

# Agenda

Dorset County Council



Meeting: People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee  
Time: 10.00 am  
Date: 11 January 2017  
Venue: Committee Room 1, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ

David Walsh (Chairman)  
Barrie Cooper  
David Jones  
Kate Wheller

Steve Butler (Vice-Chairman)  
Fred Drane  
Ros Kayes

Ronald Coatsworth  
Spencer Flower  
William Trite

Co-opted Members (Voting on education matters only)  
Mary Kahn

Joy Tubbs

Mike Turnbull

## Notes:

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- **Public Participation**

Guidance on public participation at County Council meetings is available on request or at <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/374629>.

### Public Speaking

Members of the public can ask questions and make statements at the meeting. The closing date for us to receive questions is 10.00am on 6 January 2017, and statements by midday the day before the meeting.

**Debbie Ward**  
Chief Executive

Contact: Helen Whitby, Senior Democratic Services Officer  
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Date of Publication:  
3 January 2017

## 1. **Apologies for Absence**

To receive any apologies for absence.

## 2. **Code of Conduct**

Members are required to comply with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 regarding disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Check if there is an item of business on this agenda in which the member or other relevant person has a disclosable pecuniary interest.
- Check that the interest has been notified to the Monitoring Officer (in writing) and entered in the Register (if not this must be done on the form available from the clerk within 28 days).
- Disclose the interest at the meeting (in accordance with the County Council's Code of Conduct) and in the absence of a dispensation to speak and/or vote, withdraw from any consideration of the item.

The Register of Interests is available on Dorsetforyou.com and the list of disclosable pecuniary interests is set out on the reverse of the form.

## 3. **Minutes**

5 - 10

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 11 October 2016.

## 4. **Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings**

11 - 14

To consider and make any recommendations on the report by the Interim Director for Adult and Community Services.

## 5. **Public Participation**

To receive any questions or statements by members of the public.

## 6. **Exploring Options for the future of Local Government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset**

15 - 66

That members consider the attached report to the meeting of the County Council on 26 January 2017 and provide their comments to help inform the Council's decision.

## 7. **Corporate Plan: Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report**

67 - 114

To consider a joint report by the Interim Director for Adult and Community Services and the Director of Public Health.

## 8. **Hate Crimes - Quarter Two 2016/17**

115 - 124

To consider a report by the Director for Children's Services.

## 9. **Progress on Scrutiny Items**

### a) **Policy Development Panel on Registration - Final Report**

125 - 146

To consider the minutes and final report of the Policy Development Panel on Registration.

Lead Member: **Councillor William Trite**

Lead Officer: **Paul Leivers**, Assistant Director – Early Help and Community Services

b) **Policy Development Panel on Community Capacity Building and Social Isolation** 147 - 150

To consider the scoping document for the review.

Lead Member: **Councillor David Walsh**

Leader Officer: **Paul Leivers**, Assistant Director – Early Help and  
Community Services

c) **Update on Inquiry Day into the Quality and Cost of Care** 151 - 152

The Initial Scoping Document is attached and the final paragraph provides an update on action taken since the last meeting to progress the review.

Lead Member: **Councillor David Walsh**

Lead Officer: **Sally Wernick**, Safeguarding and Quality Service Manager

d) **Update on Fair Charges for Care and Support** 153 - 154

The Initial Scoping Document is attached and the final paragraph provides an update on action taken since the last meeting to progress the review.

Lead Member: **Councillor David Walsh**

Lead Officer: **Michael Ford**, Service Manager - Policy, Welfare Reform  
and Income Generation

10. **Work Programme** 155 - 162

To receive the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee's Work Programme. So as to stimulate debate, the Interim Director for Adult and Communities Services (Lead officer) encourages members to consider the scope of the Committee and identify potential items for future scrutiny for consideration at the meeting.

11. **Questions from County Councillors**

To answer any questions received in writing by the Chief Executive by not later than 10.00am on 6 January 2017.

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## People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ on Tuesday, 11 October 2016.

### Present:

David Walsh (Chairman)

Steve Butler, Ronald Coatsworth, Barrie Cooper, Fred Drane, Ros Kayes, William Trite and Kate Wheller.

### Members Attending

Deborah Croney, Cabinet Member for Learning and Skills

Janet Dover, County Councillor for Colehill and Stapehill

Robert Gould, Leader of the Council

Matt Hall, County Councillor for Sherborne Rural

Jill Haynes, Cabinet Member for Adult Health, Care and Independence

Trevor Jones, County Councillor for Dorchester

Daryl Turner, County Councillor for Marshwood Vale.

Officer Attending: Helen Coombes (Interim Director for Adult and Community Services), Steve Hedges (Group Finance Manager), Paul Leivers (Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services), Patrick Myers (Assistant Director - Design and Development), Richard Pascoe (Head of ICT and Customer Services), Ben Print (Programme and Project Manager), Roger Sewill (Strategic Estate Management Team Manager), Sue Warr (Early Help Service Manager) and Helen Whitby (Senior Democratic Services Officer).

(Notes:(1) These minutes have been prepared by officers as a record of the meeting and of any decisions reached. They are to be considered and confirmed at the next meeting of the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on **Wednesday, 11 January 2017.**)

### Apologies for Absence

12 Apologies for absence were received from Spencer Flower, Mary Kahn, Joy Tubbs, Michael Turnbull and Harry Capron (Assistant Director - Adult Care).

Andy Canning was also unable to attend for consideration of his motion at minute 17 below.

### Code of Conduct

13 There were no declarations by members of disclosable pecuniary interests under the Code of Conduct.

However, Ronald Coatsworth, Ros Kayes, David Walsh, William Trite and Kate Wheller declared general interests as local members whose electoral divisions would be affected by the proposals considered at minute 19 below in relation to changes to the Registration Service.

### Minutes

14 The minutes of the meeting held on 16 June 2016 were confirmed and signed.

## **Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings**

- 15 The Committee considered a report by the Interim Director for Adult and Community Services which set out progress with matters raised at the previous meeting, including recommendations to Cabinet.

### **Noted**

## **Public Participation**

### 16 Public Speaking

There were no public questions received at the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 21(1).

There were no public statements received at the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 21(2).

### Petitions

There were no petitions received at the meeting in accordance with the County Council's Petition Scheme.

## **Motions referred from County on Racism and Xenophobia**

- 17 The Committee considered a motion from Councillor Andy Canning which was referred to them by the County Council on 21 July 2016. The Committee also considered a report by the Assistant Director – Design and Development on the Council's response to hate crime.

The Assistant Director reminded the Committee of the Council's legal duty to address discrimination and equality and that, in addition to this motion, the Cabinet had received reports about the Council's responsibilities for refugees, with the first Syrian refugee families due to be resettled in Dorset in November 2016. The report provided an overview of hate crime in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, with no significant increase being recorded. It was noted that figures for the period since the Brexit referendum were not yet available, that hate crimes were thought to be under-reported and steps being taken to address this were explained.

Councillor Janet Dover, who had seconded the motion, considered the report to be helpful. She suggested that the Committee receive an update in 12 months' time to review the resettlement of Syrian refugees, particularly in the light of arrangements for leaving the EU. The Cabinet Member for Adult Health, Care and Independence, suggested that any report be broadened to include discrimination against those with physical and learning disabilities. Other members also highlighted incidents relating to those with Downs Syndrome and mental health issues. Officers agreed to include this information in any future report along with appropriate data.

Members discussed the report in detail. They were concerned about the possible increase in hate crime since the Brexit referendum and suggested that a report was needed earlier than the suggested 12 month's so that any variation could be monitored. Members noted that 12 unaccompanied children had been resettled in Dorset to date and that members had corporate parenting responsibility for any who were under eighteen years old. With regard to whether any training or briefing would be arranged for members, the Cabinet Member for Learning and Skills explained that there was a resource within the South West which could be used to understand how to support this cohort of refugees. She would discuss the need for member training with colleagues but, in the meantime, information would be shared with the Corporate Parenting Board, and other members would be given access to the information. She would also progress corporate parenting training for all members as it was important for them to understand their responsibilities.

It was highlighted that although figures given for incidents in Weymouth and Portland

were the highest, it was the largest conurbation in Dorset so more incidents could be expected. Officers agreed to include rates per 1,000 people in future reports so as to better reflect the situation.

The Interim Director added that the Children's and Adults Safeguarding Boards, and the Community Safety Partnership were aware of the increase in incidents of hate crime for learning disability and mental health and were looking to raise awareness. This was a matter that the Safeguarding Overview and Scrutiny Committee might wish to review. They were also considerations for the Learning Disability Partnership Board and the Making it Real Board, who had responsibility for helping vulnerable people in Dorset to report incidents.

### **Resolved**

1. That officers continue to progress proactively the partnership work around tackling hate crime.
2. That officers continue to monitor the level of reported incidents, including those against people with physical, mental health and learning disabilities or mental health issues, in the light of the Brexit referendum and the Syrian Resettlement Programme.
3. That an update report be provided for the Committee's meeting on 11 January 2017 which includes information about incidents against those with physical, mental health and learning disabilities, appropriate data and percentage figures to better reflect the situation.

### **Working with Dorset's Communities, Social Capital and Community Development**

18 The Committee considered a report by the Interim Director for Adult and Community Services which provided an overview of the Council's work with communities, social capital and community development so that the Committee could consider areas for scrutiny.

The Head of ICT and Customers Services provided a presentation which illustrated how digital technology could be used to meet people's needs and make a positive difference. This included a video which showed how social media could be used to get people to respond more quickly to emergency situations.

The Committee considered the report in detail. Members recognised that not everyone wanted to be digitally enabled, but there was a need for such people not to be overlooked. The role that digital technology could play in addressing social isolation was also recognised, helping to build community capacity and making a difference to people's lives. The role that local members could play in helping communities to identify those in need and how they might be helped was highlighted. Examples of where this was already happening were cited. It was also suggested that digital technology might help address current transport issues that were being addressed through the Holistic Transport Review Board. Members also realised that some funding might be needed to start to build community capacity on an invest-to-save basis and that they had a role to play in sharing best practice with their communities, particularly in areas of greatest challenge and need.

Attention was drawn to some areas where broadband coverage was poor and the difficulties this posed for children's education, and those living in the more remote areas. Members noted that a previous Policy Development Panel on Broadband had made eight recommendations to the Environment Overview Committee which they might like to review or scrutinise further. They also noted that broadband take up was lowest in the most deprived areas.

Concern was expressed that local members were still not routinely being informed of action being taken in their divisions.

As a way forward, it was agreed that a Task and Finish Group be established comprising Steve Butler, Fred Drane, William Trite, David Walsh and Kate Wheller to look at setting up a pilot project in a deprived and isolated area where digital take up was lower, to build community capacity to address social isolation, with a view to rolling this out across Dorset. As the Partnership for Older People Programme (POPPs) was seen as integral to this work, they would be included in the Group's membership,

It was suggested that the Members ICT Group be made aware of the Task and Finish Group's work and officers were asked to identify possible areas for the Task and Finish Group to concentrate on.

### **Resolved**

1. That a Task and Finish Group be established comprising David Walsh, Steve Butler, Fred Drane, William Trite and Kate Wheller to look at setting up a pilot project in a deprived and isolated area where digital take up was lower, to build community capacity to address social isolation, with a view to rolling this out across Dorset. A representative of POPPs would be included in its membership.
2. That officers identify possible areas for a pilot by using available information.

### **Registration Services**

- 19 The Committee considered a report by the Interim Director for Adult and Community Services which provided an update on the work of the Policy Development Panel on Registration Services.

The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Service reminded members that the consultation had now ended and officers were now exploring the retention of additional offices in localities. The Panel would consider recommendations at its meeting on 31 October 2016 and its final report would be considered by the Committee on 11 January 2017. The Panel's Chairman highlighted the recommendations already identified within the report and that further consideration was being given to the potential closures in Weymouth and Swanage which necessitated a further meeting.

Janet Dover, County Councillor for Colehill and Stapehill, reported that the Birth Tell Us Once Service was well used and valued and asked why it had been suggested that this service be withdrawn. The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Service explained that there was clear evidence that this service was valued in cases of death, but that demand for the at birth registration service was low. He agreed to provide further information outside of the meeting to evidence that the proposal was based on this intelligence.

Matt Hall, County Councillor for Sherborne Rural, highlighted that 39 of his parish councils supported the retention of the registration service in Sherborne because of the distance and time needed to travel to Dorchester if it were withdrawn.

The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Service explained that the proposed changes were in anticipation of forthcoming legislative changes and to improve customer service. As a consequence of these proposed changes, fewer locations would be needed and the Policy Development Panel was looking at the geographical placement of services. The consultation had highlighted concerns from a number of areas and the Panel would take these into consideration when making their recommendations, which the Committee would consider on 11 January 2017 and, in turn, recommend to the Cabinet for approval. The Panel Chairman invited the local members to the Panel's final meeting whilst highlighting that this was confidential.



A member expressed the concern that the cost of marriage services might mean that those on low incomes would not be able to afford to get married and whether this would lead to means testing.

### **Noted**

#### **Work Programme**

20 The Committee considered its updated work programme for 2016-17.

The Interim Director for Adult and Community Services highlighted the two initial scoping documents attached to the report on Fair Charges and Quality and Cost of Care and asked members to consider whether these reflected the areas that members wish to scrutinise.

It was noted that the cost of care had been the subject of a previous Executive Advisory Panel, who had visited providers of care but had not been assured by its quality. The Interim Director explained that this area would cover how people contributed to their care, local policy for the implementation of legislation, the local care market and its cost for the local authority, the NHS and self-funders. It could also provide an opportunity for the Committee to meet independent providers of home and residential care and service users. It was also suggested that Healthwatch be involved. Members agreed that a review of this area would be useful, particularly as the Clinical Services Review was to report soon. The need for affordable housing, particularly for key workers was also highlighted. It was explained that the latter point was being addressed through the Dorset Public Service Reform Workstream and possibly other forums and the need for duplication to be avoided was emphasised.

### **Resolved**

1. That an inquiry day be held to scrutinise the quality and cost of care.
2. That providers, service users and the Local Healthwatch be invited to attend.
3. That the Senior Democratic Services Officer identify a date for the inquiry day.

#### **Questions from County Councillors**

21 No questions were asked by members under Standing Order 20(2).

#### **Exempt business**

22 **Resolved**

That in accordance with Section 100 A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting in relation to the business specified in minute 23 as it was likely that if members of the public were present, there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

#### **The Community Offer for Living and Learning**

23 The Committee considered a report by the Director for Children's Services which set out progress with the Community Offer for Living and Learning. The report included an exempt appendix.

The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Service presented the report in detail outlining progress to date and engagement with local organisations, arranged with the help of local members, to take forward proposals in various localities.

Members recognised that the proposals would prove beneficial to the Council and stakeholders by the more efficient use of premises. They supported the submission of a One Public Estate Bid and noted that the result of the bid was due to be announced later that week, although this would be confidential initially. If this was successful, a more detailed business case would be submitted. As this followed

work the Council wanted to pursue, even if this was unsuccessful, the work would still be of benefit.

The Cabinet Member for Learning and Skills informed members that she had taken an opportunity to highlight the Council's work to the Local Government Association and the Minister in order to raise the profile of the Dorset bid.

Officers responded to questions in relation to Bridport, Ferndown, Upton and Wimborne. The need for officers to involve local members in this work was emphasised.

### **Recommended**

1. That the Cabinet is recommended to approve bidding to and, if successful, committing to activity which is supported by the Cabinet office and Local Government Association's One Public Estate Programme which may be above £0.5m in value (paragraphs 2.11 to 2.16 of the report).
2. That the Cabinet be recommended to give authority to extending work to take in Wareham and that in the event that any other extension is appropriate that this decision is delegated to the Director for Children's Services and Section 151 Officer, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Organisational Development and Transformation.
3. That local members be consulted upon any development within their electoral divisions at the earliest opportunity.

### **Reason for Recommendations**

The approach was in line with the Council's vision of working together for a strong and successful Dorset, was part of the action required as part of the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan and contributed to the four corporate outcomes of Safe, Health, Independent and Prosperous.

Meeting Duration: 10.00 am - 12.00 pm

# People and Communities Overview & Scrutiny Committee

**Dorset County Council**



|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Date of Meeting    | 11 January 2017  |
| Officers           | <u>Local Members</u><br>All Members<br><u>Lead Director</u><br>Helen Coombes, Interim Director for Adult and Community Services  |
| Subject of Report  | <b>Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings</b>   |
| Executive Summary  | This report records:-<br><br>(a) Cabinet decisions arising from recommendations from the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings; and<br>(b) Outstanding actions identified at the last and previous meetings.<br><br>Members are asked to note that any other actions arising from previous meetings are either addressed in reports submitted to this meeting or have been included in the Committee's work programme later on the agenda. |
| Impact Assessment: | Equalities Impact Assessment:<br>N/A   |
|                    | Use of Evidence:<br>Information used to compile this report is drawn together from the Committee's recommendations made to the Cabinet, and arising from matters raised at previous meetings. Evidence of other decisions made by the Cabinet which have differed from recommendations will also be included in the report.  |

Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings

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|--------------------------------------|--|
|                                      | <p><b>Budget:</b><br/>No VAT or other cost implications have been identified arising directly from this programme.</p>   |
|                                      | <p><b>Risk Assessment:</b><br/>Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:<br/>Current Risk: LOW<br/>Residual Risk: LOW</p> |
|                                      | <p><b>Other Implications:</b><br/>None</p>   |
| <b>Recommendation</b>                | That Members consider the matters set out in this report.  |
| <b>Reason for Recommendation</b>     | To support the Council's corporate aim to provide innovative and value for money services.   |
| <b>Appendices</b>                    | None   |
| <b>Background Papers</b>             | None   |
| <b>Report Originator and Contact</b> | <p>Name: Helen Whitby, Senior Democratic Services Officer<br/>Tel: (01305) 224187<br/>Email: h.m.whitby@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>  |

Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings

| Date of Meeting | Minute Number and subject reference                                | Action Required   | Responsible Persons  | Completed (incl. comments)   |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|
| 11 October 2016 | 17 - Motions referred from County Council on Racism and Xenophobia | An update report was to be provided for the meeting on 11 January 2017, including information about incidents against those with physical, mental health and learning disabilities, appropriate data and percentage figures to better reflect the situation. The Assistant Director – Design and Development was asked to provide the most recent figures for hate crimes in Dorset.  | Patrick Myers, Assistant Director – Design and Development     | The report is included on the agenda.<br><br>Hate crime figures were email to members on 22 November 2016.   |
|                 | 18 - Working with Dorset's Communities                             | A Task and Finish Group was established comprising David Walsh, Steve Butler, Fred Drane, William Trite and Kate Wheller to look at setting up a pilot project in a deprived and isolated area where digital take up was lower, to build community capacity to address social isolation, with a view to rolling this out across Dorset. A representative of POPPs would be included in its membership. Officers were asked to identify possible areas for a pilot by using available information. | David Walsh<br>Patrick Myers<br>Paul Leivers<br>Richard Pascoe | Information about potential areas for the pilot was provided and a scoping exercise undertaken on 30 November 2016. The completed document can be found to the agenda. |
|                 | 20 - Work Programme  | The inquiry day into the cost and quality of care will be held on 13 February 2017, with providers, service users and the Local Healthwatch to be invited to attend.  | Sally Wernick  | An update can be found on the agenda.  |
|                 | 23 - Community Offer for Living and Learning                       | The following recommendations were to be considered by the Cabinet on 26 October 2016:-<br>1. That the Cabinet is recommended to approve bidding to and, if successful, committing to activity which is supported by the Cabinet office and Local Government Association's One Public Estate Programme which may  | Steve Butler<br>Paul Leivers                                   | All three recommendations were approved by the Cabinet on 26 October 2016.   |

Progress on Matters Raised at Previous Meetings

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|  |  | <p>be above £0.5m in value (paragraphs 2.11 to 2.16 of the report).</p> <p>2. That the Cabinet be recommended to give authority to extending work to take in Wareham and that in the event that any other extension is appropriate that this decision is delegated to the Director for Children’s Services and Section 151 Officer, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Organisational Development and Transformation.</p> <p>3. That local members be consulted upon any development within their electoral divisions at the earliest opportunity.</p> |  |  |
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# County Council

## Dorset County Council



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Date of Meeting          | 26 January 2017  |
| Officer                  | Debbie Ward, Chief Executive   |
| <b>Subject of Report</b> | Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset  |
| Executive Summary        | <p>At its special meeting on 10 March 2016 the County Council discussed the future of Local Government across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The meeting enabled Councillors to debate the key considerations to determine if the County Council should consider options for Local Government Reorganisation across Dorset.</p> <p>The debate confirmed that councillors were willing to consider reorganisation and since then the County Council has considered further reports to lead this process at its meetings on 21 April 2016, 21 July 2016 and 10 November 2016. This work has included the establishment of the Shaping Dorset's Future group, with cross party membership and consideration of the impact on the next County Council elections in May 2017.</p> <p>Through these meetings the County Council has debated the options for Local Government reorganisation, established the principles to guide the development of options, agreed the timetable to progress the options, and enabled engagement with District and Borough Councils and Town and Parish Councils.</p> <p>The overriding ambition has been established as supporting sustainable Local government for Dorset putting services ahead of organisations.</p> <p>To pursue this ambition the County Council together with the 8 other principal councils in Dorset commissioned the following three key pieces of work to consider whether there is a case for changing the current structure of local government in Dorset;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Case for Change</li> <li>ii. Financial Analysis</li> <li>iii. Public Consultation</li> </ol> <p>As these pieces of work have progressed the County Council has received regular updates on the pan-Dorset Local Government Reorganisation Programme and the Shaping Dorset's Future Programme. There have also been monthly Member Seminars dedicated to this work.</p> |

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|   | <p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has encouraged Dorset’s councils to work together to find consensus in any proposals for change and this partnership has strengthened and worked effectively to reach a position where the outcomes of the 3 pieces of work are all in the public domain and subject to consideration by each Council to inform its decision.</p> <p>The Local Partnerships report was circulated and made public before the decision was made to complete the Case for Change and complete the Public Consultation. These reports were published for all Councillors and made public on 5 December 2016. All three reports were the subject of two all Councillor briefings on 8 December 2016, one located in the East of the County and one in the West. County Council is now asked to consider the information in these reports and consider the future structure of Local Government in the County.</p> <p>Attached at Appendix A is a full council report “Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset” which details the work completed and presents the evidence for the options and decision to be considered. The report has been jointly authored by Dorset’s six Chief Executives, and will be presented individually to all sovereign authorities for decision.</p> <p>This report does not duplicate the information in the report attached at Appendix A but is intended to highlight the specific issues to be considered relating to the County Council. The desired outcomes of this report are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inform the debate when considering the recommendations in the report attached at Appendix A</li> <li>ii. Confirm the local arrangements to be exercised in relation to recommendations: 4 and 5.</li> </ul> <p>The People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee will consider this report on 11th January 2017. Any comments will be captured in the minutes and circulated as a supplementary paper.</p> |
| <p>Impact Assessment:</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <a href="#">protocol</a> for writing reports.</i></p> | <p><b>Equalities Impact Assessment:</b> This pan-Dorset document has been completed and can be found at Appendix 2 of Appendix A.</p> <p><b>Use of Evidence:</b> This report has been written in light of consultation with DCLG officials, discussions with neighbouring councils and subject experts (Local Partnerships, PricewaterhouseCoopers and Opinion Research Services).</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> The pan-Dorset public consultation and development of the business case were funded from a Transformation Challenge Award grant received by the nine principal councils from the government.</p>  |



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|                           | <p>Section six of the report attached at Appendix A details financial arrangements agreed by Dorset's Chief Finance Officers for the next phase of work should a decision be reached.</p> <p>Under options 2A and 2B of the options consulted upon County Council services would transfer to two new organisations and require the disaggregation of the current budgets and structure. These matters are acknowledged and referenced in both the Financial Analysis and Case for Change documents and are recognised in the Risk Assessment included in this report.</p> <p><b>Risk Assessment:</b> Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, which has been adopted by the pan-Dorset Programme, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current Risk: HIGH</p> <p>Residual Risk: HIGH</p> <p>More information can be found in section eight of the report attached at Appendix A.</p> <p><b>Other Implications:</b> Exploring options for the future of local government in Dorset has far-reaching implications. These have been explored within the case for change, and will form the basis of a detailed programme should a submission be made to government.</p> |
| Recommendation            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That the County Council consider the recommendations outlined in the report attached at Appendix A.</li> <li>2. That, subject to the agreement of Recommendations 4 and 5 in the report attached at Appendix A, the Chief Executive and the Leader consult with the Shaping Dorset's Future Board: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) when working with other Dorset Councils to agree the wording of the submission to the Secretary of State.</li> <li>ii) when working with the other Dorset Councils to develop and implement plans and allocate resource to progress any agreed change.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>   |
| Reason for Recommendation | To ensure local government services are sustainable and residents, businesses and communities are supported by the most effective local government arrangements.   |
| Appendices                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Full Council Report. January 2017. Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset.</li> <li>B. Public Consultation, Responses by Local Authority Area for Dorset County Council, populated by Opinion Research Services</li> </ol>  |

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|-------------------|--|
| Background Papers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Partnerships Financial Analysis Full Report</li> <li>• Public Consultation Report, Opinion Research Services, Full Report</li> <li>• The Case for Change Report, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Full Report</li> </ul> <p>Please note the above referenced reports were published on 5 December 2016 and all Councillors received electronic and hard copies.</p> <p>These documents can be viewed at: <a href="http://www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk">www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole – 10 November (Item 8)</li> <li>• Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole – 21 July 2016 (Item 8)</li> <li>• Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole – 21 April 2016 (Item 10)</li> <li>• Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole – 10 March 2016 (Item 3)</li> </ul> |
| Officer Contact   | <p>Name: Debbie Ward<br/> Tel: 01305 224195<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:d.ward@dorsetcc.gov.uk">d.ward@dorsetcc.gov.uk</a></p>   |

## 1. Shaping Dorset's Future Board

1.1 Following the publication and presentation of the three pieces of research commissioned, the Shaping Dorset's Future Board met on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2016 to discuss the Report content, consider the options and complete the requirement for the Chief Executive and Leader to consult Board members to take advice on what options and views should be taken forward in discussion with the other Dorset Local Authorities.

1.2 Board members had a full and wide ranging discussion which covered a range of views. Overall the view of the Board was that there was a clear case to change the existing local government arrangements across Dorset and that the County Council had a key role in this. This was not unanimous and some consideration was given to the retention of the existing structure.

1.3 Accepting the weight of view to support a change the Board then considered the options for the geography and discussed options 2A, 2B and 2C. There was no support for option 2A, but there was support for 2B and 2C, with the majority favouring 2B. There was reference made of the need to have respect for the views of the other Authorities which shared geography with the County Council. In particular an acknowledgement that the views of Christchurch Borough Council, following the outcome of their Special Council meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2016 (the agenda and decisions from this meeting can be viewed at:

<http://moderngovcbc.christchurchandeastdorset.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=127&MId=996&Ver=4>)

1.4 In summary the views were that change was a positive opportunity to support public services in Dorset in the future, offered transformational opportunity and that option 2B was favoured, with 2C recognised as a viable option.

## **2. Public Consultation – Responses by Local Authority area**

2.1 The details of the Public Consultation have been presented in the full Report circulated on 5 December 2016 and presented at the Councillor meetings on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016. This evidence has also now been collated for the Dorset County Council area and is shown at Appendix B of this report. The collated information is presented for the responses to the open questionnaire and household survey.

2.2 This summary presentation format was not available at the time of publishing the full reports but now provides a useful reference aid when considering the public view in relation to the geography covered by the County Council. The summary should be read in conjunction with the full Public Consultation report.

## **3. Summary**

3.1 The County Council has debated the issue of Local Government Reorganisation for Dorset on 4 previous occasions at County Council and formed the Shaping Dorset's Futures working group, with cross party membership, to consider the options, implications and opportunities Local Government restructure would provide.

3.2 The Shaping Dorset's Future Group has supported the development of the joint working with other authorities placing service considerations above organisational sovereignty and worked with the Chief Executive and Leader to support and guide discussions in developing the evidence to support change or otherwise.

3.3 The three strands of evidence have been commissioned and reported and there is support for Change with options 2B and 2C being considered as suitable options for progress. Option 2B was confirmed as being the most popular.

3.4 The full details and evidence are presented in the report at Appendix A.

Debbie Ward  
Chief Executive  
December 2016

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## Full Council

January 2017

### Exploring Options for the Future of Local Government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset

#### 1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to present to Full Council the findings of the commissioned work into the exploration of options for local government in Dorset and to recommend a proposed course of action. This report has, where relevant, been considered by the Executive and Scrutiny Committees of the nine Dorset councils.

#### 2. Recommendation

That this Council agrees:

1. That there has been a powerful public response acknowledging a compelling case to change local government structures in Dorset
2. That a submission should be made to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government requesting that the existing nine county, district and unitary councils should be replaced by two new unitary councils.
3. That based upon the weight of public opinion and the financial and other analytical evidence the two new unitary councils should be based upon the following local authority boundaries;

**Unitary A:** Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area.

**Unitary B:** East Dorset , North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland , plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area.

4. That the Chief Executive be authorised, after consultation with the Leader, to agree the wording of the submission to the Secretary of State demonstrating our ambition for local government transformation and drawing on the evidence that has been presented to councils, to be made along with any other council that has agreed to support the same option for reorganisation.
5. That the Chief Executive be authorised, after consultation with the Leader, to work with other councils that support the same option for reorganisation to develop and implement appropriate plan and allocate

appropriate resources to progress local government change in Dorset and that a report on next steps be presented in due course.

### **3. Executive Summary**

#### **3.1 The Evidence Base**

This Council together with the other principal councils in Dorset commissioned the following three key pieces of work to consider whether there is a case for changing the current structure of local government in Dorset;

- a Case for Change undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
- a financial analysis undertaken by Local Partnerships (joint owned by HM Treasury and the Local Government Association),
- a comprehensive public consultation undertaken by Opinion Research Services

Members from all councils received the final reports on 5 December 2016 and two presentations were made by the authors on 8 December 2016. All reports can be accessed on the Reshaping your Councils website

[www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk](http://www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk)

An extract from the executive summary from each of the reports is shown below. Members who requested hardcopy reports were given these on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and were requested to retain them.

##### **3.1.1 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP – The Case for Change**

“Each of options 2a, 2b and 2c offer the potential to realise many of the benefits of reorganisation set out above. They also provide a much greater opportunity for transformation than option 1, as choosing any of them would allow for the creation of two entirely new unitary authorities designed to operate differently and more effectively from the outset.

While any of the options would offer some positives (though, in the case of option 2a, the positives for the conurbation authority would seem to be outweighed by the negatives for rural Dorset), some of these positive impacts could be considered to be more significant than others. The table below summarises the advantages and disadvantages of options 2a, 2b and 2c. For each disadvantage, we have included an indication as to whether we consider the impact to be ‘long term’ (and consequently relatively difficult to resolve), ‘medium term’ (more straightforward to resolve) or a ‘one-off’ issue associated with the transition (which could be resolved relatively straightforwardly).

##### *The relative advantages and disadvantages of the options*

| Option | Advantages  | Disadvantages   | Impact  |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 2a     | <p>The administrative boundaries of the new councils would reflect Dorset's geography and the way in which it functions economically, <b><u>to some extent.</u></b></p> <p>Under this option, none of the boundaries of any of the existing councils would be retained, reinforcing the view that entirely new organisations were being created.</p>  | <p>This option would result in the establishment of a rural Dorset authority too small to be viable.</p> <p>Based on the Local Partnerships analysis, this option would deliver the least equitable split of savings between the future authorities.</p> <p>Disaggregation of the county council services currently provided to residents of Christchurch and East Dorset would be required, complicating the transition process.</p> | <p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Transition</p> |
| 2b     | <p>The administrative boundaries of the new councils would <b><u>most closely</u></b> reflect Dorset's geography and the way in which it functions economically (accepting that entirely new boundaries are not being considered).</p> <p>Based on the Local Partnerships analysis, this option would deliver the greatest financial benefit overall.</p> <p>Under this option, none of the boundaries of any of the existing councils would be retained, reinforcing the view that entirely new organisations were being created.</p> <p>This option would deliver the most balanced division of population and electoral divisions between the two unitary authorities (based on current boundaries).</p> | <p>Disaggregation of the county council services currently provided to residents of Christchurch would be required, complicating the transition process.</p> <p>According to Local Partnerships, the forecast surplus achieved would not be distributed equally between the two new authorities.</p>  | <p>Transition</p> <p>Long term</p>                  |
| 2c     | <p>The administrative boundaries of the new councils would reflect Dorset's geography and the way in which it functions economically <b><u>to some extent.</u></b></p>  | <p>Based on the Local Partnerships analysis, this option would achieve the least financial benefit overall.</p> <p>Under this option, because the boundaries of some of the existing</p>  | <p>Long term</p> <p>Transition</p>                  |

| Option | Advantages  | Disadvantages  | Impact |
|--------|---|--|--------|
|        | <p>Based on the Local Partnerships analysis, this option would deliver the most equitable split of savings between the future authorities.</p> <p>The transition process would be more straightforward as a result of not having to disaggregate the county council services currently provided to residents of Christchurch and East Dorset.</p> | <p>councils would be retained, reorganisation could be perceived as a takeover by two of the current councils.</p> |        |

While the relative merits of each option should all be considered during the decision making process, it is important to note, as we have indicated, that some of them might be considered more significant than others.

The evidence would suggest that the new administrative boundaries of the councils under option 2b would most closely match Dorset's geography and the way in which it functions economically.

Options 2b and 2c appear to offer a more viable case for change than option 2a, from a financial perspective (the Local Partnerships analysis indicated that option 2a would see a Small Dorset authority established which would not be viable). The Local Partnerships analysis indicates option 2b would deliver greater savings than 2c, while option 2c would deliver a more even distribution of savings than 2b. Option 2c would result in more council tax income being lost over a 20 year period than either option 2a or 2b.

Under option 2c, the fact that the boundaries of some of the existing councils would remain intact could result in reorganisation being perceived of as a takeover by some stakeholders (including some residents). Though this would be likely to complicate the transition process, and potentially require additional investment in change management, this issue could be addressed relatively straightforwardly.

Option 2b would offer a more even distribution of both the current and future populations of Dorset than either option 2a or 2c. Options 2b and 2c would see two new authorities created which would both serve populations within the DCLG suggested range. This could also be significant in terms of its implications for electoral equality. Option 2b would return the most even distribution in terms of the ratio of representatives to the electorate across the new councils. However, even if option 2a or 2c were chosen, a boundary review could be conducted to correct any imbalances in electoral equality.

Finally, while the complexity associated with disaggregating current service arrangements during transition would be a reality under either option 2a or 2b,



many organisations in other areas have resolved these sorts of issues successfully in the past.”<sup>1</sup>

### **3.1.2 Opinion Research Services – The Consultation<sup>2</sup>**

“The outcomes of this exercise are more consistent than is usually the case in complex statutory consultations; and the findings suggest that the restructuring of local government in Dorset is not generally a deeply controversial matter – though there are certainly some strong feelings in some areas.

Overall, across both the quantitative and deliberative means of consultation, there was clear and even emphatic support for moving to two councils.

The singular exception to that generalisation is Christchurch where the open questionnaire showed that the majority of respondents opposed reducing to two councils (54%) as well as opposed options 2a (67%), 2b (57%) and 2c (60%). However, in the more representative household survey in Christchurch support for two councils was much higher (63%) and residents also supported option 2b strongly (64%). Moreover, in Christchurch the shift from less positive to more positive views was particularly pronounced in the residents’ workshop, where nearly two-thirds of the participants ended by approving a reduction to two councils. The findings of all means of consultation are important, of course; but in this case the open questionnaire is a less than perfect guide to the balance of general public opinion across Christchurch.

In general, across all the areas of Dorset, there was an emphatic preference for option 2b as the fairest and most balanced of the three. In contrast, 2a was considered too unbalanced, unfair and unsustainable, whereas 2c was described by many as potentially creating a council that was ‘too small’.

The alternative options proposed during the consultation are interesting, but the councils will have to decide how practical some of them are; and their very diversity indicates the need to focus on clear and relevant options that will provide the desired efficiencies.

Despite the general consistency of the positive findings summarised above, the consultation does not mean that the local government in Dorset must be reformed, for the councils may have sound reasons for not proceeding. But equally, there is nothing in the consultation that should prevent them going ahead if (on the basis of all the available evidence) they are minded to do so.

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<sup>1</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, (2016). *Case for Change in Dorset. Local Government in Dorset Executive Summary*, pg 15

<sup>2</sup> Minor amendments to consultation report:

Paragraph 3.4: For clarification purposes in the open consultation questionnaire chapter the following text has been added “Throughout this chapter, where results are presented at the overall level, this includes all responses for geographical areas, including respondents outside of the overall Dorset area and those for whom the area is unknown”

Table 2: For clarification purposes the number of individuals who live outside of Dorset and from an unknown area has been added.

Figure 53: The net score for Dorset County Council for option 2c was incorrect. The figure was previously reported as -17, but is -23

The evidence of the consultation is that there is widespread public support for the restructuring of local government.”<sup>3</sup>

### **3.1.3 Local Partnerships – Dorset Councils Potential Options for Reconfiguration of local Councils 24<sup>th</sup> August 2016**

“The current configuration of councils under a No Change scenario are projected to have aggregate budget gaps in each of the years from 2019/20 to 2024/25 which would require total savings of approximately £30m to be found.

There is the potential to save annually circa £36 million by the creation of one Unitary Council and circa £28 million by the creation of two unitary councils. This is achieved by avoiding duplication on the costs of management, accommodation, systems and governance. We have, however, reduced these estimates by 35% to reflect the savings Councils will need to achieve by 2019/20 and which are likely to be in areas identified in our modelling. The transitional costs of the unitary options are similar for either single or two unitary configurations, estimated at circa £25 million. The savings from the exercise will therefore pay back these costs in a short period, albeit that the costs would need to be financed ahead of savings accruing.

It should also be noted that bringing services together under unitary authorities can be expected to present opportunities to remodel services to produce transformational savings that might not otherwise be achievable.

Overall, the Single Unitary option appears to be the most favourable in financial terms over the appraisal period but has a much greater exposure to lost Council Tax income. This is much less of an issue for the next most favourable option which is the Two Unitary Medium Conurbation/Medium Dorset (2b) configuration such that this would actually become the most favourable within a two or three year extension of the current appraisal period.”<sup>4</sup>

### **3.2 The Next Steps should the recommendation be resolved**

Government Approval Process and timeline:

| <b>Process</b>  | <b>Time</b>           |
|---|-----------------------|
| Proposals to Secretary of State   | February 2017         |
| Review and cross-Whitehall engagement   | February / March 2017 |
| Preliminary decision by Secretary of State and write around to Cabinet colleagues                   | April 2017            |
| Pre-legislative scrutiny of draft Orders by Joint Committee for Statutory Instrument (JCSI) Lawyers | May 2017              |

<sup>3</sup> Opinion Research Services, (2016). *Dorset’s Councils – Reshaping Your Councils Consultation 2016. Executive Summary*, pg 19

<sup>4</sup> Local Partnerships, (2016). *Dorset Councils. Potential Options for the Reconfiguration of Local Authorities*. pg3

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Seek consent of Councils to making Orders       | May/June 2017                        |
| Lay Orders in Parliament                        | June/July 2017                       |
| Parliamentary process / Debated and Orders made | By mid-July and before summer recess |

### 3.3 Delivering the Change

A formal programme was created in March 2016 to incorporate the work of Devolution, Combined Authority (CA) and Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) into a single co-ordinated structure, with a programme discipline applied to planning, delivery, interdependencies, risks and reporting. The role of programme Steering Group was undertaken by the Chief Executives Group and the role of Programme Board was undertaken by the Leaders & Chief Executives Group. This approach delivered all work streams on time and is considered to have been a successful first phase. Phase two scoping has been considered by Chief Executives and is shown at Appendix 1.

## 4. Background

4.1 In December 2015, 8 of the 9 principal Dorset councils resolved the following;

Members authorise the commissioning of Local Partnerships, supported by the Local Government Association (“the LGA”), in conjunction with all principal councils in Dorset, to examine the financial implications of the options outlined in this report for the future of local government in the sub-region.

Members authorise the development of a case for change in conjunction with all principal councils in Dorset, recognising the need to be pro-active in developing new solutions with the opportunity of devolution and the prospect of continuing austerity.

4.2 East Dorset District Council resolved the following in April 2016

The Council supports work to examine options for a unitary Council(s) to deliver services, which are financially viable, recognise the economic geography and meet the aspirations of the communities we serve.

4.3 The rationale for considering change was set out in the December 2015 report and is repeated below;

- Improving and maintaining frontline services through greater capacity
- Providing integrated and consistent leadership across a wider area
- Enabling consistent and efficient service delivery via a joined up approach
- Increasing the economic advantage of the area and creating a more direct and integrated focus on growth and prosperity
- Developing a more business focused Council based on the economic geography of the business community
- Creating a greater strategic presence and influence in the region
- Exploiting commercial opportunities

- Reducing management and overhead costs
- Reducing the costs of public sector provision via economies of scale and transformational change, and facilitating its long-term sustainability
- Avoiding unnecessary competition for key staff and role duplication
- Reducing the complexity of relationships across the wider public sector
- Enabling comprehensive place shaping in the area and therefore providing a catalyst for wider scale public sector reform
- Creating the opportunity for a more significant devolution deal with Government

4.4 The three pieces of commissioned work, the financial analysis, the public consultation and the development of the Case for Change, considered the following options;

- Retaining all councils
- Reducing the current 9 councils to 2 with the following options of which areas the new unitary councils could cover;

| <b>Option</b> | <b>Unitary council A</b>  | <b>Unitary council B</b>   |
|---------------|---|--|
| <b>2a</b>     | <b>LARGE CONURBATION:</b><br>Bournemouth, Christchurch, East Dorset and Poole, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area | <b>SMALL DORSET:</b> North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area                               |
| <b>2b</b>     | <b>MEDIUM CONURBATION:</b><br>Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area             | <b>MEDIUM DORSET:</b> East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area                 |
| <b>2c</b>     | <b>SMALL CONURBATION:</b><br>Bournemouth and Poole  | <b>LARGE DORSET:</b><br>Christchurch, East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area |

## 5. Legal

5.1 The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 sets out the procedure for the creation of a unitary authority. Section 15 of the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 however allows the

Secretary of State to make regulations to modify the procedure where there is consensus between authorities. Where there is not consensus, the Act gives the Secretary of State the power to impose solutions, provided that at least one relevant local authority consents.

5.2 When considering the recommendations and in reaching a decision members should take into account the outcome of the consultation process and the issues raised, as contained in the detailed consultation report December 2016 which was made available to members on the 5<sup>th</sup> December and can be accessed via the following link [www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk](http://www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk).

5.3 Assuming that there is broad consensus, the next step will be to draft the necessary regulations and statutory orders. These will include the regulations modifying the procedural requirements of the 2007 Act and the structural change order dissolving the existing principal councils and establishing the new structure. The drafting will be done by Department of Communities and Local Government (“DCLG”) lawyers in consultation with Dorset Monitoring Officers.

5.4 Once the structural change order has been drafted the final draft order will be considered by each of the principal councils prior to giving their consent to the order being made. It is anticipated that this would take place in early June 2017. Given the powers of the Secretary of State to impose changes the requirement for consent at this stage is largely a legal technicality and not a further opportunity to reconsider the principle of re-organisation. The structural change order and regulations modifying the 2007 Act will then be debated in Parliament and made if Parliament agrees, the order will be made probably before the summer recess.

5.5 Further orders may or may not be required in respect of the transfer of staff, property and other assets, rights and liabilities from the principal authorities to the new unitary authorities. The function of preparing for and facilitating timely transfer would be that an implementation body set up under the structural change order for each unitary authority. The implementation bodies would be made up of representatives from each of the relevant principal councils and continue in place until the first elections to the new unitary authorities in May 2019. It is likely that decisions on the setting up of the implementation bodies would be made at the same meetings at which principal councils consent to the making of the order.

