

State of Dorset

March 2017



Diversity



Economy



Older People



Deprivation



Children



Population



Health and Care



Crime



Natural and
Historic
Environment



Leisure and
Culture

Introduction

This compendium of State of Dorset bulletins brings together statistical and contextual information relating to ten themes important to Dorset: Children, Crime, Deprivation, Diversity, Economy, Health and Care, Leisure and Culture, Natural and Historic Environment, Older People and Population.

These themes cover most aspects of life affecting people living or working in Dorset. In many ways they are inter-related with trends identified in one theme also appearing across the others. For this reason the bulletins should be looked at 'in the whole' rather than as discrete topics. For example, the increasing number of older people living in Dorset is a factor that directly appears in four of the bulletins and arguably indirectly affects a couple more.

We hope that the bulletins will help inform understanding of other reports and data analysis relating to the issues identified. Users may also find the bulletins useful sources of evidence when budget setting, writing funding applications, writing policies and identifying areas for further research.

The bulletins are by their nature 'snapshots' of the situation in Dorset at a particular time and do not attempt to provide detailed explanations for the statistics or findings. If you require further information on a topic we would encourage you to look at the many other reports and data sources on Dorset Statistics.

It is hoped that by identifying Dorset's weaknesses and strengths, the County Council and its partners will be able to work together for a strong and successful Dorset, enabling economic growth and promoting health, wellbeing and safeguarding.

**For DORSET STATISTICS, see
<https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/>**

State of Dorset

Population

March
2017



Dorset County Council

Change in Dorset's demographic make-up can have an impact on service demands and provision for local authorities but can also affect housing demand and business needs.

Changes in our population are shaped by both natural change (births and deaths) and by migration into and out of Dorset.

By projecting future population change, we can plan to target services and resources to the places where they will be needed most.

Big Numbers Box

0.5%pa

projected total population change
2015-2035

420,585

total
population
in 2015

1.8%pa

+65s population
change 2015-2035

22,500

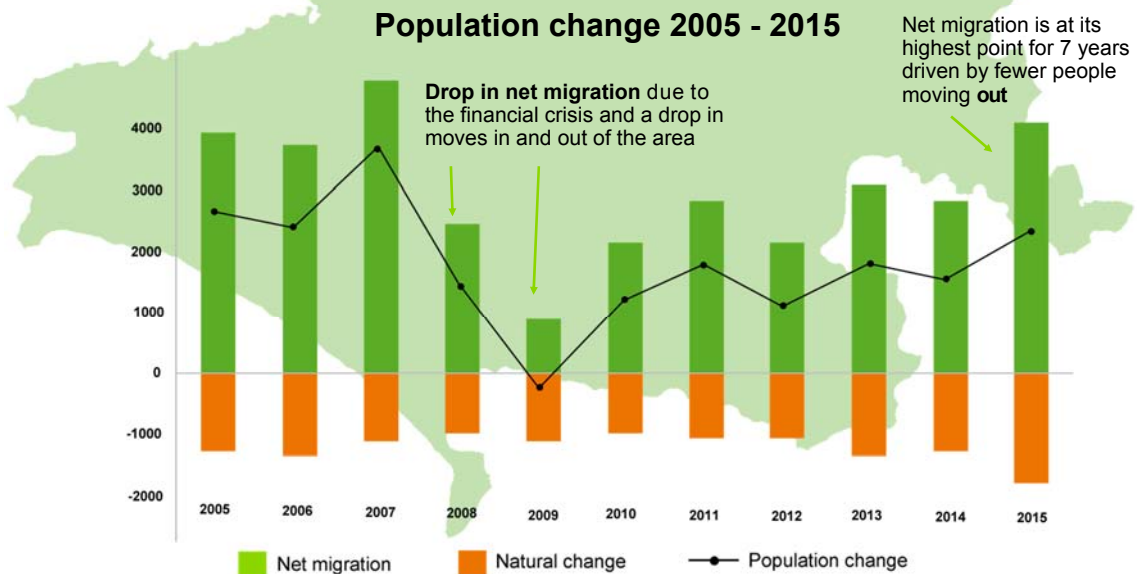
increase in +65s
2005-2015

2,600

decrease in
0-15yrs
2005-2015

Box 1: Population change in Dorset

- In Dorset, deaths usually outnumber births giving net decline in the natural population.
- Growth in Dorset's population therefore arises from positive net migration, with in migration normally greater than out migration each year.
- Dorset's below average rate of population growth is projected to continue over the next two decades.

