small and medium enterprises are both up from the previous year and account for 99.9% of businesses. There is also a strong growth in the births of businesses, increasing by 32.7% from 2010 to 2011. Business survival rates in the District have not fallen as much as nationally and regionally, with a decrease in the number of business deaths by 5.1% from 2010 to 2011.
- 47.5% of businesses in the Dover district are over 10 years old, above the average for Kent and Great Britain.
- There has been a small percentage growth in the number of active enterprises, compared to no change across Kent and a decline nationally.
- 73% of the population was economically active during 2012, only 0.2% down from the previous year.
- The earnings for people who work in Dover district are lower than the earnings of workers who live in Dover.
- Census (2011) information shows that of the 80,786 usual residents aged 16-74 in the Dover district, 54,487 were economically active (either in work or actively looking for work), with 32.6% classed as economically inactive (this groups includes retired, looking after home and family, students, permanently sick or unable to work), and higher than the average for Kent, South East and England. The majority of people who were economically inactive, were retired. The long term sick or disabled account for the next largest proportion (13.7%), followed by those looking after home or family (13.6%) and students (12.2%).
- The district has a lower proportion of full time employees and a higher proportion of part time employees than Kent, South East and England.
- In 2012 in the district 27.0% of the resident population aged 16 to 64 was economically inactive, which is above county (23.3%), regional (20.4%) and national (23.1%) figures. Of the economically inactive in the district, 40.4% (7,100) wanted a job and 59.6% (10,500) did not want a job.
- The annual average unemployment rate in the district has increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2001 to 2012. The highest unemployment rate in 2012 was for the age group 25 – 49 years (52.2%).
- With regards youth unemployment the district has the third highest rate (8.2%) behind Thanet (12.5%) and Swale (8.6%)

2.1 Budget, Funding and Investment Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- A Regional Growth Fund (RGF) allocation of £5m has been secured as part of a match-funding proposal to reduce journey times from London to East Kent. This will see the journey time eventually reduce from London to Ramsgate to around 1 hour.
- A planning application for the creation of additional rail commuter car parking to serve Dover Priory Railway Station is being developed following the announcement by the Department of Transport allocating partnership funding to the project.
- £67k was secured for S106 agreement in 2011/12 and £185,123 in 2012-13.
- The funding secured through S106 agreements is for a variety of infrastructure type projects some of which are the responsibility of Kent County Council. However during the financial year 2012-13 Dover District Council used £116,000 as part of its programme to renovate strategically important play areas.

- Out of the Kent local authorities, DDC has the 5th lowest charge on a Band D property (£167), Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax bill (£246), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£227) and Thanet District Council (£210).
- DDC's share of the total average bill for 2013-14 is 11.3%, which equates to £167.49 on a Band D property.
- The Council has been instrumental in securing £1million from the Big Lottery Fund for the Dover Town Big Local project, £1.64million from the Heritage Lottery Fund, along with £800,000 in partnership match funding for 'Up on the Downs' Landscape Partnership.
- £185,123 funding was secured by S106 agreement during 2012-13.
- The Arts Council supported the Olympic Torch and Relay celebration with £100k funding
- The Environment Agency supported Dover Flood protection works with £110k funding
- Dover Town Council contributed £75k to the relocation of the Visitor Information Centre
- Affordable Housing schemes received grant funding support from the HCA totaling approximately £5.7m

2.2 Transport and Infrastructure Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- The High Speed Train has cut the journey time to London to just over one hour.
- Around three quarters of all Dover district households have regular access to a car or van, with nearly 12,000 households having regular access to 2 or more cars or vans, on par with the national rate. 23.5% do not have regular access to a car or van.
- The district has had a decrease of -2.4% in the number of households without a car. There has been a large increase in the number of households in the district owning multiple cars or vans.
- From 2001-2011 the number of people who take a taxi to work fell by 221 people, travel by motor cycle, scooter or moped fell by 165 people, cycling fell by 179 people, train travel increased by 660 people, travelling to work as a car passenger fell by 380 people, by bus, minibus or coach rose by 174 people.
- From 2001-2011 working from home increased by 1,431 people, higher than the average seen for Kent, South East and England.

2.3 Education and Skills Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- Of the ages 16-64 the number of people with no qualifications rose from 9.1% to 10.5% from the previous year.
- Of the ages 16-64 the number of people with NVQ4+ fell from 29.7% to 18.4% from the previous year.
- The number receiving free school meals has risen from 14.0% to 16.4%.
- The BBC has compiled a list of the top 200 schools in England with the highest attainment at GCSE level, which includes the Dover Grammar School for Girls
- The BBC has compiled a list of the 200 state secondary schools in England with the lowest attainment at GCSE level. There are three schools in the Dover district included, Dover Christ Church Academy, Walmer Science College and St. Edmunds Catholic School.
- In 2012, the primary schools with the highest average point scores in the Dover district are: Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School, Kingsdown and Ringwould CofE Primary School, Wingham Primary School and Worth Primary School. The previous year this had been Eastry Church of England Primary School, St Joesphs Catholic primary School, Kingsdown and Ringwould CofE and Wingham Primary School
- The primary schools with the lowest average point scores are Vale View Community School, Priory Fields School, Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School, and Aycliffe Community Primary School. These are the same as the previous year.
- As at March 2013, there were 5.33% (2,094) of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET in the Kent – down from 6.16% (2,390) in March 2012. Of the Kent districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 7.76% and Sevenoaks the lowest with 3.29%.
- The Dover District had 6.01% (182) of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET, which is higher than the Kent average; this has however seen a fall over the year from 7.04% (214) in March 2012.
- Of the 182 NEET in the Dover district, 127 are available to the labour market, with 111 seeking employment, education or training. Of the 55 NEET not available to the labour market in the Dover district, the majority are teenage parents (33), followed by illness (14) and pregnancy (7).

Key projects seeking to address the economy, business and employment; budget; funding; transport and skills highlights:

2.4 With regards the economy, employment, skills and regeneration the Council, with partners is engaged in a number of strategic partnerships to ensure the district receives it's fair share of external funding and regeneration opportunities, such as the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP). In addition, a package of £40 million to support business growth in East Kent has been secured from the Government's Regional Growth Fund. The successful bid was made by Kent County Council, working with the four East Kent Councils (Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet). £5m has been allocated to improve high-speed rail services, with £35m available to businesses – including at Discovery Park. It is evident that the businesses within the Dover district that have secured funding are also providing substantial levels of match-funding, currently this is running at £26m. Funding is also secured through s.106 agreements to support functions such as education, adult social services and library provision., although the majority is passed to KCC ,during the financial year Dover District Council used £114,000 as part of its programme to renovate strategically important play areas.

Work is also developing with authorities in Calais, who are advancing a range of initiatives, to explore how we can work together to realise common opportunities.

2.5 Since the designation of the Enterprise Zone at the Discovery Park Some 1400 jobs have now been created on the site, including 40 companies and several spin-out proposals companies have located at the site, the site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with £25 million funding flood alleviation package and the introduction of a Local Development Order provides developers with certainty and will save them time and expense, also designed to enable buildings to be adapted to meet the needs of a range of companies.

2.6 A revised planning application for the redevelopment of Dover town centre has now been submitted for a change to the retail layout based on specific retailer needs. Planning Committee has resolved to grant planning permission for a mixed-use scheme at Farthingloe and Western Heights, which is currently being considered by the Secretary of State pending a call-in. Work has commenced on Buckland Mill, Maison Dieu Road, Dover and elsewhere in the District where a range of sites such as the Sholden development and Old Park barracks are now under construction.

2.7 In order to increase employment, investment and connectivity the Council continues to work with a range of partners including Stagecoach, Network Rail, Southeastern and Sustrans, with the proposals to improve parking at Priory Station in Dover developing.

2.8 The Council has introduced an Apprentice/Intern programme and has taken on a number of apprentices from local colleges to offer young people work/life skills, this programme has proved very successful. The Council has also been working alongside the HCA to bring forward proposals for the former Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead sites.

2.9 There is also an increasing amount of investor interest in the district in manufacturing, education and other regeneration projects, such as the development by Viking Recruitment for a maritime academy at Dover, the multi-panel manufacturing development at Mill Yard way in Eythorne and the mixed residential / business development at the site of the former Hammill brick work site, near Eastry.

2.10 The Council is in on-going dialogue with the R&A, promoters of the Open Golf Championship, around future dates for its return to the district. In June 2013, the district hosted the prestigious R&A Amateur Championship at Royal Cinque Ports & Prince's Golf Club in Sandwich

2.11 the above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP1 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Continue the District's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
 - The Dover Waterfront, St.James' and Town Centre improvements;
 - The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion Programme
 - Connaught Barracks
 - The new development at Aylesham
 - The White Cliffs Business Park Phase 3

- To make land available at Western Heights/Great Farthingloe Farm to enable progress towards the comprehensive proposals for regeneration, linked to the Town Centre, and maximise the tourism potential of this area, enabled and facilitated through a Planning Performance Agreement.
- Providing improved parking and facilities to support and promote HS1.
- Working with the HCA and Hadlow College to develop the Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead Country Park Sites as a Sustainable Futures Campus, a mixed use educational, employment and tourism facility, to secure the long term future of the area.
- Working with partners to enable and facilitate a centre of excellence for the Marine Skills sector.

SP1 Outcomes (by 2016):

- Encouraging investment and development in areas to support the continuing prosperity of the district and improve quality of life for all.
- To further develop the district to enhance business growth and employment opportunities.
- Raising aspirations, educational attainment and skills: we will continue our enabling role working with local employers and training providers to identify skills shortages to meet local business needs and improve access to local job opportunities.

SP3 Priority Action (by 2016):

- Increasing funding into the district (Council or communities)

S31 Outcome (by 2016):

- The Council will act as a community leader to influence a fair share of resources for the district and hold partners to account.

3. Health and Wellbeing Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- The Health and Social Care maps used in this report have not been updated and the majority of this information remains the same as last years report. The updated Health Profile, from the Public Health Observatories, is due to be released in September 2013 and an update will be made available.
- Priorities in Dover district remain the inclusion of smoking in pregnancy, breast-feeding and male life expectancy.
- Health inequalities remain a challenge with Aylesham, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne in the top 20% deprived nationally.
- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (from 2006 – 2010, pooled) is estimated to be 80.3 years (Male 78.2 years and Female 82.2 years). This is an improvement on the 2005 – 2009 pooled figures when the average life expectancy was 79.9 years; male 77.5 years and female 82.0 years).
- 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 and St Margaret's both on 86.8 years compared with Lydden & Temple Ewell 78.4 years).
- People are living longer and managing better with long term conditions. Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden, North Deal and Walmer have the highest concentration of residents aged 65 and over (with 1,500+). As the population ages the need for health care increases.
- By and Large: where people from deprived areas are coming into contact with health services and primary care in time– their health is improving but still too many are seeking urgent care and die early.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between living in the poorest wards in Dover and the likelihood of having an urgent hospital admission.
- The main causes of death in the Dover district is from circulatory disease (37%), followed by cancer (26%) and respiratory disease (23%).
- The majority of Dover residents describe their health as very good or good (78.8%), compared to a Kent average of 81.6%; South East 83.6% and England 81.4%.
- The majority of residents in the Dover district do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition.
- In 2011, 12,654 people in the Dover district (11.3%) provided unpaid care. This proportion is higher than the averages for Kent (10.4%), South East (9.8%) and England (10.2%).
- Within the Dover district there was an increase of 1,867 people (17.3%) of people providing unpaid care between 2001 and 2011. This is lower than the average for Kent (18.1%) but higher than the averages for the South East (14.9%) and England (11.3%).

- The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of smoking are St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Buckland, Aylesham and Town and Pier. Adults smoking in the district is estimated to have fallen from over 25% in 2006 to 23.2% in 2009/10.
- The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of binge drinking are Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill, Walmer, St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Town and Pier, St Radigunds and Eastry
- Obesity prevalence in the district is higher in high deprivation areas, with 30-35% of the population being classed as obese. Obesity, however, is not confined to areas of deprivation. The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of obesity are Aylesham, Eythorne and Shepherdsweil, River, Capel-le-Ferne, Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill and Eastry.
- In Dover, the prevalence of obese children in reception year for 2010/11 was 9.5%, a fall from 10.7% in 2009/10, but still greater than the South East region (8.2%) and the England figure (9.4%).
- In Dover, the prevalence of obese children in year 6 for 2010/11 was 21.1%, an increase of 3.8% from the previous year

3.1 Deprivation and Poverty Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are calculated every three years and are expected to be updated later this year with the results published in 2014. Therefore IMD data is the same as last years report.
- 20.1% of children in the Dover district are living in poverty, down from 20.5% in 2009. This is above the average for Kent (17.7%), the south east (15.0%) but slightly below the England average of 20.6%.
- The district has 1 ward, St Radigunds, in the top ten wards in the KCC area with the highest proportion of children living in poverty and 1 ward, Buckland, in the top ten wards in the KCC area with the highest number of children living in poverty.
- Children who are living in poverty are more likely to be living in lone parent households where the potential income is likely to be lower. The provision of free school meals has traditionally been a reliable indicator of the extent and degree of child poverty in the UK. In January 2012, overall 14.9% of pupils were eligible for free school meals. This compares to 13.5% across Kent and 16.7% nationally.
- Fuel poverty in the Dover district has fallen from 15.1% (6,919 households) in 2009 to 13.3% (6,172 households) in 2011.
- Dover has the second highest estimated number of households in fuel poverty in Kent and is above the Kent (11.4%) and South East (10.3%) averages. In Kent, Thanet has the highest percentage of fuel poor households with 14.7%; Dartford has the lowest percentage with 8.8%.
- The district has seen a reduction in the number of looked after children and those subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are not due to be updated until late 2013 with results published in 2014, therefore the deprivation challenges remain. The 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. The least deprived area in the district is in the River ward.

3.2 Community Safety Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- The new Police and Crime Commissioner has stated that for the financial year 2013-14, she will fund Community Safety Partnership's to the same levels as 2012-13, despite a reduced budget. However, later years will be substantially reduced.
- Total recorded crime in the Dover district is going down and at the end of the last financial year (2012/13) crime had fallen by 9.5%, with a rate of 50.8 crimes per 1,000 residents
- Anti-social behaviour in the district has also decreased, with 4,281 recorded incidents during April 2012 – March 2013, which is equivalent to 38.3 per 1,000 population. This compares to 5,091 recorded incidents or 47.61 per 1,000 population in the previous financial year.

3.3 Quality of Life Key Highlights (including new information or changes from the previous year/in trends):

- From 2010/11 to 2011/12, the amount of residual waste in Dover reduced by 121kg per household compared with a reduction of 32kg for the South East region. Performance figures for the Dover district 2012/13 show that the residual waste per household has now reduced further to 326kg.
- The percentage of waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting increased in Dover between 2010/11 and 2011/12, from 31.9 to 41.5%. Performance figures for the Dover district 2012/13 show that household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has now risen to 46.51%.
- Since 2008 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 1.9 tonnes per head for the district.
- The Council's most recent air quality report evaluates air pollution monitoring results for the district and identifies new or significantly changed sources that could lead to potential air quality exceedances. Conclusions of the report are that there have been no exceedances of any of the objectives within the Dover District during 2011 (the last full year where data is available) outside of existing air quality management areas.
- Since the introduction of controls on sulphur dioxide levels in fuels, and the requirement to use approved exhaust gas cleaning systems or other technological methods, the level of pollution from shipping emissions has been decreasing
- In the time that the National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme has been running it has already significantly impacted on the food hygiene standards found in the district; with a notable increase in the percentage of 5 rated (top rated) premises and a decrease in 0-2 rated premises.
- In the district there are 225 Playing Pitches, 39 'other' Sports Facilities, 5 Skate Parks, 14 Multi-use Games Areas and 63 Play Areas.

Key projects seeking to address the health and wellbeing; deprivation; poverty; community safety and quality of life highlights:

3.4 With regards the health and wellbeing of the district the Council has been undertaking a number of wide ranging projects. The introduction of the South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board has improved integrated working and identification of priorities in the district. The County-wide Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has identified the 6 Big Issues for Dover and Shepway:

- Tackling Health Inequalities
- Improving Long Term Conditions
- Urgent Care: Avoiding unnecessary admissions to hospital
- Improving Mental Health and Well being
- Supporting Children and Families
- Prevention of Illness

3.5 The local HWBB is working on Intermediate care reviews, falls prevention, healthy lifestyles, telecare and assistive technologies, with a focus on health inequalities to; reduce coronary heart disease, reduce the percentage of the population who smoke, improving breast feeding prevalence and tackling obesity. Two funded projects have begun around Healthy Living Pharmacies and improving Sexual Health advice for young people. Additional projects include Proactive Care and Single Point of Access aimed to improve the joint working of health and social care teams and benefit the patient experience of care. A children's and young people's group is also to be established this year.

3.6 In order to support and facilitate strong communities to ultimately reduce deprivation and increase quality of life, there have been a number of successful projects delivered, these include:

- The Coalfields Regeneration Trust programme supporting a number of initiatives across the former Coalfields areas with £95,580 in 2012/13.
- The Families and Schools Together (FAST) partnership with Save the Children, an award-winning project that supports parents to improve their children's learning and development at home, so they can reach their full potential at school. Weekly sessions include coaching parents to lead activities in which children take turns, listen to rules, answer questions and to do as their parents ask, and also to play with their children and share a family meal together. External funding has been secured to deliver this project in 4 schools across the district.
- The Big Local project, a partnership secured £1million ringfenced to regenerate Dover Town centre and agreed surrounding areas, through community choice on how to improve quality of life.

- Neighbourhood Forums and Participatory Budgeting, community consultative forums with funding for projects from DDC and KCC.
- A number of bids are in the pipeline to secure funding to improve public areas and facilities in the district.
- The Council provides financial support to the Citizens Advice Bureau to provide essential independent advice and guidance to all residents.
- The Council supports voluntary and community groups across the district, e.g., Pegasus Playscheme, Gazen Salts Nature Reserve and Sandwich Cricket Club and encourages sports and leisure participation through advice, signposting and funding.
- The Council is a committed partner in the Community Safety Partnership, delivering a range of projects to reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder and build stronger communities. In addition the Council is also a partner supporting the Troubled Families programme aiming to; get children back to school; reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour; put adults on the path back to work; and, reduce the amount public services spend. In the first year of the programme 113 families are being supported in the Dover district.
- To continue ongoing work to improve the street environment in the district, enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis. This will increase over the next year as a result of the introduction of the newly formed Environmental Crime Team. Recycling figures also continue to increase through promotions, education and the introduction of wheeled bins and containers.
- The Council commissioned the 'Dover District Sport & Recreation Strategy 2008-2018'. The 10 year strategy aims to work towards a number of key outcomes that include; increasing access and opportunities, increasing participation and ensuring that the Dover District has a range of appropriately located quality leisure facilities to meet local need.
- Following adoption of the document 'Review of Play Area Provision 2012-2026' by the Council in March 2012, several projects to improve play facilities have been delivered in the District. One Council owned strategic play area was completely renovated and one was partially refurbished and extended during the 2012 / 13 reporting period.
- The Visitor Information Centre moved successfully into the Museum to enable residents and visitors to access information more easily and the Museum won a Trip Advisor award for its excellent service and exhibitions.

Information on the Council's Health and Wellbeing arrangements can be found at:

<http://www.dover.gov.uk/Community/Health--Wellbeing/Home.aspx>

Information on the Community Safety Partnership can be found at:

<http://www.dover.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/Community-Safety-Partnership.aspx>

Information on the sports and leisure strategies can be found at: <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Leisure-Culture-Tourism/Sports-Development/Strategies.aspx>

3.7 the above is working towards/meeting the following aims of the Corporate Plan:

SP2 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Holding Neighbourhood Forums meetings and Participatory Budgeting events, with partners, across the District.
- Helping local groups to access available funding for example, through the Participatory Budgeting and Bridging the Gap (Coalfields Regeneration Trust).
- Involving and engaging with the voluntary and community sector to manage and deliver the transfer of identified assets.
- Introducing a fully enhanced recycling service across the district.
- Enabling smarter use of the CCTV service and working with partners to reduce the fear of crime.
- Continue coordinating the activities of the Dover District Community Safety Partnership (CSP), ensuring it achieves the objectives in the CSP Plan to make the district a safer place in which to live.

SP2 Outcomes (by 2016):

- Thriving and self reliant communities, able to identify their own community needs and how to address them.

SP3 Priority Actions (by 2016):

- Increasing funding into the district (Council or communities)

- Coordinating high profile events to support the economy and profile of the district such as the Olympic Torch Relay
- Improve the Health, Safety and Welfare of people working in, living in, and visiting the district by:
 - Providing an efficient, effective and consistent customer focused Environmental Health and Licensing service
 - Supporting and identifying sport, leisure and recreation opportunities through the Delivery of the Local Development Framework
 - Providing a co-ordinated and integrated Parking Service that is complementary to traffic management strategies, ensuring enough parking is available where needed
 - Implementing the National Food Hygiene Rating System (formerly Scores on the Doors)
 - Increasing the level of street scene related enforcement activities.
- Creating in partnership a local Health and Wellbeing Board to identify health and social care needs and improve health outcomes.
- Working with partners to promote the district as a visitor destination and maintaining a clean and green approach to the appearance of the district.
- Heritage Lottery Fund allocation for a landscape partnership scheme to manage grassland areas around Dover, dependant on match-funding.

SP3 Outcomes (by 2016):

- The Council will act as a community leader to influence a fair share of resources for the district and hold partners to account.
- Maintaining a clean, green and safe district.

C. District Overview

Chief Executive:	Leader:	Website:
Nadeem Aziz	Cllr Paul Watkins	www.dover.gov.uk

1: Political Make-Up

Dover District Council is Conservative controlled.

District elections are held every four years and are next scheduled to take place on 07 May 2015.

The district is divided into 21 electoral wards, and there are [45 serving councillors](#)¹; of these 26 represent the Conservative party and 19 the Labour party.

2: Members of Parliament (Election held on 06 May 2010)

The date of the next general election is set at 07 May 2015.

Constituency	MP	Party	Majority
Dover:	Charlie Elphicke	Conservative	5,274
South Thanet:	Laura Sandys	Conservative	7,617

As at 01 December 2012, total electors in the district stood at 85,298 electors (including attainers)².

3: District Profile

Dover District covers an area of 31,484 hectares (123 square miles), with a coastline of around 20 miles, and is one of twelve districts that make up the county of Kent. The district contains two urban areas, a market town and a large rural area made up of dozens of villages and hamlets. It is home to the internationally famous White Cliffs and is the UK's Gateway to Europe, within easy access of London and the continent.

About 6,900 hectares (22%) of the District is designated as part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AoNB) and of this 876 hectares (3% of the District) is designated as Heritage Coast, centred on the white cliffs either side of Dover.

The district is steeped in history and has a tradition of strategic, commercial and symbolic importance, attracting visitors from across the world - please see www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk to discover all that you can do in the Dover district.

The diversity of the district presents many opportunities and challenges. Throughout the district sensitive issues such as low skills, pockets of deprivation, health inequalities, environmental issues and transport problems need to be tackled in both urban and rural areas. Deprivation is of particular concern in several of the district's inner urban areas and there are many challenges to overcome including poverty and social exclusion, education and skills and social welfare.

Dover District Council's Core Strategy sets out the plans to address population decline by building 14,000 new homes, requiring around 200,000 m² of employment floor space, creating 6,500 new jobs and to develop a stronger retail offer. The Core Strategy is the principal document in the Local Development Framework.

Economically the district has relied heavily on the Pfizer Pharmaceutical Site in Sandwich and the decision by Pfizer to significantly contract its operations and sell its landholding has been a particular concern. The area has now been designated an Enterprise Zone to support the retention of jobs and business growth. The Port of Dover is Europe's busiest ferry port and is also a key employer in the district. The Port continues with plans to build an additional ferry terminal, with associated waterfront development.

¹ http://www.dover.gov.uk/council_democracy/councillors_decisions_meeti/councillors/alphabetical_list.aspx

² Source: ONS UK Electoral Statistics 2012

D. POPULATION PROFILE

This section covers age, gender, religion, ethnicity in the Dover district.

1: SIZE, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (hectares)	31,484
Population	111,700
Density (persons per hectare)	3.5
Proportion Urban (% by Area)	21
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	79

Source: 2011 [ONS mid-year population estimates](#)

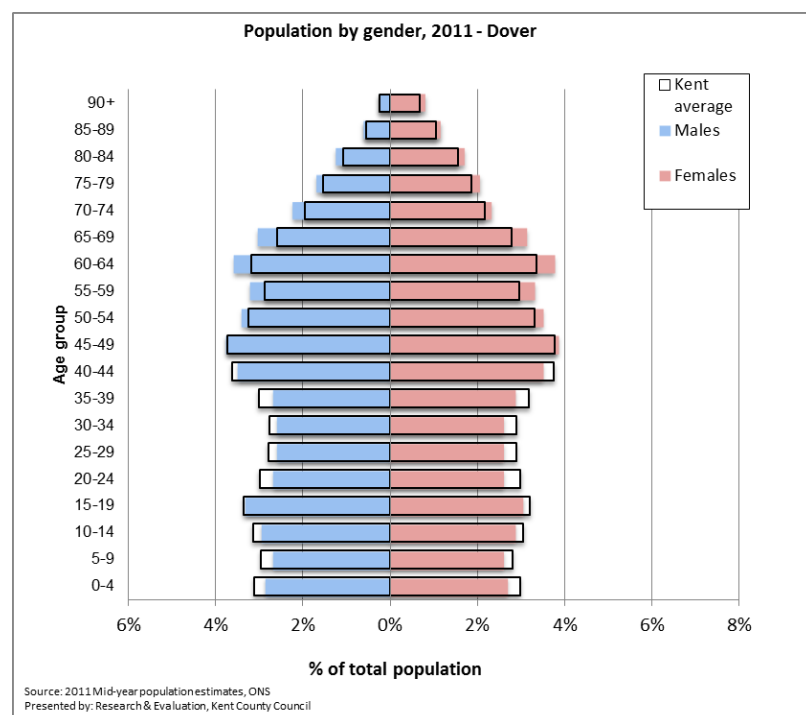
People living in the urban areas of the Dover district make up nearly 65% of the population but occupy only approximately 21% of the total land area. The remaining 35% of the population live in rural areas but occupy 79% of the land.

- There are slightly more female residents than male residents in the Dover district: 56,900 (51%) are females and 54,800 (49%) are males. This pattern is seen in all of Kent's local authority districts.
- The working age (16 – 64 years) population of the Dover district is **68,800** (61.6% of total population). Of this number 34,200 are males and 34,600 are females.
- The 65+ age group consists of **22,700** people (20.3 % of total population) and the 0-15 age group is made up of **20,200** people (18.1% of total population).
- The average age of the population in the district is **42.2 years**; this is higher than the average age in Kent (40.3 years), South East (40 years) and nationally (39.4 years). The average age of a female in the district is 43.3 years and males 41.1 years.

The Dover district has the fourth smallest local authority population in the Kent – equivalent to 7.6% of the Kent population. Dartford has the smallest local authority population with 97,600 people (6.7%) and Maidstone the highest with 155,800 people (10.6%).

The density on the Dover district is 3.5 persons per hectare, which is below the county average of 4.1, regional average of 4.5 and national average of 4.1 people per hectare. Dartford is Kent's most densely populated district with 13.4 people per hectare and Ashford is the least densely populated district with 2.0 persons per hectare.

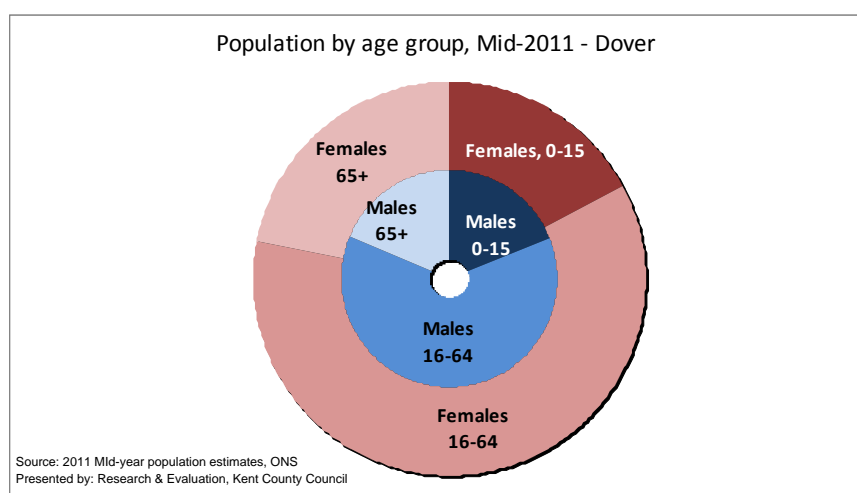
2: AGE AND GENDER PROFILE



Source: 2011 Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics; District Profiles

	Dover % of total population	Kent % of total population	South East % of total population	England % of total population
0-14	16.8	18.1	17.8	17.6
15-24	11.5	12.6	12.5	13.1
25-49	30.6	32.5	33.9	34.6
50-64	20.7	18.8	18.5	18.2
65+	20.3	18	17.2	16.7

- At 16.8%, Dover has a lower percentage of under 15s than the county (18.1%), south east (18.1%) and national profile (17.6%).
- The Dover district also a smaller proportion of 20 to 44 year olds (28.2%) than county (31%), south east (32.5%) and national (34.1%) figures.
- The proportion of older households has been increasing over the years and the district has a higher population in all categories above age 50 years than the national average.
- There are also fewer people of working age than the regional and national profile.



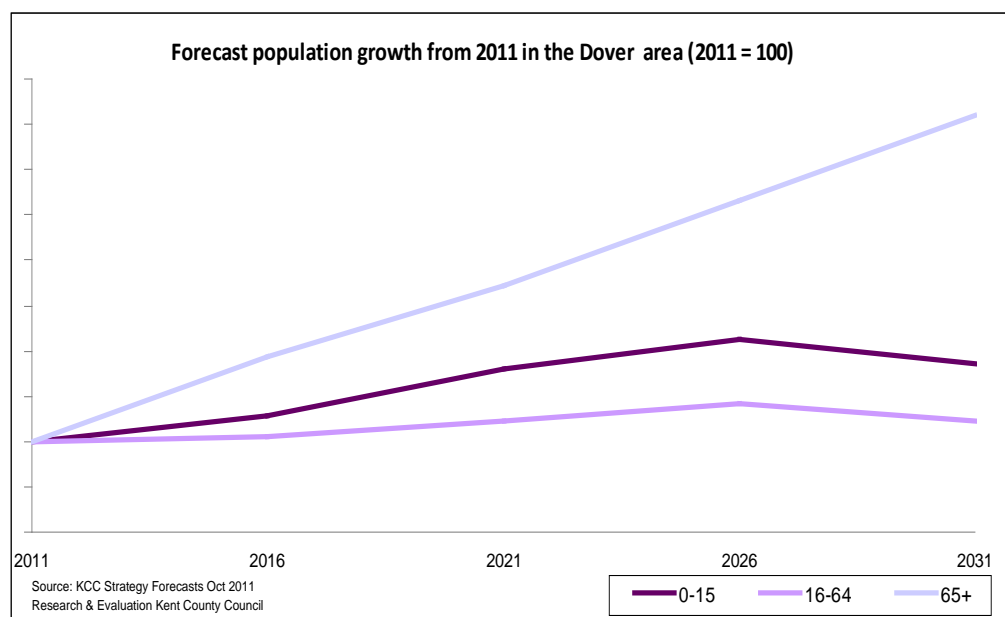
3: POPULATION FORECASTS

Population forecasts - Dover 2011-2031				
	Total	0-15	16-64	65+
2011	111,700	20,192	68,803	22,723
2016	117,800	21,308	69,518	26,996
2021	125,900	23,411	71,918	30,566
2026	134,000	24,735	74,480	34,772
2031	134,700	23,633	72,039	39,054

Source: KCC Strategy Forecasts - November 2012

Dover District faces demographic changes over the next 25 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.***

- The overall population is expected to rise by 23,000 by 2031, which would increase the population size to 134,700 (20.6%).
- Population forecasts show the 65+ age group will rise by 71.9% from 2011 – 2026, which is a significantly faster rate of increase than the 0 – 15 and 16 – 64 year olds age groups, which are predicted to rise by 17% and 4.7% respectively.



Interim 2011-based Sub National Population Projections for Kent

Subnational population projections use past trends to project forward the population. Over the next 10-years the county's population is projected to increase by +10.5%, which is faster growth than both the South East regional average (+9.3%) and national average (+8.6%). The population of all 12 Kent districts is set to increase over the next 10 years, with Dover forecast to increase by 4.6%.

Current and projected population change in the Dover district

			10 Year Change	
	2011	2021	Number	% change
Dover	111,700	116,900	5,100	4.6%

Source: ONS Interim 2011-based Sub National Population Projections,
Table produced by Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Projected change in population and reason for change

Change over period 2011-2021					
	Growth in population between 2011-2021	Net Migrants	Natural change	Births	Deaths
Dover	5,100	4,000	1,100	13,100	12,000

Migration accounts for majority of the projected population increase in 10 of the 12 Kent districts (except Gravesham and Dartford).

Source: ONS Interim 2011-based Sub National Population Projections,
Table produced by Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Current and projected population change of broad population groups

			10 Year Change	
Dover	2011	2021	Number	% change
Children	20,200	21,300	1,100	5.4%
Working age	68,800	65,900	-2,900	-4.2%
Older people	22,700	29,700	6,900	30.8%

The three key population groups are all projected to increase in each Kent district between 2011 and 2021 (with exception of the working age population in Dover and Shepway).

Source: ONS Interim 2011-based Sub National Population Projections,
Table produced by Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, KCC

The East Kent coastal districts of Dover, Shepway and Thanet currently have the largest proportion of older population out of all of the Kent districts. This is set to continue over the next 10 years with the proportion of older people growing faster than the younger age groups in these areas.

Population Forecasts using KCC's latest housing-led Strategy Forecast (Nov 2012)

These forecasts take account of the distribution of future housing across the county rather than being a projection based on past trends produced by the Office for National Statistics.

Dover	2011	2021	2031	Change	% change
Households	48,800	56,700	62,300	13,500	27.6%
Dwellings	50,800	58,900	64,800	14,000	27.6%
Resident Labour Supply	51,900	55,800	56,700	4,800	9.2%

Source: KCC Strategy forecast (Nov 2012), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, KCCI

All figures have been individually rounded to the nearest one hundred and therefore may not sum

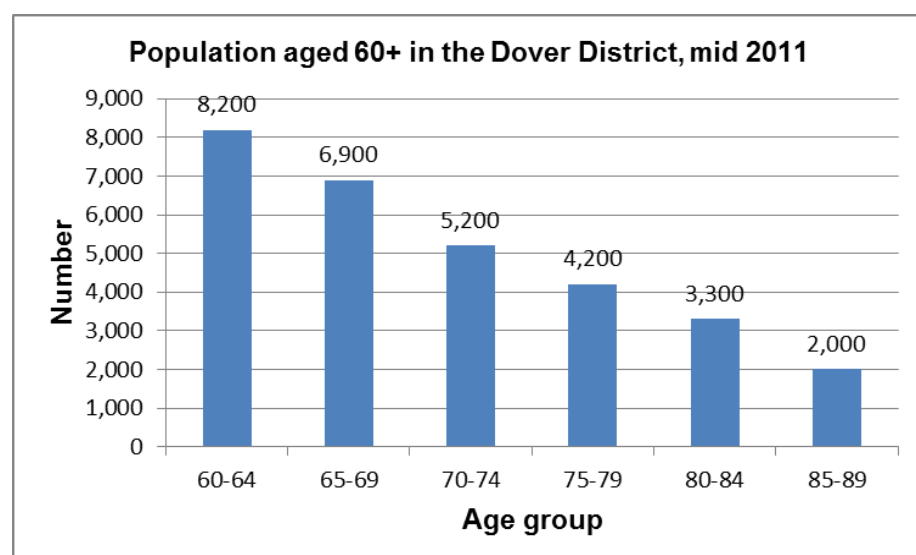
Percentages have been calculated using unrounded numbers

Household type summary for Dover			
Category of Households	2011	2021	2031
One person households	16,800	21,500	25,900
Couple households and no other adults	22,000	24,400	25,600
A couple and one or more other adults	3,500	2,800	2,200
A lone parent (with or without other adults)	4,300	5,500	6,100
Other households	2,200	2,400	2,500
OR			
Households with no dependent children	34,000	40,800	46,300
Households with 1 dependent child	5,400	5,800	5,700
Households with 2 dependent children	4,800	5,000	4,900
Households with 3+ dependent children	2,400	2,800	2,900
Other households	2,200	2,400	2,500
Total households	48,800	56,700	62,300
Average household size	2.23	2.17	2.10

Source: KCC Strategy forecast (Nov 2012), Business Intelligence, Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

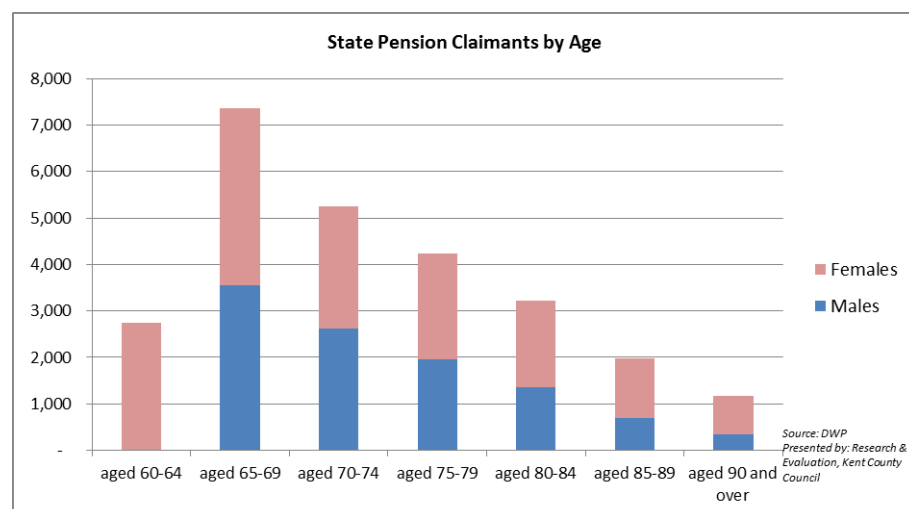
All figures have been individually rounded to the nearest one hundred and therefore may not sum

4: OLDER PEOPLE



2011 Mid-year population estimates, ONS

State Pension Claimants



As at August 2012, there are 26,020 state pension claimants in the Dover district. Of these, 15,480 (59.5%) are female and 10,540 (40.5%) are male. There were also 5,000 pension credit claimants as at the same date.

Source: DWP

Age of State Pension Claimants, Aug 2012	
aged 60-64	2,760
aged 65-69	7,370
aged 70-74	5,250
aged 75-79	4,250
aged 80-84	3,230
aged 85-89	1,980
aged 90 and over	1,180
TOTAL	26,020

Source: DWP

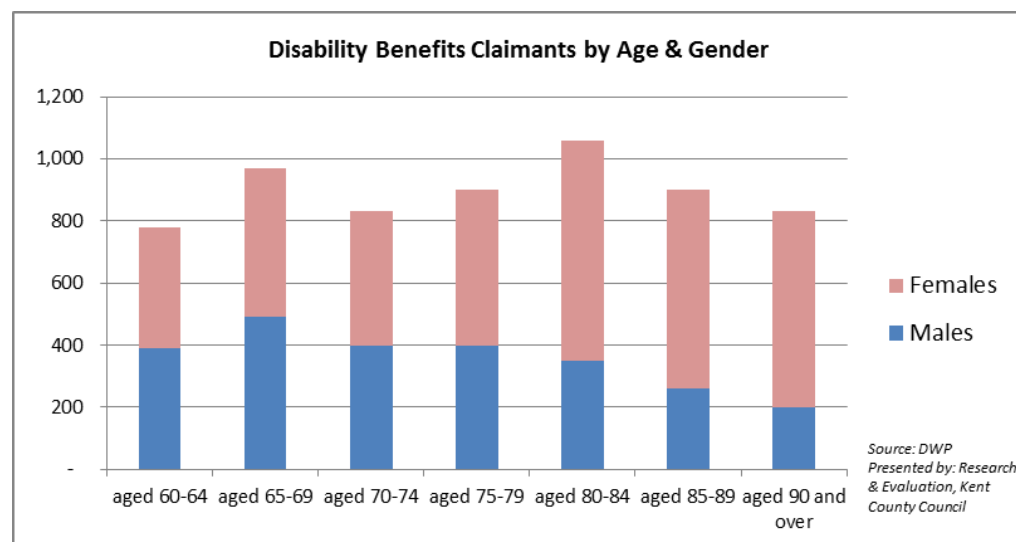
Age of Pension Credit Claimants, Aug 2012	
aged 60-64	630
aged 65-69	980
aged 70-74	790
aged 75-79	760
aged 80-84	740
aged 85-89	590
aged 90 and over	510
TOTAL	5,000

Total Disability Benefits Claimants (DLA or AA), August 2012

Disability Living Allowance Claimants, August 2012		Attendance Allowance Claimants, August 2012		Total Disability Benefits Claimants (DLA or AA) August 2012	
aged 60-64	780	aged 60-64	-	aged 60-64	780
aged 65-69	860	aged 65-69	110	aged 65-69	970
aged 70-74	480	aged 70-74	350	aged 70-74	830
aged 75-79	260	aged 75-79	650	aged 75-79	910
aged 80-84	120	aged 80-84	940	aged 80-84	1,060
aged 85-89	40	aged 85-89	860	aged 85-89	900
aged 90 +	10	aged 90+	830	aged 90+	840
Total Claimants aged 60+	2,540	Total Claimants aged 65+	3,730	Total Claimants aged 60+	6,270

Source: DWP

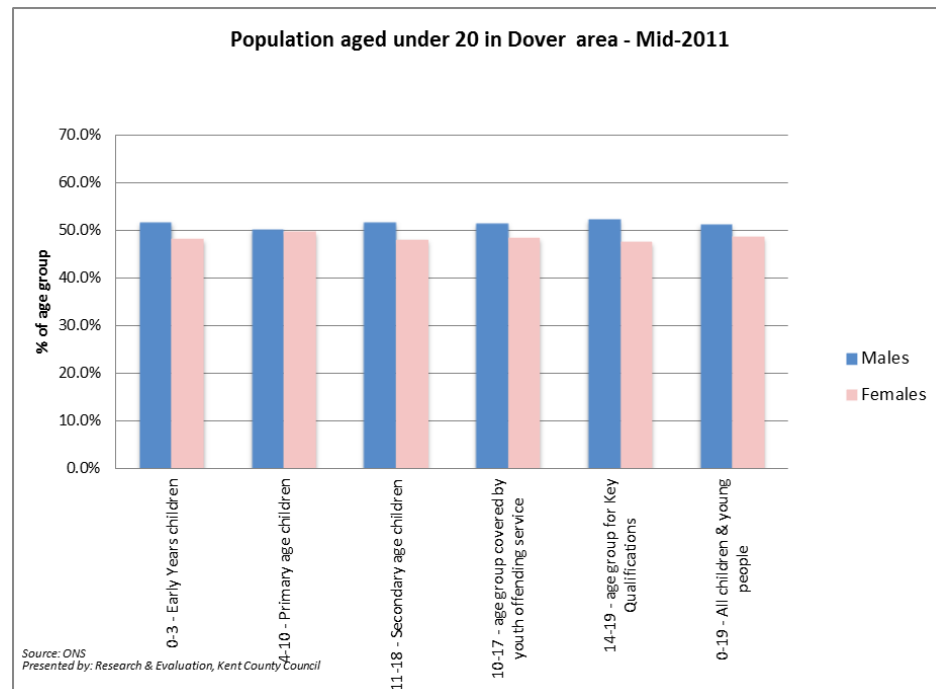
Disability Benefits Claimants



5: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

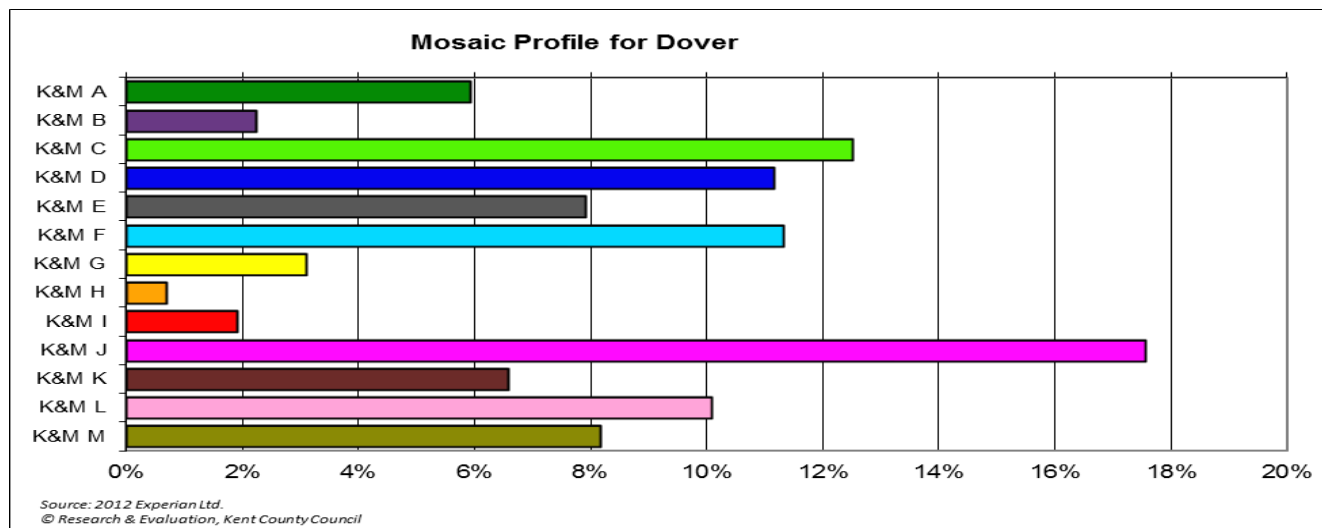
Population aged under 20 in Dover area - Mid-2011		
0-3	Early Years children	5,000
4-10	Primary age children	8,300
11-18	Secondary age children	11,300
10-17	Age group covered by youth offending service	11,000
14-19	Age group for Key Qualifications	8,500
0-19	All children & young people	25,800

Source: 2011 Mid-year population estimates, ONS



6: MOSAIC PROFILE FOR DOVER

Mosaic Public Sector is a population segmentation tool, designed specifically for use by the public sector. It focuses on the needs of citizens and provides a detailed and accurate understanding of population location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours.



