

# **Hidden Dorset II Report**

*Shining a light on local needs  
and inspiring local giving*



## Contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	3.
<b>About the Author</b> .....	4.
<b>Methodology</b> .....	4.
<b>Some Definitions</b> .....	5.
<b>1.0 County of Contrasts</b> .....	8.
<b>2.0 Health, Wellbeing and Mental Health</b> .....	20.
<b>3.0 Work, Education and Training</b> .....	33.
<b>4.0 Disadvantage and Poverty</b> .....	48.
<b>5.0 Loneliness and Isolation</b> .....	67.
<b>Data Sources</b> .....	75.

## **Foreword**

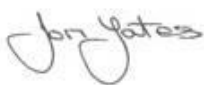
Welcome to the second edition of Hidden Dorset. Many of you may remember our first edition in 2015 which illustrated the deprivation existing in Dorset, exhibiting the need for community action and philanthropy.

Our aim is that this edition of Hidden Dorset is more than just a report on how things are. We want it to form the basis of an ongoing commitment to understanding the needs and challenges in the county, to bring people together to tackle those needs and create a mechanism for tracking progress and demonstrating positive impact. We'll be using Hidden Dorset to inform our strategy and improve our grant making, but we want it to have a wider purpose. Our aim is that it will help groups demonstrate the need for their projects, start conversations between donors and recipients, unite communities over a common purpose and bring together representatives from the private, public and voluntary sectors for the good of the county as a whole. We realise that this may take time, but we want to highlight that we see this report as a catalyst for action.

**To create Hidden Dorset we have brought together the latest available statistical data to produce a comprehensive document, available to view on our website at [www.dorsetcommunityfoundation.org](http://www.dorsetcommunityfoundation.org). This research shows that Dorset is a county of contrasts – between rich and poor, rural and urban, tradition and innovation.**

The report suggests that some of our strengths can also be the source of our weaknesses and vice versa. For example, the general affluence of the county can exacerbate the problems of those who are struggling to make ends meet, but it is in some of the most disadvantaged areas where you will find some of the strongest communities. From existing data we have created this published summary drawing out existing issues that we see as the most important, marrying them to case studies of work going on to alleviate the problems associated with those issues and suggesting further questions to instigate discussion and debate. This is a starting point to help us decide where we need to focus our attention, to identify the role we at Dorset Community Foundation can play in making a difference and to inspire others to take action. **I welcome your input to this debate and would be delighted to hear from you at [jon@dorsetcf.org](mailto:jon@dorsetcf.org) about any of the issues raised.**

This is an exciting time for the Foundation. We are delighted with the report and the partnerships that have developed during the project. We hope you enjoy it and find it useful. But the true value of Hidden Dorset isn't just in the information showcased in these pages, it's in what we do with it.



**Jon Yates – Chief Executive**

## **About the Author**

Phil Faulkner is a qualified Social Worker and Psychodynamic Organisational Therapist. He has worked in the private and third sectors as a leader of services providing systemic care, education and treatment for children and families who have experienced psychological trauma, or live with developmental disabilities such as autism. He is registered with the HCPC, and the British Psychoanalytic Council through membership of the Association for Psychodynamic Practice and Counselling in Organisational Settings (APPCIOS).

## **Methodology**

The main source of data and information in this report is from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and is responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population and society at national, regional and local levels. The ONS also conducts the census in England and Wales every 10 years. The methodologies for ONS data can be found at;

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology>.

Statistics from the ONS cited in the report have either been collected directly from its website, or via information produced by other statutory bodies such as Dorset County Council, Poole and Bournemouth Borough Councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Public Health England and the Police. Other sources of data, including from Government departments, can be found, with respective hyperlinks, in the Data Source table on page 75.

A key focus of the report is deprivation, as assessed using the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This combines information from seven domains (Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. In addition, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. Each of these domains is based on a basket of indicators. Most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to the tax year 2012/13.

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures for small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. Definitions of the seven domains and of LSOAs can be found below, and the methodology underpinning the Indices of Multiple Deprivation can be found at; <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report>.

The two main sources of IMD data for Dorset used in the report are;

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>, an interaction application provided by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, and Dorset County Council's interactive statistics site <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/Dashboards/Dashboard/indices-of-deprivation-2015>.

As a secondary research project the report endeavours to represent the most current available data from existing source material in the public domain. An unavoidable limitation of this approach is that information may be based on statistics that are several years old (such as the 2011 Census); potentially resulting in a gap between what is represented in the data, and the currently perceived reality in the day to day lives of individuals, communities and organisations.

The report sets out to represent some key areas of relevance to Dorset Community Foundation's charitable work. It draws on a wide breadth of source material, but does not attempt to provide an exhaustive account of every aspect of deprivation and disadvantage in the county.

## **Definitions**

### Geographical Terminology

'Dorset' is used to describe the whole county including Bournemouth and Poole. 'Shire Dorset' is used to describe the current Dorset County Council area (excluding Bournemouth and Poole)

### Indices of Multiple Deprivation

- Income Deprivation Domain  
Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
- Employment Deprivation Domain  
Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain  
Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
- Health Deprivation and Disability Domain  
Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

- Crime Domain  
Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- Barriers to Housing and Services Domain  
Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.
- Living Environment Deprivation Domain  
Measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index  
Measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index  
Measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.
- Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)  
Are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics. LSOAs are also referred to as 'neighbourhoods' in the report.

### Internal Migration

Is defined as residential moves between different local authorities (LAs) in the UK, including those that cross the boundaries between the four UK nations.

### Obesity

Obesity and being overweight are conditions in which a person has an abnormally high amount of body fat. Adults are diagnosed as obese if they have a high Body Mass Index (BMI) score. A BMI measurement is a simple calculation of your height and weight. The accepted method for diagnosing obesity in children is also by measuring BMI, however the calculation is slightly more complex. This is because children are constantly growing, and there is no static benchmark to measure against, as a child's BMI will change from birth to adulthood. Therefore, a child's BMI is compared against the population average, and the child's age, sex and height are taken into account.

### Premature Deaths

Are defined as deaths per 100,000 people under the age of 75 years.

### Serious Mental Illness (Psychosis)

Describes symptoms or experiences that happen together. Each person will have different symptoms, the common feature is that they are not experiencing reality like most people. It includes bi-polar disorder and schizophrenia, severe depression and some personality disorders.

### Social Mobility

Can be described as the movement of individuals, families, or groups through a system of social hierarchy or stratification, influenced by access to participation and achievement in education and employment.

## 1.0 County of Contrasts

### 1.1 Context

Dorset is a county in the South West region of England. It is currently divided into eight separate authorities; six local authorities sitting under Dorset County Council (West Dorset, North Dorset, East Dorset, Weymouth and Portland, Purbeck and Christchurch), and the two unitary authorities of Poole and Bournemouth.

In February 2018 the Government gave the go ahead for the current local authorities in Dorset to combine; becoming two unitary authorities representing the conurbation of Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch in the South East of the county, and Dorset Area Authority representing the rest.

### 1.2 Population

Revised figures published by the Office for National Statistics estimate the total population of Dorset to be around 767,300 people. Just over half of these live in the urbanised east of the county in Christchurch, Bournemouth and Poole.

Population 0 to 15 years

mid-2016	All ages	0-15 total in 2012	0-15 total in 2016	% change	% of overall Population 2016
<b>ENGLAND</b>	55,268,067	10,130,226	10,529,100	+3.90%	19.00%
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	5,516,973	937,771	968,072	+3.20%	17.50%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	193,653	29,190	31,815	+9.00%	16.40%
<b>Poole</b>	150,711	26,003	26,791	+3.00%	17.80%
<b>Christchurch</b>	49,645	7,494	7,769	+3.70%	15.60%
<b>East Dorset</b>	89,080	13,542	13,650	+0.80%	15.30%
<b>North Dorset</b>	70,915	12,376	12,049	-2.60%	17.00%
<b>Purbeck</b>	46,341	7,351	7,436	+1.20%	16.00%
<b>West Dorset</b>	101,505	15,685	15,675	-0.06%	15.40%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,447	10,763	10,790	+0.20%	16.50%
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	422,933	67,211	67,369	+0.20%	16.00%

Source: ONS Population Estimates for England: mid-2012 to mid-2016

About 60% of Dorset's population is between the ages of 16-65 years. In Christchurch, by contrast, only 54% of people are in this age bracket, and nearly 1 in 3 (31%) people are between the ages of 65 and 90 years. There is also a higher a proportion of people over 65 years in East and West Dorset (31% and 30% respectively). All areas of the county, including Bournemouth have a higher proportion of over 65s than the average for England, which is 17.9%.



## Population 16-65 years

mid-2016	All ages	16-65 in 2012	16-65 in 2016	% change	% overall population
<b>ENGLAND</b>	55,268,067	35,010,314	35,422,604	+1.20%	64.00%
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	5,516,973	3,399,046	3,423,704	+0.70%	62.00%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	193,653	126,086	128,640	+2.00%	66.40%
<b>Poole</b>	150,711	93,341	92,177	-1.20%	61.20%
<b>Christchurch</b>	49,645	26,773	27,019	+0.90%	54.40%
<b>East Dorset</b>	89,080	50,422	49,088	-2.60%	55.10%
<b>North Dorset</b>	70,915	42,492	42,172	-0.70%	59.50%
<b>Purbeck</b>	46,341	27,389	27,078	-1.10%	58.40%
<b>West Dorset</b>	101,505	58,439	57,178	-2.10%	56.30%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,447	41,104	39,449	-4.00%	60.30%
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	422,933	246,619	241,984	-1.90%	57.20%

Source: ONS Population Estimates for England: mid-2012 to mid-2016

Bournemouth has the highest number of people between 16-65 years (128,640), and they make up the highest proportion (66%) of the local population compared with the rest of Dorset. Poole (61%) and Weymouth and Portland (60%) also have higher proportions of people of working age. Weymouth and Portland, along with North Dorset, has however seen the largest percentage rise in people over 65 years old since 2012; a rise of 12.5%.

Whilst the figures show that Dorset's aging population is growing across all local authority districts, a key difference between Bournemouth (and to a lesser extent Christchurch) and the rest of the county, is the notable growth in people between the ages of 16-65 years since 2012 (2%) compared to declining numbers of this age group in the rest of Dorset (around -1.9%). Bournemouth also has the highest growth in children between 0-15 years (9%), whereas in much of Dorset the number of children in this age group remained almost unchanged (0.2% for authorities outside of Bournemouth and Poole). There were 2.6% fewer children in North Dorset between 2012 and 2016.

All districts of Dorset saw an increase in the number of people aged 80+ between 2012 and 2016, except for Bournemouth where the number fell slightly. Poole and Christchurch had the slowest growth in this age group of 0.4% and 1% respectively. The percentage change was most notable in North Dorset with a 9.7% increase, 3.8% points higher than the average for the South West of England.

In 2016 Christchurch had the highest proportion of its population aged 80+ at 10% (4,990), compared with the average percentage of England's overall population (4.8%) or the South West (6%). East Dorset and West Dorset followed closely behind at 9.2% (8,234) and 8.5% (8,660).

## Population 65-90 years

mid-2016	All ages	65-90 in 2012	65-90 in 2016	% change	% overall population
<b>ENGLAND</b>	55,268,067	90,56,508	9,882,841	+9.10%	17.90%
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	5,516,973	1,085,282	1,190,854	+9.70%	21.60%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	193,653	33,316	35,121	+5.40%	18.10%
<b>Poole</b>	150,711	31,481	33,438	+6.20%	22.20%
<b>Christchurch</b>	49,645	14,686	15,519	+5.70%	31.20%
<b>East Dorset</b>	89,080	25,561	27,669	+8.20%	31.00%
<b>North Dorset</b>	70,915	15,687	17,684	+12.30%	25.00%
<b>Purbeck</b>	46,341	11,437	12,501	+9.30%	27.00%
<b>West Dorset</b>	101,505	27,368	30,244	+10.50%	30.00%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,447	14,294	16,083	+12.50%	24.60%
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	422,933	109,033	119,700	+9.70%	28.30%

Source: ONS Population Estimates for England: mid-2012 to mid-2016

## Population aged 80 years and over

Name	All ages	80+ in 2012	80+ total in 2016	% change	% of overall population
<b>ENGLAND</b>	55,268,067	2,507,928	2,673,451	+6.60%	4.80%
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	5,516,973	314,415	329,810	+4.90%	6.00%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	193,653	11,453	11,275	-1.55%	5.80%
<b>Poole</b>	150,711	9,981	10,030	+0.40%	6.60%
<b>Christchurch</b>	49,645	4,939	4,990	+1.00%	10.0%
<b>East Dorset</b>	89,080	7,899	8,234	+4.20%	9.20%
<b>North Dorset</b>	70,915	4,437	4,868	+9.70%	6.80%
<b>Purbeck</b>	46,341	3,236	3,378	+4.40%	7.30%
<b>West Dorset</b>	101,505	8,264	8,660	+4.80%	8.50%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,447	4,041	4,239	+4.90%	6.50%
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	422,933	32,816	34,369	+4.70%	8.10%

Source: ONS Population Estimates for England: mid-2012 to mid-2016

### 1.3 Ethnicity

The 2011 census shows that in all local authority districts of Dorset the largest ethnic group was White British; making 91.9% of the population. Of the remaining 8.1% (around 60,271 people), the next largest ethnic group identified as White: Other White (25,764 people); over 70% of whom lived in Bournemouth and Poole. This group includes European-born residents. According to the Office for National Statistics people identifying as Other White increased by over 1 million people nationally between 2001 and 2011, which is the largest increase in any ethnic group category.

14,175 people in Dorset identified as Asian/Asian British in the 2011 Census, making up around 23% of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds; nearly 4 out of 5 of these lived in Bournemouth and Poole. Purbeck had the smallest proportion of this population with 1.6% (231) Asian/Asian British residents.

3,208 people (5% of ethnic minority people) in Dorset identified as Black/African/Caribbean in the 2011 Census. As with other people identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic, over 70% were living in Bournemouth and Poole, and 16% lived in rural parts of the county. Purbeck again had the smallest proportion of Black/African/Caribbean people with 1.5% (48 people).

#### Population from Black and Ethnic Minority Backgrounds

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>BME (Black Minority Ethnic)</b>	<b>% BME (Black Minority Ethnic)</b>	<b>Born outside the UK</b>	<b>% Born outside the UK</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	183,491	29,725	16.20%	27,340	14.90%
<b>Poole</b>	147,645	11,959	8.10%	12,106	8.20%
<b>Christchurch</b>	47,752	2,340	4.90%	2,722	5.70%
<b>East Dorset</b>	87,166	3,312	3.80%	4,271	4.90%
<b>North Dorset</b>	68,583	3,635	5.30%	4,664	6.80%
<b>Purbeck</b>	44,973	1,709	3.80%	2,428	5.40%
<b>West Dorset</b>	99,264	4,268	4.30%	5,559	5.60%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,167	3,323	5.10%	3,519	5.40%

Source: 2011 Census. Office for National Statistics

#### 1.4 Gender

Across all local authority areas there is a roughly 50% balance between male and female residents.

#### 1.5 Births, Death and Migration

2016 population estimates from the ONS show that Bournemouth has a higher birth rate than death rate, but for much of the rest of Dorset the opposite is true. This means that migration from the rest of the country, and from outside the UK, plays an important role in preventing the county's population from declining. In Bournemouth there were 112 births for every 100 deaths, whilst in Shire Dorset for every 100 births there were 148 deaths. Poole's birth and death rate were almost equal where every 100 births were balanced with 103 deaths.

For Dorset as a whole, 116 people arrived for every 100 people who migrated away.

The trend for England was negative internal migration, with 113 leaving for every 100 people arriving, but the opposite for the South West region, where 126 people arrived for every 100 who left.

Only North Dorset experienced marginal negative internal net migration in the 2016 figures, all other local authority areas gained population. This was most pronounced in West Dorset where 121 people arrived for every 100 leaving.

All areas of Dorset experienced population growth from net international migration, although nearly two thirds headed for Bournemouth, where 143 people stayed for every 100 who left.