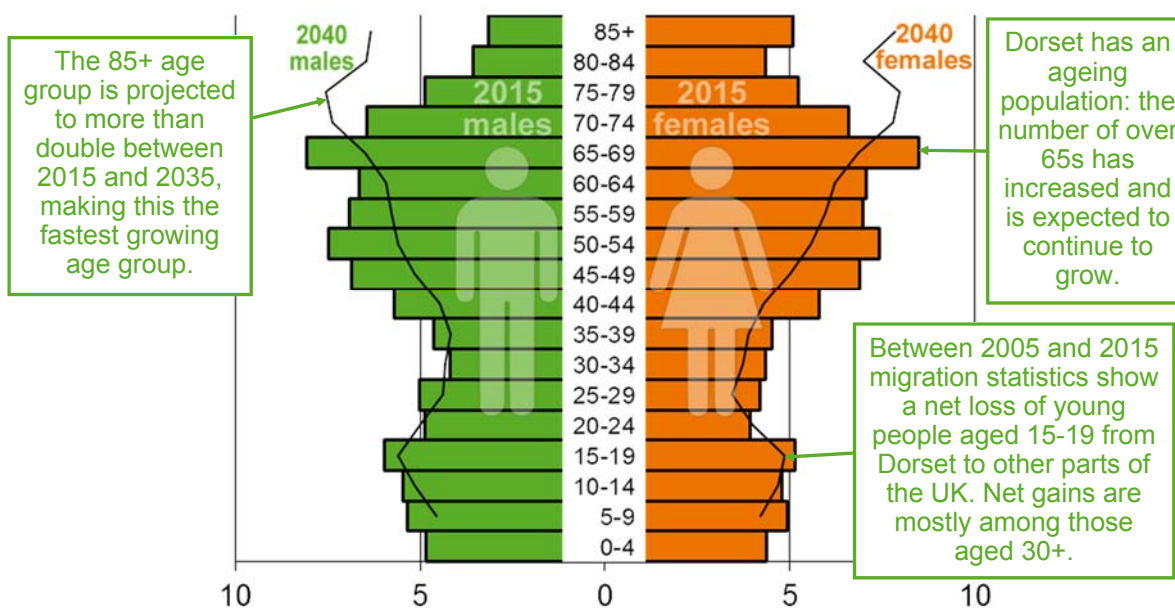


- Over the period 2005-2015, Dorset's population grew by 17,140, growth of about four per cent compared with eight per cent nationally.

Box 2: Age breakdown of population change

- Over the next twenty years, Dorset's population is projected to grow at just under the national average: at about 0.5% per annum compared with 0.6% pa nationally.
- Over the period 2005-2015, the number aged 65+ grew by 22,500 – up by 19%.
- However, the population of working age dropped by 2,600 in Dorset – and the number of children fell by 2,700.

DCC 2015 population against 2040



- Corresponding with the national trend, the greatest part of this growth is among those aged 65+, increasing at 1.8% pa. Dorset's working age population is expected to see a marginal decline over this period compared with marginal growth nationally. However, over the next 20 years the number of children aged under 15 is projected to grow in Dorset: up 0.3% pa - in a change to the previous trend.

Why does it matter:

Change in the make-up of the population impacts on service demands for local authorities. With a growing number of older people, there will be further pressures on services and budgets in social care and health together with greater demand for workers in these occupations and a growing number of carers in the community. A growing population of children creates a greater demand for school places and support services.

In the wider community, the ageing population can put pressure on housing supply as older people stay in under-occupied homes. There is also an impact on the economy as more workers move into retirement with a potential loss of skills from the workforce, unless employers plan for this by up-skilling other workers to fill the gaps and recruiting and training apprentices for a long term solution.

Sources

2015 Mid-year estimates from ONS. For more information visit <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/> 2015-based trend population projections, Dorset County Council

March
2017

State of Dorset Children



Experiences in a child's early years lay a foundation for health and wellbeing and our services for children and families have an important role in building future resilience.

By identifying those most at risk of poorer outcomes later on, our resources can be targeted where they are needed most so that we can respond to risk and vulnerability.

The number of 0-4 year olds is expected to increase slightly but the number of 5-15 year olds will increase from about 49,090 in 2017 to 52,122 in 2027 (0.6% pa).

Big Numbers Box

68,585 total children

primary school children with Special Educational Needs **1.3%**

504 children and young people in care in Dorset

81%

children leaving care go into suitable accommodation

133 child protection enquiries per 10,000 children

62 looked after children in every 10,000 in Dorset

53 child protection rate per 10,000 children

Box 1: Vulnerable children

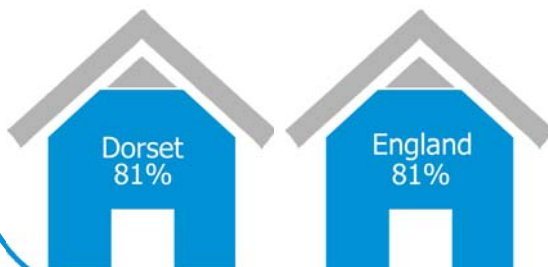
- Vulnerable groups include:
 - those from deprived socio-economic backgrounds;
 - those with special educational needs;
 - children from particular ethnic groups.

- In December 2016, there were 504 children and young people in care in Dorset¹.

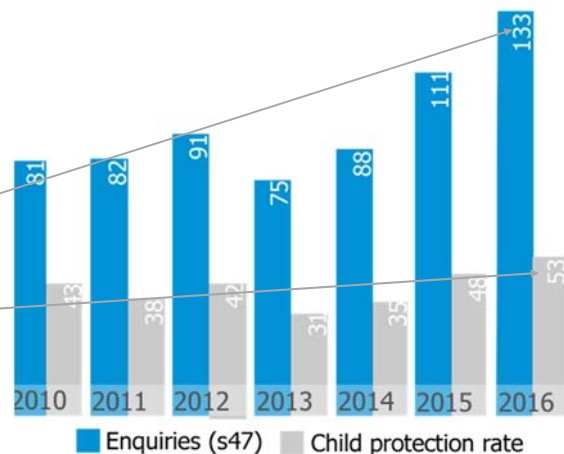
- There were 133 child protection enquiries (s47) per 10,000 children in 2016 compared with 148 in England².

