

December  
2023

# 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 decrease by about 700, while the number of 5-15 year olds is projected to decrease by about 5,100 between 2023 and 2033<sup>1</sup>.

Big Numbers Box

Sources 2 and 3

**66,100** total children

**61%** Pupils with an EHC Plan educated in mainstream schools

**465** Children and young people in care in Dorset

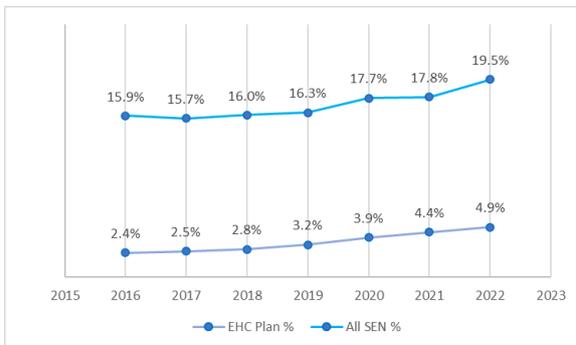
**70** Looked after children in every 10,000 in Dorset

Primary school children with an EHC SEN plan **1.7%**

**18%** Percentage of pupils achieving 9-5 in English and Maths (Free School Meals Gap)

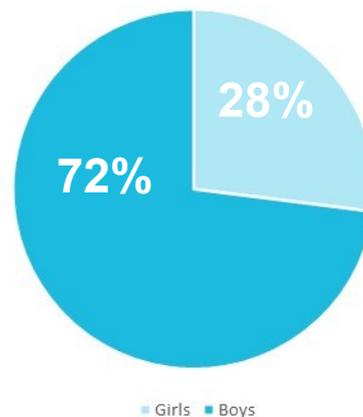
## Box 1: Special Educational Need<sup>3</sup>

### SEN Pupils in Dorset Council Schools



The percentage of children with Special Educational Need has increased in Dorset each year since 2017. The figure has increased from 17.8% in 2021 to 19.5% in 2022. The percentage with either a statement or an EHC Plan has increased every year since 2016. There has been a more pronounced increase since 2019 where the data has risen from 3.2% to 4.9% in 2022.

### Dorset Council School Pupils Education, Health and Care (EHC Plan)



- One in four of pupils with an EHC plan has an Autistic Spectrum Condition and just over one in five have speech language and communication needs.
- It is likely that a pupil may have more than one special educational need.
- 61% of pupils with an EHC Plan are educated in Mainstream Schools in Dorset.
- 72% of Dorset Council School Pupils with an EHC are boys and 60% with SEN Support are boys. This is very similar to the national picture. The proportion of girls with SEN is increasing.

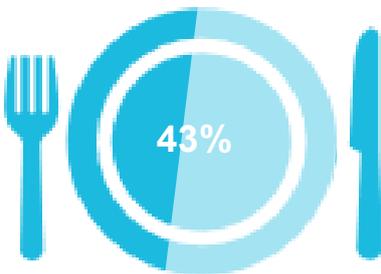
### Acronyms

EHC = Education, Health and Care Plan  
FSM = Free School Meals  
SEN = Special Educational Needs

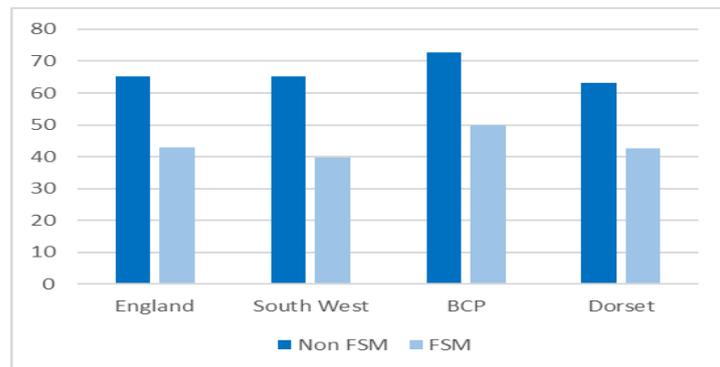
## Box 2: Education <sup>3</sup>

- In 2023 66% of pupils achieved a 'Good Level of Development' at the end of Reception year, a decrease of 6% on 2019 the figure was very similar to the national figures.
- 63% of pupils achieved the 'Basics' measure (standard pass or higher in English and Maths GCSE). Of those on Free School Meals this figure is 20% lower at 43%.
- 20% of pupils eligible to claim Free School Meals, compared to the national average of 24%<sup>4</sup>.

### Pupils eligible for FSM achieving Basics measure at GCSE



### Percentage of Pupils GCSE pass English and Maths 2022/23



■ % FSM Grade 4 and upwards GCSE  
■ % Total Grade 4 and upwards GCSE

## Box 3: Post 16 opportunities <sup>4</sup>

- The percentage of 16 and 17 year olds in Dorset in education or training in 2023 was 90.6% this figure is much the same as for the South West 90.5% but lower than England 92.3%
- Accessing services is a considerable issue in rural Dorset, approximately 44% of Dorset residents fall within the top 20% most geographically access deprived in England for accessing a range of services including schools.
- Travel time in minutes to nearest further education college by public transport/walking in Dorset is 31 minutes which is in the top 10 highest of any Unitary Authority in England. This compares to 21 minutes for England and 25 minutes for the South West.

However, apprenticeship rates in Dorset at a 'Higher' level are strong with 1,922 participation rate for under 19s per 100,000 population. This compares to a figure of 382 for the South West and 332 for England. It is in fact the highest of any Unitary Authority in the country.

There are two levels of a 'Higher' apprenticeship Level 4 and Level 5:

- Level 4 apprenticeships are equivalent to the first year of an undergraduate degree, or a Higher National Certificate.

Level 5 apprenticeships are equivalent to a foundation degree, or a Higher National Diploma.

### Sources

- 1 2020-trend based population projections (experimental), Dorset Council
- 2 2021 Census, 0-17 year-olds, ONS
- 3 Dorset Council, Children's Services
- 4 Local Government Inform 2022/23

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Crime



In a national context, crime in the Dorset Council area is consistently very low, well below the average in England.

Data relates to the 2022/23 fiscal year unless stated otherwise.

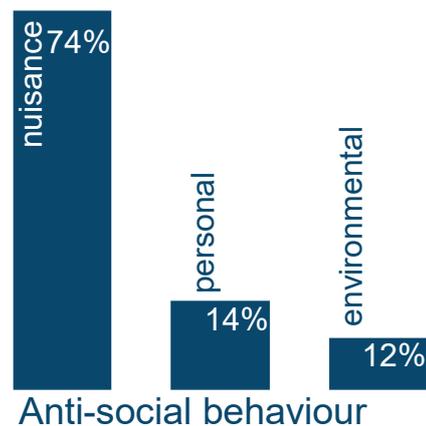
Total recorded crime has risen by 4% in this fiscal year compared to last year<sup>1</sup>, however, anti-social behaviour incidents have decreased by 14% from last year. The number of domestic abuse incidents have decreased by 4% since the last financial year.