Mosaic Group Definitions	
K&M A	Extremely affluent, well educated owner occupiers
K&M B	Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers
K&M C	Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea
K&M D	Middle aged couples living in well maintained often semi detached houses that they own
K&M E	Cusp of retirement trades people with some health issues, mainly owning their homes
K&M F	Singles and divorcees approaching retirement, mostly living in privately rented flats and bungalows
K&M G	Younger professionals with children, some living in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods
K&M H	Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes
K&M I	Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity
K&M J	Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment
K&M K	Singles and lone parents on low incomes, renting terraces in town centres
K&M L	Vulnerable singles and lone parents with young children, living in higher crime areas in neighbourhoods of social housing
K&M M	Elderly pensioners in poor health, living in social housing on very low incomes

- The largest grouping in the Dover district is **K&M J - Middle aged parents receiving benefits, living in neighbourhoods of social housing with higher levels of unemployment** at 17.5%. This is higher than the Kent average of 13.7%.
- The next highest grouping is **K&M C - Retired people living comfortably in large bungalows and houses, often close to the sea** at 12.5%. Again, this is higher than the Kent average of 10.8%.
- The Dover district has a low percentage of:
 - **K&M H - Young singles and couples in small privately rented flats and terraces on moderate incomes** with 7%; this is lower than the Kent average of 3.1%)
 - **K&M I Transient young singles on benefits and students, renting terraces in areas of higher ethnic diversity** with 1.9% compared to a Kent average of 3.4%.
 - **K&M B - Well off families with older children, working in managerial and professional careers** with 2.2%; this is lower than the Kent average of 8.8%.

7: CENSUS 2011

- A census is a count of all people and households in the country. Taken once every ten years, the last census for England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011 and involved around 25 million households.
- It is the only survey to provide a detailed picture of the entire population and is unique because it covers everyone at the same time and asks the same core questions everywhere. This makes it easy to compare different parts of the country.
- The census is taken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the results provide population statistics from a national to neighbourhood level for use by government, local authorities and business and communities to help plan the local services needed like schools, transport, housing and health.
- Results from the 2011 Census are being released in phases – please see the [Census 2011](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html)³ website for details.

a) Ethnicity / Diversity

The 2011 Census provides us with 18 separate ethnic categories which have been aggregated into 5 broad ethnic groups. These are:

- White
- Mixed/Multiple ethnic group
- Asian/Asian British
- Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British
- Other ethnic group

	All usual residents	White		Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups:		Asian/ Asian British:		Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British		Other ethnic group:	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	45,281,142	85.4%	1,192,879	2.3%	4,143,403	7.8%	1,846,614	3.5%	548,418	1.0%
South East	8,634,750	7,827,820	90.7%	167,764	1.9%	452,042	5.2%	136,013	1.6%	51,111	0.6%
Kent	1,463,740	1,371,102	93.7%	22,107	1.5%	47,614	3.3%	16,216	1.1%	6,701	0.5%
Dover	111,674	107,966	96.7%	1,029	0.9%	2,031	1.8%	386	0.3%	262	0.2%

The largest ethnic group in the Dover district is White, with 107,966 (96.7%) of all residents of white ethnic origin. This is higher than the averages for Kent (93.7%), South East figure (90.7%) and nationally (85.4%).

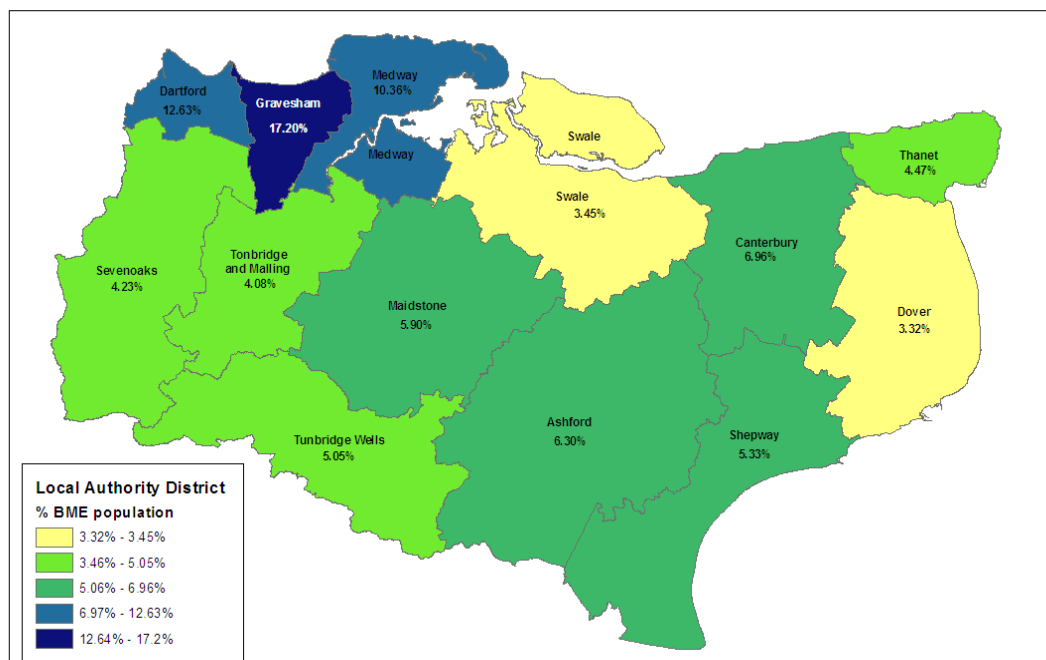
The district has the lowest number and proportion of residents from a BME group in Kent, with 3,708 people (3.3%) from a BME group. This is considerably lower than the averages for Kent (6.3%), South East (9.3%) and nationally (14.6%).

Out of the twelve local authority districts within Kent, Gravesham has the highest number and proportion of residents from a BME group with 17,494 people (17.2%).

The map on the next page shows the Black Minority Ethnic population as a % of total resident population across Kent:

³ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>
Draft State of the District 2013

**Black Minority Ethnic (BME) population as a % of the total resident population:
Kent local authority districts and Medway Unitary Authority**



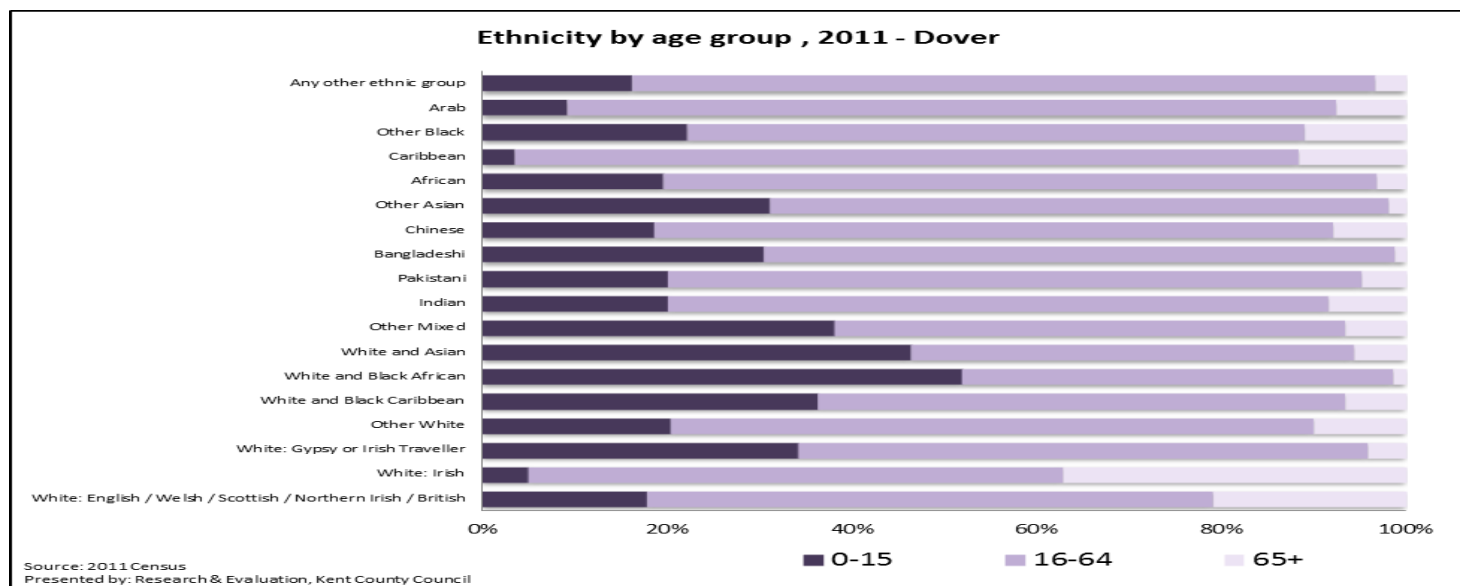
Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics Table KS201 (released 11 December 2012), The Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
This map is produced by Business Intelligence, Kent County Council © Crown Copyright and database right 2012, Ordnance Survey 100019238



Population by ethnicity, 2011 - Dover

	Dover		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
All people	111,674	100%	53,012,456	100%
White	107,966	96.7%	45,281,142	85.4%
BME	3,708	3.3%	7,731,314	15%
White: English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	103,848	93.0%	42,279,236	79.8%
White: Irish	572	0.5%	517,001	1.0%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	234	0.2%	54,895	0.1%
Other White	3,312	3.0%	2,430,010	4.6%
White and Black Caribbean	281	0.3%	415,616	0.8%
White and Black African	133	0.1%	161,550	0.3%
White and Asian	360	0.3%	332,708	0.6%
Other Mixed	255	0.2%	283,005	0.5%
Indian	397	0.4%	1,395,702	2.6%
Pakistani	40	0.0%	1,112,282	2.1%
Bangladeshi	151	0.1%	436,514	0.8%
Chinese	274	0.2%	379,503	0.7%
Other Asian	1,169	1.0%	819,402	1.5%
African	265	0.2%	977,741	1.8%
Caribbean	85	0.1%	591,016	1.1%
Other Black	36	0.0%	277,857	0.5%
Arab	65	0.1%	220,985	0.4%
Any other ethnic group	197	0.2%	327,433	0.6%

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS201EW



Change between the 2001 and 2011 Census

The question on ethnicity has become an integral part of the census form but the number of categories has increased over time to take into account the growing mixed and multiple ethnic groups – therefore comparisons can only be made in the simplest form. For comparison purposes, the individual groups from both of the censuses have been placed into two groups: “White”, and “Black or Minority Ethnic” (BME).

2001-2011 White population change in Dover district, Kent, South East and England

	2001	2011	2001 – 2011 change	
			Number	%
England	44,679,361	45,281,142	601,781	1.3
South East	7,608,989	7,827,820	218,831	2.9
Kent	1,288,184	1,288,184	1,371,102	6.4
Dover	103,023	107,966	4,943	4.8

The White population in the Dover district has increased by 4.8% over the past ten years. This is equal to an extra 4,943 people. It is lower than county rate of 6.4% but considerably higher the regional rate of 2.9% and national rate of 1.3%.

Over the past 20 years (1991 – 2011) the white population has changed by 5.5% (5,635 people).

2001-2011 BME population change in Dover district, Kent, South East and England

	2001	2011	2001 – 2011 change	
			Number	%
England	4,459,470	7,731,314	3,271,844	73.4
South East	391,656	806,930	415,274	106.0
Kent	41,534	92,638	51,104	123.0
Dover	1,543	3,708	2,165	140.3

The BME population in the Dover district has increased by 140.3% over the past ten years.

This is equal to an extra 2,165 people. It is higher than the county rate of 123.0%, regional rate of 106.0% and national rate of 73.4%. The percentage increases are large because the BME population was very small in 2001.

Over the past 20 years (1991 – 2011) the BME population has changed by 319% (2,823 people). Within Kent, Shepway saw the largest increase in the twenty year period, with an extra 4,720 people, which equates to 456.5%.

b) Religion

The religion question was the only voluntary question on the 2011 Census and 7.8% of residents (8,688 people) in the Dover district chose not to answer it.

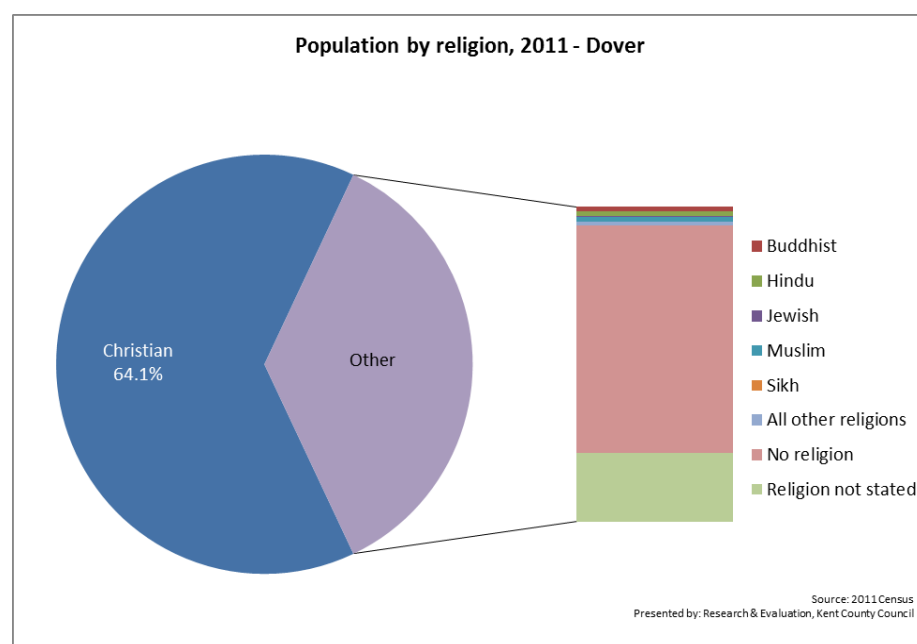
In 2011 Christianity remains the largest religion in the Dover district. A total of 71,541 residents said that they were Christians, which is equivalent to 64.1% of the total population. This is a higher proportion than the figures for Kent (62.5%), South East (59.7%) and England (59.4%).

29,047 people, or 26% of the district population, stated they do not have a religion. The largest non-Christian religious groups are Hindu 0.6% (682 people); Buddhist 0.5% (523 people); Muslim 0.5% (521 people) and Jewish 0.1% (97 people).

Religion in Dover district, Kent, South East and England - 2011

%	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
England	59.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	5.0%	0.8%	0.4%	24.7%	7.2%
South East	59.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	27.7%	7.4%
Kent	62.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	26.8%	7.3%
Dover	64.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	26.0%	7.8%

Source: ONS Census 2011



Change in religion between the 2001 and 2011 Census

Between 2001 and 2011 there has been a decline in the number of people in the Dover district who identify themselves as being Christian. The Christian population has fallen by - 8,552 (-10.7%).

In the Dover district, the Hindu (328.9%) and Buddhist (193.8%) religions have seen the greatest increases in percentage terms. The reason for such a large percentage increase is that the initial numbers in the district were very low in 2001.

A more detailed breakdown of religions has also been published.

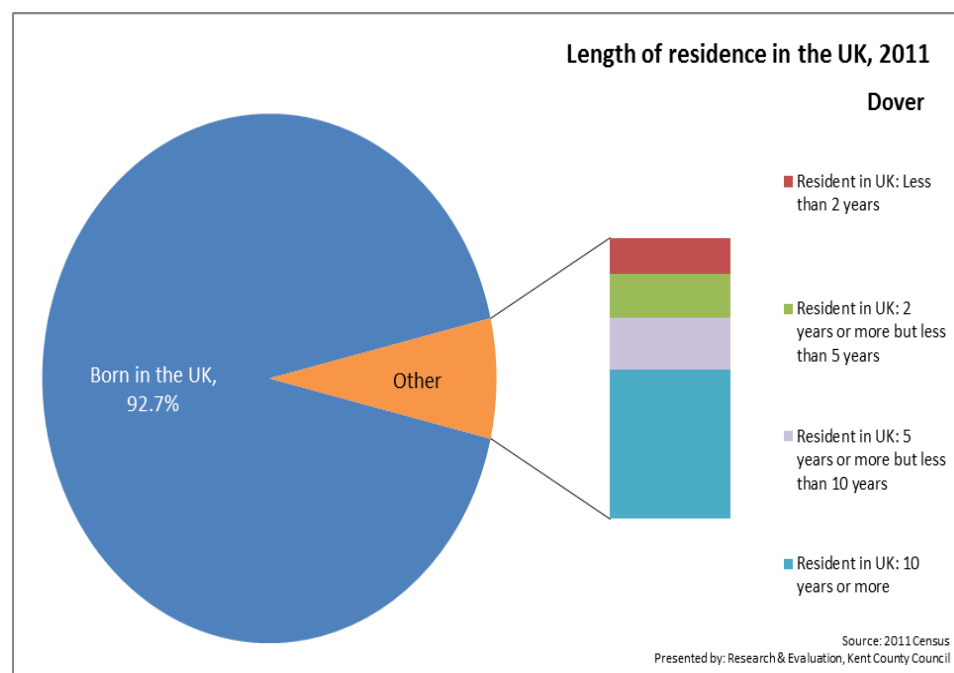
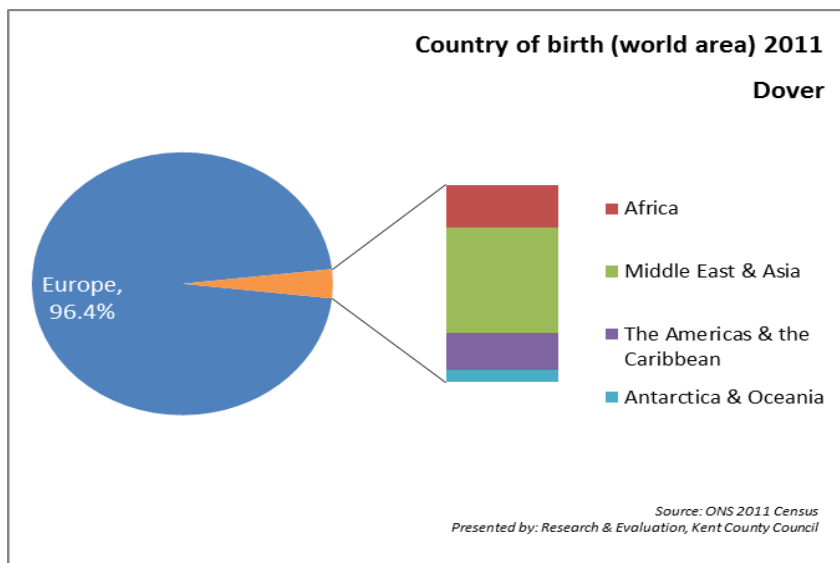
c) Migration

Country of Birth

In 2011, over 103,500 residents of the Dover district were born within the UK. This equates to 92.7% of the total population and is a higher proportion than that seen nationally (86.2%), regionally (87.9%) and at county level (90.9%).

Of the 8,167 (7.3%) Dover district residents not born in the UK, 3,871 people (3.4%) were born in Europe and 4,296 people (3.8%) were born in countries outside Europe.

A more detailed breakdown of country of birth has also been published.



Length of residency in the UK

The numbers of residents who were not born in the UK are grouped into four categories. Those who have been resident for 2 years or less, resident for more than 2 years but less than 5 years, more than 5 years but less than 10 years and those who have been resident for 10 years or longer.

At the time of the Census 2011, 92.7% of residents in the Dover district had been born in the UK.

7.3% (or 8,167 people) were born outside of the UK. Just over 53% of this total (4,340 people) has been resident in the UK for more than 10 years.

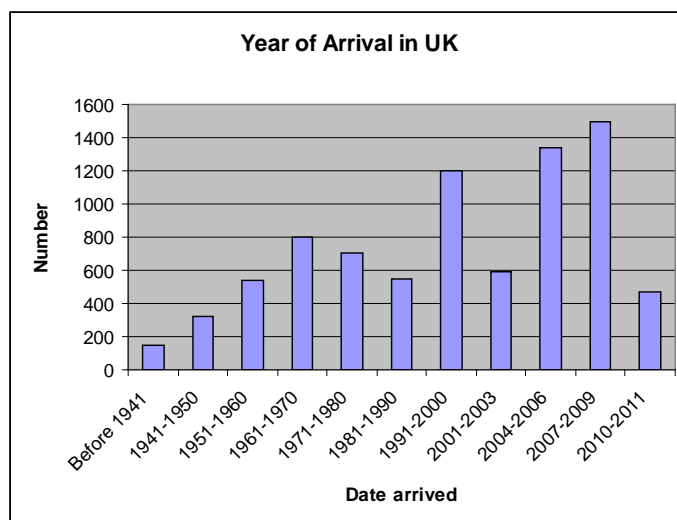
Those who have been resident in the UK for less than 2 years make up the smallest proportion of the district's migrant population:

- Less than 2 years: 12.9% (1,052 people)
- 2 to 5 years: 15.7% (1,279 people)
- 5 to 10 years (1,496 people)

Year of Arrival in UK

Migrant population by age of arrival in UK

%	0-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
England	33.3	27.9	34.4	3.9	0.5
South East	36.2	25.7	33.2	4.3	0.6
Kent	38.1	25.6	31.2	4.5	0.7
Dover (No)	3591	1745	2352	417	62
Dover (%)	44	21.4	28.8	5.1	0.7



Source: ONS 2011 census QS801EW

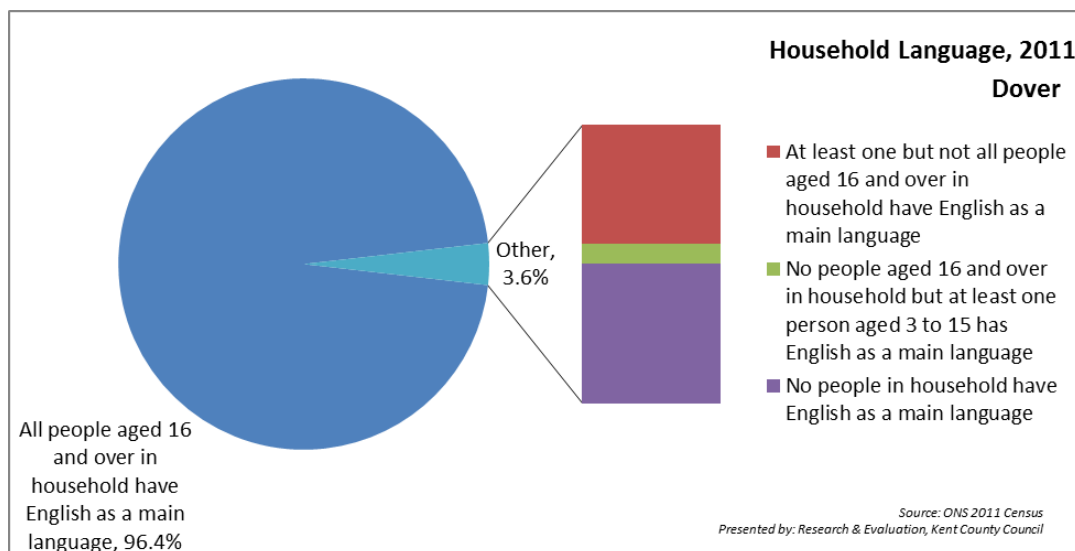
The chart above shows the year of arrival in the UK, with the largest number of migrants arriving during 2007-09 (1,500 people or 1.3% of the total population); 2004-06 (1,342 people or 1.2%) and 1991-2000 (1,200 people or 1.1%).

The majority of the Dover district's migrant population were aged 44 and younger when they arrived in the UK. 3,591 residents were aged 0-17 when they arrived in the UK, which is equivalent to 44.0% of the total migrant population. This is higher than the proportion for Kent (38.1%), South East (36.2%) and England (33.3%).

The second largest proportion of migrants arrived here between the ages of 25 to 44. 2,352 people were within this age group when they arrived in the UK, which is equivalent to 28.8% of the total migrant population. It is possible that people from these two age groups arrived together as families.

Household language

The 2011 Census shows us for the first time the proportion of households that have at least one resident who has English as their main language.



In the Dover district there are 46,557 households (96.4%) in which all people aged 16 and over had English as their main language. This proportion is higher than the Kent figure of 94.8%, South East figure of 93.2% and national figure of 90.9%.

Of the 3.6% households in the Dover district in which not all occupants had English as their main language, 1.8% of households had no residents with English as a main language.

A more detailed breakdown of main languages spoken is also available.

Passports held

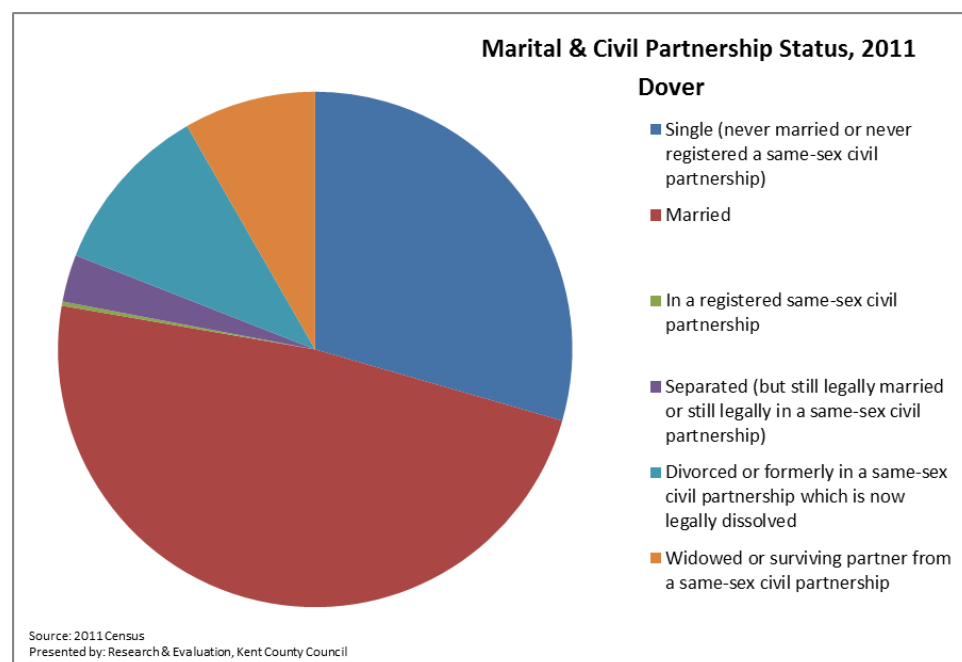
The 2011 Census included a question about passports:

- 91,263 residents in the Dover district hold at least one passport, which accounts for 81.7% of the total population. This is lower than the national proportion of 83.5%, South East region of 85.9% and Kent of 83.8%.
- The majority of people who hold at least one passport will hold a UK passport. 77.7% of residents in the Dover district hold a UK passport. This is higher than the national proportion (75.8%) but lower than that of the South East region (79%) and Kent (78.5%).
- In the Dover district 20,411 people (18.3%) do not hold a passport. This is higher than the figure for Kent (16.2%), the South East region (14.1%) and England (16.5%).

d) Marital and civil partnership status

	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)		Married		In a registered same-sex civil partnership		Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)		Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved		Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	
England	14,889,928	34.6%	20,029,369	46.6%	100,288	0.2%	1,141,196	2.7%	3,857,137	9.0%	2,971,702	6.9%
S East	2,230,242	31.9%	3,448,947	49.3%	16,398	0.2%	177,075	2.5%	637,433	9.1%	482,571	6.9%
Kent	369,334	31.3%	576,067	48.8%	2,388	0.2%	32,802	2.8%	112,916	9.6%	86,679	7.3%
Dover	26,924	29.5%	44,096	48.3%	242	0.3%	2,710	3.0%	9,820	10.7%	7,590	8.3%

All people aged 16 and over in the Dover district: 91,382.



e) Population

Size, Population and Density	
Area (hectares)	31,484
Population	111,674
Density (persons per hectare)	3.5
Proportion Urban (% by Area)	20.7
Proportion Rural (% by Area)	79.3

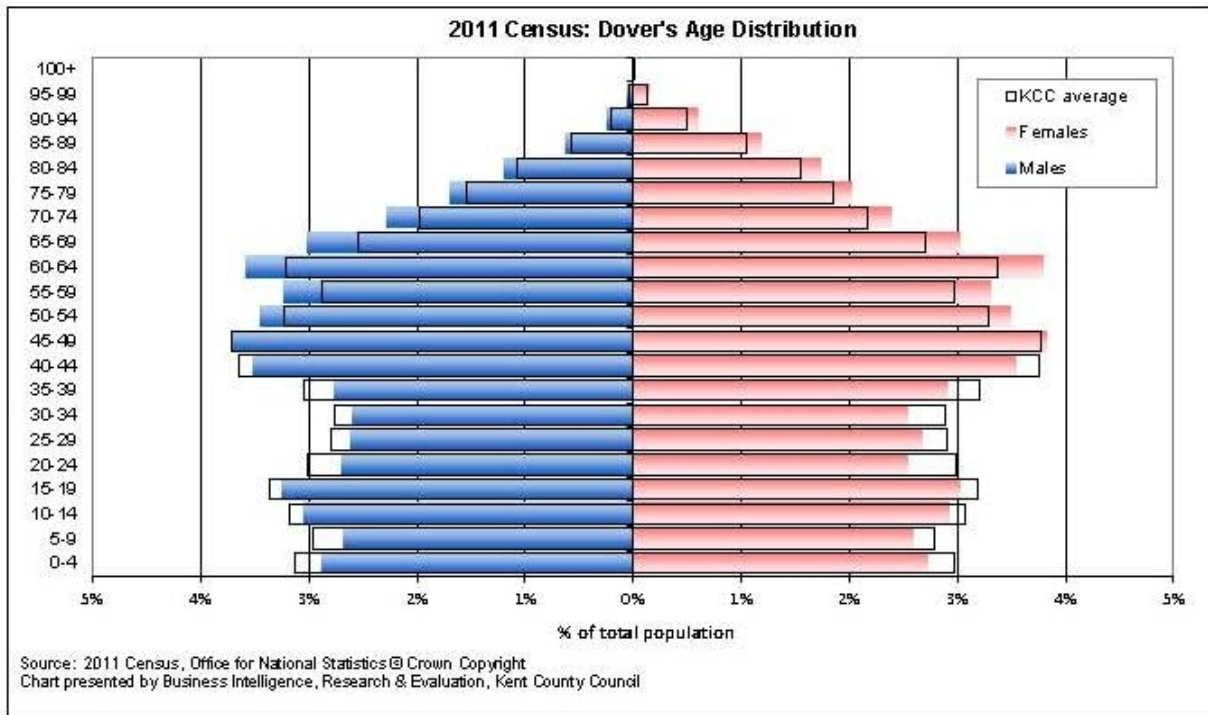
Source: ONS Census 2011

- At the time of the Census 2011, the Dover district had a total resident population of **111,674**.
- There are more females than males living the district with **56,909 females** (51%) and **54,765 males** (49%). This pattern is seen in all of Kent's local authority districts.

- Of the local authority districts in Kent, Maidstone has the largest population with 155,143 people. Dartford has the smallest population with 97,365 people.

- Dartford is the most densely populated district with 13.39 persons per hectare and Ashford is the least densely populated district with 2.03 persons per hectare.
- The male/ female ratio changes with age. Generally, there are slightly more males compared to females in the younger age groups, but as age increases there become more females to males

Dover District Age and Gender Distribution



	Total Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	% of total population	No.	% of age group	No.	% of age group
All Ages	111,674		54,765	49.0%	56,909	51.0%
0-4	6,259	5.6%	3,215	51.4%	3,044	48.6%
5-9	5,879	5.3%	2,983	50.7%	2,896	49.3%
10-14	6,657	6.0%	3,392	51.0%	3,265	49.0%
15-19	7,005	6.3%	3,631	51.8%	3,374	48.2%
20-24	5,844	5.2%	3,008	51.5%	2,836	48.5%
25-29	5,891	5.3%	2,914	49.5%	2,977	50.5%
30-34	5,729	5.1%	2,894	50.5%	2,835	49.5%
35-39	6,328	5.7%	3,077	48.6%	3,251	51.4%
40-44	7,878	7.1%	3,929	49.9%	3,949	50.1%
45-49	8,422	7.5%	4,150	49.3%	4,272	50.7%
50-54	7,751	6.9%	3,849	49.7%	3,902	50.3%
55-59	7,290	6.5%	3,603	49.4%	3,687	50.6%
60-64	8,224	7.4%	3,993	48.6%	4,231	51.4%
65-69	6,725	6.0%	3,354	49.9%	3,371	50.1%
70-74	5,196	4.7%	2,535	48.8%	2,661	51.2%
75-79	4,149	3.7%	1,897	45.7%	2,252	54.3%
80-84	3,254	2.9%	1,321	40.6%	1,933	59.4%
85-89	2,022	1.8%	697	34.5%	1,325	65.5%
90-94	923	0.8%	264	28.6%	659	71.4%
95-99	224	0.2%	54	24.1%	170	75.9%
100+	24	0.0%	5	20.8%	19	79.2%

Source: ONS 2011 Census

Population change between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census

All Kent local authority districts saw an increase in population between 2001 and 2011.

The population of the Dover district grew by 7,103 people (+6.8%) between 2001 and 2011. This rate of growth was lower than the rate of growth for Kent (10.1%), and the regional and national rate of growth of 7.9%.

Total population change:				
	2001	2011	Number	%
Dover	104,571	111,674	7,103	6.8%
Kent	1,329,719	1,463,740	134,021	10.1%

Three districts in Kent has lower rates of growth than the Dover district - Sevenoaks (5.1%), Thanet (5.9%) and Gravesham (6.3%). Ashford had the highest rate of growth between 2001 and 2011 (14.9%).

f) Dover District Urban and Rural Areas

URBAN	2001 Census		2011 Census		2001-2011 Change				
Number of wards	Urban Population	% of Total Population	Urban Population	% of Total Population	Number	%	Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
13	68,212	65.2%	73,155	65.5%	4,943	7.2%	6,509	10.48	11.24

RURAL	2001 Census		2011 Census		2001-2011 Change				
Number of wards	Rural Population	% of Total Population	Rural Population	% of Total Population	Number	%	Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
8	36,354	34.8%	38,519	34.5%	2,165	6.0%	24,975	1.46	1.54

- 65.5% of the total population live in the urban areas of the Dover district, which covers 6,509 hectares. The urban population has increased by 4,943 people or 7.2% from the 2001 Census. Density has risen to 11.24.
- 34.5% of the total population live in the rural areas of the Dover district, which covers 24,975 hectares. The rural population has increased by 2,165 people or 6.0% from the 2001 Census. Density has risen to 1.54.

g) Ward and Parish Population Figures

The following two pages show the 2001 and 2011 Ward and Parish population figures:

2001 To 2011 Census Ward Level Population Change

Dover District Council	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 21 wards	104,571	111,674	7,103	6.80%	31,484	3.32	3.55
Urban population	68,212	73,155	4,943	7.20%	6,509	10.48	11.24
Rural population	36,354	38,519	2,165	6.00%	24,975	1.46	1.54

Deal Urban Area	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 4 wards	28,768	30,085	1,317	4.60%	1,701	16.91	17.69
1 Middle Deal and Sholden	7,236	7,414	178	2.50%	956	7.57	7.76
1 Mill Hill	7,614	7,851	237	3.10%	283	26.90	27.74
1 North Deal	7,225	7,386	161	2.20%	132	54.73	55.95
1 Walmer	6,693	7,434	741	11.1%	330	20.28	22.53

Dover Urban Area	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 9 wards	39,444	43,070	3,626	9.20%	4,808	8.20	8.96
1 Buckland	7,282	7,580	298	4.10%	195	37.34	38.87
1 Castle	2,011	2,176	165	8.20%	171	11.76	12.73
1 Lydden and Temple Ewell	2,380	2,342	-38	-1.60%	1,148	2.07	2.04
1 Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	7,020	7,713	693	9.90%	342	20.53	22.55
1 River	4,466	4,564	98	2.20%	1,555	2.87	2.94
1 St Radigunds	4,868	5,594	726	14.90%	244	19.95	22.93
1 Tower Hamlets	4,784	5,887	1,103	23.10%	88	54.36	66.9
1 Town and Pier	2,191	2,072	-119	-5.40%	367	5.97	5.65
1 Whitfield	4,442	5,142	700	15.80%	698	6.36	7.37

Aylesham Rural Settlement	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 1 ward	4,731	4,905	174	3.70%	1,552	3.05	3.16
2 Aylesham	4,731	4,905	174	3.70%	1,552	3.05	3.16

Sandwich Rural Settlement	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 1 ward	6,685	7,043	358	5.40%	3,518	1.90	2.00
2 Sandwich	6,685	7,043	358	5.40%	3,518	1.90	2.00

Dover Rural Area	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2001 Density	2011 Density
			Number	%			
Total 6 wards	24,938	26,571	1,633	6.50%	19,905	1.25	1.33
3 Capel-le-Ferne	2,140	2,347	207	9.70%	1,443	1.48	1.63
2 Eastry	4,850	5,199	349	7.20%	4,637	1.05	1.12
2 Eythorne and Shepherdswell	4,571	4,815	244	5.30%	3,460	1.32	1.39
3 Little Stour and Ashstone	6,244	7,011	767	12.30%	6,572	0.95	1.07
2 Ringwould	1,964	2,030	66	3.40%	638	3.08	3.18
3 St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	5,169	5,169	0	0.00%	3,155	1.64	1.64

1 = Urban 2 = Town & Fringe 3 = Village, hamlet and isolated dwellings

Source: ONS 2001 and 2011 Census.
Presented by KCC, Business Intelligence, Research and Evaluation.

2011 Census Parish Level Population

Dover District Council	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 change		Area (Ha)	2011 Density
			Number	%		
Total population of civil parishes	104,566	111,674	7,108	6.8%	31,484	3.55
Alkham	691	688	-3	-0.43%	1,301	0.53
Ash	2,767	3,365	598	21.61%	2,837	1.19
Aylesham	3,884	3,999	115	2.96%	539	7.42
Capel-le-Ferne	1,659	1,884	225	13.56%	598	3.15
Deal	20,355	20,823	468	2.30%	627	33.18
Denton-with-Wootton	317	372	55	17.35%	1,368	0.27
Dover	28,156	31,022	2,866	10.18%	1,408	22.04
Eastry	2,168	2,492	324	14.94%	1,080	2.31
Eythorne	2,493	2,594	101	4.05%	735	3.53
Goodnestone	363	378	15	4.13%	1,070	0.35
Great Mongeham	747	762	15	2.01%	216	3.53
Guston	1,882	1,740	-142	-7.55%	541	3.22
Hougham-without	481	463	-18	-3.74%	845	0.55
Langdon	558	558	0	0.00%	791	0.71
Lydden	684	673	-11	-1.61%	693	0.97
Nonington	847	906	59	6.97%	1,013	0.89
Northbourne	793	772	-21	-2.65%	1,175	0.66
Preston	713	674	-39	-5.47%	823	0.82
Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	1,964	2,030	66	3.36%	638	3.18
Ripple	351	372	21	5.98%	520	0.72
River	3,775	3,876	101	2.68%	254	15.28
St Margarets-at-Cliffe	2,378	2,499	121	5.09%	1,303	1.92
Sandwich	4,753	4,985	232	4.88%	859	5.80
Shepherdswell-with-Coldred	1,761	1,849	88	5.00%	1,357	1.36
Sholden	985	1,084	99	10.05%	735	1.48
Staple	521	551	30	5.76%	462	1.19
Stourmouth	262	268	6	2.29%	362	0.74
Sutton-by-Dover	777	772	-5	-0.64%	1,374	0.56
Temple Ewell	1,696	1,669	-27	-1.59%	455	3.67
Tilmanstone	365	401	36	9.86%	792	0.51
Walmer	7,428	8,178	750	10.10%	340	24.06
Whitfield	4,442	5,142	700	15.76%	698	7.37
Wingham	1,618	1,775	157	9.70%	1,018	1.74
Woodnesborough	997	1,066	69	6.92%	1,029	1.04
Worth	935	992	57	6.10%	1,630	0.61

Source: ONS 2001 and 2011 Census. Presented by KCC, Business Intelligence, Research and Evaluation.

h) Census 2011: Quick Statistics

Armed Forces in the Dover District		
Residence Type	Number	Percent
All categories: Residence type	343	100.0
Lives in a household	342	99.7
Lives in a communal establishment	1	0.3

Source: ONS 2011 census QS121EW

Families with dependent children in the Dover District		
	Number	Percent
All families in households	32,488	100.0
No dependent children in family	19,810	61.0
One dependent child in family aged 0 to 4	1,905	5.9
One dependent child in family aged 5 to 11	1,320	4.1
One dependent child in family aged 12 to 18	2,634	8.1
Two dependent children in family; youngest aged 0 to 4	1,732	5.3
Two dependent children in family; youngest aged 5 to 11	1,760	5.4
Two dependent children in family; youngest aged 12 to 18	1,126	3.5
Three or more dependent children in family; youngest aged 0 to 4	1,255	3.9
Three or more dependent children in family; youngest aged 5 to 11	795	2.4
Three or more dependent children in family; youngest aged 12 to 18	151	0.5
Total dependent children	23,019	

Source: ONS 2011 census QS118EW

Approximated social grade in the Dover District		
	Number	Percent
Approximated social grade	33,481	100.0
Approximated social grade AB	5,865	17.5
Approximated social grade C1	10,627	31.7
Approximated social grade C2	7,830	23.4
Approximated social grade DE	9,159	27.4

Source: ONS 2011 census QS611EW

E. Economy, Business and Employment

Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs is one of the Council's strategic priorities to deliver the Council's vision of 'A high-speed district of growth, enterprise and opportunity' (Corporate Plan 2012 – 2016).

1: KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS - SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

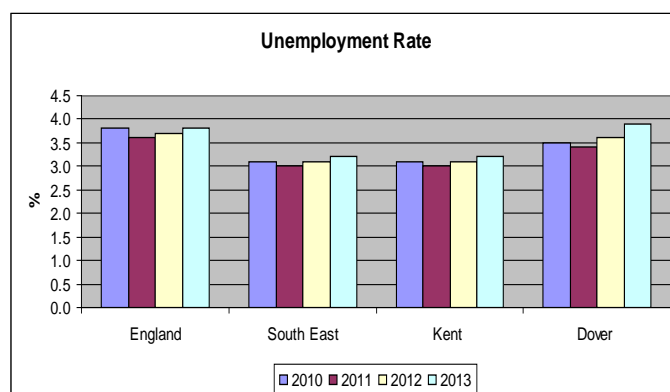
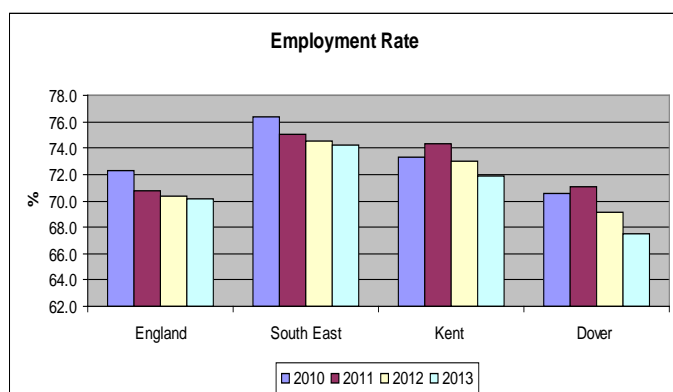
Dover	2010	2011	2012	2013	
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	↓
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	↑
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	531.0	508.6	495.8	499.8	↑
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	500.6	510.0	510.4	505.8	↓
Employment Rate (%)	70.6	71.1	69.1	67.5	↓
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	61.7	61.8	60.9	59.1	↓
GVA per Head (£)	15,312	14,853	14,686	14,372	↓
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	12.8	14.4	13.6	11.7	↓
% NVQ4+	21.6	29.7	27.3	18.4	↓
↓ Down from 2012 ↑ Up from 2012 --- No change from 2012					

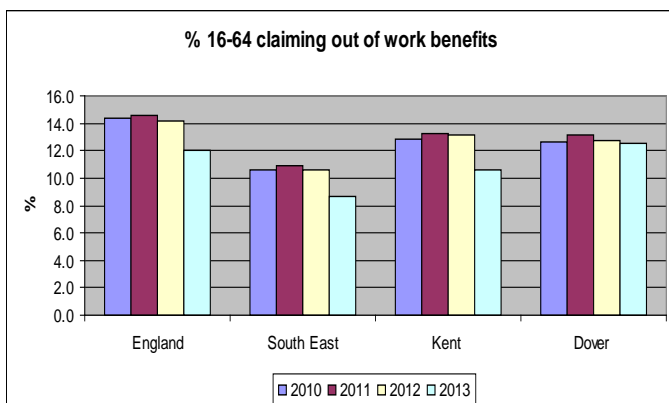
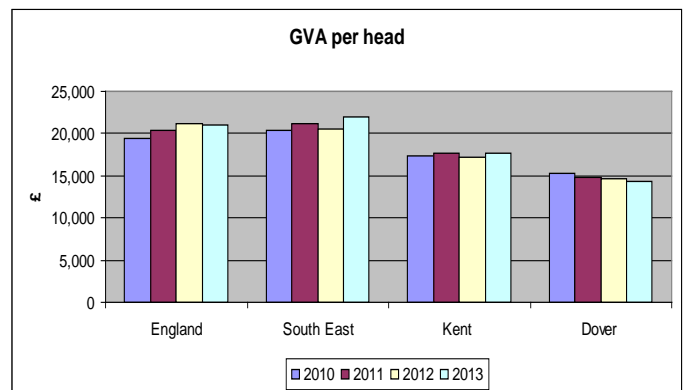
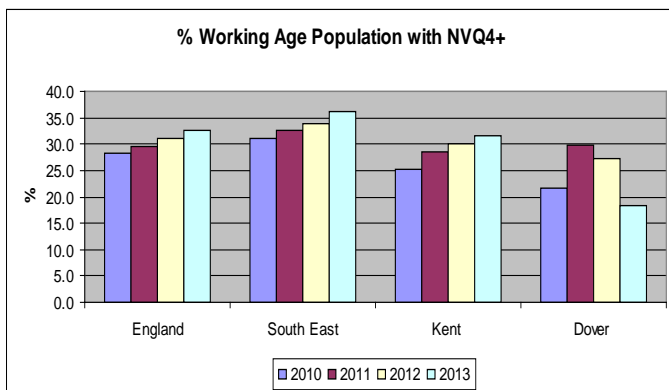
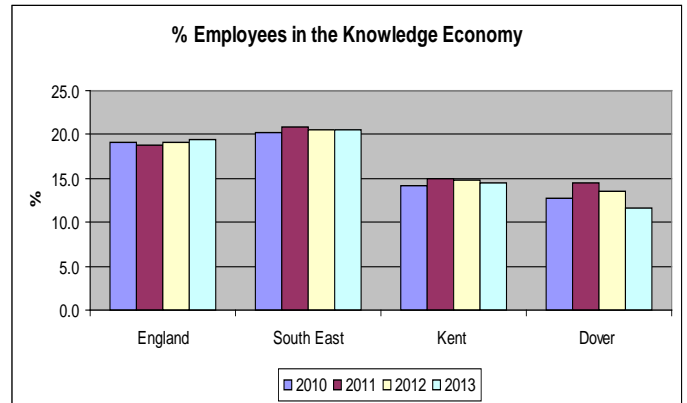
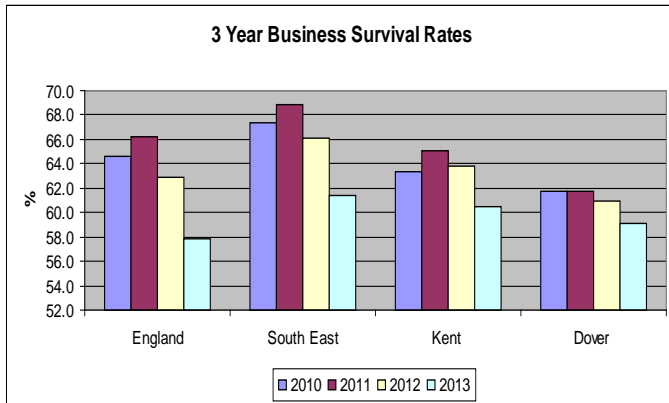
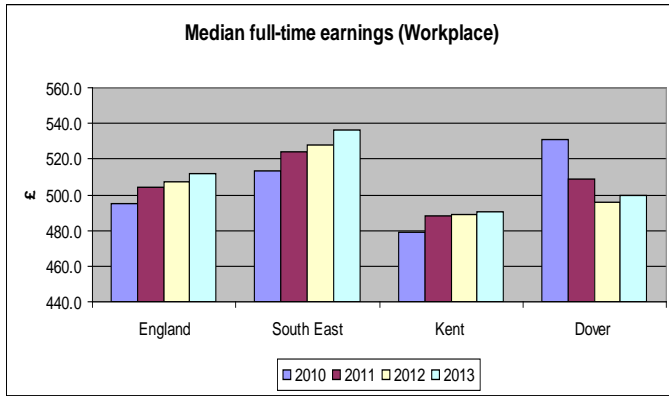
There have been revisions to some of the data reported in previous years.