- The child protection rate in 2016 was 53 per 10,000 children compared with 43 in England.²

% of children leaving care going into suitable accommodation



Child protection: Dorset



- The rate of looked after children rose from 49 per 10,000 children in 2015 to 62 in 2016².
- Suitable accommodation is not always available for children leaving care. In 2015, 81% of Dorset children leaving care went into suitable accommodation - in line with the national average.²

Sources

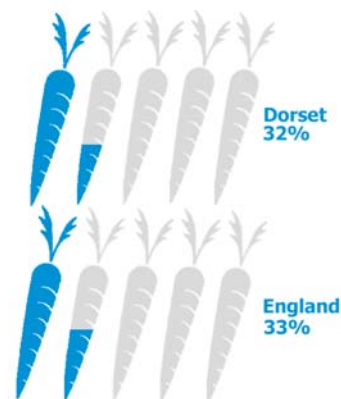
1 Dorset County Council, Children's Services

2 Local Area Interactive Tool (LAIT): Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait> [accessed 29 November 2016]

Box 2: Schools

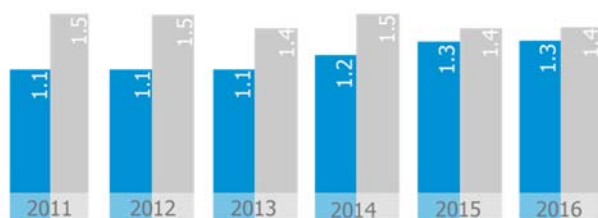
- In 2016, 70% of children achieved a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Profile, an improvement of 2.6 percentage points on 2015².
- 32% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in Dorset achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English and Maths compared with 33% nationally².
- 13% of primary pupils claim Free School Meals, compared to 15% nationally².

Pupils eligible for FSM achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs



SEN statements

■ Primary ■ Secondary



- In 2016, 1.3% of primary school pupils had a statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) as did 1.4% of secondary school pupils².

Why does it matter:

There is evidence to show that what a child experiences in early years, starting in the womb, affects health and wellbeing in later life. Early intervention is therefore key and cutbacks in spending on this for short term financial gain can lead to greater long term costs, both financial and social³.

Research suggests that a range of interventions to provide support at different levels of need is most effective, with spending prioritised on:

- High quality support in the early years;
- Speech, language and communication needs;
- Parenting programmes; targeted family support; and
- Young people on the edge of care

These types of early intervention, underpinned and targeted through the use of sound evidence, can help identify those at risk in later life.

Evidence suggests that smarter working with the whole family leads to improved outcomes and better value for money and, as some will need ongoing support, there needs to be a continuum of services to support vulnerable people over time.

Sources

² Local Area Interactive Tool (LAIT): Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait> [accessed 29 November 2016]

³ C4E0 Grasping the Nettle: early intervention for children, families and communities

March
2017

State of Dorset

Crime



In a national context, crime in Dorset is consistently very low. The County is the 9th lowest authority in England in relation to levels of crime.

However, total crime has risen this year compared to the previous two years. Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence crimes have both increased and along with Anti-Social Behaviour are a priority for Dorset's Police. Crime levels are higher across the summer months in the County. Particular crime types, though, have fallen in Dorset recently with burglary, robbery and theft of a vehicle all reducing.

Big Numbers Box

394 serious sexual offences in Dorset last year

84% of sexual assaults are committed against women

anti-social behaviour incidents
9,071

1 in 8

of all anti-social behaviour incidents in Dorset occur in **Melcombe Regis** in Weymouth

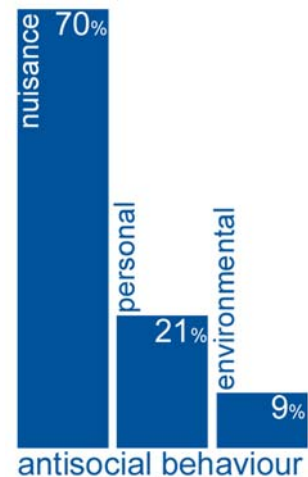
2,321 domestic abuse cases

140 reported crimes of children abusing their parents

Box 1: Dorset Police Priorities¹

- **Anti-social behaviour**
- **Sexual violence**
- **Domestic abuse**

- In 2015-16 there were 9,071 incidents of **anti-social behaviour** in Dorset.
- 70% of these were classified as nuisance, 21% personal and 9% environmental.
- Weymouth has the highest rate of anti-social behaviour across the whole of Dorset.
- Melcombe Regis ward accounts for 13% of all **antisocial behaviour** incidents in the whole of Dorset.
- **Sexual violence** increases each year but many of the cases reported are historic and do not reflect how many incidents actually took place that month.
- There were 394 serious **sexual offences** in Dorset last year.
- There were 2,321 **domestic abuse** incidents in Dorset last year.



Sources

1 Dorset County Council, Dorset Police

Box 2: Other Crime²

- Total crimes were higher this year than the last two years with each quarter being more than the same time last year.
- Purbeck is the district with the lowest crime rate...
- ...and Weymouth and Portland has the highest.



- The summer consistently sees the most crime each year. This could be because of the better weather over summer, the holidays and the longer daylight hours.
- Burglary, theft of a vehicle and robbery have all decreased over the last three years.
- Last year 83% of residents surveyed across Dorset said that they felt safe walking alone after dark.
- Compared to other authorities, crime in Dorset is consistently low. Last year, Dorset ranked as the 9th lowest county based on total crimes.

Why does it matter:

Crime and fear of crime has a huge impact on the health and wellbeing of residents. By monitoring incidents and the reporting of crime, Dorset Police working in partnership with Dorset Community Safety can look at targeting resources effectively to help to diminish the occurrence and impact of crime on the residents of Dorset.

In comparison with the average levels of crime across the country, crime in Dorset is consistently low, however, Dorset Police and Dorset Community Safety Partnership have particular priority areas: Domestic Violence, Anti-social behaviour and Sexual Offences are all crime types that are either increasing or are considered to be so important in a local context that they are given greater significance.

