The Indices of Deprivation 2015 a summary report for Dorset County Council

This English Indices of Deprivation helps identify and prioritise areas to assist the government and other agencies both national and local in narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. The Indices have been produced five times - 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010 and now 2015.

The data for 2015 was released at the end of September 2015.

The results are provided at Lower Super Output Area Level.¹ This level of geography is considered to be the most appropriate for measuring deprivation at a smaller level across the country.

The results provided in this report for Dorset look at the Index of Multiple Deprivation – a composite deprivation indicator and each of its seven constituent domains. The report also considers two supplementary indicators. As well as the IMD and the seven domains, data from the Indices of Deprivation also includes a number of sub-domains; these have not been included in this report but are available by request from the Research and Policy Group at Dorset County Council.

The table over page shows the range of indicators provided by the Indices of Deprivation 2015. The main domains and supplementary indicators are provided in this report.

The data and maps presented in this document represent a summary of the information made available by the department for communities and local government in its release of the Indices of Deprivation 2015.

The results for Dorset are also available as maps on the research and information’s website dorsetforyou.com/statistics. This section of the website also includes maps and data presented at LSOA level for each of the County’s six district and boroughs. The information available also includes the sub-domains listed below.

¹ Lower Super Output Areas are Census based geographies with an average population of 1,500 people.
The Index of Deprivation 2015 – Dorset County Council Results

Introduction

Communities and Local Government commissioned the Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) from the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford to update the Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID 2015) for England. Following public consultation, and a significant programme of work by the research team the Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015) have been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the ID2010.

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. There are also two supplementary indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) and a number of sub-domains.

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Summary measures of the IMD 2015 are presented at local authority district level. The LSOA level Domain Indices and IMD 2015, together with the local authority district summaries are referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID 2015).

The ID 2015 is based on the approach, structure and methodology that were used to create the previous ID 2010. The ID 2015 updates the ID 2010 using more up-to-date data. The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 contains seven domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime.

**Area based measures**

The area itself can be characterised as deprived *relative to other areas*, in a particular dimension of deprivation, on the basis of the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experience of the people in an area gives the area its deprivation characteristics. The area itself is *not* deprived, but the presence of a concentration of people experiencing deprivation in an area may give rise to a compounding deprivation effect – this is still *measured* by reference to those individuals.

Having attributed the aggregate of individual experience of deprivation to the area, it is possible to say that an area is deprived in that particular dimension. Once the specific dimensions of deprivation have been measured, these can be understood as elements of multiple deprivation.

**The Concept of Multiple Deprivation**

The IMD 2015 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2015 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.
Domains and Indicators

Each of the seven Domains contains a number of component indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be ‘domain specific’ and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation); measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas); up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

Data Time Point, Spatial Scale and Denominators

Where possible, the indicators relate to 2012/13 and, as has been indicated, the IMD 2015 and component domains are presented at LSOA level. Summaries of the IMD 2015 are also presented at district levels. Denominators at LSOA level for 2012/3 were provided by the Office for National Statistics’ Small Area Population Estimation Unit. For the few indicators where numerators were derived from the 2011 Census, the denominators were also drawn from the Census.

The Domains

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP 2012))
- Adults and children in Income-Based ESA Households (Source: DWP 2012)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2012)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not claiming Income Support, income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs (HMRC 2012)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2012)
As in the ID2010, a supplementary index – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index – has been produced alongside the Income Deprivation Domain. This covers only children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, defined as either families receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is expressed as the proportion of all children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families.

A second supplementary index, also produced in 2010, is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. This index represents income deprivation affecting older people, expressed as the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in Income Support or income based Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families.

**Employment Deprivation Domain**

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

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2013)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2013)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2013)
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance aged 18-59/64 (those with a contribution-based element) (Source: DWP 2013)
- Claimants of Carers Allowance aged 18-59/64 (Source: DWP 2013)
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2008 to 2012, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2013, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2012 to 2013, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2013, Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre), Hospital Episode Statistics (2012 to 2013, Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre), Suicide Mortality Data (Source: ONS 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012) and health benefits data (2013, Source: DWP)

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Key Stage 2 Attainment
  Numerator: Total score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Source: Department for Education)
  Denominator: Total number of Key Stage 2 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Source: Department for Education)
- Key Stage 4 Attainment
  Numerator: Total capped (best 8) score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 exams in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Source: Department for Education)
  Denominator: All pupils in maintained schools who took Key Stage 4 exams, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Source: Department for Education)
• Secondary School absence
Numerator: Number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Source: Department for Education)
• Staying on in education post 16
Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
• Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (4 year average, 2009-2013, Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub Domain: Skills

• Proportions of working age adults men (aged 25-64) and women (aged 25-59) in the area with no or low qualifications (Source: 2011 Census)

• English language proficiency
  Numerator: Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, non-overlapping count with Adult skills indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)
  Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services.
The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’, and ‘wider barriers’ which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

• Household overcrowding (Source: 2011 Census)
• LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14)
• Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation - Modelled estimate of households unable to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market on the basis of their income, estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents, 2012.