Source: KCC Research & Evaluation

2013	England	South East	Kent	Dover
% 16-64 claiming out of work benefits	12.0	8.7	10.6	12.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	2.5	3.2	3.9
Median Gross Weekly Workplace Earnings (£)	512.1	536.6	490.7	499.8
Median Gross Weekly Resident Earnings (£)	512.7	555.8	538.8	505.8
Employment Rate (%)	70.2	74.2	71.9	67.5
3-year Business Survival Rate (%)	66.2	65.7	69.9	70.0
GVA per Head (£)	21,054	21,898	17,612	14,372
% Employees in the Knowledge Economy	19.4	20.6	14.5	11.7
% NVQ4+	32.7	36.2	31.6	18.4

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS – COMPARISONS



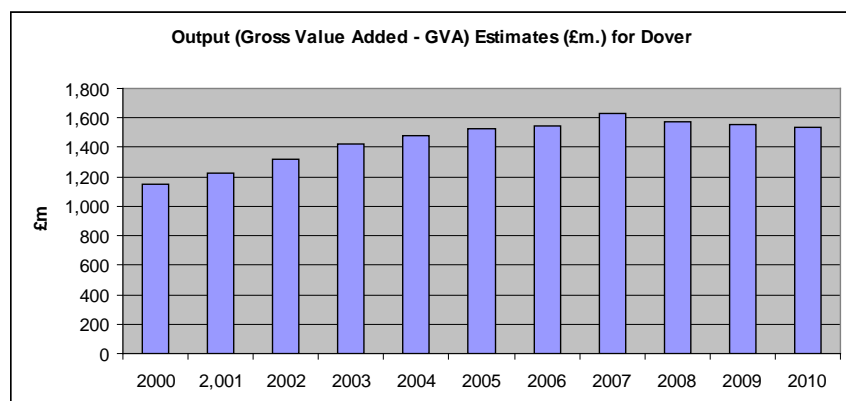


2: ANNUAL GROWTH

Gross Value Added GVA (the value of the goods and services produced in the economy) is used to measure the overall economic well-being of an area. The latest GVA data is for 2010 (for upper tier and unitary authorities). Kent County Council (KCC) has calculated unofficial estimates of GVA and GVA per Head for all the Kent Districts.

Total GVA estimates 2010

The data shows that total GVA in Kent is £25,141m – increasing from £24,301m in 2007. KCC estimates show that Maidstone has the highest total GVA (£3,109m) in Kent, whilst Gravesham has the lowest GVA in Kent (£1,162m). Dover has the second lowest GVA (£1,536m). GVA has fallen in the Dover district from £1,627m in 2007 to £1,536m in 2010.

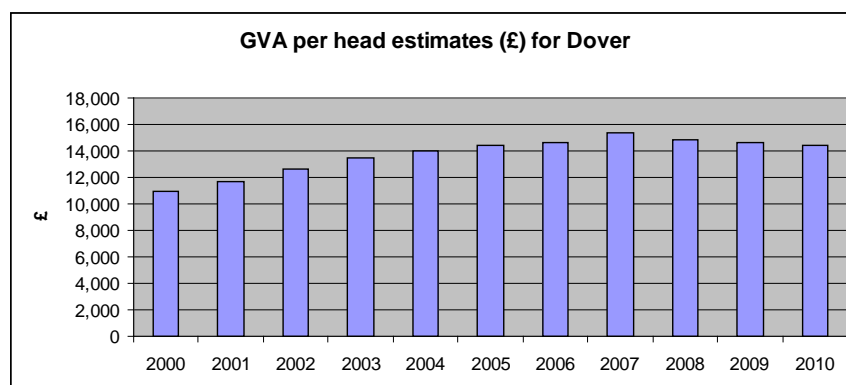


Dover Total GVA estimate (£m)	
2007	1,627
2008	1,578
2009	1,554
2010	1,536

Source: KCC

GVA per head (£) 2010

GVA per head in Kent is £17,612. This is below the national figure of £21,023 and the figure of £21,898 for the South East. Gravesham has the lowest GVA per head in Kent (£11,670); followed by Thanet (£13,615) and then Dover (£14,372). Dartford has the highest GVA per head in Kent (£23,624).



Dover Total GVA per head estimate (£)	
2007	15,360
2008	14,858
2009	14,650
2010	14,372

Source: KCC

2009- 2010 change GVA and GVA per head

Dover showed a slight reduction in both GVA and GVA per head during the 2009-2010 period. All other areas in Kent saw an increase in GVA and GVA per head during this period.

		£ (millions)		Change	
Dover	2009	2010	£ (millions)	%	
	1,554	1,536	-18	-1.2	
		£ (per head)		Change	
Dover	2009	2010	£ (per head)	%	
	14,650	14,372	-278	-1.9	

3: BUSINESS IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

a) Number Of Businesses

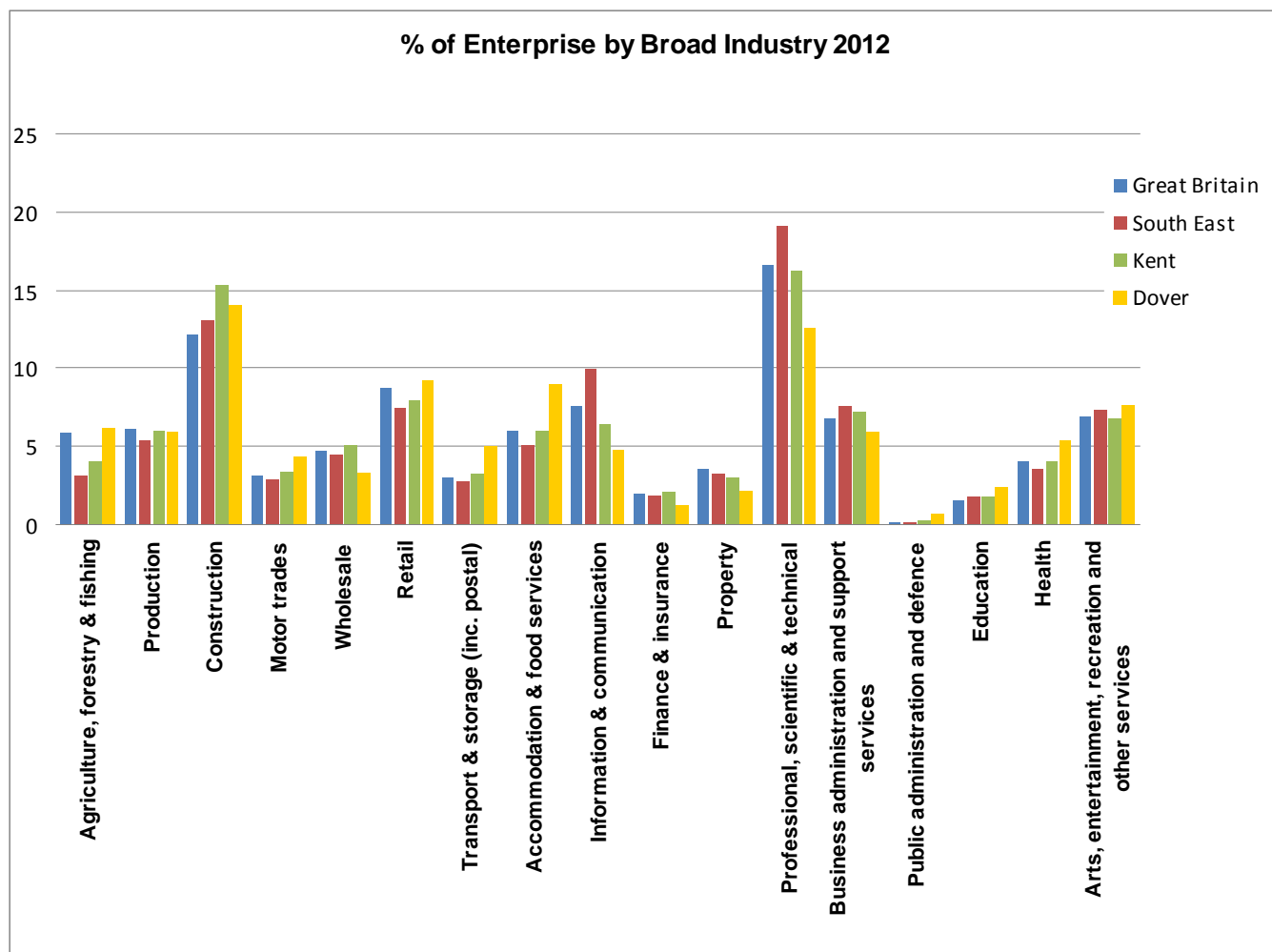
The Dover District is home to **2,890 businesses** – up from 2,800 in 2011.

Broad industry groups are broken down as follows:

DOVER	2009	2010	2011	2012 No.	2012 %	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	175	180	175	180	6.2	↑
Production	180	165	165	170	5.9	↑
Construction	455	430	415	405	14.0	↓
Motor trades	125	120	120	125	4.3	↑
Wholesale	110	105	100	95	3.3	↓
Retail	285	280	280	270	9.3	↓
Transport & storage (inc postal)	175	170	160	145	5.0	↓
Accommodation & food services	285	265	255	260	9.0	↑
Information & communication	120	125	120	140	4.8	↑
Finance & insurance	25	25	30	35	1.2	↑
Property	55	65	75	65	2.2	↓
Professional, scientific & technical	305	295	325	365	12.6	↑
Business administration & support services	150	160	155	170	5.9	↑
Public administration and defence	10	5	10	20	0.7	↑
Education	50	55	60	70	2.4	↑
Health	145	145	145	155	5.4	↑
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	220	210	210	220	7.6	↑
TOTAL	2870	2800	2800	2,890	100	↑
↓ Down from 2011 ↑ Up from 2011 --- No change from 2011 Source: ONS: UK BUSINESS: ACTIVITY, SIZE AND LOCATION TABLE B1.1 UNITED KINGDOM - NUMBER OF VAT and/or PAYE BASED ENTERPRISES: BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP – 2012 / 2011 / 2010 / 2009. Analysis of UK VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises						

b) Types of Business

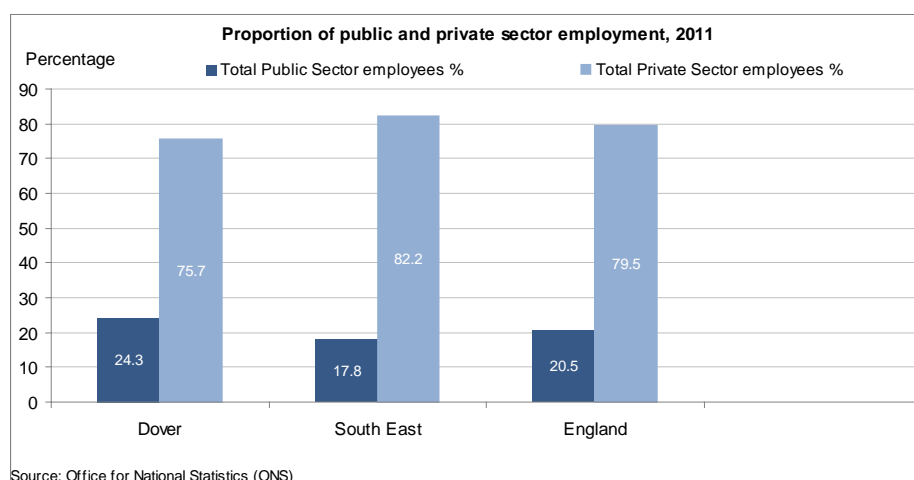
- At 12.6%, the Dover district has a lower percentage of Professional, scientific & technical businesses than county (16.3%) and national (16.7%) figures.
- Transport and storage is higher in the district (5.0%) than county (3.3%) and national figures (3.1%).
- Although construction businesses in the district (14.0%) are below the county figure (15.4%), they are above national levels (12.2%).
- Accommodation & food services in the district (9.0%) is higher than county and national figures (6.1%).



Source: ONS: UK Business: activity, size and location Table B1.2

c) Public and Private Sector employees

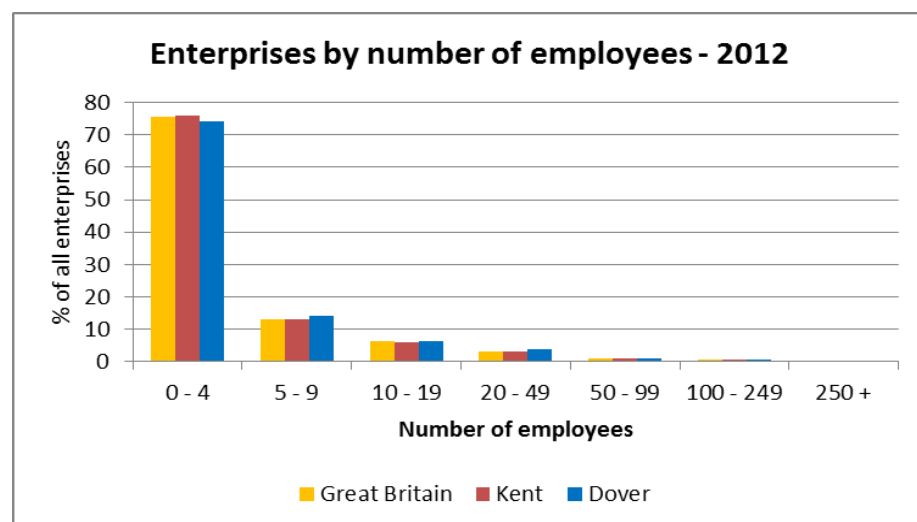
In 2011, in the Dover district, 24.3% of employees were employed by public sector organisations. This percentage is greater than for the South East region (17.8%) and also England (20.5%).



2011 Dover Total employees Thousands	
Public	7.8
Private	24.3
All	32.1

Source: ONS

UK VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises by number of employees - 2012



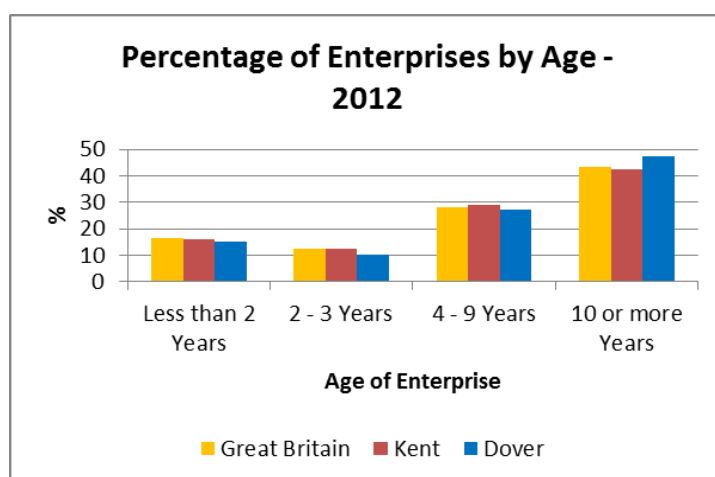
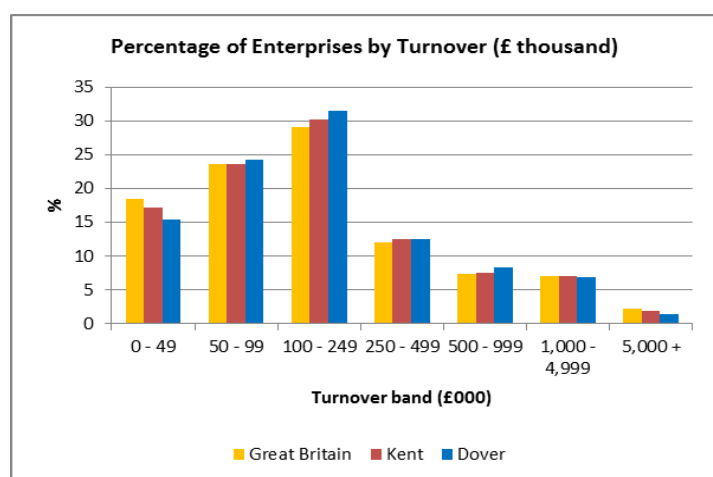
Source: UK Business Survey, ONS Table B1.2

d) Number of Employees

As across England and the South East, the majority of businesses in the district are small businesses. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), employing less than 250 people, account for 99.9% of businesses in the Dover District. In particular:

- Micro businesses (from 0-4 employees) account for 66.0% of total businesses in the district (down up from 73.0% previous year)
- Small businesses (from 5 to 49 employees) account for 31.0% (up from 25.5% previous year)
- Medium businesses (from 50 to 249 employees) account for 2.8% (up from 1.25% previous year)
- Large businesses (over 250 employees) account for 0.14% (down from 0.18% previous year)

e) Turnover and Age of Business



Source: ONS: TABLE B1.3 UNITED KINGDOM – NUMBER OF VAT and/or PAYE BASED ENTERPRISES in 2012

In the Dover district, 47.5% of businesses (1,370) are over 10 years old, which is above the average for Kent and Great Britain.

f) Business Births, Death and Active Businesses

Dover	Business Births	Business Deaths	Active Businesses
2009	290	360	3,140
2010	260	295	3,100
2011	345	280	3,115


Source: UK Business Demography 2011, ONS

There has been strong percentage growth in the births of businesses in the Dover district – increasing by 32.7% (85 businesses) from 2010 to 2011. This compares to an increase of 15.1% across Kent and 11.7% across Great Britain.

There has been a decrease in the number of business deaths in the Dover district – falling by 5.1% from 2010 to 2011. This compares to a fall of 4.5% across Kent and 8.0% across Great Britain.

Ratio of Births to Deaths of Enterprises 2004 – 2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Great Britain	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.2	0.85	0.94	1.15
South East	1.13	1.17	1.2	1.21	1.19	0.85	0.96	1.14
Kent	1.21	1.12	1.23	1.19	1.14	0.86	0.92	1.11
Ashford	1.21	0.97	1.38	1.34	1.21	0.81	0.80	0.97
Canterbury	1.24	1.13	1.31	1.14	1.09	0.84	1.06	1.05
Dartford	1.17	1.27	1.35	1.22	1.12	0.94	1.05	1.32
Dover	1.12	0.93	1.52	1.10	1.05	0.81	0.88	1.23
Gravesham	1.10	1.03	1.19	1.04	1.15	0.86	0.87	1.19
Maidstone	1.36	1.18	1.07	1.26	1.08	0.78	0.96	0.97
Sevenoaks	1.27	1.08	1.10	1.47	1.30	0.88	1.01	1.14
Shepway	1.05	1.03	1.34	1.06	1.05	0.87	0.85	1.22
Swale	1.25	1.28	1.29	1.02	1.00	0.82	0.79	1.07
Thanet	1.14	1.07	1.31	1.15	1.12	0.87	0.88	1.01
Tonbridge and Malling	1.32	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.22	0.91	0.92	1.22
Tunbridge Wells	1.13	1.22	1.02	1.14	1.27	0.95	0.93	1.10

 A ratio less than 1 indicates that the number of deaths is greater than the number of births. There was a noticeable increase in deaths in 2009, not just in Dover but across all Kent districts, reflecting the initial impacts of the recession. There are now encouraging signs of improvement, with most areas in Kent achieving a ratio over 1.0.

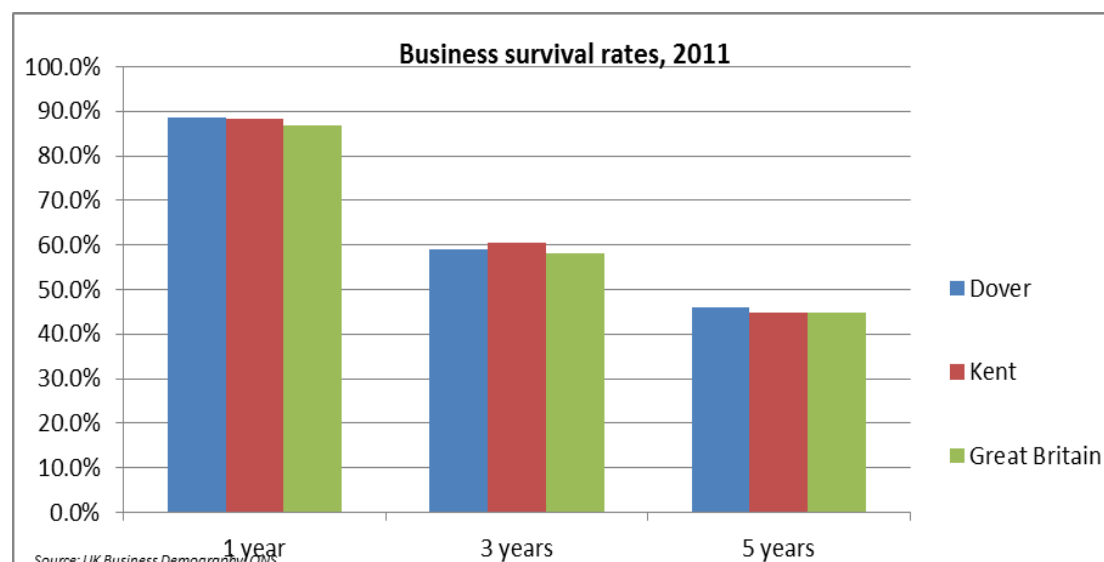
Source: KCC Business Demography 2011

There has been a small percentage growth in the number of active enterprises in the Dover district – increasing by 0.5% (15 enterprises) from 2010 to 2011. This compares to 0% change across Kent and a decline of -0.3% across Great Britain.

g) Business Survival Rates

	Dover		Kent		Great Britain	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 year	230	88.5%	4,745	88.2%	199,955	86.7%
3 years	195	59.1%	3,730	60.5%	152,350	58.2%
5 years	175	46.1%	2,810	44.9%	112,135	44.9%

Source: ONS UK Business Demography; KCC District Profiles



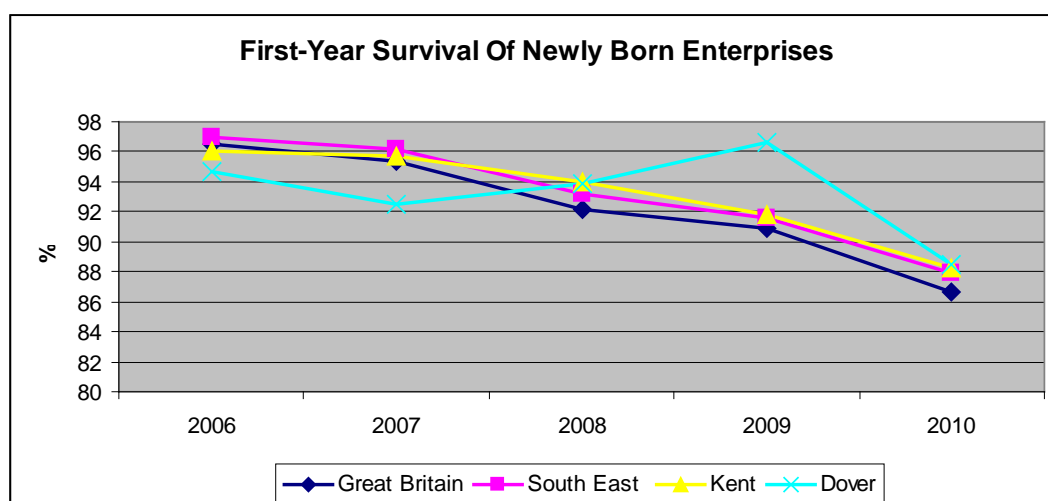
Business Survival Rates

Survival rate data looks at the annual survival rates for newly born businesses for the first 5 years of their existence. So, it is possible to look at survival rates for each of the first five years of a business newly created in 2005. The table below looks at one-year survival rates for businesses formed in each year 2006 to 2010, to show how the level of first-year survivors has changed over time.

First-Year Survival Of Newly Born Enterprises					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	1 Year (%)	1 Year (%)	1 Year (%)	1 Year (%)	1 Year (%)
Great Britain	96.5	95.4	92.2	90.9	86.7
South East	97.0	96.2	93.2	91.6	87.9
Kent	96.0	95.7	94.0	91.8	88.2
Dover	94.7	92.5	93.9	96.6	88.5

DISTRICT, COUNTIES AND UNITARY AUTHORITIES WITHIN REGION AND COUNTRY by BIRTHS OF UNITS IN 2005-2009 AND THEIR FIRST-YEAR SURVIVAL. Tables 5.1a; 5.1b; 5.1c; 5.1d; 5.1e

This chart shows that survival rates in the Dover district have not fallen as much as nationally or regionally. 1-year survival rates in the district went against trend and rose between 2007 and 2009 and then fell steeply in 2010.



4: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

a) Working Age Population

There are fewer people aged 16-64 years old (working age) in Dover compared to the national profile.

Population aged 16 – 64 (Working age)					
Mid 2011	Dover (No.)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	68,800	61.6%	62.6%	63.7	64.7
Males	34,200	62.4%	63.3%	64.6	65.5
Females	34,600	60.8%	61.9%	62.9	63.9

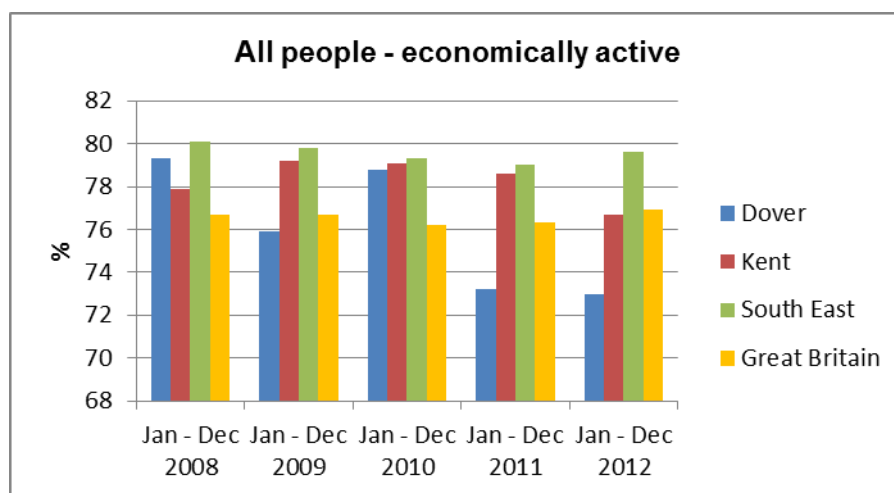
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates; % is a proportion of total population

b) All People – Economically Active

Economic activity refers to the proportion of people that are either employed or unemployed.

73.0% of the population in the Dover district was economically active during Jan - Dec 2012 (slightly down from 73.2% the year before).

This is lower than the levels seen across Kent, South East and Great Britain.

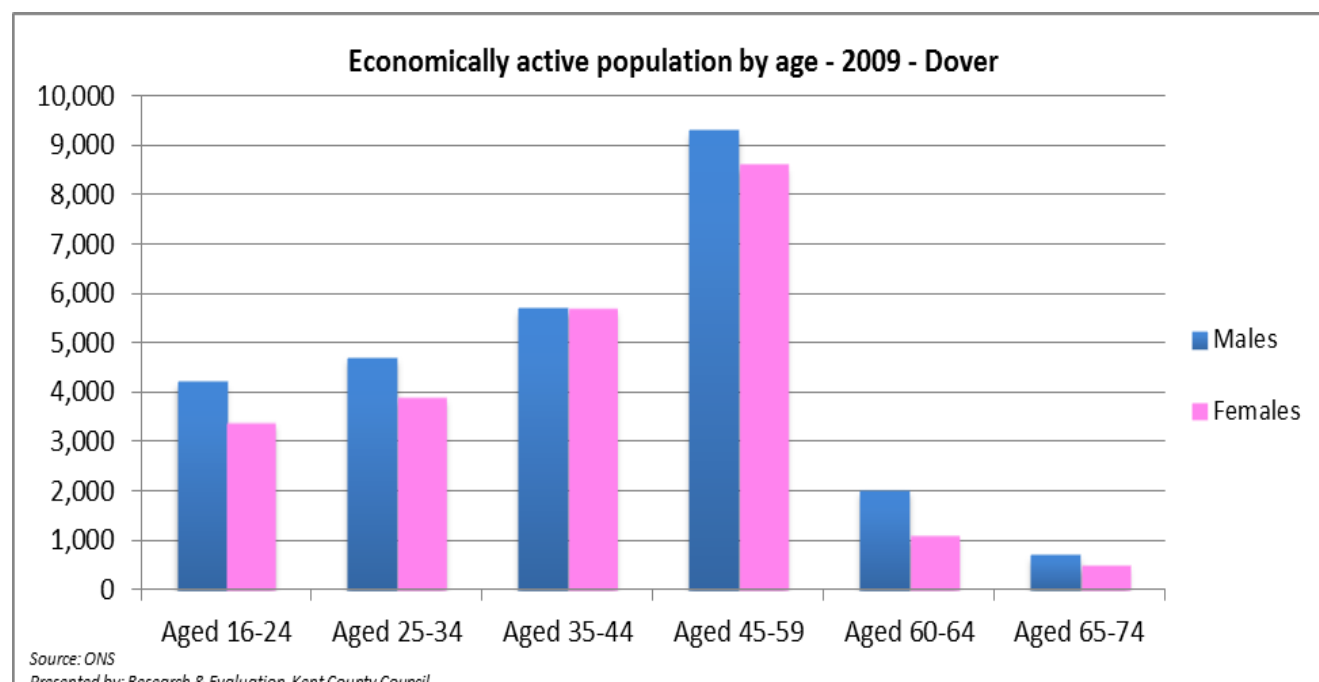


Source: NOMIS - ONS annual population survey December 2012

Proportion of Males and Females Economically Active 2012						
Date		Dover	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Jan 12-Dec 12	Males	24,500	78.9	83.7	85.7	83.0
Jan 12-Dec 12	Females	24,200	67.8	70.0	73.6	70.9

Source: NOMIS - ONS annual population survey

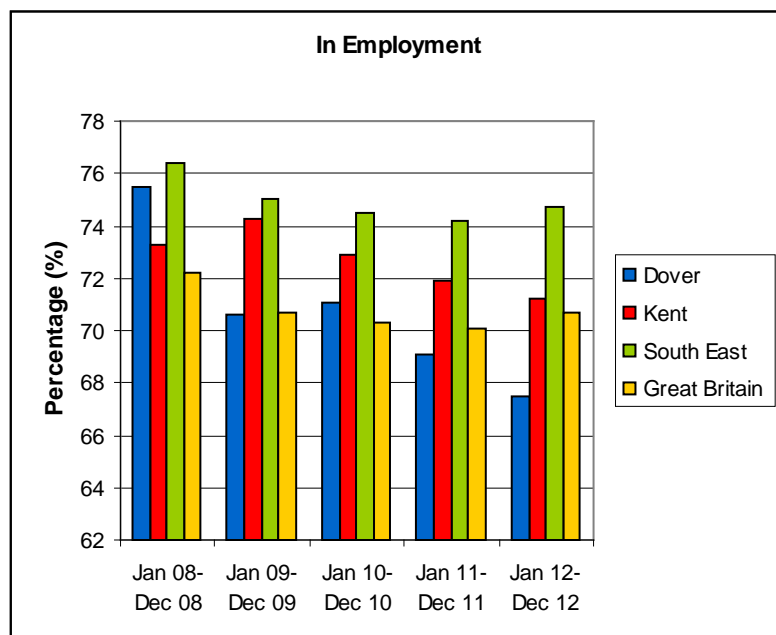
The following chart shows the breakdown of economically active population in the Dover district in 2009 by age and gender (this is the latest date available):



Source: ONS

Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Source: Kent County Council, Research & Evaluation



Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Statistics

c) In Employment

For January – December 2012 there were an estimated 39,800 employees (59.4%) and a further 5,300 self-employed (8.1%) in the Dover district.

This takes the total employment in the district to **67.5%** (45,100 people) - a fall from 69.1% in 2011.

This compares to 71.2% in Kent, 74.7% in the South East and 70.7% for Great Britain.

The annual employment rate in Dover has decreased by 8.0 percentage points from January – December 2008 to January – December 2012. In the South East region the employment rate decreased by 1.7 percentage points for the same period and England's annual employment rate fell by 1.5 percentage points.

In Dover, the largest change occurred between January – December 2008 to January – December 2009, when the employment rate for Dover fell by 4.9 percentage points.

From January – December 2008 to January – December 2012, the annual male employment rate in Dover decreased by 12.2 percentage points to 70.0% (21,700 men). Over the same period the annual female employment rate dropped by 3.9 percentage points to 65.4% (23,400 females).

The male employment rate was 4.6 percentage points higher than the female employment rate. This compares with a difference between England's male and female annual employment rates of 10.5 percentage points. In the South East region, the male employment rate was 11.8 percentage points greater than the female employment rate.

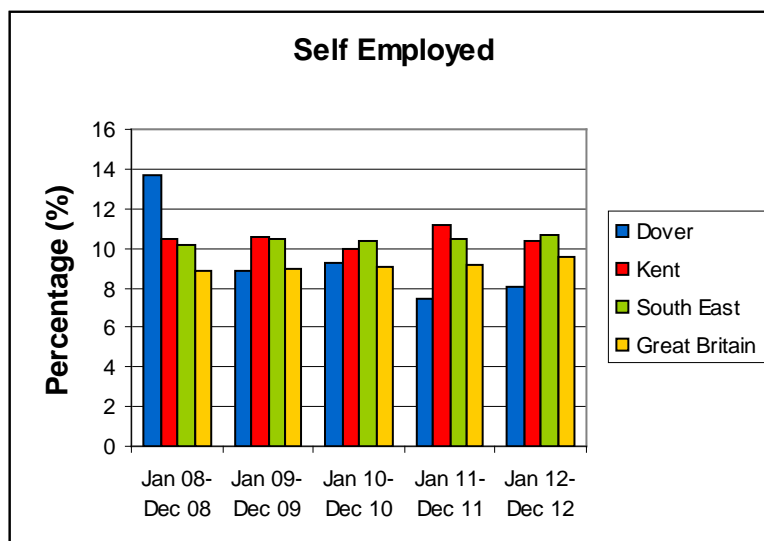
All people in employment (Population Aged 16 to 64)										
	Jan – Dec 08		Jan – Dec 09		Jan – Dec 10		Jan – Dec 11		Jan – Dec 12	
	%		%		%		%		%	
Dover	50,000	75.5	46,000	70.6	46,000	71.1	47,000	69.1	45,100	67.5
Kent	73.3		74.3		72.9		71.9		71.2	
South East	76.4		75		74.5		74.2		74.7	
Great Britain	72.2		70.7		70.3		70.1		70.7	

Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Statistics

d) Self Employed

In Dover, the self-employment rate for the resident population in employment for January – December 2012 was 8.1%. This compares to 10.4% in Kent, 10.7% for the South East region and 9.6% for Great Britain.

There has been a significant drop in the number of people self-employed in the district from 13.7% (9,500 people) in January – December 2008. This trend is not reflected at county, region or national levels.



Source: ONS Nomis - Labour Market Statistics

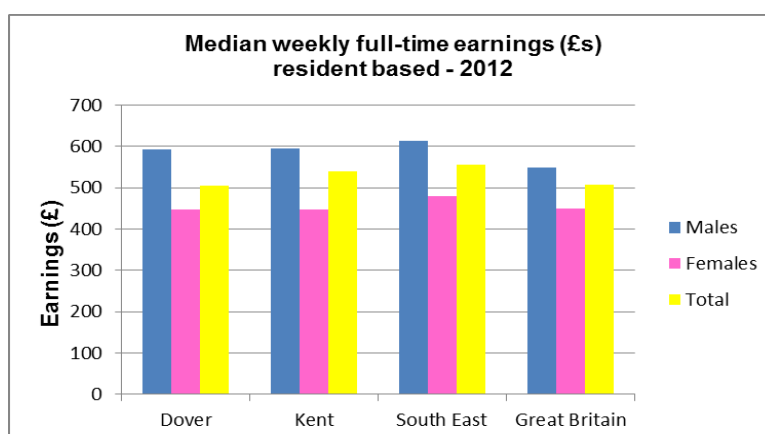
e) Residence and Workplace Based Earnings

The earnings for people who work in Dover are lower than the earnings of workers who live in Dover.

Earnings by residence 2012

Resident based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they live.

In 2012, the residence based earnings for full time workers, living in Dover, was £505.80 per week – falling from the previous year. This is lower than the figures for Kent (£538.80 per week), the South East region (£555.80 per week) and the nationally (£508 per week).



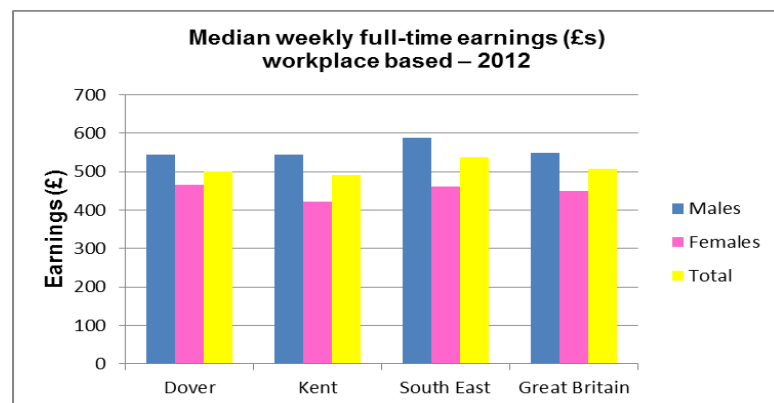
Source: NOMIS - Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings

In 2012, the hourly pay for full-time workers (residence based) in Dover was £13.58. This compares to £14.24 in the South East and £12.88 in Great Britain.

The weekly full time earnings for males living in Dover was £592 and for females £446.40; these figures are similar to those seen in Kent.

People living in the west of Kent have higher earnings than in the east. The highest earners live in Tunbridge Wells district and have average weekly full time earnings of £613.50. Residents in Thanet district had the lowest median weekly full-time earnings at £415.10.

There are three areas in Kent with residence based earnings lower than the Dover district – these are Ashford (£497.40 per week), Shepway (£469 per week) and Thanet (£415.10 per week).



Workplace Based Earnings 2012

Workplace based earnings show the amount a worker earns based on where they work.

In 2012, for workplace based earnings, the median gross pay in Dover was £499.80 per week – slightly up from the previous year. This is above the figure for Kent (£490.70 per week) but lower than the South East region (£536.60 per week) and the nationally (£507.60 per week).

In 2012, the hourly pay for full-time workers (workplace based) in Dover was £13.31. This compares to £13.68 in the South East and £12.87 in Great Britain.

In Kent, Dartford, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge & Malling, Gravesham and Sevenoaks have work-based earnings higher than the Dover district. Thanet district has the lowest workplace earnings of any local authority in the South East (£383.30 per week).

Median weekly full-time earnings (£s) - workplace based – 2012

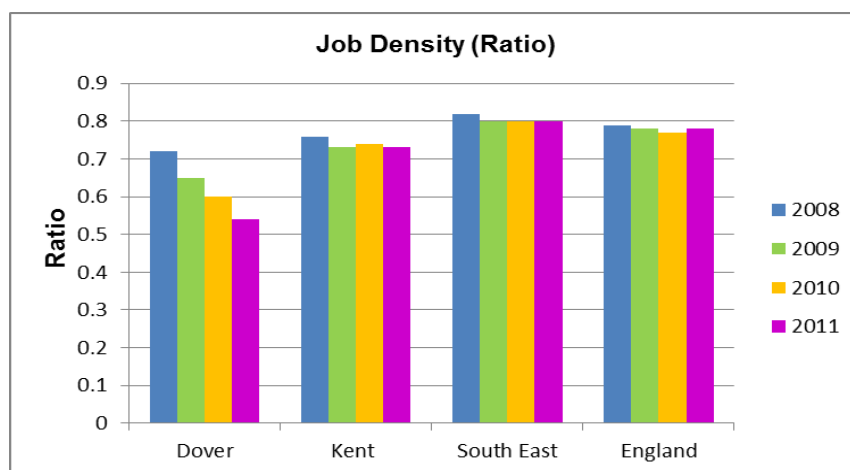
	Males	Females	Total
Dover	545.2	464.9	499.8
Kent	544.5	421.4	490.7
South East	588.6	461.8	536.6
Great Britain	548.1	449.0	507.6

Source: NOMIS - Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings

f) Job Density

Job density is the number of jobs in an area relative to the size of the working age population and is a measure of availability of employment for residents in an area.

In 2011, there were 0.54 jobs per resident population aged 16 to 64 in Dover. This is lower than the national average for England (0.78) and the South East region (0.8 jobs).



Source: Nomis, Office for National Statistics

Job density is relatively low in the district and has been falling. From 2008 to 2011, there has been a decrease of 0.18 in the number of jobs available per resident population aged 16 to 64 in Dover. Of the Kent districts, only Gravesham has a lower job density with 0.51.

g) Labour market pressure

Labour market pressure		
2011	Dover	Kent
Those aged 5-14	12,400	175,400
Those aged 55-64	15,500	181,400
Ratio	0.8	1.0

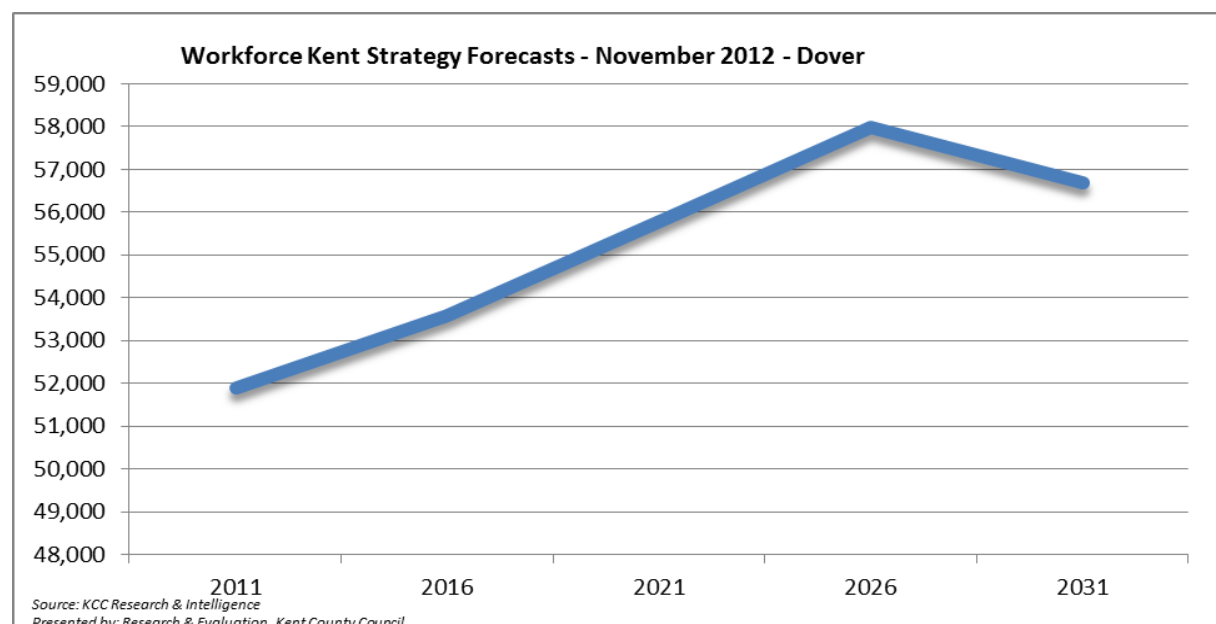
Source: KCC District Profile for Dover

Labour market pressure is the difference between those about to leave and those about to join the labour market.

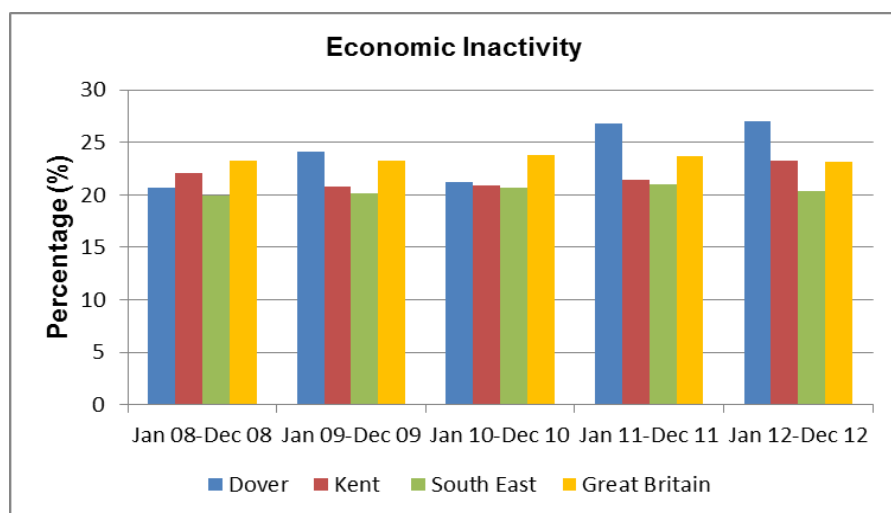
Dover Workforce Forecast (Economically Active Population)	
2011	51,900
2016	53,600
2021	55,800
2026	58,000
2031	56,700

Source: Kent Strategy Forecasts - November 2012: KCC District Profile for Dover

The workforce is forecast to increase in the Dover district from 51,900 in 2011 to 58,000 in 2026, at which point it will start to fall to 56,700 by 2031.



5: ECONOMIC INACTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: Nomis, Office for National Statistics

a) All People - Economically Inactive

Economic inactivity refers to people who are neither in employment nor unemployed and includes, for example, those looking after a home, long term sick or retired.

Economic Inactivity Rate (Population Aged 16 to 64)

In the Dover district, for period from January 2012 – December 2012, 27.0% (17,700 people) of the resident population aged 16 to 64 were economically inactive, which is above county (23.3%), regional (20.4%) and national (23.1%) figures. Of the economically inactive in the district, 40.4% (7,100) wanted a job and 59.6% (10,500) did not want a job.

Inactivity rates in the Dover district have risen by 6.3 percentage points from January – December 2008 to January – December 2012 (13,200 people). This compares to a rise of 0.5 percentage points regionally and a fall of 0.2% nationally.

b) Unemployment

During 2012, the annual average unemployment rate in the Dover district was 3.9% of the population aged 16 – 64 years. This is higher than the rate for Kent (3.2%) and slightly above the national rate (3.8%).