## Box 1: Dorset Community Safety Partnership Priorities<sup>1</sup>

- Sexual Offences
- Domestic Abuse and Stalking
- Serious and Public Place Violence
- Fraud
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Rural Crime

- In 2022-23 there were 6,299 incidents of **anti-social behaviour** in the Dorset Council area.
- 74% of these were classified as nuisance, 14% personal and 12% environmental.
- Weymouth has the highest rate of anti-social behaviour across the Dorset Council area.
- There were 776 serious **sexual offences** in the Dorset Council area last year.
- There were 3,902 **domestic abuse** incidents in the Dorset Council area last year.

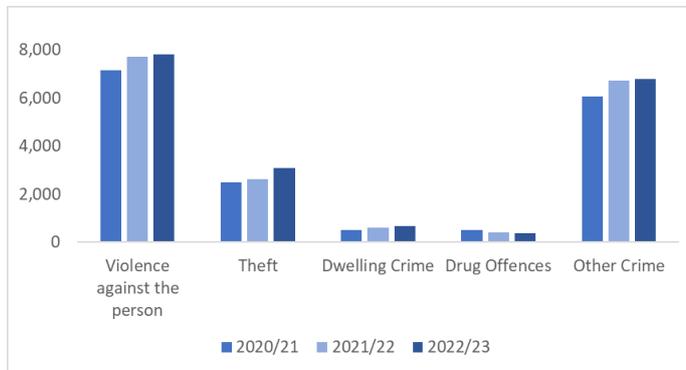


### Sources

1 Community Safety Partnership Performance Reporting, 2022

## Box 2: Other Crime

Crimes in the Dorset Council Area



- Total crimes were slightly higher this year than in the previous year.
  - East Dorset is the former district with the lowest crime rate in Dorset...and Weymouth and Portland has the highest.
  - Crime is highest in Dorset between April and June each year, which could be because of the better weather, the holidays and the longer daylight hours.
  - In 2021 71% of residents surveyed across Dorset said that they felt safe in their local area after dark.
- In the last year<sup>1</sup>:**
- Residential Burglary accounts for 88% of acquisitive crimes
  - While Robbery makes just 12%
  - Most Robbery took place in Weymouth
  - While most Burglaries occurred in East Dorset
  - Compared to other areas, crime in the Dorset Council area is consistently low. Last year, Dorset had a lower crime rate than most council areas<sup>3</sup>.

## Box 3: Hate Crime<sup>4</sup>

- A hate crime or incident is any criminal offence or non-criminal incidence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate towards a person's protected characteristic.
- The numbers of religious or racially aggravated crimes have been occurring over the past three years is certainly been cause for concern. There were 335 recorded cases of these crime types over the past three years. Although the number fell from 134 in 2021/22 to 90 in 2022/23.
- Hate crimes often go unreported and a focus of local policing is on building trust and confidence in reporting and ensuring that everyone knows how to report a hate crime or incident. Third-party reporting centres and trusted community partners are key to this.
- The council is a member of Prejudice Free Dorset, a partnership group made up of local agencies that seeks to promote inclusive communities and challenge prejudice cross Dorset, so everyone can go about their daily lives safely and with confidence<sup>5</sup>.

### Sources

<sup>3</sup> [Compare your area | Police.uk \(www.police.uk\)](https://www.police.uk)

<sup>4</sup> Dorset Police, 2023

<sup>5</sup> Prejudice Free Dorset

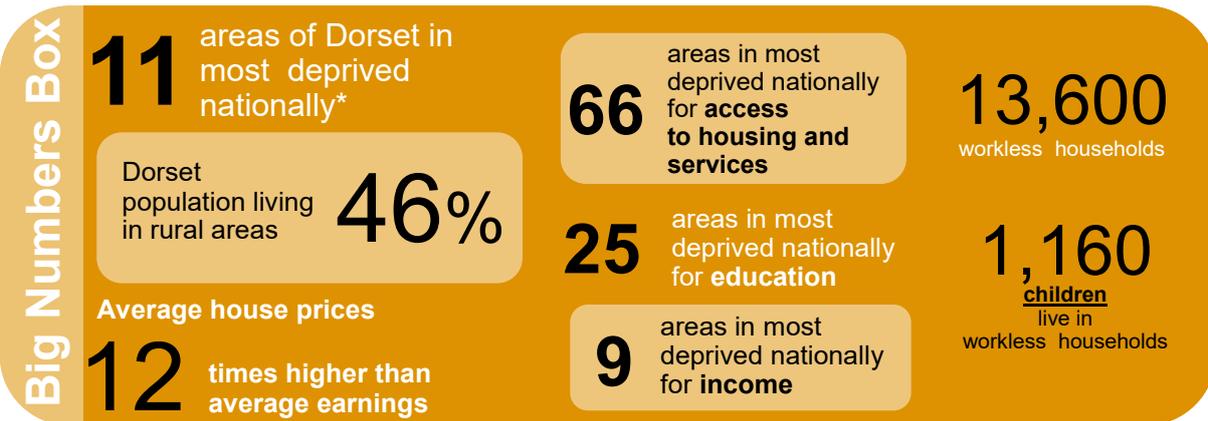
December  
2023

# State of Dorset Deprivation



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 2015<sup>1</sup>.
- 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

### Life expectancy gap for females 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 women<sup>2</sup>.
- Weymouth and Portland is ranked the third lowest authority for Social Mobility in the Country<sup>4</sup>
- 46% of Dorset's population live in rural areas<sup>3</sup>. 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 Dorset<sup>1</sup>.

### Sources

1 English Indices of Deprivation (2019), DCLG

2 Office for Health Improvement and disparity, Public Health England, 2020

3 Census of Population, 2011

4 The Social Mobility Index Gov.UK

\*Most deprived = area fall 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 Portland<sup>1</sup>.
- In Dorset, about 24,500 people aged 16-64, plus 1,200 children live in 13,600 workless households. 13% of Dorset households were workless, very similar to the national figure<sup>5</sup>.

### Average house prices are 12x more than average earnings



### Weekly earnings for people living in Dorset are



## Box 3: Health inequalities

- Health inequalities are avoidable, unfair and systematic differences in health between different groups of people.
- 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 women<sup>2</sup>.
- Health inequality isn't just about the place you live or how much disposable income you have. Some people identify with several protected characteristics and may face multiple barriers.
- Health inequalities can involve differences in health status such as: life expectancy and prevalence of health conditions; access to care, including availability of treatments; quality and experience of care. Inequalities can also involve levels of patient satisfaction; behavioural risks to health, such as smoking rates and wider determinants of health, including quality of housing.



The life expectancy of a man born in one of the most deprived areas of Dorset is **6.3 years lower** than that of a man born in the least deprived of areas and **for women the gap is 5.3 years**.

### Sources

4 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2023), ONS (full time gross weekly earnings)

5 Annual Population Survey (2023), Households by combined economic activity status, ONS

6 UK House Price Index 2023; Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings (2023), ONS (full time gross weekly earnings)

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Diversity



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 to which the General public sector equality duty apply.