## **6. Financial**

6.1 Despite all councils becoming more efficient and making savings of over £142m since 2010/11 it has been identified that a further £82m would still need to be saved between 2017/18 and 2024/25. Approximately £52m would need to be found before April 2019 with the remaining £30m having to be

found in the period between April 2019 and March 2025. The need for change is therefore critical if current service delivery is to be maintained.

6.2 With this challenge in mind and in order to consider the potential opportunities that might be achieved from reorganising the current local government configuration in Dorset, all Councils commissioned Local Partnerships to undertake a review of the potential costs and savings that might be achieved from a number of unitary options. This work was undertaken in conjunction with all Chief Finance Officers in Dorset who have endorsed their report.

6.3 The executive summary and detailed report of the Local Partnerships work has been issued to members and can be found on the following link [www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk](http://www.reshapingyourcouncils.uk) and it is not the intention of this section to replicate that information. What the Local Partnerships report does show is that there are likely to be sufficient savings to justify the reduction of 9 councils to 2.

6.4 The Local Partnerships report sets out the assumptions applied to assessing the future funding gaps as well as those applied to identifying the potential savings, costs and harmonising council tax associated with reorganising the current local government structure. Whilst accepting the assumptions used and the methodology for disaggregating costs, the Chief Finance Officers recognise, and would advise members that these assumptions may not necessarily prove to be the case. That said, they consider they are realistic enough and can be used in comparing the relative financial position of one option against another. The Local Partnerships report sets out for each option the total potential surplus that could be achieved for each option in 2024/25, how this is split across each unitary option and also the potential council tax foregone over the harmonisation period.

6.5 The Case for Change which has been compiled by PwC contains the information produced by Local Partnerships regarding the potential savings and costs from reorganisation. In addition, the PwC report also provides an indication, based on their experience elsewhere, of the transformation savings and costs that could also accrue from transforming services during and after the reorganisation. They have shown a base transformation position as well as a stretch target. The potential range of transformation savings and costs identified by PwC, whilst acknowledged by the Chief Finance Officers, have not been endorsed in the same way as the Local Partnerships work has been. However, the base transformation position and the stretch target are considered to offer members a potential scale of savings and costs that might accrue in transforming service delivery through two new unitary councils.

6.6 It is important for members to acknowledge the significance of the potential change for 9 councils to 2 and the financial risk that this will entail. This financial information contained in both the Local Partnerships report and the PwC report are based on assumptions which it is very likely will be subject to change brought about by a number of unforeseen future factors. However,

Chief Finance Officers would advise that the status quo will not help to address the current and future financial challenges, particularly being faced by the upper-tier authorities.

6.7 A resolution to support a submission to the Secretary of State to reduce the number of councils from 9 to 2 will result in significant costs being incurred. Based on the Local Partnerships work the potential cost of reorganisation, not transformation, would be in the region of £25m. It is hoped that some, if not all, of these costs will be met by specific Government grant but the Government has, so far, refused to indicate that grants might be available. Consequently, Dorset Councils need to identify a way of financing these costs.

6.8 Local Partnerships have indicated that the costs of the transitional resources to manage the change will amount to £2.5m. It is proposed to meet these programme and project management costs from the resources of the nine current councils over the next two financial years. The remaining costs of implementing the transition, totalling £22.5m, will start to be incurred in 2018/19 and will be potentially financed from capital resources, as detailed below.

6.9 It is proposed to manage the creation of the two unitaries as one programme, with a number of projects feeding into it. The £2.5m to manage the programme and the projects will include the costs associated with disaggregating the costs, resources, assets and liabilities of the County Council, if option 2a or 2b is preferred and disaggregating the costs of the Christchurch and East Dorset partnership if 2b is preferred. All of these programme and project management costs will be met by the current councils, pro-rata to their populations, with the County Council and the Districts and Boroughs in the two-tier area sharing their costs equally.

| Option 2b              | Population | Percentage | 2017/18 Share<br>£000 | 2018/19 Share<br>£000 | Total Share<br>£000 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Bournemouth            | 194,500    | 25.40      | 254.0                 | 381.0                 | 635.0               |
| Poole                  | 150,600    | 19.67      | 196.7                 | 295.1                 | 491.8               |
| Dorset<br>County       | 420,600    | 27.47      | 274.7                 | 412.1                 | 686.8               |
| Christchurch           | 49,100     | 3.20       | 32.0                  | 48.0                  | 80.0                |
| East Dorset            | 88,700     | 5.79       | 57.9                  | 86.8                  | 144.7               |
| North Dorset           | 70,700     | 4.61       | 46.1                  | 69.1                  | 115.2               |
| Purbeck                | 46,200     | 3.02       | 30.2                  | 45.3                  | 75.5                |
| West Dorset            | 100,700    | 6.58       | 65.8                  | 98.7                  | 164.5               |
| Weymouth &<br>Portland | 65,200     | 4.26       | 42.6                  | 63.9                  | 106.5               |
| Total                  |            | 100.00     | 1,000                 | 1,500                 | 2,500               |

6.10 Although the above expenditure would constitute revenue expenditure, councils have the power to meet it from reserves or capital receipts, if they make a prior Council decision to do so.

6.11 The costs of implementing the transition cannot be managed as a single pot. The costs of implementing each unitary council need to be met by the specific unitary to which they relate. However, some costs will be shared, where it is equitable to do so such as redundancy costs in specific cases.

6.12 Local Partnerships have indicated that the costs of implementing the two new unitary councils will be in the order of £22.5m, excluding the costs of managing the programme and projects. Their analysis suggests these costs will be split as £12.6m to form the rural unitary and £9.9m to form the urban unitary. These costs are considered to be the minimum required to implement the reorganisation. The “case for change” prepared by Pricewaterhouse Coopers indicates that the costs of the transformation could rise to £53.7m if the new unitary councils decide to transform the way in which services are delivered at the same time as making the transition; generating savings of up to £66.3 per annum, between the two new unitary councils. The extent of the transformation will be dictated by each new unitary council and, to some extent, by the Implementation Executives which would be formed towards the end of 2017 and is dependent, in part, on their respective risk appetites.

6.13 Chief Finance Officers are aware the costs of implementing the new unitary councils can be financed from capital receipts, using existing legislative provisions. However, they consider the Government should be asked to finance some or all of these costs from grant. The Government should also be asked to issue Capitalisation Directions in respect of the costs of the transition, to the extent that these costs are not financed from grant. A separate application would have to be made on behalf of each of the two new unitary councils. The Capitalisation Directions would allow the costs of the transition to be from borrowing on behalf of each of the new unitary councils. Potentially, some or all of the borrowing could be repaid from the sale of assets because Local Partnerships believe capital receipts of up to £25m could be generated by the ultimate disposal of fixed assets no longer used by the new unitary councils.

## **7. Equalities**

7.1 PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwCs) Case for Change report and Opinion Research Services (ORS) consultation report do not present any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.

7.2 The equalities group have undertaken a very high level assessment of potential equality impacts that might result from adoption of Options 2a, 2b or 2c and again have not identified any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.



7.3 As nothing has been identified as potentially unlawful the equalities duty has been met.

7.4 The full Equality Impact Needs Assessment is attached to this report at Appendix 2.

## 8. Risks

8.1 Risks associated with this work are being managed by the pan-Dorset programme and councils are working collectively to mitigate risk to an acceptable level. At this stage the most significant risks include:

- Councils are unable to reach agreement on the shape of any new authorities during the cycle of full council meetings in January 2017 and therefore a joint submission cannot be made to Government.

The consequences of this risk should it arise would be that Councils are potentially not able to keep to the proposed timetable and do not meet the deadlines for parliamentary time, having a knock on effect on the time available for implementation should change be supported.

The mitigating measures include that all Dorset councillors have been in receipt of the evidence on which to base their decisions, there has been the opportunity to attend a briefing session delivered by the authors of the reports and a chance to raise technical questions. Also prior to full council consideration there has been a period of time to allow discussions to take place locally and for each council to put in place the necessary democratic arrangements. There has been detailed planning of meeting schedules and a co-ordinated approach to dispatching papers in order to maintain momentum with the timetable proposed by DCLG.

8.2 The pan-Dorset risk register will be refreshed to reflect the most significant risks for the next phase should change be supported. Key risks will include:

- There is not adequate capacity available to deliver the programme as well as maintain business as usual up until go-live

The mitigating measures include the development of a comprehensive resource plan, including people, finance and assets, by the programme team to support work going forward should councils decide to pursue one of the options to change.

8.3 A more detailed review of the high level risks identified with transition are detailed on page 100, figure 45 of PwCs Case for Change report.

## Appendix 1

A formal programme was created in March 2016 to incorporate the work of Devolution, Combined Authority (CA) and Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) into a single co-ordinated structure, with a programme discipline applied to planning, delivery, interdependencies, risks and reporting. The role of programme Steering Group was undertaken by the Chief Executives Group and the role of Programme Board was undertaken by the Leaders & Chief Executives Group.

### LGR Phase 1 Concept and Approval.

This covered the following principles:

- \* Dorset councils agreeing to investigate options for LGR including creating two new unitary councils
- \* Financial analysis of the proposed options
- \* Public consultation on the proposed options
- \* Case for Change analysis of the proposed options based on the government's '5 tests'
- \* Dorset councils agreeing a recommendation to submit to Government in February 2017

### Phase 2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of phase 2 is to manage the LGR proposal from submission to Government through to establishment of the new authorities, including the set up and operation of the Interim Executive Authorities.

The objectives of this phase are to:

- \* Ensure the appropriate parliamentary powers are in place and the authorities are set up correctly, with effective governance arrangements
- \* To design a comprehensive operating model for the new authorities (one or two, with common elements), with review by Implementation Executive once in place
- \* Prepare service and staff transition plans
- \* Prepare for a smooth transition and go-live in April 2019
- \* Ensure buy-in and engagement from staff, members and other key stakeholders
- \* Ensure the governance arrangements incorporate the Combined Authority and devolution proposals

## Scope

### In Scope

- \* Legal set up and governance and democratic arrangements
- \* Implementation executive arrangements put in place (both members and senior officers)
- \* Staff, member and other stakeholder engagement
- \* Service, organisational and staff structures of the new organisations
- \* Prepare for disaggregation of county council services (if necessary) and aggregation of district services
- \* Prepare transition arrangements including assets, contracts, service delivery
- \* Prepare branding, logos, awareness
- \* Prepare service user impacts, customer contact
- \* Prepare staff transfer arrangements
- \* Combined Authority interim structure and other links and dependencies with Combined Authority and Devolution bid
- \* Dissolve existing authorities
- \* Implementation Executive to be responsible for setting up any new town councils

### Out of Scope

- \* Responsibilities, decisions and operations of the new authorities
- \* Combined Authority operations

# Equality Impact Needs Assessment

Appendix 2



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|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Title                           | Exploring the options for the reorganisation of local authorities in Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset  |
| Service(s) under analysis       | All functions and services provided by all nine Dorset councils: Borough of Poole, Bournemouth Borough Council, Christchurch Borough Council, Dorset County Council, East Dorset District Council, North Dorset District Council, , Purbeck District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth and Portland Borough Council.   |
| Lead Responsible Officers       | <p>Chief Executives of all nine councils</p> <p>Borough of Poole (BoP) - Andrew Flockhart<br/>         Bournemouth Borough Council (BBC) - Tony Williams<br/>         Christchurch and East Dorset Partnership (CEDP) - David McIntosh<br/>         Dorset County Council (DCC) - Debbie Ward<br/>         North Dorset District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth &amp; Portland Borough Council (DCP) - Matt Prosser<br/>         Purbeck District Council (PDC) - Steve Mackenzie</p> |
| Members of the Assessment Team: | <p>Beverly Elliott – Organisational Development Co-ordinator(CEDP)<br/>         Daniel Biggs – Strategic Communities and Equalities Officer (BoP)<br/>         Rebecca Murphy – Research and Policy Officer (DCC)<br/>         Sam Johnson – Equality and Diversity Manager (BBC)<br/>         Sue Joyce – General Manager Resources (PDC)<br/>         Susan Ward-Rice – Community Development Team Leader (DCP)</p>   |

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Date assessment started:   | 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2016  |
| Date assessment completed: | 15 <sup>th</sup> December 2016 |

**About the Policy/Service/Project:**

|  |
|--|
| <p>Type of policy</p> <p>The potential to re-organise the structure of local government in Dorset will affect all nine existing councils.</p> <p>This Equality Impact Needs Assessment (EINA) considers the high-level equality implications of the 4 potential local government re-organisation options in Dorset that have been subject to consultation. It is for each of the Dorset councils to take strategic policy decisions based on their understanding of the quality and sustainability of each option. This EINA forms part of the evidence pack from which councils will review the considerations that emerge from the public consultation report, financial analysis and wider case for change. If the decision to move to 2 unitary authorities is taken, a change of such magnitude will undoubtedly impact on service delivery and by association impact residents, communities and members of staff. The merits of the various options must pay 'due regard' to the equality impacts of any decision formed as the basis for future public policy.</p> <p>Option 1 has been referred to as the no change option, as the number of councils and the areas covered by them will not change, however, it is clear that this option would also require significant transformational change in order to deliver the level of budget cuts required over the coming years. This EINA has not focused on this option as the existing organisations already have in place their own equality processes and will address each potential policy change as appropriate. At this stage the EINA has focused on Options 2a, 2b and 2c, which have the potential to change the number of councils from 9, down to 2 unitary councils, with resulting changes to the geographical areas covered by the new organisations. The EINA has focused on very high level potential impacts resulting from: the changes to the areas covered by each of the councils, which will change the demographic make up to the communities each unitary will be serving; the potential impact of moving from two tiers of local councils to one; and some potential transformational changes.</p> |
| <p>Conclusion of this review</p> <p>PWC's case for change report and Opinion Research Services' (ORS) consultation report do not present any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.</p> <p>The equalities group have undertaken a very high level assessment of potential equality impacts that might result from adoption of Options 2a, 2b or 2c and again have not identified any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.</p> <p>As nothing has been identified as potentially unlawful the equalities duty has been met.</p>  |

## What are the aims/objectives of the policy

The proposed options for change to council structures is intended to provide a sustainable model that is most effective to deliver services in line with the reducing funding levels year on year.

The current configuration of councils under a No Change scenario are projected to have aggregate budget gaps in each of the years from 2019/20 to 2024/25 which would require total savings of approximately £30m to be found.

There is the potential to save annually circa £28 million by the creation of two unitary councils.

It should also be noted that bringing services together under unitary authorities can be expected to present opportunities to remodel services to produce transformational savings that might not otherwise be achievable.<sup>1</sup>

Four options were considered: Option 1 no change; and Options 2a, 2b, and 2c based on the creation of two unitary councils.

The consultation information produced by ORS sets out the following key features of each option

### Option 1 – No change

This option does not require an EINA as it will not result in any changes to existing policies as an immediate outcome to the decision about the future shape of local government in Dorset.

### Option 2A – Large Conurbation (LC)<sup>2</sup>

#### KEY FEATURES:

- This option would provide a total contribution of £39.6 million towards meeting the 6 year cumulative funding gap by 2024/25, providing £62.9 million for the Large Conurbation's 6 year cumulative budget gap but creating a £23.3 million deficit in the Small Dorset's 6 year cumulative budget.
- A large urban unitary council would be financially viable, with a high national profile, however there may be significant challenges to the Small Dorset unitary council.
- The population in the Small Dorset unitary (286,400) is lower than the government guidelines (400,000 to 600,000) for an efficiently-functioning unitary council.
- There is a one-off complexity and cost involved in separating and transferring services currently provided by Dorset County Council in Christchurch and East Dorset to the Large Conurbation.

### Option 2B – Medium Conurbation (MC)

#### KEY FEATURES:

<sup>1</sup> 2016: Potential options for the reconfiguration of local authorities - Financial analysis

<sup>2</sup> Reshaping your councils survey <https://www.ors.org.uk/web/upload/surveys/333423/files/Reshaping%20your%20councils%20PRINT%20no%20crop.pdf>

- This option would provide a total contribution of £46.7 million towards meeting the 6 year cumulative funding gap by 2024/25, providing £45.3 million for the Medium Conurbation's 6 year cumulative budget gap and £1.4 million for the Medium Dorset's 6 year cumulative budget.
- Of the various two-unitary options this is the option that is most financially beneficial.
- Most of Dorset's urban and suburban areas are served by one council, with the largely rural area served by another council.
- This option potentially provides the most effective and efficient way to deliver services for the future.
- This option has the most balanced population split of the three options.
- A medium-sized urban unitary council would have a profile nationally.
- There is a one off complexity and cost involved in separating and transferring services currently provided by Dorset County Council in Christchurch to the Medium Conurbation and for East Dorset District Council and Christchurch Borough Council in separating and transferring services currently provided jointly between the Medium Dorset and the Medium Conurbation.

#### Option 2C – Small Conurbation (SC)

##### KEY FEATURES:

- This option would provide a total contribution of £32.8 million towards meeting the 6 year cumulative funding gap by 2024/25, providing £18.7 million for the Small Conurbation's 6 year cumulative budget gap and £14.1 million for the Large Dorset's 6 year cumulative budget.
- It makes the least savings overall, of the three two-unitary council options.
- The savings made are most evenly split across the two unitary councils.
- The services currently provided by Dorset County Council remain with the Large Dorset unitary council — there is no separation work required, but services provided by the district, borough and county councils would need to be integrated into the new unitary council.

#### Associated services, policies and procedures

If a decision is taken to restructure from 9 councils to 2 unitary councils in Dorset, existing policies of all the nine councils in Dorset will potentially be replaced by the policies of the new authorities created from re-organisation.

The reshaping of councils in Dorset has the potential to impact all residents, service users, staff, councillors and visitors

All businesses, statutory, voluntary and community organisations could also be impacted by the reorganisation of Dorset's councils

## Consultation:

Public consultation on the proposals for change started on 30 August and closed on 25 October 2016. This consultation was available to the public, staff and organisations. ORS was appointed by Dorset's councils to provide an independent report of the formal programme of work that forms part of the Reshaping your Councils consultation on the possible reconfiguration of council services in Dorset. The document [dorset-councils-ors-on-interpreting-the-consultation-findings](#) summarises ORS's approach in that role.<sup>3</sup>

In the Reshaping your Councils consultation ORS looked to capture a range of different responses from individuals and organisations as a result of the following activities:

- The Open Consultation Questionnaire available on-line, with paper copies in council reception areas, local libraries and on road shows;
- The Household Postal Survey;
- A town and parish council survey;
- Resident forums recruited and facilitated by ORS in each of the local authority areas in Dorset;
- 16 facilitated workshops with residents, business and voluntary sector representatives and parish/town councillors;
- 42 roadshows held across Dorset at different times of the day and different days of the week, including Saturdays, staffed by councillors, communications staff, finance staff and other senior staff; and
- Written responses and petitions.

The household survey was sent to a representative sample of the Dorset population. 20,000 addresses were selected at random from all addresses in each of Dorset's local authority areas. **4,258** residents responded (5% online and 95% postal). The household survey responses have been statistically weighted to take account of the size of the population in each local authority area and different response rates for different types of households. This ensures that the household survey results are statistically reliable and representative of the whole population in each area.

The open consultation questionnaire gave all Dorset residents and other stakeholders the chance to have their say; and a total of **12,536** responses were received (85% online and 15% postal).

From the household survey and the open consultation questionnaire a total of **16,794** responses were received.

ORS have prepared an independent analysis taking into account all of the responses and the report was available from 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016. ORS set out to highlight findings, for example where they may be:

- Relevant;
- Well evidenced;
- Representative of the general population or specific localities;

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<sup>3</sup> <https://news.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/reshapingyourcouncils/>



- Deliberative – based on thoughtful discussion in public meetings and other informed dialogue;
- Focused on views from under-represented people or equality groups; and
- ‘Novel’ – in the sense of raising ‘different’ issues to those being repeated by a number of respondents or arising from a different perspective.

ORS also aimed to identify where strength of feeling may be particularly intense while recognising that interpreting consultation is not simply a matter of ‘counting heads’, representation of response would be considered when drawing conclusions.

A review of the ORS report indicates that the consultation appears to have been thorough. Whilst it did not collect data on all protected characteristics it did not appear to actively exclude any. Data on equalities is clearly presented and responses appear to be presented neutrally.

## Monitoring and Research:

### External View

Independent consultants were commissioned by the nine Dorset councils to carry out a set of assessments of the four options being considered to help inform Dorset councillors in their decision-making

- Dorset Councils Local Partnerships - Independent Financial Analysis: published 24<sup>th</sup> August 2016
- Opinion Research Services - Consultation Report: published on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016
- PricewaterhouseCoopers – Case for Change (Appraisal of options): published on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016

To further inform the Dorset councillors, the EINA team have put together Appendix 3 – Census data factsheet on the options for reshaping your councils to provide base data on the demographic profiles of the four options. This data is summarised in Appendix 1 Demographic Profiles by Option.

Both documents will form the foundation of future EINAs.

The Census Factsheet shows the demographic distribution of the following indicators across the four options:

- Age profile
- Household type
- Ethnicity
- Religion

- Health/ Disability
- Economic Activity
- Education levels
- Profession levels

If a decision is made to create two new unitary councils in Dorset EINAs will be undertaken where necessary to identify the impact of the changes on: service users; residents; and those with protected characteristics. This will enable consideration to be given to ways of removing or mitigating the negative impacts.

None of the information presented by the external consultants or from the work undertaken by the equalities group present any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.

### Internal View

Human Resources teams in all councils will hold data about their staff. This data will need to be pooled should the new organisations be created and will be needed to identify the potential impact on any particular staff groups. Completion of full EINAs will help management document and highlight the impacts of any proposed changes and help in formulating final proposals which seek outcomes that avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts identified.

## **Assessing the Impact**

The main driver for consideration of unitary councils across Dorset is the continuing significant reductions in available funding to deliver frontline services. It is anticipated that the introduction of unitary councils will reduce costs and improve efficiencies, particularly in respect of back office services, to help protect the continued delivery of frontline services. It is also anticipated that the creation of unitary councils will provide opportunities to innovate in the future delivery of services.

Until any new councils are defined it is impossible to assess the impact of change as it is not known which services will be affected and when and how they will change. However, it is possible to identify some potential, high level, general impacts on groups with protected characteristics and a table of these, analysed by protective characteristic, is attached as Appendix 2. This has not identified any potential issues that could be unlawful from an equalities perspective.

PWC's Case for Change report and Opinion Research Services' (ORS) consultation report do not present any issues which would be considered unlawful from an equalities perspective.

## Next steps

If new councils are formed, as new policies and changes in service delivery are considered, further detailed EINAs are required to be undertaken to identify the potential impacts on those with protected characteristics and seek to mitigate any issues, if possible. In due course when more detail about proposed changes is known it will also be possible to assess the cumulative impact where people fall into more than one protected characteristic – age, disability, etc.

Appendix 1 – Demographic Profiles by Option

| Protective characteristic   | 2a   |   | 2b  |   | 2c  |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | Large Conurbation  | Small Dorset                                    | Medium Conurbation  | Medium Dorset                                   | Small Conurbation   | Large Rural                                     |
| <b>Age</b><br><br><i>(ONS<sup>4</sup> Mid-Year Estimate 2015)</i>                                       | Distribution of the 185,580 residents aged 65+ (24% in total)  |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 65+ 110,646 (23%)<br>85+ 18,175 (4%)   | 65+ 74,927 (26%)<br>85+ 10,569 (3%)             | 65+ 83,411 (21%)<br>85+ 13,916 (4%)                             | 65+ 102,162 (27%)<br>85+ 14,828 (4%)            | 65+ 68,003 (20%)<br>85+ 11,342 (3%)                             | 65+ 117,570 (28%)<br>85+ 17,402 (4%)            |
| <b>Disability</b><br><br><i>Dept. of Work and Pensions Nov. 2015 DLA<sup>5</sup> and AA<sup>6</sup></i> | Distribution of the 52,220 people with disabilities and % of population (7% in total)                          |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 31,380 (6%)  | 20,840 (7%)                                     | 25,640 (7%)   | 26,580 (7%)                                     | 21,600 (6%)   | 30,620 (7%)                                     |
| <b>Gender</b><br><br><i>(ONS Mid-Year Estimate 2015)</i>  | No major differences across the options  |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | Slightly higher proportion of females for Large Conurbation than any of the other options for the conurbation. | All Dorset gender proportions are very similar. | Similar proportion of females for medium and small conurbations | All Dorset gender proportions are very similar. | Similar proportion of females for medium and small conurbations | All Dorset gender proportions are very similar. |
| <b>Gender reassignment</b>  | No data  |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>  | No data  |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>4</sup> Office for National Statistics

<sup>5</sup> Disability Living Allowance

<sup>6</sup> Attendance Allowance

| Protective characteristic  | 2a  |  | 2b   |  | 2c   |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | Large Conurbation   | Small Dorset   | Medium Conurbation   | Medium Dorset  | Small Conurbation  | Large Rural  |
| <b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>  | No data   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Race (BME<sup>7</sup>)</b><br><i>ONS Census 2011</i>                          | Distribution of the 60,241 BME population (8% in total)                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47,314 (10.2%)  | 12,927 (4.7%)  | 44,024 (11.6%)   | 16,217 (4.4%)  | 41,686 (12.6%)   | 18,555 (4.5%)  |
| <b>Religion or Belief</b><br><i>ONS Census 2011</i>                              | Distribution of the 495,395 residents who express a religious faith (65%)                     |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 297,998 (63.9%)   | 183,565 (66.1%)  | 238,617 (63%)  | 242,946 (66.6%)  | 205,841 (62.2%)  | 275,722 (67.8%)  |
| <b>Sexual Orientation</b>  | Main data missing, limited information, see fact sheet.                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Deprivation</b><br><i>Dept of Work and Pensions Mar 2013, CTB<sup>8</sup></i> | Distribution of the 124,495 people on benefit (17% in total)                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80,857 (17%)  | 43,638 (16%)   | 70,957 (18%)   | 53,538 (15%)   | 63,177 (19%)   | 61,318 (15%)   |
| <b>Rurality</b><br><i>ONS Census 2011</i>  | Distribution of the 575,089 urban population and the 168,952 rural population (23% in total)) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Urban Pop<br>443,843 (95%)<br><br>Rural Pop<br>22,211 (5%)                                    | Urban Pop<br>131,246 (47%)<br><br>Rural Pop<br>146,741 (53%) | Urban Pop<br>377,844 (100%)<br><br>Rural Pop<br>1,044 (0%) | Urban Pop<br>197,245 (54%)<br><br>Rural Pop<br>167,908 (46%) | Urban Population<br>330,761 (100%)<br><br>Rural Population<br>375 (0%) | Urban Population<br>244,328 (59%)<br><br>Rural Population<br>168,577 (41%) |

## Appendix 2 A high level assessment of the potential impact

<sup>7</sup> Black and minority ethnic<sup>8</sup> Council Tax Benefit

| Protected characteristic      | Context   | Actual or potential positive benefit  | Actual or potential negative benefit  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| All protected characteristics | Creating new unitary organisations changes the geographical boundaries for the delivery of future services in Dorset. | Changes the profile of service users which may facilitate a greater focus and support for those with protected characteristics if their numbers are greater.  | Changes the profile of service users, which may have implications for the sustainability of the services to those with protected characteristics, particularly if their numbers are significantly reduced, risking marginalisation. |
|                               | Larger local authority organisations.   | Reducing the cost of back office and support services to protect frontline services.  |   |
|                               |   | Easier for community and focus groups to engage with the new, fewer, larger councils.   |   |
|                               |   | Staff drawn from a wider community may lead to a workforce more representative of the community it serves and customers with protected characteristics may benefit from this diversity.   | Possible changes in funding for voluntary and community organisations that support people with protected characteristics  |
|                               |   |   | May lead to a greater sense of remoteness for customers, in particular, those with protected characteristics.   |
|                               |   | Potential for increased, dedicated, equality resources to help support the organisations comply with equalities legislation as they grow and evolve. This should help improve the quality and equality of the services provided to benefit all those with protected characteristics |   |

| Protected characteristic | Context  | Actual or potential positive benefit   | Actual or potential negative benefit  |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
|                          |  | within the community and employed by the organisations.  |   |
|                          | All "Dorset" options bring together upper and lower tier services.   | This should lead to more joined up service provision across the range of local authority services provided to customers with protected characteristics, which may improve the service to these customers.<br>People with protected characteristics may be able to access services easier as there will be one point of contact, not two councils providing different services. |   |
|                          | Conurbation options 2a and 2b bring together upper and lower tier services in the former lower tier areas.                   | This should lead to more joined up service provision across the range of local authority services provided to customers with protected characteristics in the former lower tier areas.   |   |
| Age                      | Options 2a, 2b and 2c change the distribution of the elderly (29% of population) between the potential new unitary councils. |  | The conurbation varies between 79,000 and 129,000, whilst "Dorset" is between 85,000 and 135,000. Increased numbers could impact on the ability of new organisations to deliver effective services to older people. Services would include: social care, benefits, transport etc. |
|                          | Further investment in digitisation of services.  | Being able to access services from home may make access to services easier for people aged 65+ who have difficulty getting to council offices.   | People aged 65+ may struggle to engage with digital services making it harder to access services, especially if there are less council offices/hubs.  |

| Protected characteristic | Context   | Actual or potential positive benefit  | Actual or potential negative benefit  |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
|                          | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings and reduced access to services through council offices/hubs.   |   | People aged 65+ may struggle to access services if council offices/hubs are reduced in number e.g. increased travel time and lack of public transport in rural areas.   |
|                          | Rationalisation of staffing.  |   | Reductions in senior staff may impact older staff disproportionately.   |
| Disability               | Options 2a, 2b and 2c change the distribution of the 7% disabled population between the potential new unitary councils.   |   | The conurbation varies between 22,000 and 31,000, and "Dorset" is between 21,000 and 31,000. This increase in the number could impact on the ability of the new organisations to deliver effective services to disabled people. These services would include: social care, benefits, transport etc. |
|                          | Further investment in digitisation of services.   | Being able to access services from home may make access to services easier for people with disabilities who have difficulty getting to council offices. | People with disabilities may struggle to engage with digital services making it harder for them to access services, especially if council offices/hubs are reduced in number.   |
|                          | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings and reduced access to services through council offices/hubs.   |   | People with disabilities may struggle to access services if there are less council offices/hubs.  |
| Gender                   | For the community, at this stage of the proposals, it is not possible to identify any potential positive or negative impacts to this specific protected characteristic. |   |   |
|                          | Rationalisation of staffing.  |   | Reductions in staff could   |

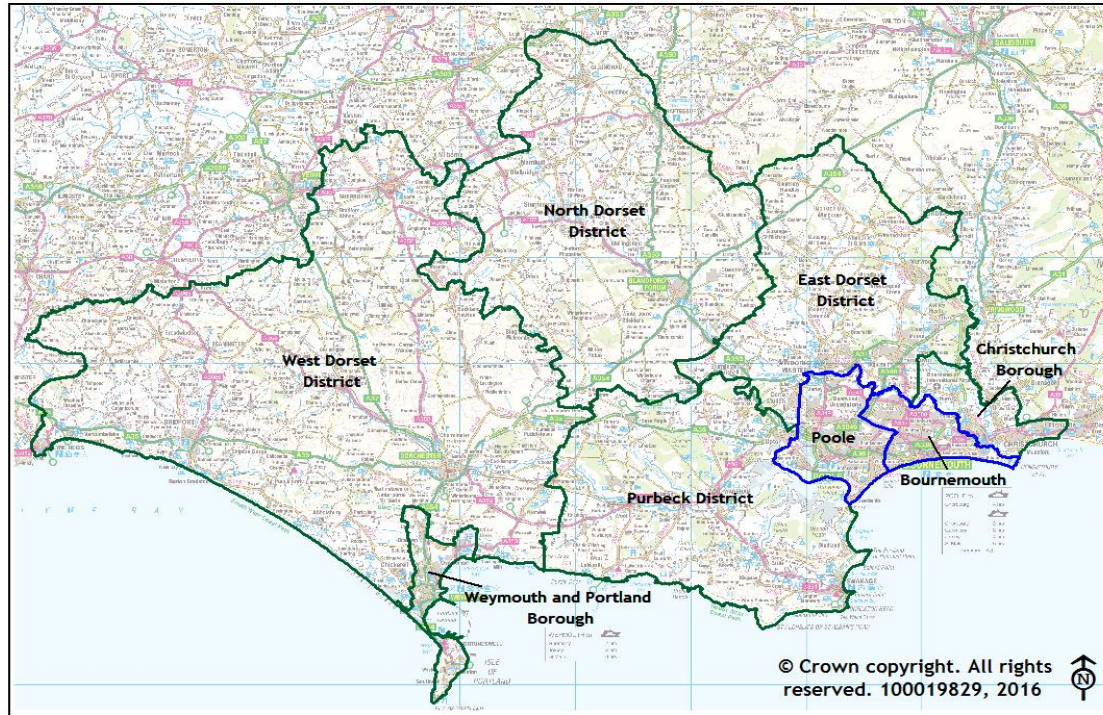


| Protected characteristic        | Context   | Actual or potential positive benefit   | Actual or potential negative benefit   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                 |   |  | disproportionately impact females.   |
|                                 | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings.   | A change in centre of duty may reduce travelling time for some staff, helping carers, who tend to be female.                       | A change in centre of duty may disproportionately affect female staff who tend to be carers and have family commitments. |
|                                 |   | Increase flexible working may lead to more home working which may help female members of staff who tend to be carers.              |  |
| Gender reassignment             | At this stage of the proposals, it is not possible to identify any potential positive or negative impacts to this specific protected characteristic within the community. |  |  |
| Pregnancy and maternity         | At this stage of the proposals, it is not possible to identify any potential positive or negative impacts to this specific protected characteristic within the community. |  |  |
|                                 | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings.   | Increase flexible working may lead to more home working which may help female members of staff stay in work after having children. |  |
| Marriage and civil partnerships | At this stage of the proposals, it is not possible to identify any potential positive or negative impacts to this specific protected characteristic within the community. |  |  |

| Protected characteristic | Context   | Actual or potential positive benefit   | Actual or potential negative benefit  |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Race                     | Majority of the 60,241 (69%) of BME people live in Bournemouth and Poole.   | Bringing these areas together would allow for a greater focus on BME groups. Options 2a, 2b and 2c support this.   | Bringing these areas together may leave BME population more marginalised. Affected by options 2a, 2b and 2c.  |
| Religion or belief       | 496,000 people expressed a religious faith and represent 65% of the population of Dorset. Under options 2a, 2b and 2c this group is sufficiently large that its distribution is between 62% and 68% of the new unitary populations and so there is unlikely to be any significant impact on this group as a whole. Further analysis would be required for the sub groups. |  |   |
| Sexual orientation       | The majority of same sex marriages and civil partnerships are in Bournemouth and Poole.   | Bringing these areas together would allow greater support for these people. Options 2a, 2b and 2c support this.  |   |
| Deprivation              | Options 2a, 2b and 2c change the distribution of the 124,000 (17%) people on council tax benefit between the potential new unitary councils.  |  | The conurbation varies between 63,000 and 81,000, whilst for "Dorset" is between 44,000 and 61,000. This could impact on the ability of the new organisations to deliver effective services to help poorer families and members of the community. |
|                          | Further investment in digitisation of services.   | Being able to access services from home may make access to services easier for people on benefit who may have difficulty meeting the cost of getting to council offices. | People on benefit may struggle to engage with digital services making it harder to make claims and access services, especially if council offices/hubs are reduced in number.   |
|                          | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings and reduced access to services through council offices/hubs.   |  | People on benefit may struggle to access services if there are less council offices/hubs, making them less accessible and more costly to get to.  |

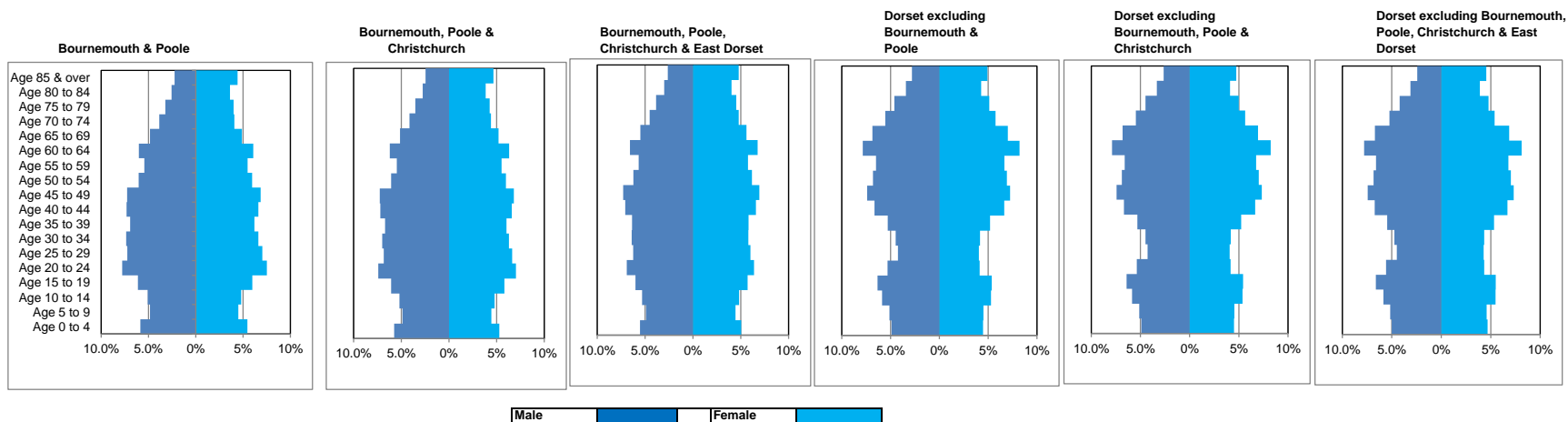
| Protected characteristic | Context   | Actual or potential positive benefit   | Actual or potential negative benefit   |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Rurality                 | Options 2a, 2b and 2c change the distribution of the 169,000 (23%) rural population between the potential new unitary councils. | For “Dorset” this varies between 147,000 (53%) of the population and 169,000 (41%) of the population. At around half of the total population in all options, means that there can be more focus on rural community issues. | For the conurbation this varies between 375 and 22,000. Option 2b only increases the rural population from 375 to 1,044, so will have a minimal effect, although rural interests are likely to be marginalised. Option 2a could result in greater isolation of a larger proportion of the rural communities in the lower tier areas included within the conurbation. |
|                          | Further investment in digitisation of services.   | Being able to access services from home may make access to services easier for people in rural communities who have difficulty getting to council offices, particularly with the lack of public transport.                 | People in rural communities may struggle to engage with digital services making it harder for them to access services, especially if council offices/hubs are reduced in number.   |
|                          | Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings and reduced access to services through council offices/hubs.               |  | People in rural communities may find it even harder, or more expensive, to access services if council offices/hubs are reduced in number.  |

# Census data factsheet on the options for reshaping your councils



| Age                       | Bournemouth & Poole |         | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|---------|---|---------|
|                           | Male                | Female  | Male                              | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male                                 | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male  | Female  |
| Total resident population | 331,136             |         | 378,888                           |         | 466,054  |         | 412,905                              |         | 365,153  |         | 277,987   |         |
| Usual resident population | 163,507             | 167,629 | 186,381                           | 192,507 | 228,371  | 237,683 | 201,271                              | 211,634 | 178,397  | 186,756 | 136,407   | 141,580 |
| Age 0 to 4                | 9,593               | 9,132   | 10,699                            | 10,169  | 12,631   | 11,974  | 9,861                                | 9,472   | 8,755  | 8,435   | 6,823   | 6,630   |
| Age 5 to 9                | 7,911               | 7,533   | 9,076                             | 8,582   | 11,172   | 10,578  | 10,294                               | 9,549   | 9,129  | 8,500   | 7,033   | 6,504   |
| Age 10 to 14              | 8,292               | 8,031   | 9,678                             | 9,207   | 12,132   | 11,455  | 11,828                               | 11,195  | 10,442   | 10,019  | 7,988   | 7,771   |
| Age 15 to 19              | 10,005              | 10,005  | 11,301                            | 11,221  | 13,733   | 13,590  | 12,746                               | 11,376  | 11,450   | 10,160  | 9,018   | 7,791   |
| Age 20 to 24              | 12,716              | 12,594  | 13,821                            | 13,552  | 15,806   | 15,199  | 10,704                               | 8,746   | 9,599  | 7,788   | 7,614   | 6,141   |
| Age 25 to 29              | 11,846              | 11,801  | 12,756                            | 12,773  | 14,248   | 14,294  | 8,530                                | 8,561   | 7,620  | 7,589   | 6,128   | 6,068   |
| Age 30 to 34              | 12,041              | 11,103  | 13,045                            | 12,115  | 14,602   | 13,759  | 9,021                                | 8,813   | 8,017  | 7,801   | 6,460   | 6,157   |
| Age 35 to 39              | 11,336              | 10,387  | 12,502                            | 11,613  | 14,528   | 13,836  | 10,648                               | 11,001  | 9,482  | 9,775   | 7,456   | 7,552   |
| Age 40 to 44              | 11,971              | 11,087  | 13,428                            | 12,696  | 16,158   | 15,671  | 13,376                               | 14,065  | 11,919   | 12,456  | 9,189   | 9,481   |
| Age 45 to 49              | 11,869              | 11,493  | 13,519                            | 13,127  | 16,647   | 16,480  | 14,919                               | 15,343  | 13,269   | 13,709  | 10,141  | 10,356  |
| Age 50 to 54              | 9,881               | 9,966   | 11,284                            | 11,498  | 14,222   | 14,643  | 13,685                               | 14,644  | 12,282   | 13,112  | 9,344   | 9,967   |
| Age 55 to 59              | 8,883               | 9,173   | 10,187                            | 10,644  | 12,966   | 13,661  | 13,075                               | 14,104  | 11,771   | 12,633  | 8,992   | 9,616   |
| Age 60 to 64              | 9,846               | 10,172  | 11,561                            | 12,178  | 15,022   | 16,072  | 15,806                               | 17,398  | 14,091   | 15,392  | 10,630  | 11,498  |
| Age 65 to 69              | 7,898               | 8,161   | 9,547                             | 10,026  | 12,556   | 13,317  | 13,804                               | 14,863  | 12,155   | 12,998  | 9,146   | 9,707   |
| Age 70 to 74              | 6,318               | 6,847   | 7,708                             | 8,486   | 10,311   | 11,392  | 11,143                               | 12,180  | 9,753  | 10,541  | 7,150   | 7,635   |
| Age 75 to 79              | 5,263               | 6,694   | 6,551                             | 8,208   | 8,801  | 10,769  | 9,284                                | 10,830  | 7,996  | 9,316   | 5,746   | 6,755   |
| Age 80 to 84              | 4,172               | 6,051   | 5,132                             | 7,439   | 6,832  | 9,605   | 6,906                                | 9,072   | 5,946  | 7,684   | 4,246   | 5,518   |
| Age 85 and over           | 3,666               | 7,399   | 4,586                             | 8,973   | 6,004  | 11,388  | 5,641                                | 10,422  | 4,721  | 8,848   | 3,303   | 6,433   |