#### Components of population change for local authorities in the UK, mid-2016

Name	Estimated Population mid-2015	Births	Deaths	Births minus Deaths	Internal Migration Inflow	Internal Migration Outflow	Internal Migration Net
<b>ENGLAND</b>	54,786,327	668,063	484,202	183,861	95,356	107,541	-12,185
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	5,471,610	58,441	56,035	2,406	146,834	116,686	30,148
<b>Bournemouth</b>	191,673	2,234	1,996	238	15,108	14,562	546
<b>Poole</b>	150,005	1,612	1,659	-47	8,975	8,464	511
<b>Christchurch</b>	49,211	381	689	-308	3,286	2,605	681
<b>East Dorset</b>	88,711	656	1,145	-489	5,366	4,595	771
<b>North Dorset</b>	70,607	621	695	-74	4,248	4,249	-1
<b>Purbeck</b>	46,228	386	501	-115	2,565	2,493	72
<b>West Dorset</b>	100,873	771	1,367	-596	6,375	5,260	1,115
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	65,217	675	769	-94	3,128	2,894	234
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	420,847	3,490	5,166	-1,676	20,386	17,514	2,872

Source: Office for National Statistics

Name	International Migration Inflow	International Migration Outflow	International Migration Net	Other	Estimated Population mid-2016
<b>ENGLAND</b>	579,326	277,709	301,617	8,447	55,268,067
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	38,541	27,427	11,114	1,695	5,516,973
<b>Bournemouth</b>	3,808	2,650	1,158	38	193,653
<b>Poole</b>	868	670	198	44	150,711
<b>Christchurch</b>	146	102	44	17	49,645
<b>East Dorset</b>	204	146	58	29	89,080
<b>North Dorset</b>	302	157	145	238	70,915
<b>Purbeck</b>	144	79	65	91	46,341
<b>West Dorset</b>	380	252	128	-15	101,505
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	205	104	101	-11	65,447
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	1,381	840	541	349	422,933

Source: Office for National Statistics

1.6 Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT)

Robust statistical data at a Local Authority level on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity does not currently exist apart from data on couples living in a same sex relationship from the 2011 Census. Between 2014-16 60 civil partnerships took place in Dorset.

According to a research review paper by Bournemouth Borough Council in 2011, Bournemouth has the fifth largest gay community in Britain.

Civil Partnerships 2014-2016

	2016			2015			2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>694</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Poole</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

Contrasts across Dorset’s Eight Local/Unitary Authorities

1.7 Context

Dorset is a county with a unique, diverse and beautiful landscape, quaint rural market towns and nearly 100 miles of coastline; some of which includes UNESCO World Heritage status. It also contains the more urban conurbation of Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch in the south east of the county. Dorset is a popular holiday destination for people of all ages. It has a large population of students attending its two universities in Bournemouth, and five Further Education Colleges. It played host to part of the 2012 Olympics at Weymouth, has provided locations for television shows such as Broadchurch, and has been featured in Hollywood films including 2017’s Dunkirk. It is home to major businesses such as JP Morgan Chase, Nationwide Building Society, Liverpool Victoria, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Sunseeker International, and has England’s fastest growing cluster of creative and digital businesses, in Bournemouth and Poole. It is also home to diverse industries from food and drink to advanced engineering.

## 1.8

Deprivation

## Examples of Dorset's Most Deprived and Least Deprived Neighbourhoods Side by Side

	<b>Amongst the Most Deprived (a)</b>	<b>IMD Ranking out of 32,844</b>	<b>Amongst the Least Deprived (b)</b>	<b>IMD Ranking out of 32,844</b>	<b>Approx. Distance Between (a) to (b)</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	Boscombe West	978	Little Down	31334	1.3 miles
	Kinson South	2446	Moordown	29242	2 miles
<b>Poole</b>	Turlin Moor (Hamworthy West)	3859	Creekmoor	27357	2.3 miles
	Town Centre	4707	Parkstone	31806	2 miles
	Branksome	7742	Penn Hill (Sandbanks)	31800	2.5 miles
<b>Christchurch</b>	Somerford West	5886	Stanpit	29265	1 mile
	Jumpers Cross	13667	River Way	30350	1 mile
<b>East Dorset</b>	Trickett's Cross	8281	Golf Links North	30686	Less than 1 mile
	Verwood Potterne & Woolbridge	13222	Verwood Emmanuel	31746	1.1 miles
	Leigh Park (Wimborne)	13550	Greenhill & Furzehill (Wimborne)	32581	Less than a mile
<b>North Dorset</b>	Blandford Town	12597	Blandford Damory Down	26747	Less than a mile
	Newtown (Sturminster Newton)	13772	Environs (Sturminster Newton)	25168	Less than a mile
	Shaftsbury Central	14643	Shaftsbury Underhill	28490	Less than a mile
<b>Purbeck</b>	Herston (Swanage)	12285	King George's	24873	Less than a mile
	Wareham Town	12697	Northmoor Park	24954	1 mile
	Upton & Beacon Heath	14272	Lytchett Minster	30898	1.4 miles
<b>West Dorset</b>	Bridport Court Orchard	6420	Bridport Coneygar	24158	1.5 miles
	Dorchester Brewery Square	10948	Dorchester Monmouth Road	32075	Less than a mile
	East Gryphon (Sherborne)	11595	Lenthay and Barton Farm	26637	Less than a mile
	Beaminster South	11367	Beaminster North	23021	1 mile

<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	Melcombe Regis Town Centre	1673	Radipole East	30248	Less than a mile
	North Fortuneswell	1864	Southwell & Portland Bill	20977	3 miles
	Littlemoor West	2187	Preston	31248	1.7 miles

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation ranks Dorset's Local Enterprise Partnership 28<sup>th</sup> out of 40 on the rank of average rank scale, where 1 is the most deprived and 40 is the least deprived. On closer examination though Dorset has 33 of the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, side by side with some of the most affluent areas in the country. Bournemouth has one LSOA in the top 1% most deprived and another in the top 5%. The sample of Dorset's LSOAs in the table above show that some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the county can be found no more than a mile or two from the most affluent neighbourhoods.

Nothing perhaps illustrates this juxtaposition better than that Sandbanks in Poole (according to the Halifax Building Society (Seaside Town Review Press Release, June 2018) the most expensive coastal town in the UK to buy a property, and in the top 5% least deprived areas in England), is a mere 6 miles down the coast from Boscombe West in Bournemouth (a neighbourhood amongst the top 1% most deprived in England).

The 2018 Halifax press release cites the average price of a property in Sandbanks as £626,500.

## 1.9 A Mixed Picture across Dorset's Eight Local/Unitary Authority Districts

### West Dorset

West Dorset is one of the most rural, and least deprived parts of the county in terms of health, income, employment and crime; with many historic, quintessentially English villages and attractive market towns, as well as a world famous Jurassic coastline.

The least deprived LSOA in Dorset, Dorchester Manor Park, is in West Dorset.

Nevertheless there are pockets of deprivation in Lyme Regis, Bridport, Beaminster, Dorchester, Charminster and Sherborne. In addition, over half of West Dorset's LSOAs are in England's top 50% most affected by barriers to housing and services; with average house prices 12.3 times the average earnings, and a lack of easily accessible public transport.

The district also has one of the highest proportions of households in fuel poverty, and the most foodbanks of Dorset's eight authority areas.

### North Dorset

North Dorset has strong associations with Thomas Hardy with a number of its towns, such as Shaftsbury, Gillingham and Sherborne featuring in his novels. Like West Dorset, North Dorset is a largely rural and agricultural district, with attractive towns and villages. It has one of the lowest crime rates in the county, and although it has one of the worst gender pay gaps it has the highest self-reported happiness levels in Dorset.

Whilst North Dorset as a whole does not suffer from high levels of health, employment or income deprivation, some areas of Gillingham, Shaftsbury, Sturminster Newton, and Blandford are more acutely affected. North Dorset also has a high level of households of older residents affected by income deprivation and fuel poverty.

Although North Dorset is the only local authority area in the county that has no LSOAs in the top 20% most educationally deprived, neighbourhoods affected by other forms of deprivation also have greater challenges with education deprivation; as do more rural parts of the county such as the Iwerne, Stourpaine, and Milton Abbas.

92% of North Dorset's 37 LSOAs are in England's top 50% most affected by barriers to housing and services.

### East Dorset

East Dorset is largely a rural district of the county with more urban areas to the south and east. The north and western part of East Dorset include the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; with villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings. The more urban south of East Dorset, which adjoins Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch, includes Wimborne, Corfe Mullen, Ferndown, Trickett's Cross and Three Legged Cross.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation show East Dorset to experience relatively low deprivation compared with other parts of the county, with 50 of its 57 LSOAs in the top 50% least deprived neighbourhoods in England. Health, crime, income and employment deprivation are shown to be low for much the district, although parts of Wimborne, Corfe Mullen, Ferndown, Trickett's Cross and Verwood score less favourably.

Points worth observing about East Dorset, particularly in the context of poverty and disadvantage, are that whilst its population enjoys better than national average life expectancy, has the lowest proportion of households in the county in fuel poverty, and has the lowest prevalence of serious mental illness, it also has one of the highest gender pay gaps, the second highest number of foodbanks, areas where older people are affected by income deprivation, and one of the lowest records for performance of primary school children, particularly those eligible for free school meals.



### Purbeck

Purbeck, another predominantly rural district of Dorset, comprises heath land, hills, woods, dramatic cliffs and long sandy beaches and dunes. Its principle towns are Wareham and Swanage, but also includes Sandford, Lytchett Minster and parts of Upton.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation show that much of Purbeck does not experience high levels of deprivation in respect of income, employment, health and crime, and has no LSOAs in the overall top 30% most deprived in England. There are, nonetheless, pockets where deprivation is evident in parts of Wareham, Swanage and Upton.

Whilst the population of Purbeck is reported as generally having significantly better opportunities for social mobility than the rest of the county, and has fewer children living in low income families, 20 out of 29 of its LSOAs experience education deprivation, and it has a higher than national prevalence for depression. In addition a high proportion of rural child poverty can be found in Langton Matravers, and Lytchett Minster and Upton have older people affected by Income deprivation.

A 2017 Joseph Rowntree Foundation report also identifies that individuals of Gypsy/Irish Traveller descent in Purbeck have a particularly high risk of unemployment, and 16 out 29 LSOAs in Purbeck are in the top 50% most affected by barriers to housing and services.

Purbeck has a significantly higher proportion of deaths and serious injuries resulting from road traffic accidents than the rest of the county.

### Weymouth and Portland

Weymouth and Portland includes the largest urban part of Dorset outside Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch. As well as three miles of beaches, Weymouth and Portland has more rural areas to the north and on the Isle of Portland. The area is not only a popular holiday destination but also has key maritime connections. For example, Portland Port handled nearly 500,000 tonnes of cargo in 2017, and Weymouth has a flourishing harbour near to the town centre. In the wake of Weymouth and Portland playing host to the sailing events of the 2012 Olympics, Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's Western Growth Corridor includes substantial investment anticipated to support the redevelopment of Weymouth Town Centre, including the building of 400 new homes and in excess of 2700 jobs across five brownfield sites.

Alongside this optimistic view of Weymouth and Portland's future development, there remain areas of significant deprivation in both urban and rural areas of the district. It has some of the greatest barriers in the UK preventing social mobility, and a recent report by the Southern Policy Centre suggests that Portland has poor transport links with the rest of the county that restricts employment opportunities.

It has one of the highest proportions of households in fuel poverty in the county, and a higher than national prevalence for depression and risk of loneliness. It also has three areas that are worse than the English average for child obesity.

25 out of Weymouth and Portland's 38 LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England, and many areas are amongst the most deprived across all categories making up the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The district also has poor outcomes for some pupils eligible for free school meals, with only 21% of these children achieving expected levels.

Nevertheless, Bincombe Valley Primary school in Littlemoor, which has a neighbourhood in the top 10% most deprived in England, achieved a rating of Good in their last Ofsted inspection in 2016, demonstrating that good educational outcomes are achievable in areas of poverty and deprivation.

### Christchurch

Christchurch is the most easterly coastal town of Dorset, and is currently a local authority within Dorset County Council. With the imminent reorganisation of local government it is due to join Bournemouth and Poole as one unified authority in 2019. Christchurch adjoins Bournemouth on its western boundary. As well as many historic buildings and the harbour Christchurch also includes Bournemouth Airport.

Generally Christchurch is not among the most deprived parts of Dorset. It does however have two LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived in England (East and West Somerford). Other neighbourhoods are also affected by income, employment and crime deprivation. More than half of the 30 LSOAs in Christchurch experience barriers to housing and services.

Even so, residents of Christchurch achieve the highest gross weekly earnings for full-time workers in the county, 4.3% higher than the national average. It also has one of the lowest percentages of people living in fuel poverty, and although older people experiencing income deprivation live mostly in the county's urban areas Christchurch has no LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived. It also has a lower number of children living in low income families than other parts of Dorset, and higher life expectancy for both men and women.

1 in 3 (31%) people in Christchurch are between the ages of 65 and 90 years, and it is the district with the highest proportion of its population aged 80+ (10%). Christchurch is also identified by Dorset County Council as a hot spot for the risk of loneliness.

About a third of Christchurch's LSOAs have experience of education deprivation. As with deprived LSOAs in Weymouth the neighbourhood of Somerford (within the top 20% most deprived in England) has a school awarded 'Good' status in their last Ofsted inspection.

### Bournemouth

Bournemouth has been described as the largest and most prosperous non-industrial conurbation in Europe. It has the faster growing digital economy in the UK, and is home to a major financial services sector as well as the national headquarters for many large

organisations. Bournemouth is also the only part of Dorset where the gender gap in pay is lower than the national average.

Nevertheless Bournemouth has the most deprived LSOA in Dorset, which ranks within the top 1% most deprived areas in England. In addition it has 12 LSOAs in the top 20% most income deprived, and 15 most employment deprived in England (including 2 areas in the top 5%). It has the highest proportion of its population who are unemployed in Dorset (only 75% of people between 16-64 are in employment), and has the most people over 60 years affected by income deprivation.

National evidence also shows that more and more working households experience poverty, and that high rents and insecure tenancies in the private rental market contribute significantly to this; in Bournemouth 1 in 3 properties are rented. House sale prices and market rents in Bournemouth (along with several other urban areas in the South West) are closer to London and the South East. It is one of five areas in the South West which have experienced the sharpest house price inflation in recent years.

Bournemouth is the worst area for premature deaths in Dorset, and has the highest levels of serious mental illness prevalence and suicide in the county.

Whereas North Dorset has no LSOAs in the top 40% most crime deprived in England, Bournemouth has 53.

### Poole

Poole is the second largest town in Dorset, on the western side of the South East Conurbation. It has Europe's largest natural harbour, and blue flag beaches that include the world-famous Sandbanks Beach (the most expensive coastal town to buy property in the UK).

It is home to the RNLI, and with Bournemouth has been described as being part of the fastest growing cluster of creative and digital businesses in England. The town's new £10 million quay was opened in 2018 to attract and accommodate large cruise liners.

Poole Borough Council has also expressed a commitment to investing in the redevelopment of the town centre, building new homes and creating new jobs.

Even so, Poole has 5 LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived in England, and neighbourhoods that are severely affected across all domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Notably 17 LSOAs in the top 20% most educationally deprived. Poole was also identified in a 2017 survey as the least affordable place to rent a flat in the UK

Whilst life expectancy is higher than the national average in Poole for both men and women, the borough has six neighbourhoods where a high number of older people aged 65 years and over provide more than 20 hours of care a week. It also has a higher than national prevalence of depression and 4 LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived.

## 2.0 **Health, Wellbeing and Mental Health**

### Health

- 2.1 The British Medical Association Report 'Health at a Price' (2017) makes a clear link between poverty and positive outcomes for people's health. Socio-economic factors that the report identifies having a negative impact on people's health include workless households, lack of affordable good quality housing, income and food poverty, and lack of educational qualifications.
- 2.2 The report describes some of the implication for health and mental health of living in poverty and deprivation;

*“ Children living in poverty are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases and diet-related problems. Twice as many people are obese in the most deprived areas of the UK than in the least deprived areas. Poverty can affect children's cognitive development, and those living in poverty are over three times more likely to suffer from mental health problems. Poverty has long term implications on children's 'life chances' and health in adulthood. Most individual long-term conditions are more than twice as common in adults from lower socio-economic groups, and mental health problems are much more prevalent.”*

- 2.3 Dorset is one of the 20% least deprived counties in England .The health of people is generally better than the English average in East Dorset, West Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck and Christchurch.
- 2.4 The Health and Disability Domain of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

#### Health Deprivation by Local Authority District

District	LSOA in top 10%	LSOAs in top 20%	LSOAs in top 30%
West Dorset	0	1	3
East Dorset	0	0	0
North Dorset	0	0	0
Purbeck	0	0	0
Weymouth and Portland	8	3	9
Christchurch	0	0	1
Poole	0	4	10
Bournemouth	4	13	10

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Using this measure the most health deprived LSOAs in Dorset are in Bournemouth, and Weymouth and Portland. Bournemouth has 4 areas in the top 10% most health deprived in England and a further thirteen in the top 20%. Weymouth and Portland have 8 LSOAs in the top 10% most health deprived and a further three in the top 20%. Poole also has four LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived, and Bridport in West Dorset has one. No LSOAs in North Dorset, East Dorset, Purbeck or Christchurch feature in the top 20% most health deprived. However there are LSOAs with relative health deprivation in Dorchester, Sherborne, Beaminster, Gillingham, Blandford, Wareham, Swanage, Upton and Christchurch.