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

## Big Numbers Box

**30%** of Dorset's population is aged 65+

**20%** of all residents have a health condition that limits their day to day activities

**2.2%** identify as LGBTQ+

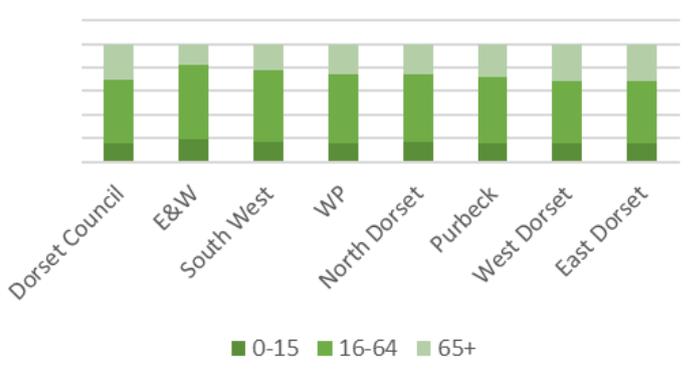
**0.3%** have a gender identity that is different from that assigned at birth

**6.1%** of Dorset's residents are from an ethnic minority

**6,820** follow a non-Christian religion

## Box 1: Age & religion

Age Structure in the former District Council areas, 2023



- Dorset has a much greater proportion (**30%**) of the population aged 65 and over than England and Wales (**18%**)<sup>1</sup>.
- West and East former districts have almost one in three residents aged 65 and over<sup>1</sup>.
- The five major non-Christian world religions Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism constitute **1%** of Dorset's residents' religious beliefs<sup>2</sup>.

- Dorset's main non-Christian religious groups are concentrated in Dorset's towns. 0.5% of Weymouth's residents are of Muslim faith. There are also concentrations around military establishments such as Blandford Camp where the Gurkhas and their families live who are predominantly Buddhist or Hindu in their religious belief<sup>2</sup>.

### Sources

- 1 Mid-year population estimates (2023), ONS
- 2 Census 2021, ONS

## Box 2: Ethnic Minorities

### Breakdown by % of Dorset's ethnic minority residents

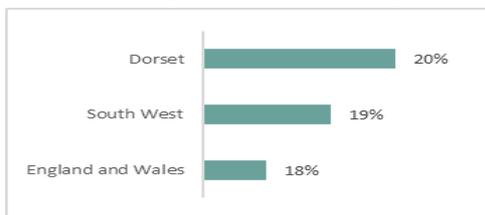


- (6.1%) of Dorset residents are from an ethnic minority, much lower than the country as a whole
- The highest proportion (40%) of Dorset's ethnic minority population are classified as 'White Other'<sup>2</sup>. This includes people who identify as white but who do not have a British national identity (English, Welsh Scottish, Northern Irish). An example would be Polish or Bulgarian. The next highest are Mixed Multiple ethnic groups which make up 19% of ethnic minorities followed by Asian, Asian British that make up 18% of the ethnic minority groups in Dorset Council area.

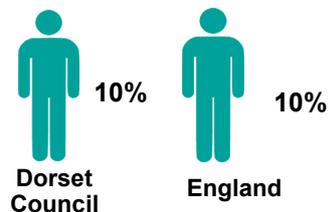
## Box 3: Disability

- 20% of Dorset's population are classified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010 definition<sup>2</sup>.
- Another method for looking at the number of residents with a disability is to consider those claiming either Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payments or Attendance Allowance<sup>3</sup>.

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



### % of Dorset residents claiming a disability benefit



## Box 4: Gender, sexual and relationship diversity

- The Census 2021 asked new questions about sexual orientation and whether an individual's gender identity differed from how they were assigned at birth<sup>4</sup>.
- The new Census questions reflects how our understanding of different experiences and the language that goes with these changes over time. In recent years there has been an increase in the terminology surrounding gender identity and expression.
- In Dorset, 2.2% of our population shared they were gay, lesbian, bisexual or had another, non-heterosexual, sexual orientation, approximately 7,000 residents. This compared to 3.1% in both England and Wales and the South West<sup>5</sup>.
- 0.2-0.4% of residents in Dorset, the South West and England and Wales shared their gender identity differed from how they were assigned at birth. Dorset residents identifying as gender diverse were lowest at 0.2%. Both questions on sexual orientation and gender identity were voluntary, for those aged 16 and over only.

### Sources

3 Stat-Xplore, Department of Work and Pensions, May and July 2023 & 2021 Census, ONS

4 Preparing for the 2021 census (England and Wales), UK Parliament

5 Census 2021, ONS

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Economy



The UK grapples with a productivity gap, trailing behind G7 counterparts in output per hour.<sup>14</sup> In Dorset, our local productivity lags, producing 15% less per hour compared to the national average.<sup>3</sup>

Big Numbers Box

**20,000** businesses

**£1.6bn** Value of Dorset's productivity gap<sup>3</sup>

**145,000** employees

**44%** of workforce aged 50+

**£579**

weekly pay for full-time employees working in Dorset

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

**-7,300**

## Box 1: Businesses

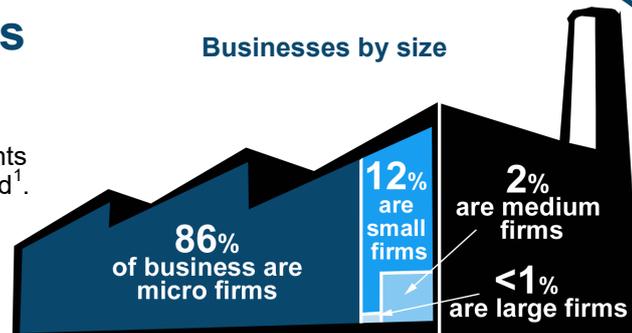
- Although business survival is good, we have fewer than average new business startups, with 73 to every 10,000 residents aged 16-64 compared with 84 in England<sup>1</sup>.

- And we have smaller business units: just 7 employees per unit compared with 10 in England<sup>2</sup>.

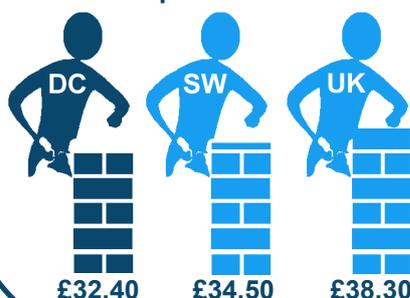
- Whilst large firms represent less than one per cent of Dorset's business stock, they employ about a fifth of the workforce. Ensuring the availability of suitable employment land, such as the Dorset Innovation Park with larger sites and units, provides a growth opportunity for local businesses. This not only prevents the outflow of existing firms but also attracts new businesses, creating additional job opportunities.

- Dorset's competitiveness, though improving, currently ranks 209 out of 362 local authorities. This marks an advance from 2019 when the ranking stood at 222.<sup>4</sup>

### Businesses by size



### GVA per hour worked<sup>3</sup>



- While Dorset boasts above-average representation in advanced engineering and manufacturing, it lags behind in businesses associated with high productivity<sup>5</sup> and high R&D spending sectors.<sup>6</sup>

- Self-employment among economically active residents has risen to 20%, up from 13% in 2011, compared to 16% in England.<sup>7</sup>

## Sources

- 1 Business Demography 2022, ONS
- 2 UK Businesses 2023 and BRES 2022, ONS
- 3 Gross Value Added - GVA per hour worked (provisional) 2021, ONS
- 4 UK Competitiveness Index 2023, Centre for International Competitiveness

- 5 UK Businesses 2023
- 6 As defined in UK Gross domestic expenditure on research and development: 2017, ONS
- 7 Census 2011 & 2021, ONS

## Box 2: People

- Manufacturing, health, retail, education and hospitality are all big employers in Dorset.<sup>10</sup>
- 14 neighbourhoods in Dorset are in the most deprived 20% nationally for employment<sup>8</sup> - 10 of these are in the former borough of Weymouth & Portland.