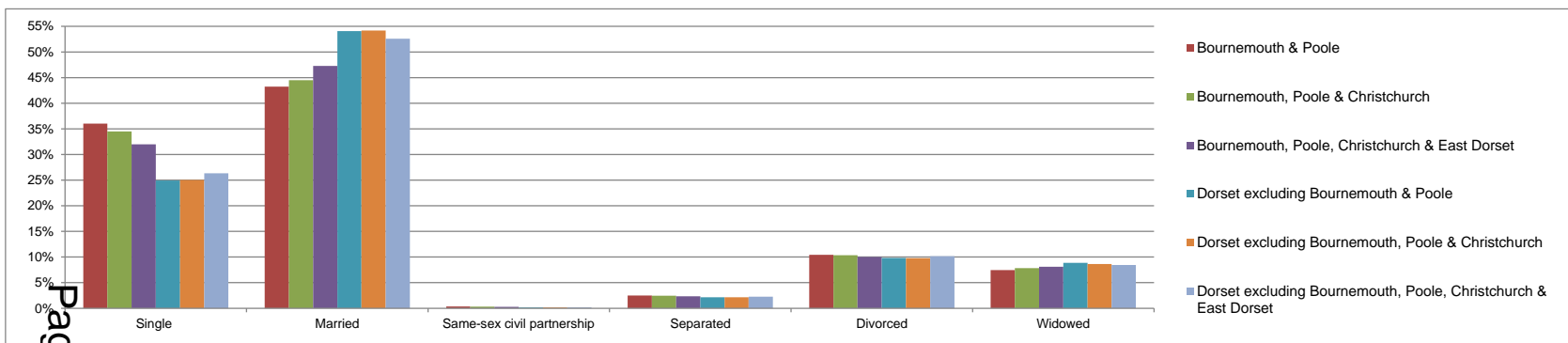
| Age           | Bournemouth & Poole | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Age 0 to 4    | 5.9%                | 5.4%                              | 5.7%   | 5.3%                                 | 5.5%   | 5.0%  |
| Age 5 to 9    | 4.8%                | 4.5%                              | 4.9%   | 4.5%                                 | 4.9%   | 4.5%  |
| Age 10 to 14  | 5.1%                | 4.8%                              | 4.8%   | 4.8%                                 | 5.3%   | 4.8%  |
| Age 15 to 19  | 6.1%                | 6.0%                              | 6.1%   | 5.8%                                 | 6.0%   | 5.7%  |
| Age 20 to 24  | 7.8%                | 7.5%                              | 7.4%   | 7.0%                                 | 6.9%   | 6.4%  |
| Age 25 to 29  | 7.2%                | 7.0%                              | 6.8%   | 6.6%                                 | 6.2%   | 6.0%  |
| Age 30 to 34  | 7.4%                | 6.6%                              | 7.0%   | 6.3%                                 | 6.4%   | 5.8%  |
| Age 35 to 39  | 6.9%                | 6.2%                              | 6.7%   | 6.0%                                 | 6.4%   | 5.8%  |
| Age 40 to 44  | 7.3%                | 6.6%                              | 7.2%   | 6.6%                                 | 7.1%   | 6.6%  |
| Age 45 to 49  | 7.3%                | 6.9%                              | 7.3%   | 6.8%                                 | 7.3%   | 6.9%  |
| Age 50 to 54  | 6.0%                | 5.9%                              | 6.1%   | 6.0%                                 | 6.2%   | 6.2%  |
| Age 55 to 59  | 5.4%                | 5.5%                              | 5.5%   | 5.5%                                 | 5.7%   | 5.7%  |
| Age 60 to 64  | 6.0%                | 6.1%                              | 6.2%   | 6.3%                                 | 6.6%   | 6.8%  |
| Age 65 to 69  | 4.8%                | 4.9%                              | 5.1%   | 5.2%                                 | 5.5%   | 5.6%  |
| Age 70 to 74  | 3.9%                | 4.1%                              | 4.1%   | 4.4%                                 | 4.5%   | 4.8%  |
| Age 75 to 79  | 3.2%                | 4.0%                              | 3.5%   | 4.3%                                 | 3.9%   | 4.5%  |
| Age 80 to 84  | 2.6%                | 3.6%                              | 2.8%   | 3.9%                                 | 3.0%   | 4.0%  |
| Age 85 & over | 2.2%                | 4.4%                              | 2.5%   | 4.7%                                 | 2.6%   | 4.8%  |



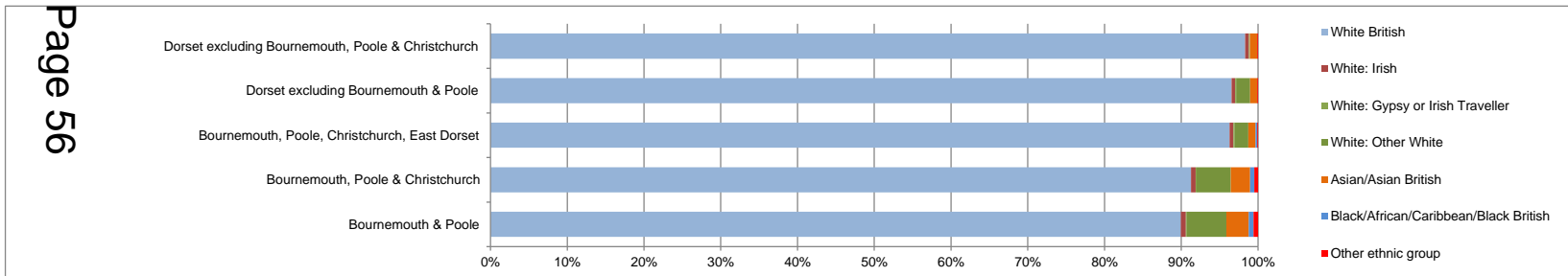
|                                  | Bournemouth & Poole |         | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|---------|---|---------|
|                                  | Male                | Female  | Male                              | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male                                 | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male  | Female  |
| Lives in a household             | 160,599             | 163,642 | 183,311                           | 188,228 | 224,986  | 232,746 | 195,916                              | 207,450 | 173,204  | 182,864 | 131,529   | 138,346 |
| Percentage living in a household | 98.2%               | 97.6%   | 98.4%                             | 97.8%   | 98.5%  | 97.9%   | 97.3%                                | 98.0%   | 97.1%  | 97.9%   | 96.4%   | 97.7%   |
| Age 0 to 4                       | 9,582               | 9,116   | 10,685                            | 10,152  | 12,614   | 11,953  | 9,842                                | 9,460   | 8,739  | 8,424   | 6,810   | 6,623   |
| Age 5 to 9                       | 7,906               | 7,528   | 9,071                             | 8,577   | 11,163   | 10,570  | 10,264                               | 9,507   | 9,099  | 8,458   | 7,007   | 6,465   |
| Age 10 to 14                     | 8,215               | 7,962   | 9,590                             | 9,137   | 12,032   | 11,376  | 11,323                               | 10,774  | 9,948  | 9,599   | 7,506   | 7,360   |
| Age 15 to 19                     | 9,292               | 9,280   | 10,574                            | 10,487  | 12,966   | 12,829  | 11,295                               | 10,668  | 10,013   | 9,461   | 7,621   | 7,119   |
| Age 20 to 24                     | 12,254              | 12,155  | 13,352                            | 13,109  | 15,320   | 14,744  | 9,850                                | 8,600   | 8,752  | 7,646   | 6,784   | 6,011   |
| Age 25 to 29                     | 11,644              | 11,689  | 12,550                            | 12,660  | 14,030   | 14,170  | 8,102                                | 8,490   | 7,196  | 7,519   | 5,716   | 6,009   |
| Age 30 to 34                     | 11,920              | 11,029  | 12,923                            | 12,039  | 14,466   | 13,669  | 8,703                                | 8,749   | 7,700  | 7,739   | 6,157   | 6,109   |
| Age 35 to 39                     | 11,230              | 10,339  | 12,393                            | 11,564  | 14,405   | 13,773  | 10,390                               | 10,936  | 9,227  | 9,711   | 7,215   | 7,502   |
| Age 40 to 44                     | 11,859              | 11,028  | 13,312                            | 12,635  | 16,031   | 15,603  | 13,176                               | 14,018  | 11,723   | 12,411  | 9,004   | 9,443   |
| Age 45 to 49                     | 11,784              | 11,430  | 13,430                            | 13,063  | 16,547   | 16,409  | 14,745                               | 15,288  | 13,099   | 13,655  | 9,982   | 10,309  |
| Age 50 to 54                     | 9,774               | 9,916   | 11,174                            | 11,439  | 14,109   | 14,573  | 13,554                               | 14,583  | 12,154   | 13,060  | 9,219   | 9,926   |
| Age 55 to 59                     | 8,807               | 9,125   | 10,110                            | 10,594  | 12,887   | 13,601  | 12,987                               | 14,032  | 11,684   | 12,563  | 8,907   | 9,556   |
| Age 60 to 64                     | 9,784               | 10,107  | 11,493                            | 12,110  | 14,949   | 15,999  | 15,715                               | 17,350  | 14,006   | 15,347  | 10,550  | 11,458  |
| Age 65 to 69                     | 7,828               | 8,090   | 9,473                             | 9,951   | 12,474   | 13,230  | 13,749                               | 14,804  | 12,104   | 12,943  | 9,103   | 9,664   |
| Age 70 to 74                     | 6,252               | 6,762   | 7,634                             | 8,394   | 10,227   | 11,285  | 11,067                               | 12,116  | 9,685  | 10,484  | 7,092   | 7,593   |
| Age 75 to 79                     | 5,162               | 6,509   | 6,441                             | 8,001   | 8,672  | 10,534  | 9,171                                | 10,670  | 7,892  | 9,178   | 5,661   | 6,645   |
| Age 80 to 84                     | 4,014               | 5,676   | 4,954                             | 7,027   | 6,616  | 9,099   | 6,751                                | 8,707   | 5,811  | 7,356   | 4,149   | 5,284   |
| Age 85 and over                  | 3,292               | 5,901   | 4,152                             | 7,289   | 5,478  | 9,329   | 5,232                                | 8,698   | 4,372  | 7,310   | 3,046   | 5,270   |

|                                   | Bournemouth & Poole |        | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |        | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |        | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |        | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |        | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |        |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|---|--------|
|                                   | Male                | Female | Male                              | Female | Male   | Female | Male                                 | Female | Male   | Female | Male  | Female |
| Lives in a communal establishment | 2,908               | 3,987  | 3,070                             | 4,279  | 3,385  | 4,937  | 5,355                                | 4,184  | 5,193  | 3,892  | 4,878   | 3,234  |
| Age 0 to 4                        | 11                  | 16     | 14                                | 17     | 17   | 21     | 19                                   | 12     | 16   | 11     | 13  | 7      |
| Age 5 to 9                        | 5                   | 5      | 5                                 | 5      | 9  | 8      | 30                                   | 42     | 30   | 42     | 26  | 39     |
| Age 10 to 14                      | 77                  | 69     | 88                                | 70     | 100  | 79     | 505                                  | 421    | 494  | 420    | 482   | 411    |
| Age 15 to 19                      | 713                 | 725    | 727                               | 734    | 767  | 761    | 1,451                                | 708    | 1,437  | 699    | 1,397   | 672    |
| Age 20 to 24                      | 462                 | 439    | 469                               | 443    | 486  | 455    | 854                                  | 146    | 847  | 142    | 830   | 130    |
| Age 25 to 29                      | 202                 | 112    | 206                               | 113    | 218  | 124    | 428                                  | 71     | 424  | 70     | 412   | 59     |
| Age 30 to 34                      | 121                 | 74     | 122                               | 76     | 136  | 90     | 318                                  | 64     | 317  | 62     | 303   | 48     |
| Age 35 to 39                      | 106                 | 48     | 109                               | 49     | 123  | 63     | 258                                  | 65     | 255  | 64     | 241   | 50     |
| Age 40 to 44                      | 112                 | 59     | 116                               | 61     | 127  | 68     | 200                                  | 47     | 196  | 45     | 185   | 38     |
| Age 45 to 49                      | 85                  | 63     | 89                                | 64     | 100  | 71     | 174                                  | 55     | 170  | 54     | 159   | 47     |
| Age 50 to 54                      | 107                 | 50     | 110                               | 59     | 113  | 70     | 131                                  | 61     | 128  | 52     | 125   | 41     |
| Age 55 to 59                      | 76                  | 48     | 77                                | 50     | 79   | 60     | 88                                   | 72     | 87   | 70     | 85  | 60     |
| Age 60 to 64                      | 62                  | 65     | 68                                | 68     | 73   | 73     | 91                                   | 48     | 85   | 45     | 80  | 40     |
| Age 65 to 69                      | 70                  | 71     | 74                                | 75     | 82   | 87     | 55                                   | 59     | 51   | 55     | 43  | 43     |
| Age 70 to 74                      | 66                  | 85     | 74                                | 92     | 84   | 107    | 76                                   | 64     | 68   | 57     | 58  | 42     |
| Age 75 to 79                      | 101                 | 185    | 110                               | 207    | 129  | 235    | 113                                  | 160    | 104  | 138    | 85  | 110    |
| Age 80 to 84                      | 158                 | 375    | 178                               | 412    | 216  | 506    | 155                                  | 365    | 135  | 328    | 97  | 234    |
| Age 85 and over                   | 374                 | 1,498  | 434                               | 1,684  | 526  | 2,059  | 409                                  | 1,724  | 349  | 1,538  | 257   | 1,163  |

| Marital Status (persons aged 16+)  | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All people aged 16+ living in households   | 277,210             |       | 317,499                           |       | 391,056  |       | 345,596                              |       | 305,307  |       | 231,750   |       |
| Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)                | 99,908              | 36.0% | 109,583                           | 34.5% | 125,035  | 32.0% | 86,153                               | 24.9% | 76,478   | 25.0% | 61,026  | 26.3% |
| Married  | 119,874             | 43.2% | 141,306                           | 44.5% | 184,847  | 47.3% | 186,830                              | 54.1% | 165,398  | 54.2% | 121,857   | 52.6% |
| In a registered same-sex civil partnership   | 963                 | 0.3%  | 1,049                             | 0.3%  | 1,171  | 0.3%  | 640                                  | 0.2%  | 554  | 0.2%  | 432   | 0.2%  |
| Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership) | 6,902               | 2.5%  | 7,780                             | 2.5%  | 9,132  | 2.3%  | 7,508                                | 2.2%  | 6,630  | 2.2%  | 5,278   | 2.3%  |
| Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved    | 28,898              | 10.4% | 32,884                            | 10.4% | 39,215   | 10.0% | 33,882                               | 9.8%  | 29,896   | 9.8%  | 23,565  | 10.2% |
| Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership                         | 20,665              | 7.5%  | 24,897                            | 7.8%  | 31,656   | 8.1%  | 30,583                               | 8.8%  | 26,351   | 8.6%  | 19,592  | 8.5%  |



| Ethnicity   | Bournemouth & Poole |         | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |         | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |         |
|---|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|---------|---|---------|
|   | Male                | Female  | Male                              | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male                                 | Female  | Male   | Female  | Male  | Female  |
| All usual residents                                     | 163,507             | 167,629 | 186,381                           | 192,507 | 228,371  | 237,683 | 201,271                              | 211,634 | 178,397  | 186,756 | 136,407   | 141,580 |
| White   | 152,687             | 157,633 | 175,025                           | 181,886 | 216,267  | 226,289 | 196,859                              | 207,458 | 174,521  | 183,205 | 133,279   | 138,802 |
| White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British    | 143,071             | 146,379 | 164,908                           | 169,956 | 205,422  | 213,318 | 192,435                              | 201,915 | 170,598  | 178,338 | 130,084   | 134,976 |
| White: Irish  | 979                 | 1,132   | 1,112                             | 1,298   | 1,258  | 1,523   | 896                                  | 1,079   | 763  | 913     | 617   | 688     |
| White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller                         | 228                 | 204     | 248                               | 232     | 337  | 314     | 299                                  | 256     | 279  | 228     | 190   | 146     |
| White: Other White                                      | 8,409               | 9,918   | 8,757                             | 10,400  | 9,250  | 11,134  | 3,229                                | 4,208   | 2,881  | 3,726   | 2,388   | 2,992   |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups                            | 3,114               | 2,993   | 3,370                             | 3,242   | 3,669  | 3,537   | 1,764                                | 1,636   | 1,508  | 1,387   | 1,209   | 1,092   |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean | 758                 | 776     | 822                               | 822     | 916  | 891     | 546                                  | 406     | 482  | 360     | 388   | 291     |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African   | 441                 | 406     | 473                               | 443     | 502  | 481     | 210                                  | 221     | 178  | 184     | 149   | 146     |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian           | 1,118               | 958     | 1,218                             | 1,053   | 1,321  | 1,179   | 612                                  | 600     | 512  | 505     | 409   | 379     |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed               | 797                 | 853     | 857                               | 924     | 930  | 986     | 396                                  | 409     | 336  | 338     | 263   | 276     |
| Asian/Asian British                                     | 5,159               | 5,183   | 5,357                             | 5,480   | 5,709  | 5,865   | 1,819                                | 2,014   | 1,621  | 1,717   | 1,269   | 1,332   |
| Asian/Asian British: Indian                             | 1,667               | 1,371   | 1,714                             | 1,421   | 1,797  | 1,495   | 388                                  | 349     | 341  | 299     | 258   | 225     |
| Asian/Asian British: Pakistani                          | 186                 | 123     | 189                               | 125     | 213  | 144     | 88                                   | 63      | 85   | 61      | 61  | 42      |
| Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi                        | 434                 | 356     | 452                               | 382     | 578  | 454     | 311                                  | 214     | 293  | 188     | 167   | 116     |
| Asian/Asian British: Chinese                            | 1,150               | 1,388   | 1,227                             | 1,490   | 1,290  | 1,594   | 407                                  | 536     | 330  | 434     | 267   | 330     |
| Asian/Asian British: Other Asian                        | 1,722               | 1,945   | 1,775                             | 2,062   | 1,831  | 2,178   | 625                                  | 852     | 572  | 735     | 516   | 619     |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British                   | 1,283               | 1,001   | 1,325                             | 1,042   | 1,373  | 1,100   | 589                                  | 335     | 547  | 294     | 499   | 236     |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African          | 835                 | 702     | 855                               | 732     | 880  | 768     | 310                                  | 208     | 290  | 178     | 265   | 142     |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean        | 305                 | 194     | 324                               | 202     | 342  | 213     | 214                                  | 81      | 195  | 73      | 177   | 62      |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black      | 143                 | 105     | 146                               | 108     | 151  | 119     | 65                                   | 46      | 62   | 43      | 57  | 32      |
| Other ethnic group                                      | 1,264               | 819     | 1,304                             | 857     | 1,353  | 892     | 240                                  | 191     | 200  | 153     | 151   | 118     |
| Other ethnic group: Arab                                | 557                 | 263     | 571                               | 264     | 590  | 271     | 81                                   | 35      | 67   | 34      | 48  | 27      |
| Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group              | 707                 | 556     | 733                               | 593     | 763  | 621     | 159                                  | 156     | 133  | 119     | 103   | 91      |

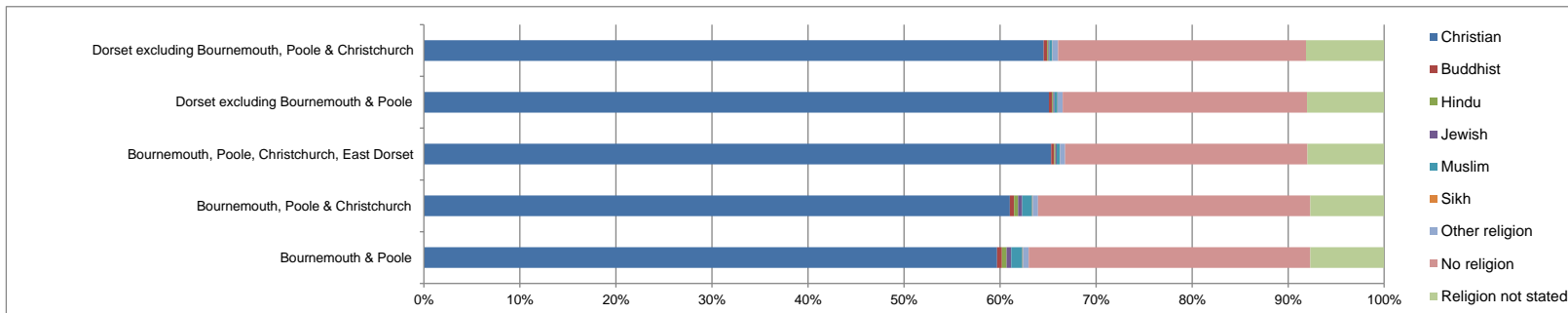




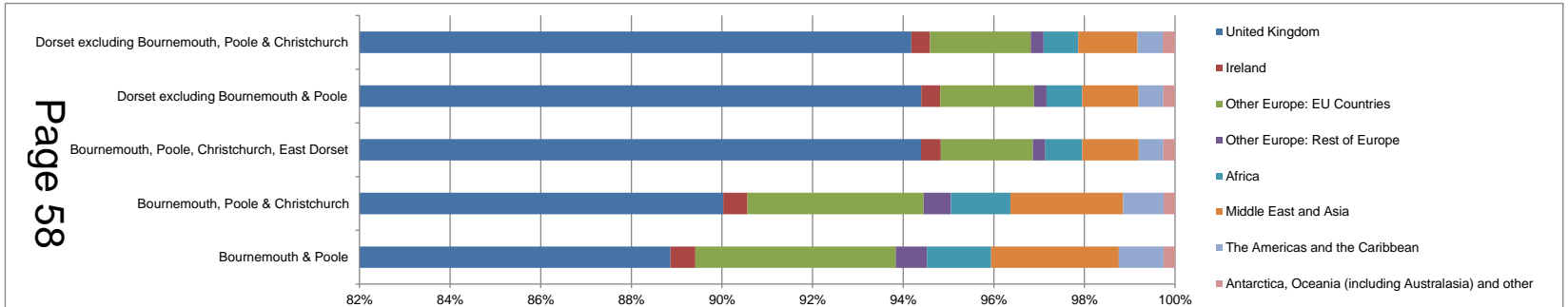
|   | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|---|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|   | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All usual residents                                     | 331,136             |       | 378,888                           |       | 466,054  |       | 412,905                              |       | 365,153  |       | 277,987   |       |
| White   | 310,320             | 93.7% | 356,911                           | 94.2% | 442,556  | 95.0% | 404,317                              | 97.9% | 357,726  | 98.0% | 272,081   | 97.9% |
| White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British    | 289,450             | 87.4% | 334,864                           | 88.4% | 418,740  | 89.8% | 394,350                              | 95.5% | 348,936  | 95.6% | 265,060   | 95.3% |
| White: Irish  | 2,111               | 0.6%  | 2,410                             | 0.6%  | 2,781  | 0.6%  | 1,975                                | 0.5%  | 1,676  | 0.5%  | 1,305   | 0.5%  |
| White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller                         | 432                 | 0.1%  | 480                               | 0.1%  | 651  | 0.1%  | 555                                  | 0.1%  | 507  | 0.1%  | 336   | 0.1%  |
| White: Other White                                      | 18,327              | 5.5%  | 19,157                            | 5.1%  | 20,384   | 4.4%  | 7,437                                | 1.8%  | 6,607  | 1.8%  | 5,380   | 1.9%  |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups                            | 6,107               | 1.8%  | 6,612                             | 1.7%  | 7,206  | 1.5%  | 3,400                                | 0.8%  | 2,895  | 0.8%  | 2,301   | 0.8%  |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean | 1,534               | 0.5%  | 1,644                             | 0.4%  | 1,807  | 0.4%  | 952                                  | 0.2%  | 842  | 0.2%  | 679   | 0.2%  |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African   | 847                 | 0.3%  | 916                               | 0.2%  | 983  | 0.2%  | 431                                  | 0.1%  | 362  | 0.1%  | 295   | 0.1%  |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian           | 2,076               | 0.6%  | 2,271                             | 0.6%  | 2,500  | 0.5%  | 1,212                                | 0.3%  | 1,017  | 0.3%  | 788   | 0.3%  |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed               | 1,650               | 0.5%  | 1,781                             | 0.5%  | 1,916  | 0.4%  | 805                                  | 0.2%  | 674  | 0.2%  | 539   | 0.2%  |
| Asian/Asian British                                     | 10,342              | 3.1%  | 10,837                            | 2.9%  | 11,574   | 2.5%  | 3,833                                | 0.9%  | 3,338  | 0.9%  | 2,601   | 0.9%  |
| Asian/Asian British: Indian                             | 3,038               | 0.9%  | 3,135                             | 0.8%  | 3,292  | 0.7%  | 737                                  | 0.2%  | 640  | 0.2%  | 483   | 0.2%  |
| Asian/Asian British: Pakistani                          | 309                 | 0.1%  | 314                               | 0.1%  | 357  | 0.1%  | 151                                  | 0.0%  | 146  | 0.0%  | 103   | 0.0%  |
| Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi                        | 790                 | 0.2%  | 834                               | 0.2%  | 1,032  | 0.2%  | 525                                  | 0.1%  | 481  | 0.1%  | 283   | 0.1%  |
| Asian/Asian British: Chinese                            | 2,538               | 0.8%  | 2,717                             | 0.7%  | 2,884  | 0.6%  | 943                                  | 0.2%  | 764  | 0.2%  | 597   | 0.2%  |
| Asian/Asian British: Other Asian                        | 3,667               | 1.1%  | 3,837                             | 1.0%  | 4,009  | 0.9%  | 1,477                                | 0.4%  | 1,307  | 0.4%  | 1,135   | 0.4%  |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British                   | 2,284               | 0.7%  | 2,367                             | 0.6%  | 2,473  | 0.5%  | 924                                  | 0.2%  | 841  | 0.2%  | 735   | 0.3%  |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African          | 1,537               | 0.5%  | 1,587                             | 0.4%  | 1,648  | 0.4%  | 518                                  | 0.1%  | 468  | 0.1%  | 407   | 0.1%  |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean        | 499                 | 0.2%  | 526                               | 0.1%  | 555  | 0.1%  | 295                                  | 0.1%  | 268  | 0.1%  | 239   | 0.1%  |
| Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black      | 248                 | 0.1%  | 254                               | 0.1%  | 270  | 0.1%  | 111                                  | 0.0%  | 105  | 0.0%  | 89  | 0.0%  |
| Other ethnic group                                      | 2,083               | 0.6%  | 2,161                             | 0.6%  | 2,245  | 0.5%  | 431                                  | 0.1%  | 353  | 0.1%  | 269   | 0.1%  |
| Other ethnic group: Arab                                | 820                 | 0.2%  | 835                               | 0.2%  | 861  | 0.2%  | 116                                  | 0.0%  | 101  | 0.0%  | 75  | 0.0%  |
| Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group              | 1,263               | 0.4%  | 1,326                             | 0.3%  | 1,384  | 0.3%  | 315                                  | 0.1%  | 252  | 0.1%  | 194   | 0.1%  |

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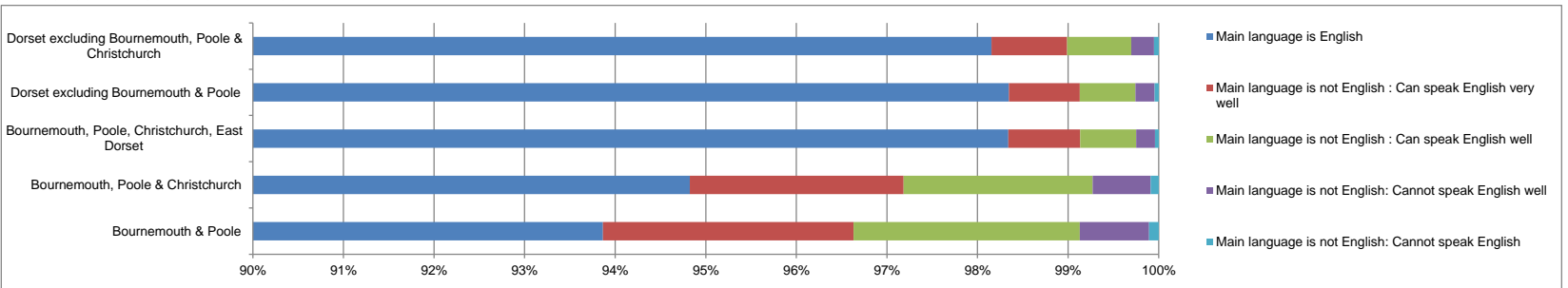
| Religion            | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|                     | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All usual residents | 331,136             |       | 378,888                           |       | 466,054  |       | 412,905                              |       | 365,153  |       | 277,987   |       |
| Christian           | 194,071             | 58.6% | 226,128                           | 59.7% | 284,379  | 61.0% | 269,737                              | 65.3% | 237,680  | 65.1% | 179,429   | 64.5% |
| Buddhist            | 1,753               | 0.5%  | 1,910                             | 0.5%  | 2,066  | 0.4%  | 1,280                                | 0.3%  | 1,123  | 0.3%  | 967   | 0.3%  |
| Hindu               | 1,803               | 0.5%  | 1,854                             | 0.5%  | 1,957  | 0.4%  | 550                                  | 0.1%  | 499  | 0.1%  | 396   | 0.1%  |
| Jewish              | 1,747               | 0.5%  | 1,843                             | 0.5%  | 1,991  | 0.4%  | 519                                  | 0.1%  | 423  | 0.1%  | 275   | 0.1%  |
| Muslim              | 4,299               | 1.3%  | 4,445                             | 1.2%  | 4,797  | 1.0%  | 1,318                                | 0.3%  | 1,172  | 0.3%  | 820   | 0.3%  |
| Sikh                | 235                 | 0.1%  | 240                               | 0.1%  | 252  | 0.1%  | 88                                   | 0.0%  | 83   | 0.0%  | 71  | 0.0%  |
| Other religion      | 1,933               | 0.6%  | 2,197                             | 0.6%  | 2,556  | 0.5%  | 2,230                                | 0.5%  | 1,966  | 0.5%  | 1,607   | 0.6%  |
| No religion         | 99,833              | 30.1% | 111,124                           | 29.3% | 132,227  | 28.4% | 104,221                              | 25.2% | 92,930   | 25.4% | 71,827  | 25.8% |
| Religion not stated | 25,462              | 7.7%  | 29,147                            | 7.7%  | 35,829   | 7.7%  | 32,962                               | 8.0%  | 29,277   | 8.0%  | 22,595  | 8.1%  |



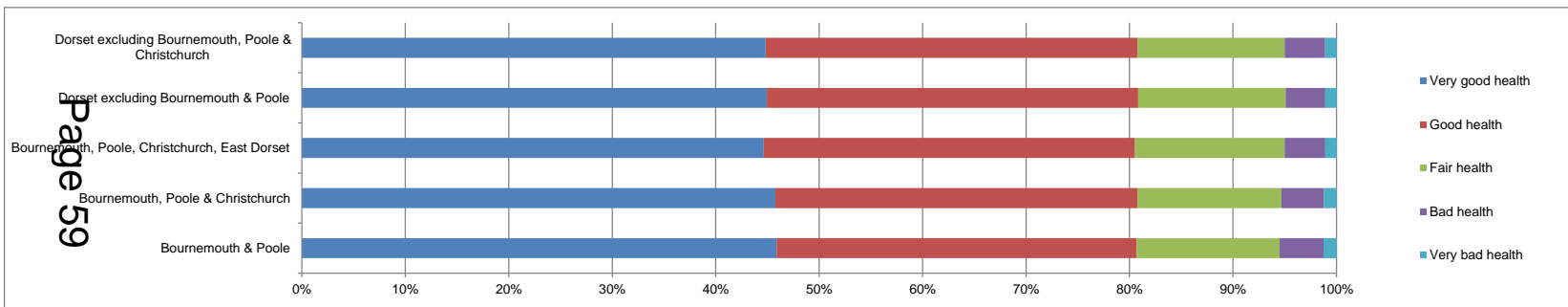
| Country of Birth   | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All usual residents  | 331,136             |       | 378,888                           |       | 466,054  |       | 412,905                              |       | 365,153  |       | 277,987   |       |
| United Kingdom   | 291,642             | 88.1% | 336,690                           | 88.9% | 419,587  | 90.0% | 389,748                              | 94.4% | 344,700  | 94.4% | 261,803   | 94.2% |
| England  | 280,371             | 84.7% | 323,923                           | 85.5% | 403,942  | 86.7% | 375,817                              | 91.0% | 332,265  | 91.0% | 252,246   | 90.7% |
| Northern Ireland   | 1,270               | 0.4%  | 1,437                             | 0.4%  | 1,731  | 0.4%  | 1,604                                | 0.4%  | 1,437  | 0.4%  | 1,143   | 0.4%  |
| Scotland   | 5,161               | 1.6%  | 5,803                             | 1.5%  | 7,110  | 1.5%  | 6,249                                | 1.5%  | 5,607  | 1.5%  | 4,300   | 1.5%  |
| Wales  | 4,811               | 1.5%  | 5,496                             | 1.5%  | 6,770  | 1.5%  | 6,044                                | 1.5%  | 5,359  | 1.5%  | 4,085   | 1.5%  |
| Great Britain not otherwise specified                                    | 10                  | 0.0%  | 10                                | 0.0%  | 12   | 0.0%  | 18                                   | 0.0%  | 18   | 0.0%  | 16  | 0.0%  |
| United Kingdom not otherwise specified                                   | 19                  | 0.0%  | 21                                | 0.0%  | 22   | 0.0%  | 16                                   | 0.0%  | 14   | 0.0%  | 13  | 0.0%  |
| Ireland  | 1,799               | 0.5%  | 2,084                             | 0.6%  | 2,476  | 0.5%  | 1,821                                | 0.4%  | 1,536  | 0.4%  | 1,144   | 0.4%  |
| Other Europe: Total  | 18,401              | 5.6%  | 19,362                            | 5.1%  | 20,944   | 4.5%  | 9,518                                | 2.3%  | 8,557  | 2.3%  | 6,975   | 2.5%  |
| Other Europe: EU countries: Total  | 15,933              | 4.8%  | 16,753                            | 4.4%  | 18,130   | 3.9%  | 8,380                                | 2.0%  | 7,560  | 2.1%  | 6,183   | 2.2%  |
| Other Europe: EU countries: Member countries in March 2001               | 7,097               | 2.1%  | 7,645                             | 2.0%  | 8,650  | 1.9%  | 5,415                                | 1.3%  | 4,867  | 1.3%  | 3,862   | 1.4%  |
| Other Europe: EU countries: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 | 8,836               | 2.7%  | 9,108                             | 2.4%  | 9,480  | 2.0%  | 2,965                                | 0.7%  | 2,693  | 0.7%  | 2,321   | 0.8%  |
| Other Europe: Rest of Europe   | 2,468               | 0.7%  | 2,609                             | 0.7%  | 2,814  | 0.6%  | 1,138                                | 0.3%  | 997  | 0.3%  | 792   | 0.3%  |
| Africa   | 4,887               | 1.5%  | 5,373                             | 1.4%  | 6,124  | 1.3%  | 3,358                                | 0.8%  | 2,872  | 0.8%  | 2,121   | 0.8%  |
| Middle East and Asia   | 10,054              | 3.0%  | 10,669                            | 2.8%  | 11,581   | 2.5%  | 5,157                                | 1.2%  | 4,542  | 1.2%  | 3,630   | 1.3%  |
| The Americas and the Caribbean   | 3,513               | 1.1%  | 3,749                             | 1.0%  | 4,186  | 0.9%  | 2,233                                | 0.5%  | 1,997  | 0.5%  | 1,560   | 0.6%  |
| Antarctica, Oceania (including Australasia) and other                    | 840                 | 0.3%  | 961                               | 0.3%  | 1,156  | 0.2%  | 1,070                                | 0.3%  | 949  | 0.3%  | 754   | 0.3%  |



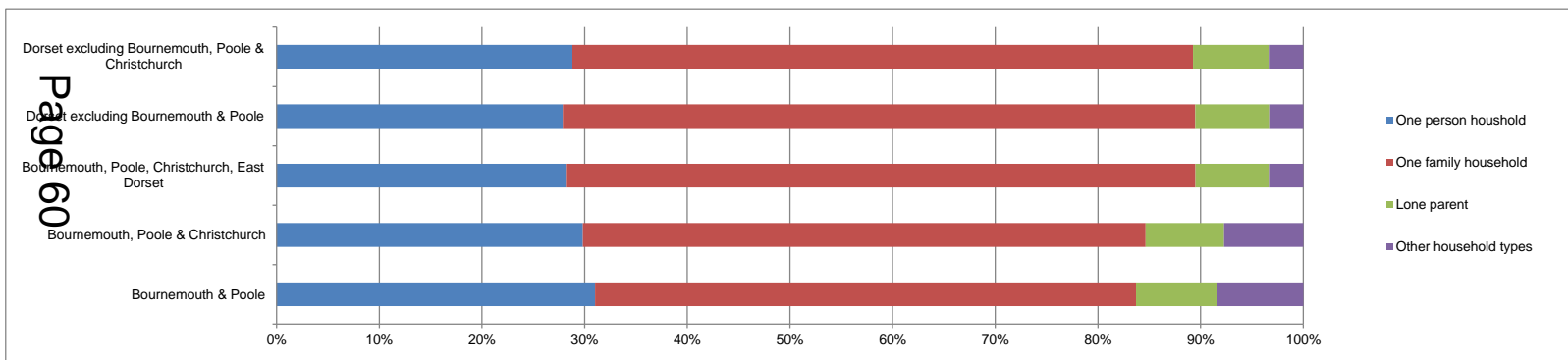
| Proficiency in English                                     | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| Resident Population (aged 3 and over)                      | 319,673             |       | 366,176                           |       | 451,190  |       | 401,567                              |       | 355,064  |       | 270,050   |       |
| Main language is English                                   | 297,998             | 93.2% | 343,708                           | 93.9% | 427,833  | 94.8% | 394,903                              | 98.3% | 349,193  | 98.3% | 265,068   | 98.2% |
| Main language is not English: Total                        | 21,675              | 6.8%  | 22,468                            | 6.1%  | 23,357   | 5.2%  | 6,664                                | 1.7%  | 5,871  | 1.7%  | 4,982   | 1.8%  |
| Main language is not English : Can speak English very well | 9,721               | 3.0%  | 10,128                            | 2.8%  | 10,654   | 2.4%  | 3,182                                | 0.8%  | 2,775  | 0.8%  | 2,249   | 0.8%  |
| Main language is not English : Can speak English well      | 8,847               | 2.8%  | 9,147                             | 2.5%  | 9,414  | 2.1%  | 2,482                                | 0.6%  | 2,182  | 0.6%  | 1,915   | 0.7%  |
| Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well    | 2,728               | 0.9%  | 2,806                             | 0.8%  | 2,887  | 0.6%  | 835                                  | 0.2%  | 757  | 0.2%  | 676   | 0.3%  |
| Main language is not English: Cannot speak English         | 379                 | 0.1%  | 387                               | 0.1%  | 402  | 0.1%  | 165                                  | 0.0%  | 157  | 0.0%  | 142   | 0.1%  |



| Health   | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All categories: Long-term health problem or disability | 331,136             |       | 378,888                           |       | 466,054  |       | 412,905                              |       | 365,153  |       | 277,987   |       |
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot                    | 27,898              | 8.4%  | 32,527                            | 8.6%  | 39,679   | 8.5%  | 35,339                               | 8.6%  | 30,710   | 8.4%  | 23,558  | 8.5%  |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little                 | 33,457              | 10.1% | 39,528                            | 10.4% | 49,551   | 10.6% | 47,528                               | 11.5% | 41,457   | 11.4% | 31,434  | 11.3% |
| Day-to-day activities not limited                      | 269,781             | 81.5% | 306,833                           | 81.0% | 376,824  | 80.9% | 330,038                              | 79.9% | 292,986  | 80.2% | 222,995   | 80.2% |
| Population aged 16-64                                  | 214,741             |       | 240,843                           |       | 290,081  |       | 241,451                              |       | 215,349  |       | 166,111   |       |
| Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64      | 11,372              | 5.3%  | 12,759                            | 5.3%  | 14,776   | 5.1%  | 12,124                               | 5.0%  | 10,737   | 5.0%  | 8,720   | 5.2%  |
| Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64   | 15,398              | 7.2%  | 17,512                            | 7.3%  | 20,928   | 7.2%  | 18,428                               | 7.6%  | 16,314   | 7.6%  | 12,898  | 7.8%  |
| Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64        | 187,971             | 87.5% | 210,572                           | 87.4% | 254,377  | 87.7% | 210,899                              | 87.3% | 188,298  | 87.4% | 144,493   | 87.0% |
| Very good health                                       | 153,644             | 46.4% | 173,847                           | 45.9% | 213,352  | 45.8% | 184,353                              | 44.6% | 164,150  | 45.0% | 124,645   | 44.8% |
| Good health  | 114,746             | 34.7% | 131,862                           | 34.8% | 163,045  | 35.0% | 148,166                              | 35.9% | 131,050  | 35.9% | 99,867  | 35.9% |
| Fair health  | 44,715              | 13.5% | 52,396                            | 13.8% | 64,832   | 13.9% | 59,671                               | 14.5% | 51,990   | 14.2% | 39,554  | 14.2% |
| Bad health   | 13,850              | 4.2%  | 16,058                            | 4.2%  | 19,220   | 4.1%  | 16,248                               | 3.9%  | 14,040   | 3.8%  | 10,878  | 3.9%  |
| Very bad health  | 4,181               | 1.3%  | 4,725                             | 1.2%  | 5,605  | 1.2%  | 4,467                                | 1.1%  | 3,923  | 1.1%  | 3,043   | 1.1%  |
| Provides no unpaid care                                | 297,599             | 89.9% | 339,363                           | 89.6% | 415,634  | 89.2% | 363,583                              | 88.1% | 321,819  | 88.1% | 245,548   | 88.3% |
| Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week              | 22,041              | 6.7%  | 25,974                            | 6.9%  | 33,421   | 7.2%  | 33,362                               | 8.1%  | 29,429   | 8.1%  | 21,982  | 7.9%  |
| Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week             | 4,106               | 1.2%  | 4,792                             | 1.3%  | 5,940  | 1.3%  | 5,456                                | 1.3%  | 4,770  | 1.3%  | 3,622   | 1.3%  |
| Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week           | 7,390               | 2.2%  | 8,759                             | 2.3%  | 11,059   | 2.4%  | 10,504                               | 2.5%  | 9,135  | 2.5%  | 6,835   | 2.5%  |