Sources

2 Dorset County Council, Dorset Police

March
2017

State of Dorset Deprivation



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.

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**

16,000
workless households

4,000
children live in workless households

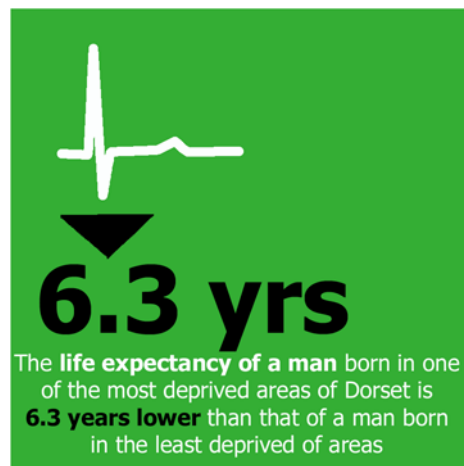
Box 1: Social deprivation

- 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



- 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 6.3 years for men and 5.9 years for women².

Sources

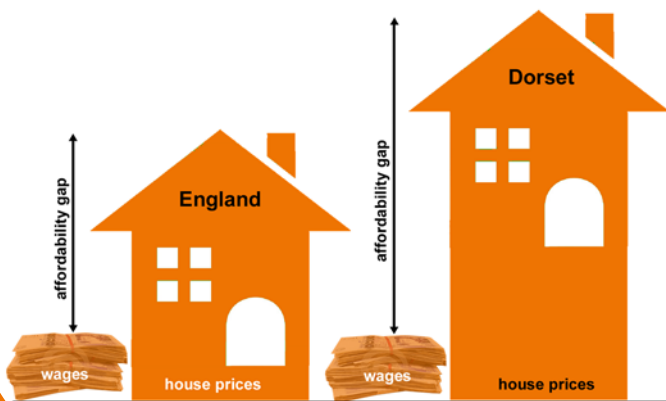
1 English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG

2 Public Health Outcomes, 2012-2014

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 £488 per week compared with £541 in Great Britain⁴.



Weekly earnings are lower for people living in Weymouth and Portland

- In Dorset, about 28,400 people including 4,000 children live in 16,100 workless households: 13% of Dorset households were workless compared to 15% nationally⁵.
- In 2015, 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.

Why does it matter:

Deprivation impacts 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. Low income households will qualify for additional assistance for a range of council services such as Adult and Community Services and Children's Services.

Areas of high deprivation also correlate strongly with higher levels of certain types of crime such as anti-social behaviour, domestic violence and burglary.

Deprivation is also a key challenge to health and wellbeing with levels of obesity and other life-style related conditions higher amongst those living in deprivation.

For those suffering deprivation in rural areas, poor access to services can exacerbate problems they already face. Social isolation provides a challenge for the provision of council services.

Sources

- 4 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2016), ONS (full time gross weekly earnings)
- 5 Annual Population Survey (2015), ONS
- 6 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (2015), DCLG

March
2017

State of Dorset

Diversity



Dorset County Council

There are many definitions available for the term 'diversity' but they all cover the same fundamental issues. These include the recognition of differences, respecting those differences and appreciating the fact that different perspectives are valuable and can bring real benefits to society in general. There are nine protected characteristics within our strands of diversity.

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Religion & Belief
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Marriage & Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy & Maternity
- Ethnicity

Big Numbers Box

27%

of Dorset's population is aged 65+

105 females for every **100** males

2,212

living in a same sex relationship

1 in 3 of Christchurch's population is aged 65+

One in five of all residents have a health condition that limits their day to day activities

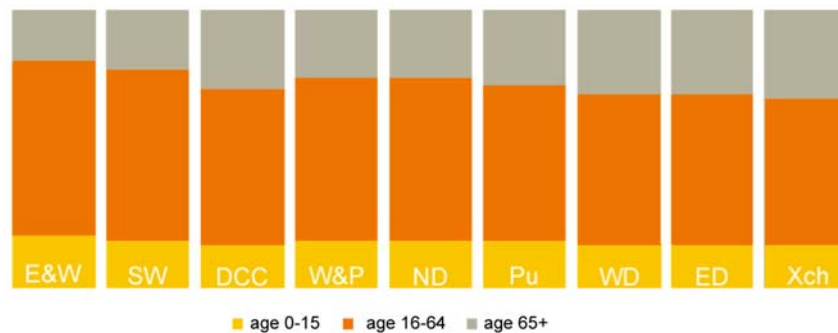
5,985

follow a non-Christian religion

4.5% of Dorset's population are Black or Minority Ethnic

Box 1: Age & religion¹

Age structure, 2015



- Dorset has a much greater proportion (**27%**) of the population aged 65 and over than England and Wales (18%).
- Some districts have almost one in three residents aged 65 and over.
- The five major non-Christian world religions Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism constitute **1%** of Dorset's residents' religious beliefs.
- Dorset's main non-Christian religious groups are concentrated in Dorset's towns. Weymouth has just over **300** residents of Muslim faith. There are also concentrations around military establishments such as Blandford Camp where the Gurkha's and their families live who are predominantly Hindu in their religious belief.