### Weekly earnings for people working in Dorset are



- 44% of the Dorset workforce is aged over 50 compared with 34% in England.<sup>10</sup> This is an increase of 22% in ten years. Older workers have experience and skills and, as more people retire, other workers need training to fill the gaps.



- Over the next decade, the population in Dorset aged 16-64 will shrink by -0.4% per annum. That's a net loss of over 7,300 people in this age group. The old age dependency ratio, is expected to increase from 570 per 1,000 in 2023 to 720 per 1,000 in 2033.<sup>11</sup>
- Around 3,220 apprenticeships were started in Dorset in 2022/23.<sup>12</sup> It is estimated that for every £1 of public money spent on apprenticeships, an economic benefit of £21 is generated.<sup>13</sup>

## Box 3: What did the 2021 Census tell us?<sup>6</sup>

- Dorset's population increased by around 14,400 between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021). Census Day was 21 March 2021.
- However, the working age population fell by 5,700 (3%) whilst the older population increased by 22,300 (25%).
- In addition, the proportion of the 16+ population who were 'economically active' (either working or looking for work) fell from 55% to 51% - one of the biggest declines seen in the South West.<sup>15</sup>
- Industries which saw the greatest increase in employment were Health with an extra 4,100 jobs, followed by Admin Services, Construction and IT. The biggest falls were in Manufacturing, which saw a decline of 3,200 jobs, followed by Retail and Public Admin.

### Sources

- |                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 English Indices of Deprivation (2019), DCLG                                           | 13 The Economic Impact of Apprenticeships, 2014, Centre for Economic and Business Research                                                                                                                      |
| 9 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2022), ONS                                       | 14 International comparisons of UK productivity (ICP), final estimates: 2021                                                                                                                                    |
| 10 Census of Population (2021), workplace statistics                                    | 15 <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000059/">How life has changed in Dorset: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk) https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000059/</a> |
| 11 2020-based experimental continuity population projections, 2023-2033, Dorset Council |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 12 Apprenticeship starts 2022-23, The Department for Education                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Health and Wellbeing



Dorset residents are generally healthy, have a high life satisfaction rating and feel that the things they do in their lives are worthwhile. The growing number of older people will increase demand for health and social care services so it is important to use local evidence to anticipate need and target service provision as effectively as possible.

Health and wellbeing can be influenced by where we live, our behaviours, our work and our leisure activities. Health behaviours impact on both physical and mental health - and many people may be affected by more than one. Healthy populations live longer, and are more productive making a contribution to the economy as well as maintaining personal wellbeing.

## Big Numbers Box

**11,800** people estimated to be living with dementia by 2035

**17%** Dorset year 6 children overweight or obese

**3,900** domestic abuse incidents in Dorset last year

**65%** Dorset adults overweight or obese

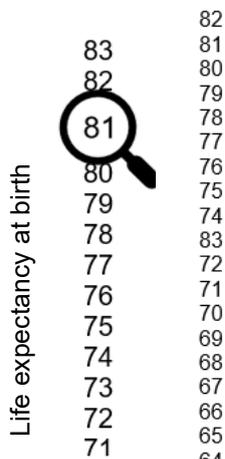
Every **£1** invested in Live Well Dorset, generated a public return of **£12**

**18 years** difference between male healthy and overall life expectancy

Smoking prevalence in Dorset **9%**

## Box 1: 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 18 years between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy for males and 21 years for females<sup>1</sup>.

**% year six children who are overweight or obese**

- 65% of adults in Dorset are classified as overweight or obese; worse than the national average and a great concern due to the life-threatening conditions it can lead to<sup>2</sup>.



- Residents in Dorset are more likely to be unpaid carers: 10% of residents compared to 9% in England<sup>13</sup>. There are now around 35,500 unpaid carers in Dorset<sup>13</sup>.

- Smoking prevalence continues to fall both nationally and locally. 9%

- 199 people were killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads in 2022, possibly due to Dorset's high proportion of rural roads<sup>4</sup>. Nationally more than half of all fatal collisions occur on rural roads<sup>3</sup>.

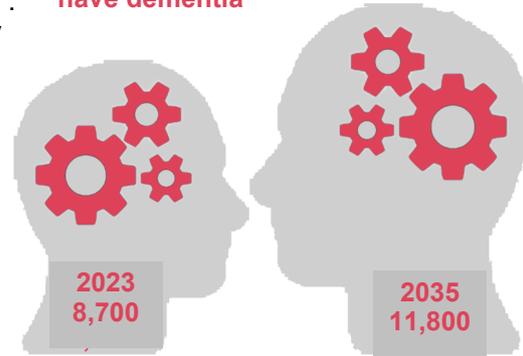
## Sources

- 1 Health state life expectancy at birth by local areas, Public Health Fingertips 2020
- 2 Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) Public Health Fingertips 2023
- 3 <https://www.rospa.com/road-safety/advice/road-users/rural/> [Accessed 10/04/19]
- 4 Road casualty statistics - Dorset Council, 2023
- 5 POPPI, 2023
- 6 State of Caring 2021, Alzheimer's Society

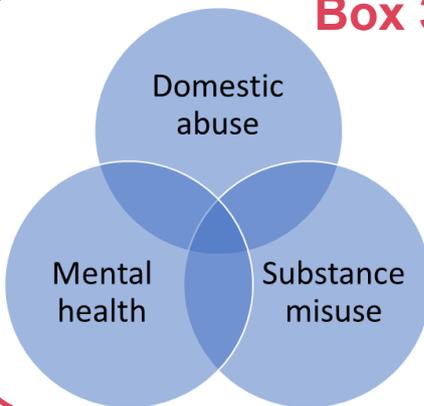
## Box 2: Mental health

- By 2035, we expect to see almost 12,000 people aged 65+ living with dementia in Dorset<sup>5</sup>. It is estimated 700,000 unpaid carers nationally provide care to people with dementia<sup>6</sup>.
- Nationally, 18% of children aged 7 to 16 years old had a probable mental health disorder<sup>7</sup>.
- Research suggests that the rate of those armed forces personnel seen in a military healthcare setting for mental health has risen to one in eight persons over the past year.<sup>14</sup>
- During the course of a year, almost one in four of us will suffer from some form of mental health condition<sup>8</sup>.

People aged 65+ predicted to have dementia



## Box 3: Substance use



- In Dorset, admission rates for alcohol related harm for under 18s were high 42 per 100,000<sup>9</sup>.
- Nationally £1 invested in adult drug treatment services, generates a social return of £4<sup>10</sup>.
- Domestic abuse, mental ill-health and substance are seen as cumulative risks of harm commonly found in families where harm to children has occurred.
- 3,900 domestic abuse incidents were reported in Dorset last year<sup>11</sup>.