## 2.5 Percentage of Resident’s Self-Reporting of their Health

	<b>% Very Good Health</b>	<b>% Good Health</b>	<b>% Bad Health</b>	<b>% Very Bad Health</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	42.30%	35.80%	4.60%	1.10%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	46.30%	34.50%	4.40%	1.30%
<b>Poole</b>	46.50%	34.90%	4.00%	1.20%
<b>North Dorset</b>	47.80%	35.20%	3.30%	0.80%
<b>East Dorset</b>	45.30%	35.80%	3.60%	1.00%
<b>West Dorset</b>	44.40%	35.90%	3.90%	1.10%
<b>Purbeck</b>	45.00%	35.90%	4.00%	1.00%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	42.30%	36.70%	4.50%	1.40%

Source: <https://apps.geowessex.com>.

According to the 2011 Census 80.7% (601,489) of residents in Dorset reported having good or very good health. 1.2% (8,944) of residents reported having very bad health.

2.6 Dorset has an aging population, with 24% over retirement age (65 and over). The number of older people living in Dorset is expected to increase, particularly the number of people living to advanced old age. By 2025 the number of those aged 85+ is expected to increase by more than a third to 38,900 people and will have more than doubled by 2035.

## 2.7 BME

A report by the Mental Health Foundation in 2016 states that there is limited research in the UK into the impact of mental health on black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) communities. The lack of adequate and sufficient data on BAME groups contributes to the problems of misdiagnoses, underdiagnoses and fewer treatments accessed.

Research suggests that asylum seekers and refugees are more likely to experience poor mental health than the local population, including higher rates of depression, PTSD and other anxiety disorders. This is linked to both pre-migration experiences, and the post-migration conditions, including separation from family, difficulties with asylum procedures or detention, unemployment and inadequate housing

## 2.8 Life expectancy Inequality

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the average for England in East Dorset, West Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, Christchurch and Poole.

Life expectancy for men is slightly lower than the English average in Bournemouth and significantly lower in Weymouth and Portland.

All areas of Dorset have an inequality gap between the neighbourhoods with the highest and lowest life expectancy. This is most pronounced for men in Bournemouth, Weymouth and Portland and Poole where there is a gap of 10 years, 8.3 years and 7.7 years respectively. For women the biggest life expectancy gaps are found in Christchurch, Poole and North Dorset with a gap of 8.1 years, 6 years, and 5.9 years respectively.

## 2.9 Long Term Health Problem or Physical Disability

One in five of Dorset's population consider that they have a long-term health problem or disability.

Data from the 2011 Census indicates that almost 50% (82,000) of over 65's have a limiting long-term illness. Nearly 20,000 of these are over 85; two thirds of the Dorset CCG 85+ population. Nearly one in five (35,000) people over 65 have a mobility limitation; almost 45% (13,000) of these are 85+.

## 2.10 Unpaid Carers

	Total Number	Up to 50 hours	Over 50 hours	Live in Communal Establishments
<b>Bournemouth</b>	18203 (9.40%)	14000 (7.30%)	4000 (2.10%)	4260 (2.20%)
<b>Poole</b>	16578 (11.00%)	12961 (8.60%)	3617 (2.40%)	2562 (1.70%)
<b>Christchurch</b>	6200 (12.50%)	4760 (9.60%)	1440 (2.90%)	447 (0.90%)
<b>East Dorset</b>	1104 (12.40%)	8730 (9.80%)	2316 (2.60%)	980 (1.10%)
<b>North Dorset</b>	7517 (10.60%)	5957 (8.40%)	1560 (2.20%)	2978 (4.20%)
<b>Purbeck</b>	5885 (12.70%)	4726 (10.20%)	1158 (2.50%)	649 (1.40%)
<b>West Dorset</b>	12181 (12.00%)	9745 (9.60%)	2436 (2.40%)	2639 (2.60%)
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	7592 (11.60%)	5759 (8.80%)	1833 (2.80%)	1767 (2.70%)

Source: <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/AreaProfiles/Search>

2.11 The 2011 Census shows that in Dorset CCG there were almost 83,000 unpaid carers in the county, and almost 30% (24,000) of these were aged over 65.

Nearly 1 in 10 people provide some level of unpaid care; a figure that is comparable to the rest of the country. In Dorset approximately 2.5% of carers provide over 50 hours of care per week.

The Joint Pan Dorset Carers Strategic Vision 2016 – 2020 identifies that: referral pathways and support for young carers moving from children to adult services is inadequate; more elderly people are experiencing stresses and strain from taking on caring roles, and that there is a lack of respite provision for unpaid carers across Dorset.

## 2.12 People living in Communal Establishments

Just over 16,200 of people in Dorset, live in Communal establishments. The highest proportion of these live in Bournemouth, Poole, West Dorset and North Dorset.

## 2.13 Alcohol use

Alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18

	<b>No of Hospital Stays per Year</b>	<b>Stays per 100,000 population</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	4	50.00
<b>Bournemouth</b>	17	51.10
<b>Poole</b>	14	46.00
<b>North Dorset</b>	6	40.00
<b>East Dorset</b>	4	24.00
<b>West Dorset</b>	11	56.00
<b>Purbeck</b>	3	32.00
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	4	33.00

Adult rates of alcohol-related harm hospital stay

	<b>No of Hospital Stays per Year</b>	<b>Stays per 100,000 population</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	361	662.00
<b>Bournemouth</b>	1551	839.00
<b>Poole</b>	911	601.00
<b>North Dorset</b>	343	472.00
<b>East Dorset</b>	486	481.00
<b>West Dorset</b>	608	562.00
<b>Purbeck</b>	249	503.00
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	393	594.00

Alcohol use has health and social consequences borne by individuals, their families, and the wider community. Reducing harmful drinking is one of seven priority areas where Public Health England is focusing efforts on securing improvement.

2017 Public Health England profiles for Dorset show that of the 46 stays recorded for those under 18, close to one in three were either for Bournemouth or Poole, and one in four were for West Dorset. West Dorset and Christchurch had the highest prevalence of hospital stays for under 18s, with 56 stays and 50 stays per 100,000 people respectively.

Adult hospital stays resulting from alcohol use were better than the English average in East Dorset, West Dorset, North Dorset and Purbeck. However, there were still 4,902 recorded stays per year across Dorset. Almost one in three of these were for people in Bournemouth, and overall two thirds were for people in the main urban areas of Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch and Weymouth and Portland.

#### 2.14 Smoking

Public Health Dorset report that stopping smoking is one of the most effective ways to improve health and reduce the risk of conditions like heart disease and lung cancer.

The prevalence of adults who smoke is lower than the average for England in Shire Dorset, but higher in both Bournemouth and Poole where around one in six adults smoke. Young people from the most deprived areas of the county are more likely to be regular smokers. Data from the Public Health Outcomes Framework shows that one in nine 15 year olds in Poole and Bournemouth smoke compared with the average for England which is one in twelve.

#### 2.15 Child Obesity

The World Health Organization describe childhood obesity as one of the most serious public health challenges for the 21st century, and in May 2018 the Local Government Association, reporting on new Public Health England statistics, states that one in three 10-11 year olds in the UK are overweight or obese. The National Childhood Measurement Programme Measures of Excess Weight (overweight including obese for 4-5 year olds between 2011-12 and 2013-14) show the areas of the county that are better and worse than the national average in this age range.

<b>Worse than the English Average</b>	<b>% of 4-5 year olds overweight including obese</b>	<b>Better than the English Average</b>	<b>% of 4-5 year olds overweight including obese</b>
Radipole	33.70%	Lytchett Matravers	9.90%
Sherborne East	32.30%	Blackmore	10.90%
Weymouth West	32.00%	Stour Valley	11.70%
Alderney	31.90%	East Southbourne and Tuckton	11.80%
Netherbury	31.30%	Milton	13.00%
Bridport South and Bothenhampton	30.40%	Broadstone	13.60%
Littlemoor	30.10%	Verwood Dewlands	14.70%
Hamworthy West	30.10%	WimbourneMinster	15.10%
Kinson South	27.60%	Charminster and Cerne Valley	15.50%



Most areas in the county are similar to the English average. Whilst both Poole and Bournemouth have areas representing worse and better than the English average, Weymouth and Portland has three areas with worse than the English average and none with better than the English average.

#### 10-11 year olds classified as obese in 2011

	<b>Number of 10-11 year olds</b>	<b>% of 10-11 year olds</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	61	13.80%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	207	14.80%
<b>Poole</b>	216	16.40%
<b>North Dorset</b>	86	14.30%
<b>East Dorset</b>	89	12.70%
<b>West Dorset</b>	115	13.80%
<b>Purbeck</b>	44	12.90%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	97	17.00%

Dorset ranks better for obesity in 10-11 year olds than the English average. However, there are still around 915 10-11 year olds in Dorset classified as obese, nearly two thirds of whom live in urban areas.

#### 2.16 Physical Activity

In England, 65% of adults meet physical activity guidelines. Locally, the rate of adults meeting physical activity guidelines is better in Dorset (68% physically active). However, there are differences between the local authority areas. For example, in East Dorset and Weymouth and Portland estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average, whereas in North Dorset and Purbeck they are better. In Poole, 26% of adults are physically inactive, which is significantly worse than the England rate of 22%.

#### 2.17 Emergency hospital admissions by ethnic group 2014/15

In Bournemouth admissions are around 3% higher than the national average for people who are from Black or Mixed ethnic backgrounds and nearly 10% higher for Chinese ethnic background.

#### 2.18 Premature Deaths between 2014-2016

Public Health England's Healthier Lives profiles show that premature deaths are defined as deaths per 100,000 people under the age of 75 years between 2014-16. Ranking are out of 150 local authorities across England where 1 is the best and 150 is the worst.

Shire Dorset and Poole rank much better than Bournemouth out of the 150 local authorities in England.

Shire Dorset is in the top ten best authorities for premature deaths, particularly for lung cancer ( 5<sup>th</sup>), lung disease (7<sup>th</sup>) and heart disease and strokes (9<sup>th</sup>) .

Poole is ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> overall (just outside the top quintile), and is in the top ten best authorities for lung cancer (7<sup>th</sup>).

By contrast Bournemouth has an overall ranking of 88<sup>th</sup>, and is one of the worst local authorities with 1,658 premature deaths per 100,000 people. Bournemouth ranks 55<sup>th</sup> for lung cancer, 77<sup>th</sup> for lung disease and 67<sup>th</sup> for heart disease and strokes.

All three authorities performed badly for breast cancer; with Shire Dorset performing the worst, ranked 199<sup>th</sup> whilst Poole is ranked 133<sup>rd</sup> and Bournemouth is ranked 136<sup>th</sup>.

#### Local Authority Rank Order of Premature Deaths

	<b>Overall Ranking and deaths per 100000</b>	<b>Lung Cancer</b>	<b>Breast Cancer</b>	<b>Heart Disease and Strokes</b>	<b>Lung Disease</b>	<b>Liver Disease</b>
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> /3681	5th	199th	9th	7th	21st
<b>Poole</b>	33 <sup>rd</sup> /1234	7th	133rd	18th	51st	51st
<b>Bournemouth</b>	88 <sup>th</sup> /1658	55th	136th	67th	77th	111th

Source: Public Health England

#### 2.19 Excess winter deaths 2012-2015

	<b>Number of Deaths</b>	<b>Number per 100,000 population</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	125	19.60
<b>Bournemouth</b>	433	23.00
<b>Poole</b>	494	33.00
<b>North Dorset</b>	102	15.00
<b>East Dorset</b>	209	20.80
<b>West Dorset</b>	251	21.00
<b>Purbeck</b>	61	12.40
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	106	14.90

Source: Public Health England

There were 1,781 excess winter deaths in Dorset between 2012-2015. Poole and Bournemouth account for 52% of these. The prevalence of deaths in Poole was significantly worse than the average for England.

#### 2.20 Teenage Pregnancy

In West Dorset, East Dorset and North Dorset the levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average.

## 2.21 People killed and seriously injured on roads 2013-15

In West Dorset, East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck and Poole the rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than the average for England. Although Bournemouth and Poole have the highest numbers of fatalities and serious injuries on their roads, Purbeck stands out as having a substantially higher proportion of incidents per 100,000 people.

	<b>Number of Deaths</b>	<b>Local Value per 100,000</b>	<b>England Value per 100,000</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	60	40.90	38.50
<b>Bournemouth</b>	214	37.30	38.50
<b>Poole</b>	213	47.30	38.50
<b>North Dorset</b>	111	52.80	38.50
<b>East Dorset</b>	147	55.60	38.50
<b>West Dorset</b>	206	68.30	38.50
<b>Purbeck</b>	135	98.50	38.50
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	81	41.00	38.50

Source: Public Health England

## Mental Health and Wellbeing

2.22 A 2012 report published by The King's Fund and Centre for Mental Health highlighted that individuals with physical health problems are at an increased risk of poor mental health, particularly depression and anxiety. This report also showed that long-term conditions account for 80% of GP consultations, and that 30% of people with a long-term physical health condition also have a mental health problem.

2.23 Figures from the Annual Population Survey (April 2012 to March 2015) show that North Dorset has the highest self-reported happiness levels in Dorset, and is ranked second in England (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/nesscontent/dvc238/index.html>).

2.24 Dorset's residents are generally more active than the national average. The mental health charity Mind cite the benefits of being physical active include: reduced anxiety, happier moods, reduced feelings of stress, clearer thinking, a greater sense of calm, increased self-esteem and reduced risk of depression.

## 2.25 Prevalence of mental health problems in Dorset

Mental health problems tend to be concentrated in those without sufficient social or financial resources to take control over their own lives. Parts of Bournemouth with the highest levels of deprivation illustrate this trend as they also have the highest admissions for self-harm, and the highest suicide rates.

At least one in four people will experience a mental health problem at some point in their lives, and at any one time one in six people will have a mental health problem (Department of Health). In Dorset, this means that at any one time about 132,000 people will have a mental health issue.

In 2014/15 about 6% (47,000) people in Dorset had a 'common' mental health problem like depression, and about 1% (7,200) people were on GP registers for more serious mental health conditions like schizophrenia or bi-polar disorder.

Five Dorset CCG localities have a higher than national prevalence for depression: Weymouth & Portland, Poole North, Central Bournemouth, Purbeck and East Bournemouth.

#### Prevalence of Mental Health Conditions

Mental Health and Wellbeing Indicators	Bournemouth	Poole	Dorset	England
Depression and anxiety prevalence (% 18+)	11.50%	12.80%	11.10%	12.70%
Self-reported well-being - high happiness score (%)	72.10%	74.50%	77.10%	74.70%
A&E Self-harm admissions (admission ratio)	156.9	114.3	106.6	100
Suicide (age-standardised rate per 100,000)	11.7	7.9	10.6	10.1

Source: Dorset JSNA 2016

#### 2.26 Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

Data from Dorset CCG and the Dorset Vision website shows that across Dorset there are over 7,000 people on the GP register who have a SMI (i.e. bi-polar disorder and schizophrenia, severe depression and some personality disorders). SMI is more common in the urban areas of Dorset with around 66% of people on the Serious Mental Illness register from Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, East Dorset or Purbeck.

Seven of the ten Dorset GP practices with high levels of deprivation also have the highest quintile for SMI prevalence in the county.

GP practices with the highest levels of Serious Mental Illness prevalence in Dorset are within the East Bournemouth locality. The lowest levels of SMI prevalence are seen within the East Dorset GP practices.

Areas of Lyme Regis, Bridport, Frome Valley, areas of north Weymouth, Broadmayne, Swanage, Wareham, Six Penny Handley and some areas of Bournemouth and Poole have higher estimated Serious Mental Illness prevalence when compared to other areas in Dorset.

Across Dorset an average of 70 people a year die as a result of suicide.

Bournemouth has the highest number of risk factors for serious mental illness, significantly worse than the England average (10 risk factors), followed by Poole (7 risk factors) and then Shire Dorset (4 risk factors).