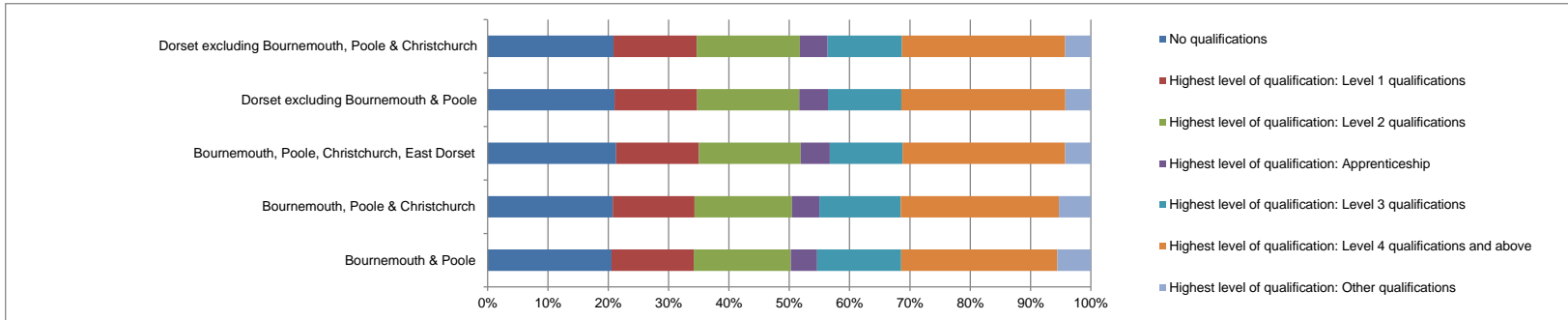


| Household Composition by HRP   | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Household           | %     | Household                         | %     | Household                                      | %     | Household                            | %     | Household  | %     | Household   | %     |
| All categories: Household composition                                    | 145,904             |       | 167,379                           |       | 204,943  |       | 180,213                              |       | 158,738  |       | 121,174   |       |
| One person household   | 49,524              | 33.9% | 56,380                            | 33.7% | 66,200   | 32.3% | 53,769                               | 29.8% | 46,913   | 29.6% | 37,093  | 30.6% |
| Aged 65 and over   | 20,559              | 14.1% | 24,923                            | 14.9% | 31,176   | 15.2% | 30,049                               | 16.7% | 25,685   | 16.2% | 19,432  | 16.0% |
| Other  | 28,965              | 19.9% | 31,457                            | 18.8% | 35,024   | 17.1% | 23,720                               | 13.2% | 21,228   | 13.4% | 17,661  | 14.6% |
| One family household   | 82,357              | 56.4% | 95,742                            | 57.2% | 121,619  | 59.3% | 117,056                              | 65.0% | 103,671  | 65.3% | 77,794  | 64.2% |
| All aged 65 and over   | 12,733              | 8.7%  | 16,176                            | 9.7%  | 22,532   | 11.0% | 25,066                               | 13.9% | 21,623   | 13.6% | 15,267  | 12.6% |
| Married or same-sex civil partnership couple                             | 42,314              | 29.0% | 49,015                            | 29.3% | 63,303   | 30.9% | 63,181                               | 35.1% | 56,480   | 35.6% | 42,192  | 34.8% |
| Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children                | 17,065              | 11.7% | 19,851                            | 11.9% | 26,021   | 12.7% | 28,076                               | 15.6% | 25,290   | 15.9% | 19,120  | 15.8% |
| Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children         | 18,837              | 12.9% | 21,610                            | 12.9% | 27,353   | 13.3% | 25,088                               | 13.9% | 22,315   | 14.1% | 16,572  | 13.7% |
| Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent | 6,412               | 4.4%  | 7,554                             | 4.5%  | 9,929  | 4.8%  | 10,017                               | 5.6%  | 8,875  | 5.6%  | 6,500   | 5.4%  |
| Cohabiting couple  | 14,535              | 10.0% | 16,201                            | 9.7%  | 18,823   | 9.2%  | 15,124                               | 8.4%  | 13,458   | 8.5%  | 10,836  | 8.9%  |
| Cohabiting couple: No children   | 8,674               | 5.9%  | 9,554                             | 5.7%  | 10,942   | 5.3%  | 8,053                                | 4.5%  | 7,173  | 4.5%  | 5,785   | 4.8%  |
| Cohabiting couple: Dependent children                                    | 5,224               | 3.6%  | 5,922                             | 3.5%  | 6,992  | 3.4%  | 6,287                                | 3.5%  | 5,589  | 3.5%  | 4,519   | 3.7%  |
| Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent                            | 637                 | 0.4%  | 725                               | 0.4%  | 889  | 0.4%  | 784                                  | 0.4%  | 696  | 0.4%  | 532   | 0.4%  |
| Lone parent  | 12,775              | 8.8%  | 14,350                            | 8.6%  | 16,961   | 8.3%  | 13,685                               | 7.6%  | 12,110   | 7.6%  | 9,499   | 7.8%  |
| Dependent children   | 8,280               | 5.7%  | 9,192                             | 5.5%  | 10,721   | 5.2%  | 8,526                                | 4.7%  | 7,614  | 4.8%  | 6,085   | 5.0%  |
| All children non-dependent   | 4,495               | 3.1%  | 5,158                             | 3.1%  | 6,240  | 3.0%  | 5,159                                | 2.9%  | 4,496  | 2.8%  | 3,414   | 2.8%  |
| Other household types  | 14,023              | 9.6%  | 15,257                            | 9.1%  | 17,124   | 8.4%  | 9,388                                | 5.2%  | 8,154  | 5.1%  | 6,287   | 5.2%  |
| With dependent children  | 3,248               | 2.2%  | 3,690                             | 2.2%  | 4,300  | 2.1%  | 3,016                                | 1.7%  | 2,574  | 1.6%  | 1,964   | 1.6%  |
| Other (including all full-time students and all aged 65 and over)        | 10,775              | 7.4%  | 11,567                            | 6.9%  | 12,824   | 6.3%  | 6,372                                | 3.5%  | 5,580  | 3.5%  | 4,323   | 3.6%  |



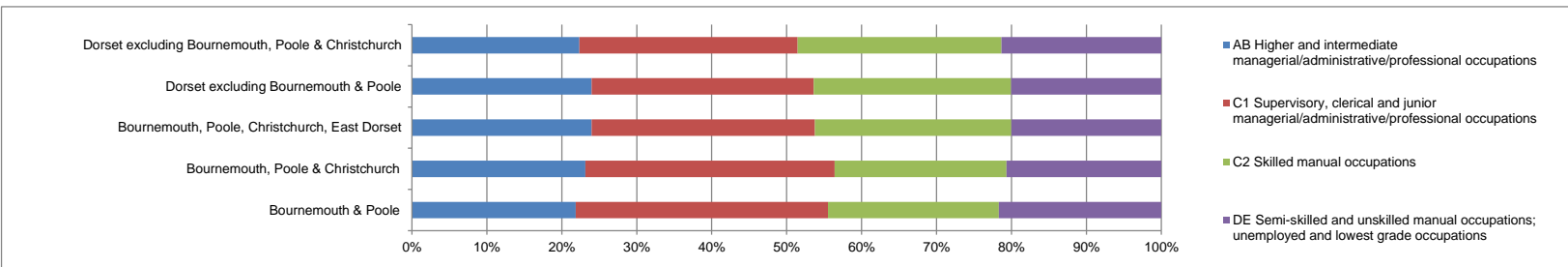
| Economic Activity                      | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All usual residents aged 16 to 74      | 243,965             |       | 276,610                           |       | 337,657  |       | 293,441                              |       | 260,796  |       | 199,749   |       |
| Economically active                    | 171,737             | 70.4% | 193,157                           | 69.8% | 234,733  | 69.5% | 199,943                              | 68.1% | 178,523  | 68.5% | 136,947   | 68.6% |
| In employment                          | 152,547             | 62.5% | 172,178                           | 62.2% | 210,781  | 62.4% | 184,949                              | 63.0% | 165,318  | 63.4% | 126,715   | 63.4% |
| Employee: Part-time                    | 34,504              | 14.1% | 39,606                            | 14.3% | 49,267   | 14.6% | 46,265                               | 15.8% | 41,163   | 15.8% | 31,502  | 15.8% |
| Employee: Full-time                    | 93,189              | 38.2% | 103,975                           | 37.6% | 125,272  | 37.1% | 101,952                              | 34.7% | 91,166   | 35.0% | 69,869  | 35.0% |
| Self-employed                          | 24,854              | 10.2% | 28,597                            | 10.3% | 36,242   | 10.7% | 36,732                               | 12.5% | 32,989   | 12.6% | 25,344  | 12.7% |
| Unemployed                             | 8,675               | 3.6%  | 9,682                             | 3.5%  | 10,991   | 3.3%  | 7,986                                | 2.7%  | 6,979  | 2.7%  | 5,670   | 2.8%  |
| Full-time student                      | 10,515              | 4.3%  | 11,297                            | 4.1%  | 12,961   | 3.8%  | 7,008                                | 2.4%  | 6,226  | 2.4%  | 4,562   | 2.3%  |
| Economically Inactive                  | 72,228              | 29.6% | 83,453                            | 30.2% | 102,924  | 30.5% | 93,498                               | 31.9% | 82,273   | 31.5% | 62,802  | 31.4% |
| Retired                                | 34,015              | 13.9% | 41,505                            | 15.0% | 55,000   | 16.3% | 59,463                               | 20.3% | 51,973   | 19.9% | 38,478  | 19.3% |
| Student (including full-time students) | 15,106              | 6.2%  | 16,173                            | 5.8%  | 17,790   | 5.3%  | 9,336                                | 3.2%  | 8,269  | 3.2%  | 6,652   | 3.3%  |
| Looking after home or family           | 9,225               | 3.8%  | 10,384                            | 3.8%  | 12,623   | 3.7%  | 10,556                               | 3.6%  | 9,397  | 3.6%  | 7,158   | 3.6%  |
| Long-term sick or disabled             | 9,662               | 4.0%  | 10,716                            | 3.9%  | 12,070   | 3.6%  | 9,080                                | 3.1%  | 8,026  | 3.1%  | 6,672   | 3.3%  |
| Other                                  | 4,220               | 1.7%  | 4,675                             | 1.7%  | 5,441  | 1.6%  | 5,063                                | 1.7%  | 4,608  | 1.8%  | 3,842   | 1.9%  |

| Qualifications   | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|  | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| All people aged 16 and over                                      | 277,210             |       | 317,499                           |       | 391,056  |       | 345,596                              |       | 305,307  |       | 231,750   |       |
| No qualifications  | 55,828              | 20.1% | 65,249                            | 20.6% | 81,079   | 20.7% | 73,629                               | 21.3% | 64,208   | 21.0% | 48,378  | 20.9% |
| Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications           | 37,678              | 13.6% | 43,187                            | 13.6% | 53,084   | 13.6% | 47,384                               | 13.7% | 41,875   | 13.7% | 31,978  | 13.8% |
| Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications           | 44,384              | 16.0% | 51,102                            | 16.1% | 63,149   | 16.1% | 58,321                               | 16.9% | 51,603   | 16.9% | 39,556  | 17.1% |
| Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship                   | 11,769              | 4.2%  | 13,879                            | 4.4%  | 17,763   | 4.5%  | 16,675                               | 4.8%  | 14,565   | 4.8%  | 10,681  | 4.6%  |
| Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications           | 39,641              | 14.3% | 44,197                            | 13.9% | 52,702   | 13.5% | 41,655                               | 12.1% | 37,099   | 12.2% | 28,594  | 12.3% |
| Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above | 72,094              | 26.0% | 82,226                            | 25.9% | 102,590  | 26.2% | 93,218                               | 27.0% | 83,086   | 27.2% | 62,722  | 27.1% |
| Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications             | 15,816              | 5.7%  | 17,659                            | 5.6%  | 20,689   | 5.3%  | 14,714                               | 4.3%  | 12,871   | 4.2%  | 9,841   | 4.2%  |



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| Approximate Social Grade  | Bournemouth & Poole |       | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |       | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |       |
|---|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
|   | Persons             | %     | Persons                           | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons                              | %     | Persons  | %     | Persons   | %     |
| Resident population aged 16-64 based on household representative person                   | 211,093             |       | 237,118                           |       | 286,118  |       | 236,493                              |       | 210,468  |       | 161,468   |       |
| AB Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional occupations             | 45,583              | 21.6% | 51,829                            | 21.9% | 66,195   | 23.1% | 56,687                               | 24.0% | 50,441   | 24.0% | 36,075  | 22.3% |
| C1 Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial/administrative/professional occupations    | 71,758              | 34.0% | 79,838                            | 33.7% | 95,179   | 33.3% | 70,463                               | 29.8% | 62,383   | 29.6% | 47,042  | 29.1% |
| C2 Skilled manual occupations   | 47,519              | 22.5% | 54,029                            | 22.8% | 65,597   | 22.9% | 61,977                               | 26.2% | 55,467   | 26.4% | 43,899  | 27.2% |
| DE Semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations; unemployed and lowest grade occupations | 46,233              | 21.9% | 51,422                            | 21.7% | 59,147   | 20.7% | 47,366                               | 20.0% | 42,177   | 20.0% | 34,452  | 21.3% |



|  | Bournemouth & Poole |      | Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |      | Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |      | Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole |      | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch |      | Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset |      |
|--|---------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|--|------|--------------------------------------|------|--|------|---|------|
|  | Persons             | %    | Persons                           | %    | Persons  | %    | Persons                              | %    | Persons  | %    | Persons   | %    |
| All usual residents aged 16+               | 277,210             |      | 317,499                           |      | 391,056  |      | 345,596                              |      | 305,307  |      | 231,750   |      |
| In a registered same-sex civil partnership | 963                 | 0.3% | 1,049                             | 0.3% | 1,171  | 0.3% | 640                                  | 0.2% | 554  | 0.2% | 432   | 0.2% |

**Benefit claimants - Employment and Support Allowance**

|   | Persons | %     | Persons | %     | Persons | %     | Persons | %     | Persons | %     | Persons | %     |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| Total population age 16-64 (Mid-Year Estimate 2015) | 219,400 |       | 245,300 |       | 293,300 |       | 235,800 |       | 209,800 |       | 161,900 |       |
| Total   | 12,990  | 5.9%  | 14,320  | 5.8%  | 15,960  | 5.4%  | 11,590  | 4.9%  | 10,260  | 4.9%  | 8,620   | 5.3%  |
| White   | 9,560   | 73.6% | 10,520  | 73.5% | 11,610  | 72.7% | 8,330   | 71.9% | 7,370   | 71.8% | 6,270   | 72.7% |
| White : British                                     | 9,180   | 70.7% | 10,120  | 70.7% | 11,190  | 70.1% | 8,150   | 70.3% | 7,210   | 70.3% | 6,140   | 71.2% |
| White : Irish                                       | 70      | 0.5%  | 80      | 0.6%  | 80      | 0.5%  | 50      | 0.4%  | 40      | 0.4%  | 40      | 0.5%  |
| White : Other white                                 | 310     | 2.4%  | 320     | 2.2%  | 340     | 2.1%  | 130     | 1.1%  | 120     | 1.2%  | 90      | 1.0%  |
| Ethnic minority                                     | 400     | 3.1%  | 410     | 2.9%  | 420     | 2.6%  | 100     | 0.9%  | 90      | 0.9%  | 70      | 0.8%  |
| Prefer not to say or unknown                        | 3,030   | 23.3% | 3,400   | 23.7% | 3,920   | 24.6% | 3,170   | 27.4% | 2,800   | 27.3% | 2,280   | 26.5% |

Source: DWP, February 2016

**Disability related benefits, November 2015\*\***

|                          | Persons | %  | Persons | %  | Persons | %  | Persons | %  | Persons | %  | Persons | %  |
|--------------------------|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
| Population (MYE 2015)    | 345,100 |    | 394,160 |    | 482,850 |    | 420,590 |    | 371,530 |    | 282,840 |    |
| Attendance Allowance     | 8,500   |    | 10,540  |    | 13,680  |    | 14,320  |    | 12,280  |    | 9,140   |    |
| Disability Allowance     | 13,100  |    | 15,100  |    | 17,700  |    | 16,300  |    | 14,300  |    | 11,700  |    |
| Disability based benefit | 21,600  | 6% | 25,640  | 7% | 31,380  | 6% | 30,620  | 7% | 26,580  | 7% | 20,840  | 7% |

**Ruralities (2011 Census)**

|                  | Persons | %    | Persons | %    | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   |
|------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| Population       | 331,136 |      | 378,888 |      | 466,054 |     | 412,905 |     | 365,153 |     | 277,987 |     |
| Urban population | 330,761 | 100% | 377,844 | 100% | 443,843 | 95% | 244,328 | 59% | 197,245 | 54% | 131,246 | 47% |
| Rural population | 375     | 0%   | 1,044   | 0%   | 22,211  | 5%  | 168,577 | 41% | 167,908 | 46% | 146,741 | 53% |

**Benefit Population - Claimants of Council Tax Benefit, their partners and dependents as of March 2013**

|   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   | Persons | %   |
|---|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| Total Population (MYE 2013)                 | 337,742 |     | 386,110 |     | 474,009 |     | 416,721 |     | 368,353 |     | 280,454 |     |
| Benefit Population (Source: DWP March 2013) | 63,177  | 19% | 70,957  | 18% | 80,857  | 17% | 61,318  | 15% | 53,538  | 15% | 43,638  | 16% |

## Explanatory Notes

Population totals may differ due to different population base (check age groups included).

Communal Establishment residents excludes staff and their families.

A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Social Grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from information collected by the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of Social Grade.

Each individual aged 16 or over is assigned the approximated social grade of their Household Reference Person, according to standard market research practice.

The age range for this table has been restricted to 16 to 64. The approximated social grade algorithm used in the census produces results for this age range that are consistent with those from other data sources. The information collected in the census produces less accurate results for those outside of this age range and therefore will not be made available.

- No Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

- Level 1 qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

- Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma

- Apprenticeship

- Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma

- Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)

- Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown).

HRP Household Representative Person

\*\* Department of Work & Pensions February 2016 (Based on 5% Sample)

The final three sections are supplied by DCC. These look at:

**Disability** - The data set measures the number of people that were claiming attendance allowance and disability living allowance as of February 2016. This data set is a 5% sample set but gives a good indication of those who are considered to be suffering from a disability under the age of 65 (Disability Living Allowance) and those aged 65+ who have disability (Attendance Allowance).

**Rurality** - This is based on data from the ONS Census 2011 and considers the population that live in areas deemed to be either **urban** or **rural** based on the density of population and spatial distribution.

**Deprivation** - The data set from the Department of Work and Pensions considers **deprivation** and this data set looks at those in receipt of council tax benefit in March 2013 as a proxy for low income. The data set considers the claimants, their partners and dependents and together

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## Dorset County Council area – Key Results

### Consultation Questionnaire and Household Survey Results <sup>[1]</sup>

This area summary report is provided for convenience and should be read in conjunction with the full report and executive summary.

#### To what extent do you agree or disagree ...

|                                 | <i>... that Dorset's councils should focus on cutting out duplication and reducing administration costs wherever possible?</i> |         |          | <i>... with the proposal to replace the NINE existing councils (option 1) with TWO new councils (options 2a– 2c) in order to protect services as far as possible?<sup>[2]</sup></i> |         |          |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|----------|---|---------|----------|
| Open questionnaire              | 88%  | 5%      | 8%       | 67%   | 4%      | 28%      |
| Representative Household Survey | 91%  | 5%      | 4%       | 73%   | 8%      | 15%      |
|                                 | Agree  | Neither | Disagree | Agree   | Neither | Disagree |

Please rate how important you think each of these criteria are where "10" means that the criteria is critically important and "0" means the criteria is of no importance.

| Criterion       | Open Questionnaire |                                   | Household Survey |                                   |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                 | Rank               | Overall average score (out of 10) | Rank             | Overall average score (out of 10) |
| Accountability  | 3                  | 9.0                               | 3                | 8.7                               |
| Quality         | 1=                 | 9.1                               | 1                | 9.1                               |
| Local Identity  | 5                  | 7.8                               | 5                | 7.5                               |
| Access          | 4                  | 8.2                               | 4                | 8.3                               |
| Value For Money | 1=                 | 9.1                               | 2                | 9.0                               |

<sup>1</sup>The results above include all individuals who indicated that they lived in the Dorset County council area and made responses to the relevant questions. This includes 6,314 respondents from the open questionnaire and 2,804 residents in the household survey.

<sup>2</sup> The proportion whose views are unknown for a specific option but who gave a valid response to at least one of the proposed options (option 1, option 2a, 2b or 2c) are included in the base but are not shown in tables. As a result, these percentages will not sum to 100%.

***If two new councils were created, to what extent do you support or oppose each of the possible options that are being considered? <sup>[2]</sup>***

|                                 | Option 2A |         |        |     | Option 2B |         |        |     | Option 2C |         |        |     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|-----|
| Open Questionnaire              | 26%       | 9%      | 56%    | -30 | 54%       | 9%      | 32%    | +22 | 29%       | 11%     | 50%    | -21 |
| Representative Household Survey | 35%       | 18%     | 36%    | -1  | 62%       | 14%     | 17%    | +45 | 22%       | 20%     | 45%    | -23 |
|                                 | Support   | Neither | Oppose | Net | Support   | Neither | Oppose | Net | Support   | Neither | Oppose | Net |

### Further Comments <sup>[3]</sup>

All percentages shown are of those who gave further comments. Each individual may have made comments about multiple topics, so results will not sum to 100%.

| Coded comment   | Open Questionnaire                | Representative Household Survey |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|   | % of respondents who made comment | % of residents who made comment |
| <b>Concern and opposition about general proposal</b> Generally disagree with proposals/Option 1 is best/Councils are fine as they are/happy with current provision of Councils/maintain current arrangement | 18%                               | 8%                              |
| <b>Concern and opposition about general proposal</b> Loss of local identity/links with local communities must be maintained/every area has different needs  | 14%                               | 11%                             |
| <b>Other comments</b> Other criticism of consultation   | 9%                                | 6%                              |
| <b>Concern and opposition about general proposal</b> Accountability/less direct involvement for people/more bureaucracy   | 9%                                | 6%                              |
| <b>Criticism/issues with current situation</b> Negative comments about current council/specific Councils  | 8%                                | 10%                             |
| <b>Alternatives</b> One large unitary authority wanted/worked for Wiltshire/most cost effective   | 8%                                | 3%                              |
| <b>Concern and opposition about general proposal</b> Access/concern about loss of local services/urban areas will be prioritised and rural areas left behind  | 7%                                | 12%                             |
| <b>Other comments</b> Other general comments about specific Council services e.g. Issues with bins/recycling services/health services etc.  | 7%                                | 15%                             |
| <b>Other comments</b> Relevant comments about specific Council services being affected by the proposals   | 7%                                | 5%                              |
| <b>Concern and opposition about general proposal</b> Concerns that proposals will lead to a lesser quality Council/proposed changes will lead to a poor quality service                                     | 6%                                | 6%                              |

<sup>3</sup> The further comments presented here are the top 10 most frequently occurring sub-themes identified from responses to the open consultation questionnaire.

# People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**Dorset County Council**



|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Date of Meeting          | 11 January 2017   |
| Officer                  | <u>Local Members</u><br>All Members<br><u>Lead Directors</u><br>Helen Coombes, Interim Director for Adult and Community Services<br>David Philips, Director of Public Health  |
| <b>Subject of Report</b> | <b>Corporate Plan: Outcomes focused monitoring report</b>   |
| Executive Summary        | <p>In April 2016 the County Council adopted a Corporate Plan based on an outcomes focused approach. The Plan is comprised of four outcomes, reflecting the County Council’s commitment to helping people in Dorset be <b>Healthy, Safe</b> and <b>Independent</b>, and benefitting from a <b>Prosperous</b> economy.</p> <p>Alongside this, in February 2016 the County Council agreed a new committee structure to monitor and scrutinise progress against the Corporate Plan, with Overview and Scrutiny Committees for Economic Growth, People and Communities and Safeguarding. The People and Communities Committee has oversight of two of the corporate outcomes – “Independent” and “Healthy”.</p> <p>The Corporate Leadership Team has selected a set of “outcome indicators” that will measure progress towards the four outcomes. This indicator set provides the focal point from which we can understand whether or not we and our partners are making a difference to people’s lives in Dorset. A summary of the current status of the “Healthy” and “Independent” indicators is provided at Appendix 1 of this report, and a detailed analysis is presented at Appendix 2. Members of this committee are invited to challenge the evidence and commentaries provided, and identify any issues requiring more detailed consideration.</p> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Impact Assessment:</p> <p><i>Please refer to the <a href="#">protocol</a> for writing reports.</i></p> | <p>Equalities Impact Assessment:</p> <p>There are no specific equalities implications in this report. However, the prioritisation of resources in order to challenge inequalities in outcomes for Dorset’s people is fundamental to the outcomes approach and the Corporate Plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Use of Evidence:</p> <p>The outcome indicator data in this report is drawn from a number of local and national sources, including the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) and the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF). Corporate oversight and ownership of performance management information and processes is a key component of the terms of reference of the corporate Planning and Learning Group. There is a lead officer for each outcome on this group whose responsibility it is to ensure that data is accurate and timely and supported by relevant commentary.</p> <hr/> <p>Budget:</p> <p>None in the context of this specific report. However the information contained herein is intended to facilitate evidence driven scrutiny of the interventions that have the greatest impact on outcomes for communities, as well as activity that has less impact. This can help with the identification of cost efficiencies that are based on the least impact on the wellbeing of customers and communities.</p> <hr/> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Having considered the risks associated with this report using the County Councils approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current:       Medium<br/>Residual:      Low</p> <hr/> <p>Other Implications:</p> <p>None</p> |
| <p>Recommendation</p>   | <p>That the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Considers the evidence of Dorset’s position with regard to the outcome indicators in Appendix 1 and 2; and</li> <li>ii) Identifies any issues requiring more detailed consideration.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Reason for Recommendation</p>  | <p>The 2016-17 Corporate Plan provides an overarching strategic framework for monitoring progress towards good outcomes for Dorset. The new Overview and Scrutiny committees provide corporate governance and performance monitoring arrangements so that progress against the corporate plan can be monitored effectively.</p>   |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Appendices        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Population Indicators Summary – <b>Healthy and Independent</b></li><li>2. Population Indicators Full Report – <b>Healthy and Independent</b></li></ol> |
| Background Papers | Corporate Plan Refresh 2016-17 (Report to the Cabinet, 13 April 2016)   |
| Officer Contact   | Name: John Alexander<br>Tel: (01305) 225096<br>Email: <a href="mailto:j.d.alexander@dorsetcc.gov.uk">j.d.alexander@dorsetcc.gov.uk</a>  |

## 1. Background

- 1.1 In April 2016 the County Council adopted a Corporate Plan based on an outcomes focused approach. Its core principle was to articulate the conditions of wellbeing that we are seeking to achieve for Dorset alongside our communities and partners – the “ends” – and work backwards, using the best available evidence, to establish the best “means” of achieving them with the resources available to us. The Corporate Plan is comprised of four outcomes, reflecting the County Council’s commitment to helping people in Dorset be **Healthy**, **Safe** and **Independent**, and benefitting from a **Prosperous** economy.
- 1.2 Alongside this, and following a member “Task and Finish” review of the County Council’s overview and scrutiny arrangements, the County Council, in February 2016, agreed that the future committee structure should be based on the new outcome focused Corporate Plan, with Overview and Scrutiny Committees for Economic Growth, People and Communities and Safeguarding, each having responsibility for monitoring progress with specific Corporate Plan outcomes. The People and Communities Committee actually has oversight of two of the corporate outcomes – **Independent** and **Healthy** - although the Dorset Health Scrutiny Committee also reviews and scrutinises matters pertaining to the planning, commissioning, provision and operation of health services in the County.
- 1.3 The Overview and Scrutiny Committees can, if necessary, seek approval via the new Audit and Governance Committee if there are any grounds to invoke formal scrutiny processes (e.g. *Call in*, *Call to Account* or *Councillor Call for Action*). A formal Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, comprising the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Chairmen and the Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee, oversees and coordinates the whole process.

## 2. Outcome indicators

- 2.1 Following the adoption of the corporate plan, the Corporate Leadership Team, having sought advice from senior managers, selected a set of “outcome indicators” that will measure progress towards the four outcomes. This indicator set provides the focal point from which we can understand whether or not we and our partners are making a difference to people’s lives in Dorset.
- 2.2 As this is the first round of committees to which these outcome indicators are being presented, the detailed analysis of them is presented here in full at Appendix 2 (A summary is at Appendix 1). For this reason, this report is longer than is the intention for future versions. Live, up-to-date information on all of the indicators that support the corporate plan can be accessed on the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#) on *Sharepoint*. Councillors and officers can access this at any time, and it can be made available for real-time interrogation at committee meetings.
- 2.3 Members will note that no specific annual targets are attached to these indicators. In the past, target setting processes have been somewhat arbitrary, particularly in view of the fact that no single agency can be held to account for delivering an outcome such as, for example, reducing levels of obesity across Dorset or equalising life expectancy across different geographies. Rather, for each indicator, a trend line shows the direction of travel, and anticipated future direction if nothing different is done to influence progress.

## 3. The role of overview and scrutiny

- 3.1 It is for members (and managers) to challenge the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if they are comfortable that the forecasts are acceptable. If not, it is the job of members, officers, partners and communities to work together to try to find ways to make improvements (or “turn the curve”) in a more acceptable direction. In effect, the target is to outperform an unacceptable forecast.

3.2 In June 2016, a [Planning and Scoping document](#) was presented to, and discussed by, all of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees as a suggested means for identifying issues requiring more detailed consideration by members and for initiating review processes. This takes members through a process of specifying the purpose of any review, indicators of success and a defined methodology, and other considerations such as resource requirements, risks and timescales. Through such a process it will be possible for members to scrutinise not just progress towards outcomes, but the performance of County Council services in making positive contributions to those outcomes.

#### 4. What are the big issues?

4.1 Members are strongly encouraged to consider all of the indicators within the remit of this committee, and form their own view about whether more should be done to improve particular outcomes. However, each outcome is sponsored by a Director and supported by a senior lead officer, and they will suggest particular areas of concern and future focus.

4.2 The sponsor for the “**People in Dorset are Healthy**” outcome is David Phillips, the Director of Public Health. The lead officer for the outcome is Jane Horne of Public Health Dorset. The current position with all of the “Healthy” indicators is summarised in Appendix A and analysed in detail in Appendix B.

4.3 Lead officers have suggested that the “**Healthy**” indicators which require the most focus and attention are as follows:

- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions
- Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable

4.4 The sponsor for the “People in Dorset are Independent” outcome is Helen Coombes, the interim Director of Adult and Community Services, and the lead officer is Sally Longman from the same directorate. The current position with all of the “Independent” indicators is also summarised in Appendix A and analysed in detail in Appendix B.

4.5 Lead officers have suggested that the “**Independent**” indicators which require the most focus and attention are as follows:

- The rate of delayed transfers from hospital
- The rate of children in care
- The rate of absence from school

4.6 Any criteria could be used for suggesting an indicator is worthy of special attention, but likely reasons include: the situation is getting worse in Dorset; Dorset is worse than other comparable areas; or the situation with the indicator is putting unsustainable pressure on service budgets, to the detriment of our ability to maintain good performance in other areas.

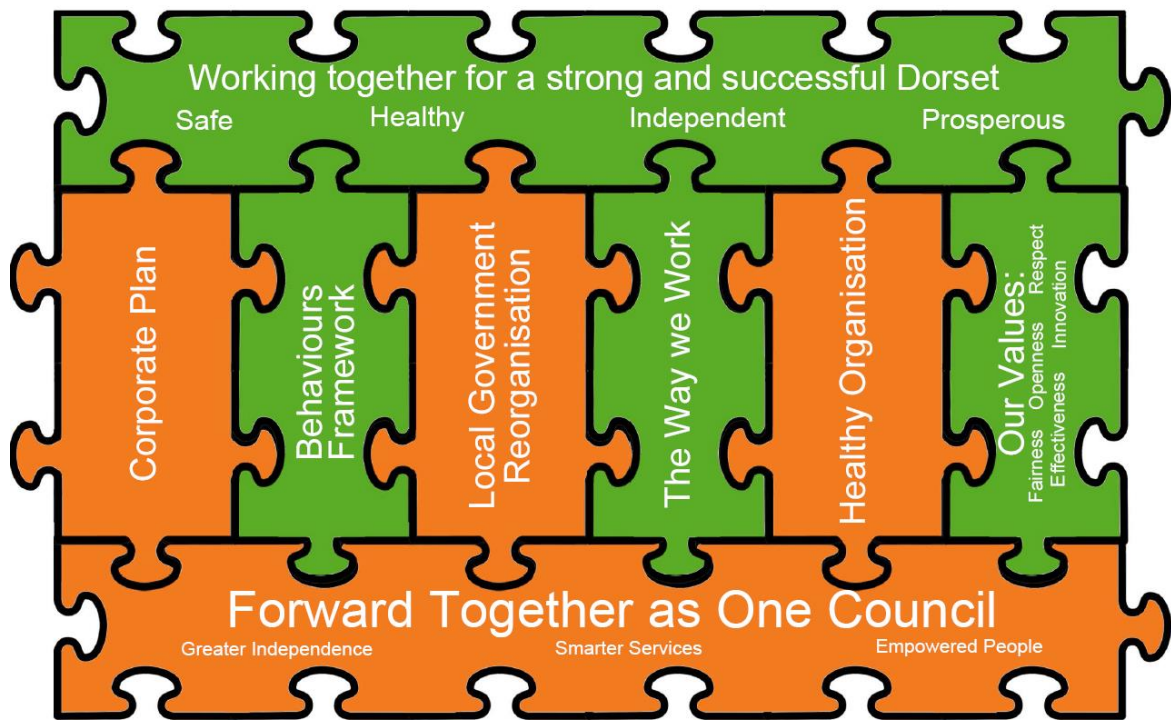
#### 5. Conclusion

5.1 Dorset’s relentless focus on outcomes, and on seeking to address how to make a real difference to people’s lives in Dorset whilst living within our means, demonstrates a significant departure from our previous, more process-driven approaches to performance management. Our outcomes focused overview and scrutiny functions are also new, and genuinely innovative. Making it all work to its full potential will take time, effort, and a degree of cultural change. It is important that members note, and understand, that the processes for scrutiny and overview described in this report are very much not “set in stone”. Officers are very committed to making this new and different approach demonstrably effective, and the feedback, insight and suggestions for improvements of members is fundamental to making that happen.

- 5.2 To support members as we develop and refine our outcomes approach, we have organised two half day training opportunities on 8 and 9 February. The seminars are specifically designed to provide members with an increased understanding of outcomes based activity and the tools to effectively scrutinise and challenge this. The courses will be facilitated by David Burnby, an internationally recognised expert in outcomes management. He has a wealth of experience and personally supported the recent development and agreement of a new 'Outcomes Framework' for the Northern Ireland Assembly - entitled 'Programme for Government' - a good example of how outcomes can be used to help different views to unite around a common purpose. We very much hope that you will be able to join us for one of these sessions. If you have not already signed up for one of them, you can do so by contacting the Learning and Organisational Development Manager, Helen Sotheran, [h.l.sotheran@dorsetcc.gov.uk](mailto:h.l.sotheran@dorsetcc.gov.uk), 01305 224088.



**APPENDIX 1**




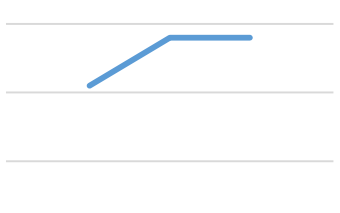

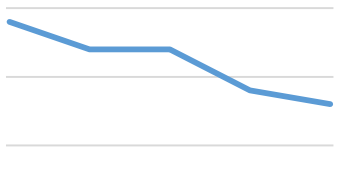

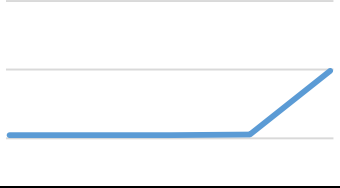
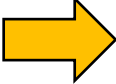
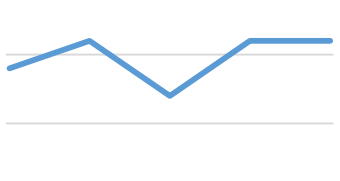

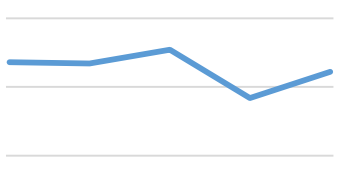



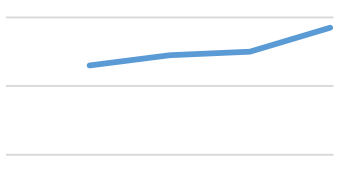
**Dorset Outcomes Tracker**  
**HEALTHY and INDEPENDENT**

Population Indicators Summary Report

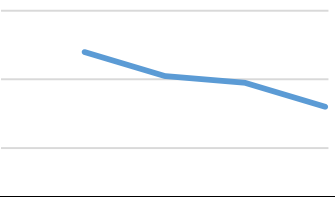

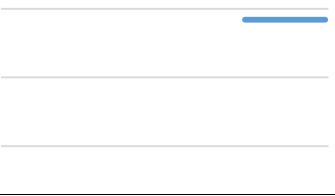

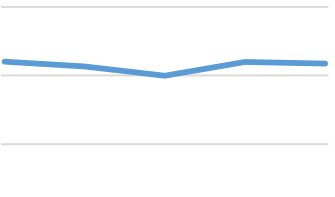



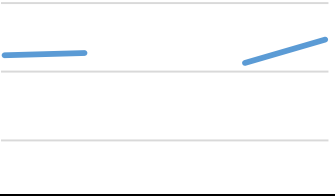


December 2016


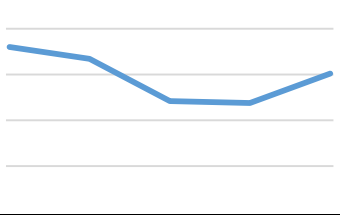

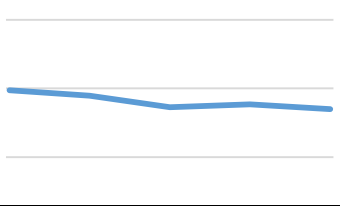

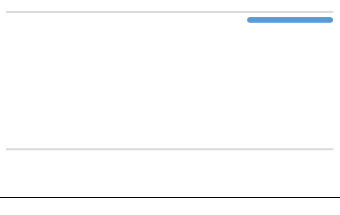

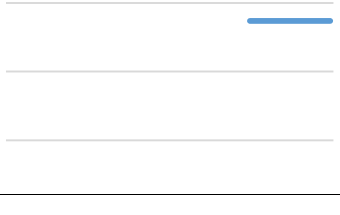

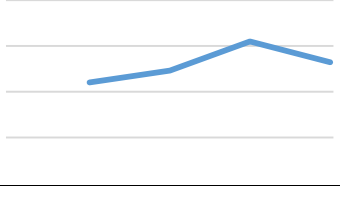

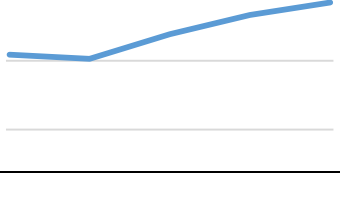
**People in Dorset are HEALTHY**

| Description  | Latest position | Direction Of Travel   | Benchmark                           | Progress – direction of travel  |
|--|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Percentage of children achieving expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage  | 68%<br>2015     | <br><b>Improved</b>    | BETTER<br>69%<br>England<br>Average |    |
| Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area - Male   | 6.3<br>2012-14  | <br><b>Improved</b>    | BETTER<br>9.2<br>England<br>Average |    |
| Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area – Female | 5.9<br>2012-14  | <br><b>Worse</b>       | BETTER<br>7<br>England<br>Average   |   |
| Low birth weight of term babies  | 2.6<br>2014     | <br><b>No Change</b> | BETTER<br>2.9<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition) – Male   | 661<br>2014-15  | <br><b>Worse</b>     | BETTER<br>827<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition) - Female   | 384<br>2014-15  | <br><b>Worse</b>     | BETTER<br>474<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Deaths from drug misuse  | 3.7<br>2013-15  | <br><b>Worse</b>     | BETTER<br>3.9<br>England<br>Average |  |











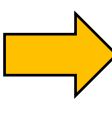
**People in Dorset are HEALTHY (Cont'd)**

| Description  | Latest position | Direction Of Travel  | Benchmark                                   | Progress – direction of travel  |
|--|-----------------|--|---|---|
| Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)                 | 15.2<br>2015    | <br><b>Improved</b> | <b>BETTER</b><br>16.9<br>England<br>Average |    |
| Smoking prevalence at age 15 - current smokers (WAY survey)          | 9.2<br>2015     | <br><b>Worse</b>    | <b>WORSE</b><br>8.2<br>England<br>Average   |    |
| Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - <u>4-5 year old</u> | 23.5<br>2014-15 | <br><b>Worse</b>   | <b>WORSE</b><br>21.9<br>England<br>Average  |   |
| Excess weight in Adults  | 65.7<br>2013-15 | <br><b>Worse</b>  | <b>WORSE</b><br>64.8<br>England<br>Average  |  |
| Rate of young people referred for self-harm                          | 146.6<br>2012   | <br><b>Worse</b>  | <b>WORSE</b><br>124.9<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Days of work lost from mental health problems                        |                 |  |   | <b>TBA</b>  |
| Access to green space  |                 |  |   | <b>TBA</b>  |











**People in Dorset are HEALTHY (Cont'd)**

| Description  | Latest position        | Direction Of Travel  | Benchmark                             | Progress – direction of travel  |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Male                         | 55.1<br>2013-15        | <br><b>Worse</b>      | BETTER<br>76.7<br>England<br>Average  |    |
| Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Female                       | 14<br>2013-15          | <br><b>Improved</b>   | BETTER<br>26.5<br>England<br>Average  |    |
| Mortality from diabetes: indirectly standardised ratio (SMR), <75 years, 3-year average (2012-14) – Male   | 47.1<br>SMR<br>2013-15 | <br><b>Worse</b>     | BETTER<br>100<br>England<br>Average   |   |
| Mortality from diabetes: indirectly standardised ratio (SMR), <75 years, 3-year average (2012-14) – Female | 86.9<br>SMR<br>2013-15 | <br><b>Improved</b> | BETTER<br>100<br>England<br>Average   |  |
| Physical activity in adults  | 58.2%<br>2014-15       | <br><b>Worse</b>    | BETTER<br>57%<br>England<br>Average   |  |
| Percentage of household waste recycled   | 58.5%<br>2015-16       | <br><b>Improved</b> | BETTER<br>44.8%<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Condition of designated landscapes   |                        |  |                                       | <b>TBA</b>  |

**People in Dorset are INDEPENDENT**

| Description   | Latest position | Direction Of Travel   | Benchmark                                    | Progress – direction of travel  |
|---|-----------------|---|--|---|
| Rate of children in care  | 62<br>2016      | <br><b>Worse</b>       | <b>WORSE</b><br>60<br>England<br>Average     |    |
| Number of domestic abuse crimes   | 1775<br>2015-16 | <br><b>Worse</b>       | No<br>Comparable<br>Data                     |    |
| Number of domestic abuse incidents  | 2321<br>2015-16 | <br><b>Improved</b>    | No<br>Comparable<br>Data                     |    |
| Number of lone registrations at birth   |                 |   |  | <b>TBA</b>  |
| Rate of absence from school   | 4.7<br>2014-15  | <br><b>Worse</b>     | <b>WORSE</b><br>4.5<br>England<br>Average    |  |
| Percentage of children achieving expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage | 68%<br>2015     | <br><b>Improved</b>  | <b>BETTER</b><br>60%<br>England<br>Average   |  |
| % of students gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* - C, including Maths and English | 57.7%<br>2015   | <br><b>Worse</b>     | <b>BETTER</b><br>52.8%<br>England<br>Average |  |
| Percentage of 16-18 year olds in jobs without training                          | 8.5%<br>2016    | <br><b>No Change</b> | <b>WORSE</b><br>4.5%<br>England<br>Average   |  |

**People in Dorset are INDEPENDENT (Cont'd)**

| Description  | Latest position              | Direction Of Travel  | Benchmark                                 | Progress – direction of travel  |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| The rate of permanent admissions to residential care                                     | 595.4<br>2015-16             | <br><b>Worse</b>      | BETTER<br>628.2<br>England<br>Average     |    |
| The rate of delayed transfers from hospital care   | 23.5<br>2015-16              | <br><b>Worse</b>      | WORSE<br>11.1<br>England<br>Average       |    |
| The rate of homelessness   |                              |  |   | <b>TBA</b>  |
| The rate of volunteering in Dorset   |                              |  |   | <b>TBA</b>  |
| Rates of coverage of superfast broadband and 4G mobile network                           | 89.6%<br>24Mbps<br>July 2016 | <br><b>Improved</b> | SIMILAR<br>to the UK<br>Average<br>24Mbps |  |
| Proportion of clients given self-directed support  | 95%<br>2015-16               | <br><b>Improved</b> | BETTER<br>86.9%<br>England<br>Average     |  |
| Proportion of clients given direct payments  | 19.2%<br>2015-16             | <br><b>Worse</b>    | WORSE<br>28.1%<br>England<br>Average      |  |
| Percentage SEN children using public/ mainstream/ independent transport to get to school |                              |  |   | <b>TBA</b>  |



# Population Indicators

## Data and Commentary



As at December 2016



PEOPLE IN DORSET ARE HEALTHY and INDEPENDENT



## Dorset Outcomes Framework - Population indicators

Our Corporate Plan and outcomes framework sets out what we as the county council is doing to meet the continuing challenges of the economic climate while ensuring that our Dorset residents receive the services they need the most. We must continue our drive for efficiency and we need to be ambitious and creative in the way we map out the future.

We are focusing on what we do, but more importantly what we achieve with our residents. We want to make sure that as we join together across the county we continue our efforts to encourage economic growth, and help everyone to be safe, healthy and independent. Our outcomes framework is made up of four outcomes, reflecting the county council's commitment to helping residents be **safe, healthy** and **independent**, with an economy that is **prosperous**. The framework supports a common way of working for a **strong and successful Dorset**, with a relentless focus on making a difference and improving the quality of life of our residents.