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

• Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: Health and Social Care Information Service, 2014)
• Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: Ordnance Survey, 2014)
• Road distance to a primary school (Source: Department for Education, 2014)
• Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2014)

Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.
• Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for 2013/14)
• Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for 2013/14)
• Criminal damage (8 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for 2013/14)
• Violence (18 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for 2013/14)

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the quality of individuals’ immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. It comprises two sub-domains: the ‘indoors’ living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the
‘outdoors’ living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

**Sub-Domain: The ‘indoors’ living environment**

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2011 average, Source EHS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2011 Census)

**Sub-Domain: The ‘outdoors’ living environment**

- Air quality (2012, Source: UK Air Information Resource air quality)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2011, 2012 and 2013 average, Source: Department for Transport)

**Outputs**

1. Each of the 32,844 LSOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the IMD 2015; the seven domain indices; the sub-domains; and the two supplementary indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People).

2. For this report each LSOA in Dorset is given a national and county rank.
A look at the results for Dorset
Index of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD 2015 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2015 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

There are twelve areas in Dorset that are within the top 20% most deprived nationally for multiple deprivation, down from thirteen in 2010. Nine of them are within the urban borough of Weymouth and Portland and two in Christchurch and one from West Dorset.

East Dorset has the majority of areas that fall into the least deprived nationally on the IMD. Of the sixty four areas that fall into this category thirty one (48%) are in East Dorset.
**Income Deprivation**

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

Nine areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation, this is up from five in 2010. Seven of those are within Weymouth and Portland. Fortuneswell North and Littlemoor West are the most deprived areas in the county for income deprivation and within the top 10% nationally. Outside of Weymouth and Portland, Somerford West and East in Christchurch are also represented in the top 20% most deprived.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSOA code (2011)</th>
<th>LSOA name (2011)</th>
<th>DORSET_LSOA_Name</th>
<th>Local Authority District name (2013)</th>
<th>Income Score (rate)</th>
<th>Income Rank National</th>
<th>Income Rank Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E01020569</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 001D</td>
<td>Fortuneswell North</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Littlemoor West</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
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<td>2052</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Westham North Westhaven</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
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<td>3919</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01020555</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 004C</td>
<td>Melcombe Regis Park District</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.273</td>
<td>4420</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01020348</td>
<td>Christchurch 005C</td>
<td>Somerford West</td>
<td>Christchurch</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>4528</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01020582</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 004F</td>
<td>Rodwell and Chapelhay</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>E01020554</td>
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<td>Melcombe Regis Town Centre</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>5125</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>E01020553</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 004A</td>
<td>Melcombe Regis Carlton Road</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.243</td>
<td>5808</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01020347</td>
<td>Christchurch 005B</td>
<td>Somerford East</td>
<td>Christchurch</td>
<td>0.237</td>
<td>6149</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blandford Camp in North Dorset is the least deprived area in the county in relation to this domain, followed by the Manor Park area of Dorchester in West Dorset and Greenhill and Furzehill in East Dorset. East Dorset has the greatest proportion of areas within the least deprived 20% with 30 out of 64 coming from this district.
Employment Deprivation Domain

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

Twelve areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation down from thirteen in 2010. Nine of these areas are within the borough of Weymouth and Portland. Two areas are within Christchurch and one in West Dorset. The top seven of these areas are in Weymouth and Portland.

Fifty three areas fall into the top 20% least deprived areas nationally; these are again dominated by East Dorset with 21 areas in this category. Blandford Army Camp in North Dorset is the least deprived area of the county for Employment Deprivation followed by Greenhill and Furzehill in East Dorset and Dorchester Monmouth Road in West Dorset.
Health and Disability Deprivation Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

In Dorset, twelve areas fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for this indicator seven less than in 2010 and eleven of these areas fall within the borough of Weymouth and Portland and one in West Dorset. Eight Lower Super Output Areas are within the top 10% most deprived nationally, all within Weymouth & Portland.

Almost half of the areas in Dorset (102) are within the least deprived nationally for health and disability. The least deprived in the County is Verwood Dewlands in East Dorset followed by Colehill Cannon Hill and Holt in East Dorset. The district of East Dorset is represented by 44% forty five areas.
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Twenty three areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for education deprivation up from thirteen in 2010 this is almost twice as many; they are reasonably distributed across the county. The most deprived area in the county for education deprivation is Fortuneswell in Weymouth & Portland followed by Littlemoor West in Weymouth and then Ferndown Tricketts Cross East in East Dorset. Somerford in Christchurch has three areas in the top 20% most deprived nationally.

Twenty areas in the county are within the 20% least deprived for education deprivation. The least deprived in the county is Dorchester Manor Park in West Dorset followed by Greenhill and Furzehill in East Dorset. East Dorset district itself has sixteen LSOAs in the 20% least deprived for education.
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services.

This is a significant area of deprivation for Dorset. Sixty seven areas are within the top 20% most deprived nationally, up from sixty five in 2010. This high number reflects the rurality of the county and more specifically the greater distance from services, which makes up a significant proportion of this domain. West Dorset has twenty one areas in the top 20% most deprived and North Dorset has twenty. The most deprived area in the county is The Iwernes which is the 8th most deprived area nationally out of 32,844 followed by Lower Tarrants and Blandford Camp in North Dorset and Haltsock in West Dorset. Four areas fall into the top 1% most deprived nationally.

