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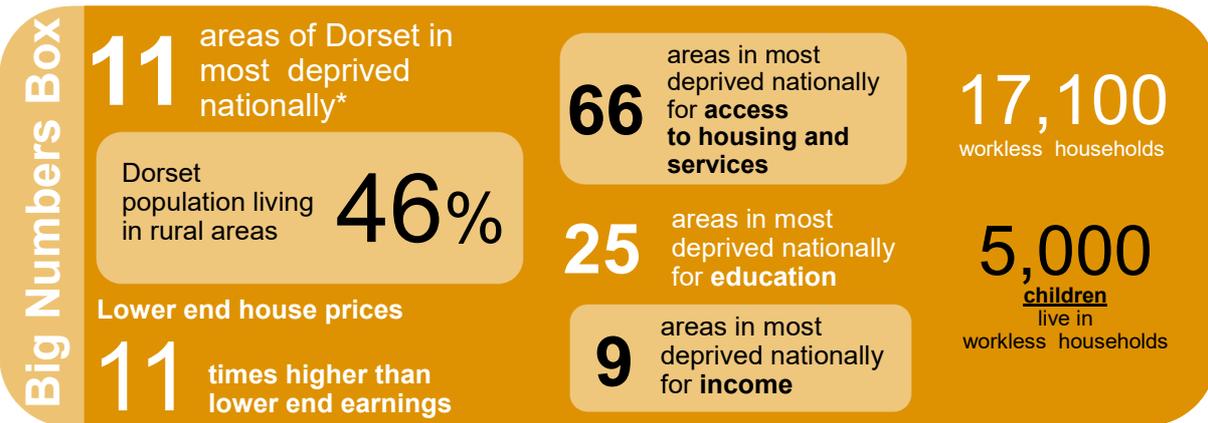
State of Dorset Deprivation



In this bulletin all data relates to statistics that pre-date Covid unless stated otherwise

Deprivation has a significant impact on health and wellbeing. The Dorset Council areas of significant deprivation are largely located in the urban areas - in particular the former borough of 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 the Dorset Council geography into 219 areas.

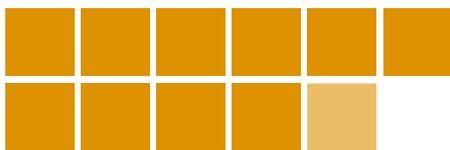
As the number of older people living in rural areas grows, the challenge of access to facilities and pressure on health and care services will accelerate.



Box 1: Social deprivation

- There are 11 areas (out of a total of 219) in Dorset within the top 20% most deprived nationally for multiple deprivation, up from 10 in 2015¹.
- 10 of these are within the former borough of Weymouth and Portland, one is in the former West Dorset District area.

11 areas in Dorset suffer high deprivation



Weymouth & Portland

West Dorset

- 46% of Dorset's population lives in rural areas³. Barriers to housing and essential services are significant in Dorset reflecting rurality and distance from services. 66 Dorset neighbourhoods fall in the 20% most deprived nationally for this measure: in the former council areas, 21 in North Dorset and 19 are in West Dorset¹.

Life expectancy gap for males in Dorset



Most deprived area

Least deprived area

- The gap in life expectancy between the most deprived and least deprived areas of Dorset is 6.3 years for men and 5.3 years for women².
- South Dorset Parliamentary Constituency has the poorest levels of social mobility in the UK.⁴

Sources

1 English Indices of Deprivation (2019), DCLG

2 Dorset Health Profile 2019, Public Health England, 03 March 2020

3 Census of Population, 2011

4 Social Mobility Commission 2018

*Most deprived = an area falls within the top 20% nationally

Box 2: Economic deprivation

- 9 neighbourhoods in Dorset fall into the top 20% nationally for income deprivation (up from 7 in 2015) - 7 of these are in the former borough of Weymouth and Portland¹.
- In Dorset, about 24,700 people aged 16-64, plus 5,000 children live in 17,100 workless households. 16% of Dorset households were workless, slightly above the national figure⁵.

Lower-end house prices are more than 11 times lower-end earnings in Dorset



Weekly earnings for people living in Dorset are



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 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 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 council and its partners work together through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership to tackle crime.

Sources

4 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2020), ONS (full time gross weekly earnings)

5 Annual Population Survey (2019), Households by combined economic activity status, ONS

6 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2019), Workplace-based, ONS