The Public Health England Serious Mental Health (SMI) profile for Dorset CCG shows Dorset GP practices have higher proportions of people with recorded SMI than the national average (Dorset 0.90%, national prevalence 0.86%).

Dorset CCG predicts a 5.4% increase of patients on the Serious Mental Health practice register by 2022/23. The annual number of predicted new cases (aged 16 – 64) for Dorset is 84.2. Bournemouth is predicted to have the highest number of new cases with 29.5, Poole has 16.6 and Shire Dorset has 38.1.

Men are predicted to have just under two thirds as many incidences of psychosis as women. Bournemouth has the highest predicted difference for men and women with a 62.9% and 37.1% increase respectively.

Six Dorset CCG localities have a higher than national prevalence of people with a serious mental illness: East Bournemouth, Poole Bay, Weymouth & Portland, Central Bournemouth, Dorset West and Bournemouth North.

## 2.27 Dementia

There are an estimated 13,101 people in Dorset over the age of 65 years with suspected dementia. 64% have received a diagnosis.

## 2.28 Self-harm

	No of Hospital Stays per year	Hospital Stays per 100,000 Population
<b>Christchurch</b>	116	285.00
<b>Bournemouth</b>	731	361.00
<b>Poole</b>	394	272.00
<b>North Dorset</b>	109	173.00
<b>East Dorset</b>	160	223.00
<b>West Dorset</b>	241	292.00
<b>Purbeck</b>	113	274.00
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	223	377.00

Public Health England profiles for Dorset show that in 2015-2016 there were 2,087 hospital stays as a result of self-harm in Dorset. Those in East Dorset, West Dorset and North Dorset make up 24% of hospital stays. 35% were in Bournemouth.

#### 2.29 Suicide 2013-2015

There were 209 suicides in Dorset between 2013-2015, and all local authority areas recorded suicides during this period. 28.7% were in Bournemouth, 15% in Poole, and 13% in both West Dorset and Weymouth and Portland.

#### 2.30 Learning Disability

Overall there are an estimated 2.5% (19,042) people of all ages with some degree of learning disability in Dorset. However, there are currently only a total of 3,721 people known to Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) on GP registers.

Poole has a significantly higher number of children with moderate to severe or profound and multiple learning difficulties known to schools compared with Bournemouth and Shire Dorset.

1 in 4 people with a learning disability in Dorset is over 55.

A study in 2013 found that people with a learning disability were five times more likely to develop dementia as they get older compared to the general population.

Research by Lancaster University shows that people with learning disabilities are much more likely to live in areas characterised by high levels of social deprivation.

2.31 Dorset Young Researchers is a partnership project between young people in schools/colleges, Action for Children and Dorset County Council. In their 2017 Life Skills Survey Report of 1,442 students aged 13-19 years, across 20 Dorset schools and colleges, 53% of students said they had been bullied. Students also said they wanted more help with dealing with stress (50%), with mental health issues (44%) and getting better sleep (43%).

#### 2.32 LGBT People

Research provided in the Stonewall guide “Working with older lesbian, gay and bisexual people” shows that;

45% of older lesbian, gay and bisexual people drink alcohol at least ‘three or four days’ a week compared to just 31% of heterosexual people.

1 in 11 have taken drugs in the past year compared to 1 in 50 heterosexual people.

Lesbians and bisexual women are more likely than heterosexual women to have ever been diagnosed with anxiety and depression.

3 in 5 older gay people are not confident that social care and support services will be able to understand and meet their needs.

More than 2 in 5 are not confident that mental health services would be able to understand and meet their needs.

1 in 6 are not confident that their GP and other health services will be able to understand and meet their needs.

50% are uncomfortable being out to care home staff, 33% to a housing provider, and 20% to a GP.

40% of 202 respondents to a 2015 survey commissioned by the NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to address gaps in insight from the perspectives of the LGBT community using the NHS came from either a small town or rural/village location. The survey found that older socially isolated [rural and urban] LGBT's particular needs and vulnerabilities needs were not sufficiently highlighted within health provision and research. LGBT people who took part in the survey also felt that issues of rural NHS services provision was less effective in engaging with local LGBT NHS services users due to perceived latent or actual homophobia and transphobia on the part of some general practice staff and healthcare professionals.

A new NHS Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Network was launched in December 2017 to provide a 'one-stop shop' of information and support for staff and patients who may be experiencing struggles with their sexuality (NHS Dorset Healthcare University).

### 2.33 Potential Challenges

There are currently more than 30,000 people working in Dorset's health and social care system, but due to national shortages it is difficult to staff some services, including GPs, mental health nurses and emergency consultants.

Dorset's population is expected to grow to over 800,000 people by 2023.

Dorset CCG predicts a 5.4% increase of patients on the Serious Mental Health practice register by 2022/23.

People are living longer and with an increase in the number of older people living in the county there are more people living with long term conditions, such as diabetes or heart disease.



### **3.0 Work, Education and Training**

#### Work

3.1 Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's vision is that by 2033 Dorset will be one of Britain's most competitive, innovative and sustainable Core City-Regions. Within it Bournemouth is described as the largest non-industrial conurbation in Europe, and home to a major financial services sector (JP Morgan Chase, Nationwide Building Society and Liverpool Victoria among others). It has the largest concentration of language schools outside London, and is the national headquarters for many organisations including the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Sunseeker International.

3.2 A 2015 Tech City UK report identifies Bournemouth and Poole as the fastest growing cluster of creative and digital businesses in England, but only 2.8% of people are working in this sector.

Bournemouth's strong digital creative sector is partly driven by the supply of graduates from local universities. The cluster's entrepreneurs also point to the high quality of life as a key driver.

3.3 There is a regionally significant marine sector based around Dorset's three ports, a thriving financial and business services industry generating billions to the local economy, a flourishing food and drink sector with companies representing both the niche market and mainline suppliers to the leading supermarkets, and an advanced engineering sector with a particular focus within South East Dorset.

3.4 Dorset's Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan identifies four key sectors for growth and development. These are;

- Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing
- Agri-Tech, Food and Drink
- Creative Industries
- Financial Services

3.5 Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry report the number of businesses in Dorset to be over 50,000. Around 90% of these are micro-businesses with less than ten employees, which is consistent with the national business size profile. The number of new businesses in Dorset has been growing since 2009, but at a lower rate than in the UK as a whole.

### 3.6 The Workforce

#### Population aged 16-64 (2016)

	<b>All People Aged 16-64</b>	<b>% of Total Population</b>	<b>% of Total Males Aged 16-64</b>	<b>% of Total Females Aged 16-64</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	26,400	53.00%	54.00%	52.10%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	126,700	65.00%	67.00%	63.80%
<b>Poole</b>	90,500	60.10%	61.10%	59.10%
<b>North Dorset</b>	41,200	58.10%	59.60%	56.30%
<b>East Dorset</b>	47,800	53.60%	54.30%	52.80%
<b>West Dorset</b>	55,600	54.80%	55.40%	54.20%
<b>Purbeck</b>	26,400	57.00%	58.10%	56.00%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	38,600	59.00%	59.90%	58.00%

Source: <https://www.Nomisweb.co.uk>

In all districts of Dorset the age group 16-64 make up over 50% of the population. Bournemouth has the highest proportion of 16-64 year olds (65%); Christchurch and East Dorset have the lowest proportion (53%).

Dorset LEP reports that Dorset's working age population (aged 16 to 64), forms a smaller proportion of the population than the national average, and that the overall population is projected to grow in the future, but with little growth in the working age population.

Four out of five people between 16-64 are in employment in Shire Dorset, but in Bournemouth and Poole the number is closer to 75%.

Approximately one in six employees are in low skill occupations.

#### Skilled, Semi-Skilled and Unskilled employment

	<b>All Residents aged 16-64 in Employment</b>	<b>% High Skill Occupation</b>	<b>% Intermediate Skill Occupation</b>	<b>%/Numbers in Low Skill Occupation</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	20,301	40.40%	44.70%	14.90%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	89,186	40.30%	42.80%	16.90%
<b>Poole</b>	71,709	40.10%	43.30%	16.60%
<b>North Dorset</b>	33,432	39.10%	41.90%	19.0%
<b>East Dorset</b>	40,050	43.60%	42.60%	13.80%
<b>West Dorset</b>	45,714	40.80%	43.10%	16.10%
<b>Purbeck</b>	21,419	38.60%	44.00%	17.40%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	29,987	35.60%	45.50%	18.90%

<https://apps.geowessex.com>

76,000 employee jobs pay less than the living wage in the Dorset LEP area. More than 60% are part-time.

In addition, 32% of the workforce are aged 50 or over in the Dorset LEP area, which is higher than with the average for England (28%).

Dorset LEP’s dashboard on the county’s economy (which can be found here: <http://dorsetlep.co.uk/invest-in-dorset/business>) shows that the percentage of employees working in the private sector in Dorset increased between 2014 and 2015. Between 2009 and 2015 employees working the public sector have gone down in Dorset from between 20-24% to between 15.6-18%. In the same period private sector employees have risen from 76-80% to 82-84%.

Median full-time Earnings by place of residence

	<b>Gross Weekly Earnings by Place of Residence for both Men and Women</b>	<b>Gender Pay Gap (the difference between how much more men are paid than women)</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	£576.60	£176.70
<b>Bournemouth</b>	£512.50	£98.30
<b>Poole</b>	£537.70	£180.60
<b>North Dorset</b>	£496.80	£184.50
<b>East Dorset</b>	£558.40	£178.20
<b>West Dorset</b>	£517.50	£101.30
<b>Purbeck</b>	£506.10	No data
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	£510.50	£121.10

Source: <https://www.Nomisweb.co.uk>

The national median full-time earnings by place of residence is £552.70 and the gender pay-gap is £100.10.

Residents of Christchurch achieve the highest gross weekly earnings for full-time workers at £576.60/week, which is 4.3% higher than the national average. North Dorset residents realise the lowest weekly earnings at £496.80/week, which is 11% lower than the national average.

The gender pay gap is most acute in North Dorset, East Dorset, Poole and Christchurch where the difference in gross weekly earnings is over £175.00 between men and women. Bournemouth is the only part of Dorset where the gender gap in pay is lower than the national average (there was no information available for Purbeck).

Around one in twelve of Dorset’s working age population are claiming out of work benefits. (Department for Work and Pensions, May 2015).

2017 figures from Nomis Labour Market Profiles indicate that across Dorset 11,400 economically active people over the age 16 were unemployed. Bournemouth had the highest proportion of its population who were unemployed, 4%. East Dorset had the lowest, 2.2%. Unemployment in all districts was lower than the national average.

26,000 people claim Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit and are likely to face significant barriers to employment. The percentage of young people (16-24) who are unemployed increased in Dorset LEP area between 2015 and 2016.

Visit Dorset calculate that jobs in, or related, to tourism account for 13% of all employment in Dorset with 45,764 full-time and part-time jobs.

Bournemouth Chamber of Commerce report that the tourism industry is credited as creating 14,534 jobs in Bournemouth and Poole.

According to Dorset County Council's report on coastal communities Weymouth and Portland has the 3rd lowest gross value added (GVA) per head compared with 98 coastal communities in England in 2017.

### 3.7 Employment and Income Deprivation

#### Employment Deprivation by Local Authority District

District	LSOA in top 10%	LSOAs in top 20%	LSOAs in top 30%
West Dorset	0	1	4
East Dorset	0	0	4
North Dorset	0	0	0
Purbeck	0	0	0
Weymouth and Portland	5	4	3
Christchurch	0	2	1
Poole	0	3	7
Bournemouth	5	10	13

#### Income Deprivation by Local Authority District

District	LSOA in top 10%	LSOAs in top 20%	LSOAs in top 30%
West Dorset	0	0	4
East Dorset	0	0	3
North Dorset	0	0	0
Purbeck	0	0	1
Weymouth and Portland	2	5	4
Christchurch	0	2	0
Poole	1	5	9
Bournemouth	6	6	14

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

## 20% Most Employment Deprived LSOAs in Dorset

Local Authority	LSOA	Ward	Rank Order in England	% Most Deprived in England
Bournemouth	019E	Boscombe West	461	5%
	019D	Boscombe West	1455	
	008A	Strouden	2065	10%
	005B	Kinson South	2309	
	005A	Kinson South	2648	
	005D	Kinson South	3800	20%
	021D	East Cliff and Springbourne	4064	
	019B	Boscombe West	4240	
	005C	Kinson South	4884	
	001D	Kinson North	5120	
	002B	Kinson North	5159	
	019C	Boscombe West	5561	
	008D	Strouden Park	5970	
	016E	Boscombe East	6214	
	021B	East Cliff and Springbourne	6256	
Weymouth and Portland	004C	Melcombe Regis	1431	5%
	001B	Littlemoor	1948	10%
	008D	Underhill	2836	
	004B	Melcombe Regis	3015	
	003B	Westham North	3177	20%
	004F	Weymouth East	3719	
	004A	Melcombe Regis	4228	
	005B	Westham East	4819	
004D	Melcombe Regis	5069		

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Compared with Bournemouth, where there are 15 LSOAs in the top 20% most employment deprived areas in England (two of which are in the top 5%), and Weymouth and Portland where there are 9 (one in the top 5%), North Dorset, East Dorset and Purbeck have no LSOAs in the top 30%.

Overall, urban areas including Poole, Christchurch and Dorchester fare far worse for employment deprivation than market towns or rural locations. However, there are pockets of deprivation in Shire Dorset. These are located in Bridport, Beaminster and Sherborne (West Dorset), Trickett's Cross, Wimborne Minster and Three Legged Cross

(East Dorset), Blandford and Shaftsbury (North Dorset), Wareham and Swanage (Purbeck).

Bournemouth has the highest number of LSOAs in the top 20% most income deprived in Dorset with 12, Weymouth and Portland have 7 and Poole has 6. A similar pattern exists for Income deprivation as with employment deprivation across LSOAs in Dorset, but also includes Lytchett Minster and Upton (Purbeck).

### Education and Training

3.8 Figures used by Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership show that in 2015/16 all local authority areas in Dorset saw increases in the percentage of pupils gaining 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE, including Maths and English. The greatest improvement between 2005/6 and 2015/6 was made in Bournemouth's schools, with a 41% improvement in pupils gaining 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE, compared with 20% for Poole, 16% for Shire Dorset. The average for England was 17%.

3.9 However, Bournemouth Borough Council's 2015 strategy for tackling child poverty observes that children living in deprivation and poverty tend to perform less well at school, and not continue their education through to Higher and Further Education establishments. This limits employment prospects, and therefore increases the chances that poverty will be sustained through their lives, and the lives of their children.

Key educational indicators of child poverty include eligibility for free school meals, levels of attainment and persistent absence from school. Poor educational achievement is both an indicator of child poverty and a cause of future poverty, and it is believed that learning and development during the first five years of life have a more significant impact on life outcomes than developments and interventions in later years.

### 3.10 Social Mobility Index

This trend can be seen for Dorset in the Government's 2017 Social Mobility Index data (in the tables below), where only an average of 49% of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieved a 'good level of development' at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). There was a slightly better level of achievement in North Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. West Dorset had the lowest percentage of EYFS children achieving well at 44%, closely followed by Weymouth and Portland with 46%.

At Key Stage Two the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM reaching expected levels in reading, writing and maths were very low across all local authority areas in Dorset. All authorities were below 35%. East Dorset performed worst with only 16% of eligible children achieving expected levels. Weymouth and Portland and West Dorset also performed particularly badly with 21% and 22% respectively. By the end of Key Stage 4

fewer than 20% of this group of young people were in education, employment or training, or went on to higher education by the age of 19. This trend does not necessarily correlate with under-performing schools. For example, primary schools located in areas ranked most deprived in England, such as Boscombe (Bournemouth), Somerford (Christchurch) and Littlemoor (Weymouth) were rated Good in their last Ofsted inspection.