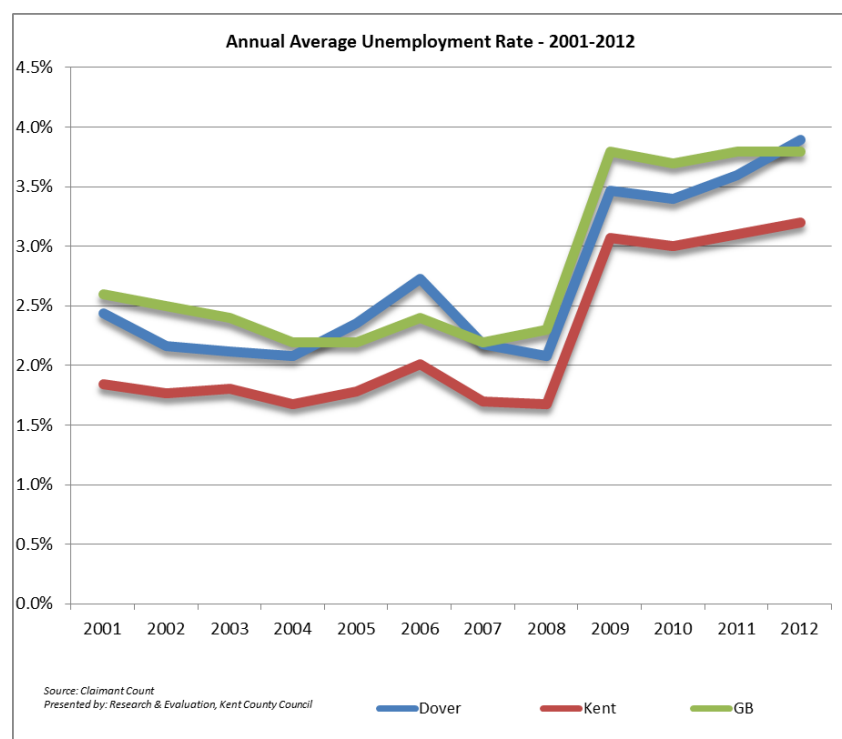
	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	GB (%)
2001	2.4	1.8	2.6
2002	2.2	1.8	2.5
2003	2.1	1.8	2.4
2004	2.1	1.7	2.2
2005	2.4	1.8	2.2
2006	2.7	2.0	2.4
2007	2.2	1.7	2.2
2008	2.1	1.7	2.3
2009	3.5	3.1	3.8
2010	3.4	3.0	3.7
2011	3.6	3.1	3.8
2012	3.9	3.2	3.8

Annual Average Unemployment Rate 2001-2012

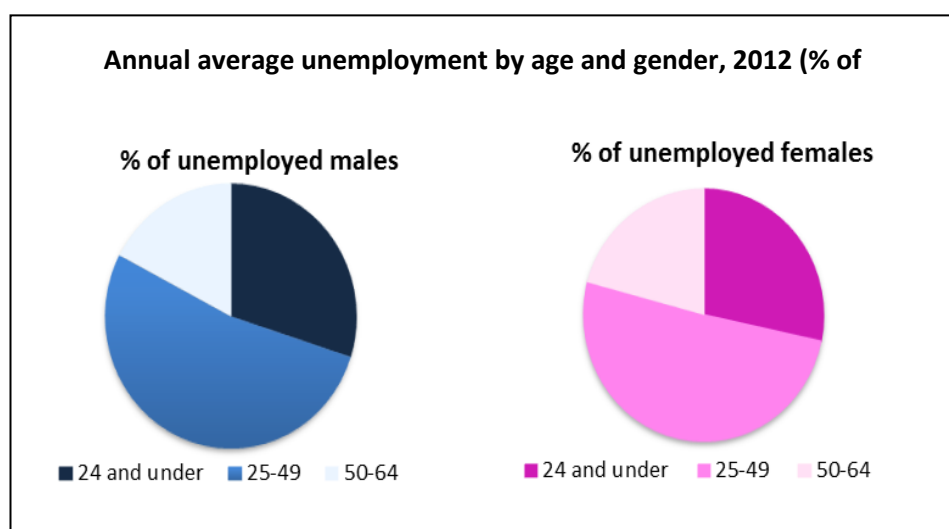
The annual average unemployment rate in Dover has increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2001 to 2012. In the South East region, the annual average unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points and England's increased by 1.4 percentage points during the same period.

Unemployment rate calculated as a proportion of those aged 16-64
Source: NOMIS - Claimant Count; KCC District Profile

Annual Average Unemployment Rate 2001-2012



Unemployment Rate by Age Group (All People Aged 16 Years and Over)



The highest unemployment rate in Dover in 2012 was for the 25 – 49 years old age group (52.2%).

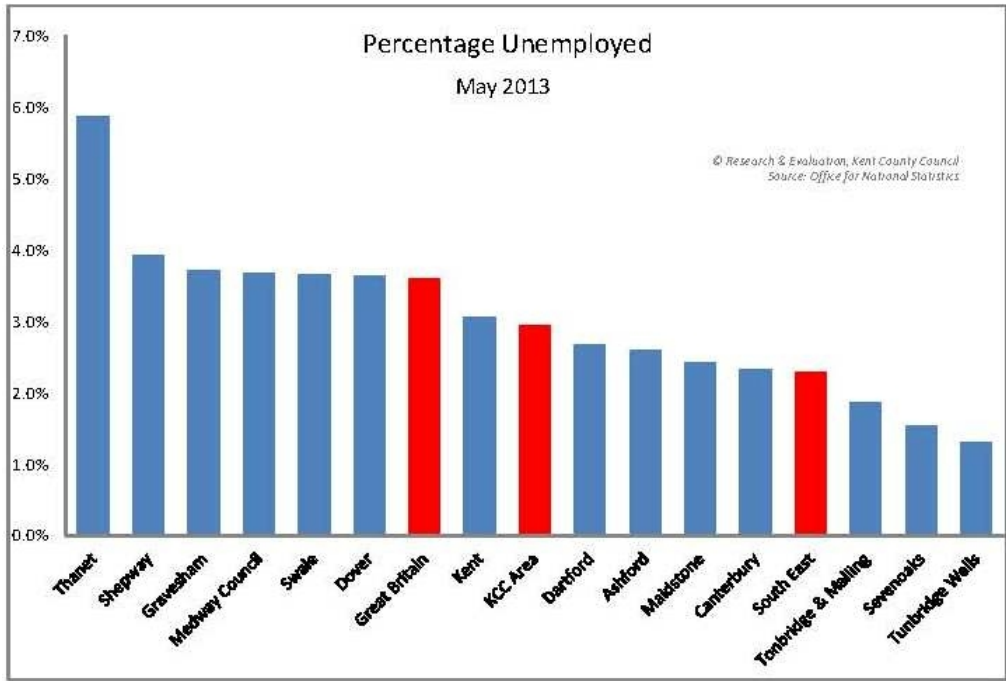
c) Summary of Unemployment May 2013

May 2013	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Change Since Last Month		Change Since Last Year	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dover	2,498	3.6	-132	-5.0	-206	-7.6
Kent	27,031	2.9	-974	-3.48	-2,595	-8.8
South East	126,806	2.3	-5,276	-4.0	-14,154	-10
GB	1,432,607	3.6	-41,821	-2.8	-96,391	-6.3

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013;

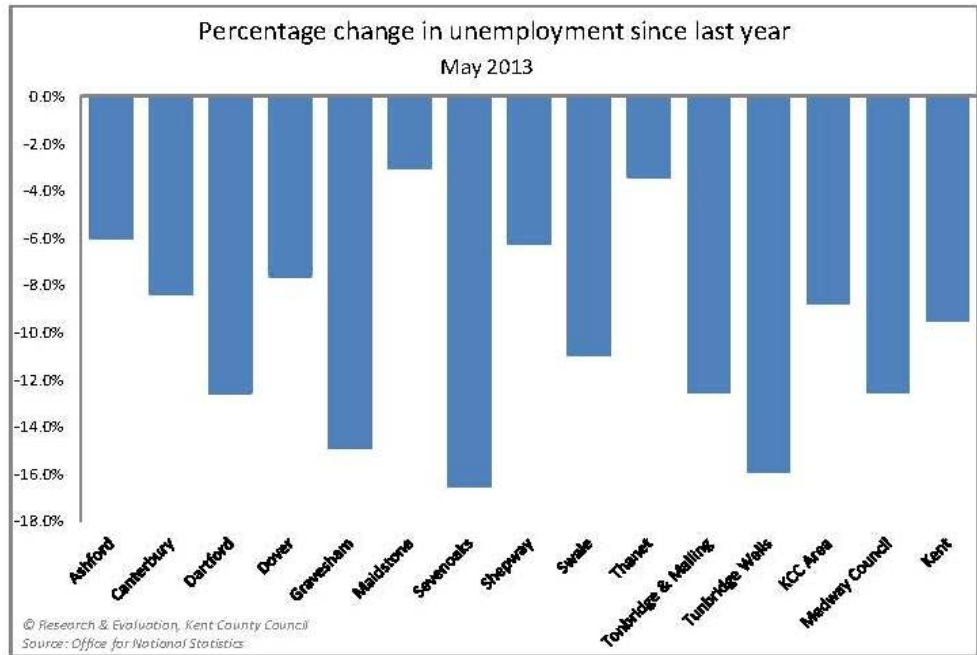
In May 2013, unemployment across the Kent districts varied from a low of 1.3% in Tunbridge Wells to a high of 5.9% in Thanet. Dover district unemployment had fallen to 3.6%, which is the same as the national average but above the average for Kent (2.9%) and the South East (2.3%). The period from May 2012 to May 2013 saw unemployment fall by 206 people or 7.6%.

The chart below shows the percentage of people claiming unemployment benefits in Kent and compares them to regional and national percentages.



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013

The chart below shows the percentage change in the number of people claiming unemployment related benefit since the previous year.



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013

The table below shows the unemployment rate for each age group in the Dover district compared to the Great Britain average.

Unemployment rates for each age group in Dover											
May 2013	Total (aged 16-64)	17 & under	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Dover	3.6%	0.1%	8.2%	6.2%	4.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	0.7%
KCC	3.1%	0.1%	5.8%	4.4%	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	0.7%
GB	3.7%	0.2%	6.4%	5.0%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.6%	0.8%

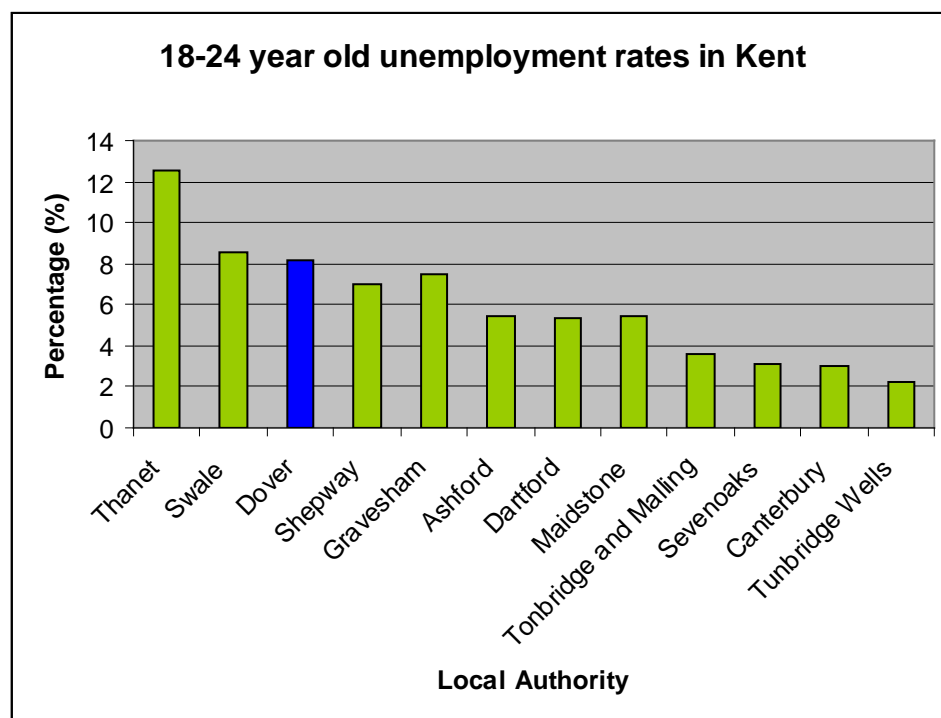
Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013

In May 2013, the following age groups in the Dover district had unemployment rates above the national average:

- 18-24 age group (8.2% compared to 6.4%)
- 25-29 age group (6.2% compared to 5.0%)
- 30-34 age group (4.3% compared to 4.1%)

d) Youth unemployment – aged 18-24 years old

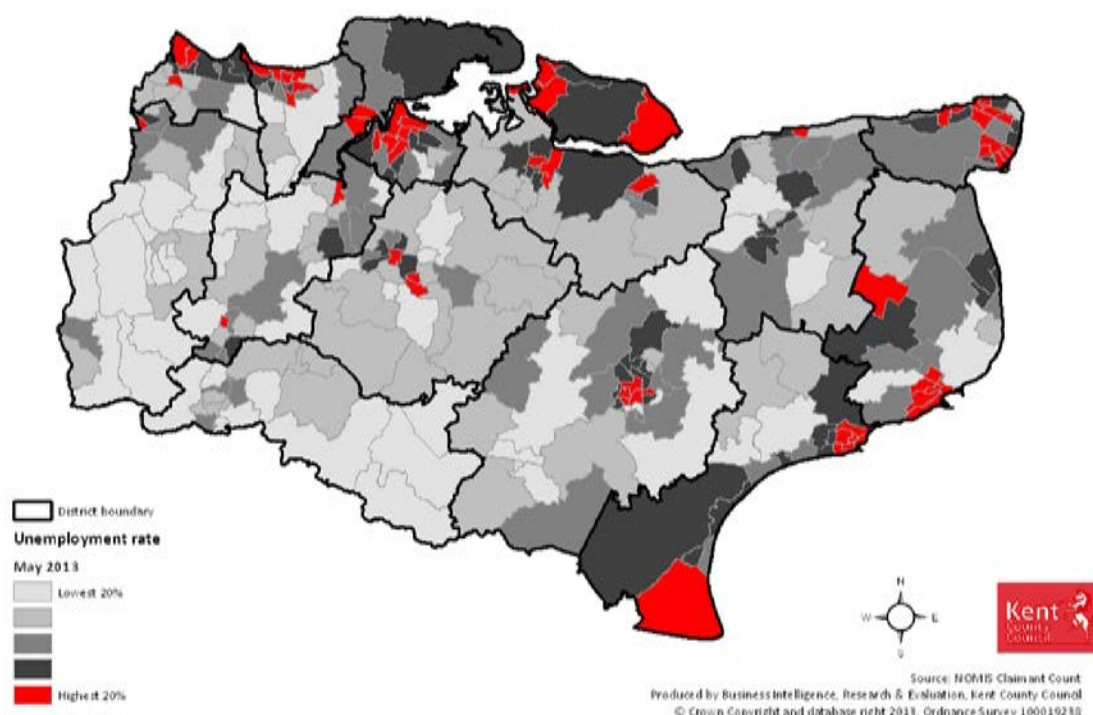
The chart below shows the number of 18-24 year olds in KCC local authority districts who are claiming unemployment benefit. The Dover district (8.2%) has the third highest rate behind Thanet (12.5%) and Swale (8.6%). The Dover district also has the fifth highest rate in the South East (behind Thanet, Swale, Isle of Wight and Hastings).



e) Ward Unemployment Rates:

The map below shows the levels of unemployment across Kent (including Medway) at ward level. The red areas show the 20% of wards in Kent and Medway with the highest rates of unemployment, and highlights some wards in the Dover district.

Ward Unemployment rates May 2013



Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013

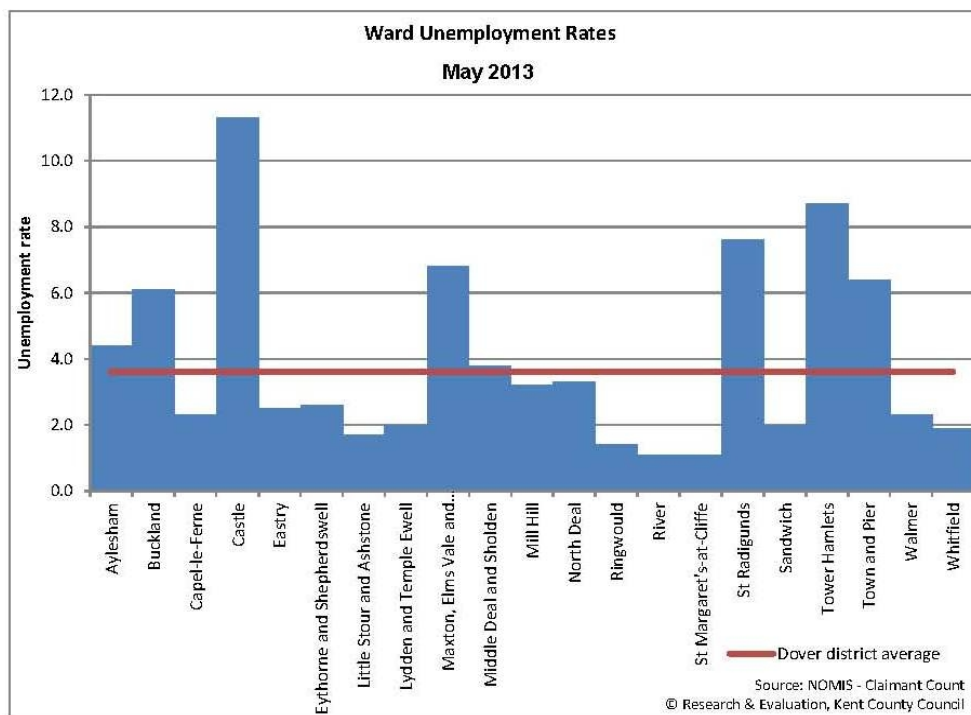
- In May 2013, within the Dover district wards, Castle had significantly higher levels of unemployment at 11.3%, followed by Tower Hamlets (8.7%), St Radigunds (7.6%), Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory (6.8%), Town and Pier (6.4%) and Buckland (6.1%).
- River and St.Margarets-at-Cliffe had the lowest unemployment rate (1.1%).

May 2013 Monthly Summary of Ward Unemployment Rates (Resident Based)						
	Unemployed May 2013		Change Since Last Month		Change Since Last Year	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
GB	1,432,607	3.6	-41,821	-2.8	-96,391	-6.3
South East	126,806	2.3	-5,276	-4.0	-14,154	-10.0
KCC Area	27,031	2.9	-974	-3.5	-2,595	-8.8
Dover	2,498	3.6	-132	-5.0	-206	-7.6
Aylesham	128	4.4	6	4.9	18	16.4
Buckland	276	6.1	-25	-8.3	15	5.7
Capel-le-Ferne	30	2.3	-3	-9.1	0	0.0
Castle	125	11.3	-5	-3.8	-35	-21.9
Eastry	79	2.5	-5	-6.0	-2	-2.5
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	74	2.6	-10	-11.9	-18	-19.6
Little Stour and Ashstone	71	1.7	4	6.0	-17	-19.3
Lydden and Temple Ewell	28	2.0	1	3.7	12	75.0
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	318	6.8	-16	-4.8	-22	-6.5
Middle Deal and Sholden	164	3.8	-2	-1.2	-9	-5.2
Mill Hill	149	3.2	-10	-6.3	-19	-11.3
North Deal	141	3.3	-3	-2.1	-21	-13.0
Ringwould	16	1.4	-4	-20.0	-7	-30.4
River	29	1.1	-6	-17.1	-11	-27.5
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	34	1.1	-8	-19.0	-19	-35.8
St Radigunds	230	7.6	-14	-5.7	-30	-11.5
Sandwich	81	2.0	-4	-4.7	-8	-9.0
Tower Hamlets	295	8.7	-15	-4.8	15	5.4
Town and Pier	82	6.4	-3	-3.5	-27	-24.8

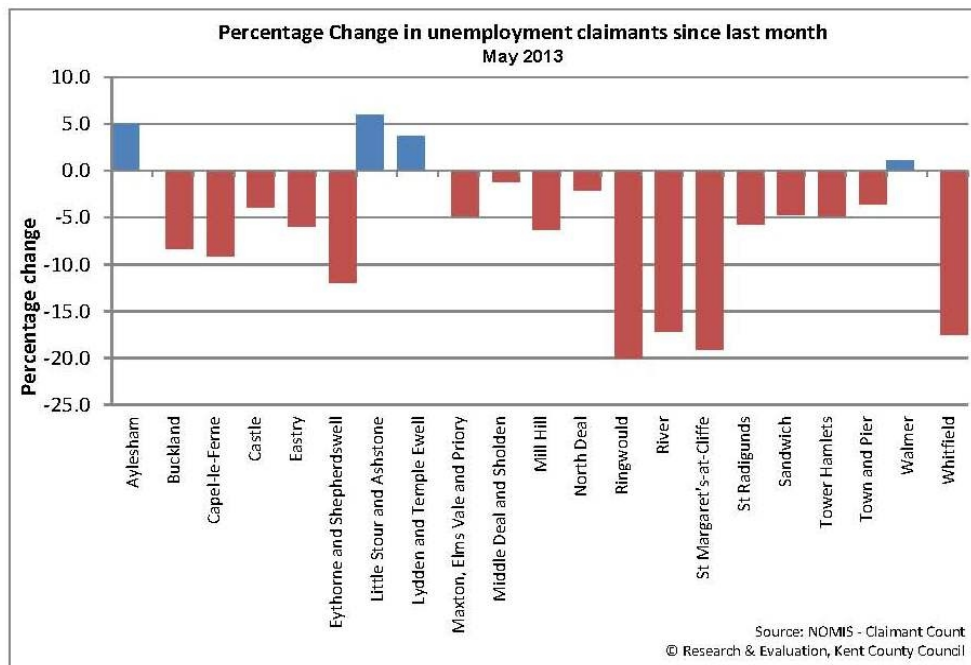
Walmer	96	2.3	1	1.1	-9	-8.6
Whitfield	52	1.9	-11	-17.5	-12	-18.8

Source: KCC Unemployment in Kent June 2013

Dover District Ward Unemployment Rates and Percentage Change May 2013



Source: KCC Ward Unemployment in Kent June 2013



Source: KCC Ward Unemployment in Kent June 2013

6: OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS

In November 2012, a significantly higher proportion of residents in the Dover district (15.2%) were claiming benefits than for the south east (10.3%); the national figure (14.1%) was also lower than in the district.

Date	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Nov 2008	9,450	14.5	9.8	13.9
Nov 2009	10,220	15.8	10.9	15.0
Nov 2010	10,040	15.4	10.5	14.5
Nov 2011	10,530	15.3	10.5	14.5
Nov 2012	10,440	15.2	10.3	14.1

Between Nov 2008 and Nov 2009, the proportion of Dover district residents claiming out-of-work benefits rose by 1.3 percentage points; since then the rate has been slowly falling. This trend is seen across the south east and the country.

a) Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (November 2012)

	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	10,440	15.2	10.3	14.1
By statistical group				
Job seekers	2,550	3.7	2.4	3.6
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,460	6.5	4.5	6.3
Lone parents	900	1.3	1.0	1.3
Carers	1,090	1.6	1.0	1.3
Others on income related benefits	330	0.5	0.3	0.4
Disabled	960	1.4	1.0	1.1
Bereaved	150	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits [†]	8,250	12.0	8.2	11.6

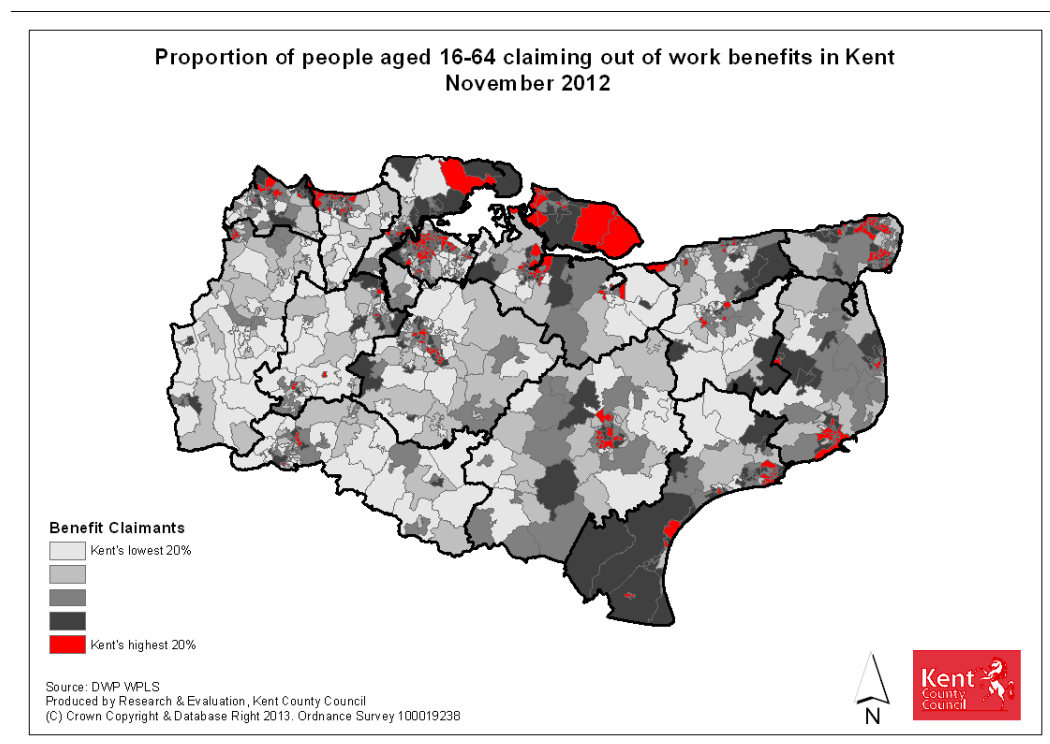
Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group; Note % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16

The table above shows the statistical grouping of benefits claimants of working age. These groupings are used by the DWP to determine the main reason why a person is claiming benefit.

12.0% of working age residents in the district were claiming key out-of-work benefits. This compares to 8.2% in the south east and 11.6% across the country.

The map below shows the pattern of distribution is broadly similar to other indicators of need, such as: deprivation, poverty and low income, in that the concentrations are to be found mainly (though not exclusively), in urban areas of the county / district.

Proportion of people aged 16-64 claiming out of work benefits in Kent.



b) Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Count Rates (Population Aged 16 to 64)

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.

May 2013	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	2,498	3.6	2.3	3.6
Males	1,690	4.9	3.0	4.7
Females	808	2.3	1.6	2.5

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

- In May 2013, the claimant rate for the resident population in Dover (3.6%) was higher than the claimant rate for the South East region (2.3%) and the same as nationally.
- A higher proportion of the JSA claimants in the Dover district were male (67.7%) than female (32.3%).

JSA claimants by age duration (May 2013)				
	Dover (level)	Dover (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16 to 64				
Total	2,495	3.6	2.3	3.6
Up to 6 months	1,305	1.9	1.3	1.9
Over 6 and up to 12 months	520	0.8	0.4	0.7
over 12 months	670	1.0	0.6	1.0

Aged 18 to 24				
Total	695	8.2	4.1	6.4
Up to 6 months	430	5.1	2.7	3.9
Over 6 and up to 12 months	145	1.7	0.7	1.3
over 12 months	120	1.4	0.7	1.2
Aged 25 to 49				
Total	1,330	3.9	2.4	3.8
Up to 6 months	665	1.9	1.3	1.9
Over 6 and up to 12 months	290	0.8	0.5	0.8
over 12 months	380	1.1	0.6	1.2
Aged 50 to 64				
Total	470	2.0	1.5	2.2
Up to 6 months	210	0.9	0.8	1.0
Over 6 and up to 12 months	85	0.4	0.3	0.4
over 12 months	170	0.7	0.5	0.8

Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions

Note: % is number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of resident population of the same age

In May 2013, 18-24 year old age group claiming JSA in the Dover district (8.2%) was significantly higher than the national average (6.4%). However, the proportion of this age group claiming for more than 12 months in the district (1.4%) was close to the national average (1.2%).

JSA claimant count rates (16-64 years)												
	May 2008		May 2009		May 2010		May 2011		May 2012		May 2013	
	Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate	
Dover	1,319	2.0	2,328	3.6	2,266	3.5	2,269	3.3	2,704	3.9	2,498	3.6
Kent	1.5		3.2		3.0		3.0		3.2		2.9	
South East	1.3		2.9		2.6		2.5		2.6		2.3	
GB	2.1		3.9		3.7		3.6		3.8		3.6	

Source: NOMIS Official Market Statistics

Although the proportion of residents claiming JSA in the Dover district has fallen from 3.9% in May 2012 to 3.6% in May 2013, it is still above the rate recorded in May 2008. This follows the same trend across county, regional and national figures.

c) Job Centre Plus vacancies

In November 2012, there were 178 unfilled jobcentre vacancies. This equates to 14.8 JSA claimants per unfilled vacancy – significantly higher than the south-east (2.6 claimants) and nationally (3.8 claimants).

Source: Jobcentre Plus vacancies - summary analysis

7: WELFARE REFORM

The Welfare Reform Act 2012 contains measures for the most comprehensive reform of the welfare state in a generation. Underlying the reforms is the Coalition Government's aim to make significant savings to the welfare budget, reduce dependency on the state, make work pay for the majority of claimants, whilst at the same time supporting those who cannot work.

In addition to the measures contained in the Act, there are other important changes either started under the previous Government or introduced outside the Welfare Reform Act itself.

a) Projected numbers of people affected in the Dover District

The following table summarises the estimated number of households impacted by each of the reforms (excluding Universal Credit).

Estimated numbers of people affected by benefit changes in the Dover District

Housing Benefit: Local Housing Allowance	Housing Benefit: Under-occupation	Non-dependant deductions	Household benefit cap	Council Tax Benefit	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity benefits	Child Benefit	Tax Credits
3,500	600	600	70	6,100	1,000	2,100	13,100	8,200

Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

Significant numbers of people are likely to be affected by more than one of the reforms, but there is no way of measuring this.

The overall impact of the Welfare Reforms are likely to be felt across the district, but more concentrated in those areas with high numbers of current benefit claimants and low income areas – such as social housing estates.

b) Unemployment and Economic Development

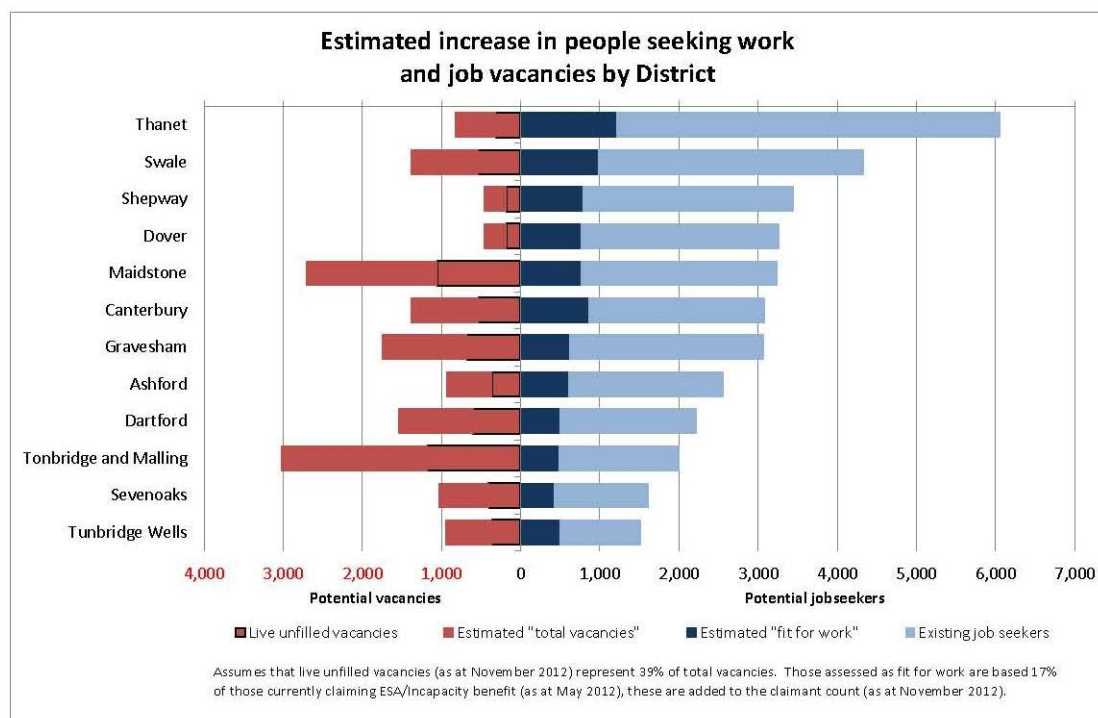
Unemployment

It is difficult to predict whether or not the changes to the benefit system and incentives to work will lead to a fall in unemployment in the district as this is dependant upon the state of the economy and the skills set of claimants. The Government has estimated⁴ that within 2-3 years of Universal Credit being introduced, unemployment will reduce nationally by 300,000, although not all the new jobs will be full-time.

Estimated balance of job seekers and vacancies in Kent

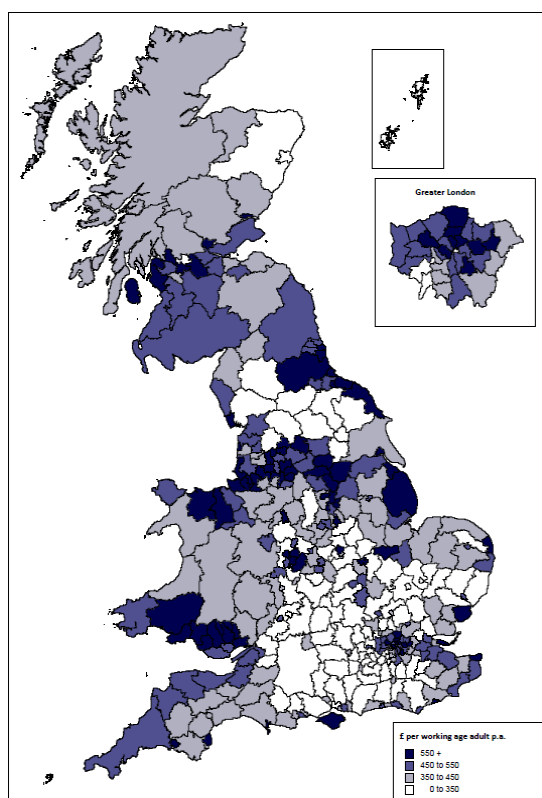
As a result of the range of welfare reforms, including the reassessment of claimants currently on incapacity-related benefits (with many being declared “fit for work”), there will be a shift in the balance of jobseekers and vacancies within the local labour markets. Demand for jobs (and numbers of people on Jobseekers Allowance) is likely to increase significantly. The creation and availability of entry-level jobs is the key to communities being able to adapt to the reforms, but within Dover (and Kent as a whole) the level of those seeking work already exceeds that of the available vacancies.

⁴ 2011 Universal Credit Impact Assessment



Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

Economic Development



⁽¹⁾Except DLA by 2017/18, incapacity benefits and 1% uprating by 2015/16
Source: Sheffield Hallam estimates based on official data

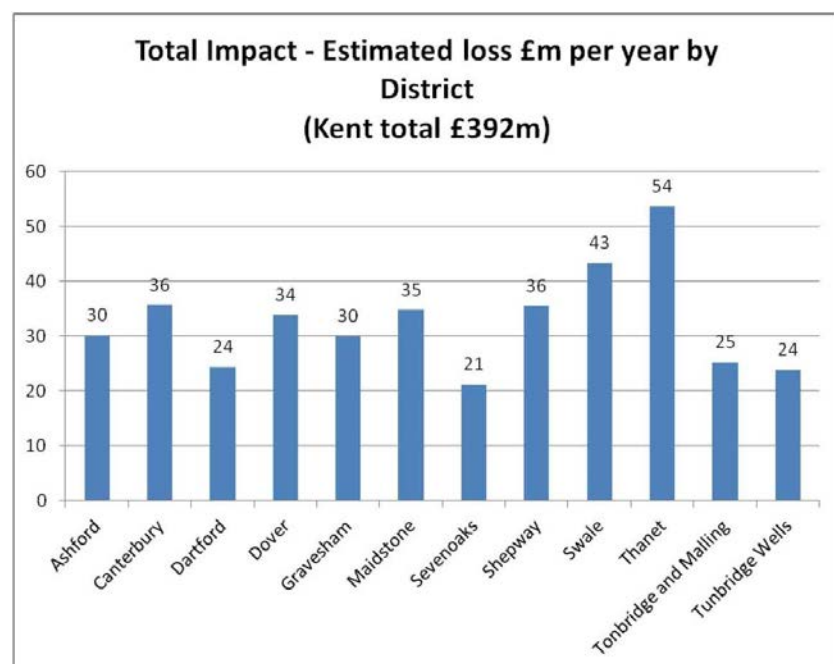
Research from the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research (CRESR), at Sheffield Hallam University⁵ has found that when the present welfare reforms have come into full effect they will take nearly £19bn a year out of the economy. This is equivalent to around £470 a year for every adult of working age in the country.

The biggest financial losses arise from reforms to incapacity benefits, changes to Tax Credits and the 1% up-rating of most working-age benefits.

The map shows the distribution of the overall financial loss arising from welfare reform by 2014/15, expressed as £ per working age adult per annum.

⁵ http://www.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/hitting-poorest-places-hardest_0.
Draft State of the District 2013

c) Cumulative financial impact across the Kent districts



The financial total impact of welfare reforms in Kent can be estimated at £392 million. Each District area can expect to lose several millions of pounds in current benefits with Dover losing £34m, which is equivalent to a financial loss of £491 per year per working age adult. Nationally, the Dover district is ranked 131 (out of 379 local authorities) with 1 being the hardest hit.

Thanet is the worst effected in Kent (ranked 18), followed by Shepway (ranked 95) and Swale (ranked 123) and then Dover (ranked 131).

Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

d) The overall Benefit Cap

The number of households affected by a £500 benefit cap in the Dover district:

Households	Adults (within households)	Households as % of total
51	73	5

Source: KCC Business Strategy Welfare Reform Research June 2013

Analysis by KCC Business Strategy found that, for each household, the amount of housing benefit that will be lost per week as a result of the benefit cap (from 15 July 2013) will be:

- Just under 50% of households that are impacted stand to lose up to £50 per week
- A further 38% will lose between £50 and £150 per week; and,
- The remainder (14%) will lose between £150 and £550.

8: CENSUS 2011

This section provides a summary of the data regarding the work and employment characteristics of people who live in the Dover district from the 2011 Census.

a) Economic Activity and Employment

2011 Census information shows that of the 80,786 usual residents aged 16-74 in the Dover district, 54,478 were economically active, which means that they are either in work or actively looking for work.

This equates to an overall activity rate of 67.4% in the district, which is lower than the rate for Kent (69.9%); South East (72%) and England (69.9%).

The majority of the 54,478 economically active people in the district, 89.9% were in employment of some description:

- 53.5% employed full time,
- 21.8% employed part time and
- 14.6% self-employed.

This is a lower proportion than was seen in Kent (94.4%), the South East (95.2%) and England (93.7%).

The Dover district has a lower proportion of full time employees and a higher proportion of part-time employees than Kent, South East and in England. The Dover district also has a lower proportion of self-employed than in Kent and in the South East – but slightly higher than in England.

There was also a higher proportion of unemployed in the Dover district than in Kent, South East and in England.

2011 Census: Economic activity

All usual residents aged 16 to 74		Economically Active Population					
	All people aged 16-74	Economically Active Population	Part time employee	Full time employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full time student
England	38,881,374	27,183,134	5,333,268 (19.6%)	15,016,564 (55.2%)	3,793,632 (14%)	1,702,847 (6.3%)	1,336,823 (4.9%)
South East	6,274,341	4,521,184	865,933 (19.2%)	2,537,828 (56.1%)	691,572 (15.3%)	216,231 (4.8%)	209,620 (4.6%)
Kent	1,055,397	737,908	149,177 (20.2%)	399,625 (54.2%)	114,681 (15.5%)	41,541 (5.6%)	32,884 (4.5%)
Dover	80,786	54,478	11,864 (21.8%)	29,124 (53.5%)	7,931 (14.6%)	3,607 (6.6%)	1,952 (3.6%)

Source: ONS Census 2011

b) Economical Inactivity and Unemployment

2011 Census information shows that 26,308 (32.6%) of usual residents aged 16-74 in the Dover district were classed as economically inactive, which means that they were not in work, nor looking to work. This group includes those who are retired, looking after home and family, students or are permanently sick or unable to work.

This is higher than the average for Kent (30.1%); the South East region (27.9%) and England (30.3%).

Of these 26,308 economically inactive, in the district, over half are retired (54.0%). This compares to 50.1% in Kent, 49.0% in the South East and 45.5% in England.

The long term sick or disabled account for the next largest proportion of the economically inactive population in the Dover district (13.7%); followed by those looking after home or family (13.6%) and students (12.2%).

The Dover district has a higher proportion of long term sick or disabled than in Kent (11.8%) and the South East (10.5%), but similar to the national figure (13.5%). The Dover district has a lower proportion of students (12.2%) than at county (16%), regionally (18.5%) and nationally (19.3%). It also has a lower proportion of people looking after home or family than in Kent (15.7%), South East (15.6%) and England (14.5%).

2011 Census: Economically inactive and unemployed

All usual residents aged 16 to 74		Economically Inactive Population					
	All people aged 16-74	Economically Inactive Population	Retired	Students (including full time students)	Looking after home or family	Long term sick or disabled	Other
England	38,881,374	11,698,240	5,320,691 (45.5%)	2,255,831 (19.3%)	1,695,134 (14.5%)	1,574,134 (13.5%)	852,450 (7.3%)
South East	6,274,341	1,753,157	859,293 (49.0%)	324,649 (18.5%)	273,519 (15.6%)	183,395 (10.5%)	112,301 (6.4%)
Kent	1,055,397	317,489	159,127 (50.1%)	50,767 (16%)	49,761 (15.7%)	37,471 (11.8%)	20,363 (6.4%)
Dover	80,786	26,308	14,215 (54%)	3,208 (12.2%)	3,578 (13.6%)	3,596 (13.7%)	1,711 (6.5%)

Source: ONS Census 2011

Within the twelve local authority areas in Kent, the highest levels of economic inactivity are found in Canterbury (largely due to the high student population) and the coastal districts of Swale, Dover, Shepway and Thanet (with higher numbers of retired people).

The 2011 Census data also showed that 6.7% of residents aged 16-74 (5,396 people) had never worked. 10.1% (8,141 people) had last worked before 2001 and 6.8% (5,483 had last worked in 2001-2005.

c) Industry

The 2011 Census provides information about the industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works. The information relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. The 'Main job' of a person aged 16 to 74 is the job in which they usually work the most hours.

The Dover district had the highest number of people working within the 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles' industry (7,241) and 'human health and social work activities' industry (7,179). The lowest numbers of people are working in 'mining and quarrying' industry with 42.

Dover	No.	%
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	641	1.3
B: Mining and quarrying	42	0.1
C: Manufacturing	2,951	5.9
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	211	0.4
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	328	0.7
F: Construction	4,241	8.4
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	7,241	14.4
H: Transport and storage	5,014	10.0
I: Accommodation and food service activities	2,718	5.4
J: Information and communication	826	1.6
K: Financial and insurance activities	1,209	2.4
L: Real estate activities	504	1.0
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,714	5.4
N: Administrative and support service activities	2,565	5.1
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,444	8.8
P: Education	5,202	10.3
Q: Human health and social work activities	7,179	14.2
R, S, T, U Other	2,366	4.7
All industries total	50,396	100

Source: ONS Census 2011

Census 2011: Table QS605EW breaks these industry groups down further.

d) Occupations

The 2011 Census provides information about the occupation in which a person aged 16 to 74 works. A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job.

Dover	No.	%
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	4,949	9.8
2. Professional occupations	7,228	14.3
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	5,911	11.7
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5,596	11.1
5. Skilled trades occupations	6,197	12.3
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6,463	12.8
7. Sales and customer service occupations	4,347	8.6
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	3,970	7.9
9. Elementary occupations	5,735	11.4
All Occupations total	50,396	100

Source: ONS Census 2011

Census 2011: Table QS606EW: Occupation (minor groups) information is also available, which breaks these categories down further.

The highest proportion of working people in the Dover district (14.3%) are employed in the Professional Occupations group (which includes science and technology, healthcare or teaching, business and public service professionals). This follows the trend across Kent, which has 16.1% in this group.

The occupational group accounting for the lowest proportion of working people is the Process, Plant and Machine Operatives group, with 7.9% of workers living in the district in this group; again mirroring the trend in Kent, with 6.7% of workers in this group.

e) National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation.

Dover	No.	%
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	6,157	7.6
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	16,726	20.7
3. Intermediate occupations	10,513	13.0
4. Small employers and own account workers	8,564	10.6
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6,843	8.5
6. Semi-routine occupations	13,757	17.0
7. Routine occupations	9,140	11.3
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	4,040	5.0
L15 Full-time students	5,046	6.25
All NS-SeC Total	80,786	100

Source: ONS Census 2011

The highest proportion of the population aged 16-74 in the Dover district were in the Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations category (20.7%); this is the same as the county position (21.8%).

F. Regeneration Delivery

The vision for this Council is to ensure we create the environment to attract investment to the district that will stimulate growth and enterprise thereby creating much needed jobs and delivering the overall ambitions and priorities in the Council's Adopted Core Strategy alongside the Council's key Corporate Objectives.

Despite the tough economic climate facing the district, and the UK as a whole, the Council continues making progress with our plans to regenerate the district. We are 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 the district and help it become a place of choice.

Our partnership work includes working with authorities in Calais, who are advancing a range of initiatives, to explore how we can work together to realise common opportunities.

1: DISCOVERY PARK ENTERPRISE ZONE

The decision by Pfizer to significantly contract its operations at Sandwich led to the designation of the site by Government as an Enterprise Zone, being one of just 24 in the National Programme.

The key benefits of Enterprise Zone (EZ) designation include:

- All businesses locating on the site in the three years after April 2012 will be eligible for **business rate discounts** worth up to £275,000 per business over five years;
- The site will be subject to a **simplified planning regime** through the adoption of a Local Development Order;
- Potential for improved **superfast broadband** and future **capital allowances** to investors and occupiers on the site.
- As one of a limited number of EZ's nationally, designation has **marketing value** as an indication of longer-term Government commitment.

The site has been renamed 'Discovery Park' and is particularly challenging in view of the substantial buildings already on-site and major environmental concerns including nature conservation, flooding and access that will all need to be addressed. Encouraging businesses to the Enterprise Zone remains a huge focus and area of work for the Council.

Since the designation of the Enterprise Zone the following has been achieved:

a) Site Ownership:

- Pfizer sold their landholding to Discovery Park Ltd, at the end of July 2012, who is actively marketing the site.

b) Business Growth:

- Some **1400 jobs have now been created** on the site, including 40 companies. This includes a retained presence by Pfizer of 650 jobs (focused on pharmaceutical science research) and jobs in a number of research firms locating on the site – providing a core of activity at the Discovery Park;
- Several **spin-out proposals** companies have located at the site. To support new business starts while they seek venture capital, Kent County Council (KCC) is managing a Regional Growth Fund (RGF) programme called Expansion East Kent. This allows companies to secure finance for both locating within the EZ as well as the wider East Kent area and is being marketed as 'Grow for It'⁶.

c) Planning:

- Dover District Council has adopted the Local Development Order (LDO)
- The LDO has put into place measures to actively encourage companies to locate in the Zone by including specific categories of development that will not need conventional planning permissions.