### People in Dorset are HEALTHY

| Description   | Lead Officer   | Page |
|---|----------------|------|
| Percentage of children achieving expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage   | Claire Shiels  | 17   |
| Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area | Dave Lemon     | 18   |
| Low birth weight of term babies   | Dave Lemon     | 19   |
| Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition)   | Will Haydock   | 20   |
| Deaths from drug misuse   | Will Haydock   | 21   |
| Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)  | Chris Ricketts | 22   |
| Smoking prevalence at age 15 - current smokers (WAY survey)   | Dave Lemon     | 23   |
| Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year old   | Dave Lemon     | 24   |
| Excess weight in Adults   | Dave Lemon     | 25   |
| Rate of young people referred for self-harm   | Claire Shiels  | 26   |





**People in Dorset are HEALTHY (Cont'd)**


|   |                                    |    |
|---|------------------------------------|----|
| Days of work lost from mental health problems   | TBC<br>*****                       | 27 |
| Access to green space   | Peter<br>Moore                     | 28 |
| Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable                       | Dave<br>Lemon                      | 29 |
| Mortality from diabetes: indirectly standardised ratio (SMR), <75 years, 3-year average (2012-14) | Dave<br>Lemon                      | 30 |
| Physical activity in adults   | Dave<br>Franks                     | 31 |
| Percentage of household waste recycled  | Louise<br>Bryant/<br>Lisa<br>Mouny | 32 |
| Condition of designated landscapes  | Peter<br>Moore                     | 33 |

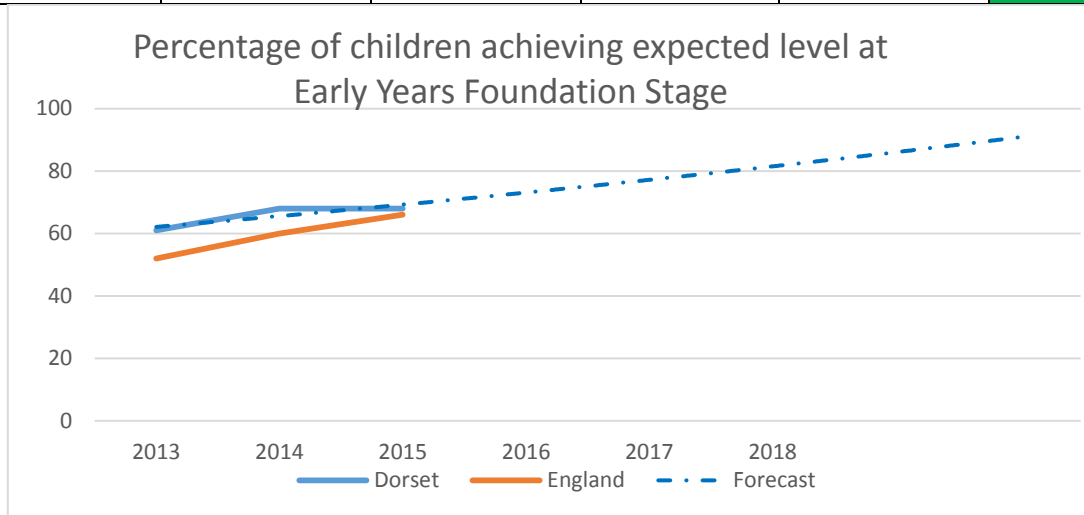
**People in Dorset are INDEPENDENT**

| Description   | Lead Officer     | Page |
|---|------------------|------|
| Rate of children in care  | Claire<br>Shiels | 34   |
| Number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes                                   | Andy<br>Frost    | 35   |
| Number of lone registrations at birth   | TBC<br>*****     | 36   |
| Rate of absence from school   | Claire<br>Shiels | 37   |
| Percentage of children achieving expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage | Claire<br>Shiels | 38   |
| % of students gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* - C, including Maths and English | Doug<br>Gilbert  | 39   |
| Percentage of 16-18 year olds in jobs without training                          | Rosie<br>Knapper | 40   |
| The rate of permanent admissions to residential care                            | Tiff<br>Housley  | 41   |
| The rate of delayed transfers from hospital care                                | Sue<br>Evans     | 42   |
| The rate of homelessness  | Derek<br>Hardy   | 43   |

**People in Dorset are INDEPENDENT (Cont'd)**

|  |                  |    |
|--|------------------|----|
| The rate of volunteering in Dorset   | TBC<br>*****     | 44 |
| Rates of coverage of superfast broadband and 4G mobile network                           | Pete<br>Bartlett | 45 |
| Proportion of clients given self-directed support and/ or direct payments                | Sally<br>Longman | 46 |
| Percentage SEN children using public/ mainstream/ independent transport to get to school | Gary<br>Binstead | 47 |

|                                       |             |                        |  |                        |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> : Population Indicator |             |                        | <b>'School readiness' indicator</b>  |                        |  |
| Outcome                               |             |                        | HEALTHY  |                        |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |             |                        | Sara Tough   |                        |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |             |                        | Patrick Myers  |                        |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |             |                        | Claire Shiels  |                        |  |
| Latest                                | 68%<br>2015 | Direction<br>of Travel | <br><b>Improved</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>69%</b><br>(Average) |





**Story behind the baseline:** This indicator helps us to understand school readiness and is made up of the building blocks for child development. School readiness starts at birth with the support of parents and carers, when young children acquire the social and emotional skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary for success in school and life. Children who don't achieve a good level of development at age five can struggle with social skills, reading, maths and physical skills.

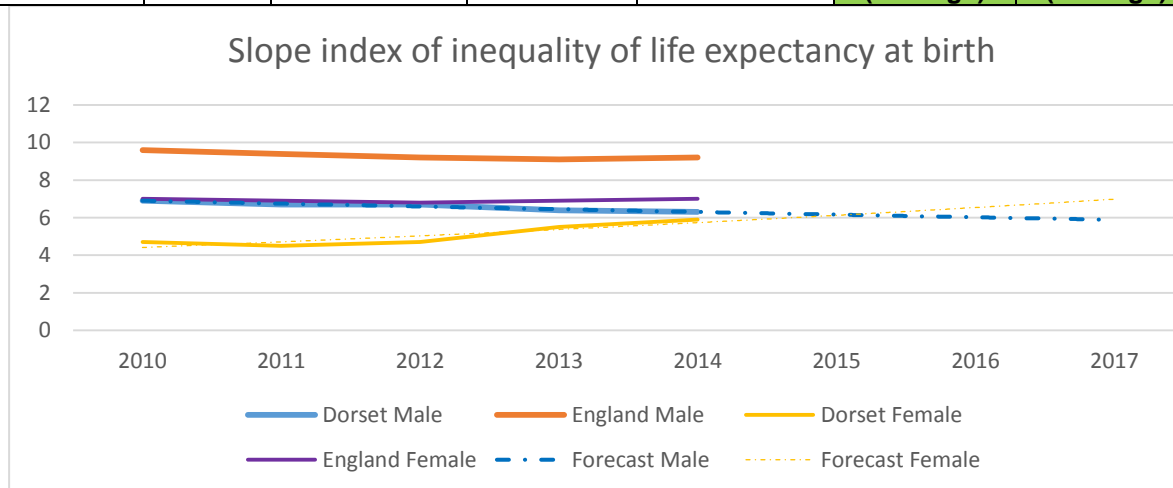
Although performance overall is good and improving, children from the poorest households do less well at this stage, as do children with special educational needs. Girls tend to better than boys and gypsy/roma/traveller families do less well than white British children. Those that don't reach a good level of development are already behind their peers so start school life with more ground to catch up and inequalities can continue throughout school life. School readiness at age five has a strong impact on future educational attainment and life chances.

Good quality universal health care and childcare for pre-school children promotes school readiness. Parents and carers can provide a range of experiences and positive reinforcement through good communication, story-telling, opportunities for play. There is strong evidence that investment in the early years, including targeted parenting programmes has a significant return on investment.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Parents/Carers; early years providers, children's centres, schools, health visitors, Job Centre Plus/Department for Work and Pensions, adult training providers, libraries, leisure providers (including parks and play areas), planning departments and housing developers.



|                                       |          |  |            |   |                                    |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY : Population Indicator</b> |          |  |            | <b>Slope index of inequality of life expectancy at birth</b>                                      |                                    |                                    |
| Outcome                               |          |  |            | HEALTHY   |                                    |                                    |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |          |  |            | David Phillips  |                                    |                                    |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |          |  |            | Jane Horne  |                                    |                                    |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |          |  |            | David Lemon   |                                    |                                    |
| Latest (2012-14)                      | Male 6.3 | <br><b>Improved</b> | Female 5.9 | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark (England)                |                                    |
|                                       |          |  |            |   | <b>BETTER (Male) 9.2 (Average)</b> | <b>BETTER (Female) 7 (Average)</b> |




**Story behind the baseline:** This is a high-level indicator that reflects general health inequalities within Dorset. Life expectancy at birth (LE) is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. If the slope index of inequality (SII) were 1 then the LE would be the same in most and least deprived communities. An SII greater than 1 indicates that those in the poorer areas have a lower LE than those in the most affluent areas in Dorset. The higher the SII the greater the LE disparity. This helps to set the context within which we can assess other indicators and priorities, identifying the drivers of LE, especially in areas where it is low.

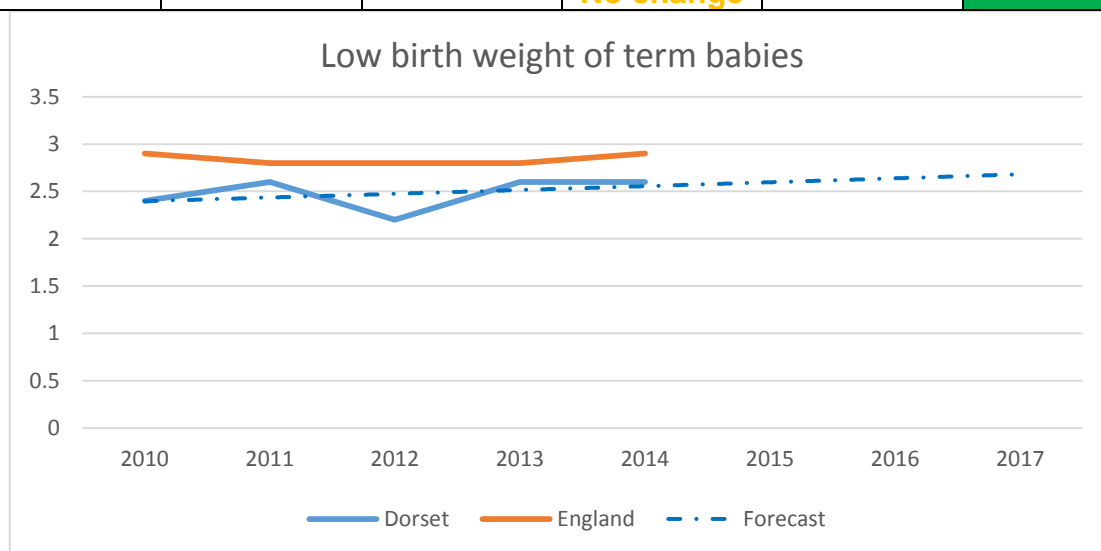
The SII in Dorset is lower than the England SII for both males and females. This is probably to be expected as the England values take data from across the country where there is a greater variation in deprivation/affluence than found within Dorset. However, there has been little change in the SII for males for around the last 8 years. Although not yet statistically significant there has been a sustained increase in the inequalities for women over the last 5 years.

This could be because the health of women in poorer areas has worsened, or that it has improved only for women in the most affluent areas, or a combination of both.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Health & social care, and education services, as well as the voluntary sector all key partners in this at both strategic and operational levels.



|                                      |            |  |   |                     |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |            | <b>Low birth weight of term babies</b> |   |                     |                                     |
| Outcome                              |            | HEALTHY                                |   |                     |                                     |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |            | David Philips                          |   |                     |                                     |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |            | Jane Horne                             |   |                     |                                     |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |            | Dave Lemon                             |   |                     |                                     |
| Latest                               | 2.6 (2014) | Direction of Travel                    | <br><b>No change</b> | Benchmark (England) | <b>BETTER<br/>2.9<br/>(Average)</b> |





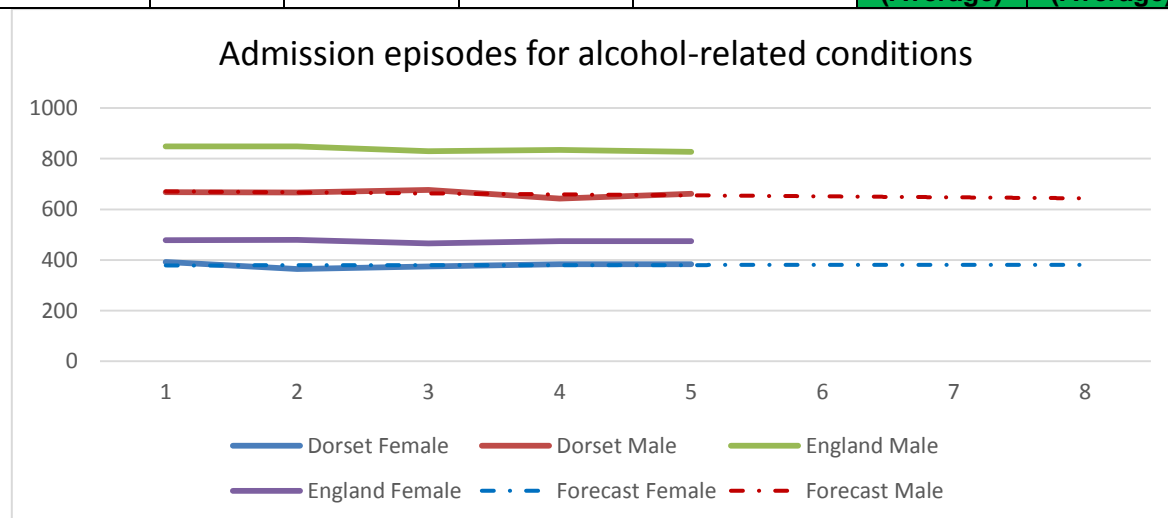
**Story behind the baseline:** Although low birth weight babies can be born to pregnant women across all areas of Dorset women in areas of deprivation are known to have increased likelihood. Prevalence of smoking, drug and alcohol misuse is higher in these areas and the impact of unemployment and reduced incomes can mean people have less money to spend on nutritious food. Incidence of pre-existing chronic conditions is higher and workplaces and homes may fall below acceptable standards for environmental hazards such as damp, inadequate heating and poor sanitation. Incidence of breast feeding is lower in areas of deprivation and breast feeding is evidenced to promote steady weight gain as opposed to fast weight gain by formula feeding which is evidenced to be less beneficial to low birth weight babies. It is the role of midwives and health visitors to monitor post birth baby weight gain against a centile chart and to refer any babies which cause concern to a paediatrician for further investigation.

Currently the three acute care trusts within Dorset are working together on an NHS England initiative to reduce neonatal and stillbirth deaths. 'Saving Babies Lives Care Bundle' (2014) which has two indicators which also impact on low birth weight. These are smoking in pregnancy and risk assessment and surveillance for foetal growth restriction.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Health & Social Care, Education Services, Primary and secondary healthcare professionals (GPs, Midwives), Health visitors, Third sector community groups, Breastfeeding support groups, Charities involved in maternal support and child development safeguarding, Environmental Health, Smoking Cessation Services, Specialist substance misuse services, Gypsy and Traveller liaison services, Agencies representing other ethnic groups with translator services, Public Health Early Years function team, Private and public landlords associations and Dieticians and community food retailers.



|                                      |          |   |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |          | <b>Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions</b>  |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
| Outcome                              |          | HEALTHY   |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |          | David Philips   |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |          | Nicky Cleave  |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |          | Will Haydock  |                      |   |                                    |                                      |
| Latest (2014-15)                     | Male 661 | <br><b>Worse</b> | Female 384 (2014-15) | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark (England)                |                                      |
|                                      |          |   |                      |   | <b>BETTER (Male) 827 (Average)</b> | <b>BETTER (Female) 474 (Average)</b> |



**Story behind the baseline:** Rates of hospital admissions related to alcohol are considerably higher than 30-40 years ago, resulting from higher levels of alcohol consumption and improved data recording.


**Gender:** Admission rates remain much higher for men than women, but the rate among women appears to be rising while the rate amongst men is largely static. This relates to the fact that average rates of drinking have risen amongst women faster than amongst men in the past 30 years.

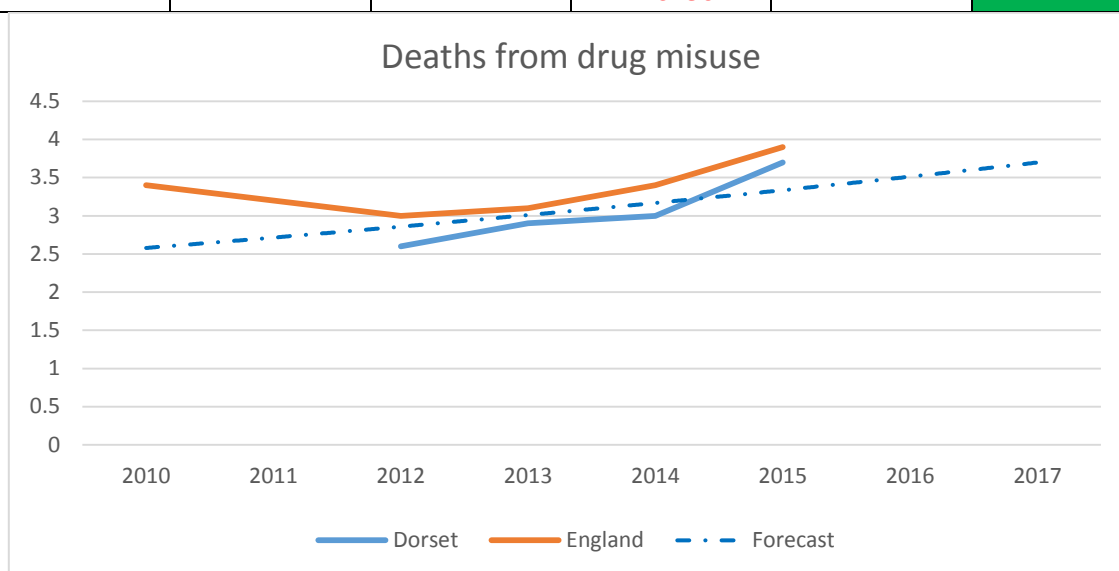
**Age:** Admission rates are highest amongst those aged 40-64, but this is not necessarily an indication that this group should be the target of interventions. Patterns of drinking are often established earlier in the life course, and there is evidence that enables predictions of future harm from alcohol.

**Deprivation:** Health harm related to alcohol is not perfectly correlated with overall levels of consumption, as other mediating factors such as diet, physical activity, smoking, and pattern of consumption all play a role in how harmful consumption is likely to be. Individuals from lower socio-economic groups are disproportionately likely to suffer harm from alcohol, despite average lower rates of consumption than other socio-economic groups. There is a pan-Dorset strategy for alcohol and drugs (2016-2020) that covers three themes: prevention, treatment and safety – all of which should reduce the harm related to alcohol experienced by Dorset residents.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of treatment services and health visiting / school nursing), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers and LiveWell Dorset.



|                                       |                  |                        |   |                        |   |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> : Population Indicator |                  |                        | <b>Deaths from drug misuse</b>  |                        |   |
| Outcome                               |                  |                        | HEALTHY   |                        |   |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |                  |                        | David Philips   |                        |   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |                  |                        | Nicky Cleave  |                        |   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |                  |                        | Will Haydock  |                        |   |
| Latest                                | 3.7<br>(2013-15) | Direction<br>of Travel | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>3.9</b><br><b>(Average)</b> |




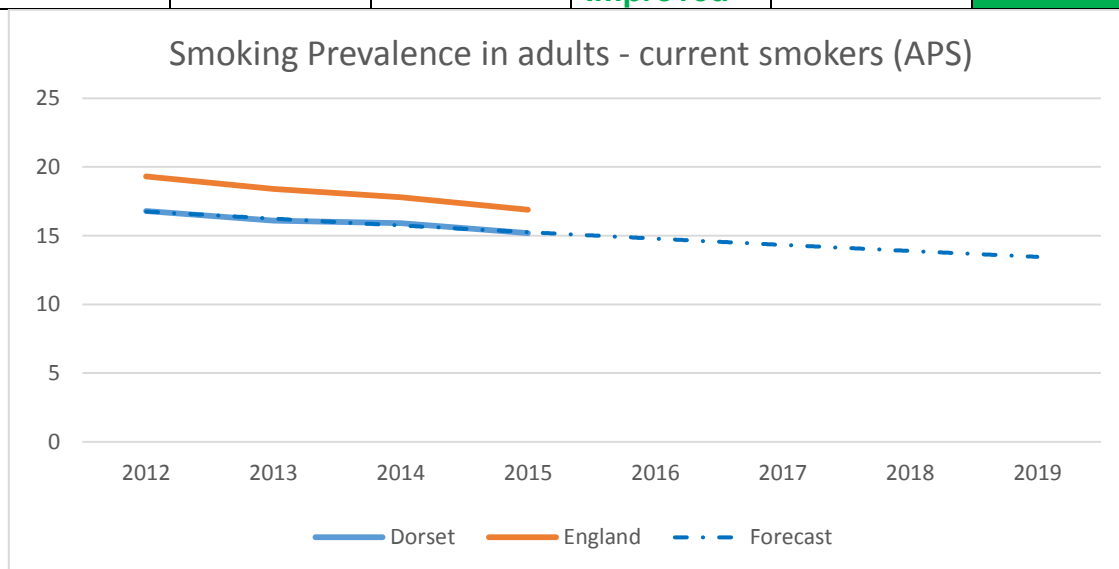
**Story behind the baseline:** Analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Survey 2013 shows that drug use disorders are now the third ranked cause of death in the 15–49 age group in England. Nearly one in nine deaths registered among people in their 20s and 30s in England and Wales in 2014 were related to drug misuse. Deaths from drug misuse substantially increased in England in 2013 and 2014, with a 42% total increase in these two years. While the numbers of drug-related deaths (DRDs) in Dorset are relatively small in absolute terms, there have been noticeably high rates in Weymouth and Portland in recent years, and there is some evidence they may be increasing, as recent years have largely tracked national averages. This increase is largely the result of an ageing cohort of heroin users who are now more vulnerable to overdose due to wider physical health issues related to their age.

**Gender:** Rates of drug use and consequently drug-related harm remains higher for men than women. Analysis of the most recent local data available suggests DRDs were 5 times more likely to involve a man than a woman in Dorset. **Age:** Local analysis suggests that DRDs are most common among those aged 31 to 50, but as with alcohol-related hospital admissions this is not necessarily an indication that this group should be the target of interventions. **Patterns of drug use,** and therefore the resulting health conditions that place drug users at higher risk, are generally established earlier in the life course, and there is evidence that enables predictions of problematic drug use. **Deprivation:** Problematic substance use is highly correlated with indices of deprivation.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of treatment services and health visiting / school nursing), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Prisons, National Probation Service / Community Rehabilitation Company, Dorset Police, Local housing and housing support providers, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers and LiveWell Dorset.



|                                       |                |                     |  |                     |  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> : Population Indicator |                |                     | <b>Smoking Prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)</b>  |                     |  |
| Outcome                               |                |                     | HEALTHY  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |                |                     | David Philips  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |                |                     | Nicky Cleave   |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |                |                     | Chris Ricketts   |                     |  |
| Latest                                | 15.2<br>(2015) | Direction of Travel | <br><b>Improved</b> | Benchmark (England) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>16.9</b><br><b>(Average)</b> |




**Story behind the baseline:** Dorset has a slightly lower smoking prevalence than the national average (15.2% compared with 16.9% in 2015) and the year-on-year reduction in smoking prevalence is consistent with the long-term trend for England. There is however concern that the rate of reduction is slowing and the county-wide view masks considerable inequalities and challenges locally. In 2015, 28.1% of adults in routine and manual occupations smoked in Dorset compared to 12% in managerial and professional occupations. Socio-economic differences can also be picked up geographically with higher a higher prevalence of smoking in more deprived communities.

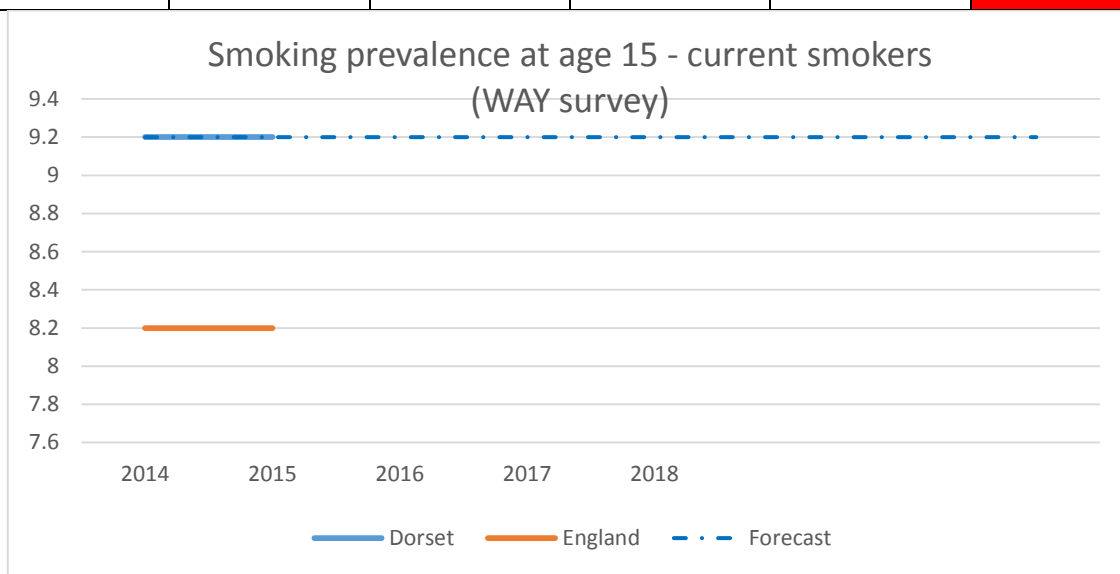
There is significant difference in smoking rates across Districts areas in Dorset, with a 10.6% prevalence in Purbeck compared with 19.8% in Weymouth and Portland (APS, 2015)\*. It should also be noted that several sources confirm that smokers in the lowest social grouping (E), and far more likely to be heavy smokers (smoking 20+ cigarettes a day) than people in the higher social groupings (AB). The majority of smokers start smoking in their teenage years, so the prevalence of smoking among young people is of particular interest. In Dorset 9.2% of 15 year olds are estimated to be current smokers with 5.8% being classified as regular smokers (WAY survey, 2014). Smoking is one of the biggest causes of death and illness in the UK. Every year around 100,000 people in the UK die from smoking, with many more living with debilitating smoking-related illnesses. Smoking increases people’s risk of developing more than 50 serious health conditions. There are also health risks from breathing other people’s smoke (passive smoking).

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Public Health Dorset has a leadership role in working together with other organisations, taking action to reduce smoking prevalence across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The team also commissions smoking cessation services for local communities, targeting areas with the highest prevalence of smoking.





|                                      |               |  |  |                     |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> :Population Indicator |               | <b>Smoking prevalence at age 15 – current smokers (WAY survey)</b> |  |                     |                                  |
| Outcome                              |               | HEALTHY  |  |                     |                                  |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |               | David Philips  |  |                     |                                  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |               | Jane Horne   |  |                     |                                  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |               | Dave Lemon   |  |                     |                                  |
| Latest                               | 9.2<br>(2015) | Direction of Travel  | <br>Worse | Benchmark (England) | <b>WORSE</b><br>8.2<br>(Average) |




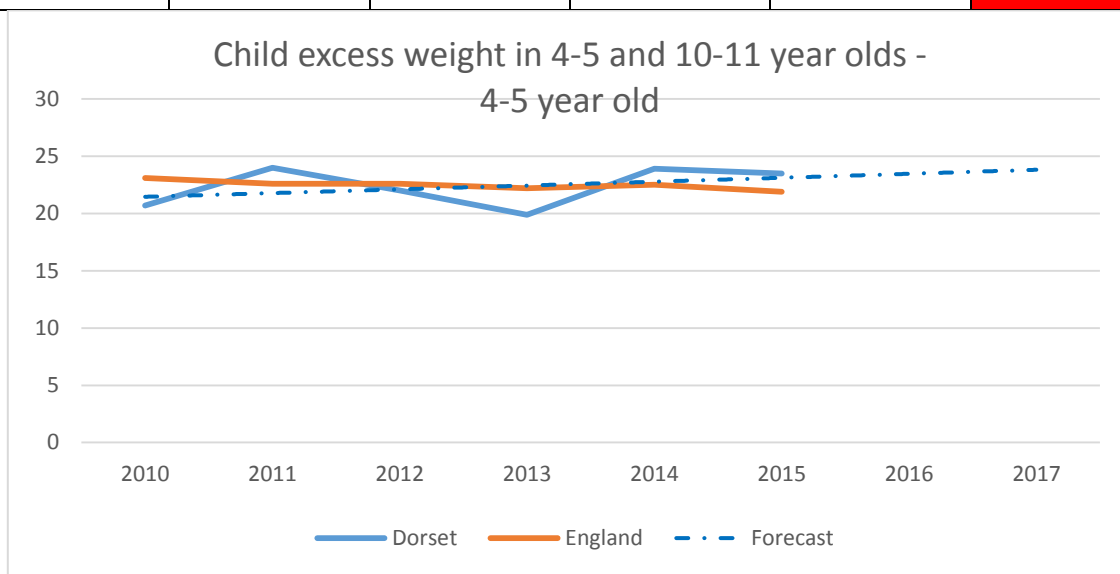
**Story behind the baseline:** Dorset has a slightly lower smoking prevalence than the national average (15.2% compared with 16.9% in 2015) and the year-on-year reduction in smoking prevalence is consistent with the long-term trend for England. There is however concern that the rate of reduction is slowing and the county-wide view masks considerable inequalities and challenges locally. In 2015, 28.1% of adults in routine and manual occupations smoked in Dorset compared to 12% in managerial and professional occupations. Socio-economic differences can also be picked up geographically with higher a higher prevalence of smoking in more deprived communities.

There is significant difference in smoking rates across Districts areas in Dorset, with a 10.6% prevalence in Purbeck compared with 19.8% in Weymouth and Portland (APS, 2015)\*. It should also be noted that several sources confirm that smokers in the lowest social grouping (E), and far more likely to be heavy smokers (smoking 20+ cigarettes a day) than people in the higher social groupings (AB). The majority of smokers start smoking in their teenage years, so the prevalence of smoking among young people is of particular interest. In Dorset 9.2% of 15 year olds are estimated to be current smokers with 5.8% being classified as regular smokers (WAY survey, 2014). Smoking is one of the biggest causes of death and illness in the UK. Every year around 100,000 people in the UK die from smoking, with many more living with debilitating smoking-related illnesses. Smoking increases people’s risk of developing more than 50 serious health conditions. There are also health risks from breathing other people’s smoke (passive smoking).

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|                                       |                   |                        |   |                        |   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> : Population Indicator |                   |                        | <b>Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds – 4-5 year old</b>                              |                        |   |
| Outcome                               |                   |                        | HEALTHY   |                        |   |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |                   |                        | David Philips   |                        |   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |                   |                        | Jane Horne  |                        |   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |                   |                        | Dave Lemon  |                        |   |
| Latest                                | 23.5<br>(2014-15) | Direction<br>of Travel | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br><b>21.9</b><br><b>(Average)</b> |



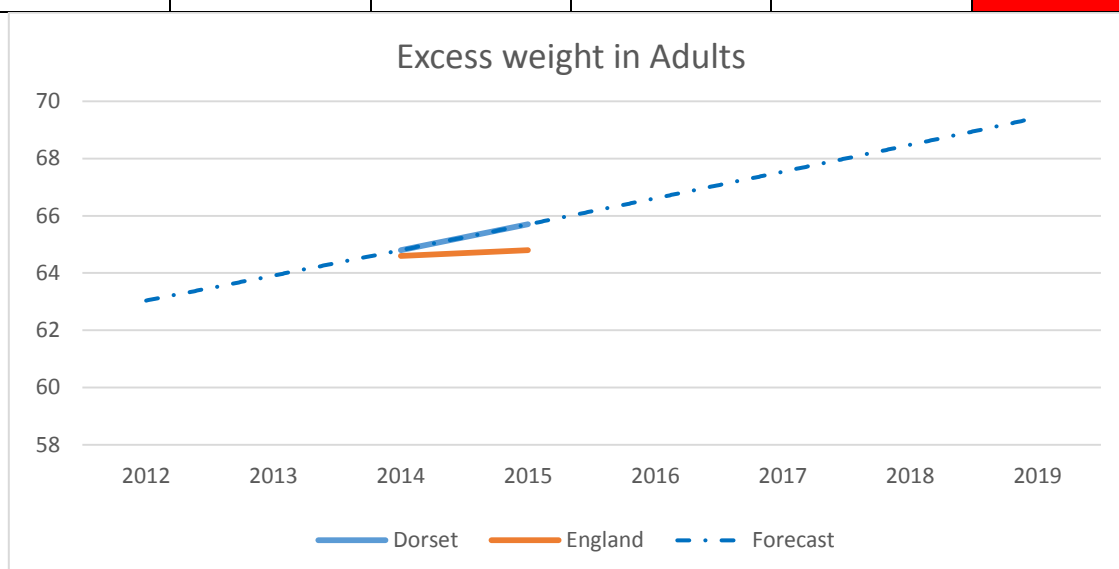
**Story behind the baseline:** Since the 1990's, rates of excess weight (overweight and obesity) has risen across England, so much so that England now has one of the highest rates of obesity in Europe. In Dorset, levels of excess weight are now 23.5% for children ages 4-5, 27.3% for children aged 10-11. Whilst some data suggests that the year or year increase in excess weight seen in the population may be plateauing, the absolute figures for overweight and obesity remain too high. Rates of excess weight are often higher in more deprived communities, and amongst ethnic minority groups. Children with parents who are overweight or obese are also more likely to be so themselves.

Obese children are also more likely to suffer stigmatisation as a result of their obesity. The resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year (Foresight 2007). There is also a growing burden on local public sector resources, particularly in social care. It is widely acknowledged that obesity is a complex multi-faceted disorder, which requires an integrated approach to tackle.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Schools – academies and local authority run, Children's centres, Dorset county council departments including transport and education, District council departments including planning, leisure services and environmental health, Dorset CCG and GP's, Acute hospital trust, Community hospitals across Dorset, Active Dorset / Sport England and Dorset Community Action.



|                                       |                   |                        |                                |                        |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY : Population Indicator</b> |                   |                        | <b>Excess weight in Adults</b> |                        |                                   |
| Outcome                               |                   |                        | HEALTHY                        |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Sponsor                       |                   |                        | David Philips                  |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                  |                   |                        | Jane Horne                     |                        |                                   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer     |                   |                        | Dave Lemon                     |                        |                                   |
| Latest                                | 65.7<br>(2013-15) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↑<br>Worse                     | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br>64.8<br>(Average) |




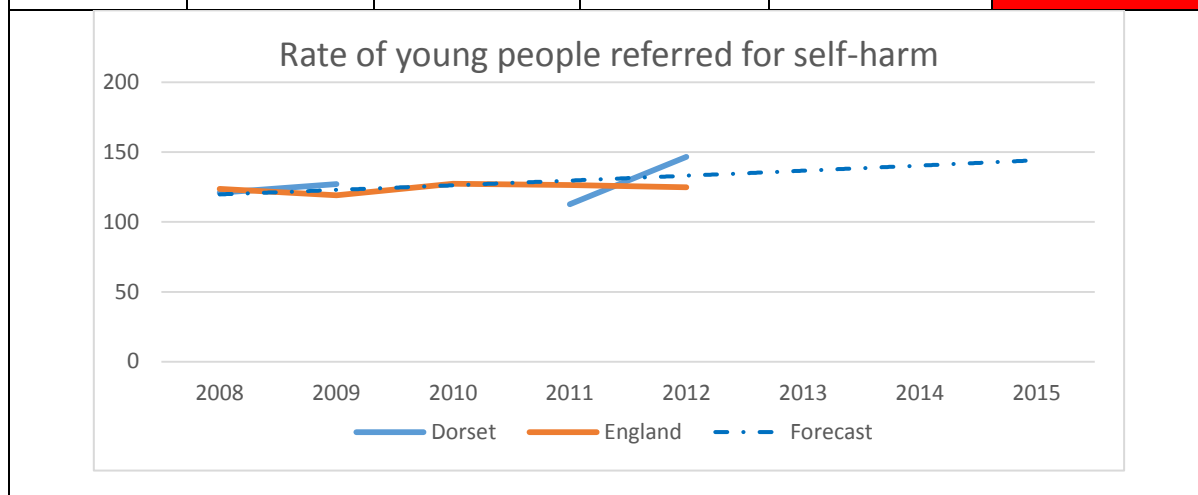
**Story behind the baseline:** Since the 1990's, rates of excess weight (overweight and obesity) has risen across England, so much so that England now has one of the highest rates of obesity in Europe. In Dorset, levels of excess weight are now 65.7% for adults. Income, social deprivation and ethnicity all influence obesity. Rates of excess weight are often higher in more deprived communities, and amongst ethnic minority groups. Obesity is associated with a range of health problems. Physically, there are links between obesity and type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and a number of cancers. Furthermore, excess weight in pregnancy can have serious consequences such as an increased risk of miscarriage, stillbirth and gestational diabetes and pre-eclampsia. There can also be significant mental ill health brought about as a result of obesity including a greater likelihood of being diagnosed with anxiety or depression.

The resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year (Foresight 2007). There is also a growing burden on local public sector resources, particularly in social care. For example, the cost of caring for more house-bound individuals suffering from ill health as a consequence of obesity or special equipment being needed in school rooms and gyms. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Schools – academies and local authority run, Children's centres, Dorset county council departments including transport and education, District council departments including planning, leisure services and environmental health, Dorset CCG and GP's, Acute hospital trust, Community hospitals across Dorset, Active Dorset / Sport England and Dorset Community Action.



|                                      |                 |                        |   |                        |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY</b> :Population Indicator |                 |                        | <b>Rate of young people referred for self-harm</b>  |                        |  |
| Outcome                              |                 |                        | HEALTHY   |                        |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |                 |                        | David Philips   |                        |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |                 |                        | Jane Horne  |                        |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |                 |                        | Claire Shiels   |                        |  |
| Latest                               | 146.6<br>(2012) | Direction<br>of Travel | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br><b>124.9</b><br><b>(Average)</b> |



**Story behind the baseline:** Self-harm is most common in (but not limited to) 14 to 15 year olds and young women. The majority of self-harm does not result in hospitalisation but is a problematic coping strategy reflecting emotional distress. Cutting and scratching are the most common forms of self-harm in the community, however hospital admissions are most common for paracetamol overdoses. Half of young people report having consumed alcohol before self-harming. Self-harm is primarily a coping mechanism to release tension and managing strong feelings. Some groups of young people are more at risk, for example, young people in custody, children in care, victims of abuse, those affected by child sexual exploitation, non-heterosexual young people, young Asian women and children with a family member who has self-harmed or died by suicide in the child's lifetime. A wide range of psychological disorders are associated with self-harm such as anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and personality disorder. Self-harm behaviours tend to be compulsive, ritualistic; episodic; repetitive; sometime occur with depression and anxiety (but not always) and serve a purpose to the young person. Self-harm is a considerable source of anxiety for parents and carers and the professionals working with young people and is an issue that they don't feel confident in addressing resulting in high rates of referrals to specialist services. Self-harm is an area that is not regularly discussed and so can be a barrier to seeking help, with young people reporting that they fear they will not be understood or will be judged if they disclose their self-harming. When they do seek help it is most often from friends.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The following partners will be critical to delivery Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of CAMHs and community mental health teams), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers (in particular, SPACE Youth Project (support for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning young people), Barnardo's Missing Children Service (support for children affected by sexual exploitation), Shadows (substance use treatment provider), Pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service and Residential children's homes/foster carers.





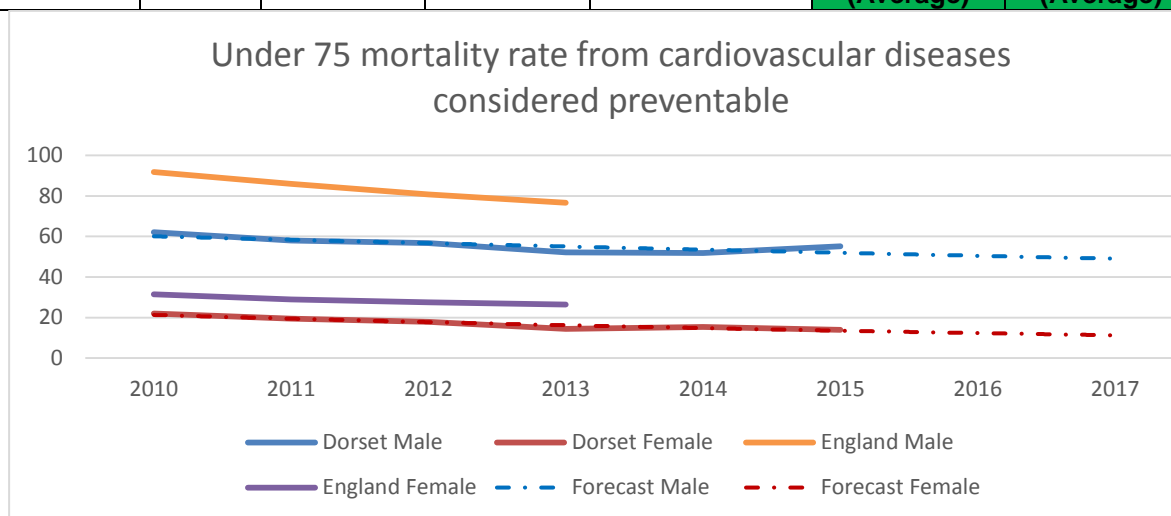
|  |  |                     |  |                     |  |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b>             |  |                     | <b>Days of work lost from mental health problems</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome  |  |                     | HEALTHY  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                                  |  |                     | David Philips  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                             |  |                     | Peter Moore  |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer                |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| Latest   |  | Direction of Travel |  | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>                                       |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| <b>Story behind the baseline:</b>                |  |                     |  |                     |  |
|  |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| <b>Partners with a significant role to play:</b> |  |                     |  |                     |  |
|  |  |                     |  |                     |  |



|   |  |                     |  |                     |  |
|---|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b>  |  |                     | <b>Access to green space<br/>(Please note Indicator to be DEVELOPED)</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome   |  |                     | HEALTHY  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor   |  |                     | David Philips  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer  |  |                     | Peter Moore  |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer   |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| Latest  |  | Direction of Travel |  | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>  |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> Readily accessible, attractive greenspace is an essential ingredient for healthy communities. Greenspace also delivers public health benefits at a population scale in terms of physical activity, mental health, obesity and all-cause mortality. Dorset has an exceptional natural environment, and while access to it is generally good, there are significant gaps in provision, and other barriers to access which prevent it being used by some people and communities who would stand to benefit. The evidence suggests that improving access to greenspace represents a significant, cost-effective opportunity to deliver multiple benefits. DCC has a key role in providing and facilitating access to greenspace, under-pinned by its statutory obligations to maintain Dorset's Rights of Way network.</p> <p>While there are generally accepted optimum standards for access to greenspace there is as yet no readily available, comprehensive data set which allows this to be converted easily into an outcome-based performance measure for Dorset, which would enable improvements to be targeted most effectively. DCC's Environment &amp; Economy Directorate and Public Health Dorset therefore recently initiated a project to address this opportunity. This will encompass mapping access to greenspace and a needs assessment, from which outcome-based measures can be derived.</p> <p>The project will support better targeting of improvements at communities who would benefit most, practical access improvements via pilot projects, and evaluation to inform investment decisions and commissioning activity with a view to improving access to greenspace.</p> |  |                     |  |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:   |  |                     |  |                     |  |



|                                      |           |   |                     |  |                                     |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |           |   |                     | <b>Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable</b>                   |                                     |                                       |
| Outcome                              |           |   |                     | HEALTHY  |                                     |                                       |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |           |   |                     | David Philips  |                                     |                                       |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |           |   |                     | Jane Horne   |                                     |                                       |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |           |   |                     | Dave Lemon   |                                     |                                       |
| Latest (2013-15)                     | Male 55.1 | <br><b>Worse</b> | Female 14 (2013-15) | <br><b>Improved</b> | Benchmark (England)                 |                                       |
|                                      |           |   |                     |  | <b>BETTER (Male) 76.7 (Average)</b> | <b>BETTER (Female) 26.5 (Average)</b> |





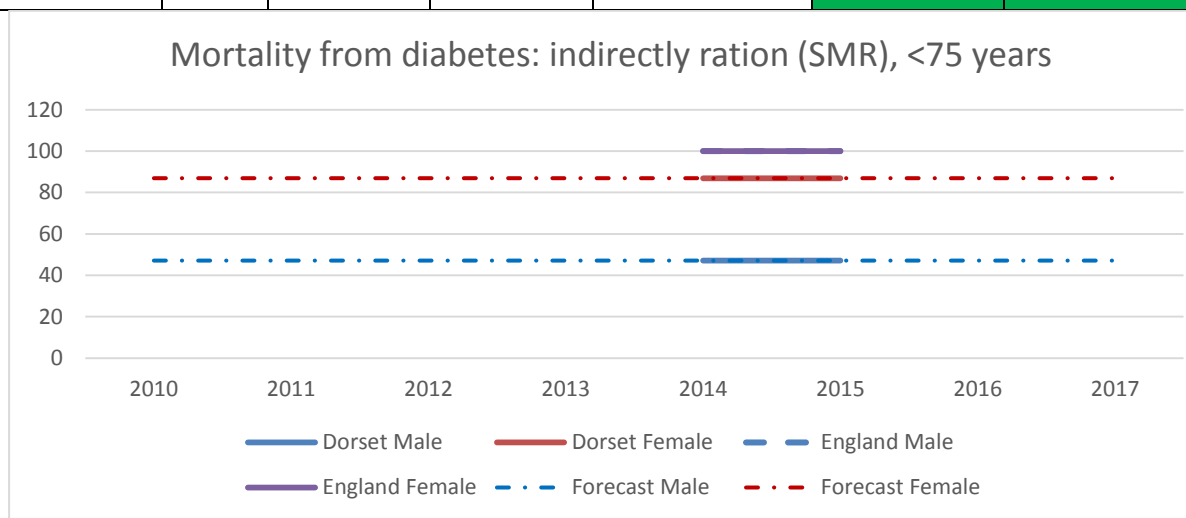
**Story behind the baseline:** Whilst rates of premature mortality from CVD nationally have been falling significantly over the last five decades, this remains the second biggest cause of death nationally after cancer. The decline in deaths has flattened out in more recent years. The dramatic reductions in deaths are due to reductions in smoking, better management of cholesterol and hypertension, and improved treatments following a heart attack or stroke. The improvements seen in these factors, are somewhat offset however by the increase in obesity and diabetes, and reductions in physical activity. The rates in Dorset overall are significantly lower than the England average, but there is a significant difference in rates between district areas with rates in Weymouth and Portland being similar to the England average. These figures disguise a significant variation in mortality within districts, with rates from GP practices in the most deprived communities being 3-4 times that in the least deprived communities.