### Social Mobility Index 2017

Local Authority	% of children eligible for FSM achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage	% of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted	% of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted	% of children eligible for FSM achieving at least the expected level in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2
Bournemouth	51.29%	92.80%	85.36%	34.51%
Christchurch	50.97%	83.16%	100.00%	27.85%
East Dorset	50.66%	98.73%	86.39%	15.71%
North Dorset	51.30%	64.43%	100.00%	31.25%
Poole	51.52%	86.79%	58.10%	29.08%
Purbeck	49.05%	83.45%	100.00%	30.77%
West Dorset	44.40%	83.09%	100.00%	22.50%
Weymouth and Portland	46.23%	62.01%	54.64%	20.95%

Local Authority	% of young people eligible for FSM that are not in education, employment or training (positive destination) after completing KS4	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education by the age of 19	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education at a selective university (most selective third by UCAS tariff scores) by the age of 19
Bournemouth	81.00%	14.00%	3.33%
Christchurch	94.00%	17.00%	3.00%
East Dorset	94.00%	17.00%	3.00%
North Dorset	89.00%	17.00%	3.00%
Poole	86.00%	15.00%	3.00%
Purbeck	92.00%	17.00%	3.00%
West Dorset	94.00%	17.00%	3.00%
Weymouth and Portland	90.00%	17.00%	3.00%

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-index-2017-data>

Research by Taylor ( 2017) concludes that eligibility for free school meals is an important but not a sufficient measure of child poverty and disadvantage, because it excludes children who experience deprivation but do not meet eligibility criteria. It should therefore be used alongside other indicators of socio-economic inequality.

### 3.11 Participation in Higher Education

HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency) provides data about participation of under-represented groups from UK domiciled young full-time undergraduate entrants 2016/17 (United Kingdom domiciled students are those whose normal residence prior to commencing their programme of study was in the UK).

According to HESA figures 352,985 students from England enrolled on the first year of a full time undergraduate degree at a UK university in 2016/17. 3.3% (11,590) of this number came from Bournemouth, Poole and Bournemouth. Out of 23,620 young full-time first degree entrants from the South West of England going to UK universities in 2016/17 13.6% (3,212) were from underrepresented groups.

#### Student Enrolments in Higher Education in 2016/17

Resident in	Full Time in the UK	Part Time in the UK
England	352,985	33,470
Bournemouth	2630	595
Shire Dorset	6730	1105
Poole	2230	395

<https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/table-11>

#### Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from under-represented groups 2016

Resident in	Percentage from low participation neighbourhoods (POLAR3)	Total young entrants
North East	23.40%	11,170
North West	16.10%	35,195
Yorkshire and The Humber	18.40%	24,360
East Midlands	14.70%	21,290
West Midlands	13.20%	29,405
East of England	10.80%	29,385
London	1.90%	55,610
South East	9.20%	46,540
South West	13.60%	23,620
Total UK	11.40%	324,570

<https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/ukpis/widening-participation/table-wp1>



Figures in the Department for Education's 2017 briefing on widening participation in higher education in England in 2014-15 suggests that around 24% of pupils who were in receipt of Free School Meals (FSM) aged 15 entered Higher Education by age 19 compared to 41% of non-FSM pupils.

### 3.12 Pupil Absenteeism

Other such measures include pupil absence. The three tables below show absences in Dorset during the academic year 2016/17 for state-funded primary, secondary and special schools.

For primary and secondary schools, unauthorised absence for the academic year 2016/17 was in line with, or lower than, the average for England.

In total there were 9,234 persistent absentees for the academic year. A third of these were for pupils in primary education. The majority were for secondary education with 60% of all persistent absentees.

Nationally, more than 50% of absences are due to illness and medical/dental appointments, whilst exclusions account for 1.4% of absences in primary schools and 4.6% in secondary schools.

The overall average for persistent pupil absenteeism across all three types of state-funded schools in England was 10.8%. Shire Dorset and Bournemouth absenteeism were higher than this, but in line with the South West region with figures of 11.2% and 11.7% respectively. Poole's absenteeism for 206/17 was lower than the regional and English average at 9.1%.

In all three areas of the county persistent absence in primary school was lower than the English average, but higher for secondary schools, except in Poole which was three percent lower.

LSOAs with the highest persistent absenteeism are also among the most deprived. For example Melcombe Regis Town Centre and Fortuneswell North (Weymouth and Portland) both have a rate of 27% absenteeism. 44% of pupils in Fortuneswell North are also eligible for free school meals. In contrast Dorchester Manor Park, which ranks as one of the least deprived areas of Dorset has a 2% rate of absenteeism and 3% of children eligible for free school meals. Bournemouth had a substantially higher percentage of persistent absentees for state-funded special schools than the rest of Dorset and the South West or for England. Within the county this may be the result of a higher concentration of special schools in Bournemouth than the rest of the county.

## Pupil absence in schools in England: 2016 to 2017

State-funded primary schools						
	Pupil enrolments in schools during 2016/17	Percentage of sessions missed:			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>3,909,500</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>325,230</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>357,555</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>28,245</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	11,053	4.0	2.9	1.1	909	8.2
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	22,596	4.0	3.0	1.0	1,644	7.3
<b>Poole</b>	9,246	4.0	2.9	1.1	708	7.7

State-funded secondary schools						
	Pupil enrolments in schools during 2016/17	Percentage of sessions missed:			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>2,895,975</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>392,200</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>277,595</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>40,555</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	8,601	5.6	4.2	1.3	1,258	14.6
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	24,750	5.7	4.2	1.5	3,606	14.6
<b>Poole</b>	7,104	4.9	3.6	1.3	745	10.5

Special schools						
	Pupil enrolments in schools during 2016/17	Percentage of sessions missed			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>94,295</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>26,850</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
<b>Bournemouth</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Shire Dorset</b>	411	16.7	11.1	5.6	184	44.8
<b>Poole</b>	553	7.6	6.2	1.4	116	21.0
	282	8.2	6.9	1.3	64	22.7

Source: Department for Education

### 3.13 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Of the 760 16 and 17-year-old NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training) known to the local authorities in Dorset in the academic year 2016-17, 63% (480) were located in Shire Dorset and 1 in 4 (190) were in Bournemouth. Each of the three parts of Dorset had a proportional NEET rate in the 16-17-year-old population below the regional and English average, which was 6%. Poole had a smaller NEET population of 16-17-year olds

at 3% compared to Shire Dorset and Bournemouth at 5.7%. Poole also had fewer NEETs whose activities were unknown (less than 1%) whereas Shire Dorset had 3.1% and Bournemouth had 2.2%. The Shire Dorset is the only one of the three areas to have an increase in the number of NEETs from 2015 in this age range (1.3%).

The proportion of all male and female 16-17-year olds known to the local authorities in Dorset in 2016-17 was roughly equal. Similarly, the proportion of male and female NEETs was roughly equal in Shire Dorset (5.9%/5.45%) and Poole (2.9%/3.1%). In Bournemouth there was a higher proportion of male NEETs (6.4%) than female ones (5.0%).

As with the overall percentages of NEETs, the levels of both male and female NEETs in Dorset are lower than the regional and English averages of 6.6%/5.4%).

#### NEETs in 2016

	Number of 16 and 17 year olds known to the local authority	Total number NEET (inc not known)	Proportion NEET (inc not known)	of which known to be NEET	of which activity not known	% change in overall NEETs since 2015
England	1,155,350	69,540	6.0%	2.8%	3.2%	-0.5
South West	113,020	6,780	6.0%	2.9%	3.1%	-0.5
Bournemouth	3,300	190	5.7%	3.5%	2.2%	-0.4
Shire Dorset	8,480	480	5.7%	2.6%	3.1%	1.3
Poole	3,070	90	3.0%	2.2%	0.8%	-0.9

Source: Department for Education

#### NEETs by Gender in 2016

Ages 16 and 17									
	Total of 16 and 17 year olds known to the local authority			NEET Number and proportion (inc not known)					
	All	Males	Females	All		Males		Females	
England	1,155,350	589,270	559,070	69,540	6.0%	38,790	6.6%	30,370	5.4%
South West	113,020	57,240	54,590	6,780	6.0%	3,710	6.5%	3,020	5.5%
Bournemouth	3,300	1,730	1,570	190	5.7%	110	6.4%	80	5.0%
Shire Dorset	8,480	4,360	4,110	480	5.7%	260	5.9%	220	5.4%
Poole	3,070	1,560	1,520	90	3.0%	40	2.9%	50	3.1%

Source: Department for Education

### 3.14 Education Deprivation

20 LSOAs in Dorset fall within the top 10% most educationally deprived areas in England. The most deprived are in Poole, Bournemouth and Portland, 8 of which are among the top 5% most deprived in England. The remainder are in Bridport (West Dorset), Ferndown and Tricketts Cross (East Dorset), Swanage (Purbeck), and Somerford (Christchurch). North Dorset, in contrast, is the only local authority area that has no LSOAs in the top 20%, but does have 7 LSOAs in the top 30%.

Many of the same areas that experience employment and income deprivation are also educationally deprived. Notably, some LSOAs that are educationally deprivation have less acute employment and income deprivation. Some of these are; West Moors (East Dorset), Sturminster Newton (North Dorset), Bovington (Purbeck), Jumpers Cross (Christchurch), Hamworthy West, Canford Heath and Newtown (Poole) and Central Bournemouth.

#### Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

District	LSOA in top 10%	LSOAs in top 20%	LSOAs in top 30%
West Dorset	1	4	1
East Dorset	1	4	1
North Dorset	0	0	7
Purbeck	1	2	3
Weymouth and Portland	3	4	7
Christchurch	1	2	1
Poole	6	11	9
Bournemouth	9	10	10

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

### 3.15 Looked After Children and Care Leavers

40% of care leavers in Shire Dorset (36% Bournemouth, 26% Poole) were not in education, training or employment in 2017.

9.1% of Shire Dorset's looked after children were classed as persistent absentees in 2017. For Bournemouth it was 18.7% and for Poole it was 14.1%. 27% had a SEN/EHC plan (24.2% in Bournemouth, and in Poole it was 34.4% - higher than the English average of 29.6%)

Only 35% of looked after children in Dorset achieved the expected level of reading writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2017.

32% of looked after children in Bournemouth had a substance misuse problem in 2017. There is no recorded information for Shire Dorset or Poole.

### 3.16 Apprenticeships and Further Education

According to Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership 210,700 apprenticeships began in Dorset between 2010 and 2014.

Currently 5.6% of 18 year olds in Dorset are taking apprenticeships.

Dorset LEP area is home to five Further Education Colleges: Bournemouth and Poole College, Kingston Maurward College, Weymouth College, Brockenhurst College and Yeovil College. They are all currently rated Good by Ofsted following inspections in 2016 or 2017. Collectively the colleges have over 29,000 students. All offer apprenticeships that link directly to the Dorset LEP Strategic Plan.

### 3.17 Higher Education

Dorset has two Higher Education Institutions; Bournemouth University and the Arts University Bournemouth. Between them they have over 20,000 undergraduates and postgraduates registered at any one time.

Ranked independently against 131 other UK universities on the Complete University Guide website (<https://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/league-tables/rankings>) using measures that include entry standards, student satisfaction, graduate prospects, good honours, degree completion, the Arts University Bournemouth is currently ranked 49<sup>th</sup> nationally (4<sup>th</sup> in the region), and Bournemouth University is ranked 66<sup>th</sup> (6<sup>th</sup> in the region).

The Arts University's highest subject ranking nationally is for Art and Design (11<sup>th</sup>), and Bournemouth University's highest ranking subjects nationally are for Complementary Science (2<sup>nd</sup>) and Hospitality, Leisure, Recreation and Tourism (10<sup>th</sup>).

For other subjects that align with the Dorset LEP Strategic Plan Bournemouth University's national rankings are;

- 31<sup>st</sup> for Food Science (4<sup>th</sup> out of 4 in the South West).
- 33<sup>rd</sup> for Communication and Media Studies (1<sup>st</sup> out of 6 in the South West).
- 60<sup>th</sup> for Computer Science (6<sup>th</sup> out of 7 in the South West).
- 64<sup>th</sup> for Business and Management Studies (5<sup>th</sup> out of 10 in the South West).
- 75<sup>th</sup> for Accounting and Finance (6<sup>th</sup> out of 7 in the South West).
- 96<sup>th</sup> for Biological Studies (8<sup>th</sup> out of 8 in the South West).

Mechanical engineering, marine ecology and conservation and biodiversity conservation are offered by the university but not ranked.

Undergraduate courses are not offered in aeronautical & manufacturing engineering, electrical & electronic engineering, agriculture & forestry.

Bournemouth & Poole College offers engineering and advanced manufacturing in newly refurbished facilities, and anticipate training 354 engineering apprentices and 227 full time students annually.

Kingston Maurward College offers courses in agriculture, and forestry and arboriculture. The college has a new purpose-built agri-tech centre.

### 3.18 STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) Subjects

Nationally nine out of ten STEM employers have found it difficult to hire staff with the required skills in the last year. This has created a shortfall of over 173,400 workers, an average of 10 unfilled roles per business.

Almost half of STEM businesses (48%) are looking abroad to find the right skills. These businesses are citing limited awareness of available STEM jobs amongst students and teachers, and lack of meaningful work experience opportunities (35%) as key barriers to young people considering STEM careers. Over half (56%) expect the STEM skills shortage to get worse over the next decade. Meanwhile, the growth of the sector will likely double the number of roles by 2028.

In Dorset LEP Area 32% of A-level students are studying STEM subjects (Dorset LEP). 40% of STEM A-levels are taken by women.

### 3.19 Adult Education

2017 information provided by The National Literacy Trust (citing the Government's 2011 Skills for Life Survey) reports that 5.1 million (1 in 7) adults in England lack basic literacy skills.

Research for the Government Office for Science reports multifarious benefits of ongoing education beyond compulsory school age, and argues that adult learning can be linked to a healthier lifestyle. It suggests that there is an association between the impact of a greater sense of purpose and life satisfaction brought about by adult learning, and a lower risk of some health conditions, such as coronary heart disease and dementia. The report also identifies an intergenerational impact from adult education, particularly where levels of inequality are high.

In addition to the FE colleges in the Dorset LEP area mentioned above, Skills and Learning: Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, provide adult education courses including apprenticeships. They were rated as Good by Ofsted in 2017 and were shortlisted, along with Weymouth College, for the TES FE Awards 2018. They are one of 32 providers of adult education (and the only one in Dorset) benefiting from an £11.7 million National

Flexible Learning Fund announced by the Department for Education in March 2018. The fund will support adults from beginner level, and support retraining and career development.

### 3.20 Potential Challenges

A local forecast by Cambridge Econometrics suggests that by 2024, Dorset is expected to require an extra 29,600 high skill jobs in expansion demand alone.

A key economic challenge facing Dorset is the shortage of highly skilled workers - particularly in specific sectors including aerospace, electronics and aircraft engineering.

4,200 businesses have a skills gap in their work-force or have hard to fill vacancies due to skills shortages in the area.

Significant investment and support for skills development is required to meet Dorset LEP's planned target of creating up to 10,000 new highly skilled jobs.

Will this be achieved by training local people, or by inward migration from the rest of the UK and globally?

## 4.0 **Disadvantage and Poverty**

### 4.1 **The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015**

The Index of Multiple Deprivation collects together a number of factors influencing poverty and disadvantage in the UK within seven domains, to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. These domains look at income; employment; education, skills and training; health and disability, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime; two supplementary measures of income deprivation focus specifically on children and older people. The first four of these measures are discussed in more detail in other sections of this report.

The Office for National Statistics provides information about deprivation for small areas of England called Lower-Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs (there are 32844 such small areas in England designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households).

In Dorset the LSOAs that experience the most deprivation are concentrated in the urban areas of the county. By contrast East Dorset, North Dorset and Purbeck, which all have areas of relative deprivation, are not affected to the same extent when indicators of deprivation are considered together. There are areas of relative deprivation in all local authority districts of Dorset.

Number of LSOA's experiencing multiple forms of deprivation by Local/Unitary Authority

	<b>No. of LSOAs</b>	<b>Top 10%</b>	<b>Top 20%</b>	<b>Top 30%</b>	<b>Top 40%</b>	<b>Top 50%</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	110	7	8	19	10	15
<b>Poole</b>	93	0	5	9	6	13
<b>Christchurch</b>	30	0	2	0	1	4
<b>East Dorset</b>	57	0	0	1	1	5
<b>North Dorset</b>	37	0	0	0	1	7
<b>Purbeck</b>	29	0	0	0	2	4
<b>West Dorset</b>	58	0	1	1	4	8
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	38	4	5	3	6	7

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Out of a total of 452 LSOAs across Dorset more than 1 in 3 (159) are ranked within the top 50% most deprived in England. 32 of these are in the top 20% most deprived.

Just over 1 in 7 (59) LSOAs in the top 50% most deprived are in Bournemouth.

All except for one of the top 20% most deprived LSOAs are in the urban areas of Bournemouth, Weymouth and Portland, Poole or Christchurch. The exception is Bridport Court Orchard in West Dorset which is ranked 6420 in England.