## Box 4: Improving outcomes

- Health is mostly determined by social, economic and environmental factors. Promoting natural greenspaces, outdoor activities and social prescribing can therefore, be more effective than traditional services for reducing local health inequalities<sup>15</sup>.
- Empowering people to have more say in their health and wellbeing is key to addressing inequalities, where those most needing services are least likely to access them.
- Since 2015, LiveWell Dorset has been supporting residents to improve their health and wellbeing through targeted activity, weight, alcohol and smoking support<sup>12</sup>. For every £1 spent through the service, a public return of £12 was generated in prevented ill health.
- The campaign RUOK inspired by research from Dorset Youth to provide mental health signposting generated 1.5 million views and 13,500 click-throughs<sup>16</sup>.
- 40% of Live Well clients are from the most deprived areas of Dorset, including Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. 40% of clients achieved 5% weight loss in three months, while 3,500 clients have benefited from 13,000 coaching sessions<sup>16</sup>.

### Sources

- 7 Mental Health of Children and Young People in England 2022 - wave 3 follow up to the 2017 survey, NHS Digital
- 8 Mind
- 9 Hospital admissions episodes for alcohol specific conditions, under 18s, Public Health Fingertips, 2018-2021
- 10 Alcohol and drugs prevention, treatment and recovery: why invest?, Public Health England, 12/02/18
- 11 ONS, 2023
- 12 <https://www.livewelldorset.co.uk/>
- 13 2021 Census, TS039
- 14 UK armed forces mental health annual statistics: financial year 2022/23, Gov.UK
- 15 Social prescribing: applying All Our Health, Gov.UK, 2022
- 16 Annual Director of Public Health Report, Public Health Dorset, 2022/2023

December 2023

# State of Dorset Housing



Decent homes can result in a better quality of life. Good housing can improve health and financial well-being, helping residents feel safe and secure. It helps to support thriving communities and access to a safe and suitable home provides children with the best start in life.

Housing plays a key role in economic growth and employment opportunities for individuals and businesses.

Big Numbers Box

**70.4%**

of Dorset homes are owner-occupied.

**£357,874** Average house price

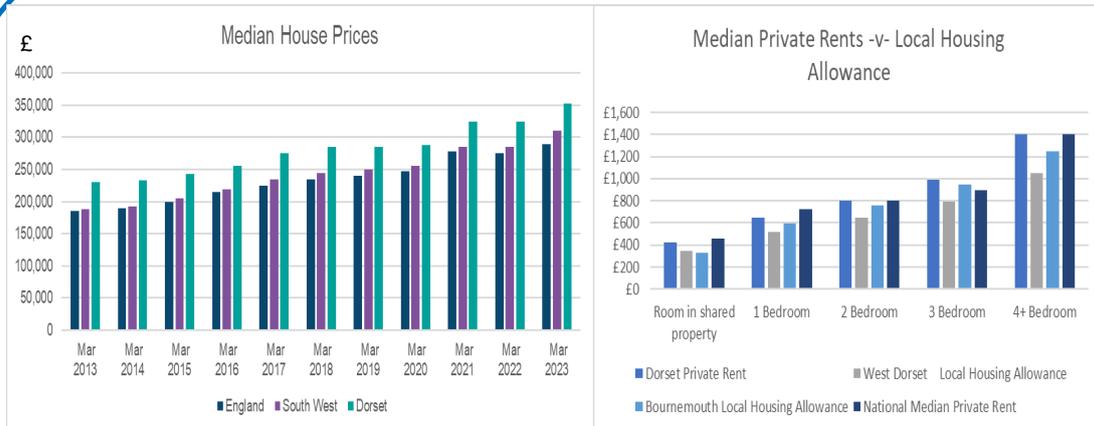
**16.3%** Private rent

Shared Ownership 1%

**23,414** Units of social housing

**12.3%** Social Housing

## Box 1: Housing Costs



In the last ten years, median house prices have risen by £122,000 in Dorset and are higher than both the national and regional prices. Whilst median private rental costs are on par with the national rents, the gap between local housing allowance and rents has widened. Local Housing Allowance is used to calculate the maximum amount people renting from a private landlord can claim in Housing Benefit or Universal Credit. Local Housing Allowance was capped in 2016 but is due to increase in 2024.

### General needs (social rent)

Average weekly net rent (£ per week) for Dorset, South West and England - LARPs & Large PRPs



### Affordable Rent General Needs

Average weekly gross rent (£ per week) for Dorset, South West and England - LARPs & all PRPs



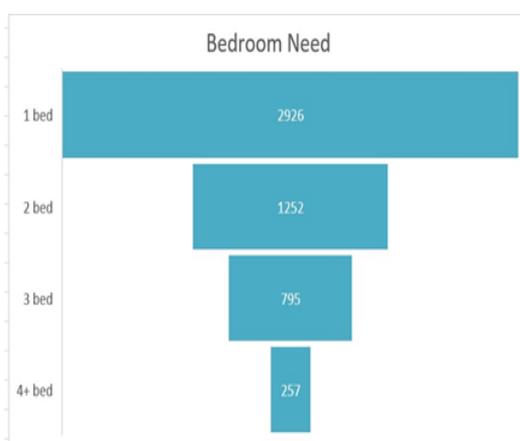
The figures above show the average cost to rent a housing association property at either a social rent or an affordable rent. Affordable rents are calculated based on 80% of the market rent in our area. As market rent increases, so does the affordable rent cost.

## Box 2: Housing Needs

Housing Register	31 Oct 2023
Band A Emergency Need	306
Band B High Need	818
Band C Medium Need	1,263
Band D Low Need	2,844

As at 31st October 2023 5,321 households were registered for housing through Homechoice Dorset, the register for those people seeking a move to social housing.

Bedroom Needs data



Across Dorset, 77.9% of homes are under-occupied by one or more bedrooms. With 64.2% of Dorset homes having 3 or more bedrooms.

The census says that 3,496 households with dependant children live in overcrowded conditions. 970 of these have applied to join the waiting list for social housing.

Whilst the biggest need is for smaller properties, families needing larger homes often wait longer to move. This is because larger homes rarely become available. During the 12 months to March 2023, 20 properties with 4 or more bedrooms were let through Homechoice Dorset.

The top heavy shape of the housing need for those who have applied to the housing register is reflected in the homeless approaches made to the Council.

Half of emergency homeless households have a one bedroom need.

A quarter are waiting for a two bedroom property.

## Box 3: Homelessness Demand

There was a 17.5% increase in homeless approaches in the year to March 2023. Some monthly increases were more than 30% compared to the year before.

The service receives:

- Average 670 calls per month. Each call lasting up to 30 minutes.
- Average of 2,100 emails each month
- More than 4,000 contacts from the online portal
- Initial enquiries resulted in 1,702 homeless assessments

### Main reasons given for homelessness

Evicted by family
End of private rented accommodation
Relationship breakdown
Victim of domestic abuse
Friends no longer willing to accommodate
Loss of social housing
Home no longer suitable

### Sources

The following datasets have been used throughout the bulletin:  
Regulator of Social Housing—RP Social Housing by Local Authority Area 2022-2023  
Huume Housing Register Data  
Office for National Statistics Housing Data

December  
2023

# 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 isolation<sup>1</sup>, 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. Engaging in sport has been shown to lead to substantial savings in health costs. A concerning trend is evident among Dorset's young people, with a significant proportion being physically inactive. Alarming, nearly one in six young people in Dorset are now classified as obese, marking the highest figure on record.<sup>3</sup>

Big Numbers Box

£51m

Value of the arts and entertainment sectors to the Dorset economy<sup>4</sup>

£1.8m

Funding rec'd from Arts Council England 2023/24

76%

Of older people say that arts & culture helps them feel happy

65%

Of Dorset's adults are overweight<sup>3</sup>

3,000

Young people play in the Dorset Youth Football League

74%

Of Dorset's adults are physically active<sup>3</sup>

## Box 1: Health and wellbeing value

- Arts and cultural intervention can have a positive impact on specific health conditions such as dementia, Parkinson's and depression<sup>1</sup>. The BSO and arts in hospital partnership saw the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra performing live to patients living with dementia to increase their wellbeing. The project found that dementia patients benefitted through fewer falls, reduced medication, and reduced hospital stays<sup>7</sup>.
- Nearly half of older people (43%) say that accessibility is an important factor when they choose arts venues to attend<sup>2</sup>.
- Overall 76% of people aged 65+ say that arts & culture is important to making them feel happy. And nearly as many (69%) say that arts and culture is important in improving their overall quality of life<sup>2</sup>.