The prevalence of diabetes (or proportion of people living with diabetes) in the UK has increased by more than 500% over the last 5 decades, and continues to rise, so that an estimated 10% of the adult population will be living with diabetes by 2030. Part of this is because of improved identification, treatment and management of the complications of diabetes, but the incidence of diabetes (new cases diagnosed each year) is also rising associated with increasing rates of overweight and obesity. People with diabetes are up to five times more likely to have cardiovascular disease than those without diabetes.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** In order to influence the factors identified as contributory to premature deaths from diabetes and CVD we have identified a wide range of key partners and stakeholders we need to work with including Dorset CCG, Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, Royal Bournemouth Hospital, GP practices, Smoking cessation services, LiveWell Dorset, Schools and colleges, Voluntary sector, Local planning authorities and Employers.



|                                      |                  |   |                    |  |                                       |   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |                  |   |                    | <b>Mortality from diabetes: indirectly ratio (SMR), &lt;75 years, 3-year average (2012/14)</b>       |                                       |   |
| Outcome                              |                  |   |                    | HEALTHY  |                                       |   |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |                  |   |                    | David Philips  |                                       |   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |                  |   |                    | Jane Horne   |                                       |   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |                  |   |                    | Dave Lemon   |                                       |   |
| Latest (2013-15)                     | Male SMR<br>47.1 | <br><b>Worse</b> | Female SMR<br>86.9 | <br><b>Improved</b> | Benchmark (England)                   |   |
|                                      |                  |   |                    |  | <b>BETTER (Male)</b><br>100 (Average) | <b>BETTER (Female)</b><br>100 (Average) |



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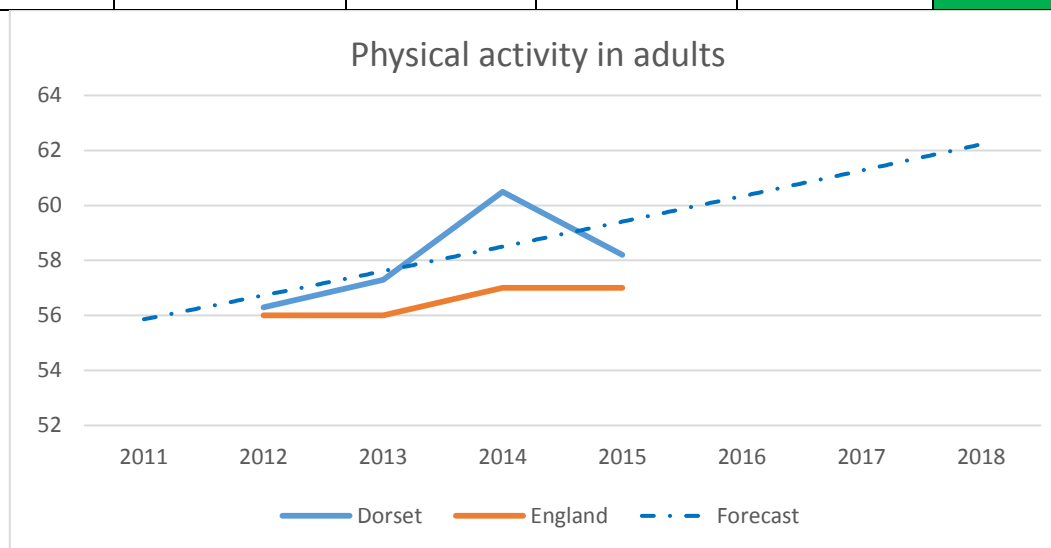
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|                                      |                  |                     |                                    |                     |  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |                  |                     | <b>Physical activity in adults</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome                              |                  |                     | HEALTHY                            |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |                  |                     | David Philips                      |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |                  |                     | Paul Leivers                       |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |                  |                     | David Franks                       |                     |  |
| Latest                               | 58.2%<br>(14-15) | Direction of Travel | ↓ Worse                            | Benchmark (England) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>57%</b><br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** In May 2016 Sport England published ‘Sport England: Towards and Active Nation Strategy 2016-2021’. Notable parts of this include physical activity, focussing more money and resources in tackling inactivity and investing in children and young people from the age of five outside the school curriculum.

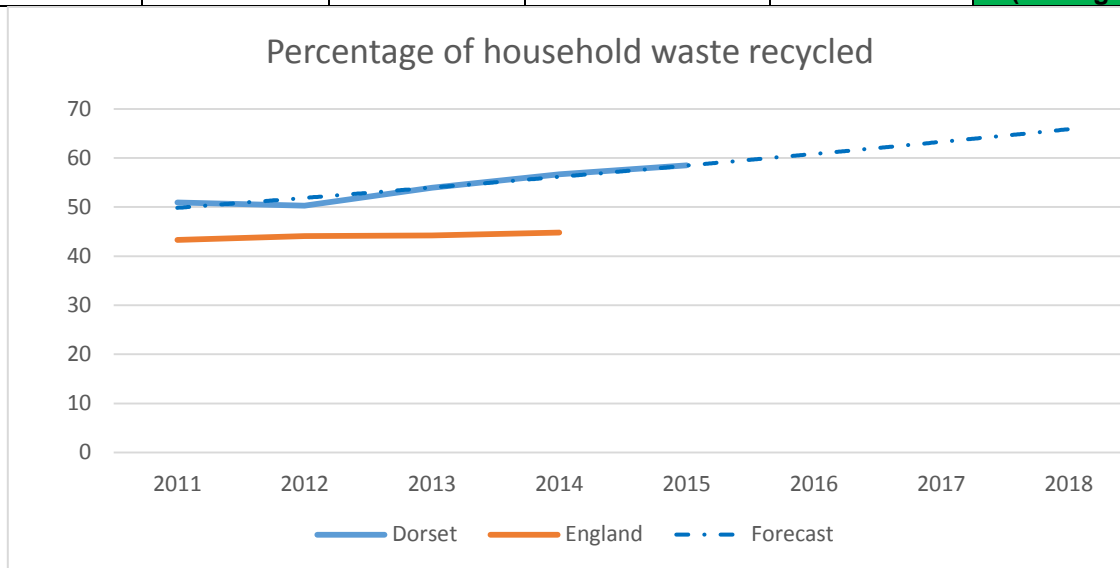
Active Dorset has tendered for a Sport and Leisure facilities Assessment and Strategy covering the six Dorset district councils. The County Council has supported this as it will provide a useful analysis at both district and county level. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy has been drafted which include priorities on reducing inequalities, promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing ill health. It refers to active travel and promoting exercise. Work has been undertaken by Dorset County Council on how physical activity relates to the life course. Increasing physical activity could have a strong beneficial impact on the majority of the population whether young or old and could make a significant impact on health outcomes from cardiovascular disease, diabetes, many musculoskeletal conditions as well as improved mental wellbeing. We are seeking to bring together at a strategic level the organisations and officers who can help shape the approach and focus that Dorset will look to embed in our services and will form the basis for this area of work within the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP).

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Partners will be invited to define the cross-organisation priorities. Headlines for future work to help turn the curve to improve performance include:

- Work with partners to take forward work on physical activity as part of the STP and to bid to Sport England for funding and to become one of ten national local delivery pilots
- Work on communications campaigns for physical activity
- Work with the Head teachers Forum to consider the Dorset position in relation to school-based activity and how this relates to Sport England’s development work in relation to non-curriculum areas and to access to facilities for local communities.
- Work with partner organisations to clarify shared outcomes and activities which will support their achievement.



|                                      |                    |                        |   |                                    |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b> |                    |                        | <b>Percentage of household waste recycled</b> |                                    |  |
| Outcome                              |                    |                        | HEALTHY                                       |                                    |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                      |                    |                        | David Philips                                 |                                    |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                 |                    |                        | Jane Horne                                    |                                    |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer    |                    |                        | Louise Bryant and Louise Mounty               |                                    |  |
| Latest                               | 58.5%<br>(2015-16) | Direction<br>of Travel | Improved                                      | Benchmark<br>(National<br>Average) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>44.8%</b><br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** The Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) was formed in April 2011 and brings together all seven councils within the shire county of Dorset. Its new 'Recycle for Dorset' scheme was rolled out to 200,000 households over a three year period (2012 -2015). The service offers separate weekly collections of food waste, fortnightly recycling collections of paper, cardboard, plastics bottles, pots, tubs and trays, metals, glass and batteries and fortnightly refuse collections. There is also an optional, charged fortnightly garden waste collection. Following the roll-out, improvements in customer satisfaction have been evidenced through residents' surveys. For example, in 2014, the DWP undertook its own survey which demonstrated a 90% satisfaction rate with the waste collection service. In term of performance, the 'Recycle for Dorset' service has had a dramatic impact on the DWP recycling and composting rate. The overall recycling rate has increased from 45% in 2007-8 to 58.5% in 2015-16. The kerbside recycling increased from 29% to 52%. The amount of waste sent to landfill has decreased year-on-year since 2002. Dorset achieved the 5th highest, countywide recycling performance in England in 2014-15 and was only 3.8% behind the leading council. The national average for recycling and composting performance in England in 2014-15 was 44.8%. However, whilst the figures over a 5 year period demonstrate an extremely positive result, over the past 2 years performance has started to plateau in line with national trends. The DWP have now developed a 'Right Stuff, Right Bin' communications campaign with the aim of increasing correct use of the recycle for Dorset scheme, reducing contamination and improving performance. We are pleased to report that Dorset and Oxfordshire were the joint top performing County area for percentage recycling and composting for 2015-16.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Partner councils - Dorset County Council, East Dorset District Council, Christchurch Borough Council, Purbeck District Council, North Dorset District Council, West Dorset District Council, Weymouth and Portland Borough Council.

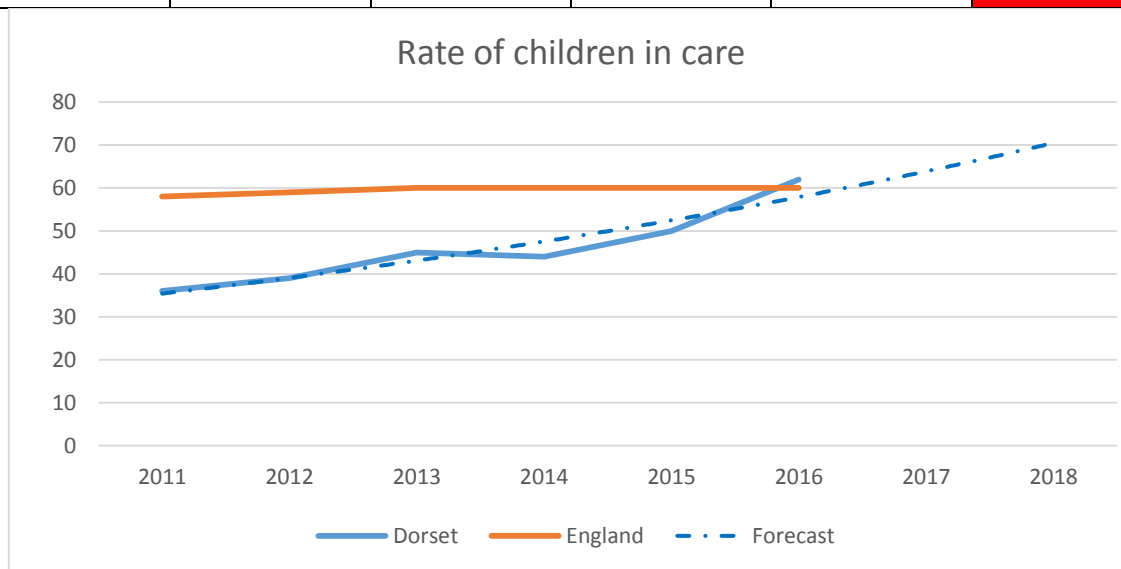
Contractors and suppliers – W and S Recycling, Viridor, Veolia, SITA, New Earth Solutions, Eco Sustainable Solutions Ltd, Dorset Reclaim, Commercial Recycling Ltd, Enitial, Cramer UK, Straights plc, Sai-pac, Webaspex, AMCS. Vehicles – Dennis, Mercedes / GEESINKNORBA, Farid.



|  |  |                     |   |                     |  |
|--|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| <b>HEALTHY: Population Indicator</b>   |  |                     | <b>Condition of designated landscapes (Please note Indicator to be DEVELOPED)</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome  |  |                     | HEALTHY   |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor  |  |                     | David Philips   |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer   |  |                     | Peter Moore   |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer  |  |                     |   |                     |  |
| Latest   |  | Direction of Travel |   | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>   |  |                     |   |                     |  |
| <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> Nationally important landscapes such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (of which Dorset has two, covering over 50% of the county by area) are protected in law and, if well-managed, can deliver a range of economic, social and environmental benefits, supporting corporate outcomes in relation to a 'healthy' and 'prosperous' Dorset. There are established mechanisms for assessing the condition of protected landscapes but it is a complex process involving long-term monitoring, conducted on a 5-10 year cycle. The previous Dorset AONB landscape condition assessment (completed in 2008), is in the process of being updated and is currently anticipated ahead of the target completion date of 2019 – this should give us access to an updated baseline in 2017.</p> <p>The 2008 condition assessment showed that while much of the AONB is in good and stable or improving condition, particularly in its rural heartlands, condition was declining or threatened in some of its fringes, particularly nearer urban areas and the coastal zone where the impacts of development and other activity are most apparent. DCC has a statutory duty to have regard to the purposes of the AONBs in its decision making and service delivery. By doing so it can help prevent harm to AONBs and maintain and develop the benefits which arise from them.</p> <p>While the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site is not, strictly-speaking, a protected landscape, the condition of the site is periodically assessed, and this can also be used to inform this performance measure.</p> |  |                     |   |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:  |  |                     |   |                     |  |



|   |              |                        |                                 |                        |  |
|---|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator |              |                        | <b>Rate of children in care</b> |                        |  |
| Outcome                                   |              |                        | INDEPENDENT                     |                        |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                           |              |                        | Helen Coombes                   |                        |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                      |              |                        | Sally Longman                   |                        |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer         |              |                        | Claire Shiels                   |                        |  |
| Latest                                    | 62<br>(2016) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↑ <b>Worse</b>                  | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br><b>60</b><br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** Children come into care when parents are unable to care for them adequately or because they are at risk of significant harm. The Local authority has a statutory duty to provide a safe, alternative “family” home. The application of this responsibility applies to any child who is outside of the family home setting for more than 70 days in a year. They may be living with foster parents; at home under the supervision of children’s services; in residential children’s homes or other residential settings like schools or secure units. A child will stop being ‘looked after’ when they are adopted, returned home or turn 18, although the local authority will continue to support children leaving care until they reach 21.

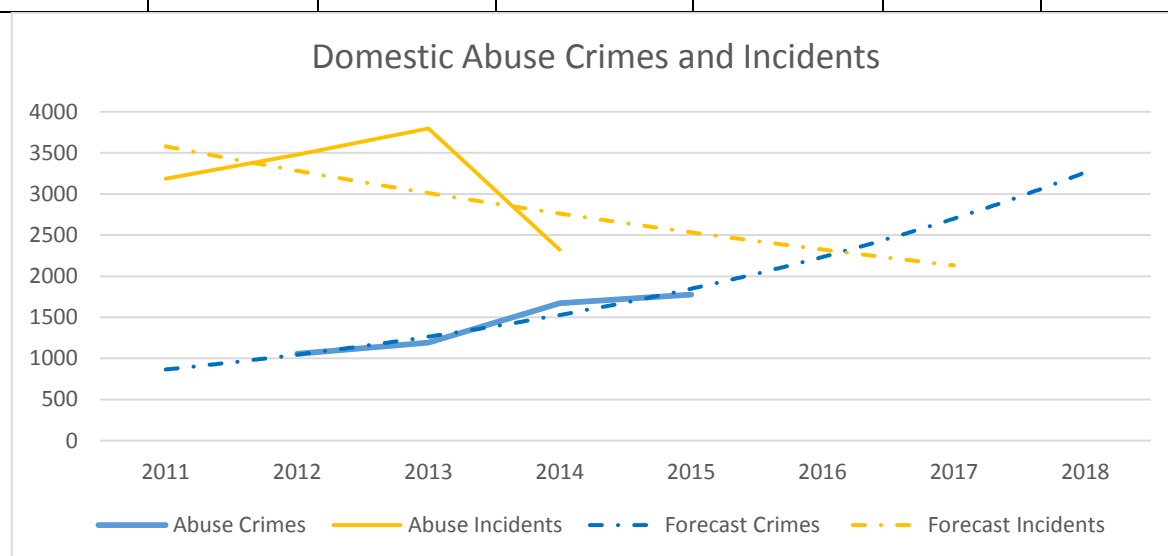
The rate of children in care in Dorset has been increasing, with rates Dorset now higher than those nationally. The decision about whether a child should enter care is an important one as outcomes for children in care can be poorer than those of their peers. As a result of their early experiences they are more likely to have poor mental health. They are less likely to achieve at GCS, are more likely to not be in education, employment or training; are more likely to be involved with the criminal justice system and to be in unsuitable accommodation later in life. The impact of childhood trauma or abuse can last into adulthood.

Multi-agency provision of early help is critical to reducing the numbers of children in care through the provision of whole family support.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The following partners will be critical to delivery Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of CAMHs, community mental health services, health visiting), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers, Pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service and Residential children’s homes/foster carers; schools and education settings, adult services, police, probation services.



|   |                      |            |                         |  |                     |  |
|---|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator |                      |            |                         | <b>Number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome                                   |                      |            |                         | INDEPENDENT  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                           |                      |            |                         | Helen Coombes  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                      |                      |            |                         | Sally Longman  |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer         |                      |            |                         | Andy Frost   |                     |  |
| Latest (2015-16)                          | Abuse Crimes<br>1775 | ↑<br>Worse | Abuse Incidents<br>2321 | ↓<br>Improved  | Benchmark (England) |  |
|   |                      |            |                         |  |                     |  |




**Story behind the baseline:** Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes have shown an increase whilst DA incidents have declined. This dynamic is most likely due to new classifications of Police recording. DA is known to be under reported so partners generally consider increased reporting and recording of crimes and incidents as indicative of improved confidence and processes.

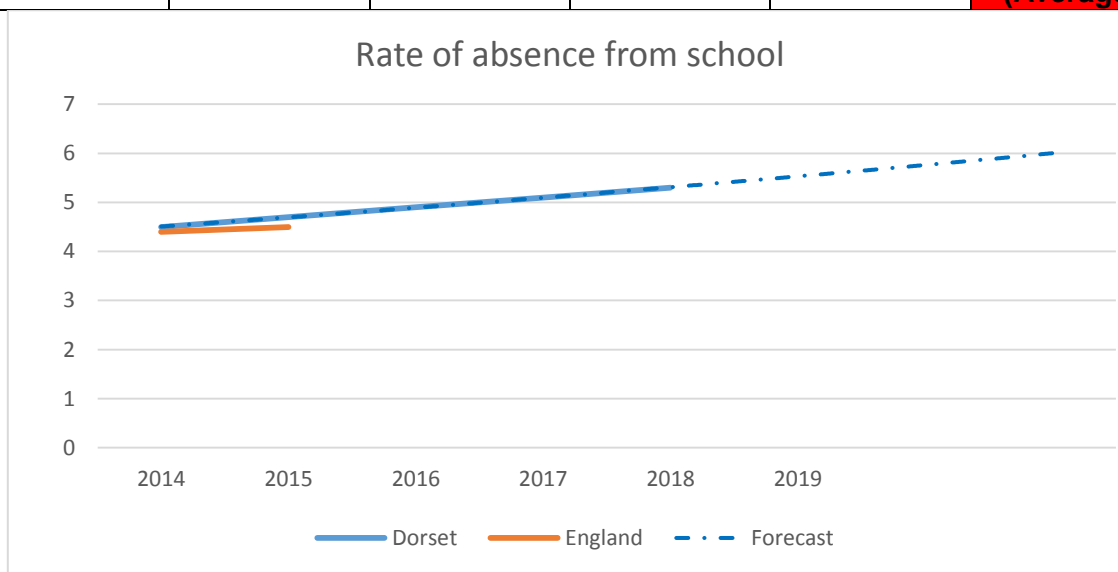
Tackling DA is a priority for the Dorset Community Safety Partnership (CSP) who have agreed a number of actions to address the issue. These include maximising awareness of DA issues amongst professionals and the public and ensuring DA victim support services are fit for purpose. A number of DA services are in place including outreach and services designed to support high risk victims and their families. Tackling DA is not the responsibility of any one individual agency and must be addressed by working in partnership.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The County Council is one of a number of organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. A number of other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work.



|  |  |  |  |  |                     |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator    |  |  |  | <b>Number of lone registrations at birth</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome                                      |  |  |  | INDEPENDENT                                  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                              |  |  |  | Sara Tough                                   |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                         |  |  |  | Patrick Myers                                |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer            |  |  |  | TBC  |                     |  |
| Latest<br>(2015-16)                          |  |  |  |  | Benchmark (England) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |                     |  |
| <b>TBA</b>                                   |  |  |  |  |                     |  |
| Story behind the baseline: (Comments please) |  |  |  |  |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:    |  |  |  |  |                     |  |


|   |                  |                        |  |                        |                                    |
|---|------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>INDEPENDENT : Population Indicator</b> |                  |                        | <b>Rate of absence from school</b>   |                        |                                    |
| Outcome                                   |                  |                        | INDEPENDENT  |                        |                                    |
| Outcome Sponsor                           |                  |                        | Helen Coombes  |                        |                                    |
| Outcome Lead Officer                      |                  |                        | Sally Longman  |                        |                                    |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer         |                  |                        | Claire Shiels  |                        |                                    |
| Latest                                    | 4.7<br>(2014-15) | Direction<br>of Travel |  <b>Worse</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE<br/>4.5<br/>(Average)</b> |

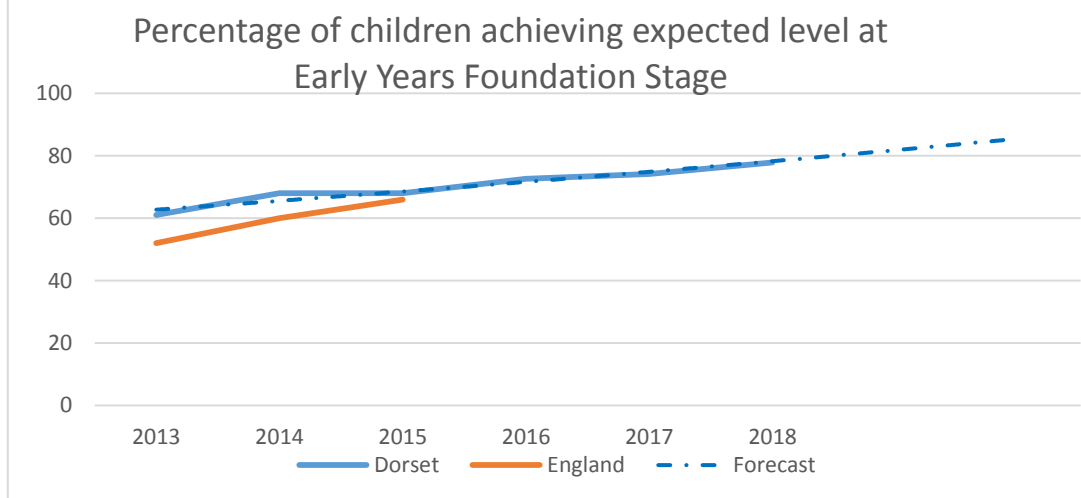


**Story behind the baseline:** Much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving these pupils at a considerable disadvantage for the remainder of their school career. There is also clear evidence of a link between poor attendance at school and low levels of achievement and there are known links between persistent absenteeism, truancy, street crime and anti-social behaviour. Children who are missing from school are more vulnerable to exploitation.

Overall absence rates have been declining nationally and locally. Persistent absence is considerably more common in secondary school age pupils than in primary school. Although there are numerous reasons for non-attendance, those that truant are of particular concern. These children may have become disillusioned by school and by the time they have reached their mid-teens it becomes more difficult for parents and schools to improve attendance. Patterns of attendance are usually established earlier in the school career and those with the worst attendance tend to be from families that do not value education or where parents often missed school themselves. If poor school attendance is addressed in the early years it is more likely to have a lasting impact. Children with low attendance in the early years (prior to mandatory reporting) are more likely to be from the poorest backgrounds. They are likely to start behind their peers, in language acquisition and social development and have little chance of catching up if poor attendance continues.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Schools, school governors, parents/carers, alternative education providers, voluntary and community sector, youth providers, early years settings, children's centres, health visitors, police, youth offending service.

|  |             |                        |  |                        |  |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT: Population Indicator</b> |             |                        | <b>'School readiness' indicator</b>  |                        |  |
| Outcome                                  |             |                        | INDEPENDENT  |                        |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                          |             |                        | Helen Coombes  |                        |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                     |             |                        | Sally Longman  |                        |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer        |             |                        | Claire Shiels  |                        |  |
| Latest                                   | 68%<br>2015 | Direction<br>of Travel | <br><b>Improved</b> | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>BETTER</b><br><b>69%</b><br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** This indicator helps us to understand school readiness and is made up of the building blocks for child development. School readiness starts at birth with the support of parents and carers, when young children acquire the social and emotional skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary for success in school and life. Children who don't achieve a good level of development at age five can struggle with social skills, reading, maths and physical skills.

Although performance overall is good and improving, children from the poorest households do less well at this stage, as do children with special educational needs. Girls tend to better than boys and gypsy/roma/traveller families do less well than white British children. Those that don't reach a good level of development are already behind their peers so start school life with more ground to catch up and inequalities can continue throughout school life. School readiness at age five has a strong impact on future educational attainment and life chances.

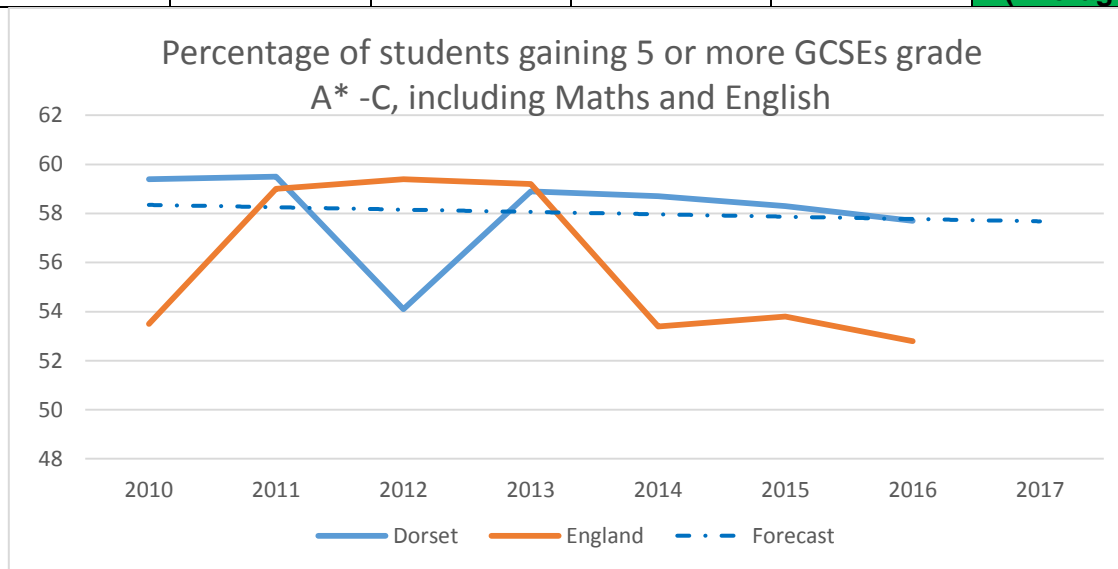
Good quality universal health care and childcare for pre-school children promotes school readiness. Parents and carers can provide a range of experiences and positive reinforcement through good communication, story-telling, opportunities for play. There is strong evidence that investment in the early years, including targeted parenting programmes has a significant return on investment.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Parents/Carers; early years providers, children's centres, schools, health visitors, Job Centre Plus/Department for Work and Pensions, adult training providers, libraries, leisure providers (including parks and play areas), planning departments and housing developers.





|  |                 |                        |   |           |                                     |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> :Population Indicator |                 |                        | <b>Percentage of students gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* - C, including Maths and English</b> |           |                                     |
| Outcome                                  |                 |                        | INDEPENDENT   |           |                                     |
| Outcome Sponsor                          |                 |                        | Helen Coombes   |           |                                     |
| Outcome Lead Officer                     |                 |                        | Sally Longman   |           |                                     |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer        |                 |                        | Doug Gilbert  |           |                                     |
| Latest                                   | 57.7%<br>(2016) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↓ <b>Worse</b>  | Benchmark | <b>BETTER</b><br>52.8%<br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** Achieving this threshold allows pupils to continue in education and increases both employability and life chances. The measure is being discontinued as an accountability indicator, in part due to changes in assessment (the grading system is changing for Maths and English 2017; for all subjects from 2018). The measure has also been seen to encourage too narrow a focus on pupils achieving a C or above – rather than on all pupils across all abilities. There is now a focus on progress with the new Progress indicator.

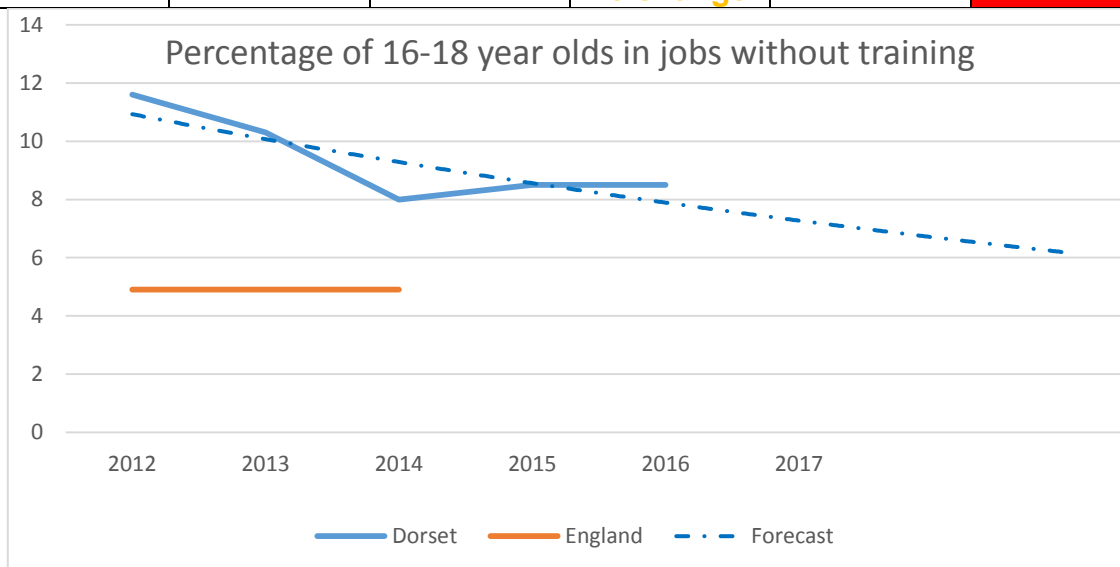
The graph reflects changes and issues in assessment over the past few years. A limit on the number of non-GCSE qualifications and restrictions on early entry in 2013-14 affected the national figures, but had a lesser impact in Dorset where early entry and take up of non-GCSEs were at lower levels. The dip in Dorset figures for 2011-12 was due to the problems surrounding the re-grading of English GCSEs, discussed widely in the media at the time.

Dorset has since recovered its position and remains at a similar level to the South-West, similar local authorities and above the national average. The recent slight decline in national and local performance reflects a move towards harder GCSEs in line with the shift towards English Baccalaureate subjects (Sciences, Humanities and Languages). Performance at a local level is variable and tends to reflect overall school performance.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Ofsted, DFE, Regional Schools Commissioner and Wessex School Improvement Board.



|  |                |                        |   |                        |                                   |
|--|----------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> :Population Indicator |                |                        | <b>Percentage of 16-18 year olds in jobs without training</b> |                        |                                   |
| Outcome                                  |                |                        | INDEPENDENT   |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Sponsor                          |                |                        | Helen Coombes   |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                     |                |                        | Linda Wyatt   |                        |                                   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer        |                |                        | Rosie Knapper   |                        |                                   |
| Latest                                   | 8.5%<br>(2016) | Direction<br>of Travel | ➡<br><b>No change</b>   | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br>4.5%<br>(Average) |



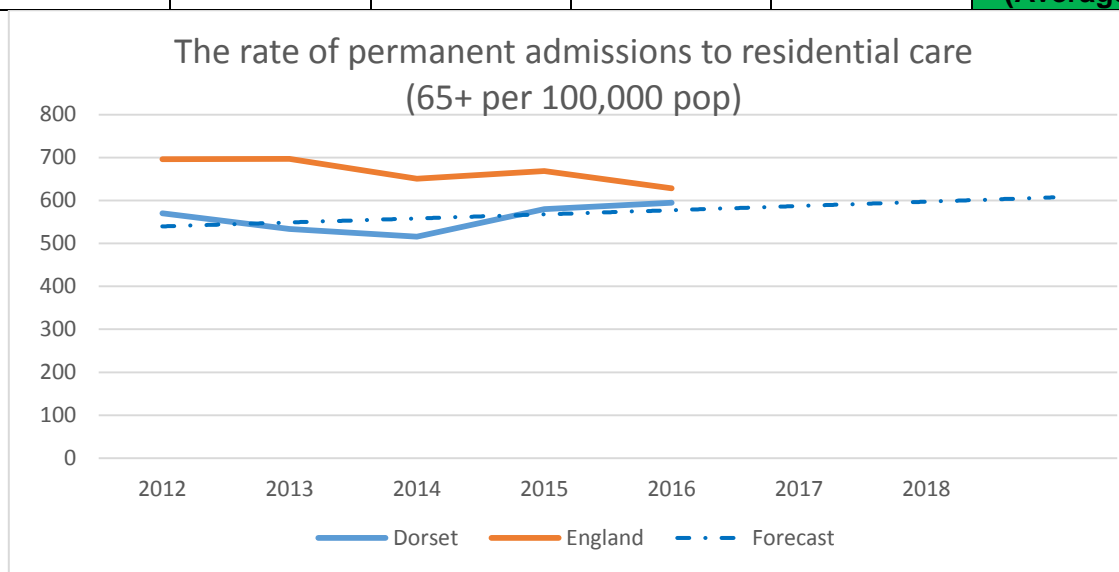
**Story behind the baseline:** In April 2016 1087 (8.7%) 16-18 year old residents were in jobs without accredited training in Dorset, nearly double the England rate of 4.5% and higher than our statistical neighbour's rate, 5.0%. This has remained stubbornly high for many years and continues despite the introduction of the Raising of the Participation Age in 2014. As young people get older more start employment. In April 2016 50 16 year olds (Year 12) were in a job without training, 222 17 year olds (Year 13), and 812 18 year olds (Year 14).

Once they start a job without training the majority stay in a job without training, very few re-engage with education or training. National research suggests that a third are vulnerable to becoming NEET. When they start a job without training a third of those young people have a Level 3 qualification (equivalent to 3 A Levels), 24% have a Level 2 (equivalent to 5 GCSEs A\*-C) and the remaining 43% are at Level 1 and below. Research conducted last year with local 18 year olds who are in a job without training revealed that many would like help with planning their next steps and for many it was not their first choice to start a job. Dorset continues to have strong youth employment compared to England (15%) and South West (16%) averages. In April 2016, 22% of 16-18 year olds in Dorset were in employment with or without training, this included those in part-time employment, apprenticeships and jobs with or without training.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Employers, Economic Development roles in District Councils, Ansbury Guidance (Provider of Information, Advice and Guidance to Vulnerable young people), Schools and FE Colleges and Weymouth college (Serco work with employers).



|  |                    |                        |  |                        |                                     |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> :Population Indicator |                    |                        | <b>The rate of permanent admissions to residential care (65+ per 1000,000 pop)</b> |                        |                                     |
| Outcome                                  |                    |                        | INDEPENDENT  |                        |                                     |
| Outcome Sponsor                          |                    |                        | Helen Coombes  |                        |                                     |
| Outcome Lead Officer                     |                    |                        | Sally Longman  |                        |                                     |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer        |                    |                        | Tiff Housley   |                        |                                     |
| Latest                                   | 595.4<br>(2015-16) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↑ <b>Worse</b>   | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>BETTER</b><br>628.2<br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** The aim of this area of work is to reduce the number of residential placements and make greater use of intensive support at home. Following increases in recent years, this year our focus has been on supporting discharges from community hospitals. In particular, we are looking to reduce the length of stay in hospital due to the significant impact on wellbeing and independence that can result from prolonged hospital stays.

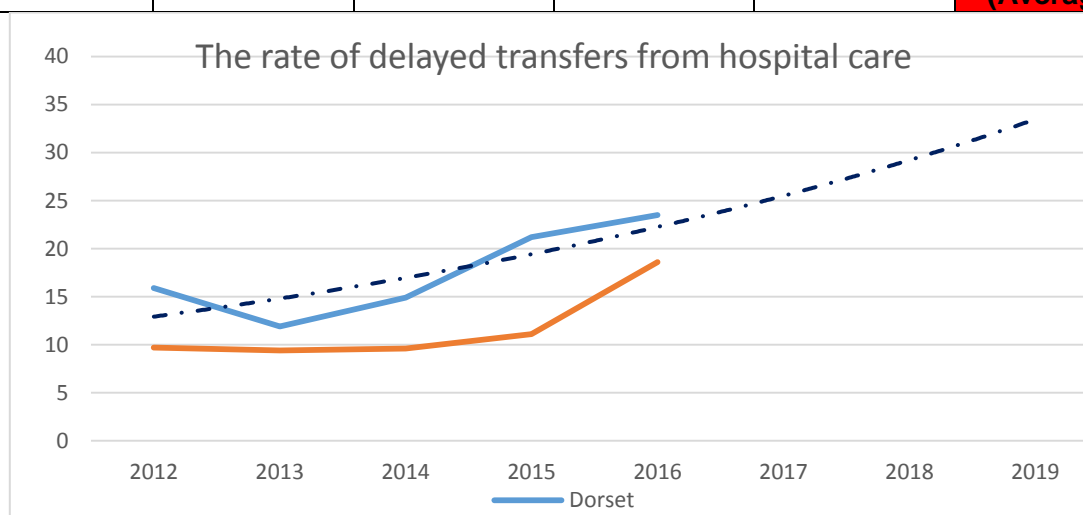
The discharge outcomes from hospital have improved, with fewer residential placements this year. We have implemented tighter budget controls on placements due to increasing unit costs, which had meant fewer placements being available within the funding.

Despite these tighter controls, this is an area of budget overspend in 2016-17.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Adult Social Care, Reablement Service, Acute and Community Hospitals, Clinical Commissioning Group, GP Surgeries, Residential and Domiciliary care providers, Telecare Providers, Early Help Services, Voluntary and Community Sector.



|   |                   |                        |   |                        |                                   |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator |                   |                        | <b>The rate of delayed transfers from hospital care</b> |                        |                                   |
| Outcome                                   |                   |                        | INDEPENDENT   |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Sponsor                           |                   |                        | Helen Coombes   |                        |                                   |
| Outcome Lead Officer                      |                   |                        | Sally Longman   |                        |                                   |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer         |                   |                        | Sue Evans   |                        |                                   |
| Latest                                    | 23.5<br>(2015-16) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↑ <b>Worse</b>  | Benchmark<br>(England) | <b>WORSE</b><br>18.6<br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** Nationally Delayed Transfers of Care (DTC) are worsening both in terms of total delays and those attributable to social care. This is also reflected in recent Q2 16-17 results:

- Total Dorset delays 24.2% (Target 10.2%)
- Total social care attributable delays 10.6% (Target 3.5%)

However, locally an improving picture appears to be emerging following the recent introduction of daily DTC reporting for Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (DHUFT) and all acute hospitals. Reliable daily data is now being received from the Acute hospitals subject to a few discrepancies. Local reporting in November shows reduced delays for Yeovil District Hospital.

Dorset County Hospital experiencing high levels of delays for reablement compared to the East e.g. of the 32 reablement delays for w/c 14/11/16, 21 were discharges from DCH. Delays for Royal Bournemouth Hospital are low due to their interim care team with capacity to undertake significant discharge to assessment work compared to other sites.

Poole are experiencing delays awaiting packages of care. 11 of the 20 delays awaiting a package in the w/c 14/11/16 were related to discharge from Poole Hospital Foundation Trust. However, this improving local outlook should be considered in the context of the following potential risks:

- The cessation of the Rapid Response service creating increased delays awaiting reablement/packages of care.
- If reablement responses are not delivered and domiciliary care capacity remains an issue, delays in these areas likely to be seen.
- Increased scrutiny over funding decisions/need to input provisions on systems before care starts could result in increased delays.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Adult Social Care, Acute & Community Hospitals, Reablement Service, residential and domiciliary care providers, GP surgeries, Clinical Commissioning Group, Early Help services.