Top 30 Most/Least Deprived LSOAs in Dorset using the IMD (out of 32,844 in England)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Most Deprived</b>	<b>Rank Order</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Least Deprived</b>	<b>Rank Order</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>1</b>	019E Boscombe West	226	Bournemouth	Dorchester Manor Park	32694	West Dorset
<b>2</b>	019D Boscombe West	978	Bournemouth	003G Broadstone	32680	Poole
<b>3</b>	Fortuneswell North	1564	Weymouth and Portland	Colehill Cannon Hill	32651	East Dorset
<b>4</b>	Melcombe Regis Town Centre	1673	Weymouth and Portland	003F Broadstone	32630	Poole
<b>5</b>	Melcombe Regis Park District	2005	Weymouth and Portland	Greenhill and Furzehill	32581	East Dorset
<b>6</b>	Littlemoor West	2187	Weymouth and Portland	003D Broadstone	32503	Poole
<b>7</b>	005B Kinson South	2446	Bournemouth	003B Broadstone	32455	Poole
<b>8</b>	005A Kinson South	3077	Bournemouth	Corfe Mullen Springdale	32238	East Dorset
<b>9</b>	019B Boscombe West	3096	Bournemouth	Dorchester Monmouth Road	32075	West Dorset
<b>10</b>	005D Kinson South	3229	Bournemouth	Parley	31933	East Dorset
<b>11</b>	021D East Cliff & Springbourne	3246	Bournemouth	Corfe Mullen Henbury	31898	East Dorset
<b>12</b>	008A Strouden Park	3367	Bournemouth	003E Broadstone	31895	Poole
<b>13</b>	Boscombe West	3420	Bournemouth	Colehill The Vineries	31878	East Dorset
<b>14</b>	Westham North Westhaven	3434	Weymouth and Portland	017D Parkstone	31806	Poole
<b>15</b>	021B East Cliff & Springbourne	3481	Bournemouth	017E Penn Hill	31800	Poole
<b>16</b>	005C Kinson South	3489	Bournemouth	Verwood Emmanuel	31746	East Dorset

<b>17</b>	Rodwell and Chapelhay	3694	Weymouth and Portland	Colehill Hayes	31684	East Dorset
<b>18</b>	014D Hamworthy West	3859	Poole	Corfe Mullen Central	31601	East Dorset
<b>19</b>	007E Alderney	3958	Poole	Alderholt East	31588	East Dorset
<b>20</b>	Melcombe Regis Carlton Road	4378	Weymouth and Portland	013A Penn Hill	31571	Poole
<b>21</b>	002A Alderney	4570	Poole	Gillingham Coldharbour	31549	North Dorset
<b>22</b>	002B Kinson North	4669	Bournemouth	Preston	31545	Weymouth and Portland
<b>23</b>	015I Poole Town	4707	Poole	018C Canford Cliffs	31521	Poole
<b>24</b>	015F Poole Town	5384	Poole	003C Broadstone	31496	Poole
<b>25</b>	008D Strouden Park	5526	Bournemouth	020A East Southbourne and Tuckton	31389	Bournemouth
<b>26</b>	Fortuneswell South	5548	Weymouth and Portland	Ferndown Glenmoor	31375	East Dorset
<b>27</b>	024A Westbourne and West Cliff	5621	Bournemouth	011B Littledown and Iford	31334	Bournemouth
<b>28</b>	016E Boscombe East	5995	Bournemouth	Verwood Dewlands	31282	East Dorset
<b>29</b>	Westham East Knightsdale Road	5740	Weymouth and Portland	013F Penn Hill	31190	Poole
<b>30</b>	Somerford West	5886	Christchurch	Verwood Noon Hill	31122	East Dorset

Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Bournemouth, Weymouth and Portland, and Poole also have LSOAs in the top 30 least deprived. The least deprived LSOA in Bournemouth is East Southbourne and Tuckton ranked 25<sup>th</sup> least deprived in the county overall. For Weymouth and Portland it is Preston ranked 22<sup>nd</sup>, and an area of Broadstone in Poole is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Christchurch has 1 LSOA in the top 30 most deprived areas in the country, and no LSOAs in the top 30 least deprived.

Although the least deprived LSOA is in Dorchester (Manor Park), East Dorset has more areas amongst the top 30 least deprived areas in the county (13 in total).

4.2 The Joseph Rowntree Foundation describes poverty as;

*“not being able to heat your home, pay your rent, or buy the essentials for your children...waking up every day facing insecurity, uncertainty, and impossible decisions about money...facing marginalisation - and even discrimination – because of your financial circumstances; depriving people the chance to play a full part in society”*

4.3 Two commonly used measures of poverty are:

People in relative low income – living in households with income below 60% of the median in that year.

People in absolute low income – living in households with income below 60% of (inflation-adjusted) median income in some base year, usually 2010/11.

(Income can be measured before or after housing costs are deducted. Poverty levels tend to be higher based on income measured after housing costs, because poorer households tend to spend a higher proportion of their income on housing).

According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, over 1 in 5 of the population in the UK lives in poverty, including 1.9 million pensioners and 8 million individuals living in families where at least one person is in work.

Causes of poverty in the UK include;

- Unemployment and low-paid jobs lacking prospects and security (or lack of jobs)
- Low levels of skills and education
- An effective benefit system
- High costs
- Discrimination
- Weak relationships
- Abuse, trauma or chaotic lives

A report for Poverty and Social Exclusion (Bramley, 2017) emphasises that more and more working households experience poverty, and that a lack of economic resources as a measure of poverty is central to understanding social exclusion and social outcomes. The report identifies that high rents and insecure tenancies in the private rental market also contribute significantly to number of household experiencing poverty in the UK.

#### 4.4 Affordability of Housing

According to the Royal Town Planning Institute's 2017 report 'The Deliverability and Affordability of Housing in the South West of England', the South West is one of the least affordable regions in England, with affordability levels close to those of the South East. Adjusted for inflation to 2016 values, the average house price in the South West in 1983-89 was £89,950; and in 2010-15 it was £238,650, a rise of almost 2.6 times over 30 years. This increase far outstrips income growth.

House sale prices and market rents in Bournemouth (along with several other urban areas in the South West) are closer to London and the South East. It is one of five areas in the South West which have experienced the sharpest house price inflation in recent years.

The Office for National Statistics 2017 briefing on 'Housing affordability in England and Wales' shows that workplace-based housing affordability significantly worsened in England between 2016 and 2017.

Flats and maisonettes have had the largest change in affordability over time in England, with an increase of 141.5% in the ten years between 1997 and 2017. This is likely to reflect the influence of increasing prices for flats in London, which has driven the larger increase in England overall. The impact of such an increase is most significant in Bournemouth, where the Dorset Statistics website; (<https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/AreaProfiles/District/bournemouth>), shows that 49% of households live in flats or maisonettes. In Bournemouth the affordability ratio between average earnings and average house prices is over 10 to 1.

Over 70% of Council and Housing Association tenants in Bournemouth are benefit reliant, and there are approximately 10,000 live Housing Benefit claims for private sector properties, equating to one third of private sector tenancies.

On average full-time workers could expect to pay 7.8 times their annual workplace earnings on purchasing a home in England and Wales in 2017 – an increase of 2.4% on the year before. However, according to Open Doors Dorset in West Dorset the average house price is 12.3 times the average earnings of £25,048. In North Dorset it is 11.4 (£24,752 average earnings) and 10.8 (£21,575 average earnings) in Weymouth and Portland.

A 2012 report on the South West Region by The National Housing Federation indicates that private sector rents are expected to rise by 62% by 2022.

#### 4.5 Renting

A 2018 briefing on loneliness from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) found that more than half (55%) of younger renters (between 16 and 34 years) did not have a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, and only a quarter (25%) felt others living there could be trusted. Perhaps more striking is that although this group of the population are likely to be in work, 70% live in the in 50% most deprived areas of England.

According to a survey undertaken by the website Easyroommate.co.uk in 2017 (quoted in The Independent newspaper), using Office for National Statistics data, it was found that Poole is the least affordable place in the UK. The median cost of renting in Poole is £912 per month. Bournemouth (where approximately 1 in 3 properties are privately rented) was ranked 10<sup>th</sup>, with a percentage score of 23.8%, and median rent per month of £923.

By contrast Weymouth & Portland has the lowest median cost of renting in Dorset at £657. North Dorset and West Dorset have similar average private rent at £730 and £778 respectively.

According to a Halifax survey in September 2017, North Dorset is the least affordable rural part of the country in terms of house price to local earnings ratio. West Dorset is joint ninth.

Bournemouth has a higher rate of overcrowded housing (5%) compared to the England average (4.8%).

Almost 1 in 4 LSOAs in Dorset (83 out of 452) are in the top 20% most deprived for barriers to housing and services in England.

#### 4.6 New Houses, Flats and Maisonettes

Collectively North Dorset and West Dorset District Councils, and Weymouth and Portland Council are planning for 20,000 new homes to be built by 2033 (Opening Doors, 2017), to address the rising demand for homes outstripping supply in the county.

Bournemouth Borough Council anticipate the need for around an additional 980 new homes per year by 2026, with further accommodation needed to house the projected 238,200 increase in population by 2039.

## 4.7 Fuel Poverty

### Fuel Poverty by Local Authority, 2016

LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of fuel poor households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
<b>Bournemouth</b>	86,464	10,556	12.20%
<b>Christchurch</b>	22,613	1,951	8.60%
<b>East Dorset</b>	39,595	3,350	8.50%
<b>North Dorset</b>	30,232	2,731	9.00%
<b>Poole</b>	66,823	6,400	9.60%
<b>Purbeck</b>	20,650	1,885	9.10%
<b>West Dorset</b>	46,787	4,423	9.50%
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	30,078	3,191	10.60%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industry

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy identify three key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor: household Income, household energy requirements, fuel prices.

In 2016, 243,893 households in the South West were in fuel poverty. The average fuel poverty gap in England (the amount needed to meet the fuel poverty threshold) was estimated at £326, which was a decrease of 4.4 per cent in real terms from 2015 and continues the steady downward trend since 2012.

Households in the private rented sector also tend to be deeper in fuel poverty, with an average fuel poverty gap of £410, compared to £175 for those in local authority housing.

The level of fuel poverty is highest in the private rented sector, with 19.4% of households in fuel poverty, compared to 7.7% in owner occupied properties.

There is a large difference in the number of households that are fuel poor between those that are working full-time (1 in 13), part-time (1 in 7) or are retired (1 in 12).

2016 Office for National Statistics figures for fuel poverty (published in 2018) show that Bournemouth has the highest proportion of households in fuel poverty at 12.2%, followed by Weymouth and Portland at 10.6%. Christchurch and East Dorset had the lowest proportion at 8.6% and 8.5% respectively.

#### Top 5 Proportionately Most Fuel Deprived LSOAs in Dorset 2016

LSOA Name	LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of fuel poor households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
009C Winton South	Bournemouth	910	223	23.90%
009D Winton East	Bournemouth	737	176	23.90%
009E Winton East	Bournemouth	643	153	23.80%
010E Winton East	Bournemouth	645	153	23.70%
013D Winton East	Bournemouth	647	147	22.70%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industry

#### Top 5 Proportionately Least Fuel Deprived LSOAs in Dorset 2016

LSOA Name	LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of fuel poor households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
018B Canford Cliffs	Poole	1150	36	3.10%
009H Dorchester North	West Dorset	696	30	4.30%
002D Verwood Stephen's Castle	East Dorset	842	38	4.60%
004D West Highcliffe	Christchurch	634	30	4.70%
003A Highcliffe	Christchurch	1095	52	4.70%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industry

#### 4.8 Child Poverty and Disadvantage

According to Public Health England there are approximately 18,300 children living in low income families in Dorset. 50% (9,300) of them live in Bournemouth and Poole.

Purbeck and Christchurch have the fewest children living in low income families with approximately 5.5% (1,000) each. Bournemouth (19%) , and Weymouth and Portland (20%) have the highest proportion of their children living in low income families.

East Dorset has 11% (1,400) of its children living in low income families which is the smallest proportion of all authority areas in the county.

Dorset CCG's 2017 Clinical Services Review identifies that a high proportion of rural child poverty can be found in areas of Lyme Regis, Beaminster, Marshwood Vale and Langton Matravers.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, which measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, shows that all of Dorset's top

10% most deprived LSOAs for this domain are in Bournemouth, Poole and Weymouth and Portland. 1 LSOA in Portland (Fortuneswell North) is in the top 5% most deprived.

North Dorset is the least deprived LA area with no LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived. In addition Purbeck, West Dorset and East Dorset have no LSOAs in the most deprived 20%. These areas still have pockets of relative deprivation, however, in Bridport and Dorchester (West Dorset), Tricketts Cross and Ferndown (East Dorset), Blandford Forum and Shaftsbury (North Dorset) and Wareham and Swanage (Purbeck).

Bournemouth has the most areas in the top 30% most deprived, with 29 LSOAs, followed by Poole with 16 and Weymouth and Portland with 12.

#### Income Deprivation Affecting Children

LA Name	Top 10% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most deprived
<b>Bournemouth</b>	6	9	14
<b>Christchurch</b>	0	1	2
<b>East Dorset</b>	0	0	2
<b>North Dorset</b>	0	0	0
<b>Poole</b>	2	7	7
<b>Purbeck</b>	0	0	2
<b>West Dorset</b>	0	0	2
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	2	7	3

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

#### 4.9 Children Looked After, Children Protection Enquiries and Child Protection Plans

The NSPCC, citing research undertaken for the Office of National Statistics, reports that children in care are 4 times more likely than their peers to have a mental health difficulty.

There were 485 children and young people in care in Shire Dorset in 2017 (an increase of 27% between 2015 and 2017). In Bournemouth there were 240 Looked After Children (nearly 8% lower than in 2015). In Poole there were 190.

In Shire Dorset there was an increase of section 47 Child Protection enquiries from 74.5 to 134 per 10,000 children between 2013 and 2017. This resulted in an increase from 243 to 415 children on child protection plans in the same period; an increase of 70%. In Bournemouth there are 85 per 10,000 children subject to a section 47 child protection enquiry in 2017, resulting in 134 children on child protection plans. In Poole there were 103.10 per 10,000 section 47 enquiries, and 80 children on child protection plans.



In 2017 neglect was the most frequent reason cited for a child protection plan being started, with 39.90 per 10,000 in Shire Dorset, 21.70 in Bournemouth and 12.60 in Poole. The next most frequent reason was for emotional abuse, at a rate of 26.20 per 10,000 in Shire Dorset and 19.10 in Bournemouth. Poole's rate was notably lower at 5.60 per 10,000. Both rates are either the same or higher than the averages regionally and for England. Sexual abuse and physical abuse represented 5.3 per 10,000 (up from 2.3 in 2015) and 4.9 per 10,000 (down from 7.9 in 2015) respectively for Shire Dorset; for Bournemouth they were 3.70 and 8.4 per 10,000, and for Poole they were 7.4 (2016) and 15.6 per 10,000.

#### 4.10 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children

There were 45 unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the county in March 2017; 15 in Shire Dorset, 10 in Bournemouth and 20 in Poole.

#### 4.11 Poverty and Older People

Number of LSOAs where older people are affected by income deprivation

LA Name	Top 10% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most deprived
<b>Bournemouth</b>	9	15	15
<b>Christchurch</b>	0	0	3
<b>East Dorset</b>	0	0	1
<b>North Dorset</b>	0	0	1
<b>Poole</b>	1	5	11
<b>Purbeck</b>	0	0	1
<b>West Dorset</b>	0	0	2
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	2	1	4

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Using the Income Affecting Older People Index, which measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation, it is possible to see that people aged 60 and over who are most affected by income deprivation are located in Bournemouth, where there are 9 LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived. Weymouth and Portland have 1 and Poole has 2. Bournemouth also has far more areas in the top 30% most deprived than any other part of Dorset, with 39 LSOAs; followed by Poole with 17 and Weymouth and Portland with 7. Although the concentration of older people experiencing income deprivation appears to live in the county's urban areas, Christchurch has no LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived.

As with income deprivation that affects children there are areas in the rest of the county where there is relative deprivation. These include areas of Bridport and Sherborne (West

Dorset), Ferndown (East Dorset), Blandford Forum (North Dorset) and Lytchett Minster and Upton (Purbeck).

#### 4.12 Food Banks

In 2017-2018 the Trussell Trust foodbanks distributed 120,966 three-day emergency food supplies to people in crisis in the South West Region.

Nationally the trust reports a 13% increase in need from the previous year. Nearly 1 in 3 emergency supplies went to children.

