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2018

State of Dorset Deprivation



Dorset County Council

Deprivation has a significant impact on health and wellbeing. Dorset's areas of deprivation are largely located in the most urban areas - in particular Weymouth & Portland - but many of Dorset's rural communities could also be considered deprived in terms of barriers to housing and essential services. The English Indices of Deprivation divides Dorset into 249 areas.

As the number of older people living in rural areas grows, the challenge of access to facilities and pressure on health and care services will accelerate.

Big Numbers Box

12 areas of Dorset in most deprived Nationally*

Dorset population living in rural areas **41%**

Lower end house prices

10 times higher than lower end earnings

67 areas in most deprived nationally for **access to housing and services**

23 areas in most deprived nationally for **education**

9 areas in most deprived nationally for **income**

18,200

workless households

3,700

children live in workless households

Box 1: Social deprivation

- There are twelve areas (out of a total of 249) in Dorset within the top 20% most deprived nationally for multiple deprivation, down from 13 in 2010¹.
- Nine of these are within the urban borough of Weymouth and Portland, two are in Christchurch and one in West Dorset.

12 areas in Dorset suffer high deprivation

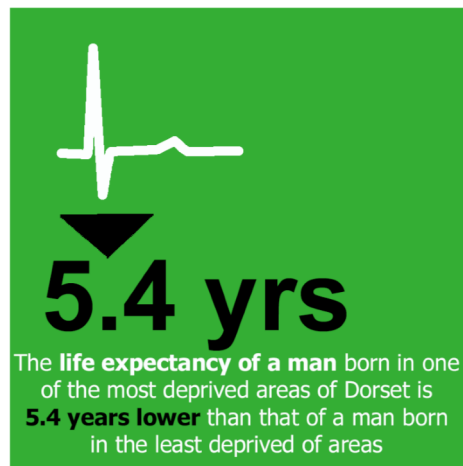


Weymouth & Portland

West Dorset

Christchurch

- 23 of Dorset's neighbourhoods are in the 20% most deprived nationally in relation to education¹.
- 41% of Dorset's population lives in rural areas³. Barriers to housing and essential services are significant in Dorset reflecting rurality and distance from services. 67 Dorset neighbourhoods fall in the 20% most deprived nationally for this measure: 21 are in West Dorset and 20 in North Dorset¹.



- The gap in life expectancy between the most deprived and least deprived areas of Dorset is 5.4 years for men and 5.0 years for women².

Sources

*Most deprived = an area falls within the top 20% nationally
1 English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG

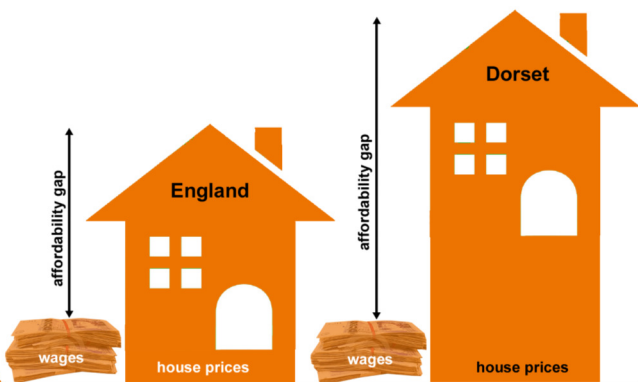
2 Dorset Health Profile 2017, Public Health England, 04 July 2017
3 Census of Population, 2011

Box 2: Economic deprivation

- Nine neighbourhoods in Dorset fall into the top 20% nationally for income deprivation (up from five in 2010) - seven of these are in Weymouth and Portland¹.

- Weymouth and Portland residence based weekly earnings are £511 per week compared with £553 in Great Britain⁴.

Weekly earnings for people living



- In Dorset, about 23,000 people aged 16-64, plus 3,700 children live in 18,200 workless households. 15% of Dorset households were workless, in line with the national figure⁵.
- In 2016, lower end house prices were more than ten times higher than lower end earnings in Dorset - and even higher in Christchurch, East Dorset and Purbeck⁶.

What are we doing about it?

Deprivation can be thought of as a lack of the basic necessities. It covers a wide range of factors that impact heavily on both individuals and families and consequently on council services, as those likely to suffer deprivation rely more heavily on intervention and support from the public sector.

Deprivation is also a key challenge to health and wellbeing with levels of obesity and other lifestyle related conditions higher amongst those living in deprivation. One way that the county council promotes healthy living is by providing information on local sports clubs, gyms, cycle routes and leisure activities.

Dorset's economic strategy and vision recognises the links between economic prosperity and health and wellbeing and the council aims to help create the right conditions for economic and jobs growth.

Early intervention can prevent problems from escalating. For example, by working with deprived families early on, the county council's Troubled Families programme is intended to reduce demand for costly reactive public services.

Areas of high deprivation also correlate strongly with higher levels of certain types of crime such as anti-social behaviour, domestic violence and burglary¹. The county council and its partners work together through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership to tackle crime.

Sources

4 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2017), ONS (full time gross weekly earnings)

5 Annual Population Survey (2016), Households by combined economic activity status, ONS

6 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2016), DCLG