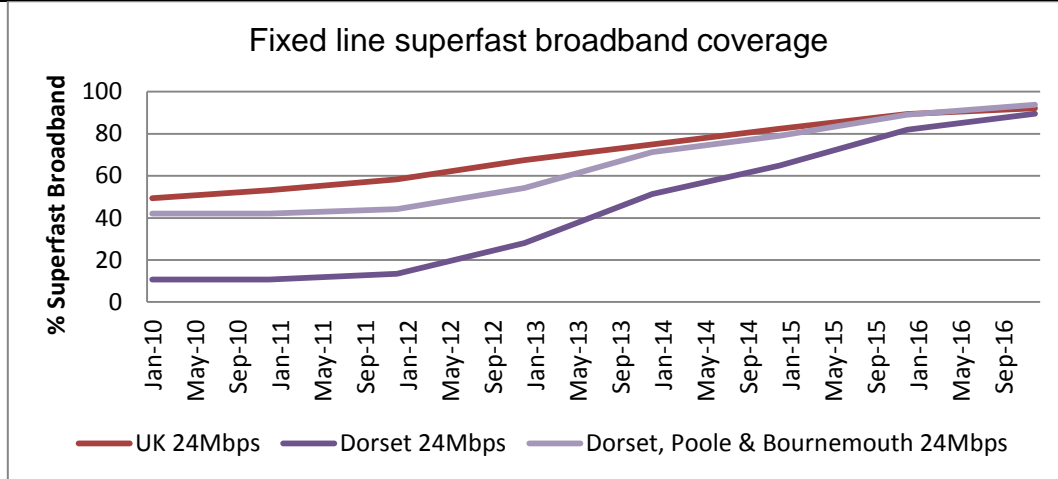
|  |  |                                 |  |                     |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator    |  | <b>The rate of homelessness</b> |  |                     |  |
| Outcome                                      |  | INDEPENDENT                     |  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                              |  | Helen Coombes                   |  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                         |  | Sally Longman                   |  |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer            |  | Derek Hardy                     |  |                     |  |
| Latest                                       |  | Direction of Travel             |  | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>                                   |  |                                 |  |                     |  |
| Story behind the baseline: (Comments please) |  |                                 |  |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:    |  |                                 |  |                     |  |



|  |  |                     |   |                     |  |
|--|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator    |  |                     | <b>The rate of volunteering in Dorset</b> |                     |  |
| Outcome                                      |  |                     | INDEPENDENT                               |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                              |  |                     | Helen Coombes                             |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                         |  |                     | Sally Longman                             |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer            |  |                     | Derek Hardy                               |                     |  |
| Latest                                       |  | Direction of Travel |   | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>                                   |  |                     |   |                     |  |
| Story behind the baseline: (Comments please) |  |                     |   |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:    |  |                     |   |                     |  |



|  |                      |                        |  |           |  |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT: Population Indicator</b> |                      |                        | <b>Coverage of superfast broadband and 4G mobile network</b> |           |  |
| Outcome                                  |                      |                        | INDEPENDENT  |           |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                          |                      |                        | Mike Harries   |           |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                     |                      |                        | Dugald Lockhart  |           |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer        |                      |                        | Pete Bartlett  |           |  |
| Latest                                   | 89.6%<br>(July 2016) | Direction<br>of Travel | ↑ Improved   | Benchmark | <b>SIMILAR<br/>24Mbps<br/>(UK<br/>Average)</b> |



**Story behind the baseline:** Ofcom produces an annual report 'Connected Nations' that summarises the national digital infrastructure position  
[https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0028/69634/connected\\_nations2015.pdf](https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0028/69634/connected_nations2015.pdf)

Detail of Dorset coverage, future plans and a postcode checker are available here:  
<https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/superfast>  
<https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/broadband/about>



**Superfast Broadband Coverage:** National and Dorset coverage data independently sourced from <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/uk> (December 2016 – updated quarterly). More local update programme data is also available, but this does not provide a valid national comparator. The Superfast Dorset programme is a partnership programme between all district, borough and unitary authorities across Dorset, Poole and Bournemouth. Two contracts are in place to deliver improved broadband in areas of market failure where there are no commercial plans to provide it. The first contract was let to BT in July 2013 and contracted delivery of 72,500 superfast premises, and is in its final completion stage. Take up of superfast broadband is 30% (December 2016). The second contract was let to BT in May 2015 to deliver 3,500 superfast premises by December 2017. These 2 combine with private sector deployments will provide 97% coverage across the partnership area by completion. A third contract is currently in its procurement phase – this will deliver additional coverage and provide Ultrafast broadband to priority areas for economic growth.

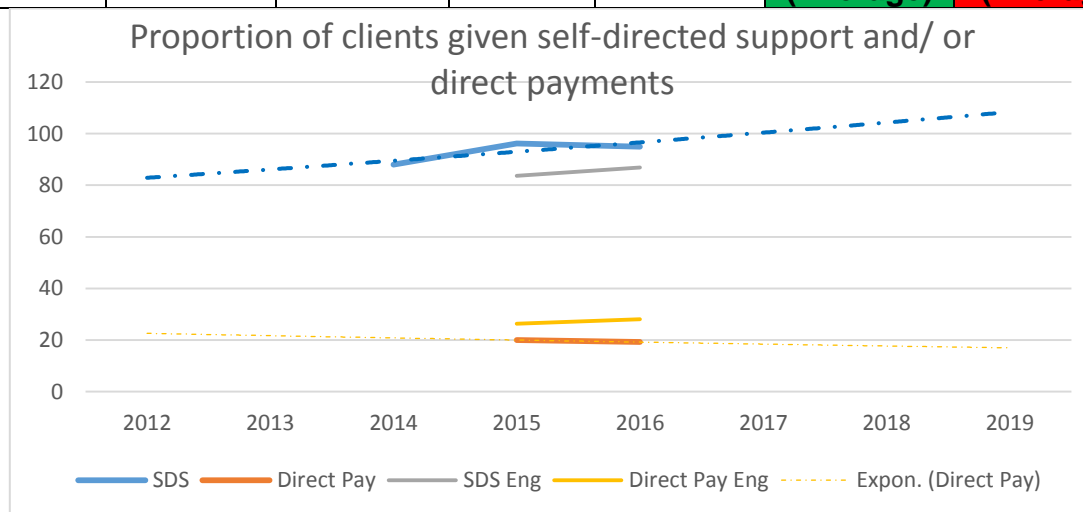
**Mobile 4G coverage:** Performance data on mobile digital coverage levels are not available nationally or locally. A postcode checker is available from Ofcom:  
<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-telecoms-and-internet/advice-for-consumers/advice/ofcom-checker>

**Partners with a significant role to play:** All local authorities in the Superfast Dorset Programme Broadband Delivery UK, part of the Department of Culture, Media and Sports, Ofcom and Private sector fixed line and mobile network digital infrastructure providers.



|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator |  |  |  | <b>Proportion of clients given self-directed support and/ or direct payments</b> |  |  |
| Outcome                                   |  |  |  | INDEPENDENT  |  |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                           |  |  |  | Helen Coombes  |  |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                      |  |  |  | Harry Capron   |  |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer         |  |  |  | Sally Longman  |  |  |

|                  |     |  |       |   |                                     |                                    |
|------------------|-----|--|-------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Latest (2015-16) | SDS | <br><b>Improved</b> | DPS   | <br><b>Worse</b> | Benchmark (England)                 |                                    |
|                  | 95% |  | 19.2% |   | <b>SDS</b>                          | <b>DPS</b>                         |
|                  |     |  |       |   | <b>BETTER</b><br>86.9%<br>(Average) | <b>WORSE</b><br>28.1%<br>(Average) |



**Story behind the baseline:** SDS: We have revised our business processes to ensure that the key components of SDS are consistently in place. We monitor these closely and ensure that there are many checkpoints in the system for assessing.

Direct Payments (DPs): Increasing the take-up of direct payments requires large scale shifting of resources, for example from block-purchased commissioned and in-house services to individual budgets. There is a strong focus on personalisation. There has been increased spend on DPs and a lot of promotional work undertaken.

In 2016-17 the figure has increased to 22%. However more work is needed on making the process easy to use and developing personal assistant availability. We now have a new register in place, and a new personal assistant service provided by Dorset Advocacy. We need to ensure good use of public funds and value for money. As Tricuro becomes more established, it will provide a greater opportunity for clients to have DPs for their services. We would not expect to see big changes in the take-up figure until the above approaches are embedded.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Early Help Services, Residential and Domiciliary Care Providers, Clinical Commissioning Group, Primary & Secondary Health Services, Voluntary and Community Sector, Telecare providers.





|  |  |   |  |                     |  |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>INDEPENDENT</b> : Population Indicator    |  | <b>Percentage SEN children using public/ mainstream/ independent transport to get to school</b> |  |                     |  |
| Outcome                                      |  | INDEPENDENT   |  |                     |  |
| Outcome Sponsor                              |  | Helen Coombes   |  |                     |  |
| Outcome Lead Officer                         |  | Patrick Myers   |  |                     |  |
| Population Indicator Lead Officer            |  | Gary Binstead   |  |                     |  |
| Latest                                       |  | Direction of Travel   |  | Benchmark (England) |  |
| <b>TBA</b>                                   |  |   |  |                     |  |
| Story behind the baseline: (Comments please) |  |   |  |                     |  |
| Partners with a significant role to play:    |  |   |  |                     |  |

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# People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**Dorset County Council**



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Date of Meeting          | 11 January 2017  |
| Officer                  | Patrick Myers  |
| <b>Subject of Report</b> | <b>Hate Crimes – Quarter Two 2016/17</b>   |
| Executive Summary        | <p>The committee had requested further information about hate crime reported in quarter 2. This report provides the information requested with some commentary on the various categories. The report also highlights some increases against quarter one that may correlate with the EU referendum. This rise is not expected to continue as a trend.</p> <p>In addition the report provides information on the numbers of hate crimes so that members of the committee are able to see the scale of the issues reported.</p> <p>The committee also asked for further information about disability hate crimes and national information has been provided. Locally very low numbers are reported and this can be explored as a specific issue as the committee discusses the content of the report.</p> |
| Impact Assessment:       | <p>Equalities Impact Assessment: The report reflects the authority’s duty in respect of equality and diversity but no EQIA is required to support this report.</p>   |
|                          | <p>Use of Evidence: The report provides statistical data to assess the prevalence of hate crime in Dorset.</p>   |
|                          | <p>Budget: There are no direct budget implications for the council but it should be noted that the individual impact on individuals will give rise to service demands across public services in Dorset.</p>  |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | <p>Risk Assessment:</p> <p>Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:<br/>                 Current Risk: MEDIUM (Delete as appropriate)<br/>                 Residual Risk LOW (Delete as appropriate)</p> <p>The principal risk are reputational, should it be deemed that the county council is not fulfilling its duty to promote equality and diversity.</p> |
|                           | <p>Other Implications: Increase in hate crime may lead to further demands on public services</p>   |
| Recommendation            | <p>The Committee are asked to note the contents of the report and request quarter 3 updates to confirm officers assessment that the increase in hate incidents is not in itself an upward trend.</p>   |
| Reason for Recommendation | <p>The committee are able to monitor effectively and be able to identify any further actions that may be required by the council.</p>  |
| Appendices                | <p>Hate Crime Definitions.<br/>                 (Note: Provide <u>public</u> web links where possible.)</p>  |
| Background Papers         | <p>None</p>  |
| Officer Contact           | <p>Name: Patrick Myers – Assistant Director for Design and Development<br/>                 Tel: 01305 228302<br/>                 Email: p.myers@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>  |

## 1. Background

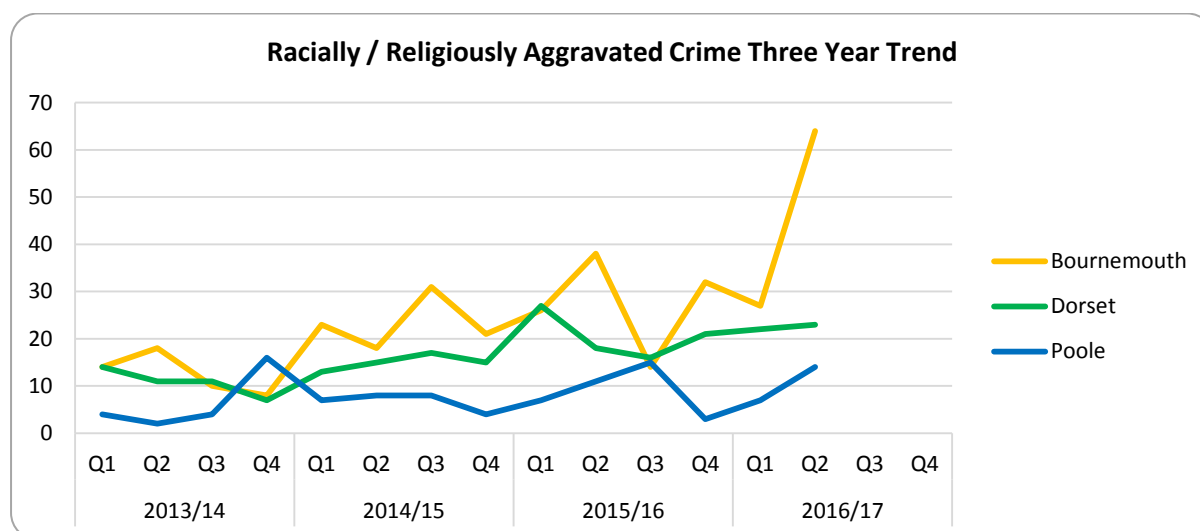
- 1.1 The People and Communities Overview Committee at their last meeting requested an update on the reported incidents of hate crime in the Dorset County Council area. Members of the committee also asked for enquiries to be made about hate crimes that are directed to those people with mental health or those people with learning disabilities.
- 1.2 Members will also recall that quarter two occurred within the Brexit window and members indicated they would have liked that information provided to them as soon as possible.
- 1.3 Following the Public Referendum on 23 June 2016 and the decision to leave the EU, there was widespread concern that racially and religiously motivated incidents or crimes would increase. Several national newspapers reported incidents where victims had been attacked or abused because they were from foreign European countries. Although some of these incidents were very serious, they were not common on a national scale. The Pan-Dorset area showed an increase of all categories of Hate Crimes in July and then a decrease in August and September.

- 1.4 Members will also be aware that press interest was sufficient that somehow they were able to run the story before papers had been prepared for this committee to set the context and narrative.
- 1.5 Numbers of reported instances of hate crimes are low. However, the headline was unhelpful in not offering the necessary commentary that could have enabled print and online reader's context and narrative.
- 1.6 The intention of this report is to allow for an informed debate about the entirety of the data as reported across quarter two.
- 1.7 As a reminder, hate crimes are divided into three categories, depending on the nature and severity of what occurred. These can be found in appendix 1.

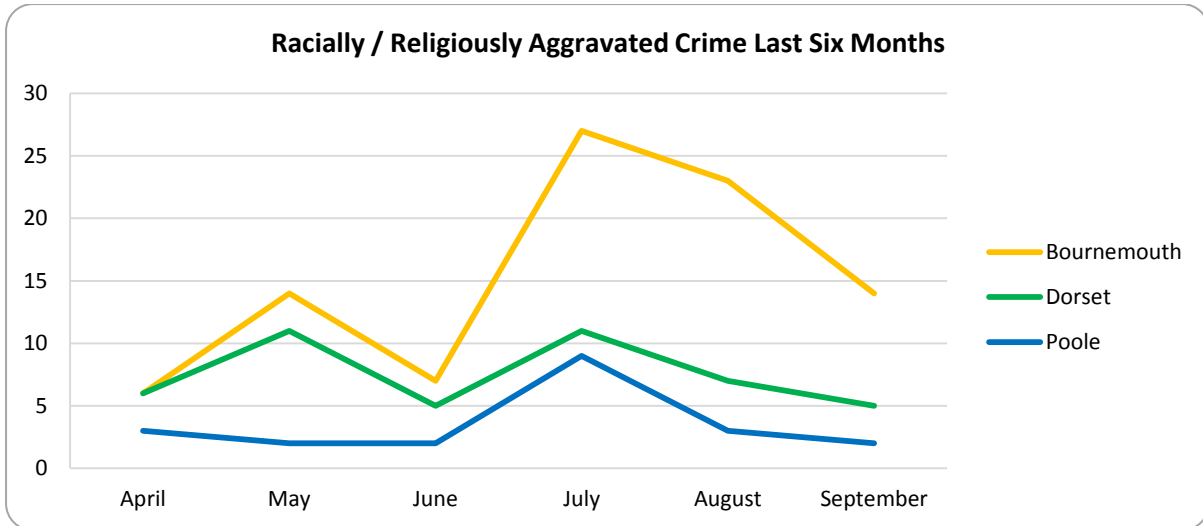
**2. Quarter two data**

Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime Reported to Dorset Police

|             | 2013/14 |    |    |    | 2014/15 |    |    |    | 2015/16 |    |    |    | 2016/17 |    |    |    |
|-------------|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
|             | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Bournemouth | 14      | 18 | 10 | 8  | 23      | 18 | 31 | 21 | 26      | 38 | 14 | 32 | 27      | 64 |    |    |
| Dorset      | 14      | 11 | 11 | 7  | 13      | 15 | 17 | 15 | 27      | 18 | 16 | 21 | 22      | 23 |    |    |
| Poole       | 4       | 2  | 4  | 16 | 7       | 8  | 8  | 4  | 7       | 11 | 15 | 3  | 7       | 14 |    |    |



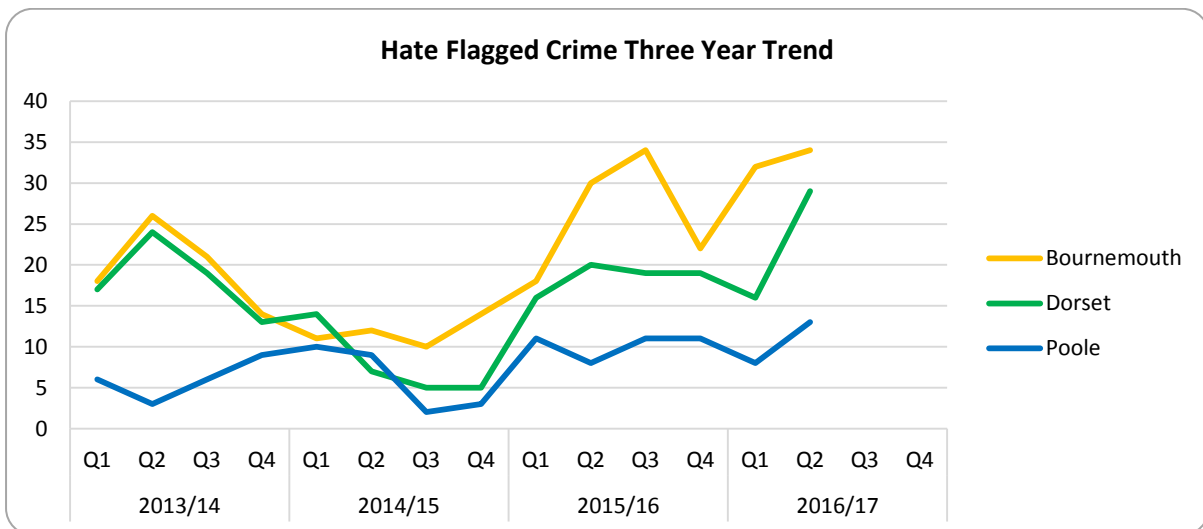
- 2.1 The three year trend shows a slight increase over time but not a particular pattern. This last quarter shows an increase for all three areas. Bournemouth has seen a 137% rise from the previous quarter, 68% more than quarter two in 2015/16. Poole too has seen a doubling this quarter, 27% more than last year. Dorset has seen the least change, possibly because as a mostly rural area it does not have the multicultural mix of the conurbation. Last quarter indicates a 5% increase in Dorset, 28% increase from the same point last year.

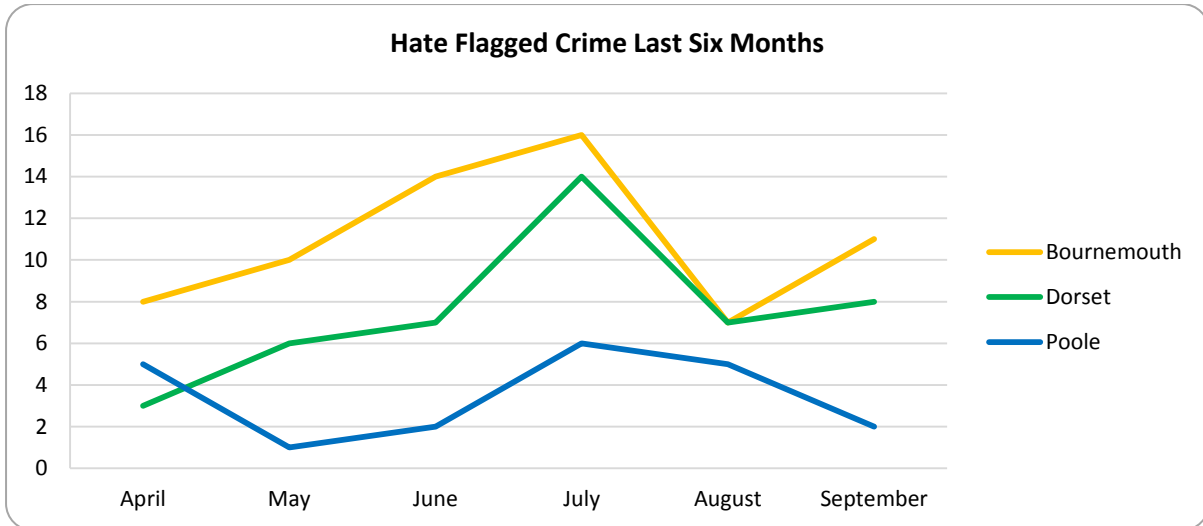


2.2 The last six months (two quarters) clearly shows a significant rise in racially or religiously aggravated crimes for the month of July in all three areas. August and September show a fall again to similar levels at the beginning of quarter one. This is as we had expected following the referendum and does not seem to suggest an ongoing hate crime issue.

Hate Flagged Crime Reported to Dorset Police

|             | 2013/14 |    |    |    | 2014/15 |    |    |    | 2015/16 |    |    |    | 2016/17 |    |    |    |
|-------------|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
|             | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Bournemouth | 18      | 26 | 21 | 14 | 11      | 12 | 10 | 14 | 18      | 30 | 34 | 22 | 32      | 34 |    |    |
| Dorset      | 17      | 24 | 19 | 13 | 14      | 7  | 5  | 5  | 16      | 20 | 19 | 19 | 16      | 29 |    |    |
| Poole       | 6       | 3  | 6  | 9  | 10      | 9  | 2  | 3  | 11      | 8  | 11 | 11 | 8       | 13 |    |    |



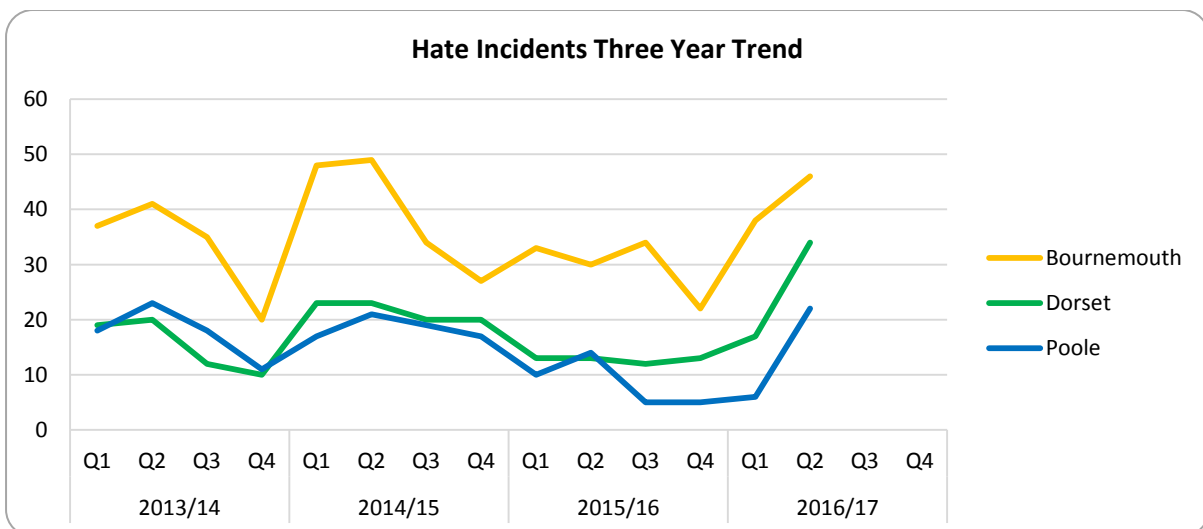


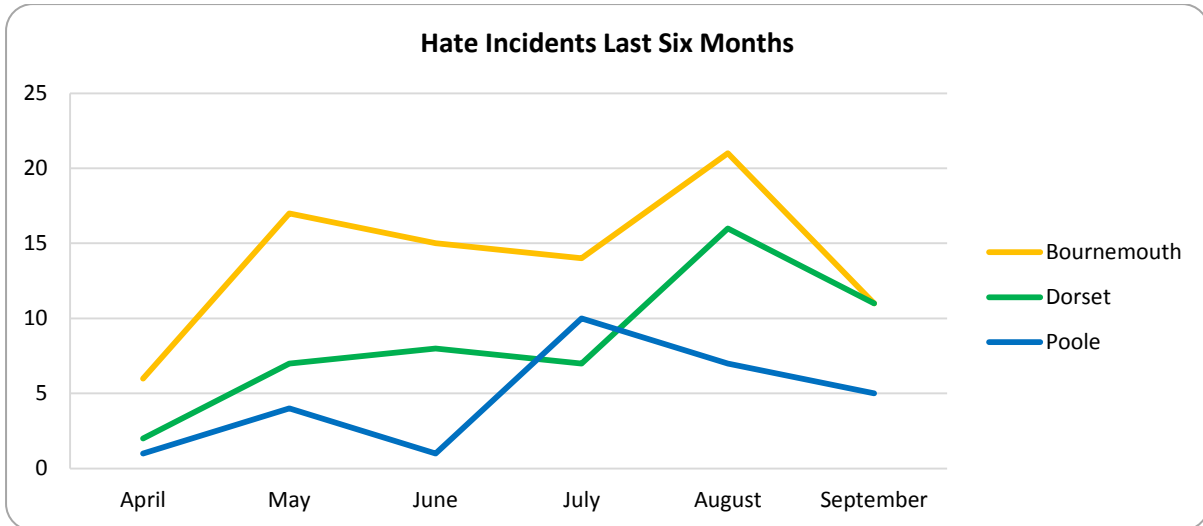
2.3 Similar to Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crimes, Hate Flagged Crimes have also shown a rise in quarter two, in particular for the month of July and then a fall. In Dorset and Poole, there are comparable numbers between the two crime types. However, Bournemouth has many more racially or religiously aggravated crimes than hate flagged crimes.

2.4 Interestingly there are slight increases for Bournemouth and Dorset whereas Poole continues to decrease.

Hate Incidents Reported to Dorset Police

|             | 2013/14 |    |    |    | 2014/15 |    |    |    | 2015/16 |    |    |    | 2016/17 |    |    |
|-------------|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|
|             | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1      | Q2 | Q3 |
| Bournemouth | 37      | 41 | 35 | 20 | 48      | 49 | 34 | 27 | 33      | 30 | 34 | 22 | 38      | 46 |    |
| Dorset      | 19      | 20 | 12 | 10 | 23      | 23 | 20 | 20 | 13      | 13 | 12 | 13 | 17      | 34 |    |
| Poole       | 18      | 23 | 18 | 11 | 17      | 21 | 19 | 17 | 10      | 14 | 5  | 5  | 6       | 22 |    |





2.5 Hate incidents also increase for quarter two but looking at the individual months, the peak seems to be later; August for Bournemouth and Dorset. This could be because incidents are not as serious as Crimes. Perhaps in July there were more crimes as the emotions were more intense and then as they subsided the crimes gave way to more petty incidents.

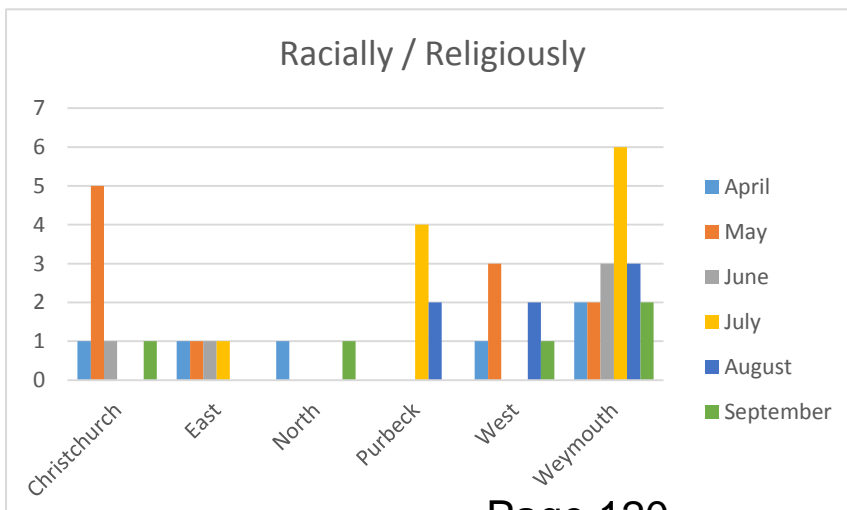
2.6 We anticipate that quarter three will continue the decreasing trend across the three categories.

2.7 Here is the district breakdown.

**Hate Incidents by District by number**

**Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime**

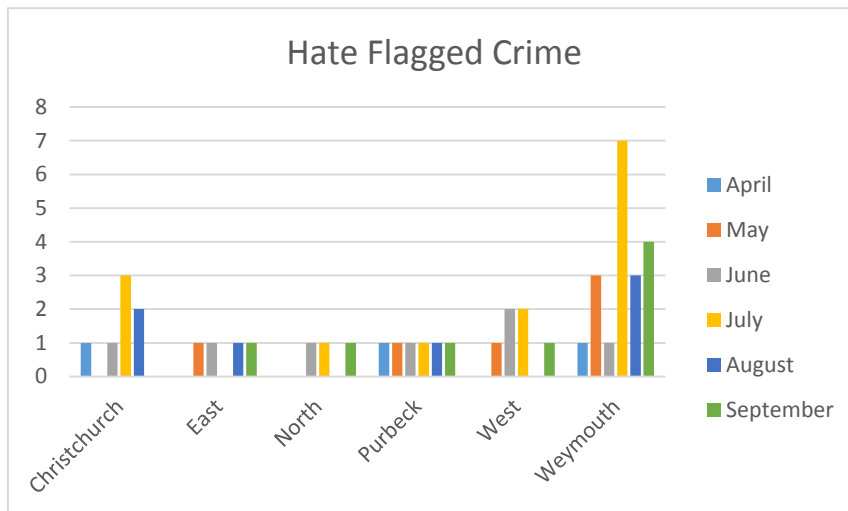
|              | April | May | June | July | August | September |
|--------------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|
| Christchurch | 1     | 5   | 1    | 0    | 0      | 1         |
| East         | 1     | 1   | 1    | 1    | 0      | 0         |
| North        | 1     | 0   | 0    | 0    | 0      | 1         |
| Purbeck      | 0     | 0   | 0    | 4    | 2      | 0         |
| West         | 1     | 3   | 0    | 0    | 2      | 1         |
| Weymouth     | 2     | 2   | 3    | 6    | 3      | 2         |





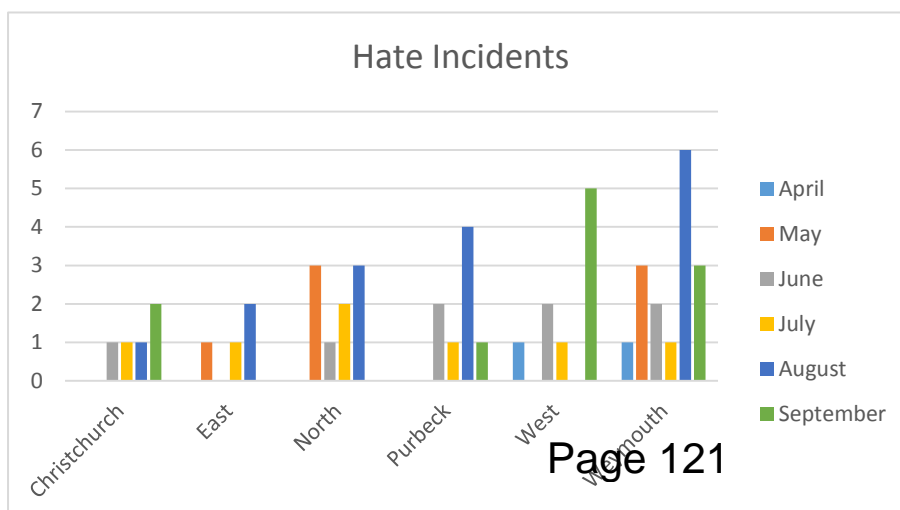
### Hate Flagged Crime

|              | April | May | June | July | August | September |
|--------------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|
| Christchurch | 1     | 0   | 1    | 3    | 2      | 0         |
| East         | 0     | 1   | 1    | 0    | 1      | 1         |
| North        | 0     | 0   | 1    | 1    | 0      | 1         |
| Purbeck      | 1     | 1   | 1    | 1    | 1      | 1         |
| West         | 0     | 1   | 2    | 2    | 0      | 1         |
| Weymouth     | 1     | 3   | 1    | 7    | 3      | 4         |



### Hate Incidents

|              | April | May | June | July | August | September |
|--------------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|
| Christchurch | 0     | 0   | 1    | 1    | 1      | 2         |
| East         | 0     | 1   | 0    | 1    | 2      | 0         |
| North        | 0     | 3   | 1    | 2    | 3      | 0         |
| Purbeck      | 0     | 0   | 2    | 1    | 4      | 1         |
| West         | 1     | 0   | 2    | 1    | 0      | 5         |
| Weymouth     | 1     | 3   | 2    | 1    | 6      | 3         |



2.8 In addition to the above, the committee requested information in relation to crimes against people who are disabled. The numbers are small and this may be based on under reporting and further work is required to explore other avenues.

2.9 It is important to note that there has been a national increase of 107% for disability hate crimes recorded between the first figures in 2011/12 – 1,748, 2012/3 – 1,911, 2013/4 – 2,020, 2014/5 – 2,515 and 2015/6 – 3,629.

### **3. Commentary on data**

3.1 The data does indicate an increase in reported hate crime and incidents immediately post the Brexit result that may have been the result of some people feeling it appropriate due to the result to challenge the law.

3.2 Commentators have begun to discuss that with changes in the UK and the USA have the potential to create an ‘authorising environment’ for those who engaged in religious and race related crimes.

3.3 This is an important time to reflect on how organisations such as the County Council are expected to use this understanding to demonstrate ‘due regard’ to the Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

### **4. Conclusion**

4.1 The County Council will need to consider how it can play an effective role in fostering good relations between all the people of Dorset. We should make full use of the arrangements that the Community Safety Partnership have for developing outcome based approaches to the reduction and minimisation of these crimes.

4.2 An audit of County Council activity directed to fostering good relationships and may be of interest to the committees so that it has some insight into our current arrangements and any planned activity. This could take the form of an inquiry morning rather than paper reporting exercise. Directorates could be asked for presentations informing the committee of current and planned activity that helps the council fulfil its public sector equality duty and how that activity is supporting the reduction in hate crime and incidents.

### **Hate Crimes Quarter Two 2016/17**

Hate Crimes are divided into three categories depending on the nature and severity of what occurred. Some examples are as follows;

#### **Religiously / Racially Aggravated Crimes**

- *verbal and physical abuse*
- *bullying*
- *threatening behaviour*
- *online abuse*
- *damage to property*

#### **Hate Crimes**

- *assaults*
- *criminal damage*
- *harassment*
- *murder*
- *sexual assault*
- *theft*
- *fraud*
- *burglary*
- *hate mail (Malicious Communications Act 1988)*
- *causing harassment, alarm or distress (Public Order Act 1988)*

#### **Hate Incidents**

- *verbal abuse like name-calling and offensive jokes*
- *harassment*
- *bullying or intimidation by children, adults, neighbours or strangers*
- *physical attacks such as hitting, punching, pushing, spitting*
- *threats of violence*
- *hoax calls, abusive phone or text messages, hate mail*
- *online abuse for example on Facebook or Twitter*
- *displaying or circulating discriminatory literature or posters*
- *harm or damage to things such as your home, pet, vehicle*
- *graffiti*
- *arson*
- *throwing rubbish into a garden*
- *malicious complaints for example over parking, smells or noise*

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/discrimination/hate-crime/>

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## Policy Development Panel on Registration

Minutes of the meeting held at County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ on Friday, 2 December 2016

### Present:

William Trite (Chairman)  
Beryl Ezzard and Kate Wheller

Officers Attending: Paul Leivers (Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services), Vivienne Robson (Deputy Registration Service Manager), Tony Elliott (Accountant - Financial Services) and Lee Gallagher (Democratic Services Manager).

### Apologies for Absence

14 An apology for absence was received from Steve Butler.

### Notes of Previous Meeting

15 The notes of the meeting held on 8 September 2016 were confirmed, and the informal notes of the meeting held on 31 October 2016 were received subject to three minor amendments.

### Matter Arising

#### Note 13 – Future Registration Service Proposals

In relation to a perceived 20 minute access criteria, it was clarified that the travel time was considered as a working indicator in research terms for reasonableness of access to services and this was not a set criteria or performance standard.

### Future Registration Service Proposals

16 The Panel considered a joint report by the Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services and the Acting Registration Service Manager which provided recommendations for the future delivery of the Registration Service in preparation for future anticipated changes in marriage legislation which could adversely impact upon service income. It was noted that the recommendations would be considered by the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 11 January 2017.

The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services provided an extensive summary of the history of the Panel which included a description of the original terms of reference to consider the impact of legislative change to allow more independent people to conduct ceremonies which had a provisional budgetary impact of £430k, and a drive to develop the service to become more customer focussed through a different model of administration and registration which would impact on office provision. Since the Panel was formed it was clarified that the legislative changes were likely to be delayed and come into force in approximately five years' time.

Members acknowledged the consultation that was undertaken to establish proposals regarding future service delivery, and that consideration had developed members' understanding of the registration needs across the County through the use of office premises, ceremony venues, and officer time and travel. Local community factors were also considered in relation to the needs of localities, access, population and deprivation. This work had investigated the possible extension of office provision to Weymouth and to provide an outreach service to Gillingham, Sherborne and Swanage (subject to formal financial support from each Town Council which had been secured for all except for Swanage so far).

In relation to office use and administration, Cllr Hall as the local member for Sherborne, raised concern that the Clerk of Sherborne Town Council is concerned that the registrar hours are being reduced from two half day sessions to one. The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services undertook to meet with the Clerk if appropriate to clarify that the reduction to one session was due to the impact of the new service model which would see less office need as registrars would manage the marriages that they were responsible for, therefore reducing the need for as much office provision. It was noted that the level of service demand would be met and would not diminish.

The Panel considered in detail the locations and provision of ceremony rooms across the County and it was felt that the seven identified venues were appropriate. A further consideration was the development of a full cost recovery model for ceremony charges, and being mindful of a number of different management approaches across the County depending on whether premises were leased or available sessional hire. The Panel supported the number of ceremony venues and for officers to develop a cost model which would look to recover the costs across the County on a service wide basis and not based on a direct link to particular buildings.

The Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services confirmed that there had been an initial anticipated cost pressure of £25k as a result of cost of premises, which was hoped to reduce to the latest revised estimate of £11k given the additional support from Town Councils. It was hoped that the remaining £11k could be addressed through the recovery of costs and uplift of fees to enable the service to be cost neutral.

It was noted that the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee in October 2016 had discussed the Tell Us Once Service for births. The Panel considered that the service in relation to deaths should be retained, but it was not well used for births. Members supported the withdrawal of the service in relation to births.

Following discussion on the proposals above, the Panel agreed unanimously to ask the Cabinet to make all of the changes to the Registration Service from March 2018, which would provide time for restructuring of the service and to further develop cost recovery and service delivery pilots.

### **Recommended**

That the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommend the following changes to the Registration Service to the Cabinet for approval (as detailed within the annexure to this minute):

1. That the service provided be developed into a more customer focussed service, through six office locations across Dorset (at Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham and Weymouth) and for outreach services to be provided at (Gillingham, Sherborne and Swanage), subject to Town Council support being secured for the outreach services.
2. That the service be based on seven ceremony rooms across the County. (At Blandford, Bridport, Ferndown, Gillingham, Sherborne, Swanage and Weymouth this reflects the present circumstances, however, as property matters emerge in the future it might be appropriate to make changes to these arrangements).
3. That Officers be encouraged to develop a schedule of fees and charges based on a full cost recovery model in relation to ceremonies, and to authorise the Assistant Director - Early Help and Community Services, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Health, Care and Independence, to set the schedule.
4. That the Tell Us Once service for deaths be retained, and the service for births be withdrawn.

Meeting Duration: 1.30 pm - 2.30 pm

## Registration Service

# Policy Development Panel

**Dorset County Council**



| Subject of Report | Future Registration Service Proposals.   |
|-------------------|--|
| Executive Summary | <p>This report sets out recommendations for the future delivery of the registration service in preparation for future anticipated changes in marriage legislation which could adversely impact upon service income. Currently the service is self-funding with approximately 70% of income (£550k) being derived from marriages.</p> <p>A member Policy Development Panel was set up to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) The implications of likely future national changes in relation to marriage and scenarios for service delivery and staffing structures.</li><li>ii) Examine the location of registration offices and consider whether it is feasible to reduce the number of offices, achieving budget savings, while maintaining reasonable access to services.</li><li>iii) Consider any other appropriate means of maintaining service delivery with a reduced budget.</li></ul> <p>The Panel met five times between January and December 2016. As part of its work it accepted five key considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) The desired strategic positioning of the service in respect of the anticipated future marriage marketplace.</li><li>ii) The strategy that Dorset County Council should pursue to attain that desired market position.</li><li>iii) The service delivery model which best fits the strategic positioning decision.</li><li>iv) Dorset County Council's charging policy for marriage fees.</li><li>v) What level of service (and locations) should Dorset County Council be offering to customers in respect of other registration and wider cross cutting local authority work?</li></ul> <p>A number of options were developed in relation to these considerations and these are summarised in Appendix 1. In addition to the anticipated changes in legislation the options presented take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) The views of the Policy Development Panel.</li></ul> |

- ii) The policy of the County Council to reduce its property portfolio and the consideration of Living and Learning Centres.
- iii) Public consultation results.
- iv) The aspiration of town councils to retain existing registration facilities.
- v) Equality and environmental impact assessments completed to date.
- vi) All legal requirements and implications.

Key inter-dependent factors in determining the future provision for the registration service and which are important in arriving at a decision are:

- i) The provision of a high quality, customer tailored marriage and civil partnership service that can adapt rapidly to changing customer demands, to maintain income and maximise future income opportunities.
- ii) The provision of an accurate and timely birth and death registration service that is reasonably accessible to local communities; balanced against the demand for the service and available resources.
- iii) Establishing a sustainable staff recruitment, retention, training and management support system in the longer term; reducing the need for continual high levels of management involvement and releasing the capacity for future service development purposes.
- iv) Working within the policy of the County Council to reduce its property portfolio.
- v) Maintaining a sustainable revenue budget.

The Panel's recommended options for consultation on each of the considerations were as follows. A public consultation exercise was open for 8 weeks between Thursday 16 June and Wednesday 11 August 2016.