⁶ <http://growforeastkent.com/default.aspx>
Draft State of the District 2013

This provides developers with certainty and will save them time and expense. The LDO has been designed to enable buildings to be adapted to meet the needs of a range of companies – effectively changing the site from a single to a multiple occupation and introduced other initiatives to help to streamline the planning process.

- Discovery Park Ltd are currently developing a Masterplan for the whole of the site which has been consulted upon in June 2013 and will, subject to any feedback from the public exhibitions, be accompanied by a planning application in autumn.

d) Securing the site:

- The site's attractiveness to investors has been reinforced with £25 million funding flood alleviation package to deliver 1-in-200 year flood protection for the site and the town of Sandwich; Funding contributed by Government, Kent County Council and Pfizer.
- The Environment Agency is progressing with the flood defence works.

e) Transport connections

- A Regional Growth Fund (RGF) allocation of £5m has been secured as part of a match-funding proposal to reduce journey times from London to East Kent. This will see the journey time eventually reduce from London to Ramsgate to around 1 hour.
- As an interim measure, KCC has been funding an extension of the High Speed service from Dover through to Deal and Sandwich at peak times.
- Phase 2 of the East Kent Access Scheme is now fully opened which has improved connectivity to Discovery Park and the wider East Kent area. In addition, the Council is engaging with Thanet District Council regarding the development of Manston Parkway railway station.

2: OTHER MAJOR PROJECTS UPDATE

a) Dover Town Investment Zone (DTIZ)

- Building on the planning approvals granted in 2012, a revised planning application for the redevelopment of Dover town centre has now been submitted for a change to the retail layout based on specific retailer needs. This will be accompanied by a further two applications – again based around operators needs.
- The Council and developer partner Bond City are progressing the necessary procedures for site assembly.

b) Port of Dover Expansion

- The Port continues with its plans to build an additional terminal. Government gave the go-ahead for Dover's second ferry terminal in December 2011, which has paved the way for early infrastructure improvements, comprising new junctions at the A20 together with interim flood attenuation works.
- The Council and Dover Harbour Board continue to liaise on options for the future around Government expectation for the early delivery and regeneration of Dover Waterfront and those areas that would no longer be required for operational purposes in the future.

c) Western Heights / Farthingloe

- Planning Committee agreed a resolution, on 13 June 2013, to grant planning permission for a mixed use scheme at Farthingloe and Western Heights. The Council is now waiting to hear whether the planning application will be called in by the Secretary of State.

d) Connaught Barracks

- The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has prepared a masterplan for the site and is looking at alternative options for the future of the site.

e) Former Betteshanger Colliery and Fowlmead

- The Council has been working alongside the HCA to bring forward proposals for this site.

f) Other Housing Developments

- Work has commenced on Buckland Mill, Maison Dieu Road, Dover and elsewhere in the District where a range of sites such as the Sholden development and Old Park barracks are now under construction.

g) General Development

- Aside from a number of housing schemes, there is an increasing amount of investor interest in manufacturing, education and other regeneration projects. These include:
 - The development by Viking Recruitment for a maritime academy at Dover;
 - The multi-panel manufacturing development at Mill Yard way in Eythorne;
 - The mixed residential / business development at the site of the former Hammill brick work site, near Eastry.
 - The recent expansion of the Europa Nursery at Ash.
- There are also a range of companies across the district capitalising on the East Kent Expansion programme to grow their businesses – these include Baypoint Club at Sandwich; A C Wellard at Dover and the London Fancy Box Company amongst others.
- Combined, these schemes represent an investment of some £30m and will provide circa 330 jobs excluding construction.

h) Improved connectivity

- The high-speed rail link to London (HS1) continues to prove popular and has evermore recognition for investor decisions.
- A planning application for the creation of additional rail commuter car parking to serve Dover Priory Railway Station is being developed following the announcement by the Department of Transport allocating partnership funding to the project.

i) Play Facilities

- Following adoption of the document 'Review of Play Area Provision 2012-2026' by the Council in March 2012, several projects to improve play facilities have been delivered in the District. One Council owned strategic play area was completely renovated and one was partially refurbished and extended during the 2012 / 13 reporting period:
 - Northbourne Avenue play area in Dover - an £86,000 project to completely renovate the play area was mostly funded by a S106 agreement with some contribution from the Housing Revenue Account.
 - Elms Vale play area in Dover - a £50,000 project to partially refurbish and extend the play area was funded by a S106 agreement.
 - These recent investments have raised the quality of play for the local community in the Tower Hamlets and Maxton Elms Vale & Priory wards' and the projects have recently been awarded Secured By Design Awards from Kent Police, the first of its kind to be given to a Local Authority in Kent.
- A further project to improve facilities at the strategic play area of Sheridan Road is now underway and will be completed by the Council during the 2013 / 14 reporting period.

j) World-focus Events

- The district had its chance to shine as part of the Olympic Torch Relay in July 2012, with the Relay visiting the streets of Dover, Deal, Sholden and Sandwich, and an amazing 'Song for Dover' evening celebration on Dover Seafront. one of only two Olympic Evening Celebrations in Kent.
- The Council is in on-going dialogue with the R&A, promoters of the Open Golf Championship, around future dates for its return to the district. In June 2013, the district hosted the prestigious R&A Amateur Championship at Royal Cinque Ports & Prince's Golf Club in Sandwich.
- Hosting these events receives national and international media coverage and helps to change perceptions of the district, boost tourism and attract new businesses.

k) Location of opportunity

- The Dover district acts as a gateway between the United Kingdom and mainland Europe, with Dover's unique position only 22 miles from the French coast. It is only 75 minutes on a Cross Channel ferry to France, the area is well connected to the motorway network via the M20 and M2 and London is just over an hour away on the High Speed Rail Link.

G. Funding and investment

Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs is the first Strategic Priority in the Corporate Plan 2012-16. Priority actions include:

- A. Continuing the district's regeneration programme with the following as a priority focus:
 - The Dover Waterfront, St James' and Town Centre improvements;
 - The 1st Phase of the Whitfield Expansion programme;
 - Connaught Barracks;
 - The new development at Aylesham;
 - The White Cliffs Business Park.
- B. Making land available at Western Heights / Great Farthingloe Farm to enable progress towards the comprehensive proposals for regeneration, linked to the Town Centre, and maximise the tourism potential of this area, enabled and facilitated through a Planning Performance Agreement.
- C. Implementing the Local Development Order (fast-track for Pfizer site and potential for improved superfast broadband).
- D. Adoption of the Land Allocations Document to identify land for development through the Local Development Framework.
- E. A review to identify our potential housing construction role, working with partners and available Government initiatives.
- F. Providing improved parking and access facilities to support and promote HS1.
- G. Introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy to maximise income and investment.
- H. Following the granting of the Harbour Revision Order for Terminal 2, supporting the development of the Port of Dover to regenerate the area and keep apace with the Port of Calais development.

Please see Regeneration Delivery Section for an update on major projects in the district.

1: Inward Investment and External Funding

- Dover District Council continues to work hard on a committed growth programme and to bring external funding into the area.
- The Council works with partners, including Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) and Kent County Council (KCC) to maximise the resources available. With the demise of South East England Development Agency (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 South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP).
- 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.
- In line with the Corporate Plan, Dover District Council continues to build capacity to attract external funding into the district, including the adoption of a Funding Delivery Framework.
- The creation of the Communication & Engagement team means that DDC also has the resources to enable and support community and voluntary groups to secure external funding.
- The council has been successful in targeting major funding opportunities to support the regeneration of the district and strategic priorities:
 - During the course of the year, the council has been instrumental in securing £1 million in funding from the Big Lottery Fund for the Dover Town Big Local project, and a £1.64 million grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, along with a further £800,000 in partnership match funding for the 'Up on the Downs' Landscape Partnership.
 - We are also awaiting feedback from two expressions of interest submitted for major funding programmes to support investment in DDC owned assets. This includes the Heritage Lottery Fund's Parks for People programme to support heritage protection and development of the Kearsney Parks, and the Football Foundation's 'Build the Game' programme for the redevelopment of a community clubhouse at the Charles Ground, Deal.

a) Local Enterprise Partnership

- The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), covering [Essex, Southend, Thurrock, Kent, Medway and East Sussex](#), is one of 39 partnerships set up by the government to be the key body determining strategic economic priorities while making investments and delivering [activities to drive growth and create local jobs](#).
- The Council is engaged at executive level at the SELEP and is seeking to ensure that the interests of the Dover district are fully represented and that funding opportunities, such as the Growing Places fund, are considered.
- It is anticipated that engagement with the SELEP will assume even greater importance into the future as the Government directs ever more funding through this route.
- The Council is also engaging at a sub-SELEP level with the coastal communities situated within the SELEP area, through a Coastal Communities group, to ensure that our common interests are recognized as some 25% population within the SELEP area are located within the coastal strip.

b) Regional Growth Fund

- A package of £40 million to support business growth in East Kent – has been secured from the Government's Regional Growth Fund. The successful bid was made by Kent County Council, working with the four East Kent Councils (Canterbury, Dover, Shepway and Thanet):
 - £5m has been allocated to improve high speed rail services and
 - £35m is available to businesses – including at Discovery Park.
- It is also evident that the businesses within the Dover district that have secured funding are also providing substantial levels of match-funding. Currently this is running at £26m.

c) Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)

- The HCA is actively involved in supporting projects in the Dover district both directly and following on from obligations transferred from SEEDA. These projects include:
 - Completion of the Coalfields Programme at Betteshanger Colliery;
 - Provision of employment opportunities at Aylesham;
 - Development at Buckland Mill;
 - Connaught Barracks;
 - Dover Town Centre.

d) S106 Agreements

- £67k was secured for S106 agreement in 2011/12 and £185,123 in 2012-13.
- The funding secured through S106 agreements is for a variety of infrastructure type projects some of which are the responsibility of Kent County Council. However during the financial year 2012-13 Dover District Council used £116,000 as part of its programme to renovate strategically important play areas.
- The Council has also recently begun collecting S106 monies for affordable housing.

e) New Homes Bonus

- The Government introduced the New Homes Bonus to incentivise housing supply in April 2011.
- The New Homes Bonus is based on the council tax of additional homes and those brought back into use, with a premium for affordable homes and paid for the following six years. The Government has used the Department for Communities and Local Government statistics on gross affordable housing supply, published annually, to calculate the affordable homes enhancement.

Dover District New Homes Bonus *	2011-12 Year 1 * (£):	2012-13 Year 2 * (£):	2013-14 Year 3* (£):	Total grant for 2013-14 (£)
inc Empty Homes and Affordable Homes premium	294,113	154,955	450,400	899,468

f) Additional Funding Information

Olympic Torch Celebrations		
2012-13	Arts Council	£100,000
2012-13	Visit Kent	£30,000
2012-13	KCC (Kent Sports)	£10,000
2012-13	KCC (Arts & Culture)	£10,000
2012-13	Greater London Authority (Look Funding)	£30,000
Homes & Communities Agency		
2012-13	Purchase land at Whitfield for sustainable transport links	£145,000
Coalfield Regeneration Trust		
2010-11	Investing in community projects in the former coalfield wards, supported by the Community & Leisure Team.	£100,000
2011-12		£103,500
2012-13		£95,580
2013-14		£ 23,750
2014-15		£ 23,750
Environment Agency		
2011-12	Dover Flood Protection Works	£110,000
2012-13	Emergency sea defences	£46,000
DECC: Community Energy Saving programme (CESP)		
2011-12	Support for the solar panels project in St. Radigunds	£30,000
2011-12	Measures installed in the district under The Warm Front Scheme	£250,000
Dover Town Council		
2012-13	Contribution to the relocation of the Dover Visitor Information Centre to the Museum	£75,000

H. 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. Demand for local services continues to increase as a consequence of a growing, and ageing population, high expectations and continuing economic challenges. We have been successfully driving down costs and making savings but, to achieve a balanced budget, we will need to continue undertaking reviews of what we do, and how we do it, through our Delivering Effective Services programme.

Dover District Council is the most participative of the East Kent authorities and is delivering shared services in a number of ways as a partner in: the Joint Waste Partnership; East Kent Services for Revenues and Benefits, ICT and Customer Services; East Kent Housing; East Kent HR & Payroll and East Kent Audit. We will continue to work with our partners to deliver these services as efficiently and effectively as possible for our residents.

1: MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

The key features of the Medium Term Financial Plan 2013-14 are:

- Year on year reduction in budget of £305k;
- Prudent General Fund balances maintained in 2013/14;
- Council Tax increase of 1.86% for 2013/14, equating to an increase of 6p a week for Band D properties;
- Government grant reduced by 7.2% in 2013/14, and estimated to be reduced by 12.8% in 2014/15 and 9.6% in 2015/16;
- Savings target of £800k for 2014/15 and a further £650k for 2015/16 required to balance the budget in those years.

2: WELFARE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE REFORM

The Government has two major and interlinked reforms. They are Welfare Reform and the Reform of Local Government Finance. There is significant uncertainty about the overall impact of these changes – the main changes affecting Local Government Finance are:

- Welfare Reform
 - Localisation of support for Council Tax;
 - Universal Credit;
 - Benefits Cap;
 - Social Sector Size Criteria.
- Reform of Local Government Finance
 - Localisation of business rates.

a) Key Points

The key points of each are:

Localisation of support for Council Tax

- Council tax benefit previously provided those on low incomes with support towards the payment of their council tax bills. The benefit was administered by local authorities, but funded by central government. Recent legislation abolished council tax benefit from April 2013 and required implementation of local Council Tax Support schemes. Government funding to the local scheme was reduced by 10% compared to its funding for Council Tax Benefit. Government directed that local schemes should not remove incentives to work and that Pensioners were not to be disadvantaged by the changes.
- The key features of the scheme implemented by the East Kent authorities (DDC, Canterbury City Council and Thanet District Council) are:
 - A reduction in benefit to claimants of circa 6%. That means that claimants who weren't paying Council Tax are now required to pay 6% of the bill;
 - Elimination of all empty property and of second homes discounts, in order to meet the costs of the higher discount to claimants;

Universal Credit

- Universal credits are a major element of the welfare reform agenda. Although Council Tax Benefit / Council Tax Reduction will stay with local authorities, Housing Benefit will transfer to the Department for Work and Pensions.

Benefits Cap

- The intention of the Benefits Cap is to prevent anyone in receipt of benefit receiving an income that is greater than the national average wage of circa £26k for families. Local authorities will be responsible for administering the cap for claimants in receipt of Housing Benefit until that claim is migrated to Universal Credit.

Social Sector Size Criteria

- The Social Sector Size Criteria will apply to Housing Benefit claimants in the social rented sector. For those claimants deemed to have 1 bedroom more than they require, they will lose 14% of their Housing Benefit. For claimants with 2 excess bedrooms, they will face a loss of 25% of their Housing Benefit.

Localisation of Business Rates

- The proposals focus on the distribution of Business Rates revenues between central and local government, rather than changes to the system of Business Rates taxation. Businesses will see no difference in the way they pay Business Rates or the way the tax is set. Rate setting powers will remain under the control of central government and the revaluation process will be unchanged.
- In the future, 50% of Business Rates will be localised through a system of top-ups and tariffs that fix an amount to be paid by high yield authorities, that will be distributed to low yield authorities. Local authorities will be able to retain a proportion of all Business Rates growth or conversely will experience a fall in resources if Business Rates decline.
- The remaining 50% of Business Rates will be distributed in a similar way as currently, which is through the formula grant process. This also allows the Government to retain a proportion of Business Rates centrally to meet public expenditure targets.
- In addition there will be a levy on “disproportionate growth”. This levy will be paid to DCLG and used to finance a safety net for those authorities experiencing little or negative growth. A “reset mechanism” will be in place with a period of ten years between resets, but with flexibility for more frequent resets in exceptional circumstances.
- It is forecast that for Dover District Council there will be a reduction in Business Rates in the district causing Dover to be in the safety net, resulting in a maximum loss of revenue to the Council of £243k.

3: COUNCIL TAX IN DOVER

a) Average Council Tax Bill

Council Tax Band D is considered to be the average council tax band and, according to DCLG figures, the average Band D council tax set by local authorities in England for 2013-14 is £1,456 - an increase of 0.8%. In shire districts the average charged is £1,510.

In England in 2013-14, the average council tax per dwelling is £1,045.

Local authority	Average council tax for the authority excluding parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax for the authority including parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax for area of billing authority including parish precepts (Band D)		Average council tax per dwelling in the area including parish precepts	
	£	% change	£	% change	£	% change	£	% change
Ashford	145	3.4	170	7.0	1,427	1.0	1,177	Due to the Localisation of Council Tax support it is not possible to compare the 2013-14 average council tax per dwelling to earlier years.
Canterbury	182	1.9	195	2.4	1,452	0.5	1,127	
Dartford	163	0.0	195	2.2	1,452	0.5	1,139	
Dover	167	1.9	227	5.9	1,484	1.1	1,056	
Gravesham	175	1.9	182	2.4	1,439	0.5	1,090	
Maidstone	227	1.9	248	3.1	1,505	0.7	1,285	
Sevenoaks	185	2.0	256	2.9	1,513	0.7	1,499	
Shepway	246	0.0	289	2.1	1,547	0.6	1,098	
Swale	160	0.0	177	0.8	1,435	0.3	1,006	
Thanet	210	0.0	228	0.5	1,486	0.3	894	
Tonbridge & Malling	180	1.9	222	2.6	1,479	0.6	1,351	
Tunbridge Wells	153	1.9	194	4.0	1,451	0.7	1,300	

Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2013 to 2014](#) (Table 9)

Average council tax per dwelling across Kent

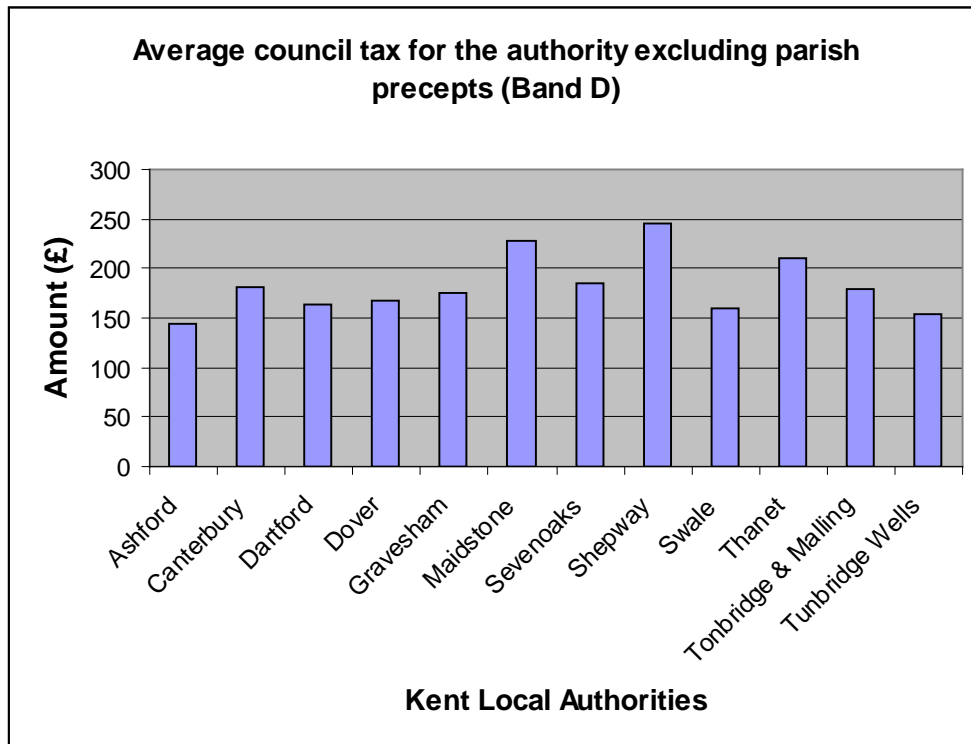
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	%
	£	£	£	£	Change
Ashford	1,323	1,324	1,325	1,177	-11%
Canterbury	1,275	1,278	1,278	1,127	-12%
Dartford	1,267	1,266	1,270	1,139	-10%
Dover	1,214	1,212	1,217	1,056	-13%
Gravesham	1,242	1,245	1,247	1,090	-13%
Maidstone	1,430	1,428	1,430	1,285	-10%
Sevenoaks	1,618	1,617	1,618	1,499	-7%
Shepway	1,307	1,304	1,309	1,098	-16%
Swale	1,180	1,183	1,186	1,006	-15%
Thanet	1,118	1,115	1,114	894	-20%
Tonbridge & Malling	1,485	1,483	1,482	1,351	-9%
Tunbridge Wells	1,390	1,398	1,410	1,300	-8%

Source: [DCLG Live tables on Council Tax](#)

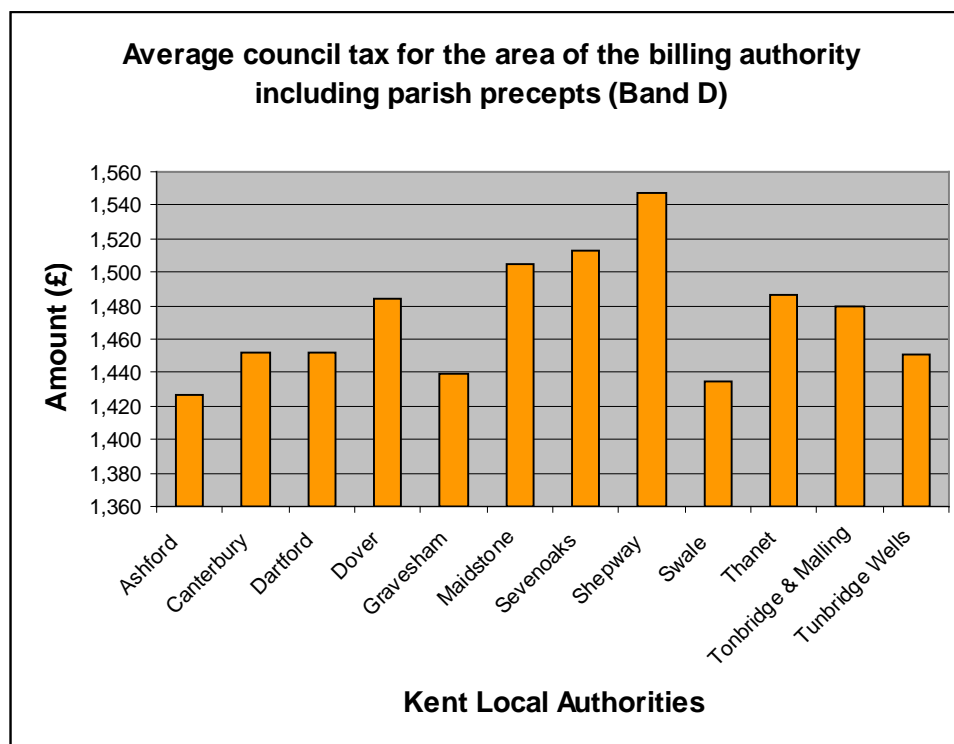
In Kent, the average council tax for the area of the billing authority for a Band 'D' property, including parish precepts, ranges from £1,427 in Ashford to £1,547 in Shepway.

This compares to £1,484 in the Dover district (excluding parish precepts the average for the Dover district is £1,425 (figures rounded to the nearest pound). Out of the Kent local authorities, Dover District Council has the 5th lowest charge (£167).

Shepway District Council has the highest average council tax bill (£246), followed by Maidstone Borough Council (£227) and Thanet District Council (£210) – the share for all three councils being over £200.



Source: [DCLG Live tables on Council Tax](#)



Source: [DCLG Live tables on Council Tax](#)

Number of chargeable dwellings

Total chargeable dwellings for 2013-14 (as at 10 September 2012) in the Dover district stood at 48,876. Of these, a high majority fall within the lower charging Bands A – C, with 34,753 chargeable dwellings within these bands (71.1%)⁷.

⁷ Source: [DCLG - Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England: 2013 to 2014](#) (Table 11).

b) Where your Council Tax goes

Dover District Council, Kent County Council, The Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent and The Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority together deliver most of the local services in the district. Town and parish councils also provide some local services. The Council Tax you pay is collected by Dover District Council on behalf of all the above authorities. The total amount is then divided between these authorities:

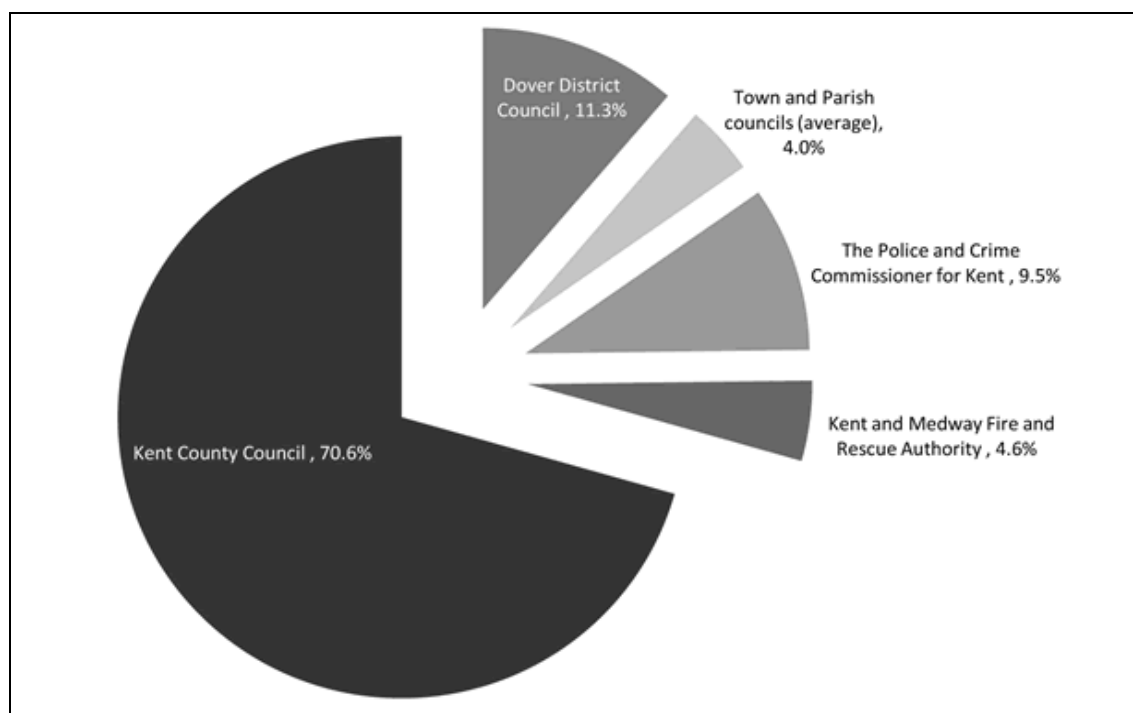
Joint Council Tax breakdown 2013-14 (excluding parish precepts)

House Band	Kent County Council £	Dover District Council £	The Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent £	Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue Authority £	Total Council Tax (excluding parish precepts) £
D	1,047.78	167.49	141.47	67.95	1,424.69

Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2013-14](#)

Dover District Council's share of the total average bill for 2013-14 is 11.3%, which equates to £167.49 on a Band D property – an increase of £3.06 per year (or just under 6p a week), to help protect frontline services. Seven other Kent districts also increased their share of the council tax bill.

Joint Council Tax Breakdown in Dover District 2013-14 (including town and parish precept):



For every £1 collected:				
Kent County Council gets	Dover District Council gets	Kent Police & Crime Commissioner gets	Kent and Medway Fire and Rescue gets	Town & Parish Councils get
70.6p	11.3p	9.5p	4.6p	4.0p

Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2013-14](#)

c) Town and Parish Precept 2013-14

All areas within Dover have parish or town councils and they also ask Dover District Council to collect their “precepts” to provides some local services.

[Town and parish council precept figures 2013/14](#) are available on the DDC website⁸:

Council Tax Charges for Band D properties across the Dover District 2013-14:

Town and Parish Councils	Band D £	Town and Parish Councils	Band D £
Alkham	1,448.14	Ringwould-with-Kingsdown	1,456.43
Ash	1,484.02	Ripple	1,453.16
Aylesham	1,470.84	River	1,465.87
Capel-le-Ferne	1,447.28	St Margarets-at-Cliffe	1,474.75
Deal	1,484.61	Sandwich	1,501.52
Denton-with-Wootton	1,478.38	Shepherdswell-with-Coldred	1,471.57
Dover	1,518.12	Sholden	1,474.72
Eastry	1,484.59	Staple	1,453.65
Eythorne	1,471.68	Stourmouth	1,463.68
Goodnestone	1,457.67	Sutton-by-Dover	1,457.10
Great Mongeham	1,456.70	Temple Ewell	1,461.27
Guston	1,480.28	Tilmanstone	1,464.66
Hougham-without	1,466.01	Walmer	1,463.88
Langdon	1,470.58	Whitfield	1,476.60
Lydden	1,466.72	Wingham	1,527.84
Nonington	1,450.72	Woodnesborough	1,461.90
Northbourne	1,458.46	Worth	1,466.63
Preston	1,478.06		

Source: [DDC Council Tax Information 2013-14](#)

In the Dover district, the average council tax for Towns & Parishes in 2013/14 is £59.80. This compares to the £50.11 for last year.

⁸ <http://www.dover.gov.uk/Benefits-Council-Tax/Council-Tax/Banding-and-charges/Parish-Council-charges-2013-14.aspx>

I. Transport and Infrastructure

Dover has good transport links, 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's railway station connects to Folkestone, Ashford, Tonbridge and London heading west and is connected to the high speed rail link and connects to Canterbury, Maidstone and London heading north and the Thanet towns heading east. The High Speed Train has cut the journey time to London of just over one hour.

1: PORT OF DOVER

- The Port of Dover is a significant asset for Dover, East Kent, the South East and the Nation. It has great national and international importance as one of the UK's main trade gateways with Continental Europe. The English Channel, at its narrowest point in the Straits of Dover, is the busiest shipping lane in the world.
- The Port of Dover is one of the world's busiest international ferry ports, the second busiest UK cruise port and the fourth largest UK port for fresh produce imports. Dover marina is a popular facility for resident berth holders and visiting yachts.
- Dover is home to the busiest passenger sea port in the UK with over **11.9 million** passenger movements in 2012.
- The port handles **£80 billion of trade** each year and supports around **22,000 jobs**, many in the local community
- During 2012, there were **147** cruise ship calls bringing **207,820** passengers to the Port.
- The Dover Harbour Board (DHB) is the responsible authority for the running of the Port of Dover, which is the largest UK trust port.

Annual Traffic Statistics

Year	Passengers	Tourist Cars	Coaches	Road Haulage Vehicles
2009	13,090,309	2,775,174	81,209	2,300,468
2010	13,154,638	2,818,380	86,035	2,091,516
2011	12,764,699	2,653,127	84,938	2,069,945
2012	11,921,671	2,400,471	84,246	1,952,138

Further information on Port of Dover Expansion; Transport Connections and Improved Connectivity can be found in the Regeneration Delivery Chapter.

2: CENSUS 2011

a) Car Availability

Car Availability: Dover District 2011	Dover	Dover	Kent	South East	England
	No	%	%	%	%
No cars or vans in household	11,348	23.5	20.0%	18.6	25.8
1 car or van in household	21,304	44.1	42.7	41.7	42.2
2 cars or vans in household	11,962	24.8	28.0	29.8	24.7
3 cars or vans in household	2,763	5.7	6.7	7.1	5.5
4 or more cars or vans in household	933	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.9
All Cars or Vans in the Area (Vehicles)	57,730	-	-	-	-
All households	48,310	100	-	-	-

Source: ONS, 2011 Census, KS404EW

- Nearly a quarter of all Dover households (11,348) in the Dover District do not have regular access to a car or van. This is higher than Kent and the South East but slightly below national figures.

- Nearly 12,000 households in the Dover District have regular access to 2 or more cars or vans; this is on a par with the national rate.

Change in car availability between 2001 and 2011

- In 2001, there were 48,978 cars or vans in the Dover district. In 2011 this had risen to 57,730 cars or vans; this is an increase of 17.9% in ten years (or 8,752 cars). This is higher than in England (13.7%); South East (12.5%) and Kent (16.8%).
- Dover has had a decrease of -2.4% in the number of households without a car, which equates to 276 more households owning cars. There has been a large increase in the number of households in the district owning multiple cars or vans.

Dover	All households	No cars or vans	1 car or van	2 cars or vans	3 cars or vans	4 or more cars or vans	All cars or vans in the area
2001: Number	44,314	11,624	19,917	10,245	1,901	627	48,978
2001: %		26.2%	44.9%	23.1%	4.3%	1.4%	
2011: Number	48,310	11,348	21,304	11,962	2,763	933	57,730
2011: %		23.5%	44.1%	24.8%	5.7%	1.9%	
Change 2001 to 2011:							
Number	3,996	-276	1,387	1,717	862	306	8,752
%	9.0%	-2.4%	7.0%	16.8%	45.3%	48.8%	17.9%

b) Method of travel to work

Method of Travel to Work (alternative):		
Dover District 2011	Number	%
All categories: Method of travel to work		
All people aged 16-74 (including those not in employment)	80,786	-
All people aged 16-74 in employment	50,396	-
Work mainly at or from home	5,295	10.5
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	87	0.2
Train	1,743	3.5
Bus, minibus or coach	1,792	3.6
Taxi	227	0.5
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	427	0.8
Driving a car or van	30,824	61.2
Passenger in a car or van	3,013	6.0
Bicycle	1,038	2.1
On foot	5,636	11.2
Other method of travel to work	314	0.6
Not in employment	30,390	-

Source: ONS 2011 Census Table CT0015

This table provides an alternate estimate of travel to work compared with table QS701EW (published in earlier census releases) because it uses both a person's place of work and their method of travel to work to provide comparability with 2001 Census data on travel to work

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 50,396 Dover district residents aged 16 to 74 who were in employment:

- 61.2% of the resident working population (30,824 people) in the Dover district drive to work. This is higher than the Kent average of 57.3%, regional average of 53.7% and national average of 57.2%.
- 10.5% of Dover district workers (5,295 people) work at or mainly from home. This is lower than the Kent average of 11.5%, regional average of 12.2% and slightly below the national average of 10.6%.
- 11.2% of Dover district workers (5,636 people) walk to work. This is higher than the Kent average of 10.1% and the regional and national figures of 9.8%.

- 3.5% (1,743 people) of the resident working population in the Dover district take the train to work. This is lower than the figure for Kent of 8.9%, regional average of 7.0% and national average of 5.1% and is the lowest proportion across the Kent districts.

Change from 2001 - 2011

- Between 2001 and 2011, the number of people who take a taxi to work fell by -49.3% or 221 people. Those travelling by Motorcycle, scooter or moped fell by -27.9% or -165 people.
- The number of people cycling to work fell by -14.7% or -179 people. This is in contrast to Kent which saw a fall of -5.2% and increases seen nationally of 13.3% and for the region of 3.6%.
- Train travel to work increased by 60.9% (660 people).
- Working from home increased by 37.0% (1,431 people). This is higher than the average seen for Kent (32.9%), South East 34.4% and England (30.0%).
- Driving a car or van increased by 14.6% (3,924 people). This is higher than the average seen for Kent (11.9%), South East 5.9% and England (9.7%).
- The number of people travelling to work as a car passenger in the Dover district fell by -11.2% (-380 people) between 2001 and 2011, which is greater than the -10.9% change seen in Kent and -10.4% change seen nationally but lower than regional change of -11.6%.
- Residents in the Dover district travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach rose by 10.8% (174 people) between 2001 and 2011. This is higher than the increase seen in Kent 9.1%, South East 9.4% and England 9.0%.

J. Education and Skills

1: QUALIFICATION LEVELS

Skills levels and educational attainment in the resident population are low compared to county, region and national averages.

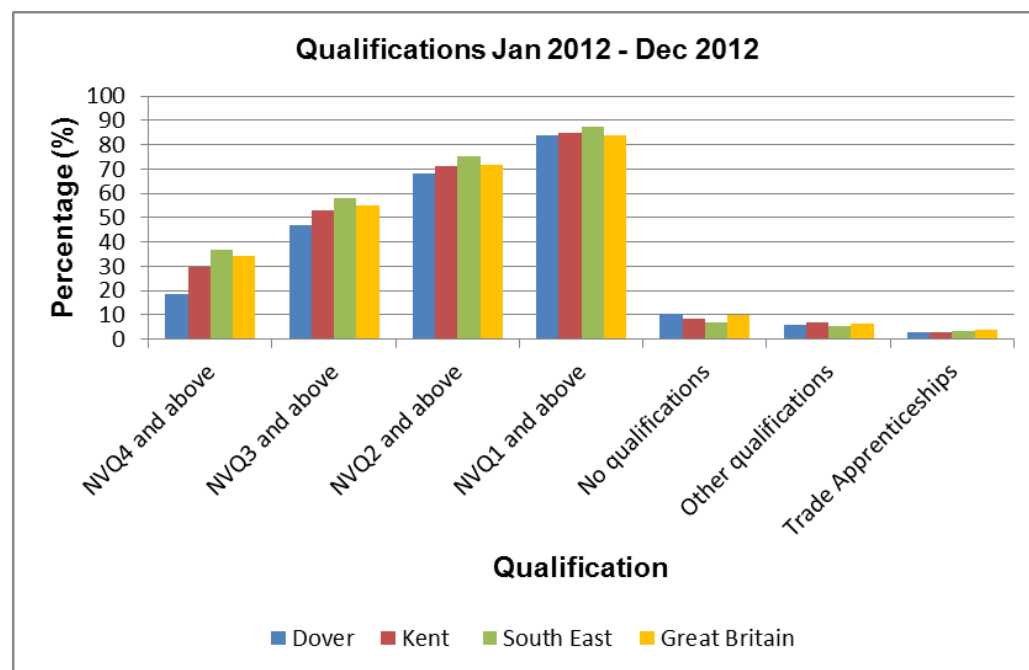
Qualification levels in the Dover District:

- Dover residents qualified to NVQ4+ has fallen from 29.7% (18,500) in 2010 to 18.4% (12,000) in 2012.
- Dover residents with no qualifications has risen from 9.1% (5,700) in 2010 to 10.5% (6,800) in 2012.

Qualifications (Jan 2012-Dec 2012)

Aged 16-64	Dover (numbers)	Dover (%)	Kent (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	12,000	18.4	29.6	36.8	34.4
NVQ3 and above	30,600	47.1	53.2	58.2	55.1
NVQ2 and above	44,300	68.1	71.1	75.4	71.8
NVQ1 and above	54,600	83.9	84.9	87.7	84.0
No qualifications	6,800	10.5	8.2	6.9	9.7
Other qualifications	3,700	5.6	6.9	5.4	6.3
Trade Apprenticeships	1,800	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6

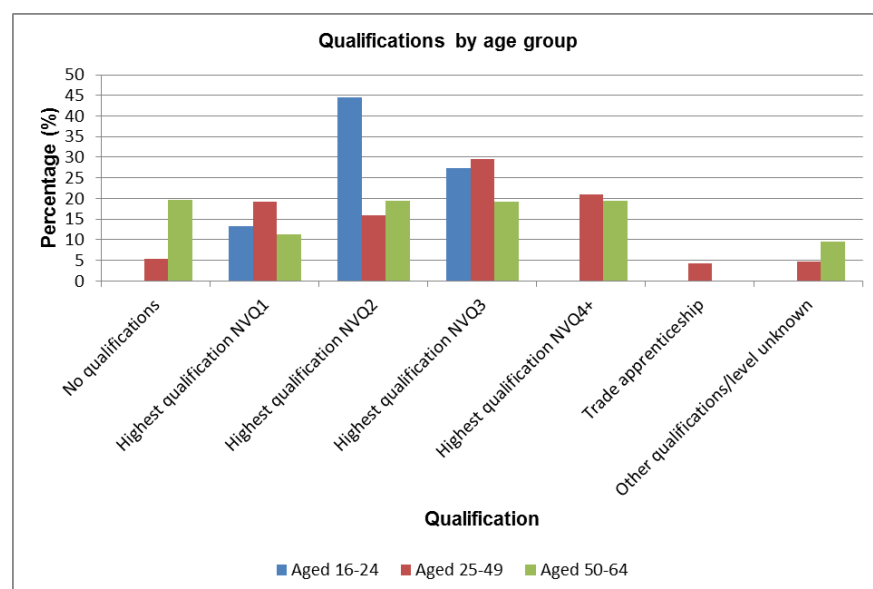
Source: ONS annual population survey; Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64; % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64



National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or Equivalent by age group

2012	16-64		16-24		25-49		50-64	
	No	% of total population	No	% of age group	No	% of age group	No	% of age group
Population	65,100		9,000		35,000		21,100	
No qualifications	6,800	10.5	-	-	1,900	5.4	4,100	19.6
Highest qualification NVQ1	54,600	83.9	1,200	13.2	6,700	19.2	2,400	11.2
Highest qualification NVQ2	44,300	68.1	4,000	44.4	5,600	16.0	4,100	19.5
Highest qualification NVQ3	30,600	47.1	2,500	27.3	10,300	29.5	4,000	19.2
Highest qualification NVQ4+	12,000	18.4	-	-	7,300	20.9	4,100	19.4
Trade apprenticeship	1,800	2.8	-	-	1,500	4.3	-	-
Other qualifications/level unknown	3,700	5.6	-	-	1,600	4.7	2,000	9.6

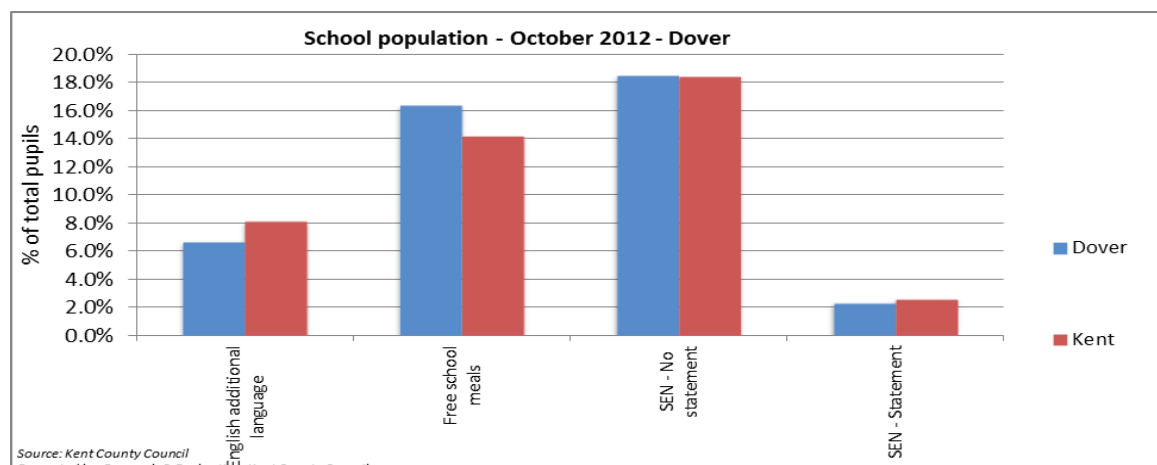
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey



2: Number of schools in the Dover district	
May 2013	Dover
Total Primary	41
Secondary – Academy - Converter Mainstream	03
Secondary - Academy Sponsor Led	02
Secondary – Selective (inc 1 academy)	03
Secondary - Voluntary Aided School	01
Other Independent School	01
Community School	01
Total Secondary	11
Total Secondary & Primary	52
Total incl. Community Special Schools	54
Source: Department of Education Performance Tables	

Please see the Performance Tables below for further details on the schools in the Dover district.

3: School Population – October 2012

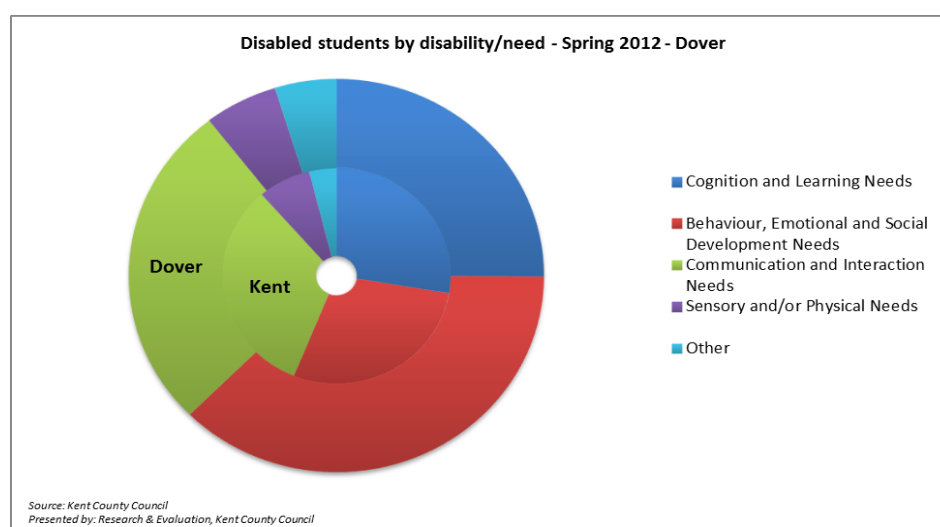


Source: Kent County Council

a) General

- In October 2012, there were 16,201 pupils on the roll in the Dover district.
- Of these, 1,082 pupils had English as an additional language, which is equivalent to 6.7% and is lower than the average for Kent (8.1%). A higher percentage of pupils are receiving free school meals with 16.4% in the district, compared to 14.2% across Kent.
- Nearly a fifth of pupils had Special Educational Needs (SEN) with no statement (2,993 pupils or 18.5%). 2.4% of pupils had SEN with statement (382 pupils).

b) Disabled pupils by disability / need: Spring 2012



Source: Kent County Council

In the Dover district:

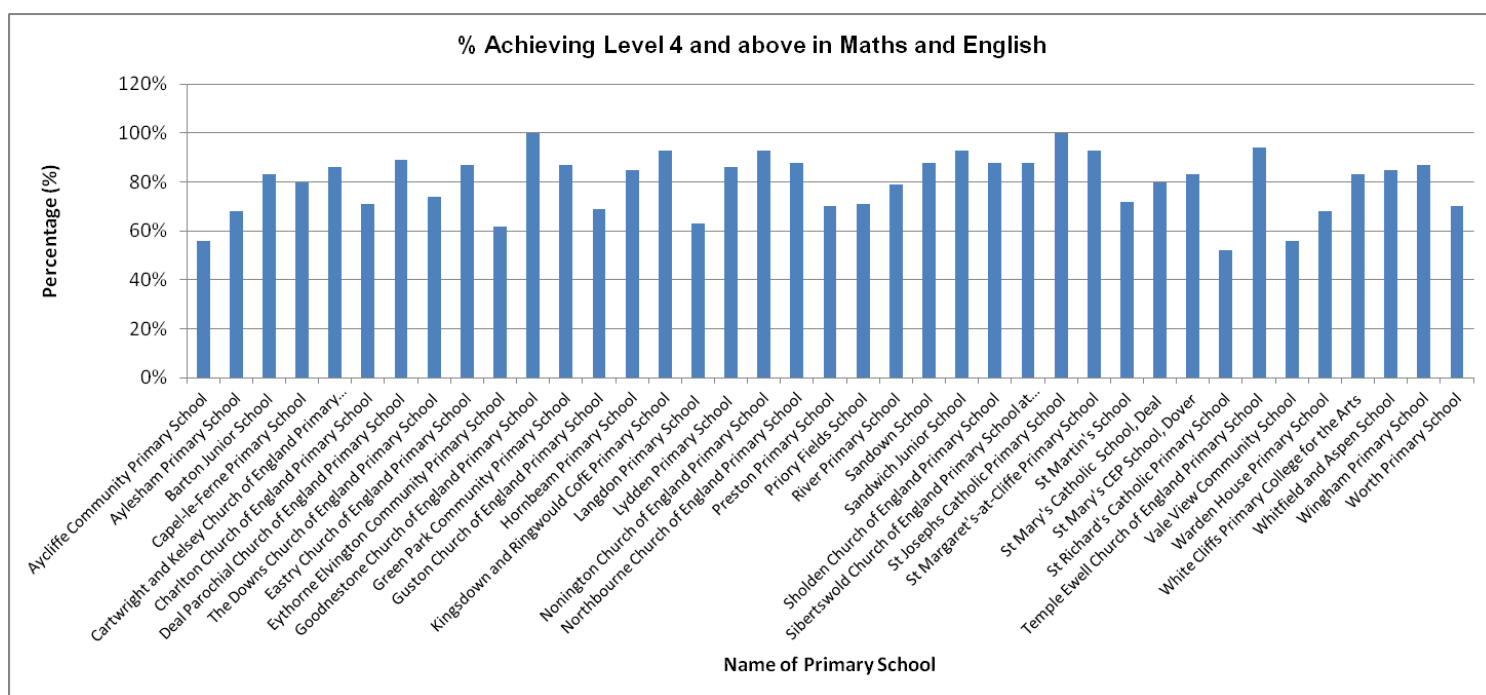
- 37.4% of pupils (601) had Behaviour, Emotional and Social Development Needs; higher than the average for Kent (28.5%).
- 27% of pupils (434) had Communication and Interaction Needs; lower than the county average (32.5%).
- 25.1% of pupils (403) had Cognition and Learning Needs; lower than the average of Kent (27.6%).
- 5.7% of pupils (91) had Sensory and/or Physical Needs; lower than the county average (7.5%).
- 4.8% of pupils (77) had Other Disability / Needs; higher than the average for Kent (3.9%).