Dorset County Council's 2018 directory of foodbanks identifies twenty-two voluntary foodbanks operating in Dorset. There are 6 in West Dorset, 5 in East Dorset, 3 in Bournemouth, 2 in each of North Dorset, Purbeck and Weymouth and Portland, and 1 each in Poole and Christchurch.

As an illustration of demand for foodbanks in Dorset, in 2016 Wimborne Food Bank provided food for 964 people, 44% of whom were children. In 2017 there was a 94% increase in the number of households using the foodbank despite having at least one person in paid work, compared with 2016, and a 98% increase in the proportion of families using the food bank for the first time.

The Trussell Trust, who run eight of Dorset's foodbanks, reports that within their national network in 2017-18 28% of households were referred because of low income, being on benefits or not earning (a significant increase from 2016-17), 24% due to benefit delay, 18% resulting from benefit change' and 8.5% because of debt. The Trust identifies referrals due to housing debt and utility bill debt increasing significantly since April 2016.

#### 4.13 Citizens Advice

Across the seven local Citizens Advice offices in Dorset 12% of all clients in March 2018 had an issue relating to Universal Credit, which was the third highest issue for clients, after Benefits and Tax Credits and Debt. Of these clients, debt and housing were also high priorities for people.

There was an increase of 17% in people seeking advice about debt between March 2016-17 and March 2017-18.

More than half of the people seeking advice were female, and 49% either had a disability or long term health condition.

#### 4.14 Crime

The Crime Deprivation Domain of the indices of multiple deprivation measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Number of LSOAs affected by Crime Deprivation in Dorset by Local Authority

LA Name	Top 10% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most deprived
<b>Bournemouth</b>	16	19	5
<b>Christchurch</b>	0	0	0
<b>East Dorset</b>	0	0	0
<b>North Dorset</b>	0	0	0
<b>Poole</b>	1	3	6
<b>Purbeck</b>	0	0	1
<b>West Dorset</b>	0	0	1
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	1	4	6

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

There is a big disparity in areas affected by crime in the county. Where North Dorset has no LSOAs in the top 40% most deprived in England, and Christchurch only has one, Bournemouth has 44 (one of which in Westbourne and West Cliff is in the top 1% most deprived in England, and a further 15 are in the top 10%).

National police data shows that between May 2017 and April 2018 40% (752) of all crimes in Westbourne and West Cliff related to anti-social behaviour, and 18% (341) were violent and sexual offences.

Melcombe Regis in Weymouth is also amongst the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in England. Weymouth and Portland have a further 10 LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived. Anti-social behaviour and violent and sexual offences are the two highest types of crime here as well, with 45% (1,488) and 21% (709) respectively. Poole has 10 LSOA in the top 30% most deprived for crime.

Relative crime deprivation can also be found in Dorchester (West Dorset), Blandford Forum and Beacon Ward south of Shaftsbury (North Dorset) and Wimborne Minster (East Dorset).

6% of looked after children in Dorset were subject to a conviction, final warning or reprimand in 2016. In Bournemouth it was 4%.

#### 4.15 Domestic Abuse (Office for National Statistics, 2017)

Domestic abuse is defined by the UK Government as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged

16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional, controlling and coercive behaviour.

Research (Olusegun, 2015) shows that children living in households that experience domestic abuse and violence often also experience poverty, poor socio-cognitive function and long term mental health issues. These in turn can have an adverse effect on educational, social and economic attainment into adulthood.

Based on 2011 research the NSPCC estimates that around 1 in 5 children have been exposed to domestic abuse.

Office for National Statistics figures show that in the year ending March 2017 there were 10,837 domestic abuse-related incidents in Dorset, 50% of which were recorded as crimes. This is equivalent to 14 incidents and crimes for every 1,000 people in the population.

Although Dorset is the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest police force area in England and Wales for domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes, the crime rate in the county was still higher than the average for England and Wales in 2016-17.

1 in 8 recorded crimes in Dorset were classified as domestic abuse-related in this time between March 2016 and March 2017.

1,137 domestic abuse-related prosecutions took place in the year ending March 2017 (17% of all prosecutions in Dorset); 85% (969) of these resulted in a conviction. Dorset has one of the highest successful conviction rates in England and Wales.

17% of domestic violence cases discussed at a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Dorset were repeat cases.

#### 4.16 Discrimination

##### Extra Cost of Disability

The 2011 Census showed local authorities in England with the highest disability rates were also deprived areas.

A 2015 report on behalf of the charity Scope by the Extra Cost Commission estimates that people with a neurological condition will spend on average £200 a week on costs related to their disability, while someone with a physical impairment will spend almost £300.

Scope observes that disabled people are less likely to be able to cope with financial shocks and more likely to have to turn to payday loans to help with everyday living.

Two thirds of wheelchair users say they have been overcharged for a taxi or private hire vehicle because of their wheelchair.

Around a third of disabled people spend additional money on specialised equipment, clothing and bedding as a result of their impairment.

#### Black Minority Ethnic Population by Local Authority

	<b>White British</b>	<b>BME (black and minority ethnic population)</b>	<b>Main language not English</b>
<b>Dorset (whole county)</b>	91.9%	8.1%	2.3%
<b>Bournemouth</b>	83.8%	16.2%	5.9%
<b>Poole</b>	91.9%	8.1%	1.9%
<b>Christchurch</b>	95.1%	4.9%	0.6%
<b>East Dorset</b>	96.2%	3.8%	0.4%
<b>North Dorset</b>	94.7%	5.3%	1.3%
<b>West Dorset</b>	95.7%	4.3%	0.6%
<b>Purbeck</b>	96.2%	3.8%	0.6%
<b>Weymouth &amp; Portland</b>	94.9%	5.1%	1%

Source: <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/AreaProfiles>

The highest number of people from a Black and Minority Ethnic background in Dorset live in Bournemouth (16.2% or around 29719 people).

A 2017 Joseph Rowntree Foundation report identifies that individuals of Gypsy/Irish Traveller descent in Purbeck have a particularly high risk of unemployment at 50%.

The report also states that;

White Gypsy/Irish Traveller groups, African groups, Mixed White and Caribbean groups are more likely to experience unemployment and higher rates of economic inactivity, and specific groups, such as women from Pakistani and Bangladeshi backgrounds, have

much higher levels of economic inactivity than others, linked to unpaid caring responsibilities in the home.

One reason for lower pay among some BME groups is their concentration in low-paid sectors which often have very little prospect of progression. In addition, 40% of African and 39% of Bangladeshi graduates are overqualified for their roles.

#### 4.17 Social Mobility

The findings of the Social Mobility Commission's 2017 'State of the Nation' report for the UK Government shows that the chances of someone from a disadvantaged background succeeding in life is bound to where they live.

The findings of the report are based on the Social Mobility Index which assesses 16 indicators that include the education, employability and housing prospects of people living in each of England's 324 local authority areas. The index highlights where people from disadvantaged backgrounds are most and least likely to make social progress.

The report suggests there is a postcode lottery with hotspots and coldspots found in almost every part of the country. The index finds that the worst performing areas for social mobility are remote rural and coastal areas and former industrial areas. The worst performing area in the country is West Somerset.

Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds living in these areas face far higher barriers than young people growing up in cities and their surrounding areas - and in their working lives, face lower rates of pay; fewer top jobs; and travelling to work times of nearly four times more than that of urban residents.

There is also no direct correlation between the affluence of an area and its ability to sustain high levels of social mobility. While richer areas tend to outperform deprived areas in the index, a number of places buck the trend. Some of the most deprived areas in England are in otherwise affluent areas.

The report identifies Weymouth and Portland as one of the worst performing areas in the UK along with a number of other coastal districts, citing poor connectivity by transport as a key factor that restrict employment opportunities.

More than four in ten people in Weymouth and Portland earn less than the voluntary living wage compared with one in four nationally, and out of 36 local authorities in the South West region Weymouth and Portland is in the bottom decile for working life outcomes.

A critical factor in the performance of top local authorities is the number and quality of teachers available. A secondary teacher in the most deprived area is 70% more likely to leave.

East Dorset is identified in the 2017 State of the Nation report as having a high proportion of the lowest performers in primary schools in the country.

Dorset performs poorly against early years indicators compared with the rest of the country.

Ranked alongside the other 324 Local Authorities in England in 2017 (where 1 is the highest social mobility and 324 the lowest) Christchurch is the best district with a score of 127, whilst Weymouth and Portland have a social mobility score of 322; the third worst score in England. Bournemouth fares a little better with a score of 245.

#### English Local Authority Social Mobility Ranking 2017

LA Name	Rank
<b>Bournemouth</b>	245
<b>Christchurch</b>	127
<b>East Dorset</b>	147
<b>North Dorset</b>	216
<b>Poole</b>	198
<b>Purbeck</b>	176
<b>West Dorset</b>	187
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	322

Source: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk>

Notably, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation, the most deprived LSOAs in Dorset are located in Bournemouth, whereas the Social Mobility Index identifies Weymouth and Portland as the district of the county where people experience the greatest barriers to moving out of poverty and disadvantage.

#### 4.18 Homelessness

Dorset's District and Borough Council's homelessness strategy 2015-19 shows that within the last 7 years the number of homeless decisions made by the Dorset Local Authorities (DLA) peaked in 2012/2013 at 485 then reduced year on year to 390 as at 31 March 2016, but increased to 415 as at 31 March 2017.

Local Authorities decision relating to homelessness 2016-17

Local Authority / Region / Country	Number of households (2014-based household interim projections for 2016) (000s)	Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need						Total
		White	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Mixed	Other ethnic origin	Ethnic Group not Stated	
<b>England</b>	<b>23,229</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>59,110</b>
<b>South West</b>	<b>2,380</b>	3,580	270	120	90	70	270	<b>4,410</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	<b>88.825</b>	228	--	11	--	10	16	<b>272</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	<b>22.281</b>	23	--	--	--	--	--	<b>25</b>
<b>East Dorset</b>	<b>38.630</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>20</b>
<b>North Dorset</b>	<b>30.355</b>	44	--	--	--	--	--	<b>48</b>
<b>Poole</b>	<b>66.160</b>	64	--	--	--	--	7	<b>75</b>
<b>Purbeck</b>	<b>20.163</b>	30	--	--	--	--	--	<b>31</b>
<b>West Dorset</b>	<b>46.040</b>	23	--	--	--	--	--	<b>29</b>
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	<b>29.006</b>	47	--	--	--	--	--	<b>52</b>

Local Authority / Region / Country	Eligible, homeless and in priority need, but intentionally	Eligible, homeless but not in priority need	Eligible, but not homeless	Total decisions	Total in temporary accommodation
<b>England</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>27,140</b>	<b>115,590</b>	<b>77,220</b>
<b>South West</b>	1,060	920	2,780	<b>9,170</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Bournemouth</b>	93	100	116	<b>581</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Christchurch</b>	--	--	14	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>East Dorset</b>	--	--	15	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>North Dorset</b>	--	--	10	<b>64</b>	--
<b>Poole</b>	29	20	94	<b>218</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Purbeck</b>	--	--	17	<b>54</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>West Dorset</b>	8	10	13	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	27	13	23	<b>115</b>	<b>59</b>

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government



In 2016/2017 an average of 59% of homeless decisions by Dorset local authorities resulted in acceptance of a full duty to provide accommodation. The lowest percentage was in Christchurch at 53%, and the highest was in North Dorset at 74%.

Nationally homeless acceptances with a full duty by local authorities increased by 2% between 2015/2016 and 2016/17. In Dorset the increase was by 6%.

There was a total of 3,093 approaches for assistance to the Dorset local authorities in 2016/2017, with only 243 households meeting the criteria to be accepted with a full homeless duty.

The charity Shelter's Housing Databank shows that in the fourth quarter of 2017 there were 2,783 children living in temporary accommodation in the South West of England.

#### 4.19 Rough Sleepers

Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and gender of rough sleepers Autumn 2017

<b>Local authority / Region</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Under 18</b>	<b>18 - 25</b>	<b>Over 25</b>	<b>Age not known</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>536</b>
<b>% of England total</b>		83	14	0	8	81	11
<b>South West</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>% of South West total</b>		85	13	0	8	84	8
<b>Bournemouth</b>	48	40	8	0	5	40	3
<b>Christchurch</b>	5	4	1	0	0	5	0
<b>East Dorset</b>	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>North Dorset</b>	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Poole</b>	13	12	1	0	0	12	1
<b>Purbeck</b>	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>West Dorset</b>	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	18	14	4	0	0	16	2

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

A briefing by the charity St Mungo's for MPs on street homelessness in April 2018 reports that the number of people sleeping rough in England has risen by 169% since 2010. In autumn 2017 4,751 people were recorded as sleeping rough in England on a snapshot night. This is a 15% rise on 2016. The briefing goes on to say that rough sleeping can be a cause or consequence of physical and mental poor health, which can

lead to chronic illness, or premature death. The average age of a man who dies while homeless is 47; for women it is 43.

Data from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government put the number of rough sleepers in Dorset in the Autumn of 2017 at 91 (85% of which were men). More than 50% of were located in Bournemouth, 1 in 5 (19.7%) were in Weymouth and Portland, and 1 in 7 (14.2%) were in Poole. All local authority areas recorded at least one rough sleeper. According to these statistics there were no rough sleepers under the age of 18 years, and more than 4 out of 5 (86.6%) people counted were over 25 years old. Street counts were either a single night snapshot of the number of rough sleepers in a local authority area (independently verified by Homeless Link) or a local authority estimate.

#### 4.20 Hidden Homelessness

Homeless Link argue that many people who become homeless do not show up in official figures. This includes people who become homeless but find a temporary solution by staying with family members or friends, living in squats or other insecure accommodation. They quote research by Crisis indicating that about 62% of single homeless people are hidden and may not show up in official figures.

Reports from homeless charities such as St Mungo's and Homeless Link state that women's homelessness is under-reported, and links with domestic abuse and other forms of violence against women and girls.

Poole's homeless charity Routes to Roots also believe there is under-reporting of rough sleeping in Poole and Bournemouth. They argue that the November 2017's official street count of rough sleepers, which counted 13 individuals in Poole and 39 in Bournemouth, to be a considerable underestimate, having seen an increase in the number of individuals on Poole's streets, from 39 in 2012-13 to 54 in 2016-17, when verifying that those given winter breakfast vouchers are actually sleeping rough.

A 2016 report by the Mental Health Foundation states that 80% of homeless people in England in 2014 said that they had mental health issues, with 45% having been diagnosed with a mental health condition. The most prevalent health problems among homeless individuals are substance misuse (62.5%), mental health problems (53.7%) or a combination of the two (42.6%).

## 5.0 Loneliness and Isolation

### Loneliness

5.1 The Campaign to End Loneliness define feeling lonely as;

*“ a subjective, unwelcome feeling of lack or loss of companionship. It happens when we have a mismatch between the quantity and quality of social relationships that we have, and those that we want (Perlman and Peplau, 1981).”*

The campaign identifies that loneliness can relate to missing a spouse, sibling or best friend; or be broader, where someone lacks a wider social network or group of friends; it can be transient, situational or chronic, where someone feels lonely all or most of the time. Whilst loneliness is linked to social isolation, the latter is more objective and relates to the number of people someone has contact with.

5.2 To help illustrate some of the harmful effects of loneliness the Campaign provides the following key data drawn from contemporary research;

The effect of loneliness and isolation on mortality is comparable to the impact of risk factors such as obesity, and lacking social connections is as damaging to one’s health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day; indeed loneliness is thought to increase the likelihood of mortality by 26%.

Having social networks and friendships help reduce the risk of mortality or developing dementia or heart diseases. They also help individuals recover when they do fall ill.

Loneliness is associated with an increased risk of; developing coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, the onset of disability, cognitive decline, clinical dementia and depression.

Loneliness and low social interaction are predictive of suicide in older age.

5.3 Risk factors that contribute to loneliness and social isolation include;  
Poor health, sensory loss, loss of mobility, lower income, bereavement, retirement, becoming a carer, and other changes such as giving up driving.

Lack of public transport, physical environment, housing, fear of crime, high population turnover, demographics, technological changes.

5.4 Using MOSAIC socio-economic data Dorset County Council has created a ‘social isolation and loneliness index’ and a ‘mental health index’ to identify areas of Shire Dorset with a high vulnerability to loneliness. The indexes include factors such as low income, health, community safety, singles households and not owning a car, self-reporting of common mental health issues, diagnostic data, low education attainment and low levels of social

capital all have a significant relationship with vulnerability to poor mental health and subsequently risk to loneliness.