Top 1% most deprived nationally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSOA code (2011)</th>
<th>LSOA name (2011)</th>
<th>DORSET LSOA Name</th>
<th>Local Authority District name (2013)</th>
<th>Barriers to Housing and Services Score</th>
<th>Barriers to Housing and Services National Rank</th>
<th>Barriers to Housing and Services Local Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E01020443</td>
<td>North Dorset 003B</td>
<td>The Iwernes</td>
<td>North Dorset</td>
<td>58.357</td>
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<tr>
<td>E0103393359</td>
<td>North Dorset 006F</td>
<td>The Lower Tarrants and Blandford Co North Dorset</td>
<td>52.691</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E01020530</td>
<td>West Dorset 005E</td>
<td>Haltstock</td>
<td>West Dorset</td>
<td>58.092</td>
<td>297</td>
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<tr>
<td>E010201396</td>
<td>East Dorset 004A</td>
<td>Allen Valley</td>
<td>East Dorset</td>
<td>50.815</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty two areas fall into the 20% least deprived nationally within Dorset. Nine of these areas are within the built-up area of East Dorset and four in West Dorset and Weymouth and Portland. The least deprived in Dorset for this indicator is Wyke Regis All Saints in Weymouth and Portland.
Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. The four major crime types covered are:

- Burglary
- Theft
- Criminal Damage
- Violence

Five areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for crime down from thirteen in 2010. All of these areas are within Weymouth and Portland borough. The most deprived in Dorset is Melcombe Regis Town Centre which is within the top 2% nationally for Crime deprivation.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E01020554</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 0048</td>
<td>Melcombe Regis Town Centre</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
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<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>E01020573</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 005B</td>
<td>Westham East Knightsdale Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>E01020569</td>
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<td>E01020553</td>
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<td>E01020555</td>
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<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.729</td>
<td>6067</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One hundred and eleven areas in Dorset (45%) are within the 20% least deprived nationally for crime deprivation. Each of the six district and boroughs are represented in the 20% least deprived. However East Dorset, North Dorset and West Dorset predominate. The least deprived area for crime in the county is Blandford Camp in North Dorset followed by Stalbridge Town in North Dorset and Corfe Mullen Springdale in East Dorset.
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the ‘indoors’ living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the ‘outdoors’ living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Forty two areas fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for this indicator and fifteen in the top 10% most deprived. The most deprived in the county is Melcombe Regis Town Centre which falls into the top 1% nationally for deprivation. West Dorset has sixteen areas that fall into the top 20% nationally and no areas in Christchurch are within the top 20% most deprived.

Eighty four areas fall into the 20% least deprived nationally for this deprivation indicator. The least deprived in the county is Verwood Ebblake, followed by Alderholt East and Colehill Cannon Hill both in East Dorset. East Dorset dominates the 20% least deprived nationally with over half the areas coming from this district.
Supplementary Indices – Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

Income Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI)

As in the ID2010, a supplementary index – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index– has been produced alongside the Income Deprivation Domain. This covers only children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is expressed as the proportion of all children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families.

Ten areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for this indicator, up from five in 2010. Nine areas are within Weymouth & Portland.

Forty seven areas fall into the 20% least deprived nationally for this deprivation indicator. The least deprived in the county is Wingfield Christchurch followed by Blandford Camp in North Dorset. East Dorset dominates the 20% least deprived nationally with just under half the areas coming from this district.
Income Deprivation affecting Older People Index IDAOPi

A second supplementary index, also produced in 2015, is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. This index represents income deprivation affecting older people, expressed as the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in Income Support or income based Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families.

Three areas in Dorset fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally for this indicator, down from four in 2010. All of these areas are in Weymouth and Portland – Littlemoor West and Westham North Westhaven and Fortuneswell North.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSOA code (2011)</th>
<th>LSOA name (2011)</th>
<th>DORSET LSOA Name</th>
<th>Local Authority District name (2013)</th>
<th>IDAOP Score</th>
<th>IDAOP National Rank</th>
<th>IDAOP Local Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E01020552</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland 001B</td>
<td>Littlemoor West</td>
<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.452</td>
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<td>E01020575</td>
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<td>E01020369</td>
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<td>Weymouth and Portland</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>6302</td>
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</table>

Ninety six areas fall into the 20% least deprived nationally for this deprivation indicator. Thirty one of these areas are in East Dorset. The least deprived in the county is Preston in Weymouth & Portland followed by Greenhill and Furzehill in East Dorset and Dorchester Manor Park West Dorset.
The data and maps presented in this document represent a summary of the information made available by the department for communities and local government in its release of the Indices of Deprivation 2015.

The results for Dorset are also available as maps on the research and information’s website dorsetforyou.com/statistics. This section of the website also includes maps and data presented at LSOA level for each of the County’s six district and boroughs and a bitesize headline bulletin. The information available also includes the sub-domains listed at the front of this document.