4: PRIMARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE TABLES

a) Key Stage 2 Results (Year 6)

- In 2012, the primary schools with the highest average point scores in the Dover district are: Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School (30.8); Kingsdown and Ringwould CofE Primary School (30.5); Wingham Primary School (30.5) and Worth Primary School (30). The national average is 28.3.
- The primary schools with the lowest average point scores are: Vale View Community School (24.6); Priory Fields School (25.4); Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School (25.2) and Aycliffe Community Primary School (25.7).
- The Dover district does not have any primary schools in the tables for best or lowest results for Year 6 SATS results.

Percentage of Year 6 pupils in the Dover District achieving Level 4 and above in English and Maths:



b) High Achieving and Value Added

Dover District 2012	High achieving pupils (%)	Value Added
Aycliffe Community Primary School	11	100.5
Aylesham Primary School	6	99.4
Barton Junior School	11	98.8
Capel-le-Ferne Primary School	28	100
Cartwright and Kelsey Church of England Primary School	36	100.8
Charlton Church of England Primary School	23	98.9
Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School	54	101.3
The Downs Church of England Primary School	22	99.5
Eastry Church of England Primary School	40	100.3
Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School	0	99.7
Goodnestone Church of England Primary School	20	100.4
Green Park Community Primary School	39	101
Guston Church of England Primary School	23	101.5
Hornbeam Primary School	19	101.7
Kingsdown and Ringwould CofE Primary School	45	100.5

Langdon Primary School	19	98.4
Lydden Primary School	43	100.4
Nonington Church of England Primary School	7	99.1
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	13	99.5
Preston Primary School	30	100.1
Priory Fields School	2	100.2
River Primary School	43	100.7
Sandown School	24	100.5
Sandwich Junior School	41	101.2
Sholden Church of England Primary School	24	99.2
Sibertswold Church of England Primary School	31	100.1
St Josephs Catholic Primary School	38	101
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School	30	99.6
St Martin's School	3	98.7
St Mary's Catholic School, Deal	25	100
St Mary's CEP School, Dover	11	100.4
St Richard's Catholic Primary School	24	98.4
Temple Ewell Church of England Primary School	25	100.7
Vale View Community School	8	99.3
Warden House Primary School	25	99.8
White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts	0	100.5
Whitfield and Aspen School	28	100.1
Wingham Primary School	50	99.9
Worth Primary School	50	101.3

- The table above shows the percentage of high achieving Year 6 pupils (reaching Level 5, the level expected of a 14-year-old, in both English and Maths) in each of the primary schools in the Dover district during 2012.
- Deal Parochial Church of England Primary School is top with 54% of its Year 6 pupils achieving Level 5, followed by Wingham and Worth Primary Schools' with 50%.
- The table also shows the 'Value Added' scores for each of the schools. A school's value added score shows how well it helps pupils to progress.
- Hornbeam Primary School is top of the 'Value Added' table in the Dover district with a score of 101.7, followed by Guston Church of England Primary School with 101.5.
-

5: SECONDARY SCHOOL PERFORMANCE TABLES

a) GCSE and Baccalaureate

Name and Type of School	Percentage achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and maths GCSEs	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs (or equivalent)	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-G grade GCSEs (or equivalent)	English Bacc (%)	Value Added	A/AS-level points per pupil
Astor College (A Specialist College for the Arts): Academy - Converter Mainstream	40	71	92	0	983	492.9
Castle Community College: Academy - Converter	50	89	98	1	1025.5	593.2

Mainstream						
Dover Christ Church Academy: Academy Sponsor Led	30	87	90	2	1007.4	450.8
Dover College: Other Independent School	69	100	100	19	NA	1013.7
Dover Grammar School for Boys: Selective Foundation School	91	92	100	16	978	798.8
Dover Grammar School for Girls: Selective Community School	99	99	100	85	1013.9	1094
Duke of York's Royal Military School: Academy Sponsor Led	74	87	100	25	998	747.2
Sandwich Technology School: Academy - Converter Mainstream	50	83	99	0	998	663.6
Sir Roger Manwood's School: Selective Academy - Converter Mainstream	97	100	100	67	1007.9	1081.1
St Edmund's Catholic School: Voluntary Aided School	37	67	100	10	983.6	505.1
Walmer Science College: Community School	34	80	93	2	980.2	567.1

Source: Department of Education Performance Tables

GCSE Results

Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs	2012
Kent - LA	61.3%
England - All Schools	59.4%

- Dover Grammar School for Girls, Dover Grammar School for Boys, Sir Roger Manwood's, Dover College and Duke of Yorks Military School achieved above the Kent and National averages for the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and maths GCSEs.
- Astor College (A Specialist College for the Arts, Castle Community College, Dover Christ Church Academy, Sandwich Technology School, St Edmund's Catholic School and Walmer Science College were below the national average for pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs
- Castle Community College, Dover Christ Church Academy, Dover Grammar School for Girls and Sir Roger Manwood's School achieved above the national average for Value Added scores.

Secondary league tables 2012: Best GCSE results:

- The BBC has compiled a list⁹ of the top 200 schools in England with the highest attainment at GCSE level. The list includes the Dover Grammar School for Girls with 99% of pupils achieving the benchmark standard of five A*-C passes, or equivalent qualifications, including maths and English GCSEs. The average number of points scored per pupil was 575.8.

Secondary league tables 2012: Lowest GCSE results:

- The BBC has compiled a list¹⁰ of the 200 state secondary schools in England with the lowest attainment at GCSE level. There are three schools in the Dover district included in the list: Dover Christ Church Academy (30% of pupils achieving the benchmark standard and an average points score of 437.8) and Walmer Science College (34% and average point score of 480.5) St. Edmunds Catholic School (37% and an average point score of 429.0)

English baccalaureate

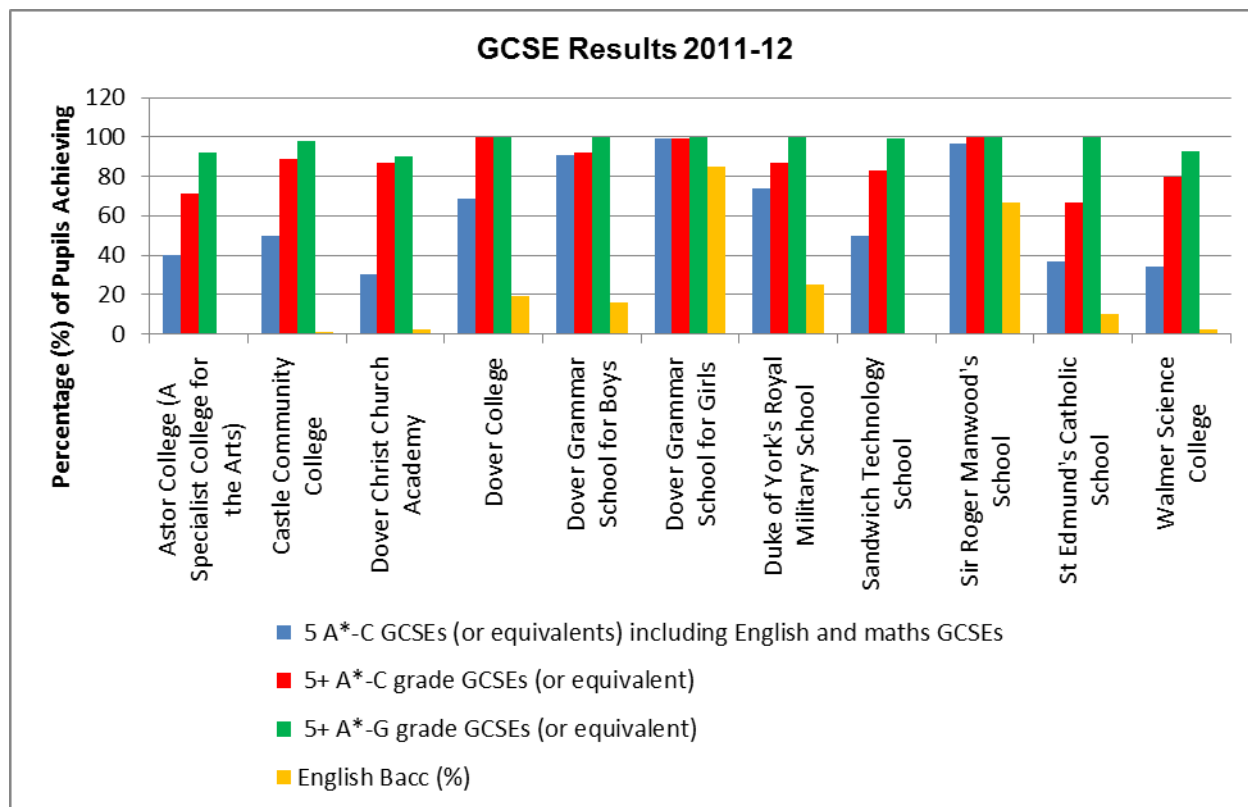
- The English Baccalaureate was introduced as a performance measure in the 2010 performance tables. It is not a qualification in itself. The measure recognises where pupils have secured a C grade or better across a core of academic subjects – English, mathematics, history or geography, the sciences and a language. The national average for English Baccalaureate is 15.4%

Value added

- Value added: A statistical measure of how well pupils are helped to progress from their starting point. A score above 1,000 is better than the national average. There are four schools in the Dover district with above national average scores: **Castle Community College (1025.5); Dover Christ Church Academy (1007.4); Dover Grammar School for Girls (1013.9) and Sir Roger Manwood's School (1007.9).**

⁹ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-21165938>;

¹⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-21171279>

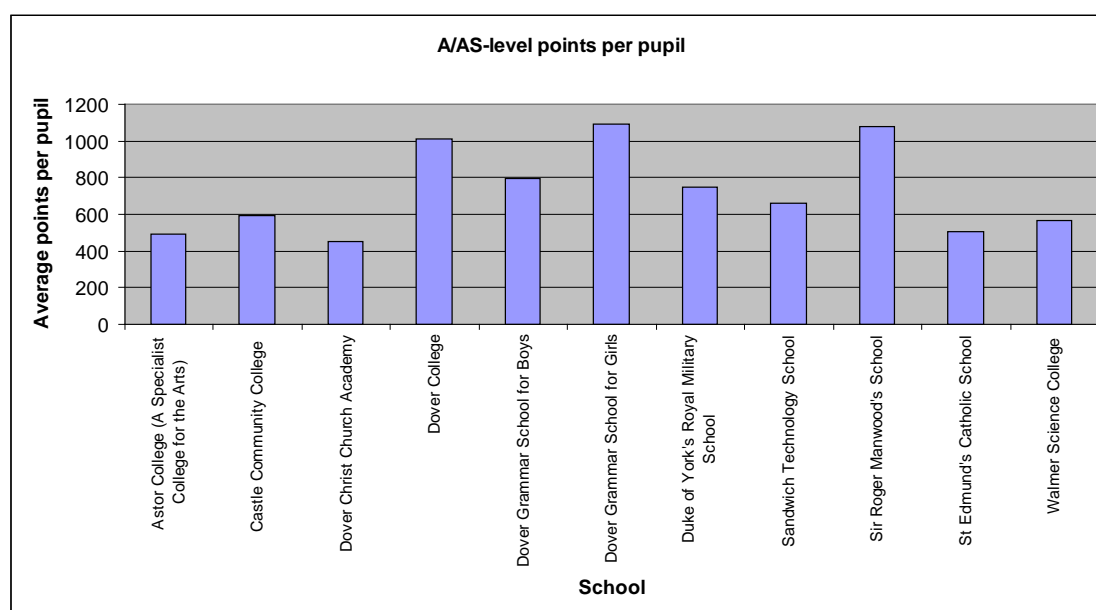


b) A/AS Level Results

A/AS points: The average number of points netted per pupil at the institution taking AS/A-level or equivalent qualifications.

Best A/AS level results 2012

The **BBC**¹¹ has compiled a list of the top 200 schools in England with the highest attainment at A-level, AS-level and other Key Stage 5 (16-18) qualifications. Pupils are awarded points for each qualification gained and the schools are ranked on the average number of points per pupil. There are three schools within the Dover district included in this list: Dover Grammar School for Girls (1094); Sir Roger Manwood's School (1081.1) and Dover College (1013.7).



¹¹ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-21171282>
Draft State of the District 2013

6: NEETS: THOSE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING – MARCH 2013

a) District Level NEETs

Area March 2013	Adjusted NEETs % of cohort	Direction of travel	NEET Numbers	Cohort 16-18
Ashford	4.82	↓	170	3,702
Canterbury	4.88	↓	173	3,813
Dartford	5.33	↓	134	2,707
Dover	6.01	↓	182	3,151
Gravesham	4.84	↓	142	3,133
Maidstone	4.78	↓	205	4,434
Sevenoaks	3.29	↓	85	2,776
Shepway	6.59	↓	186	3,060
Swale	7.36	↑	294	4,200
Thanet	7.76	↓	291	3,974
Tonbridge & Malling	3.93	↓	131	3,470
Tunbridge Wells	3.35	↓	98	3,055
Kent Total	5.33	↓	2,091	41, 475

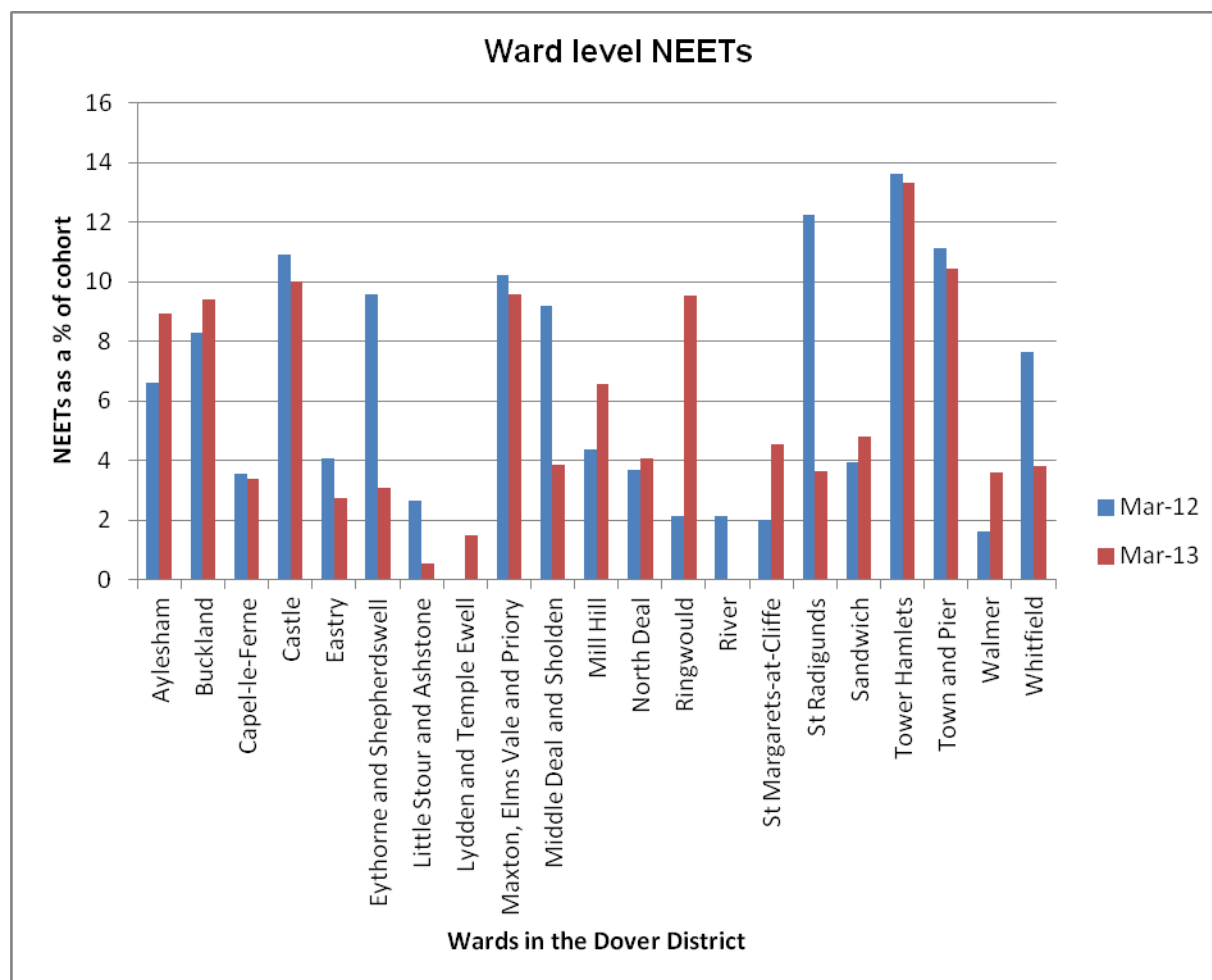
Source: Connexions

- As at March 2013, there were 5.33% (2,094) of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET in the Kent – down from 6.16% (2,390) in March 2012. Of the Kent districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of 16-18 year olds who are NEET at 7.76% and Sevenoaks the lowest with 3.29%.
- The Dover District had 6.01% (182) of 16-18 year olds classed as NEET, which is higher than the Kent average; this has however a fall over the year from 7.04% (214) in March 2012.
- Tonbridge & Malling, Dartford, Sevenoaks, Thanet, Canterbury and Maidstone all have NEET figures reduced below 2010/11 figures. Tunbridge Wells, **Dover**, Shepway and Gravesham NEETs are reduced on March 2012 but have not yet reached March 2011 levels.
- Of the 182 NEET in the Dover district, 127 are available to the labour market, with 111 seeking employment, education or training. Of the 55 NEET not available to the labour market in the Dover district, the majority are teenage parents (33), followed by illness (14) and pregnancy (7).

b) Ward Level NEETs

Dover District Wards March 2013	Actual NEETs % of cohort March 2012	Actual NEETs % of cohort March 2013	Direction of travel	NEET Numbers	Cohort 16-18
Aylesham	6.59	8.92	↑	14	157
Buckland	8.27	9.41	↑	27	287
Capel-le-Ferne	3.57	3.39	↓	2	59
Castle	10.91	10.00	↓	4	40
Eastry	4.08	2.72	↓	4	147
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	9.56	3.10	↓	4	129
Little Stour and Ashstone	2.66	0.56	↓	1	178
Lydden and Temple Ewell	0	1.49	↑	1	67
Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	10.24	9.56	↓	26	272
Middle Deal and Sholden	9.18	3.86	↓	8	207
Mill Hill	4.36	6.57	↑	18	274
North Deal	3.68	4.08	↑	6	147
Ringwould	2.13	9.52	↑	4	42
River	2.16	0.00	↓	0	123
St Margarets-at-Cliffe	2.02	4.55	↑	5	110
St Radigunds	12.24	3.64	↑	6	165
Sandwich	3.96	4.79	↑	9	188

Tower Hamlets	13.61	13.30	↓	25	188
Town and Pier	11.11	10.42	↓	5	48
Walmer	1.64	3.61	↕	6	166
Whitfield	7.64	3.82	↓	6	157



7: Census 2011 Quick Statistics

A census is a count of all people and households and thus the information collated is very comprehensive. The Annual Population Survey (APS) referred to on the first page of this chapter using a sampling method. The tables below from the Census 2011 also cover the whole population from aged 16 and over; whereas the APS just looks the population aged 16-64 years old. Therefore it is not possible to make comparisons from the results from these two different data sources.

a) Qualifications gained: Dover District 2011	Number	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	91,382	100.0
No qualifications	22,885	25.0
1-4 O levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	31,664	34.7
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	7,575	8.3
5+ O level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A level/2-3 AS levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma	28,243	30.9
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	15,518	17.0
Apprenticeship	5,926	6.5
2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma	12,757	14.0

NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	10,402	11.4
Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE)	10,458	11.4
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	3,492	3.8
Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)	12,389	13.6
Other vocational/work-related qualifications	18,284	20.0
Foreign qualifications	3,171	3.5

Source: ONS 2011 census QS502EW; This table provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by qualifications gained, for England and Wales, as at census day.

b) Qualifications and Students: Highest level of qualification: Dover District 2011	Number	%
All categories: Highest level of qualification	91,382	100.0
No qualifications	22,885	25.0
Level 1 qualifications	13,376	14.6
Level 2 qualifications	15,941	17.4
Apprenticeship	3,371	3.7
Level 3 qualifications	11,049	12.1
Level 4 qualifications and above	20,071	22.0
Other qualifications	4,689	5.1

Source: ONS 2011 census QS501EW; This table provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by their highest level of qualification, for England and Wales, as at census day 27th March 2011.

K. Housing

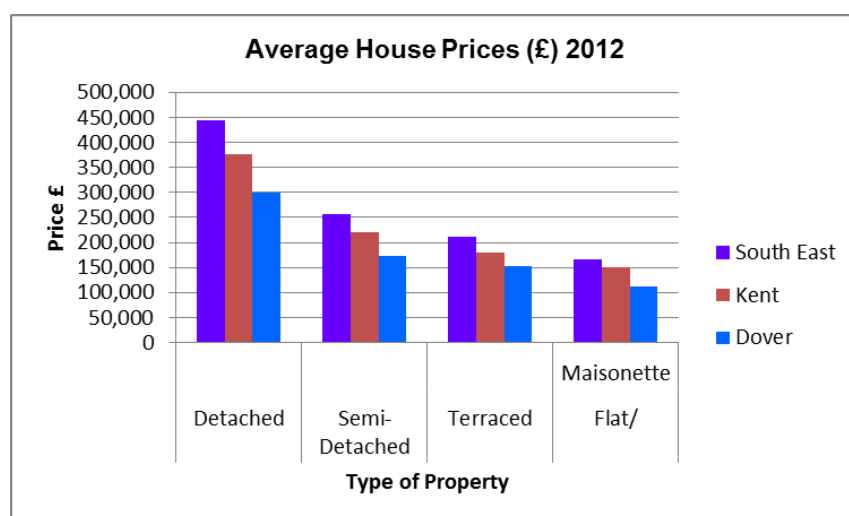
The Council recognises that access to good quality housing which people can afford is at the heart of achieving the social and economic well-being of communities.

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy¹² 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. It provides more detailed information regarding the Council's approach to future housing growth and the mechanisms for delivering the strategic objectives. The Strategy provides a rationale for a 'high growth' policy in relation to housing with an overall target of 14,000 new homes.

1: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES

2012	
Average house price	£189,440
Detached	£299,016
Semi-detached	£173,888
Terrace	£153,305
Flat / Maisonette	£110,953

During 2012, the average house price in Dover was £189,440. This compares to £239,314 in Kent and £278,630 in the South East. Across Kent average prices ranged from an average £403,906 in Sevenoaks to £171,501 in Thanet.



House prices in Dover fell by -0.30% during 2012. The only other Kent area to see a fall in annual house prices was Tonbridge and Malling (-2.25%). Dover is the only district to have recorded an annual loss for two consecutive years. Average house prices rose by 1.55% across Kent and 1.78% in the south east.

Average house prices across Kent

2012	£
Ashford	230,932
Canterbury	232,178
Dartford	222,016
Dover	189,440
Gravesham	206,663
Maidstone	233,714
Sevenoaks	403,906
Shepway	204,003
Swale	180,449
Thanet	171,501
Tonbridge and Malling	287,505
Tunbridge Wells	337,260
Kent	239,314
South East	278,630

% Change in House Prices across Kent

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ashford	2.16	-9.30	7.51	-7.55	6.47
Canterbury	1.36	-9.82	13.04	-2.59	3.10
Dartford	-0.57	-11.26	12.02	-3.24	8.77
Dover	0.08	-8.95	12.87	-5.74	-0.30
Gravesham	-1.20	-6.52	11.35	-2.06	0.70
Maidstone	-4.38	-3.10	7.58	-5.91	3.92
Sevenoaks	7.85	-7.47	7.72	2.79	0.45
Shepway	-1.19	-5.46	7.36	-5.13	3.22
Swale	4.00	-9.83	4.63	0.14	0.19
Thanet	-0.52	-8.81	4.33	-2.62	1.54
Tonbridge and Malling	-4.19	-5.46	15.09	0.35	-2.25
Tunbridge Wells	-0.56	-0.57	13.41	-5.50	4.34
Kent	0.92	-6.09	10.69	-3.17	1.55
South East	0.66	-4.79	11.18	-1.64	1.78

¹² <http://www.dover.gov.uk/pdf/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20February%202010.pdf>

Dover House Prices (£) by property type						
Year	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette	All Dwellings	% Price Change
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2000	151,478	80,608	63,907	52,464	84,584	11.80
2001	165,273	92,666	73,289	59,423	96,940	14.61
2002	200,273	111,043	92,600	71,406	116,801	20.49
2003	230,712	136,787	107,192	85,575	137,370	17.61
2004	261,753	161,968	130,294	105,109	162,453	18.26
2005	284,362	163,627	135,990	106,971	169,747	4.49
2006	285,319	174,485	144,908	119,254	175,183	3.20
2007	316,179	192,311	163,696	128,657	195,976	11.87
2008	324,879	189,013	159,454	122,201	196,142	0.08
2009	266,922	168,129	148,287	117,728	178,582	-8.95
2010	334,866	184,241	154,390	113,991	201,563	12.87
2011	302,844	178,903	156,097	116,952	190,002	-5.74
2012	299,016	173,888	153,305	110,953	189,440	-0.30

Source: HM Land Registry

2: HOUSE SALE TRANSACTIONS

All dwellings annual property sales transactions				
	Dover Sales	% change	Kent	SE Region
2008	1,179	-54.76	-52.72	-52.88
2009	1,237	4.92	0.30	5.46
2010	1,304	5.42	6.93	6.21
2011	1,354	3.83	1.36	-0.77
2012	1,595	17.8	1.86	2.52

Source: The Land Registry

Dover has seen an increase in sales over the last few years. During 2012 there were 1,595 property transactions in the district, which is 17.8% higher than one year ago. This is the fourth consecutive year that transactions have increased following dramatic falls in 2008 when transactions fell by nearly 55%.

3: AFFORDABILITY

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings				
	Dover	Kent	South East	England
2008	7.49	8.65	8.82	6.97
2009	5.83	7.35	7.71	6.28
2010	6.45	8.18	8.51	6.69
2011	6.17	7.98	8.18	6.53
2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government

In 2012 the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings, a good indicator for first time buyers entry level to home ownership, stood at 6.31 for Dover.

Dover is the only district in Kent to have a ratio lower than the national average of 6.59.

The higher the ratio the more difficult it is to save for a house and, using this measure of affordability, the Dover district is one of the most affordable in Kent. The most expensive districts are Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells where property prices are over 11 times and 9 times annual salary respectively.

In 2011, Dover also had the second lowest lower quartile entry level prices at £119,000 (above Thanet with £115,500). The average for Kent is £146,000 and SE England is £124,995. (Source: DCLG Live Tables: Table 587).

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings				
	Dover	Kent	South East	England
2008	7.49	8.65	8.82	6.97
2009	5.83	7.35	7.71	6.28
2010	6.45	8.18	8.51	6.69
2011	6.30	8.00	8.19	6.57
2012	6.31	7.96	n/a	6.59

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings in Kent	
2012	
Kent	7.96
Ashford	7.90
Canterbury	9.27
Dartford	7.60
Dover	6.31
Gravesham	7.66
Maidstone	8.36
Sevenoaks	11.67
Shepway	7.51
Swale	7.22
Thanet	6.95
Tonbridge and Malling	8.89
Tunbridge Wells	9.03

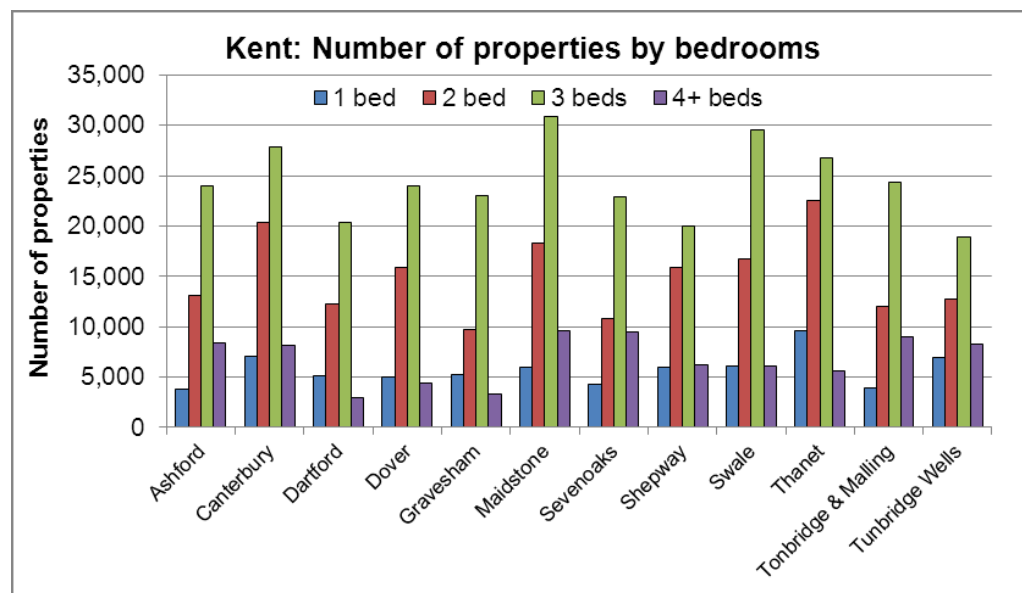
4: DWELLING STOCK

In 2012 Dover had a total dwelling stock figure of 51,700, of which 86.4% were 'Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock'.

a) Tenure

Dwelling stock by tenure 2012									
	Total Dwelling Stock	Local Authority Dwelling Stock		Registered Social Landlord Dwelling Stock		Other Public Sector Dwelling Stock		Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dover	51,700	4,450	8.6	2,360	4.6	230	0.4	44,650	86.4
South East	3,719,020	173,650	4.7	323,020	8.7	18,920	0.5	3,203,520	86.1
England	23,111,000	1,689,000	7.3	2,359,000	10.2	73,000	0.3	18,990,000	82.2

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, via Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics



b) Bedrooms

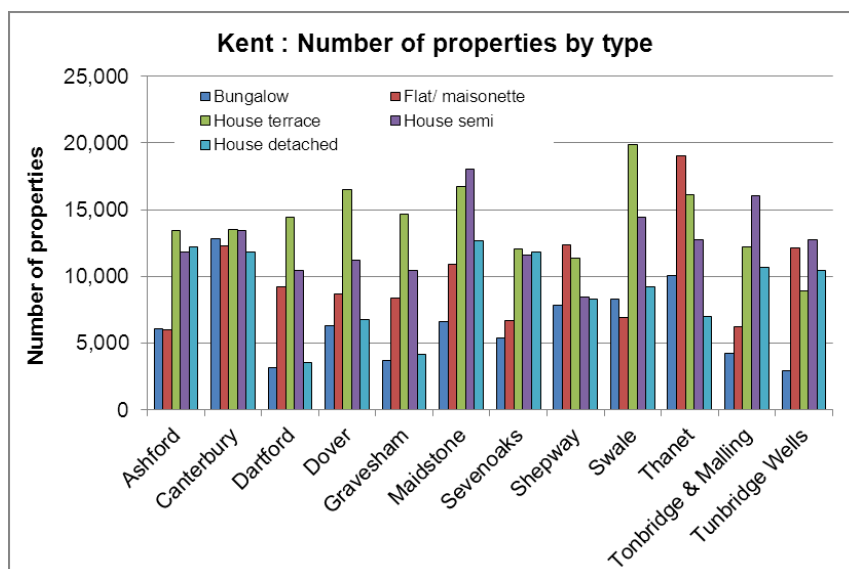
Property types by number of bedrooms at 01 August 2012

Dover	
1 bed	4,990
2 beds	15,930
3 beds	23,930
4 + beds	4,420
NK beds	150
Total	49,420
Source: VOA Council Tax records	

c) Type

All property types at
01 August 2012

Dover	
Bungalow	6,290
Flat/ maisonette	8,690
House Terrace	16,500
House Semi	11,220
House Detached	6,730
Total	49,420
Source: VOA Council Tax records	



Estimated Housing Stock in the Dover District at 31st March 2011

Number of properties

Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	Housing association (HA)	Other public sector	Private sector	Total - All sectors
4,579	2,239	231	42,000	49,040

Source: DCLG

d) Local Authority Dwelling Stock

Estimates of the total dwelling stock, stock changes and the tenure distribution for each country are made by the Department for Communities and Local (DCLG). Vacant dwellings and second homes are included in all English stock figures.

Since 2002, the local authority owned dwelling stock for Dover has decreased every year; falling from 5,094 in 2002 to 4,450 in 2012.

Dover	Local Authority	Housing association	Other public sector	Private sector	Total
2009	4,640	2,138	231	41,596	48,605
2010	4,590	2,220	231	41,830	48,870
2011	4,579	2,239	231	42,000	49,040
2012	4,450	2,360	230	44,650	51,700

Source: CLG Live Tables

e) Right to Buy

Right to Buy in the Dover District

Total sales: 4,154	10 year sales: 435
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The Right to Buy (RTB) scheme was first introduced by the 1980 Housing Act with effect from October 1980. It is estimated the scheme has helped almost 2 million local authority tenants in England to own their homes.

During 2011/12 there were 67 RTB sales in the Kent County Council Area, with an average purchase price of £83,060. Purchase prices ranged from £102,700 in Dartford to £65,700 in Gravesham.

There were 10 RTB sales in the Dover district during 2011/12, with an average purchase price of £71,200. Total sales in the district since the RTB was introduced are 4,154. Recent sales are much smaller today than in the past. Over the past 10 years, there have been 435 RTB sales in the district.

The reinvigorated Right to Buy and local councils under a legal duty to inform tenants could result in an increase in the number of properties being sold under the Right to Buy.

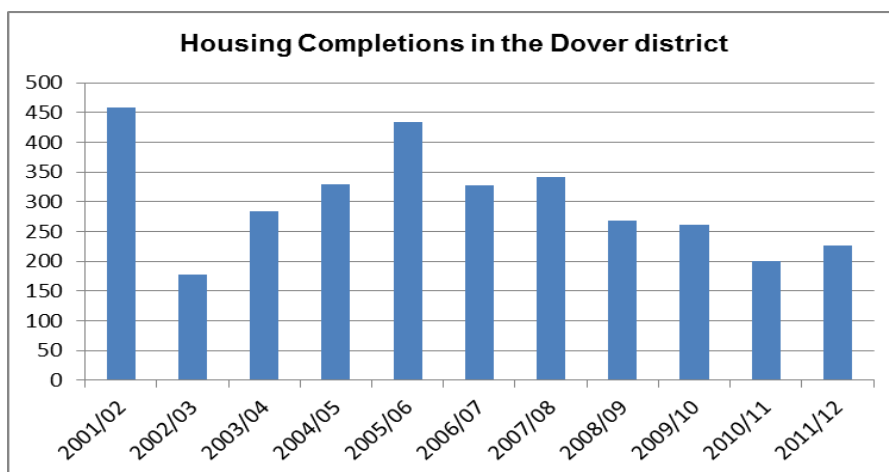
f) Dwelling Stock by Condition

In 2012, Dover had an average SAP rating of 57 energy efficiency. In 2012 Dover saw 0.0% of local authority dwellings falling below the Decent Home Standard. These figures compare with the South East region with 6.3% of local authority dwellings falling below the Decent Home Standard.

5: HOUSING COMPLETIONS

Housing completions		
Year	Dover	Kent
2001/02	459	5,088
2002/03	177	4,845
2003/04	284	5,033
2004/05	329	6,741
2005/06	434	6,205
2006/07	327	6,144
2007/08	342	7,414
2008/09	269	6,629
2009/10	262	4,086
2010/11	201	4,714
2011/12	227	4,611

a) In the Dover District



Source: Dover District Housing Information Audit 2011/2012 edition

Housing Completions in the Dover District			
Annual Averages to 2011/12 for Dover		Number of completions from 2007/08 5 years	
5 year average	260	2007/12	1,301
10 year average	285	Annual average	260

b) Housing Completions across Kent

Housing Completions across Kent						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Ashford	359	566	536	501	555	633
Canterbury	638	1284	965	305	471	625
Dartford	659	603	610	152	362	323
Dover	327	342	269	262	201	227
Gravesham	305	235	436	187	185	177
Maidstone	714	992	441	581	649	873
Sevenoaks	141	261	290	213	281	174
Shepway	146	402	562	180	132	207
Swale	835	767	494	709	433	397
Thanet	651	606	726	520	889	320
Tonbridge and Malling	850	839	889	372	351	444
Tunbridge Wells	515	517	411	104	315	212
Kent	6140	7414	6629	4086	4824	4612

The difficult economic conditions continue to affect building activities. However, the District Council has experienced a slight increase in the number of housing completions that have taken place in the District during 2011/12.

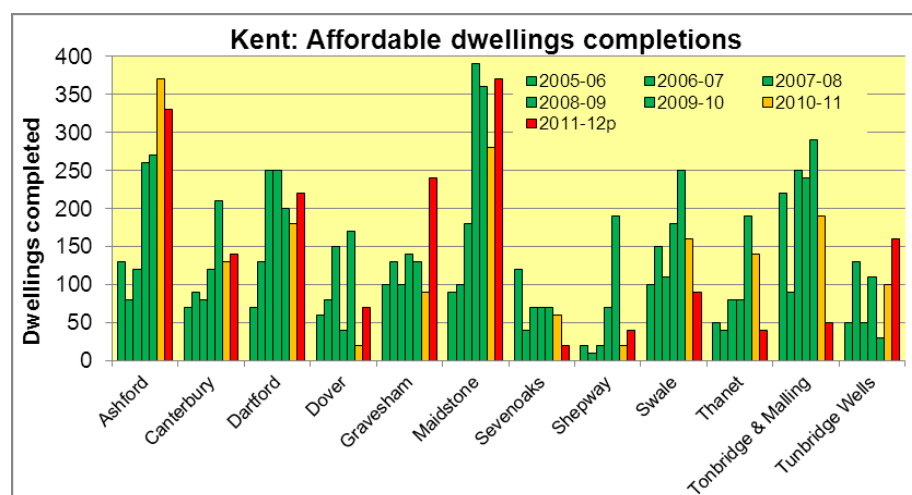
c) Additional Affordable Dwellings Provided by Local Authority Area

In Dover, the number of affordable homes provided in 2011/12 was 70, and over the period since 2007/08 the maximum number of affordable homes was 170 in any year.

Number of affordable dwellings provided*					
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Dover	150	40	170	20	70

* by local authority providing funding
Source: DCLG, from Homes and Community Agencies and local authorities.

65 of the 70 affordable dwellings provided in the Dover district were social rent new build homes with funding from Homes and Communities Agency.



Source: [Kent: Affordable housing 2011/12](#)

d) Net Additional Homes Provided

Net additional homes provided		
	2010/11	2011/12
Dover	80	240

In 2011/12, 240 net additional homes were provided in the Dover district, an increase of 60 (33.3%) compared with 2010/11.

Source: DCLG from Housing Flows Reconciliation returns from local authorities

e) New Dwellings on Previously-developed Land

New dwellings on previously-developed land				
	1995–98	1999–2002	2003–06	2007–10
	%	%	%	%
Dover	56	83	82	85
England	54	60	72	77

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

In the period 1995–98, in the Dover district, 56.0% of new dwellings were built on previously developed land, compared with 85.0% in the period 2007–10, which is above the average for England.

6: HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

Between 2011 and 2021, the number of households is projected to go up in Dover from 48,300 to 52,100, a 7.8% increase. This is less than the projected percentage increase in South East (10.8%).

Household projections (interim 2011-based)						
	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Dover	48.3	49.0	49.8	50.6	51.3	52.1
South East	3,562.9	3,638.4	3,715.5	3,793.0	3,870.2	3,946.9
England	22,102.2	22,542.9	22,989.7	23,436.2	23,874.9	24,307.5

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

7: EMPTY PROPERTIES

In 2012, there were 1,873 vacant dwellings, of which 725 (38.7%) were long-term vacant dwellings, compared with 31.2% for the region and 36.5% nationally. The 725 long-term vacant dwellings equates to 1.40% of the estimated dwelling stock.

c) Vacant dwellings

	All Vacants					Long-term Vacants				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dover	2,001	2,070	2,014	2,087	1,873	808	952	908	878	725

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

d) Empty Homes Strategy

The Council adopted an Empty Homes Strategy in 2010 and has been successfully working in partnership with Kent No Use Empty to bring empty homes back into use. This scheme provides loans to property owners so as to enable them to bring empty properties back into use. To date No Use Empty has supported in Dover:

Dover District Council	No of Loans	No Use Empty Loan	Public/Private Leverage	Total Project Cost	Total Number Of Units
2007-08	3	275,000	1,946,404	£2,221,404	39
2008-09	4	350,000	307,879	£657,879	15
2009-10	3	175,000	118,087	£293,087	7
2010-11	12	371,310	255,060	£626,370	17
2011-12	5	357,500	543,129	£900,629	17
2012-13	4	315,000	158,500	£473,500	16
2013-14 to Date	6	422,700	857,599	£1,280,299	21
Total	37	£2,266,510	£4,186,657	£6,453,167	132

Source: DDC Private Sector Housing Team

8: AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

- In 2012/13, the council enabled the delivery of 104 new affordable homes. 97 homes were for social rent and 7 for shared ownership.
- The schemes comprised Maison Dieu Road, Dover (40 homes developed by Southern Housing Group), Buckland Mill (56 homes developed by Town & Country Housing Group) and Goodnestone (8 homes developed by English Rural Housing Association). The Goodnestone development was a rural exception site scheme and the Council provided the land.
- The schemes received grant funding support from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) totaling approximately £5.7m
- The development of new housing in Sholden started earlier this year and as well as market housing the development will deliver 69 affordable homes comprising a mix of affordable rented and shared ownership housing.
- The council has also been working in partnership with KCC and Orbit Homes to progress the proposed redevelopment of the former Sampson Court residential care home site in Sholden. The council has to enter into negotiations with KCC for the sale of land the Council owns in St Martins Road to help facilitate the development. The proposed scheme will comprise 81 new, extra care homes for older people and Orbit Homes has recently submitted a planning application.
- Earlier this year a bid was made for HCA funding aimed at bringing empty homes back into use as affordable housing; we are awaiting the HCA's decision on the bid.
- The Council has also set aside £0.25m from the HRA in a Housing Initiatives budget which it will use to support the direct delivery of affordable homes. Development feasibility work in relation to potential sites is currently being progressed.

- The Tenancy Strategy referred to in last year's report has been adopted and a new Tenancy Policy setting out how the Council will let its own homes is being finalized. A key aim of the policy is to make sure we make best use of the affordable housing stock.

9: HOUSING NEEDS

a) Social Rented Housing Demand and Supply

Social Rented Housing: All Households on the LA Register (Households)	
	Dover
April 2007 to March 2008	3,033
April 2008 to March 2009	2,350
April 2009 to March 2010	2,197
April 2010 to March 2011	2,283
April 2011 – March 2012	2,153

Source: ONS Housing Local Profile

In 2011/12 in Dover there were 2,153 households on the waiting list (these DCLG figures do not include transfer requests).

Of these households, 85.7% (1,845) were Households requiring up to and including 2 bedrooms, 11.3% (243) were Households requiring 3 bedrooms, and 3.0% (65) were Households requiring more than 3 bedrooms.

Compared with the region, the proportion of social rented housing in Dover Households requiring up to and including 2 bedrooms (85.7%) was greater than in South East (82.6%). Those on the register of Households requiring 3 bedrooms (11.3%) was lower than in South East (13.0%), and those Households requiring more than 3 bedrooms (3.0%) was lower than in South East (3.4%).

According to DDC figures, as at 01 April 2013, there were 3,541 applications on housing register: 2,579 waiting list and 962 transfer applications.

Council house waiting list			
	Transfer	Waiting list	Total Applications
1 April 2008	841	2143	2984
1 April 2009	887	2350	3237
1 April 2010	779	2197	2976
1 April 2011	754	2283	3037
1 April 2012	752	2226	2978
1 April 2013	962	2579	3541

Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

Total applications on the council house waiting list has increased by nearly 19% over the year from 2,978 (01 April 2012) to 3,541 applications (01 April 2013) and is a reflection of the economic circumstances faced by residents in the district.

There has also been a surge in transfer applications over the year, partly in response to the government introducing a size criteria in the eligible rent arrangements for working age Housing Benefit claimants who live in main stream social housing. If the accommodation is 1 bedroom overlarge, the eligible rent is reduced by 14%, if the accommodation is 2 or more bedrooms overlarge the eligible rent is reduced by 25%. Reducing the eligible rent causes a reduction in the Housing Benefit award.

Since this reform was announced, East Kent Housing has been proactively identifying tenants who will be affected by this change, which came into effect 01 April 2013, and consequently there has been an increase in the number of tenants wanting to downsize so that they will not have to make up a shortfall between the rent charged and housing benefit awarded.

b) Social lettings in Dover district 2011/12 (latest available)

	General Needs HA	Supported Housing HA	General Needs LA	Supported Housing LA	Total Lets
2011-12	213	128	281	33	655

Source: **DCLG Social housing lettings and sales in England, 2011/12: Continuous Recording (CORE)**

According to DDC figures, a total of 277 DDC lets were made in 2012-13:

Studio Flat	05	1 bedroom	85	2 bedroom	134	4 bedroom	02
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Source: DDC Housing Needs Team

c) Homelessness

Youth homelessness (16 – 17 yr olds)	
2007-08	19
2008-09	18
2009-10	17
2010-11	11
2011-12	11
2012-13	30

i) Youth homelessness

There has been a significant jump in numbers of youth homelessness over the year.

Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need	
2009-10	62
2010-11	49
2011-12	65
2012-13	78

ii) Households

The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need is also increasing. These figures include the large rise in youth homelessness being experienced. The reasons for homelessness are mainly as a result of exclusion by family and friends

The council is working hard to achieve prevention from homelessness wherever possible, but options are limited as there are limited numbers of affordable, private rented property available in the district. These properties are becoming harder for vulnerable client groups to access; one reason for this could be that people in employment are turning to the private rented market as they are finding it harder to purchase their own homes.

10: LOCAL AUTHORITY RENTS PER WEEK

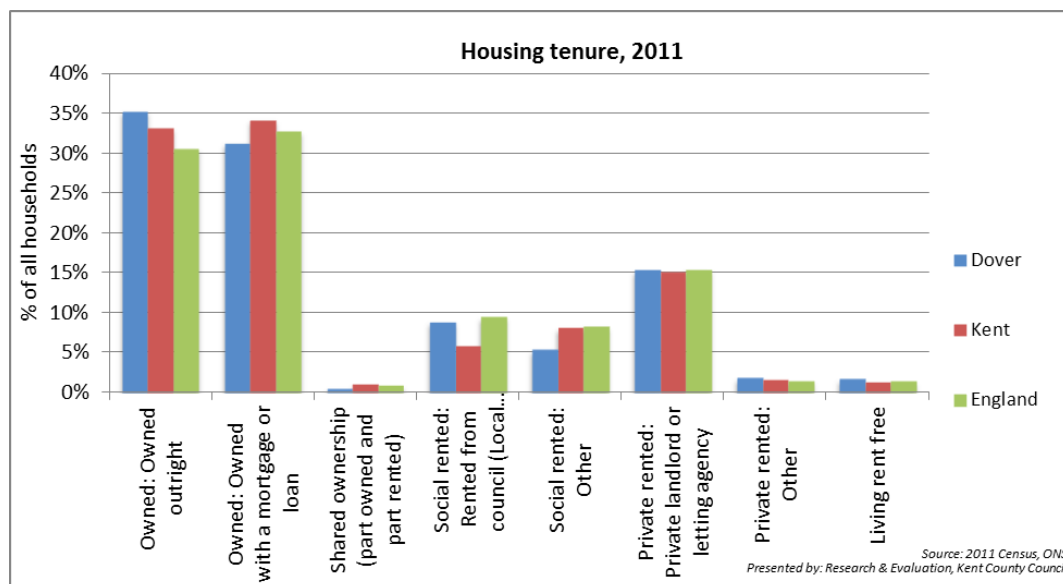
2011-12	Local Reference Rent	Local Authority	Private Registered Provider*	Private rent
	£.p	£.p	£.p	£.p
Dover	122.89	70.21	77.70	123.00
Kent		70.57	85.55	157.62
South East		74.15	89.94	189.92
England		67.36	78.28	162.69

Source: KCC Housing rents by sector 2011/12; * Data at 2010/11

11: CENSUS 2011 HOUSING INFORMATION

a) Households and Housing Tenure 2011: Dover District		
	Number	%
Total Households	48,310	100.0
Owned: Owned outright	17,034	35.3
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	15,108	31.3
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	245	0.5
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	4,277	8.9
Social rented: Other	2,587	5.4
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	7,394	15.3
Private rented: Other	860	1.8
Living rent free	805	1.7

Source: ONS 2011 Census



b) Household Amenities 2011: Dover District

Average number Rooms per household	5.4
Average number Bedrooms per household	2.7
Does not have central heating	1,171
Does have central heating	47,139
No cars or vans in household	11,348

Source: ONS 2011 Census

c) Second Address 2011: Dover District

	Dover		England	South East
	value	%	%	%
No second address	106,401	95.3	94.8	94.3
Second address (total)	5,273	4.7	5.2	5.7
Second address within the UK	3,568	3.2	3.7	3.9
Second address outside the UK	1,705	1.5	1.5	1.7
Any address	111,674	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ONS 2011 census

d) Occupancy rating (rooms) 2011: Dover District

	Number	%
All categories: Occupancy rating (rooms)	48,310	100.0
Occupancy rating (rooms) of +2 or more	25,386	52.5
Occupancy rating (rooms) of +1	11,773	24.4
Occupancy rating (rooms) of 0	8,241	17.1
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1	2,259	4.7
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -2 or less	651	1.3

Source: ONS 2011 census

Occupancy Rates

The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household.

There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms. The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

Occupancy rating (bedrooms) 2011: Dover District

	Number	%
All categories: Occupancy rating (rooms)	48,310	100.0
Occupancy rating (rooms) of +2 or more	16,873	34.9
Occupancy rating (rooms) of +1	17,937	37.1
Occupancy rating (rooms) of 0	11,959	24.8
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1	1,314	2.7
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -2 or less	227	0.5

Source: ONS 2011 census

e) Persons per room – households 2011: Dover District		
	Number	%
All categories: Number of persons per room in household	48,310	100.0
Up to 0.5 persons per room	36,231	75.0
Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per room	11,263	23.3
Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room	650	1.3
Over 1.5 persons per room	166	0.3

Source: ONS 2011 census

f) Average size of households

The average size of a private household in the Dover district has fallen slightly between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 the average size was 2.29 people per household but by 2011 the average size had fallen to 2.27 people per household – a reduction of -0.02%. This compares to a fall across Kent of -0.01%.

Households 2011	Dover	Kent	England
Average household size (persons)	2.3	2.4	2.4
Average number Rooms per household	5.4	5.5	5.4
Average number Bedrooms per household	2.7	2.8	2.7

Source: ONS 2011 census

Household size 2011: Dover District		
	Number	%
All categories: Household size	48,310	100.0
1 person in household	15,276	31.6
2 people in household	17,629	36.5
3 people in household	7,234	15.0
4 people in household	5,231	10.8
5 people in household	1,840	3.8
6 people in household	769	1.6
7 people in household	204	0.4
8 or more people in household	127	0.3

Source: ONS 2011 census QS406EW

g) Residents of private households and communal establishments

- The 2011 Census showed that there are 111,674 resident living in the Dover district.
- Of these, 98.0% lived within a private household (109,462 people) with the remaining 2.0% living within a communal establishment (2,212 people). The number of people living in a communal establishment has fallen since the 2001 census, when there were 2,918 people (which equates to 2.8%)
- The proportion of Dover district residents living in a communal establishment is slightly higher than the national average of 1.8% but lower than the South East regional average of 2.2%.
- Based on 2011 Census, there are 48,310 households in the district, with an average household size 2.27. This is slightly lower than the Kent average of 2.37 people per household. Of the local authorities in Kent, Gravesham has the largest average household size with 2.50 people per household. The smallest average household size is 2.21 people per household in Thanet.

Change in household residents: 2001 to 2011 Census

- The Dover district has seen an increase in the number of its residents living within private households between 2001 and 2011. According to the 2001 Census, 101,653 residents lived within a private household but by the 2011 Census this number had increased to 109,462. This is equivalent to a 7.7% increase (7,809 people).

	2001		2011		2001/2011 Change		
	Number	% of all residents	Number	% of all residents	Number	%	% point
Dover	101,653	97.2%	109,462	98.0%	7,809	7.7%	0.8

Proportionately the percentage of the Dover district population living within private households has also increased slightly from 97.2% in 2001 to 98.0% in 2011.

Change in communal establishment residents: 2001 to 2011 Census

	2001		2011		2001/2011 Change		
	Number	% of all residents	Number	% of all residents	Number	%	% point
Dover	2,918	2.8%	2,212	2.0%	-706	-24.2%	-0.8

There has been a fall in the number of residents living in communal establishments from 2001 to 2011.

Kent has seen a 2.2% increase (27,995 people) in the number of its residents living in communal establishments since the 2001 Census. However, proportionately the percentage of Kent's population living within a communal establishment has fallen from 2.1% in 2001 to 1.9% in 2011.

h) Household type 2011: Dover District		Number	%
All categories: Household type		48,310	100.0
One person household		15,276	31.6
Married couple household: With dependent children		6,816	14.1
Married couple household: No dependent children		14,463	29.9
Same-sex civil partnership couple household: With dependent children		6	0.0
Same-sex civil partnership couple household: No dependent children		85	0.2
Cohabiting couple household: With dependent children		2,355	4.9
Cohabiting couple household: No dependent children		3,139	6.5
Lone parent household: With dependent children		3,311	6.9
Lone parent household: No dependent children		1,828	3.8
Multi-person household: All full-time students		6	0.0
Multi-person household: Other		1,025	2.1

Source: 2011 census QS116EW

i) Living arrangements 2011: Dover District		Number	%
All categories: Living arrangements		89,540	100.0
Living in a couple: Total		54,254	60.6
Living in a couple: Married		42,790	47.8
Living in a couple: Cohabiting (opposite-sex)		10,714	12.0
Living in a couple: In a registered same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting (same-sex)		750	0.8
Not living in a couple: Total		35,286	39.4
Not living in a couple: Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)		19,058	21.3
Not living in a couple: Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership		867	1.0
Not living in a couple: Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)		2,078	2.3
Not living in a couple: Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved		6,686	7.5
Not living in a couple: Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership		6,597	7.4

Source: ONS 2011 Census

L. Health and Wellbeing

1: HEALTH PROFILE 2012

- The health of people in Dover is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 4,200 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.
- Life expectancy is 7.5 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Dover than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen.
- About 21.1% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. Levels of GCSE attainment, breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult smoking and obesity are worse than the England average. The estimated level of adult physical activity is better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are lower than the England average. The rate of hospital stays for self-harm is higher than average. The rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are lower than average.
- Priorities in Dover include smoking in pregnancy, breast feeding and male life expectancy.
- 2013 Health Profiles are not expected to be published by the Public Health Observatory until September this year and an update will be made available.

2: HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND 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.

80.3: average life expectancy in the Dover District

9.3 years: life expectancy gap in the Dover District

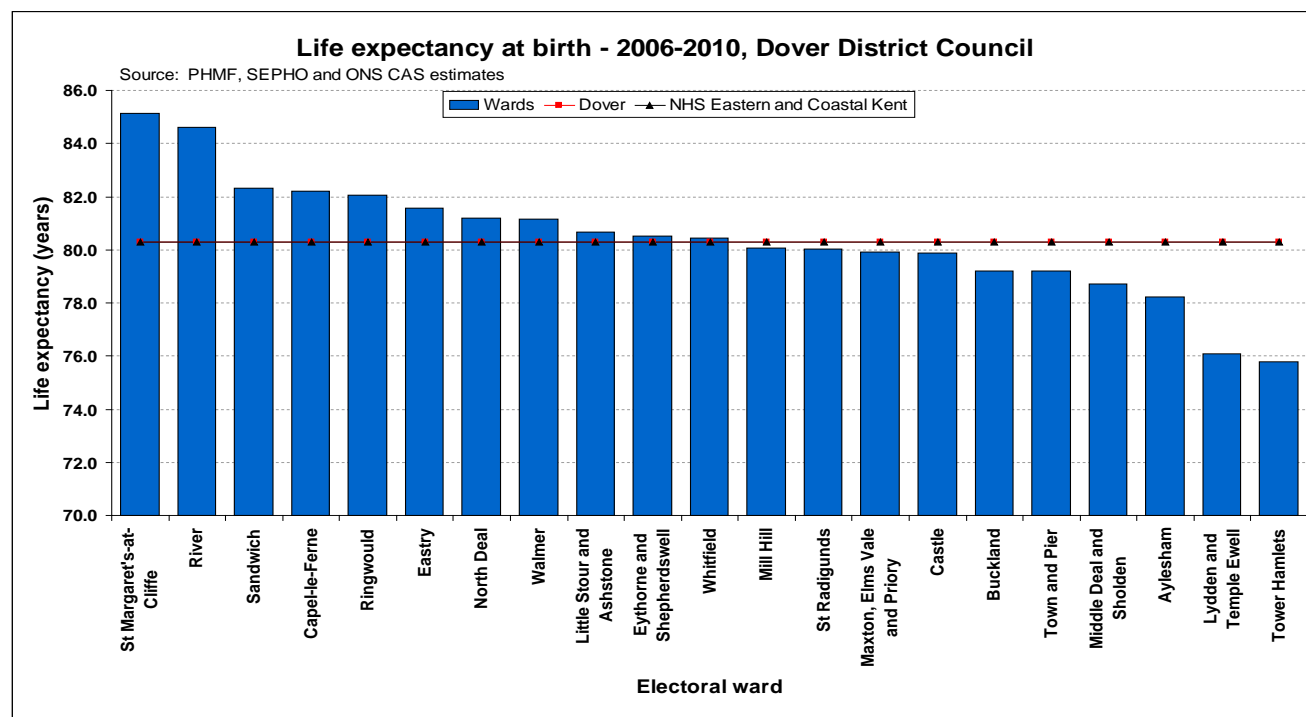
- The average life expectancy in the Dover District (from 2006 – 2010, pooled) is estimated to be 80.3 years (Male 78.2 years and Female 82.2 years). This is an improvement on the 2005 – 2009 pooled figures when the average life expectancy was 79.9 years; male 77.5 years and female 82.0 years).
- The Life Expectancy Gap in the Dover District (number of years between highest and lowest life expectancy at birth) is estimated to be 9.3 years. (Male 11.7 years and Female 8.4 years). Previously in the 2005-2009 pooled figures this was 9.3 years (Male 11.3 years and Female 8.9 years).
- At 82.4 years, life expectancy from birth in females is 4 years higher than males in Dover. Female life expectancy at birth is below the KCC average of 82.7 but above the national average of 82.3. Life expectancy at birth for males is 78.4 years. This is below the KCC average of 79.1 and above the national average of 78.2 years.
- 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 and St Margaret's both on 86.8 years compared with Lydden & Temple Ewell 78.4 years).
- The ward with the highest life expectancy is St Margaret's (85.1 years), which is 9.3 years more than the lowest life expectancy which is in Tower Hamlets (75.8 years).

Life Expectancies for district authorities in Kent & Medway 2006-10

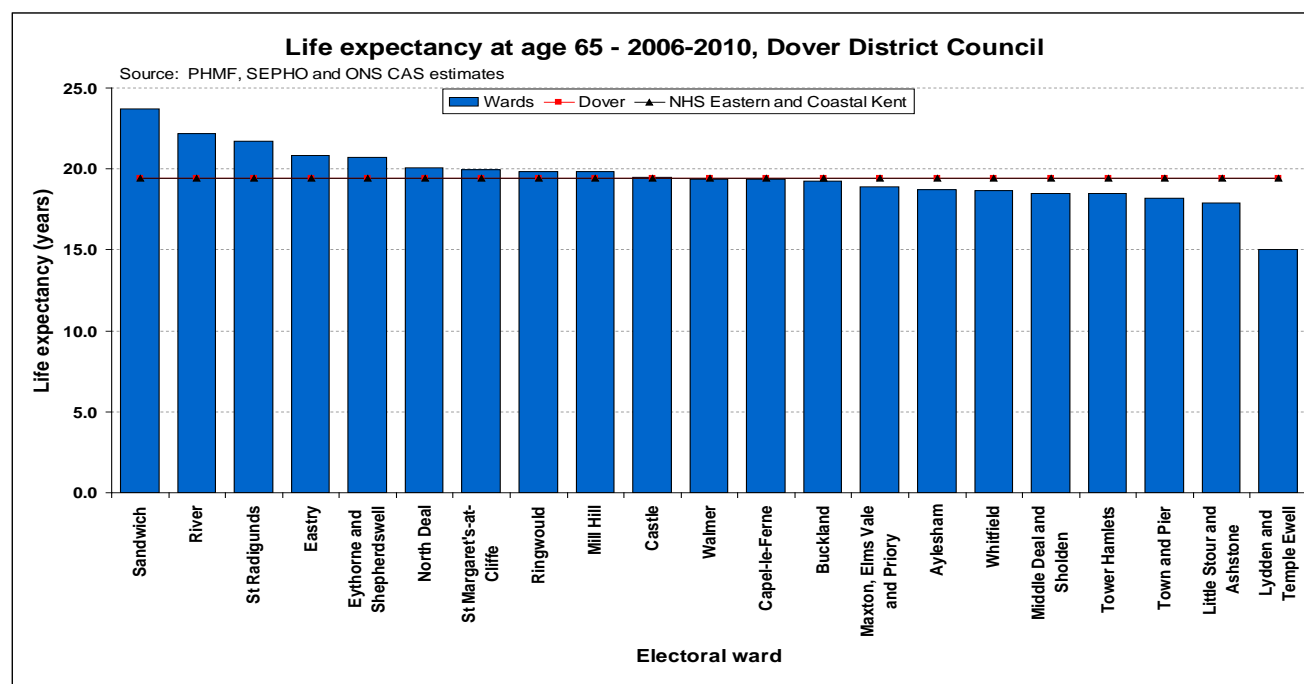
Local Authority	Male	Female	Total
Ashford	80.8	83.2	81.9
Canterbury	78.9	82.4	80.8
Dartford	78.8	81.5	80.1
Dover	78.2	82.2	80.3
Gravesham	78.7	82.3	80.5
Maidstone	78.9	82.5	80.8
Sevenoaks	81.0	83.9	82.6
Shepway	78.5	82.8	80.7
Swale	77.4	81.4	79.4
Thanet	76.6	81.6	79.2
Tonbridge & Malling	80.1	83.8	82.0
Tunbridge Wells	80.2	83.3	81.8
Medway	77.2	81.5	79.4

Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)

Ward Level Life Expectancy at birth



Ward level Life Expectancy at age 65



Life expectancy at birth			
Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	75.2	80.6	78.2
Buckland	75.4	82.8	79.2
Capel-le-Ferne	81.1	83.1	82.2
Castle	75.1	84.8	79.9
Dover	78.2	82.2	80.3
Eastry	80.7	82.3	81.6
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	79.9	80.9	80.5
Little Stour & Ashstone	80.2	81.0	80.7
Lydden & Temple Ewell	73.6	78.4	76.1
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	77.0	82.8	79.9
Middle Deal & Sholden	75.6	81.2	78.7
Mill Hill	77.1	82.5	80.1
North Deal	79.9	82.2	81.2
Ringwould	81.7	82.2	82.0
River	82.3	86.8	84.6
Sandwich	80.6	83.7	82.3
St Margarets at Cliffe	83.8	86.8	85.1
St Radigunds	76.0	83.6	80.0
Tower Hamlets	72.1	79.6	75.8
Town & Pier	75.1	83.1	79.2
Walmer	79.8	81.1	80.4
Whitfield	79.8	81.1	80.4

Life expectancy at age 65			
Ward name	Male	Female	Total
Aylesham	17.0	20.4	18.7
Buckland	17.2	21.2	19.2
Capel-le-Ferne	18.0	20.7	19.4
Castle	17.4	21.6	19.5
Dover	18.1	20.6	19.4
Eastry	20.6	21.2	20.9
Eythorne & Shepherdswell	21.0	20.5	20.7
Little Stour & Ashstone	16.8	19.0	17.9
Lydden & Temple Ewell	13.8	16.3	15.0
Maxton, Elms Vale & Priory	17.2	20.6	18.9
Middle Deal & Sholden	17.5	19.5	18.5
Mill Hill	18.2	21.5	19.8
North Deal	18.1	22.0	20.1
Ringwould	18.1	21.6	19.8
River	21.2	23.2	22.2
Sandwich	20.4	27.0	23.7
St Margarets at Cliffe	19.1	20.9	20.0
St Radigunds	20.2	23.2	21.7
Tower Hamlets	15.5	21.5	18.5
Town & Pier	16.9	19.5	18.2
Walmer	18.8	20.0	19.4
Whitfield	17.7	19.6	18.6

People are living longer and managing better with long term conditions. Sandwich, Middle Deal and Sholden, North Deal and Walmer have the highest concentration of residents aged 65 and over (with 1,500+). As the population ages the need for health care increases.

The Dover district has higher unemployment rates and a greater proportion of older people than England and Kent as a whole. This means that not only will there be a greater demand on health care from the ageing population, but the poorer population will age less well and have higher, more complex needs.

In Dover the highest concentrations of relative deprivation can be found in the town centre as well as the ex-mining village of Aylesham. Mosaic highlights concentrations of older people with active lifestyles in the coastal areas of St Margaret's, Walmer, Deal and Sandwich, and a dispersed pattern of older families in outer Dover and the outlying villages in the north of the district. Significant numbers of people live in rural areas, far from urbanisation.

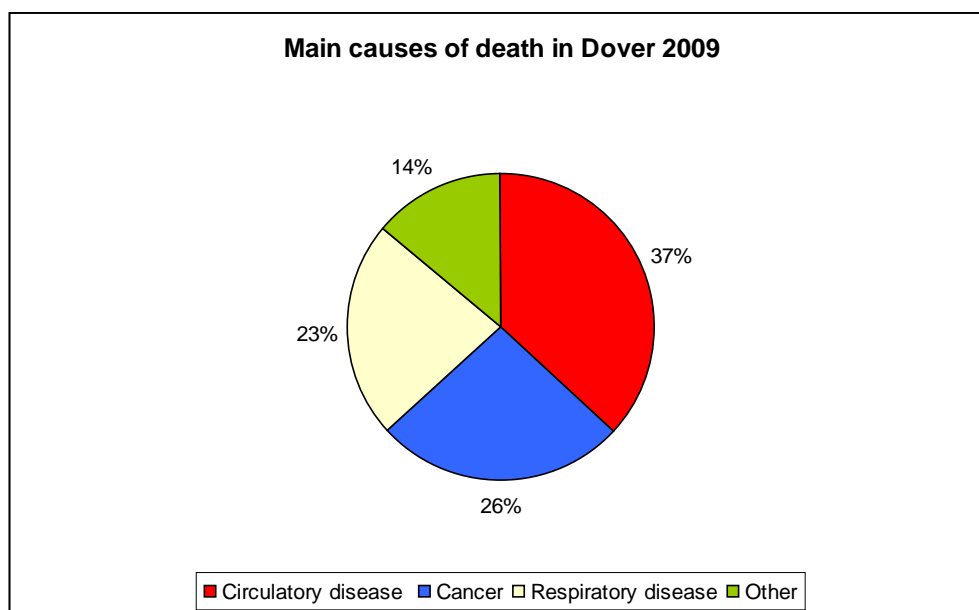
By and Large: where people from deprived areas are coming into contact with health services and primary care in time— their health is improving but still too many are seeking urgent care and die early.

There is a statistically significant relationship between living in the poorest wards in Dover and the likelihood of having an urgent hospital admission. The wards with the highest emergency admissions (2008-11):

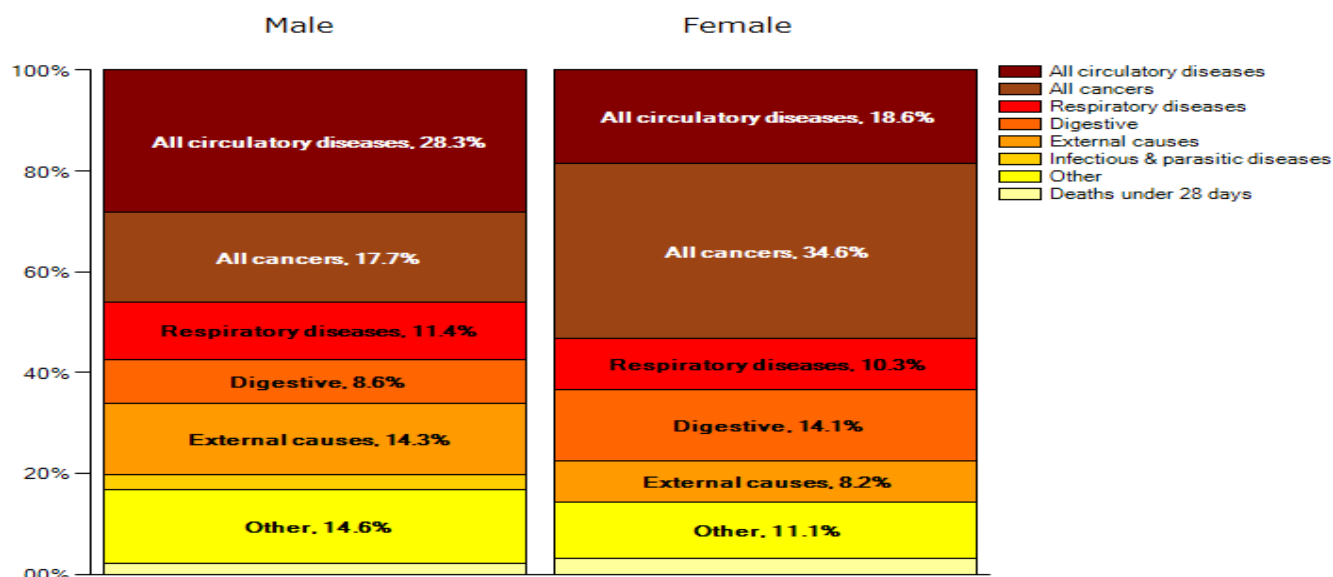
- Buckland (stroke)
- Eythorne and Shepherdswell (stroke)
- Lydden and Temple Ewell
- St Radigans (COPD, hip)
- Aylesham (COPD)
- Tower Hamlets (COPD, hip)
- Town (COPD, hip)
- Castle (hip fracture)

3: MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DOVER DISTRICT

The main causes of death in the Dover district is from circulatory disease (37%), followed by cancer (26%) and respiratory disease (23%).



Percentage Contribution of Diseases to the Life Expectancy Gap in Dover: Most deprived to Least deprived quintile



The biggest issue for the Gap in Life Expectancy:

- For men is Heart Disease and Stroke (28%);
- For women is Cancer (35%).

Factors increasing prevalence of Long Term Conditions in the next 20 years

- Aging and living longer
- Better drugs and health technology
- Poor lifestyle choices and environmental pressure
- Increasing income inequalities and impact
- Better screening and case finding (health checks)
- Impact of environmental changes

4: LIFESTYLE

Modifiable lifestyle factors such as smoking, maintaining a healthy diet and limiting alcohol consumption can have a significant impact of health and social care outcomes.

- a) **Smoking:** The percentage of people in Dover district smoking is higher in deprived areas than in non-deprived areas. Figures from the Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory show the percentage of people smoking is highest (over 40%) in St Radigunds, one of the most deprived electoral wards and lowest (20%) in River, one of the least deprived electoral wards. Adults smoking in the district is estimated to have fallen from over 25% in 2006 to 23.2% in 2009/10. This compares to 19.8% in the South East and 21.2% in England.

Smoking prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of smoking are St Radigunds, Tower Hamlets, Buckland, Aylesham and Town and Pier.

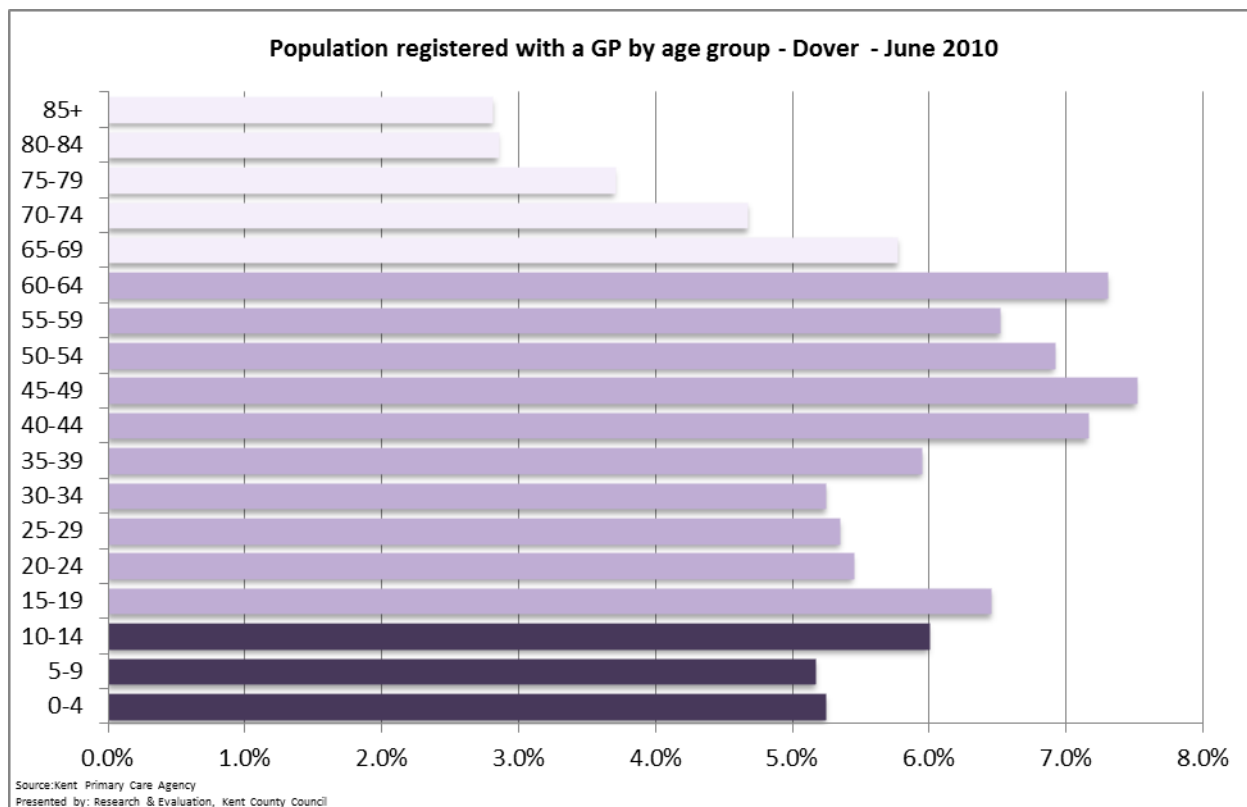
- b) **Alcohol:** Binge drinking is highest in the most deprived areas around Dover, Eastry and Deal, with a prevalence of 16 to 20%. High risk alcohol consumption is overall not significantly different from the South East or England.

Binge drinking prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of binge drinking are Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill, Walmer, St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Buckland, Tower Hamlets, Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory, Town and Pier, St Radigunds and Eastry.

- c) **Obesity:** Obesity prevalence in the district is higher in high deprivation areas, with 30-35% of the population being classed as obese. Obesity, however, is not confined to areas of deprivation. Obesity in adult is significantly higher in the Dover district at 26.8% than in England (24.2%) and South East (23.7%).

Adult obesity prevalence estimates: The wards in the Dover district with the highest levels of obesity are Aylesham, Eythorne and Shepherdswell, River, Capel-le-Ferne, Middle Deal and Sholden, Mill Hill and Eastry.

Source: [Health and Social Care Map – Dover](#)



5: HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARDS

The Health and Social Care Act became law on 27 March 2012. This brought in several key changes to the NHS in England, including abolishing Primary Care Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities, and introducing Clinical Commissioning Groups – GP's making decisions on commissioning local health services. Some health services (such as maternity, dentistry, urgent care, hospitals, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical services) will be commissioned by the newly formed NHS Commissioning Board.

South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board

The South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board covers the Dover and Shepway districts (following the boundary of the [South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group](#)). The Board became live in April 2013, following a shadow period during 2012.

The aim of the South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board is to ensure a “local” voice and to identify, at the appropriate level, district-wide and neighbourhood-level health needs, priorities and gaps in service provision. The local-level board complements the statutory Kent Health and Wellbeing Board and will feed local views into the overarching Kent strategy and ensure local issues are determined locally.

The South Kent Coast Health and Wellbeing Board has agreed a work plan - including looking at integrated commissioning, developing a localised health and wellbeing strategy and an engagement strategy.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has identified the Six Big Issues for Dover and Shepway as:

- Tackling Health Inequalities
- Improving Long Term Conditions
- Urgent Care: Avoiding unnecessary admissions to hospital
- Improving Mental Health and Well being
- Supporting Children and Families
- Prevention of Illness

6: Census 2011

a) General Health

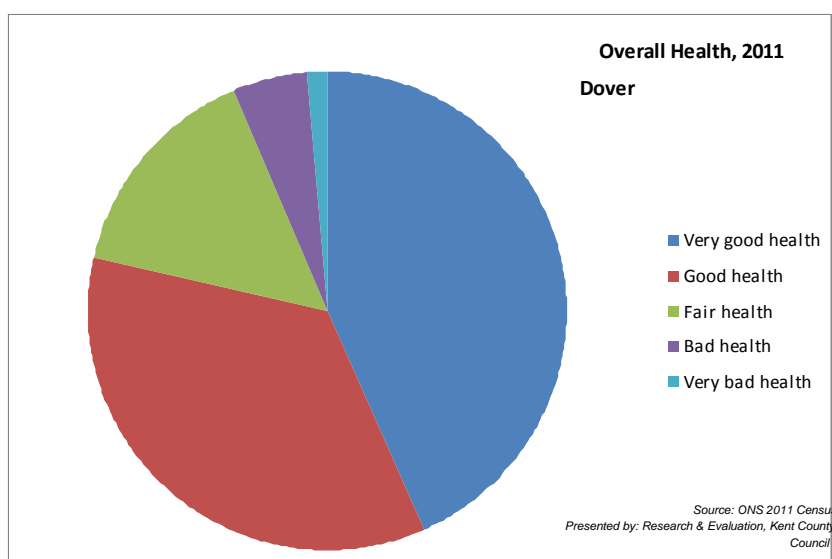
The majority of Dover residents describe their health as very good or good (78.8%), compared to a Kent average of 81.6%; South East 83.6% and England 81.4%.

General Health	Dover	Dover	Kent	South East	England
	No	%	%	%	%
Very good health	48,433	43.4%	46.7%	49.0%	47.2%
Good health	39,477	35.4%	34.9%	34.6%	34.2%
Fair health	16,745	15.0%	13.3%	12.0%	13.1%
Bad health	5,538	5.0%	4.0%	3.4%	4.2%
Very Bad health	1,481	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Total Usual Residents	111,674	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: ONS, 2011 Census, KS301EW

A total of 48,433 residents in the Dover district stated that they are in very good health. This is equal to 43.4% of the total population. This proportion is lower than the Kent average (46.7%), regional average (49%) and national average of 47.2%.

6.3% of the population consider their general health bad or very bad, compared to a Kent average of 5.1%; South East 4.4% and England 5.4%. A total of 1,481 (1.3%) residents stated that they are in very bad health.



2001 to 2011 change in general health

Changes to the question and the possible answers to the question on health between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census mean that it is not possible to provide a direct comparison.

As a reminder the 2001 Census population by general health for the Dover district, Kent, the South East Region and England are shown below:

Reminder of the General health of population in Dover, South East and England in 2001

		People whose general health is...					
		good		fairly good		not good	
	All People	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	49,138,831	33,787,361	68.8%	10,915,594	22.2%	4,435,876	9.0%
South East	8,000,645	5,720,436	71.5%	1,710,768	21.4%	569,441	7.1%
Kent	1,329,718	919,739	69.2%	303,019	22.8%	106,960	8.0%
Dover	104,566	69,406	66.4%	25,268	24.2%	9,892	9.5%

b) Long Term Health Problems and Disability

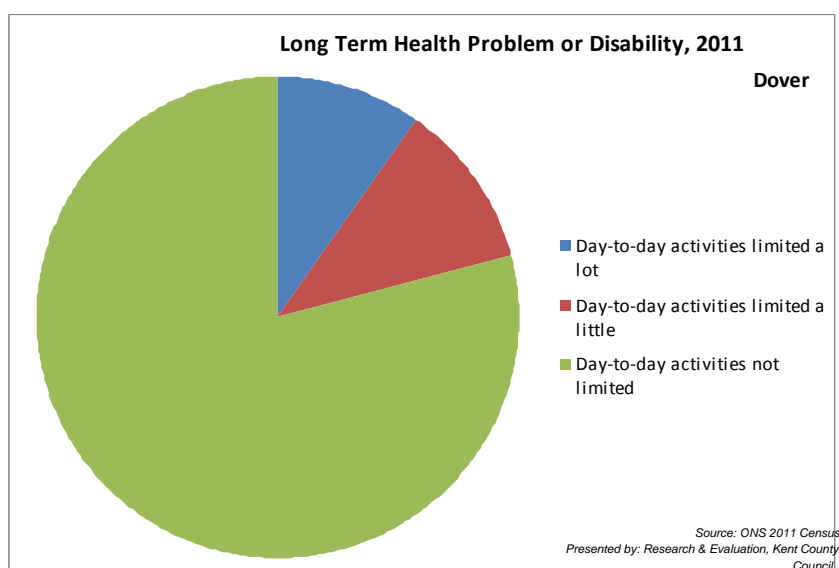
Limitations to day to day activity of population in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2011

		People whose day to day activities are...					
		limited a lot		limited a little		not limited	
	All People	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	4,405,394	8.3%	4,947,192	9.3%	43,659,870	82.4%
South East	8,634,750	593,643	6.9%	762,561	8.8%	7,278,546	84.3%
Kent	1,463,740	116,407	8.0%	140,631	9.6%	1,206,702	82.4%
Dover	111,674	10,853	9.7%	12,404	11.1%	88,417	79.2%

The majority of residents in the Dover district do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition. Just under 88,500 residents stated that they had no limitations – this is equal to 79.2% of the total population. This proportion is lower than averages for Kent (82.4%), regional (84.3%) and national (82.4%).

Dover has higher proportion of residents whose day to day activities are limited a little (11.1%) than the figures for Kent (9.6%), regional (8.8%) and national (9.3%).

A total of 10,853 (9.7%) Dover residents stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. This proportion is higher than the Kent average of 8.0%; regional average of 6.9% national average of 8.3%.



Limitations to day to day activities in the working age population in 2011

	All People aged 16- 64	People whose day to day activities are...					
		limited a lot		limited a little		not limited	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	34,329,091	1,924,080	5.6%	2,452,742	7.1%	29,952,269	87.3%
South East	5,510,646	235,133	4.3%	351,447	6.4%	4,924,066	89.4%
Kent	917,880	47,613	5.2%	65,065	7.1%	805,202	87.7%
Dover	68,865	4,473	6.5%	5,815	8.4%	58,577	85.1%

The total working age population (aged 16 to 64) in the Dover district is 68,865 as at 2011 Census. The majority of these working age residents do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition. 58,577 of the district's 16-64 year olds stated that they had no limitations. This is equal to 85.1% of the total working age population. This proportion is lower than the Kent average of 87.7%, regional average of 89.4% and national average of 87.3%.

The Dover district has a higher proportion of people whose day to day activities are limited a little than the county, regional and national figures. 5,815 of the district's 16-64 year olds stated that they were limited a little. This is equal to 8.4% of the total working age population. This proportion is lower than the Kent average of 7.1%, regional average of 6.4% and national average of 7.1%.

A total of 4,473 of Dover's working age residents stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. This is equal to 6.5% of the total working age population. This proportion is higher than the Kent average of 5.2%, regional average of 4.3% and national average of 5.6%.

2001 to 2011 change in limiting long-term illness

Changes to the question and the possible answers to the question on limiting long-term illness between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census mean that it is not possible to provide a direct comparison.

As a reminder the 2001 Census population by limiting long-term illness for the Dover district, Kent, the South East Region and England are shown below:

Limitations to day to day activity of population in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2001

	All People	People with a limiting long-term illness		People without a limiting long-term illness	
		Number	%	Number	%
England	49,138,831	8,809,194	17.9%	40,329,637	82.1%
South East	8,000,645	1,237,399	15.5%	6,763,246	84.5%
Kent	1,329,718	229,609	17.3%	1,100,109	82.7%
Dover	104,566	21,459	20.5%	83,107	79.5%

The working age population for the 2001 Census was defined as those aged 16 to 74 and it is therefore not possible to provide a 2001 to 2011 comparison.

c) Provision of unpaid care in 2011

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.

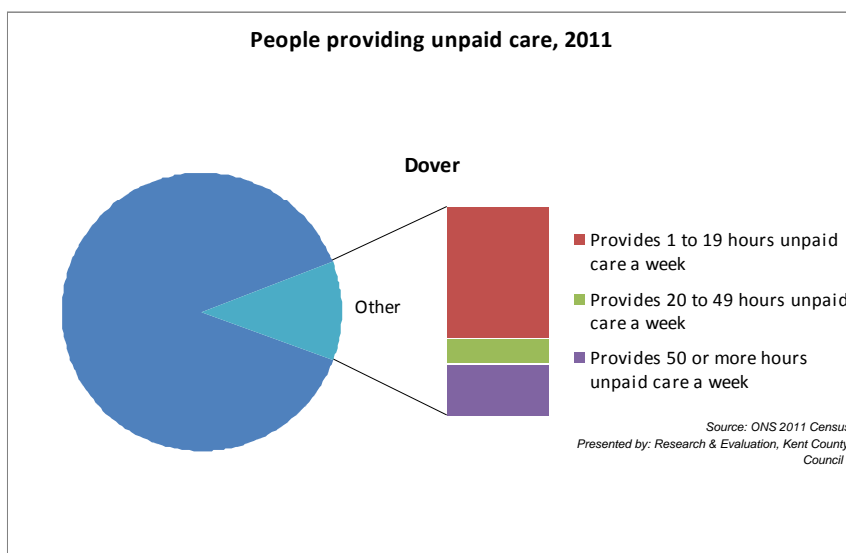
		People who provide NO unpaid care		ALL people who provide unpaid care	
	All People	Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	47,582,440	89.8%	5,430,016	10.2%
South East	8,634,750	7,787,397	90.2%	847,353	9.8%
Kent	1,463,740	1,311,963	89.6%	151,777	10.4%
Dover	111,674	99,020	88.7%	12,654	11.3%

Source: 2011 Census: Key Statistics Table 301, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright

In 2011, 12,654 people in the Dover district (11.3%) provided unpaid care. This proportion is higher than the averages for Kent (10.4%), South East (9.8%) and England (10.2%).

Out of the Kent local authority districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of unpaid carers with 11.6% or 15,502 residents. Tunbridge Wells has the smallest proportion of unpaid carers with 9.2% or 10,539 people.

The majority of unpaid carers in the Dover district provide care for less than 20 hours a week. A total of 7,892 people provide care for this amount of time which is 62.4 % of carers in the district. This proportion is lower than the average for Kent (64.2%), South East (68.1%) and England (63.6%).



Provision of unpaid care by number of hours in 2011

	1 to 19 hours per week	20 to 49 hours per week	50 or more hours per week
England	63.6	13.3	23.1
South East	68.1	11.4	20.5
Kent	64.2	12.1	23.6
Dover %	62.4	12.5	25.2
Dover Numbers	7,892	1,579	3,183

The Dover district has 3,183 unpaid carers providing care for 50 or more hours per week. This is equal to 25.2% of all unpaid carers in the district; this proportion is higher than the average for Kent (23.6%), South East (20.5%) and England (23.1%).

2001 to 2011 change: Provision of unpaid care in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2011

	ALL people who provide unpaid care					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Total providing unpaid care	% of total Population	Total providing unpaid care	% of total Population	Change in total providing unpaid care	% change in total providing unpaid care
England	4,877,060	9.9%	5,430,016	10.2%	552,956	11.3%
South East	737,751	9.2%	847,353	9.8%	109,602	14.9%
Kent	128,524	9.7%	151,777	10.4%	23,253	18.1%
Dover	10,787	10.3%	12,654	11.3%	1,867	17.3%

Within the Dover district there was an increase of 1,867 people (17.3%) of people providing unpaid care between 2001 and 2011. This is lower than the average for Kent (18.1%) but higher than the averages for the South East (14.9%) and England (11.3%).

Swale has experienced the greatest percentage increase of people who provide unpaid care between 2001 and 2011 with a rise 25.7%. Sevenoaks saw the smallest percentage increase of people who provide unpaid care between 2001 and 2011 with a rise of 9.7%.

2001 to 2011 change in provision of unpaid care by number of hours

The proportion of unpaid carers in the Dover district who provide care for less than 20 hours a week dropped from 68% in 2001 to 62.4% in 2011. This is in contrast to the proportion of unpaid carers in the district who provide care for between 20 to 49 hours a week which increased from 10.1% in 2001 to 12.5% in 2011, and those who provide care for more than 50 hours a week which also increased from 21.9% in 2001 to 25.2% in 2011.

This pattern is comparable across the Kent local authority districts and at the regional and national level.