The Council's 2017 People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Report cites data from the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA) that shows an association between health problems and higher rates of death, and social isolation and loneliness.

Their report goes on to say that loneliness has been linked to depression and an excessive use of alcohol.

5.5 A briefing on loneliness from the Office for National Statistics states that between 2016 and 2017 1 in 20 adults (aged 16 years and over) in England reported feeling lonely "often/always", and that those aged 16 to 24 years were significantly more likely to report feeling lonely "some of the time".

#### 5.6 Older People (65+)

National data from Age UK's 2014 evidence review on Loneliness in Later Life suggests that 10% of people aged 65 and over often feel lonely.

Dorset County Council's 2015 report on loneliness and isolation considers around 1 in 5 (approximately 36,040) households in Shire Dorset to have been vulnerable to social isolation and loneliness, and around 14,000 of these to be highly vulnerable.

On behalf of both Poole and Bournemouth, Poole Borough Council estimated in 2017 that around 3,600 older people may often feel lonely in Bournemouth, with a further 3,000 in Poole. Poole Borough identifies approximately 1,550 lonely older people living in the priority areas of Bournemouth and 1,360 living in priority areas of Poole.

Bournemouth's priority areas are; Westbourne & West Cliff, Kinson North, East Southbourne and Tuckton, Strouden Park, Central Bournemouth and Boscombe West. All but Boscombe West have high numbers of older people, but Boscombe West is identified as having the highest risk for lonely older people due to individuals being widowed or divorced, living alone, providing higher intensity care and there being low car ownership. For 4 out of 6 of the identified areas above a key risk is that older people live alone following being widowed or divorced. In half of the areas identified low car ownership is a key indicator, and in 5 out of 6 areas so are poor health, disability or providing high intensity care to someone else. In Kinson North, Strouden Park and Central Bournemouth deprivation is a key risk factor.

Poole's priority areas are; Newtown, Canford Cliffs, Poole Town, Parkstone and Alderney. All five areas have large older populations. Newtown is identified as having the highest risk for lonely older people due to deprivation, poor health and disability, divorce, providing high intensity care and having lower levels of education. Both Poole

Town and Alderney also have risks associated with deprivation. Poole Town and Parkstone have risks associated with living alone having been widowed or divorced. Canford Cliffs is considered to have a lower risk of lonely older people due to higher incomes, levels of education and satisfaction with the local area.

A third of older people in Poole live on their own and half of those aged 65+ report a long-term health problem or disability which limits their daily activities.

Dorset County Council Adult Social Care Survey 2016 showed a greater proportion of social care users not having enough social contact, or not involved in valuable activities in the Dorchester area in particular, along with Shillingstone, Stourpaine, Verwood, Burton, parts of Weymouth and Swanage.

The County Council's 'social isolation index' and 'mental health index' mentioned above show hot spots of the risk of loneliness in Blandford, Dorchester, and Portland, along with Melcombe Regis and some parts of Christchurch and Bridport.

#### 5.7 Older People Gender

The ONS reports that generally women are significantly more likely than men to report feeling lonely "often/always", "some of the time" and "occasionally", and that research suggests that men may be more reluctant than women to report undesirable feelings such as loneliness.

Using data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), a 2014 report by the International Longevity Centre-UK found that almost 1 in 4 older men (23%) had less than monthly contact with their children, close to 1 in 3 (31%) had less than monthly contact with other family members, and nearly 1 in 5 men (19%) had less than monthly contact with their friends.

For both men and women, those who were widowed were significantly more likely to report feeling lonely "some of the time"

#### 5.8 Older LGBT People

Stonewall's guide 'Working with older lesbian, gay and bisexual people' (Taylor, n.d.) says there are around one million lesbian, gay and bisexual people in Britain over the age of 55.

Although the guide does not address loneliness directly it states that a significant proportion of older gay people are likely to live alone, have limited family support and rely on formal services for help in the future. Stonewall's research shows that gay and bisexual older men are three times more likely to be single than heterosexual men, and

that 41% of lesbian, gay and bisexual older people live alone compared to 28% of heterosexual older people.

In addition the guide highlights that many older gay people have experienced, or fear, discrimination because of their sexual orientation, creating a further barrier to receiving appropriate care and treatment.

#### 5.9 Children and Young People

Dorset County Council's 2017 People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Report identifies Dorchester, parts of Portland, parts of Blandford and around Stalbridge as areas of the county at greater risk of loneliness and isolation for children and young people.

#### 5.10 Self-reporting on Health

People who describe their general health as "fair", "bad" and "very bad" in the ONS briefing on loneliness and isolation were 88% more likely to say they feel lonely than those with "good" and "very good" health. In line with the trend for the rest of England data for Dorset suggests that nearly 5% of the county's population (40,000 people) report their health to be "bad" or "very bad" (Dorset County Council, 2018), and fall within this category of people at risk of experiencing acute loneliness.

#### 5.11 Disability

2017 research for the charity Scope, from a survey of 1,004 disabled people, found that:

Overall, two-thirds (67%) felt lonely in the past year. For disabled people of working age three quarters (76%) felt lonely in the last year, and also experienced depression (62%) and anxiety (58%) or stress (49%).

85% of young disabled adults - 18-34 year olds - feel lonely.

Scope also report that on a typical day one in eight (13%) disabled people had under half an hour interaction with someone else.

The charity argues that the extra costs of living with a disability that make it harder to socialise and see friends and family, and underfunding in the social care system of basic support to live the life one chooses are both factors that play a part in why so many disabled people feel lonely.

#### 5.12 Carers

Research by Carers UK's in 2017 shows that 8 out of 10 carers have felt lonely or socially isolated as a result of their caring role. For those providing 50 hours or more care a week the figure is even higher at 86%.

Carers UK also found that more than 9 out of 10 (93%) of those caring for a disabled child and 89% of carers under 24 years old felt lonely or socially isolated due to their caring role.

Not being able to get out of the house (49%), not feeling comfortable talking about caring with their friends (1 in 3), not being able to afford (31%) or have the time to spend or on social activities (48%) all contributed to carers feeling lonely or social isolated.

32% of employees currently juggling work and care have felt lonely or isolated in the workplace because of their caring role.

4 out of 10 carers (40%) in another 2017 Carers UK report, The State of Caring, said they hadn't had a day off for more than a year, and a quarter said they hadn't had a day off from caring for more than five years.

Public Health Dorset identify that within the Dorset CCG area there are almost 83,000 unpaid carers, 2,075 of whom provide 50 hours or more care a week, and 30% of the total number of carer in Dorset are over 65 years of age.

Borough of Poole's 2017 analysis of the indicators of loneliness for older people aged 65 or over shows that Kinson North, East Southbourne and Tuckton and Kinson South in Bournemouth and Newtown, Canford Cliffs, Alderney, Broadstone and Merely and Bearwood in Poole have a high number of carers providing 20+ hours of care a week.

A Dorset County Council 2016 Survey of Adult Carers indicates that two thirds (64%) did not have as much social contact as they would like, and 1 in 7 (14.1%) said that they have little social contact and feel socially isolated.

### 5.13 Renting

The ONS 2018 briefing on the characteristics and circumstances relating to feeling lonely identifies that renters are significantly more likely to report loneliness "often/always" and "some of the time" than those who own their home. By comparison, homeowner households experienced loneliness "hardly ever" or "never". Having greater financial security may play a significant role in this difference.

The briefing also highlights that 61% of younger renters (between 16 and 34 years) who felt little trust or sense of belonging to the area they live in expressed feeling loneliness "often/always" and "some of the time".

The briefing also found that 81% of unmarried people (single, separated, or divorced) with long-term health conditions, and who lived alone in rented accommodation, felt lonely "occasionally" or more frequently.

When applied to Dorset these findings are likely to be most relevant in Bournemouth (where 1 in 3 properties are rented), and in Poole, which was identified in a 2017 survey as the least affordable place to rent a flat in the UK.

#### 5.14 Lone Parents

A 2017 survey for the charity Action for Children revealed that from more than 2,000 UK parents questioned, 52% have suffered from loneliness, and 1 in 5 had felt lonely in the week before responding to the poll.

More than two-thirds felt isolated from friends and family since having children, and nearly two thirds (61%) were worried that their child was lonely some or all the time.

A 2017 poll of 516 UK children (also for Action for Children) found that more than a third (39%) also said they had felt lonely in the week before responding to the survey.

The 2011 Census identified 16,774 lone parent households with dependent children in Dorset. Just under 50% of these (8,263) of these were in Bournemouth and Poole. Of the remaining number, 23% were in West Dorset, 22% in Weymouth and Portland, 18% in East Dorset and 15% in North Dorset. Christchurch and Purbeck had 10% each.

88% (14,824) of all single parent households with dependent children in the county were headed female parents.

Just over 1 in 3 (5,856) of all lone parents in Dorset were also not in employment.



2011 Census: Lone parent households with dependent children

	Total Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children	Male Lone Parent	Female Lone Parents	Lone Parent in Part-Time Employment	Lone Parent in Full-Time Employment	Lone Parent Not in Employment
	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households
ENGLAND	1,564,681	151,744	1,412,937	522,789	407,873	634,019
SOUTH WEST	133,609	14,551	119,058	52,830	33,133	47,646
Bournemouth	4,678	480	4,198	1,796	1,008	1,874
Poole	3,585	379	3,206	1,475	761	1,349
Shire Dorset	8,511	1,091	7,420	3,685	2,193	2,633
Christchurch	911	99	812	371	225	315
East Dorset	1,528	233	1,295	676	453	399
North Dorset	1,272	147	1,125	534	340	398
Purbeck	927	108	819	421	228	278
West Dorset	1,970	270	1,700	924	525	521
Weymouth and Portland	1,903	234	1,669	759	422	722

Source: Office for National Statistics

Isolation

- 5.15 In a 2015 report on loneliness and social isolation Dorset County Council estimated that, as a rural county with an increasing elderly population, around 14,000 households are highly vulnerable.
- 5.16 Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG,) reporting on their equality impact analysis in 2017-18, identify isolation as a risk factor for depression, and suggests that people living in isolated areas of the county with poor access to transport (public or private) may require emotional, as well as practical, support to fully access healthcare services.

### 5.17 Car Ownership

The same report goes on to say that car ownership in Dorset is higher than the average for England. Nevertheless the 2011 Census (<https://apps.geowessex.com/stats>) shows that more than 65,000 households in Shire Dorset did not own a car or similar vehicle. The areas of the county with the highest number of households without a car in 2011 were Christchurch (17.9%), West Dorset (15.7%) and Purbeck (14.5%). On the other hand, more than a third of households in these local authority areas owned two or more cars: Christchurch (36%), West Dorset (39%) and Purbeck (42%)

Bournemouth and Weymouth and Portland had the highest number of households without a car (26%) and (25%) respectively, whilst in East Dorset half of all households had two or more cars.

### 5.18 Public Transport

Dorset CCG equality impact analysis states that in Dorset's more rural areas there are constraints on access to public transport and public services. Over 15% of the population has no easily accessible public transport connection to an acute hospital and it can take more than 90 minutes to reach the nearest acute hospital via public transport.

Whilst 41% of Dorset's population live in rural communities (the most rural localities are in North Dorset and West Dorset), just under 50% of West Dorset have no easily accessible public transport, and in North Dorset the figure is 30%.

Dorset CCG identifies the impact of constraints on travel time for intrapartum care (during labour and delivery or childbirth) and children requiring acute paediatric services as a significant risk.

The 2018 Southern Policy Centre report 'Making Ends Meet: The lived experiences of poverty in the south' cites Portland's public transport as an example of the issues:

*"Nowhere is the Catch 22 of car ownership for those struggling to make ends meet on the South Coast more apparent than in the isolated town of Portland...participants here joked about apocryphal sightings of the No. 6 Bus – the only bus service that links the town to Weymouth or the rest of Dorset. The No. 6 is infamously inconvenient and unreliable."*

Data Sources

Theme	Indicator	Source
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	Self-Reported Happiness	<p>The Annual Population Survey (April 2012 to March 2015)  <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/nesscontent/dvc238/index.html">https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/nesscontent/dvc238/index.html</a></p>
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	Childhood Obesity	<p>Local Government Association  <a href="https://www.local.gov.uk/about/news/22000-children-severely-obese-when-they-leave-primary-school">https://www.local.gov.uk/about/news/22000-children-severely-obese-when-they-leave-primary-school</a></p>
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	Unpaid Carers	<p>Dorset Statistics  <a href="https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/AreaProfiles/Search">https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/AreaProfiles/Search</a></p>

		Valuing Carers in Dorset -Better Together Programme Report – June 2016 <a href="https://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/AdultSocialCare/Carers/CarersDocuments/valuing-carers-in-dorset-brochure.pdf">https://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/AdultSocialCare/Carers/CarersDocuments/valuing-carers-in-dorset-brochure.pdf</a>
	<b>Disability and Long-Term Health Conditions</b>	Older and Vulnerable Adults JSNA – Public Health Dorset – July 2016 <a href="http://www.publichealthdorset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/JSNA-Thematic-Narrative-Older-Vulnerable-People-July-2016.pdf">http://www.publichealthdorset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/JSNA-Thematic-Narrative-Older-Vulnerable-People-July-2016.pdf</a>  Diversity Topic Data - Dorset Statistics <a href="https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/Topics/Topic/Diversity">https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/Topics/Topic/Diversity</a>
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<b>Food Banks</b>	<p>Wimborne Food Bank</p> <p><a href="http://www.wimbornefoodbank.org.uk/news.html">http://www.wimbornefoodbank.org.uk/news.html</a></p> <p>Faithworks Wessex</p> <p><a href="https://faithworkswessex.org.uk/our-projects/hope-crisis-food-bank-plus/">https://faithworkswessex.org.uk/our-projects/hope-crisis-food-bank-plus/</a></p> <p>The Trussell Trust</p> <p><a href="https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/end-year-stats">https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/end-year-stats</a></p>

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	<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	<p>Domestic abuse in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics - 2017  <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017</a></p> <p>Domestic violence, risky family environment and children: A bio-psychology perspective - Olusegun, 2014  International Journal of Psychology and Counselling, 6 (8), 107-118.</p>
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<b>Loneliness and Isolation</b>	<b>Characteristics and Circumstances</b>	<p>Loneliness - What characteristics and circumstances are associated with feeling lonely? Analysis of characteristics and circumstances associated with loneliness in England using the Community Life Survey, 2016 to 2017 - Office for National Statistics – April 2018  <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/lonelinesswhatcharacteristicsandcircumstancesareassociatedwithfeelinglonely/2018-04-10">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/lonelinesswhatcharacteristicsandcircumstancesareassociatedwithfeelinglonely/2018-04-10</a></p> <p>Campaign to End Loneliness, 2018. About Loneliness  <a href="https://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/about-loneliness/">https://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/about-loneliness/</a> (cut and paste – does not work as a hyperlink)</p>
	<b>Carers</b>	<p>The world shrinks: Carer loneliness research report – Carers UK - 2017  <a href="https://www.carersuk.org/search/the-world-shrinks-carer-loneliness-research-report">https://www.carersuk.org/search/the-world-shrinks-carer-loneliness-research-report</a></p>
	<b>LGBT</b>	<p>Working with older lesbian, gay and bisexual people – A Guide for Care and Support Services – Stonewall –not dated  <a href="https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/older_people_final_lo_res.pdf">https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/older_people_final_lo_res.pdf</a></p>
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	<b>Loneliness in Later Life</b>	Evidence Review: Loneliness in Later Life – Age UK - 2015 <a href="https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/reports-and-publications/reports-and-briefings/health--wellbeing/rb_june15_lonelines_in_later_life_evidence_review.pdf">https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/reports-and-publications/reports-and-briefings/health--wellbeing/rb_june15_lonelines_in_later_life_evidence_review.pdf</a>  Loneliness in later life – key facts for Poole and Bournemouth - Borough of Poole - 2017 <a href="http://archive.poole.gov.uk/your-council/how-the-council-works/research/reports/risk-of-loneliness-among-older-people/">http://archive.poole.gov.uk/your-council/how-the-council-works/research/reports/risk-of-loneliness-among-older-people/</a>  Older and Vulnerable Adults JSNA – Public Health Dorset – July 2016 <a href="http://www.publichealthdorset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Draft-Thematic-Narrative-Older-Vulnerable-People-V5-March-2016.pdf">http://www.publichealthdorset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Draft-Thematic-Narrative-Older-Vulnerable-People-V5-March-2016.pdf</a>
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