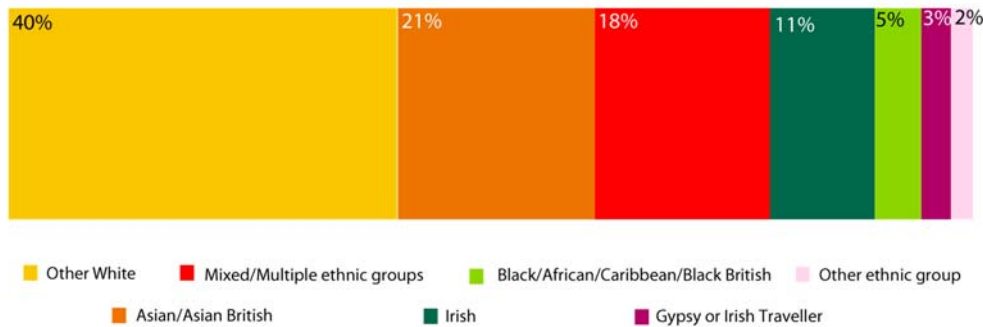
Please note: *Robust statistical data at a Local Authority level on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity does not currently exist apart from data on couples living in a same sex relationship from the Census 2011 (see Big Numbers Box).*

Sources

- 1 Census 2011, ONS
- Mid-year population estimates (2015), ONS
- Department of Work and Pensions 2015

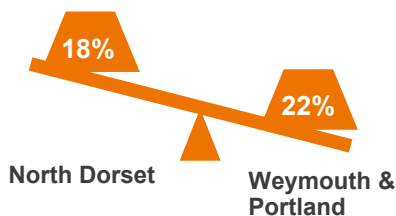
Box 2: BME and disability¹

Makeup of non-White British residents in Dorset



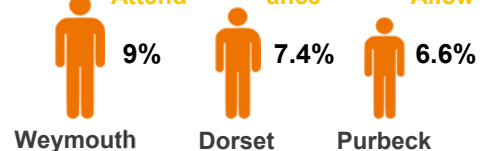
- Dorset has much lower levels (4.5%) of Black and Minority ethnic (BME) residents than the country as a whole (19.5%).
- The highest proportion of Dorset's BME population are classified as 'White Other' who make up approximately 40% of Dorset's BME population.
- One in five of Dorset's population consider that they have a long term health problem or disability.

% of Dorset residents with long-term health problem or disability.



- Another method for looking at the number of residents with a disability is to consider those claiming either disability living allowance or attendance allowance.

% of Dorset residents claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance



Why does this matter?

The recognition of differences, respecting those differences and appreciating the fact that different perspectives are valuable and can bring real benefits to society is fundamental. Every community is made up of individuals and if we are to serve our residents to the best of our ability then understanding and respecting their different needs and perspectives is essential.

Sources

1 Census 2011, ONS
 Mid -year population estimates (2015), ONS
 Department of Work and Pensions 2015

March
2017

State of Dorset Economy



Dorset County Council

The UK has a productivity gap with output per hour below the average for the rest of the G7 major industrialised countries. But in Dorset productivity is below the UK average and for every hour worked we produce almost ten per cent less than the national average.

Big Numbers Box

22,000 businesses

159,900 employees

36% of workforce aged 50+

12,000 expected employment growth by 2024

£502

weekly pay for full-time employees living in Dorset

18% self-employed

Expected fall in the working age population over the next 10 years

30% workers in high productivity employment

2,800

Box 1: Businesses

- Although business survival is good, we have fewer than average business births: 45.8 to every 10,000 residents compared with 62.9 in England¹.

- And we have smaller business units: just 7.4 employees per business unit compared with 10 in England².

- Our businesses are less competitive than the national average, although North Dorset moved up 39 places in rank from 2013: the 4th highest climber nationally⁴.

Businesses by size



GVA per hour worked³



- Whilst we have above national average representation of advanced engineering and manufacturing as a whole, we have low representation of both businesses and employees in high productivity sectors² and also below average representation in high R&D spending sectors⁵.

- Self-employment is high in Dorset: about 18% of economically active residents compared with 14% in England⁶.

- Government spending cuts affect the wider economy through supply chains and reduced funding grants for the voluntary and community sector. Procurement from local firms keeps more money in our economy: on average, every £1 of local authority procurement spending with local firms generates an additional 51p in the local economy - even more if spend is with small and medium sized firms⁷.

Sources

- 1 Business Demography 2015, ONS
- 2 UK Businesses 2015 and BRES 2015, ONS
- 3 GVA per hour worked 2004-2014, ONS
- 4 UK Competitiveness Index 2016, Centre for International Competitiveness

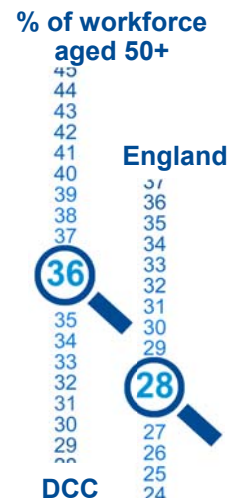
- 5 UK Gross domestic expenditure on research and development: 2014, ONS
- 6 Census of Population 2011, ONS
- 7 Local Procurement: Making the most of small business, one year on, Federation of Small Businesses

Box 2: People

- Employment is expected to grow by more than 12,000 in Dorset over 2016-26 - but about a quarter of this new employment will be part time.
- Manufacturing, health, retail, education and hospitality are all big employers in Dorset.
- 12 neighbourhoods in Dorset are in the most deprived 20% nationally for employment⁸ - nine of these are in Weymouth & Portland.



- Earnings are below average. Median gross weekly pay for full time employees was £502 for Dorset residents compared with £541 in Great Britain⁹.