2001 - 2011 change: Provision of unpaid care for 1 to 19 hours per week in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2011

	Providing care for 1 to 19 hours per week					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers
England	3,347,531	68.6%	3,452,636	63.6%	105,105	3.1%
South East	541,905	73.5%	577,114	68.1%	35,209	6.5%
Kent	91,247	71.0%	97,464	64.2%	6,217	6.8%
Dover	7,336	68.0%	7,892	62.4%	556	7.6%

2001 - 2011 change: Provision of unpaid care for 20 to 49 hours per week in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2011

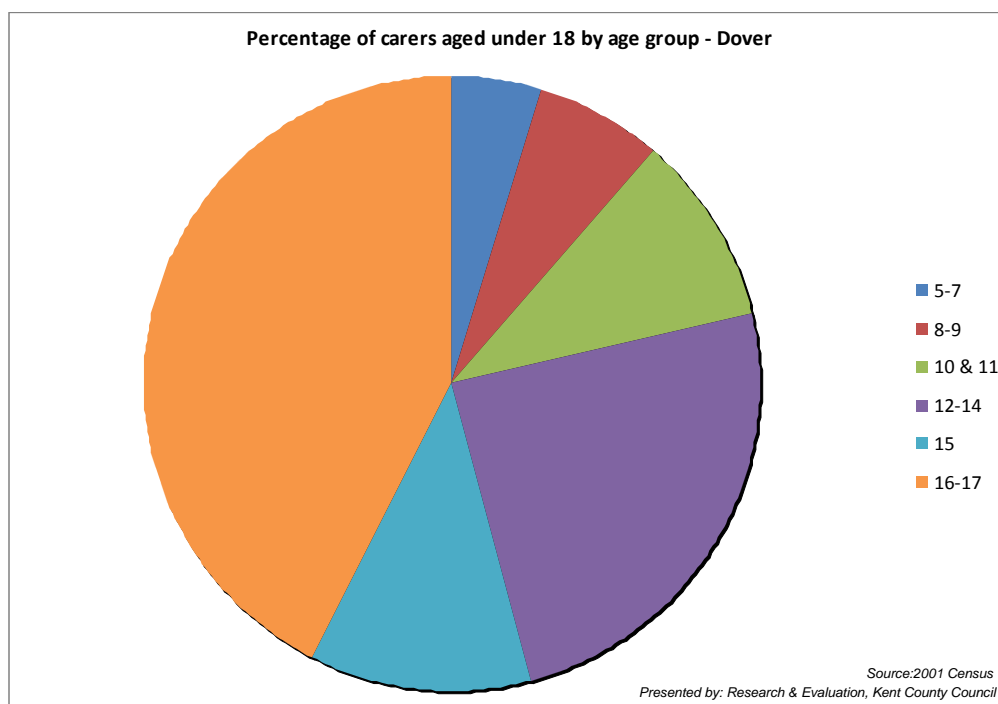
	Providing care for 20 to 49 hours per week					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers
England	530,797	10.9%	721,143	13.3%	190,346	35.9%
South East	65,693	8.9%	96,883	11.4%	31,190	47.5%
Kent	11,979	9.3%	18,432	12.1%	6,453	53.9%
Dover	1,088	10.1%	1,579	12.5%	491	45.1%

2001 - 2011 change: Provision of unpaid care for 50 hours or more per week in Dover, Kent, South East and England in 2011

	Providing care for 50 hours or more per week					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers
England	998,732	20.5%	1,256,237	23.1%	257,505	25.8%
South East	130,153	17.6%	173,356	20.5%	43,203	33.2%
Kent	25,298	19.7%	35,881	23.6%	10,583	41.8%
Dover	2,363	21.9%	3,183	25.2%	820	34.7%

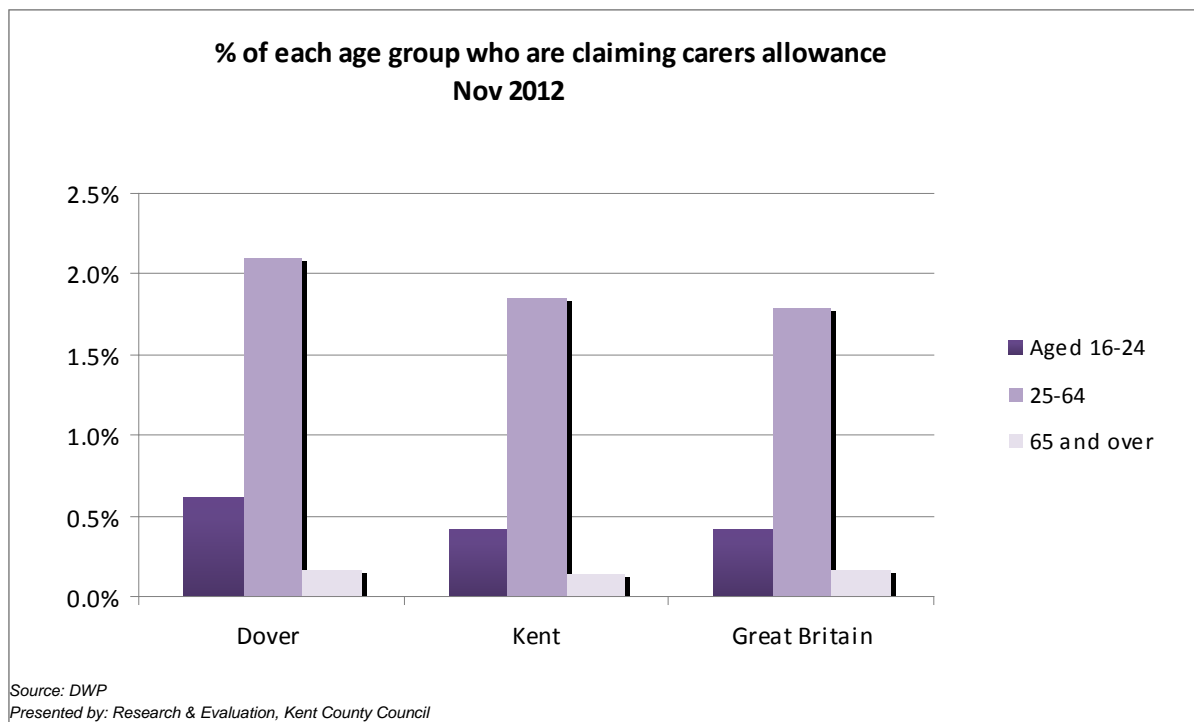
Young people providing unpaid care - 2001						
Age	Dover		Kent		England	
	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group
5-7	11	0.1%	156	0.1%	5,465	0.1%
8-9	16	0.1%	182	0.1%	7,834	0.2%
10 & 11	24	0.2%	390	0.3%	16,267	0.3%
12-14	58	0.5%	957	0.7%	46,394	0.9%
15	28	0.3%	422	0.3%	21,402	0.4%
16-17	101	0.9%	1,086	0.8%	52,580	1.0%
All people under 18	238	2.2%	3,193	2.5%	149,942	2.9%
All People	10,669	100%	127,838	100%	5,194,568	100%

Source: 2001 Census



People claiming carers allowance, November 2012						
	Dover		Kent		Great Britain	
aged 16+	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group
Aged 16-24	70	0.6%	700	0.4%	30,180	0.4%
25-64	1,210	2.1%	13,990	1.9%	574,220	1.8%
65 and over	40	0.2%	400	0.2%	17,170	0.2%
Total Claimants	1,320	1.0%	15,090	1.0%	621,580	1.1%

Source: DWP Longitudinal Study



7: Health Summary for Dover

E07000108

Health summary for Dover

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



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	17516	16.5	19.8	83.0		0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡	4210	21.6	21.9	50.9		6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness ‡	49	1.1	2.0	10.4		0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	774	53.8	58.4	40.1		79.9
	5 Violent crime	1321	12.5	14.8	35.1		4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	270	4.1	5.7	18.8		0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	228	19.0	13.7	32.7		3.1
	8 Breast feeding initiation ‡	849	70.8	74.5	39.0		94.7
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	210	21.1	19.0	26.5		9.8
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	13	58.0	61.8	154.9		12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	82	36.8	38.1	64.9		11.1
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking ‡	n/a	31.8	20.7	33.5		8.9
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	22.7	22.3	25.1		15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.0	28.7	19.3		47.8
	15 Physically active adults ‡	n/a	15.5	11.2	5.7		18.2
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	26.8	24.2	30.7		13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	14	11.7	13.6	26.8		2.7
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡	231	243.8	212.0	509.8		49.6
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	2466	1741	1895	3276		910
	20 Drug misuse	430	6.5	8.9	30.2		1.3
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡	5392	6.1	5.5	8.1		3.3
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	6	5.7	15.3	124.4		0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	480	449	775	2276		152
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡	128	413	452	655		324
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	50	13.0	18.7	35.0		4.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	78.4	78.6	73.6		85.1
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	82.4	82.6	79.1		89.8
	28 Infant deaths ‡	7	5.5	4.6	9.3		1.2
	29 Smoking related deaths	229	227	211	372		125
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡	94	68.6	67.3	123.2		35.5
	31 Early deaths: cancer ‡	148	110.0	110.1	159.1		77.9
	32 Road injuries and deaths ‡	41	38.6	44.3	128.8		14.1

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010/11 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2009/10 3 Crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011/12 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08-07-31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

This summary has been taken from the Health Profile for Dover 2012. The 2013 Health Profiles are not expected to be published until September 2013 and an update will be made available.

M. Deprivation and Poverty

As is the case across the country there are parts of the Dover district where people tend to be poorer, or less healthy, or more likely to be out of work than people from other parts of the district.

In general, deprivation is defined 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).

1: INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most detailed and frequently used measure of deprivation and is calculated for every neighbourhood in England every three years. It combines many variables on subjects such as income, employment, education, crime and housing.

The latest index available is the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) and was published on 24 March 2011.

a) Summary of Deprivation in the Dover District

Dover District: Index of Multiple Deprivation	
Kent rank*	4
National rank**	127
Average Score	20.69
1=lowest rank - most deprived	
*Ranked out of 12 local authorities in KCC area	
**Ranked out of 326 local authorities in England	
Source: Communities & Local Government (CLG)	

11 of the 67 LSOAs in Dover are within the top 20% most deprived in England.

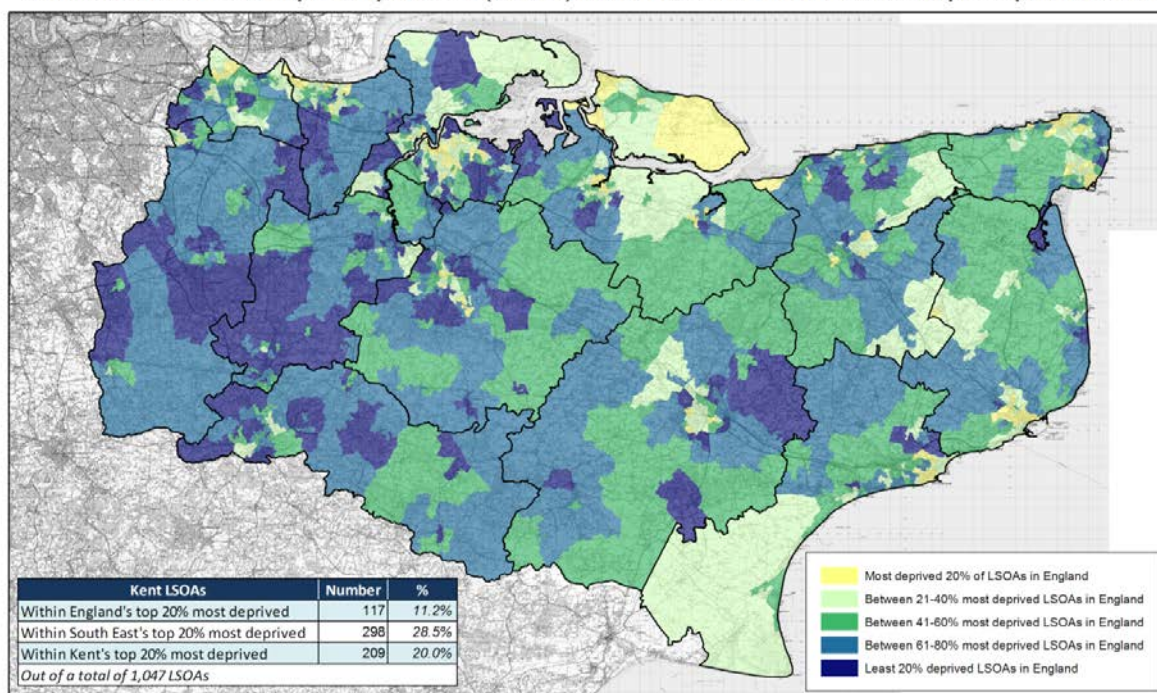
In the IMD 2010, the Dover district has a national rank of average score of 127 (out of 326 local authorities) and is the 4th deprived area of Kent behind Thanet, Shepway and Swale. This compares to 2007 when Dover had a national rank of 153 (out of 354 local authorities) and lay in 5th position in Kent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

The 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 of 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.

National rank of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Kent based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Produced by Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

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Seven distinct domains have been identified in the IMD 2010, 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		IDAOP		Employment Domain	
	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	
	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 ↑

b) Deprivation Domains

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

The Overall IMD 2010 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 Shepherdswell 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 Domain

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.

People Experiencing Deprivation

- The IMD 2010 shows that 14,857 people in Dover experienced income deprivation, the equivalent of 9.5% of the population in Dover.
- It also shows that 6,120 people in Dover experienced employment deprivation, the equivalent of 7.2% of the population.

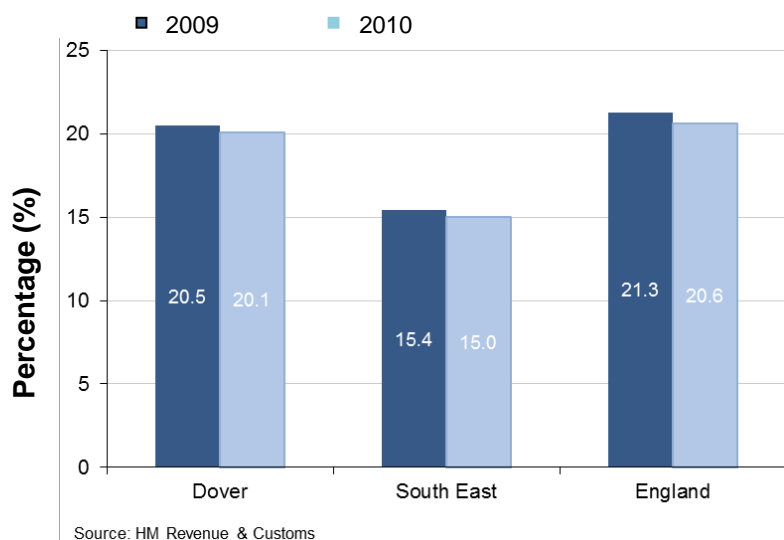
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010						
	Rank of Income Scale	Income Scale	Income Score	Rank of Employment Scale	Employment Scale	Employment Score
		Persons	%		Persons	%
Dover	153	14,857	9.5	157	6,120	7.2
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government						

2: CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is calculated as the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area.

Figures are produced by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and represent a snap shot in time. The latest data available is for August 2010.

Children in Poverty 2009 to 2010

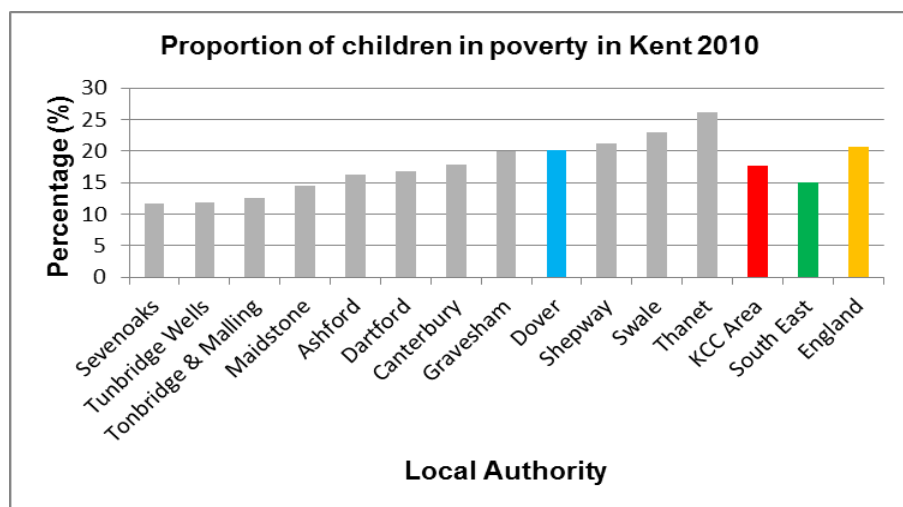


20.1% of all children (4,625) in the Dover district are living in poverty, down from 20.5% in 2009.

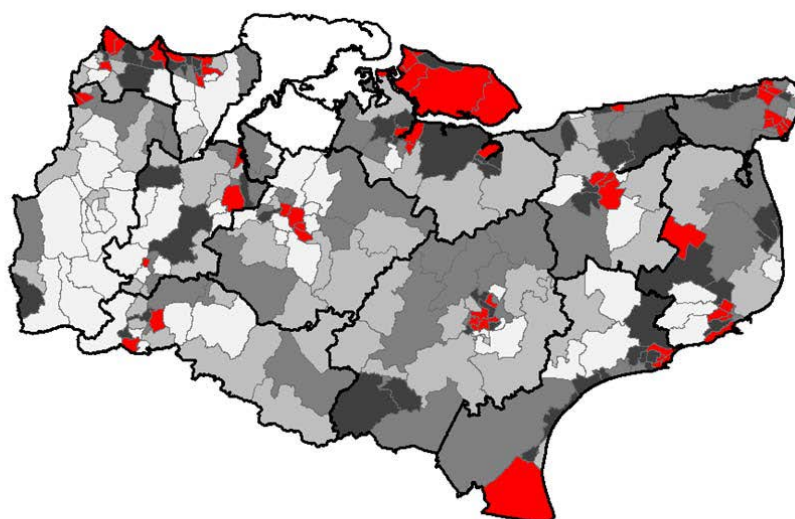
This is above the average for Kent (17.7%), the south east (15.0%) but slightly below the England average of 20.6%.

This percentage rises to 21.2% for children under 16 years old (4,105).

Across Kent, Dover has the fourth highest rate of child poverty at 20.1% (4,625 children). Thanet has the highest child poverty rate in the county at 26.1% (7,695 children) and Sevenoaks has the lowest child poverty rate 11.6% (2,990 children).



The following map shows the distribution of child poverty at ward level across Kent. The 20% of KCC wards with the highest percentage of children living in poverty (equivalent to 23.9% of children and higher) are shown in red.



Source: HMRC
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Produced by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council



The table below shows the number wards in the Dover district within each Kent quintile and proportion of each Kent quintile that these wards account for:

20% lowest child poverty		20-40%		40-60%		60-80%		20% highest child poverty	
No of wards	%	No of wards	%	No of wards	%	No of wards	%	No of wards	%
4	7.0%	3	5.4%	3	5.2%	6	10.9%	5	8.8%

Source: HMRC; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

- Dover has 1 ward in the top ten wards in the KCC area with the highest proportion of children living in poverty:

	Children under 16	All children	The % of All children has increased from 39.7% in 2009 to 40.5% in 2010.
St Radigunds (7 th)	42.5%	40.5%	

Source: HMRC; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

- Dover has 1 ward in the top ten wards in the KCC area with the highest number of children living in poverty:

	Children under 16	All children	The number of All Children has fallen from 710 in 2009 to 695 in 2010.
Buckland (5 th)	645	695	

Source: HMRC; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Children in poverty by family type

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

	Children in Poverty		% of children in poverty by family type	
	Couple	Lone Parent	Couple	Lone Parent
Dover	1,585	3,040	34.3%	65.7%
Kent	17,555	38,795	31.2%	68.8%
South East	79,050	196,885	28.6%	71.4%
England	747,160	1,620,170	31.6%	68.4%

Source: HMRC; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Percentage of children in poverty by family size

The largest proportion of children living in poverty in the Dover district live in families with 2 children.

	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
Dover	22.6%	34.1%	23.2%	20.1%
Kent	23.0%	33.8%	23.9%	19.3%
South East	23.4%	34.1%	23.4%	19.1%
England	23.0%	32.4%	23.4%	21.3%

Source: HMR; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Children in poverty by age group

Child poverty in the Dover district is highest among those aged 0 to 4 than any of the other age groups.

	0 – 4 years	5 – 10 years	11 – 15 years	16 – 19 years
Dover	25.1%	21.4%	17.5%	14.2%
Kent	21.1%	18.5%	15.9%	13.3%
South East	17.4%	15.7%	13.5%	11.7%
England	23.0%	21.3%	18.9%	17.7%

Source: HMR; Presented by: Research & Evaluation, Kent County Council

Indices of Deprivation

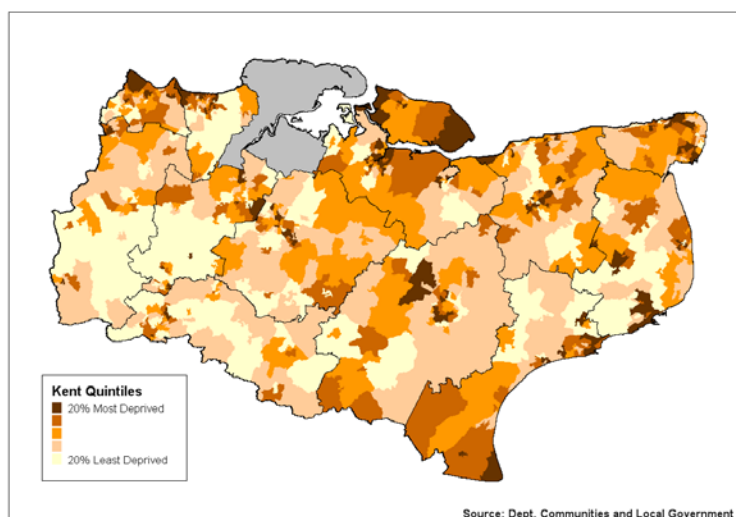
The income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) domain is derived from a small sub-set of indicators that are part of the Income Deprivation Score, which in turn is part of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Dover District: Percentages of the local population by deprivation quintile					
Most Deprived	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Most affluent	Total
14	10	31	26	19	100
18	20	21	32	9	100
14	26	21	19	21	100
22	28	25	18	6	100

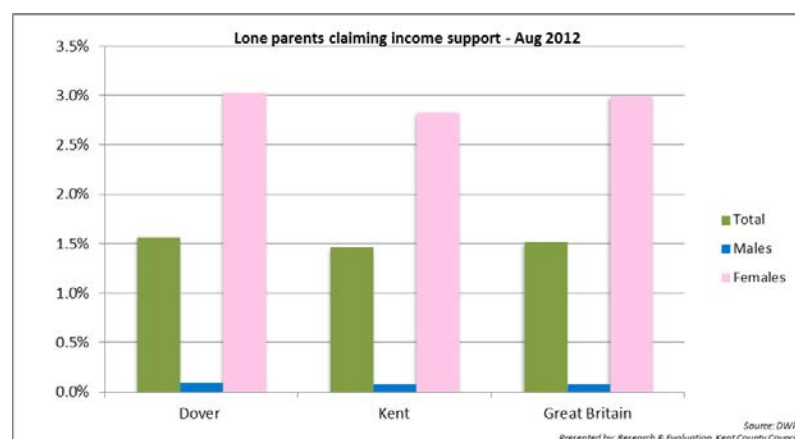
Source: ONS CAS LLSOA estimates for 2010, IMD 2010;
Presented in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Children in Kent

Kent quintiles for Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2010 by LSOA

This map shows that children in the east of the county, in general, live in poorer households than the west. Many children from poorer households live near to the coast and in more urban areas inland.



Lone parents claiming income support August 2012



In August 2012, Dover had a slightly higher percentage of lone parents (950 or 1.6%) claiming income support than the Kent (1.5%) and Great Britain (1.5%) averages. The majority of lone parents are female. In the Dover district there were 920 female claimants and 30 male claimants.

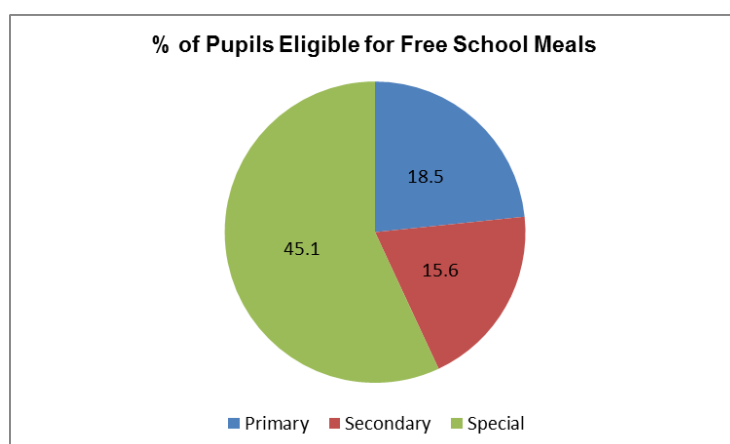
Source: DWP Longitudinal Study.

Percentages are calculated as a proportion of males, females or total population aged 16-59

Free School Meals

The provision of free school meals has traditionally been a reliable indicator of the extent and degree of child poverty in the UK.

In January 2012, overall 14.9% of pupils were eligible for free school meals. This compares to 13.5% across Kent and 16.7% nationally.



Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families

	2009/10	2010/11
	%	%
Dover	14.9	14.6
South East	16.6	16.0
England	17.6	16.8

Source: HM Revenue & Customs

In Dover, the rate of take-up of formal childcare by low income working families in 2010/11 was 14.6%. This rate of take-up was less than South East's proportion (16.0%) and also the England proportion (16.8%).

Percentage of 15-Year-Old Free School Meal Pupils Achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A* - C

In Dover, the percentage of 15-year-old free school meal pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grades GCSEs in 2010/11 was 50.8%, up slightly from 2009/10.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	%	%	%	%	%
Dover	44.7	37.4	44.5	50.0	50.8
South East	31.8	35.4	42.8	50.0	55.7
England	36.1	41.0	48.9	58.6	64.6

Source: Department for Education, through ONS Neighbourhood Statistics

This is lower than the South East region (55.7%) and also the England figure (64.6%). The proportion of All 15-year-old pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A* to C in 2010/11 was 74.3%.

Prevalence of obese children

Prevalence of obese children (Reception Year)		
	2009/10	2010/11
	%	%
Dover	10.7	9.5
South East	8.7	8.2
England	9.8	9.4

In Dover, the prevalence of obese children in reception year for 2010/11 was 9.5%, a fall from 10.7% in 2009/10, but still greater than the South East region (8.2%) and the England figure (9.4%).

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, through Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics

In Dover, the prevalence of obese children in year 6 for 2010/11 was 21.1%, an increase of 3.8% from the previous year. The prevalence of obese children in Year 6 in Dover for 2010/11 was greater than South East's proportion (16.6%) and also the England proportion (19.0%).

Prevalence of obese children (Year 6)		
	2009/10	2010/11
	%	%
Dover	17.3	21.1
South East	16.6	16.6
England	18.7	19.0

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, through Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics

Vulnerable Children in the Dover district

As at March 2012, Dover had 173 Looked After Children, which equates to 74.7 per 10,000 aged 0-17 (falling from a rate of 83.1 per 10,000 in November 2011). 115 children came from within Kent and 58 outside Kent).

As at March 2012, there were 73 children subject to a Child Protection Plan, which equates to 31.5 per 10,000 aged 0-17 (falling from a rate of 35.8 per 10,000 in November 2011).

3: HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY

The Office for National Statistics has published a dataset that estimates the proportion of households in poverty at a small area level. The data used relates to the year 2007/08 and is the latest data available. 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.

Dover	2007/08
Proportion of households in poverty	20.9%
Estimated number of households in poverty^	9,600
National rank	118*

The proportion of households in poverty in the Dover district is higher than the Kent (inc Medway) average of 19.7% but lower than the average for England of 21.4%.

(*1 = most deprived out of 326)

There is also a wide variation of poverty in the Dover district, which has MSOAs in both the national highest and lowest 20% of households in poverty.

Position on national scale:

Distribution of MSOAs in Dover on the national scale of household poverty

England's Highest 20% in poverty		21-40%		41-60%		61-80%		England's Lowest 20% in poverty	
No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs	No of MSOAs	% of MSOAs
2	14.3	3	21.4	4	28.6	4	28.6	1	7.1

4: FUEL POVERTY

A household is said to be "fuel poor" if it spends 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.

Local Authority	All households	Fuel Poor households	% of fuel poor households
Dover	46,415	6,172	13.3%

Source: Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty Levels, England, 2011

Fuel poverty in the Dover district has fallen from 15.1% (6,919 households) in 2009 to 13.3% (6,172 households) in 2011.

Dover has the second highest estimated number of households in fuel poverty in Kent and is above the Kent (11.4%) and South East (10.3%) averages. In Kent, Thanet has the highest percentage of fuel poor households with 14.7%; Dartford has the lowest percentage with 8.8%.

5: THE POVERTY MAPS OF ENGLAND

In early 2012, the Guardian newspaper¹³ conducted its own research using the Mosaic consumer segmentation data from Experian, which ranked all 326 local authorities in England by a set of key poverty indicators from child poverty to the risk of long-term unemployment.

It found that the Dover district is more at risk to the effects of the downturn than many other local authority areas. The survey ranked Dover 118 in England for the biggest risk of poverty and 143 for child poverty, out of 326 local authorities.

Dover District	Living in poverty now	Medium-term poverty	Long-term poverty	Below 60% median incomes	Long-term unemployment	Child poverty	Financial exclusion	Risk of COPD*
Rank	110	149	158	118	146	143	120	112

Source: 2012 Experian Poverty survey

6: CENSUS 2011

a) Households by Deprivation Dimensions, 2011 (QS119EW)

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

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

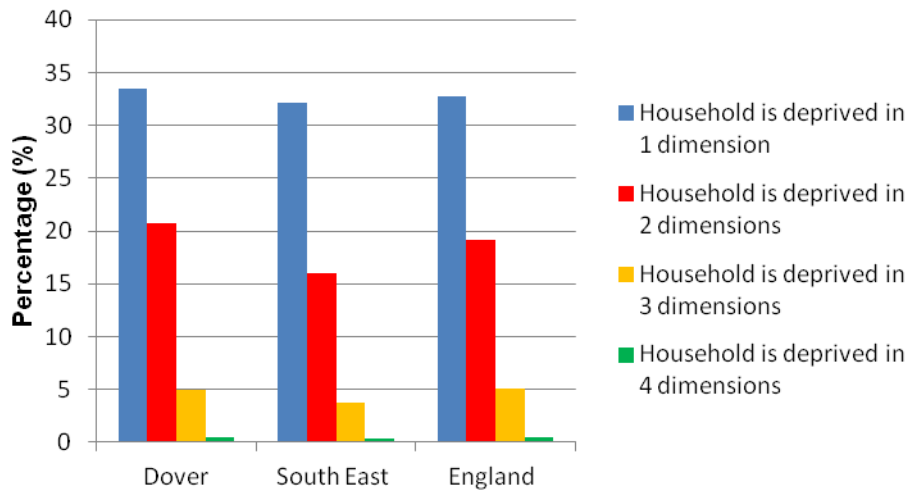
The figures show that 40.4% of households (19,504) in the Dover district were not deprived in any of the dimensions. This is lower than the average for the South East (47.7%) and England (42.5%).

0.5% of households (239) in the Dover district were found to be deprived in all 4 dimensions, which is the close to / same as the regional and national figures.

	Dover Number	Dover %	South East %	England %
All categories:	48,310	100.0	100.0	100.0
Classification of household deprivation				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	19,504	40.4	47.7	42.5
Household is deprived in 1 dimension	16,204	33.5	32.2	32.7
Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	9,988	20.7	16.0	19.1
Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	2,375	4.9	3.7	5.1
Household is deprived in 4 dimensions	239	0.5	0.4	0.5

¹³ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/interactive/2012/mar/06/poverty-map-england-experian>

Households by Deprivation Dimensions, 2011



N. Community Safety

- The Community Safety is concerned with making sure the area is a safe place to live, work and visit.
- The Dover District Community Safety Partnership Plan¹⁴ sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership over the period of April 2011 to March 2014. The strategy looks to tackle the whole aspect of community safety as opposed to only crime and disorder.
- The new Police and Crime Commissioner has stated that for the financial year 2013-14, she will fund Community Safety Partnership's to the same levels as 2012-13, despite a reduced budget. However, later years will be substantially reduced.

1: Recorded Crime Summary

Total recorded crime in the Dover district is going down and at the end of the last financial year (2012/13) crime had fallen by 9.5%, with a rate of 50.8 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Dover District – Recorded Crime Summary (Financial year: April 2012 – March 2013)					
	Apr 11 - Mar 12	Apr 12 - Mar 13	No. change	% change	Per 1000 pop*
All crime	6275	5679	596	-9.5%	50.8
Burglary dwelling	218	291	73	33.5%	6.2
Burglary other than dwelling	363	295	-68	-18.7%	2.6
Criminal damage	1583	1308	-275	-17.4%	11.7
Drug offences	149	146	-3	-2.0%	1.3
Fraud and forgery	211	92	-119	-56.4%	0.8
Other offences	112	82	-30	-26.8%	0.7
Rape	23	16	-7	-30.4%	0.1
Robbery	36	52	16	44.4%	0.5
Serious violent crime	48	34	-14	-29.2%	0.3
Sexual offences	93	90	-3	-3.2%	0.8
Shoplifting	524	378	-146	-27.9%	3.4
Theft and handling	1722	1302	-420	-24.4%	11.7
Theft from motor vehicle	293	412	119	40.6%	3.7
Theft of motor vehicle	111	97	-14	-12.6%	0.9
Theft offences	1079	829	-250	-23.2%	7.4
Theft pedal cycle	119	95	-24	-20.2%	0.9
Vehicle crime	404	509	105	26.0%	4.6
Vehicle Interference	29	38	9	31.0%	0.3
Violence against the person	1355	1474	119	8.8%	13.2
Violent crime	1484	1616	132	8.9%	14.5
Metal Theft	n/a	199	-	-	1.9

* Burglary dwelling = per 1,000 households

2: Anti-social behaviour

There were 4,281 recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour in the Dover district during April 2012 – March 2013, which is equivalent to 38.3 per 1,000 population. This compares to 5,091 recorded incidents or 47.61 per 1,000 population in the previous financial year.

¹⁴ [Dover District Community Safety Plan 2011-2014](#)

0. Quality of Life

1: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

a) Residual Household Waste per Household

In the Dover district, 411kg of residual waste was recorded per household in 2011/12. This is less than the waste per household in the South East region and England. From 2010/11 to 2011/12, the amount of residual waste in Dover reduced by 121kg per household compared with a reduction of 32kg for the South East region and 30kg for England.

Residual household waste per household							
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	kg per household	kg per household	kg per household	kg per household	kg per household	kg per household	kg per household
Dover	743	696	660	595	547	532	411
South East	841	799	754	684	644	624	592
England	845	798	735	669	625	598	568

Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Performance figures for the Dover district 2012/13 show that the residual waste per household has now reduced further to 326kg. Figures for South East and England are not available.

b) Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

In the Dover district, 41.5% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2011/12; an increase from 31.9% in 2010/11.

Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting							
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dover	13.1	18.8	22.3	26.0	30.8	31.9	41.5
South East	29.2	33.1	36.0	38.4	40.0	41.3	43.3
England	26.7	30.9	34.5	37.6	39.7	41.5	43.0

Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Performance figures for the Dover district 2012/13 show that household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has now risen to 46.51%. Figures for South East and England are not available.

c) All Energy Consumption by Sector

Domestic energy consumption accounted for the majority of energy consumption in the Dover district in 2010 (807 gWh). The Transport consumption of energy in Dover in 2010 was 638 gWh, which accounted for 0.3% of all energy consumption in the South East region.

Energy consumption by sector 2010				
	Total	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Transport
	gWh	gWh	gWh	gWh
Dover	2,012	567	807	638
South East	209,062	66,773	68,164	72,405
England	1,247,332	436,793	416,583	384,533

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change

d) Local Carbon Dioxide Emissions

In 2010, the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for the Dover district was 5.6 tonnes per head. Since 2008 there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 1.9 tonnes per head for the district

Estimated per capita emissions of CO ₂			
	2008	2009	2010
	Tonnes per head (CO ₂)	Tonnes per head (CO ₂)	Tonnes per head (CO ₂)
Dover	7.5	5.4	5.6
South East	7.6	6.8	7.1
England	8.0	7.2	7.4

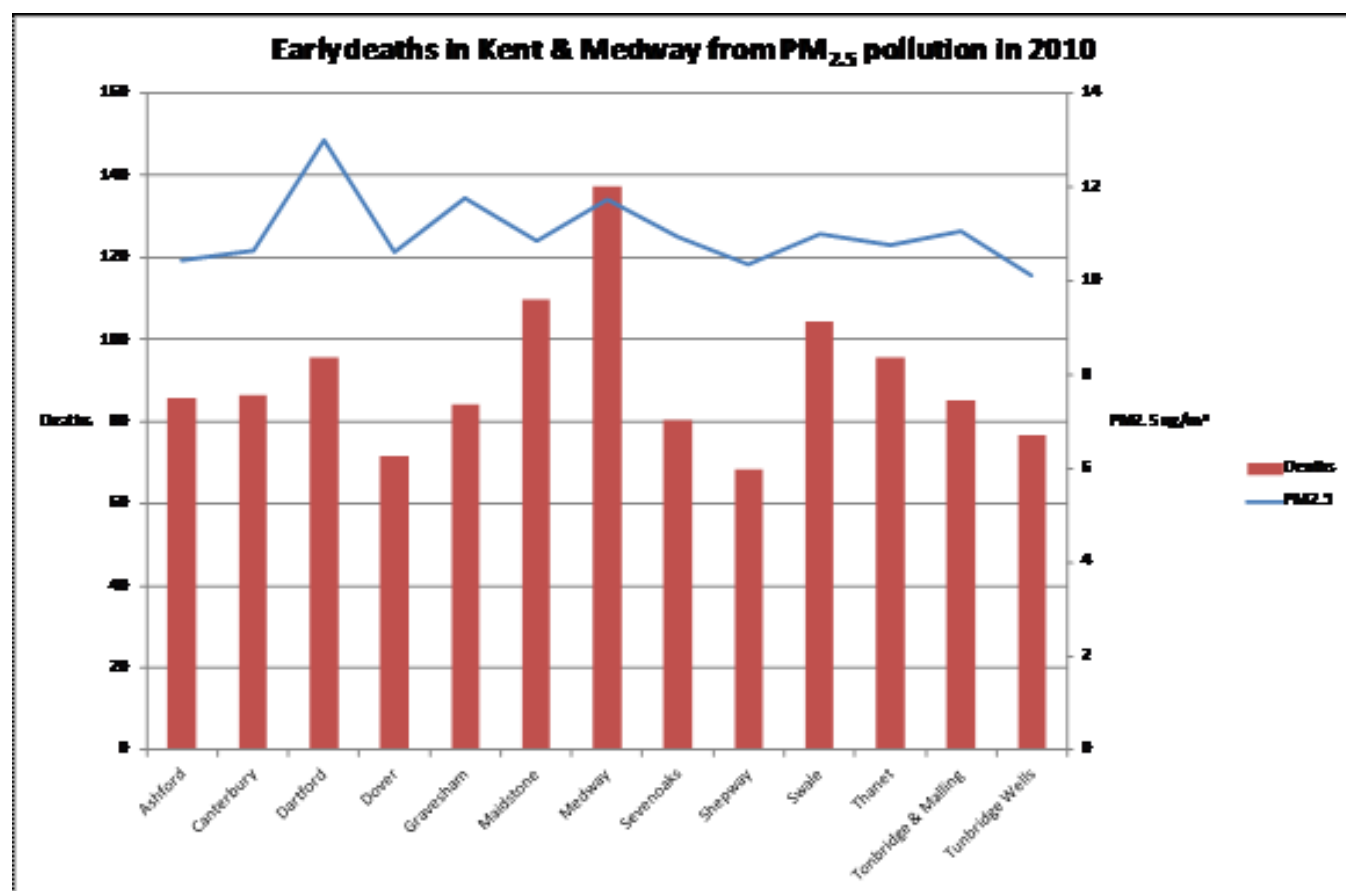
Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change

e) Air quality

Dover District Council is part of the Kent Air Quality Partnership, which was established in 1992 to work towards improving the quality of Kent's air. The Partnership is composed of representatives from each district's transport, planning and environment departments, Kent County Council, the Environment Agency, National Power and other stakeholders related to air quality issues.

Air quality throughout the county is monitored which enables pinpointing of problem areas such as congested roads or highly polluting industrial processes. It can be estimated how much pollution is attributable to local sources and how much is imported from Continental Europe¹⁵.

The information gathered can also be used to look into early mortality as a result of poor air quality which is an issue nationwide. Whilst some deaths in Dover are attributable to this, the figures are amongst the lowest in Kent as illustrated in the table below.



¹⁵ Information on levels of six pollutants (Carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, fine particles and sulphur dioxide) reports and statistics is available to the public every day at <http://www.kentair.org.uk/>

Air Quality Management Areas

There are 3 air quality management areas (AQMA) within the Dover district. Two in respect of road traffic on the A20 Townwall St/Limekiln St and junction of High St/Ladywell and one relating to shipping emissions which covers Marine Parade, Athol Terrace, East Cliff and part of Langdon Cliffs and Jubilee Way.

The Council's most recent air quality report evaluates air pollution monitoring results for the district and identifies new or significantly changed sources that could lead to potential air quality exceedances. Conclusions of the report are that there have been no exceedances of any of the objectives within the Dover District during 2011 (the last full year where data is available) outside of existing air quality management areas.

Since the introduction of controls on sulphur dioxide levels in fuels, and the requirement to use approved exhaust gas cleaning systems or other technological methods, the level of pollution from shipping emissions has been decreasing and the objectives met as detailed in the table below.

Air Quality Objectives at Dover Docks in 2012			
Pollutant	Objective	Result	Achieved
Sulphur dioxide - SO ₂	15 Minute mean > 266 µgm ⁻³ for more than 35 15-minute periods	3	Yes
SO ₂	Hourly mean > 350 µgm ⁻³ for more than 24 hours	0	Yes
SO ₂	Daily Mean > 125 µgm ⁻³ for more than 3 days	0	Yes

The current Eastern Docks works potentially improve traffic queuing on the A20 approach to the docks which is likely to improve air quality in the area further.

To further improve air quality and reduce pollution, the Council is responsible for regulating certain industries. This includes vehicle re-sprayers, waste oil burners, cement works, petrol stations, dry cleaners. Business operators must apply for permits and have to meet conditions on controls and emissions. Once issued the Council carries out regular inspections for compliance. In the 2012-13 the Council dealt with 34 of these processes.

Officers have also dealt with 93 complaints relating to smoke from bonfires on domestic, industrial and agricultural sites.

f) Noise

Noise is an often overlooked problem which may cause a number of short and long term health problems. The most common is annoyance but it can also cause sleep disturbance, interruption of speech and social interaction, disturbance of concentration - and hence learning & long-term memory, hormonal and cardiovascular effects.

To combat this the Environmental Protection Team act both reactively and proactively to improve the quality of life in the District. In 2012-13 a total of 621 noise complaints were investigated as broken down below:

- 64 from commercial premises, e.g. pubs
- 22 from industrial and agricultural premises
- 267 from domestic premises
- 151 relating to barking dogs
- 21 burglar alarms
- 31 of noise from cars, trains, railway, aircraft and car alarms
- 24 regarding construction sites
- 41 other miscellaneous sources

g) National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme 2012-13

Since April 2012 the Council, in partnership with the Food Standards Agency (FSA), has been operating the National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme. The scheme aims to improve the health and safety of consumers in the district by allowing consumers to make an informed decision on where they eat or shop for food based on the hygiene standards found at premises at the time of their inspection. The scheme also acts as an incentive for businesses to ensure they are compliant with food hygiene legislation.

In the time that the scheme has been running it has already significantly impacted on the food hygiene standards found in the district; with a notable increase in the percentage of 5 rated (top rated) premises and a decrease in 0-2 rated premises.

National Food Hygiene Score	Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2012	Number of Rated Food Businesses April 2013
0	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)
1	47 (7%)	27 (3%)
2	42 (6%)	39 (4%)
3	171 (26%)	180 (20%)
4	189 (29%)	248 (28%)
5	202 (31%)	390 (44%)
Total	655	886

h) Licensing Figures 2012-13:

License/Registration Type in the Dover District	2012/2013
Premises licences	429
Club Premises Certificates	45
Personal licence holders	1339
Adult Gaming Centres	10
Family Entertainment Centres	3
Amusement centres needing a permit for machines for under 18s	9
Bingo Halls	2
Betting Shops	12
Clubs and pubs with permits for 2 or fewer low stake gaming machines	97
Animal Boarding Establishments	12
Dog Breeders	2
Pet Shops	4
Riding Establishments	8
Zoos	2
People licensed to keep Dangerous Wild Animals	2
Licensed Hackney Carriage vehicles	69
Private Hire operators	31
Private Hire vehicles	122
Licensed drivers	293
Pleasure boats	3
Premises registered offering "body piercing"	15
Persons registered to conduct skin piercing procedures	72
Promoters registered to hold "small society lotteries" i.e. raffles etc	102
Registered scrap metal dealers	11
Street Traders	5

i) Environmental Crime

Ongoing work to improve the street environment in the Dover district, enforcement and educational activities are carried out on a regular basis. This will increase over the next year as a result of the introduction of the newly formed Environmental Crime Team. The list below provides some detail on activities undertaken over the last year:

Environmental Crime: Enforcement and Educational Activities	2012/2013
Fixed Penalty Notices	10
Fly-tipping investigations	207
Visits carried out to ensure businesses have steps in place to ensure their rubbish is properly disposed off	170
educational talks/school assemblies on littering and dog fouling	03
complaints of waste accumulations investigated	239

2: CULTURE AND SPORT

a) Arts and Culture

The arts can help individuals and communities by bringing people together, removing social barriers and improving wellbeing. They also contribute to the district's work in economic and social regeneration, tourism, environmental protection, planning, health, community safety, skills development and education

Dover District Council recently backed the bid by East Kent to become the UK City of Culture 2017 and, although unsuccessful, we have welcomed the opportunity to further our work with partners to promote the unique assets and facilities that Dover District and East Kent have to offer.

The Dover district has a unique place in history, with plenty of attractions to residents and visitors to explore such as castles, churches and medieval buildings; museums and heritage centres; parks and nature reserves; beautiful gardens and countryside; the famous white cliffs and coastline; boat trips and water activities and much more. Please see www.whitecliffscountry.org.uk to discover all that you can do in the Dover district.

b) Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreational facilities and opportunities bring many benefits to a community – including health and well-being, quality of life, social cohesion, raising aspirations and pride in the area and regeneration.

The Dover district has a range of excellent facilities and sports clubs to help residents and visitors relax, play and get active all year round¹⁶.

c) Provision in the Dover District:

The Council continues to work with Vista Leisure (Your leisure) to ensure the Leisure Centres in the district are effectively managed.

Playing Pitches x 225 (52 are DDC owned)	
Football Pitches	91 (DDC x 25)
Cricket Pitches	30 (DDC x 1)
Rugby Pitches	13 (DDC x 2)
American Football	01
Bowling Greens	14 (DDC x 2)
Tennis Courts	62 (DDC x 22)
Netball Courts	14

¹⁶ For more information, please see the DDC website www.dover.gov.uk/leisure
Draft State of the District 2013

Other Sports Facilities x 39 (5 are DDC owned)	
Golf Courses	04
Gymnasiums	02
Equestrian Centres	06
Dance Studios	07
Fitness Suites	10
Squash Facilities	03
Angling Foreshore & Lakes	05
Motor Sport Circuits	02

Play Facilities x83 (31 are DDC owned)	
Play Areas	63 (DDC x 22)
Multi-use Games Areas	14 (DDC x 6)
Skate Parks	05 (DDC x 3)

Source: DDC Sport & Leisure Team

Play Area Provision

- An update on improvement to play facilities is included in the Regeneration Delivery Chapter.
- At the same time, community groups in the district have undertaken improvement projects at local play areas and youth facilities. For example, a project at Capel-le-Ferne managed by the Parish Council and Capel Recreation Group raised over £100,000 via various grants including Sport England/Inspired Facilities and The Roger De Haan Charitable Trust to install an outdoor gym and mini skate park.

d) Strategies

- *Sport and Recreational Strategy*
Sport and recreational facilities and opportunities bring many benefits to a community – including health and well-being, quality of life, social cohesion, raising aspirations and pride in the area and regeneration. The [Dover District Sport & Recreation Strategy 2008-2018](#) is a 10-year strategy that aims to work towards a number of key outcomes including increasing access and opportunities, increasing participation and ensuring that the Dover District has a range of appropriately located quality leisure facilities to meet local need.
- *Parks and Open Spaces Strategy*
The value of parks and open spaces has long been recognised for promoting healthy living such as walking, cycling, informal recreation social interaction, education, and supporting biodiversity. The [Dover District Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2008-2012](#) is a strategy to implement improvements to local neighbourhoods and maximise the value of capital investment. This strategy is currently under review and will shortly be replaced.
- *Draft Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy: Proposed period of public consultation: 22 July – 14 October 2013*
The Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Facility Strategy will provide robust evidence to underpin local open space standards for outdoor sport facilities. It will also enable the Council to better plan investment in DDC owned facilities and to improve provision by maximising opportunities for securing external funding, including development contributions.
A suite of open space standards, and an associated policy, are contained in the Land Allocations Pre-Submission Local Plan. The National Planning Policy Framework states that open space standards should be based on up to date evidence, but the existing Dover District Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy is out of date and must be revised. The Play Strategy has been revised recently for the same reason and the Parks and Amenity Open Spaces is being reviewed. Consultation upon a revised Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy during the summer of 2013 will make the supporting evidence for the sports facilities strategy publicly available prior to examination of the Land Allocations document