76% of older people say arts & culture makes them feel happy



### Sources

1 Create, Arts Council England, December 2015

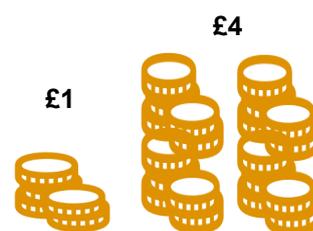
2 <http://www.comresglobal.com/polls/arts-council-england-older-people-poll/> [Accessed 03/07/18]

3 PHE Public Health Outcome (PHOF) Indicators, 2021/22

4 Regional gva (balanced) by industry in current prices, Office for National Statistics, 2020

## Box 2: Engagement & Economic Value

- Research has revealed that the economic impact of Dorset based arts organisation, Artsreach adds to public funding by an estimated 93%, particularly through the 'volunteer multiple' which adds time, commitment and expertise to arts administration in Dorset.
- There are 11 competitive youth football leagues operating across Dorset. Five leagues for girls and six mixed leagues from Under 12 to under 16s. There are also hundreds of youngsters playing in non-competitive leagues from under 7 through to under 11.<sup>12</sup>
- Dorset was awarded just under £1.8m across 22 awards from Arts Council England for 2022/23.<sup>11</sup>
- Employment in the Creative Industries in Dorset has also been growing - up by a third in the last 7 years.<sup>5</sup>
- The number of businesses in the Creative Industries in Dorset has grown faster than the rest of the economy. In the last 10 years there has been a 21% increase, compared to 12% for all industries.<sup>6</sup>
- For every £1 invested in the Arts Development Company by the council there is a return of £4 secured in external investment into the area<sup>7</sup>.



**Every £1 spent locally is matched four times over in external benefit to Dorset**

## Box 3: Levelling Up

- Whilst Dorset has seen a strong recovery in post-pandemic tourism spending, it remains around 15% below 2019 figures.<sup>9</sup>
- Leisure and Culture Consumption Expenditure Per Head was £2,300 for Dorset in 2018.<sup>8</sup>
- Tourism is important to Dorset's economy as it supports many seasonal jobs. However, the vulnerability to changing weather patterns and fluctuations in tourist numbers can create economic uncertainty. Therefore, increasing resilience involves diversifying the local economy by attracting a variety of new businesses to the area.
- 'Levelling Up' is a government programme to equally distribute opportunity and redress locality-based inequality. Culture, heritage and sport have been recognised as one of the priorities.
- Dorset was successful in round two of the Levelling Up Fund, securing over £19m for Weymouth Waterside Regeneration.<sup>10</sup>

### Sources

- 5 BRES, Employees, 2022, ONS, 2015 to 2022
- 6 UK Businesses 2023, Local Units, ONS, 2013 to 2023
- 7 The Arts Development Company
- 8 Regional Household Final Consumption Expenditure (Experimental statistics), ONS, 2018
- 9 The Economic Impact of Dorset's Visitor Economy 2022, The South West Research Co Ltd
- 10 Levelling Up Round Two Successful Bids, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
- 11 National Investment Dashboard, Arts council England, 17/12/23
- 12 <https://www.dorsetyouthfootballleague.co.uk/> (Accessed 02/01/24)

December  
2023

# State of Dorset

## Natural and Historic Environment



Dorset's natural and historic environment makes a huge contribution to health and personal wellbeing, as well as to the economy.

Our 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).

The high quality natural environment that is so cherished by people living and working in Dorset means that we work hard to deliver mechanisms such as the Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework to ensure that development is led sustainably.

Big Numbers Box

**3%** Of waste is sent to landfill compared to 35% 10 years ago

**20%** Local renewable generation as % of total electricity consumption<sup>12</sup>

**5%** Of England's ancient monuments are in Dorset

**90%** of residents prioritised the environment in choosing to live here

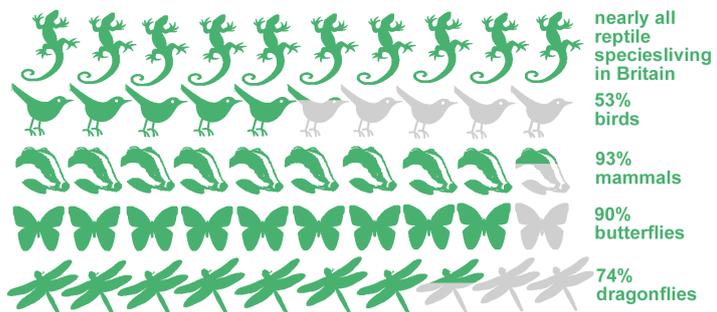
**54%** Of county covered by Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designation

Listed Buildings in Dorset **9,215**

### Box 1: Landmarks & Landscapes

- 90% of Dorset's\* 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 AONB.<sup>1</sup>
- Dorset contains part of England's only natural World Heritage Site and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, covering 54% of the Dorset Council area.<sup>2</sup>
- Dorset is home to 9,215 Listed Buildings of which 245 are Grade I.<sup>3</sup> 5% of all national protected monuments are in Dorset.
- Dorset's coast is recognised in national or international designations for its unique landscape, scenic quality, wildlife and geological formations.<sup>2</sup>

#### Dorset is home to...



#### Sources

\*includes Christchurch

- 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 (recalculated)
- 3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England, 2023
- 4 The Clean Growth Strategy, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 12/10/2017
- 5 Public Health and Landscape, Creating healthy places, Landscape Institute, November 2013

## Box 2: Economy and wellbeing

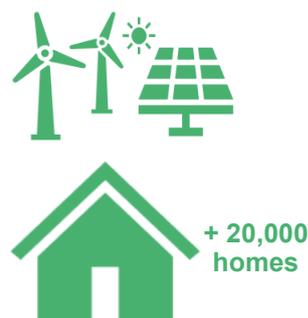
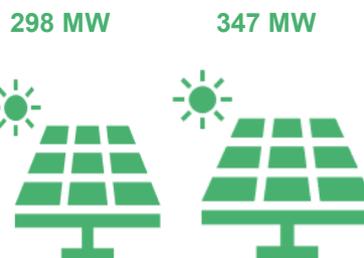
- Dorset's\* environmental economy is worth between £0.9bn and £2.5bn per annum. It also supports between 17,000 and 61,000 jobs in the economy.<sup>1</sup>
- The low carbon economy could grow by 11% per year between 2015 and 2030 - four times faster than the rest of the economy.<sup>4</sup>
- A green job is one that protects or restores the environment, including those that mitigate or adapt to climate change. This is a new area of research, but the ONS estimates that around 4% of jobs nationwide fall within this category.<sup>11</sup>
- Access to nature has physical and mental health benefits, so improving access is important in reducing environmental inequality.
- The landscape can reduce the need for expensive public health interventions. Local public health spending on the landscape can be 27 times more cost effective than clinical interventions<sup>5</sup>.