- 36% of the Dorset workforce is aged over 50 compared with 28% in England¹⁰. Older workers have the benefit of experience and skills, but they will need replacements as they retire.
- Over the next decade, the population in Dorset aged 16-64 will shrink by 0.1% per annum. That's a net loss of 2,800 people in this age group¹¹.
- Only 107 local apprenticeships are currently advertised in Dorset¹². The National Audit Office estimates that the economic benefit of every £1 of government funding for Apprenticeships is £18¹³.

Why does it matter:

Innovative, dynamic economies offer better quality jobs making an area attractive to investing businesses and offering good opportunities to young people - as long as they have the right skills and work experience employers are looking for and the right support and infrastructure are in place to allow businesses to grow.

High productivity means employers can offer higher wages helping them to attract and retain staff – and making it easier for workers to afford housing.

Better pay and rewarding jobs improve quality of life, wellbeing and health - and higher wellbeing among workers leads to higher productivity, improved employee engagement and greater customer satisfaction.

By means of local procurement, the council can add to social and environmental wellbeing in the County as well as economic value, for example through contracts with firms that ensure sustainable working practices and those offering quality Apprenticeships.

Sources

8 English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG
 9 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2016), ONS
 10 Census of Population (2011), workplace statistics
 11 2015-based trend population projections, Dorset County Council

12 National Apprenticeship Service 26/01/2017, excluding nationwide vacancies
www.findapprenticeship.service.gov.uk
 13 Estimating economic benefits from apprenticeships, February 2012, National Audit Office

March
2017

State of Dorset Health and Care



Dorset County Council

Dorset residents are generally healthy, but the growing number of older people will increase demand for health and social care services.

Health behaviours impact on both physical and mental health - and many people may be affected by more than one health behaviour.

Big Numbers Box

11,400 people aged 65+ living with dementia by 2025

28% Dorset year 6 children overweight

2,321 domestic abuse incidents in Dorset last year

1 in 4 Dorset adults obese

Every **£1** invested in drug treatment returns **£2.50** in health & crime savings

12-20 years

difference between healthy life expectancy and overall

smoking related deaths in Dorset every year

717

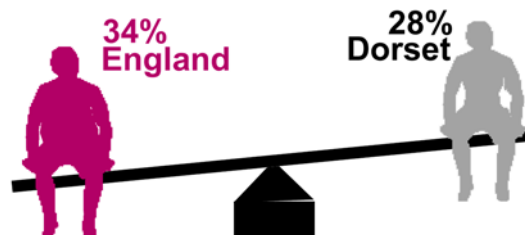
Box 1: Physical health

Male life expectancy in Dorset



- Healthy life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live in good health. In Dorset, there is a difference of 12 years between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy for men, and 20 years for women¹.
- 23% of adults in Dorset are classified as obese; better than the national average².
- 28% of year six children are overweight, but this is better than the national average³.
- 22% of children in reception are obese - marginally below the national average³.

% year six children who are overweight



- Incidence of 'skin cancer' in those under 75 is above the average in Dorset at 29.5 incidences per 100,000 people compared with 18.4 in England¹.
- Smoking typically causes 717 deaths per year in Dorset, which is a lower figure than the average in England⁴.
- The rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads continues to be above average, probably because Dorset has a high proportion of rural roads¹.

Sources

1 PHOutcomes, 2013-14 Malignant Melanoma
2 Local Authority Adult Excess Weight Data, 2013-2015, Public Health England

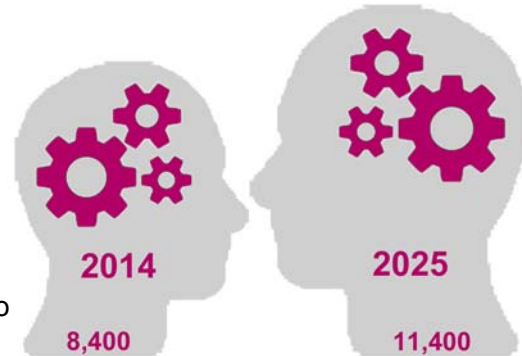
3 Local Area Interactive Tool (LAIT). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

4 PHOutcomes, Health Profile 2014

Box 2: Mental health

- During the course of a year, almost one in four of us will suffer from some form of mental health condition⁵.
- By 2030, the number of adults aged 70+ using services for people with learning disabilities is expected to more than double⁶.
- By 2025, we expect to see more than 11,000 people aged 65 or over living with dementia locally, with the greatest increase among those aged 75+ in line with population growth⁷.
- As of 2016, 816 pupils are designated with a Special Educational Need defined as Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)⁸.
- Just under 4,000 adults in Dorset are thought to have Autistic Spectrum Condition (ASC)⁹.
- Young people with a learning disability now prefer to leave the family home and move into supported living packages in the community.

People aged 65+ with dementia



Box 3: Substance abuse

The Toxic Triangle
Substance abuse



- In Dorset, admission rates for alcohol related harm continues to rise year on year³.
- The number of young people taking illicit substances continues to drop although patterns of use are continually developing, with 4% of young men now reporting using New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in the past year¹⁰.
- In Dorset, for every £1 invested in adult drug treatment services, savings of £2.50 in health and crime costs are generated¹¹.
- There were 2,321 domestic abuse incidents in Dorset last year¹².

Why does it matter:

Health and wellbeing influences - and can be influenced by - most aspects of our lives including how and where we live, our behaviours, our work and our leisure activities and is a common thread through these things.

Healthy populations live longer, are more productive and save more thus making a contribution to economic progress as well as personal wellbeing.

A positive perception of wellbeing is as important as good health itself and an above average proportion of Dorset residents aged 16+ have a high life satisfaction rating and feel that the things they do in their lives are worthwhile.

Local evidence can be used to anticipate need and target service provision.

Sources

5 Government's response to the five year forward view for mental health, 9 January 2017.

6 Older people with a learning disability 2012, British Institute of Learning Disabilities

7 POPPI Projecting Older People Information

8 Pupil Census 2016, DCC.

9 Extending the 2007 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, Brugha et al., 2012.

10 Alcohol and Drugs Strategy 2016-2020, Public Health Dorset.

11 Alcohol and drugs prevention, treatment and recovery: why invest?, Public Health England, 2014.

12 Dorset Police: <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/Topics/Topic/Crime>.

March
2017

State of Dorset Leisure and Culture



Participation in arts and culture makes communities feel safer and stronger, adds to health and wellbeing and reduces social isolation¹, but funding cuts are a significant threat to culture and leisure activities, particularly in the third sector.

Cultural and recreational activities can help people access the natural environment through healthy lifestyles. Sport is evidenced to result in significant savings to health costs and yet there are concerns that many of Dorset's young people are physically inactive.

Big Numbers Box

£394m

Value of creative industries to the Dorset LEP area

The value of sports to health every year in Dorset

£148m

77%

65% People aged 14+ who do not regularly participate in

People who agree that culture makes Dorset a better place to live

£8.4m

The cost of physical inactivity in Dorset

£118m

The value of sport to Dorset

Box 1: Health and well-being value

- Arts and cultural intervention can have a positive impact on specific health conditions such as dementia, Parkinson's and depression¹.
- Levels of wellbeing are generally reported to be higher amongst those with higher arts and culture engagement¹.
- Students who study art subjects are more employable and more likely to stay in employment than graduates from other disciplines¹ and children from low income families who take part in arts at school are three times more likely to get a degree¹.
- Overall 77% of people surveyed agree that access to cultural activities helps to make Dorset a better place to live and that engagement in cultural activities contributes to an improved quality of life².

% people who feel that access to cultural activities leads to a better quality of life



Sources

¹ Create, Arts Council England, December 2015

² Citizens Panel April 2009 Survey, Dorset County Council

Box 2: Economic Value

- 65% of Dorset's 14yrs+ population does not regularly participate in sport. The **cost of physical inactivity** is over £8.4 million and rising in Dorset³.
- The total **direct economic value of sport** to Dorset is £118.1 million per annum³.
- The value of **sport volunteering** is £55.5 million per annum in Dorset³.
- The value of **sport for savings to health** is £147.8 million per annum in Dorset³.
- The value of **Creative Industries** is about £394.3 million per annum in the Dorset LEP area. GVA of the Creative Industries increased by 8.9 per cent between 2013 and 2014 in the UK⁴.
- The **Creative Economy** has grown by a quarter since 2011, at a rate faster than the whole of the UK economy, which grew 12.1 per cent⁵.



Why does it matter:

Culture and leisure make a positive contribution to the Dorset economy, but probably have an even more significant effect on the health and wellbeing of residents - and this has the potential to add further value to the economy by increasing productivity.

Culture and leisure are particularly significant in Dorset for the way they provide a range of ways to access and enjoy the natural environment - with personal wellbeing further enhanced through access to green space. Culture and leisure are also top areas of activity for the third sector in Dorset.



Sources

3 Sport England Local Sport Profile, 2015/16

4 aGVA dataset from Annual Business Survey 2012, ONS with FTE estimates by Dorset County Council

5 Creative Industries Economic Estimates, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2015

March
2017

State of Dorset

Natural and Historic Environment

Dorset County Council



Dorset's natural and historic environment makes a huge contribution to health and personal wellbeing.

Dorset's natural systems provide a wide range of essential goods (food, fuel, productive soil, clean air and water) and beneficial services (pollination, flood alleviation, climate regulation and tranquillity). These are taken for granted, but they need a combination of public, private and voluntary action to maintain them.

The contribution of our natural and historic environment to the economy is often overlooked.

The importance of our natural environment limits the locations available for new development including employment land and housing.

Big Numbers Box

15% Contribution from Environmental economy to regional GDP

5% Of all nationally protected ancient monuments are in Dorset

86% Lowland heath lost since 1800

90%

Of Dorset residents said that the environment was an important factor in their decision to live in Dorset.

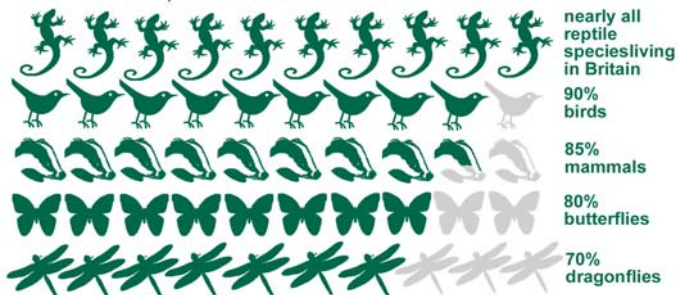
6% Of energy production from renewable sources

53% Of County covered by Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designation

Box 1: The Natural Environment

- 90% of Dorset residents surveyed said the environment was an important, very important or crucial factor in their decision to live in Dorset. In addition, businesses report a demonstrable positive impact from both the Jurassic Coast and the AONB¹.
- Dorset contains part of England's only natural World Heritage Site and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, covering 53% of the county².
- Whilst making up only two per cent of the area of England, Dorset holds five per cent of its nationally protected ancient monuments. However, almost a quarter of these (24%) are 'at risk'³.
- All of the Dorset coast (excluding the town seafronts) is recognised in national or international designations for its unique landscape, scenic quality, wildlife and geological formations².