Reduction in waste sent to landfill<sup>10</sup>



## Box 3: Climate and Renewable Energy

- Dorset's greenhouse gas emissions fell by over 4% from 2019-2021, and by a third since 2005. But much more is required, and reductions in county emissions are off target to get to net zero by 2050
- Dorset produces far more renewable electricity than most local authorities in England, at 328,383 MWh in 2022.
- Dorset's renewable energy capacity continues to increase. It now stands at 347 MW (2022), an increase of 16% in a year.<sup>8</sup>
- While renewable energy production has increased, Dorset continues to lag behind Cornwall and Devon who are the leaders in the SW.<sup>9</sup>
- Four wind turbines at Alaska Wind Farm have been installed at Masters Quarry near Wareham. Along with the site's 90,000 solar panels, it will generate enough power to power 20,000 homes. It will also see 13 hectares converted back to traditional heathland that will be home to rare species, whilst profits will help fund conservation work in East Stoke.<sup>12</sup>



### Sources

\*includes Christchurch

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

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

8 Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2022, Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ)

9 UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2021, (DESNZ)

10 Recycling Team, Dorset Council

11 Experimental estimates of green jobs, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

12 Sustainability Team, Dorset Council

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Older People



The population of Dorset, mirroring that of the UK, is aging. It is happening more rapidly in Dorset due to our larger older population and declining birth rate. The median age in Dorset is 51.6, up by 4 years since 2011, compared to a median age of just 40.6 for England & Wales, up by one year in the last 10 years.<sup>1</sup> Typically Older People refers to those who are no longer of working age, so traditionally 65+. However with increased life expectancy an increasing number of people find themselves either having to work, or wanting to work beyond what was traditionally retirement age.

Big Numbers Box

**31,949** Population of 80+ year olds in 2021<sup>1</sup>

**Aged 65+ in Dorset** **30%**<sup>1</sup>

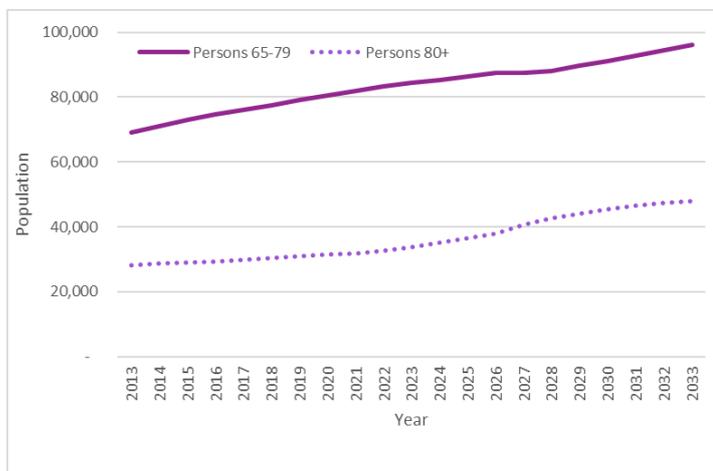
**In England & Wales** **19%**<sup>1</sup>

**2.2%** pa  
Growth in those aged 65+ over next decade

**81** years  
Life expectancy males

**85** years  
Life expectancy females

## Box 1: Population



The population of those aged between 65 and 79 has grown by 22.3% between 2013 and 2023 and is projected to grow a further 13.8% to 2033. Those aged 80+ have grown by 19.8% between 2013 and 2023 and are projected to grow a further 41.8% to 2033<sup>2</sup>.



Nationwide migration of older people is driven by movement out of urban areas to rural and coastal areas. Net migration figures in Dorset are highest for the 60-64 yr old age group<sup>3</sup>.

The Old Age Dependency Ratio (OADR) is the number of people over 65yrs old for every 1,000 people aged between 16 and 64 years old. In England & Wales there are 297 older people per 1,000 working age population in Dorset this figure is 537<sup>1</sup>.



Nationally 54% of the total growth in the number of households over the next ten years (2023-2033) will be where the main householder is over 75 years of age. In Dorset, this figure is 87%.

The population of those 75+ living in care homes or nursing homes is projected to grow by 28% in Dorset, slightly above the average for England of 26%<sup>4</sup>.

## Box 2: Life expectancy

Life expectancy over the last few decades has been steadily increasing nationally but has stabilised and slowed in recent years. At the age of 65 a woman in Dorset would expect to live for a further 22.5 years while a man 20 years.<sup>5</sup>

As well as living longer people are also living healthier lives. Dorset has above average healthy life expectancy at 65; at age 65 females in Dorset can expect to live a further 12.1 years in good/fairly good health, males 11.4 years. Compared to 11.3 and 10.5 respectively for England.<sup>6</sup>

The life expectancy gap between Dorset's most and least deprived areas is 6.3 years for males and 5.3 years for females.<sup>7</sup>



With no official retirement age and the state pension age rising, 65 as the start of older age could be becoming out of date<sup>8</sup>.

Around 12,000 people aged 65+ are economically active and in employment in Dorset<sup>9</sup>. That's nearly 11 % of this age group and reflects the fact that people are retiring later.

7% of those who are economically active (employed or unemployed) in Dorset are aged 65 or over, compared to 4% for England & Wales.<sup>9</sup>



According to Census 2021 32% of the 35,500 unpaid carers were aged 65 and over compared to 23% for England & Wales. As the population ages there will be increased need for informal care but also a need for older people to stay in the workforce longer.



## Box 3: Living well<sup>10</sup>

- Some areas of Dorset experience higher levels of Living Environment deprivation . Older people and disabled people are more likely to need adaptations to enable them to live independently. Higher numbers of Listed properties and Conservation Areas can restrict the feasibility of needed changes.
- Dorset's older people account for almost one third of its population. Levels of internal net migration are highest in older age groups, particularly those aged 55 to 69 years, while levels of net out migration are particularly high for 18-29 year olds. This means there will be fewer people to work in the economy and care for our ageing population.
- Given the ageing population and higher levels of disability and health problems amongst older people, there is likely to be an increased requirement for specialist housing options: 20% of all housing will need to be specialist accommodation for older people; there is already a projected shortfall of 2,800 specialist bedspaces by 2038.

### Sources

1. 2021 Mid-year estimates, Office for National Statistics
2. 2020-based trend population projections, DC
3. 2021 MYE Internal Migration Estimates, ONS
4. 2018 based Household Projections, ONS
5. Life expectancy at 65 (3 year range 2018-2020), ONS /PH
6. Healthy Life Expectancy (2018-20), ONS/PH
7. Office for Health Improvement and disparity (2020), Public Health England
8. Living Longer Bulletins, ONS
9. Census 2021
10. Dorset and BCP Local Housing Needs Ass Assessment, 2021

December  
2023

# State of Dorset Population



Change in Dorset's demographic make-up can have an impact on service demands and provision 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

**3.3%**

projected population change  
2023-2033

**25,770**

Total increase in  
+65's 2023-2033, an  
increase of 2.2%pa

**379,791**

total  
population  
in 2021

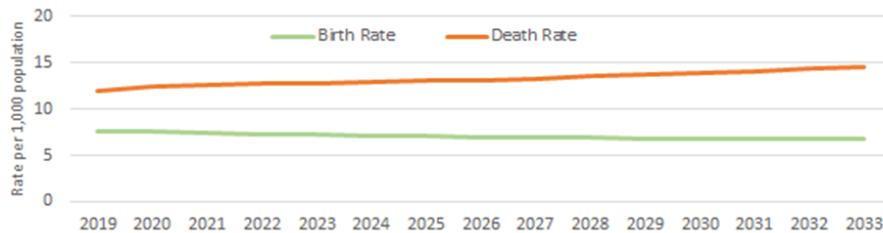
**2.2%pa**

65+ projected pop-  
ulation change  
2023-2033

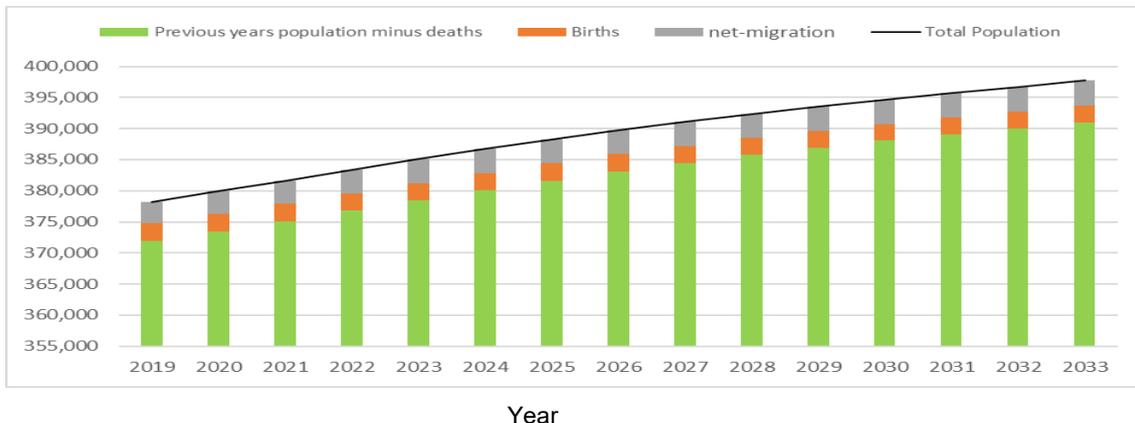
**5,799**

decrease in 0  
to 15 yrs age  
group  
2023-2033

## Box 1: Population Change



In the last five years, the death rate has steadily increased by just under 10%, while the birth rate has decreased by 5% as shown in the graph above. This pattern is projected to continue over the next ten years. Total number of births in the year 2022/23 were 2,805, total deaths were 4,877. Due to the net decline in natural change (births minus deaths) population growth is driven by migration into the area. The graph below shows the contribution net migration makes to population growth. Net migration in the year 2022-2023 was 3,855



The figure above shows the components of change for each year. Note years 2022 onwards are projected population. Over the period 2011-2021, Dorset's population grew by 14,400, a growth of 4% compared with 7% nationally. Over the period 2023 to 2033, the population is projected to grow by another 3% (12,654) compared to 4% nationally.

## Box 2: Age breakdown of population

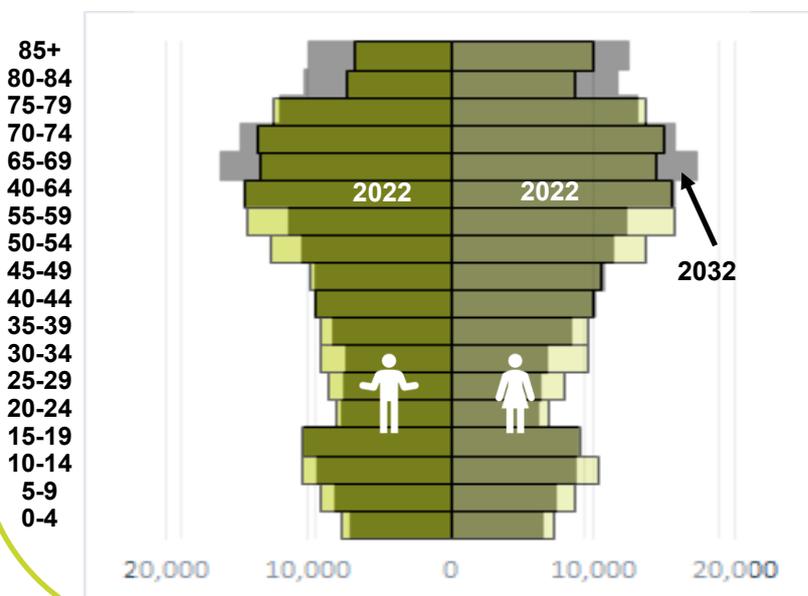
	2013	2023	2033
0-15 yrs	59,600	59,600	53,800
16-64 yrs	211,700	207,200	199,900
65+ yrs	97,200	118,200	144,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,600</b>	<b>385,100</b>	<b>397,700</b>

The median age of Dorset council was 46 in 2011. This increased to 51 in 2021 and is projected to increase to 54 by 2031. The current median age for England is 40.5.

Over the period 2013-2023, the number aged 65+ is estimated to grow by 21,000 up by 22% and is projected to further increase by 25,800 up by 22% to 2033. The proportion of the population aged 65+ continues to grow; from 26% in 2013 to 31% in 2023 and a projected figure of 36% in 2033.

In contrast Dorset's working age (16-64) population continues to fall; dropping by 4,500 between 2013-2023 and projected to drop by a further 7,300 by 2033. Similarly the population of Dorset's 0-15 year olds is projected to decline; falling by 5,800 between 2013 and 2033.

Dorset Council 2013, 2023 and 2033 population



The top heavy shape of the population pyramid has changed little in the past 10 years and is projected to expand over the next ten. This is illustrated by the graph to the left which shows proportion of 5yr age groups for 2022 in the light bars, and 2032 the grey bars. Females are on the right of the graph, males the left. Aging of the early 60's baby boomers can be clearly seen - driving the bulge in the population between the ages of 55 to 74. This is further increased by net internal migration which is highest for the 60-64 age group. Migration out of the area by young adults is also clearly illustrated.

## Box 3: Census 2021

- Much of our data and therefore, how we understand the experiences and issues affecting people in Dorset, comes from the Census.
- The Census is carried out every 10 years and Census Day was on 21st March 2021.
- As the Census only happens every 10 years, there is likely to be considerable change in our understanding of the population.
- Census 2021 reflected shifting language and will help with our understanding of marginalised communities, for example asking about Armed Forces service, sexual orientation and gender identity.
- The Census is important not only for understanding communities but for ensuring that funding is directed where it is needed. Many organisations will use it to plan, predict and develop their services, based on population make-up and characteristics represented in the Census.

### Sources

The following datasets have been used throughout the bulletin:  
 2022 Mid-year estimates, Office for National Statistics  
 2021 Components of Population Change, Office for National Statistics  
 2020 based Dorset Council Continuity projections, Experimental, Dorset Council