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are home to...



Sources

1 'Dorset's Environmental Economy', Ash Futures for Dorset County Council, Dorset AONB, Jurassic Coast WHS, Dorset LNP, 2015

2 Dorset Databook 2011, Dorset County Council

3 Heritage at Risk register, Historic England, 2016

Box 2: Economy and wellbeing

- Dorset's environmental economy is worth between £0.9bn and £2.5bn per annum, about 8-10% of Dorset's overall economy. It also supports between 17,000 and 61,000 jobs in the economy¹.
- Since 1800, 86% of Dorset's lowland heath has been lost to farming, forestry or development⁴ and significant areas of Dorset are classified as 'Nitrate Vulnerable Zones' hinting at pressure on the water environment.
- 30% of the services provided by the natural environment are in decline while 60% of UK plant and animal species have declined over the last 50 years.
- Natural England (2009 report into their Walking the Way to Health Initiative) calculated that £2.1 billion of healthcare costs could be saved if everyone had access to green spaces⁵.

% Dorset covered by Nitrate Vulnerable Zones



Box 3: Energy

- Whilst CO² emissions in Dorset are falling, in line with the government's targets for 2020⁶, further reductions are required to meet tougher emission targets for 2050⁷. The Paris Agreement aims to limit warming to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.
- Renewable energy production has increased in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole from 0.95% of local energy consumption in February 2011 to 5.5% in March 2016. However, Dorset still lags behind Cornwall and Devon who continue to lead on renewable energy generation in the SW⁸.

Renewable energy production as % of all consumption



Why does it matter:

Not only does the environment make a contribution to our economy, but access to the environment contributes substantially to health and wellbeing and greater wellbeing contributes to higher productivity and economic gain.

The physical and mental health benefits of access to nature are well documented, as are the negative impacts of environmental inequality. Improving access to green infrastructure therefore offers the potential to extend these benefits, particularly in areas where access is poor.

Climate change will continue. National and international policies demand local action to mitigate and adapt to this change and the development of a greener, low-carbon economy will offer significant economic opportunities as well as environmental benefits.

Sources

4 Natural England/RSPB

5 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-24806994>

6 UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2014, Department of Energy & Climate Change.

7 The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future, Department of Energy & Climate Change, 2011.

8 Renewable energy - A local progress report for England, Regen SW, 2016.

March
2017

State of Dorset Older People



Dorset County Council

The number of older people living in Dorset will continue to grow adding to increased demand for health and care services.

Over the next decade, the number of those aged 85+ is expected to increase by almost 30%¹.

Big Numbers Box

420,585 people

Aged 65+
in Dorset **28%**

In England
& Wales **18%**

1.7 % pa

Growth in those
aged 65+ over
next decade

82 years

Life expectancy males

85 years

Life expectancy females

Box 1: Population Change

- Overall the population of Dorset has increased by 0.5% (2,316) in the last year².
- Deaths outnumber births by about 1,765 so Dorset's net natural population declined².
- Migration gives a net gain of around 3,760. Around 20,700 people moved into Dorset from other parts of the UK and around 17,600 moved out. International migration gave a net gain of around 600².
- The greatest net migration gain is of children and those aged 60-69 whereas there is a net loss of 10-19 year olds².

Age profile 2015



- Over the next ten years, the percentage of Dorset residents aged 65+ is expected to grow by 1.7% per annum. That's an increase of 21,800 people - and almost a quarter of these (5,100) will be aged 85+¹.
- This isn't happening in Dorset alone but in Dorset we have a higher starting point. 28% of our population is aged 65+ (117,600) compared with 18% in England & Wales².

Sources

1 2015-based trend population projections, Dorset County Council

2 2015 Mid-year estimates from ONS. For more information visit <https://apps.geowessex.com/stats/>

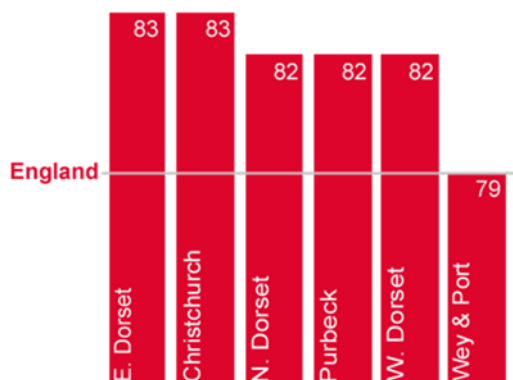


Box 2: Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in Dorset

- Increased life expectancy and continuing migration - largely from other parts of the UK - account for the growing population of older people.
- Life expectancy at birth for both males (81.5 years) and females (85.0) is above the national average (England and Wales males 79.4 years and females 83.1)³.
- Life expectancy varies throughout the County with Weymouth and Portland, about in line with England and Wales.
- The life expectancy gap between Dorset's most and least deprived areas is 6.3 years for males and 5.9 years for females.

Male life expectancy by district



Why does it matter:

Over the next decade, many more of us will move into the 65+ group and will probably move out of work too.

Demand for care workers will grow - and it's already a problem - but it's not a job that many young people want to do.

Services for older people and people with physical disabilities currently command almost 55% of the adult social care budget. Data modelling can help identify and target services to areas of most need.

More family members will need to act as carers. In 2011 there were 49,300 unpaid carers in Dorset, an increase of 17% over 2001.

More houses are likely to be under-occupied as older people are encouraged to stay in their own homes - this will put further pressure on house prices. And older people living on their own can feel isolated and lonely.

Sources

³ Life expectancy at birth (2012-14), ONS