- **Consideration 1 – What is the desired strategic positioning of the service in respect of the anticipated future marriage market?**
  - To actively compete in the marriage market place and maintain market leader position (option 1a)
- **Consideration 2 – What is the strategy that Dorset County Council should pursue to attain that desired market position?**
  - To focus on delivering legal marriages at externally managed licensed venues and additionally, discretionary ceremonies at locations that fall both within and outside Dorset County Council geographical boundaries and provide seven ceremony rooms (option 2d).



|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consideration 3 – Which service delivery model for marriages best fits the strategic positioning decision?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To introduce a new two stage service delivery model for all marriages (Option 3b)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Consideration 4 – Dorset County Council’s charging policy for ceremony fees.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The service should maintain a 3 year rolling programme of fees. The forward rate shall be calculated on the basis of the current fee uprated by the expected pay awards.</li> <li>– The service should review the level of fees on an annual basis and forward rates should be adjusted to reflect those findings.</li> <li>– The fee charged to a customer should be the fee quoted at the time of booking.</li> <li>– A non-refundable fee of 10% should be charged at the time of booking.</li> <li>– No fee should be charged for any booking amendments but if the booking is moved to a different financial year or to a different type of ceremony the new fee will be charged.</li> <li>– All ceremony fees that Dorset County Council has the discretion to set should be charged at full cost recovery based on controllable above the line costs. (Options 4a to 4f)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Consideration 5 – What level of service (and locations) should Dorset County Council be offering to customers in respect of other registration and wider cross cutting local authority work?</b> <p><b>Consideration 5A – Provision of the Tell Us Once Service.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To withdraw the Births Tell Us Once Service (Option 5A(b)).</li> </ul> <p><b>Consideration 5B – Provision of a Nationality Checking Service.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To pilot the Nationality Checking Service (Option 5B(a) and European Economic Area (EEA) Passport Checking Service. NB The EEA passport checking service was not known at the time of the consultation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consideration 5C – Geographically, where should the registration offices be located?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reduce registration offices from eleven to six (Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham and Weymouth) with three outreach offices partly funded by Town Councils (Sherborne, Gillingham &amp; Swanage)(Option 5C(h))</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|--|

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <p>Impact Assessment:</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) There is likely to be an adverse impact for some people on low incomes; greater travelling costs.</li> <li>ii) There is likely to be an adverse impact for some people living in rural communities; loss of rural services.</li> <li>iii) There is likely to be an adverse impact for some older persons or birth informants at stressful times of their lives; greater travelling distances.</li> <li>iv) There is likely to be an adverse impact for some people without access to private transport.</li> </ul> <p>However not making changes in relation to marriage ceremonies will have an adverse impact on all people getting married or entering civil partnerships. In addition the potential budget pressures are likely to require the same if not greater changes to reduce costs which are likely to have greater adverse impacts on the whole community and groups with protected characteristics.</p>                     |
|                           | <p>Budget:</p> <p>Currently the registration service is self-funding (zero budget control total). In advance of anticipated changes in marriage legislation, decisions are required which best positions the registration service to be able to respond to changing customer demand and to mitigate against a potential loss in service income (up to a maximum of £431,000 over the longer term).</p> <p>If there is no clear decision on the way forward, there is a risk to the implementation timetable for any change in advance of the anticipated legislative changes and responding to changes in customer demand. Proactive change would place the service in the best position to continue to maintain income and maximise future income opportunities.</p> <p>Provision of three outreach offices has a cost of £12,900, however with the recommendation of full cost recovery for the use of ceremony rooms (Option 4f) this cost should be offset in future years.</p> |
|                           | <p>Risk Assessment:</p> <p>Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current Risk: MEDIUM<br/>Residual Risk MEDIUM.</p>   |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | <p>Other Implications:</p> <p>There are environmental sustainability issues to consider; proposed closure of offices will result in more people travelling further distances to access the service.</p> <p>There are property issues to consider in that the registration office has had to vacate the current office and ceremony room at Blandford (NORDON) as the site is to be developed for social housing. New premises for an office and ceremony room will need to be identified (the office is temporarily sited in Blandford Community Centre). The proposed model would bring withdrawal from Shaftesbury and Christchurch.</p> |
| Recommendation            | That the Committee approve the considerations outlined in the Executive Summary above and reflected in the final minutes of the Policy Development Panel.  |
| Reason for Recommendation | Recommendations contribute to the overall principles and values of Dorset County Council's Forward Together transformation programme; focusing our resources on activities that produce the best outcomes for our residents in the most cost effective ways possible.  |
| Appendices                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Full range of options considered by the Policy Development Panel</li> <li>2. Public Consultation Summary Report</li> <li>3. Travel times.</li> </ol>   |
| Background Papers         | Public Consultation: Responses Consultation<br>Registration Service Overview.  |
| Officer to contact        | <p>Vivienne Robson, Acting Registration Service Manager tel: 01305 228905 e-mail: <a href="mailto:v.robson@dorsetcc.gov.uk">v.robson@dorsetcc.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Paul Leivers, Assistant Director: Early Help and Community Services tel: 01305 224455 e-mail: <a href="mailto:p.leivers@dorsetcc.gov.uk">p.leivers@dorsetcc.gov.uk</a></p>   |

### Range of Options Considered by the Panel

The options set out for each key consideration (with the Panel's recommendations shown in italics) are:

- **Consideration 1 – What is the desired strategic positioning of the service in respect of the anticipated future marriage market?**  
*Option 1a* – To actively compete in the marriage market place and maintain market leader position.  
**Option 1b** – To actively withdraw from the marriage market place except for the provision of the minimum statutory requirement (Register Office marriages).  
**Option 1c** – To do nothing.
  
- **Consideration 2 – What is the strategy that Dorset County Council should pursue to attain that desired market position?**  
**Option 2a** – To focus on delivering legal marriages at externally managed licensed venues.  
**Option 2b** – To focus on delivering legal marriages at externally managed licensed venues and additionally, discretionary ceremonies at locations that fall within Dorset County Council geographical boundaries.  
**Option 2c** – To focus on delivering legal marriages at externally managed licensed venues and additionally, discretionary ceremonies at locations that fall both within and outside Dorset County Council geographical boundaries.  
*Option 2d* – To combine sub options 2a, 2b or 2c above with the provision of multiple ceremony rooms.  
**Option 2e** – To combine sub options 2a, 2b or 2c above with the provision of a single 'flagship' ceremony room.
  
- **Consideration 3 – Which service delivery model for marriages best fits the strategic positioning decision?**  
**Option 3a** – To continue with the current single stage service delivery model for all marriages.  
*Option 3b* – To introduce a new two stage service delivery model for all marriages.
  
- **Consideration 4 – Dorset County Council's charging policy for ceremony fees [The following options are mutually exclusive].**  
*Option 4a* – The service should maintain a 3 year rolling programme of fees. The forward rate shall be calculated on the basis of the current fee uprated by the expected pay awards.  
**Option 4b** – The service should review the level of fees on an annual basis and forward rates should be adjusted to reflect those findings.  
**Option 4c** – The fee charged to a customer should be the fee quoted at the time of booking.  
**Option 4d** – A non-refundable fee of 10% should be charged at the time of booking.  
**Option 4e** – No fee should be charged for any booking amendments but if the booking is moved to a different financial year or to a different type of ceremony the new fee will be charged.  
**Option 4f** – All ceremony fees that Dorset County Council has the discretion to set should be charged at full cost recovery based on controllable above the line costs.
  
- **Consideration 5 – What level of service (and locations) should Dorset County Council be offering to customers in respect of other registration and wider cross cutting local authority work?**

**Consideration 5A – Provision of the Tell Us Once Service.**

**Option 5A(a)** – To continue to provide a Tell Us Once Service for births and deaths.

**Option 5A(b)** – To withdraw the Births Tell Us Once Service.

**Consideration 5B – Provision of a Nationality Checking Service.**

**Option 5B(a)** – To introduce the Nationality Checking Service.

**Option 5B(b)** – To do nothing.

**Consideration 5C – Geographically, where should the registration offices be located?**

**Option 5C(a)** – Status quo maintaining eleven offices (Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Ferndown, Gillingham, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Swanage, Wareham, and Weymouth).

**Option 5C(b)** - Reduction in offices from eleven to eight (Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Ferndown, Gillingham, Wareham, Weymouth).

**Option 5C(c)** - Reduction in offices from eleven to seven (Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham, Weymouth).

**Option 5C(d)** - Reduction in offices from eleven to five [Sturminster Newton option] (Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Sturminster Newton, Wareham).

**Option 5C(e)** - Reduction in offices from eleven to five [Blandford option]. (Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham)<sup>1</sup>.

**Option 5C(f)** - Reduction in offices from eleven to three. (Blandford, Dorchester, Ferndown).

**Option 5C(g)** – Reduction in offices from eleven to six (Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham & Weymouth) with four outreach offices (Sherborne, Gillingham, Swanage & Christchurch)

**Option 5C(h)** – Reduction in offices from eleven to six (Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown, Wareham & Weymouth) with three outreach offices partly funded by Town Councils (Sherborne, Gillingham, Swanage)

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<sup>1</sup> This option formed the basis for public consultation

## Dorset Registration Service Review Public Consultation: Summary Report

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A members Policy Development Panel was established to consider:
- The implications of likely future national changes in relation to marriage and scenarios for service delivery and staffing structures.
  - Examine the location of registration offices and consider whether it is feasible to reduce the number of offices, achieving budget savings, while maintaining reasonable access to services.
  - Consider any other appropriate means of maintaining service delivery with a reduced budget.
- 1.2 The scoping document for the Panel outlined five considerations to which recommendations were sought. Those considerations were:
1. The desired strategic positioning of the service in respect of the anticipated future marriage marketplace.
  2. The strategy that Dorset County Council should pursue to attain that desired market position.
  3. The service delivery model and structure which best fits the strategic positioning decision.
  4. Dorset County Council's charging policy for marriage fees
  5. What level of service (and locations) should Dorset County Council be offering to customers in respect of other registration and wider cross cutting local authority work?

Considerations 1, 2 and 3 are linked. Making decisions at each of these stages defines the future approach of the County Council to service delivery.

A range of alternatives for each consideration were proposed. The recommendations arising from the Policy Development Panel at the meeting of 6 April 2016 are shown in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Panel Recommendations**

| Consideration     |  | Recommendation  |   |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Consideration No. | Consideration Detail   | Alternative No. | Alternative Detail  |
| 1                 | The desired strategic positioning of the service in respect of the anticipated future marriage marketplace | 1a              | To actively compete in the marriage market place and maintain market leader position  |
| 2                 | The strategy that Dorset County Council should pursue to attain that desired market position               | 2c              | To focus on delivering legal marriages at externally managed approved premises and additionally, discretionary marriage ceremonies at locations that fall both within and outside Dorset County Council geographical boundaries |
| 3                 | Service delivery model which best fits the strategic positioning decision                                  | 3b              | To introduce a new service delivery model for all marriages   |

| Consideration     |  | Recommendation  |  |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Consideration No. | Consideration Detail   | Alternative No. | Alternative Detail   |
| 4                 | Dorset County Council's charging policy for marriage fees  | (i)             | The Service should maintain a 3 year rolling programme of fees. The forward rate shall be calculated on the basis of the current fee uprated by the expected pay awards  |
|                   |  | (ii)            | The Service should review the level of fees on an annual basis and forward rates should be adjusted to reflect those findings  |
|                   |  | (iii)           | The fee charged to a customer should be the fee quoted at the time of booking  |
|                   |  | (iv)            | A non-refundable fee of 10% should be charged at the time of booking   |
|                   |  | (v)             | No fee should be charged for any booking amendments but if the booking is moved to a different financial year or to a different type of ceremony the new fee for that financial year or type of ceremony will be charged |
|                   |  | (vi)            | Fees for approved premises and ceremony rooms will be calculated at full cost recovery. (Methodology A). The fee will be rounded up to the nearest whole pound   |
| 5                 | What level of service (and locations) should Dorset County Council be offering to customers in respect of other registration and wider cross cutting local authority work? | 5A(a)           | Withdrawal of the Births Tell Us Once Service.   |
|                   |  | 5A(b)           | Provision of a Nationality Checking Service  |
|                   |  | 5B(e)           | That there is a reduction in offices from eleven to five (Blandford option)  |

- 1.3 A consultation exercise has been undertaken in order to provide an evidence base of the views of the local communities and the impact of the proposals on individuals. These consultation results will complement other service data, information and evidence which will help inform final recommendations.
- 1.4 The consultation exercise in respect of the panel's recommendations ran for 8 weeks between Thursday 16 June and Wednesday 11 August 2016. The on-line survey was kept open until Wednesday 17 August, allowing an additional week for late respondents and to allow for a two working day delay in public consultation notification to Dorset Parish and Town Councils. Hardcopy survey forms were accepted up until Tuesday 23 August to allow for postal delays.
- 1.5 The following people and organisations were consulted:
- The public
  - Funeral directors
  - Family Information Services newsletter members
  - District, Town and Parish Councils
  - Premises landlords (where applicable)
  - Tell Us Once stakeholders (district and council services)

- General Register Office.
- County Councillors

1.6 This report provides an opportunity for the Panel to reconsider its initial recommendations following an analysis of the consultation responses.

## 2.0 Summary of Findings

2.1 A report of the full consultation responses is provided as a background paper to this report.

### Understanding response representation

2.2 A total of 527 survey responses were received. In addition to the survey questions the literal comments, of which there were over 2850, have been coded and analysed.

2.3 The distribution (by postcode) of the responses received is shown in Map 1 at Appendix 1 and the distribution (by district) is shown in table 1 below:

2.4

**Table 1: Response Representation by District**

| Results by District   | No. of respondents | % of all respondents placed | % of those aged 16 and over living in the District as a proportion of all aged 16+ in Dorset | Respondent representation |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Christchurch          | 13                 | 3%                          | 12%  | Under represented         |
| East Dorset           | 22                 | 5%                          | 21%  | Under represented         |
| North Dorset          | 210                | 48%                         | 16%  | Over represented          |
| Purbeck               | 19                 | 4%                          | 11%  | Under represented         |
| West Dorset           | 66                 | 15%                         | 24%  | Under represented         |
| Weymouth and Portland | 94                 | 22%                         | 15%  | Over represented          |
| Out of County         | 11                 | 3%                          | -  | N/A                       |
| Not placed            |                    |                             |  | N/A                       |

2.5 An examination of the distribution of the responses shows:

- The following district council areas were over-represented:
  - North Dorset District Council (population representation 16%, survey representation 48%).
  - Weymouth and Portland Borough Council (population representation 15%, survey representation 22%).
- The following district council areas were under-represented:
  - Christchurch Borough Council (population representation 12%, survey representation 3%)



- East Dorset District Council (population representation 21%, survey representation 5%)
- Purbeck District Council (population representation 11%, survey representation 4%)
- West Dorset District Council (population representation 24%, survey representation 15%).

2.6 As a result of this variance in representation, the statistics cannot be viewed at face value. Simply combining responses to get an overall picture of respondent views will not provide an accurate representation of the wider population. This variance in representation may:

- Reflect a localised demographic, not the wider Dorset population.
- Be biased by vested interest in completing the survey.
- Low response rates from areas where there is no or little impact arising from the proposals i.e. no change in local service (East Dorset, West Dorset). However a higher response rate would have been expected from Christchurch and Purbeck.
- Include potential non-users completing the survey in 'support of the cause'.
- Be influenced by different levels of campaigning in particular areas.

2.7 The consultation responses have however, provided an indication of key feedback themes for further consideration.

2.8 General key themes from the feedback are:

- The registration service is widely valued by local communities and forms an important part of the local service community offer provided by Dorset County Council.
- Some Town and Parish Councils see the presence of a registration office as an important contribution to the local community.
- Local access is important.
- If the number of registration offices is reduced there would be a high impact on people at stressful times of their life, in particular older people and those on low incomes.
- The availability of public transport would make it difficult for many people to access proposed registration offices.
- If registration offices are reduced there is a perception that it will adversely impact on the capacity of remaining offices; causing delays in obtaining an appointment.
- Travelling times to the proposed offices are unacceptable.
- Marriage is a choice; the fee charged should not be subsidised.

Additional themes from the feedback specific to each consultation proposal are outlined in more detail in the following sections below.

Reduction in the number of registration offices from eleven to five

2.9 The consultation results are shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree with the proposal to reduce the number of registration offices from eleven to five?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 16         | 3.0        |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 52         | 9.9        |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 21         | 4.0        |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 92         | 17.5       |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 345        | 65.6       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>526</b> | <b>100</b> |

2.10 The responses show that there is an overall disagreement with this proposal.

2.11 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal are:

- There should be no reduction in the number of registration offices.
- There should be registration offices in areas of high population or population growth.
- Reducing offices from eleven to five is too severe – insufficient coverage across the county.
- Closing offices that are hosted by town councils are not perceived as contributing towards Dorset County Council savings.

Location of registration offices at Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown and Wareham

2.12 The consultation results are shown in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree with the proposal to base the future offices at Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Ferndown and Wareham?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 23         | 4.4        |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 38         | 7.3        |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 23         | 4.4        |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 75         | 14.4       |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 361        | 69.5       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>520</b> | <b>100</b> |

2.13 The responses show that there is an overall disagreement with this proposal.

2.14 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal are:

- A local service is important.
- Offices should be located in high population density areas or areas of high population growth.
- There are poor transport links to the proposed offices.
- The travelling distance and times are too great.
- The geographical distribution of proposed offices is unfair.

### Number and location of ceremony rooms

2.15 Consultation results are shown in Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree with the proposal to reduce the number of ceremony rooms from eight to three?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 36         | 6.9        |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 74         | 14.3       |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 138        | 26.6       |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 93         | 17.9       |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 178        | 34.3       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>519</b> | <b>100</b> |

2.16 The responses show that there is an overall disagreement with this proposal.

2.17 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal are:

- A locally available facility is important; concerns about travelling times, distances and costs.
- If the council closes Gillingham ceremony room it would not bring about savings.
- If the council closes ceremony rooms it would bring about savings and provide more resources to spend on other services.
- The council could reduce the number of ceremony rooms as there are other marriage venue choices for couples.

### Important factors for determining location of ceremony rooms

2.18 The consultation results are shown in Table 5 below:

**Table 5: Consultation Responses: To help us determine the locations of the ceremony rooms please tell us how important the following factors would be?**

| Factor  | High Importance  |                | Low Importance   |                |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|   | No. of Responses | % of Responses | No. of Responses | % of Responses |
| <b>Easy transport links</b>                     | 427              | 87.0           | 64               | 13.0           |
| <b>Car parking facilities</b>                   | 426              | 88.4           | 56               | 11.6           |
| <b>Large room to accommodate wedding guests</b> | 347              | 75.8           | 111              | 24.2           |
| <b>Outside space for photographs</b>            | 237              | 53.0           | 210              | 47.0           |

2.19 The order of importance (from high to low) of factors that consultees thought are important in determining the location of ceremony rooms are:

- Car parking facilities.
- Easy transport links.
- Large room to accommodate wedding guests.
- Outside space for photographs.

- 2.20 The key additional considerations in determining the location of ceremony rooms in order of importance are:
- Travel time and distance.
  - A local facility in a familiar environment.
  - Quality / attractive room with good facilities.

#### Two Stage Marriage Process

- 2.21 The consultation results are shown in Table 6 below:

**Table 6: Consultation Responses: If you were getting married or holding a civil partnership how much do you agree that the proposed two stage marriage preparation process would work better for you than a single stage process**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 56         | 11.1       |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 142        | 28.2       |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 193        | 38.3       |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 50         | 9.9        |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 63         | 12.5       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>504</b> | <b>100</b> |

- 2.22 The responses show that there is an overall agreement with this proposal.
- 2.23 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal in order of popularity are:
- Meeting the celebrant, providing reassurance and being able to discuss the ceremony details with their own celebrant is important to couples.
  - The marriage system needs to be flexible to allow couples to only attend one meeting if that is their preference; this is due to concerns about travelling distances / times to registration offices if the proposed closures proceed and obtaining time off work to attend two appointments.
  - The proposal makes sense and is practical.
  - Keep things simple (single stage only).

#### Full Cost Recovery for Marriage Fees

- 2.24 The consultation results are shown in Table 7 and 8 below:

**Table 7: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree that, where Dorset County Council has the discretion to set the fee, all marriages and civil partnership fees should be charged at full cost recovery?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 162        | 31.2       |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 183        | 35.3       |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 117        | 22.5       |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 28         | 5.4        |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 29         | 5.6        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>519</b> | <b>100</b> |

- 2.25 The responses show that there is an overall agreement with this proposal.

- 2.26 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal:
- Marriage is voluntary, it is only fair that couples should pay; the marriage fee is relatively small compared to the total cost of a couple's marriage spend.
  - Need to provide a low cost option for low income couples and / or to encourage people to marry.

**Table 8: Consultation Responses: Are there any occasions that you can think of when couples should not be charged the full cost of providing their marriages or civil partnership?**

| Occasion                           | No. of Responses | % of Responses |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| None                               | 144              | 47.6           |
| Low income/ in receipt of benefits | 85               | 28.1           |
| Terminally illness                 | 41               | 13.5           |
| Registered disabled                | 10               | 3.3            |
| County Council discretion          | 8                | 2.6            |
| Don't know                         | 7                | 2.3            |
| Other                              | 8                | 2.6            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                       | <b>303</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

- 2.27 Feedback suggests that occasions that may warrant charging less than a full cost recovery fee are:
- None.
  - Low income couples or those in receipt of benefits.
  - Terminally ill person.

#### Tell Us Once Service

- 2.28 The consultation results are shown in Table 9 below:

**Table 9: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree with this proposal to withdraw the service?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 65         | 12.7       |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 127        | 24.8       |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 168        | 32.9       |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 56         | 11.0       |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 95         | 18.6       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>511</b> | <b>100</b> |

- 2.29 The responses show that there is an overall agreement with this proposal.
- 2.30 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal in order of popularity are:
- Tell Us Once Service for Births is not an essential service; parents should take responsibility for notifying organisations or claiming benefits that they want.
  - Raising awareness or signposting new parents to sources of help should be encouraged.
  - If it is not a popular service then stop doing it.

- If it is not a popular service or the correct documentation is not provided then the service should undertake activities that raise awareness and ensure that the correct documentation is provided.

### Nationality Checking Service

2.31 The consultation results are shown in Table 10 below:

**Table 10: Consultation Responses: How much do you agree with this proposal to provide this service?**

|                                   | Responses  |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | No.        | %          |
| <b>Strongly Agree</b>             | 169        | 32.7       |
| <b>Agree</b>                      | 213        | 41.2       |
| <b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b> | 84         | 16.2       |
| <b>Disagree</b>                   | 20         | 3.9        |
| <b>Strongly Disagree</b>          | 31         | 6.0        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>487</b> | <b>100</b> |

2.32 The responses show that there is an overall agreement with this proposal.

2.33 The key themes of the feedback to this proposal in order of popularity are:

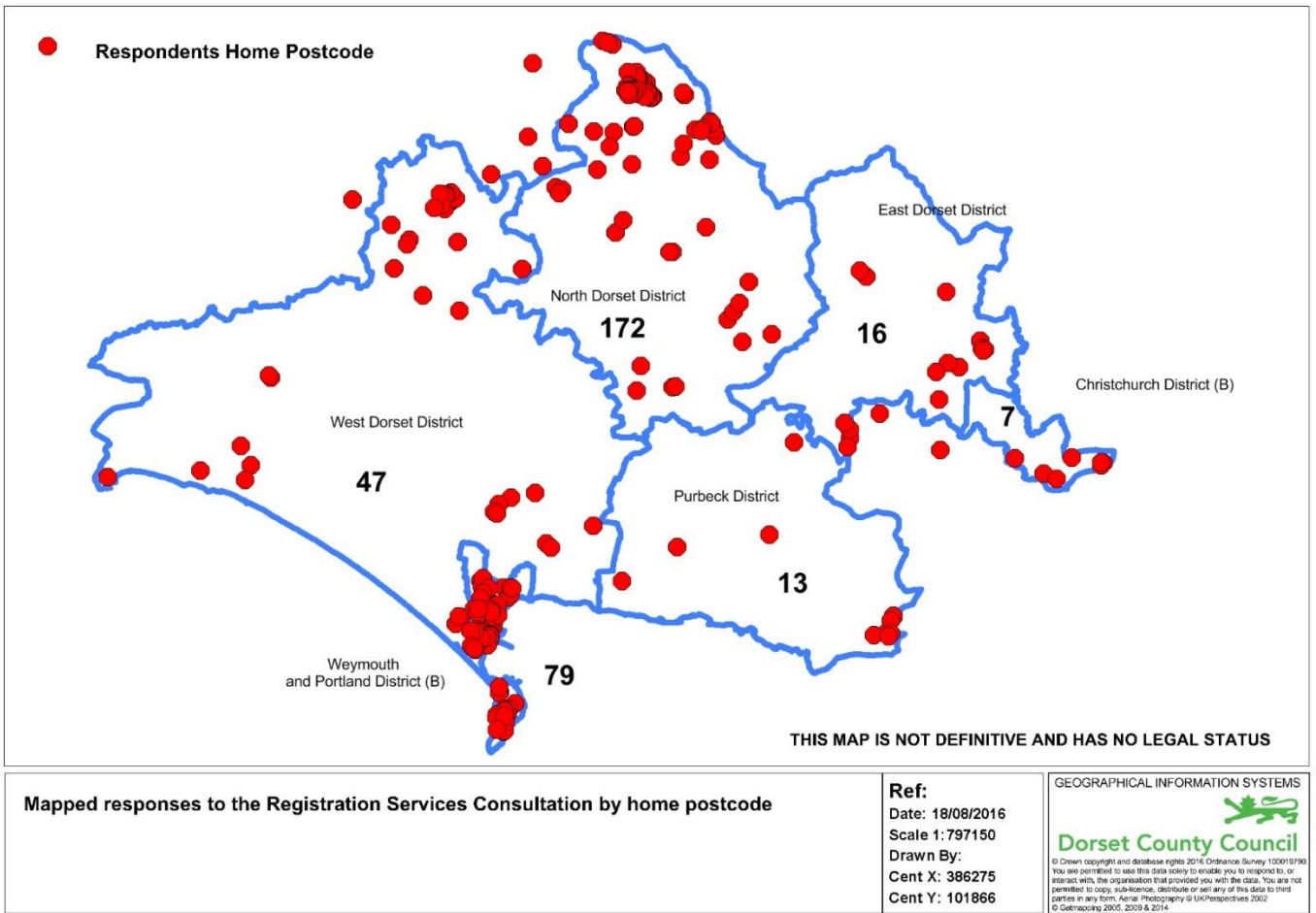
- The service must be full cost recovery and / or it will provide an additional income stream for Dorset County Council.
- Introduction will provide better access.
- The service will help discourage fraudulent applications.
- The introduction of the service must not impact on office capacity for birth and death appointments.

## **3.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

3.1 There is evidence from the consultation responses that the registration service is widely valued by local communities and forms an important part of the local community service offer. The responses were not representative of the whole population with some districts being under-represented and others over-represented so the statistics cannot be taken at face value. However the consultation has provided useful information of the key themes arising from the proposals for further consideration.

3.2 The consultation, together with other data, will enable the Policy Development Panel to further consider the options to inform the final recommendations of the Panel.

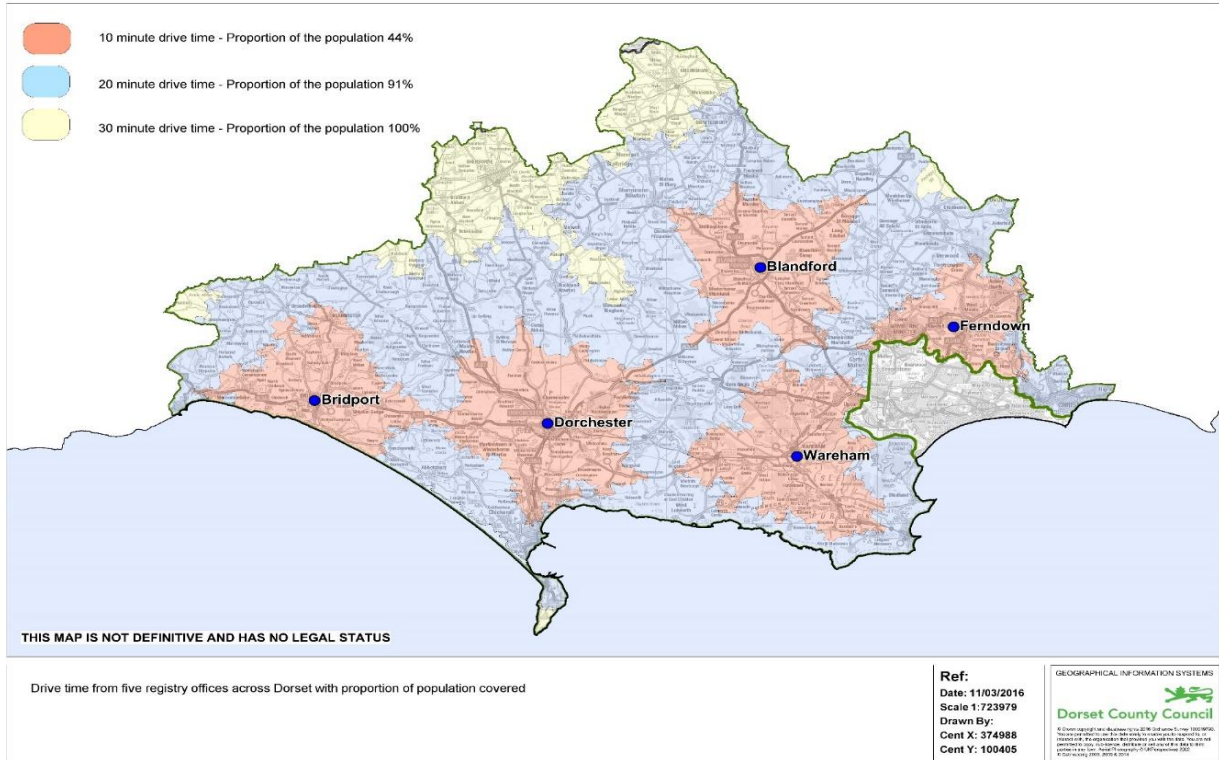
**Appendix 1: Map showing consultation responses by district**



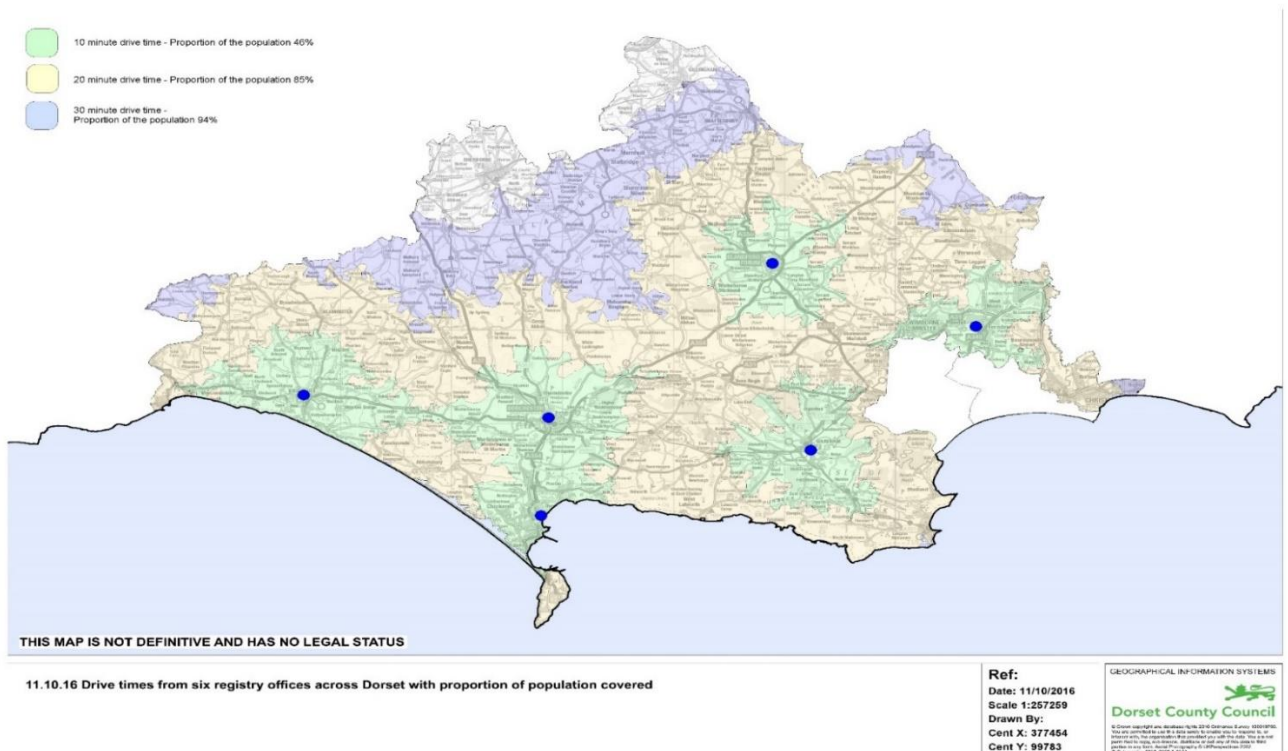
Travel Times

Future Review of Registration Service – Travel times between locations

A.5 Offices

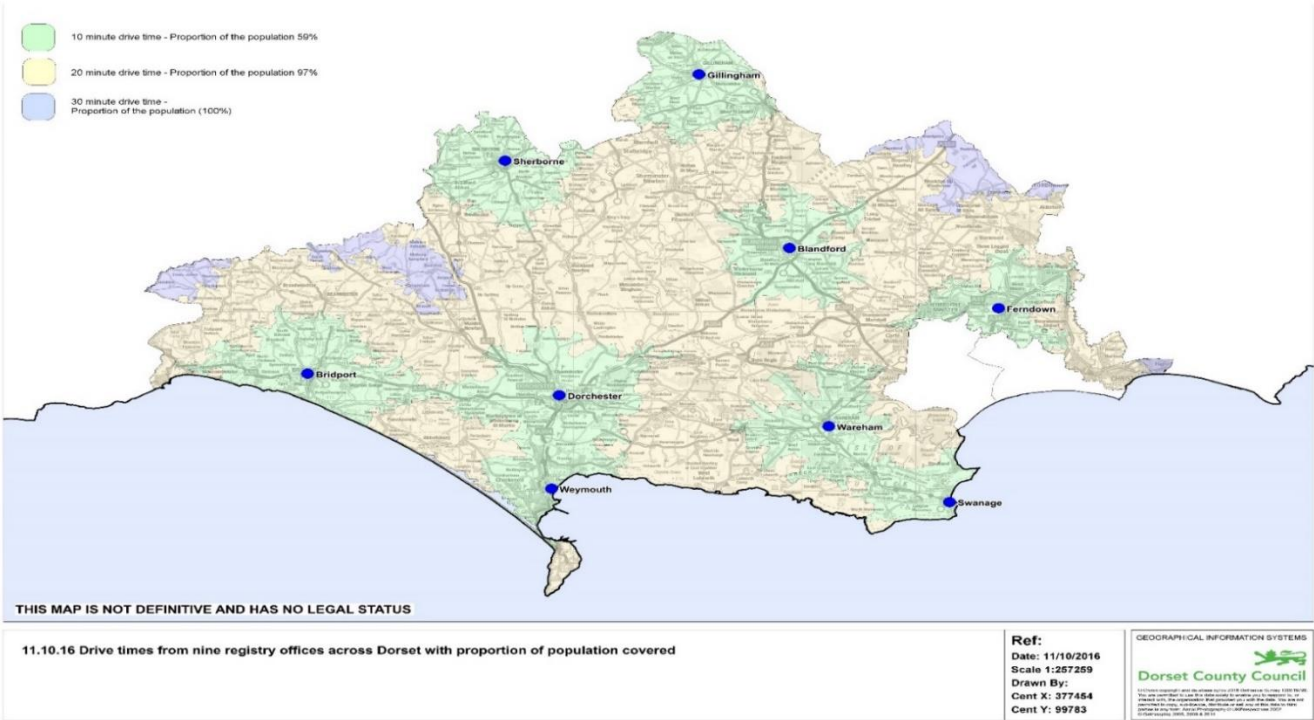


B. 6 Offices





C. 9 Offices



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## Scrutiny Review - Planning & Scoping Document

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>What is the Purpose of the Review?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify exactly which Outcome(s) the review is examining?</li> <li>Also being clear what the review is <u>not</u> looking at</li> <li>What is the Scrutiny Review seeking to achieve?</li> <li>Where possible refer to VFM issues of service cost, service performance and/or customer satisfaction.</li> </ul> | <p>The purpose of the review is to collect data about loneliness and isolation, consider whether there is a problem and the nature and scope of it. The review does not aim to solve the problem but to report to the People and Communities Overview Committee with a view to the Committee considering and making a decision on any next steps.</p> <p>At this point it is judged that loneliness and isolation potentially has an impact on all four outcomes – safe, healthy, independent and prosperous. The research methodology will need to examine the relative impact in relation to the four outcomes.</p> <p>This subject area was identified by the People and Communities Overview Committee at its meeting on 11 October 2016. This followed consideration of a broader paper entitled Working with Dorset’s Communities, Social Capital and Community Development. After discussion and consideration of that paper the Committee resolved that loneliness and isolation was to be investigated further.</p> |
| <p><b>What are the Criteria for Selection?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why has this particular topic been considered to be a priority issue for scrutiny?</li> <li>Which of the principle criteria promoted by the Centre for Public Scrutiny does it satisfy?</li> </ul>  | <p>Blandford and Beaminster have been selected for more in depth consideration. This is to link with the focus on these two communities in relation to work on the community offer for living and learning. In addition loneliness and social isolation has been selected as one of the priority outcomes by the local group working in Beaminster.</p>  |
| <p><b>What are the Indicators of Success?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What factors / outcomes will demonstrate that this Scrutiny Review has been a success?</li> </ul>  | <p>The scrutiny process will examine and consider whether there is a problem and the nature and scope of it. The review does not aim to solve the problem but to report to the People and Communities Overview Committee with a view to the Committee considering and making a decision on any next steps.</p> <p>Success will be defined by whether there is a clear understanding of the issue which effectively enables the Committee to decide what, if any, further action is required. This understanding will also bring out how the council currently addresses any of the issues identified by consideration of loneliness and isolation.</p>   |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>What Methodology / Approach is to be followed?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What types of enquiry will be used to gather evidence.</li> </ul> <p>Following a structured and proportionate review process, which is likely to involve the active consideration of evidence, direct representation(s), a review of financial, performance and risk data to arrive at an objective opinion against some Key Lines of Enquiry;</p> | <p>A research approach and methodology will be taken to investigate the issue, drawing on research, consultation and engagement expertise. Advice will be sought from appropriate staff to design a methodology. Key aspects identified to be considered in that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping</li> <li>• Digital isolation to be considered with appreciation that this is only one strand</li> <li>• Perception – appreciation of the role of perception in understanding loneliness and isolation</li> <li>• The research methodology will need to examine the relative impact in relation to the four outcomes.</li> <li>• Draw on Hidden Dorset report by Dorset Community Foundation</li> <li>• Include housing, environmental health and other customer data held by Dorset Councils and organisations.</li> <li>• Need to hear from the people who are isolated</li> <li>• Looking to understand the issue through the lifecourse i.e. children and adults are in scope</li> <li>• Looking to understand the issue through the families perspective</li> <li>• The Community Development Worker for Loneliness and Isolation working in the Early Help/POPP team will be involved in this work.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>What specific resources &amp; budget requirements are there?</b></p> <p>What support is required for the review exercise?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specialist staff</li> <li>• any external support</li> <li>• site visits</li> <li>• consultation</li> <li>• research</li> </ul>  | <p>Research staff time and expertise will be required from colleagues in Environment, Public Health, Children’s and Adult and Community Services. Engagement and consultation expertise will be needed to identify and work with people who are isolated to understand issues. Service Managers will contribute by identifying what services address loneliness and isolation.</p>   |
| <p><b>Are any Corporate Risks associated with this Review?</b></p> <p>Identify any weaknesses and barriers to success</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Who will receive the review conclusions and any resultant recommendations?</b></p>   | <p>Links with District Council members and officers through the Public Service meetings.</p> <p>People and Communities Overview Committee</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing Board</p>  |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>What is the Review Timescale?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify key meeting dates and any deadlines for reports or decisions.</li> </ul>  | <p>To be informed by research methodology and discussion in first panel meeting.</p>  |
| <p><b>Who will lead the Review Exercise?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a nominated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elected Member</li> <li>- Lead Officer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | <p>Lead Member: David Walsh, Chair People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>Lead Officer: Paul Leivers, Assistant Director: Early Help and Community Services.</p>  |
| <p><b>Media Interest / Publicity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications Plan</li> <li>Do we need to publicise the review to encourage community involvement?</li> <li>What sort of media coverage do we want? (e.g. Fliers, leaflets, radio broadcast, press release, etc.)</li> </ul> | <p>Lead Member: David Walsh, Chair People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>Lead Officer: Paul Leivers, Assistant Director: Early Help and Community Services.</p> <p>Communications Plan to be developed, linked to the research methodology.</p>                                  |
| <p><b>Completed by:</b><br/>Date: December 2016</p>   | <p>Lead Member: David Walsh, Chair People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>Lead Officers: Paul Leivers, Assistant Director: Early Help and Community Services, Richard Pascoe, Head of ICT and Customer Services, Patrick Myers, Assistant Director: Review and Transformation</p> |
| <p><b>Approved by Scrutiny Committee</b><br/>Date:</p>  | <p>People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 11 January 2017</p>   |

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## Initial Scoping Proposal

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Item:  | Lead Member: David Walsh, Chairman |
| <b>Quality and Cost of Care</b>  | Lead Officer: Sally Wernick        |
| <p>Suggested Scope:</p> <p>This scope will seek to give members the opportunity to scrutinise and develop their understanding of the quality of care within residential and nursing care in Dorset. It will include both quantitative and qualitative data about quality experienced by both those who have their care commissioned by the NHS and LA and also those who pay for their own care.</p> <p>In addition the scope will include information about the systems in place to improve quality, how performance is monitored and the role of Healthwatch in supporting quality improvement</p> <p>Lastly the scope will include an opportunity to hear through an Inquiry day qualitative feedback and views from a range of stakeholders including providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential care, nursing care and support at home</li> <li>• Care Quality Commission ratings</li> <li>• Arrangements for quality monitoring</li> <li>• Analysis and prices – local authority and self funders</li> <li>• CHC integrated work with Clinical Commissioning Group</li> <li>• Role of Healthwatch and customer feedback</li> </ul> |                                    |
| <p>Methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group work via an Inquiry Day</li> <li>• Presentation of data</li> <li>• Provider Interviews</li> <li>• Healthwatch</li> </ul>  |                                    |

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
|   |                |
| Timescale:<br>Completed by February 28 <sup>th</sup> 2017 | Date approved: |

### **Cost and Quality of Care - 6 December 2016 Update**

Following on from the initial scoping document presented at the Committee's meeting on 11 October 2016, an Inquiry and planning day looking at the Cost and Quality of Care has been planned for 13 February 2017. This will provide an opportunity for members of the Committee to scrutinise and develop an understanding of the quality of Nursing and Residential care provided in Dorset as well as the quality of Care and Support provided at home and the associated costs. The day will include information about the systems in place to improve quality, the role of Healthwatch in supporting quality improvement and how performance is monitored. Members will learn about the statutory responsibilities of the Local Authority, NHS and partner agencies, hear views from a range of stakeholders and receive qualitative feedback from providers, carers and customers. This is an opportunity for members to understand more about how they can contribute to the quality of care provided across Dorset and look at some of the strengths and challenges.



## People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

### Initial Scoping Proposal

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Item:</p> <p><b>Fair Charges for Care and Support</b></p>  | <p>Lead Member:</p> <p>David Walsh, Chairman</p> <hr/> <p>Lead Officer:</p> <p>Michael Ford, Service Manager</p> |
| <p>Suggested Scope:</p> <p>This proposal is already the subject of a report to the Cabinet on 28 September 2016.</p> <p>The proposal will give members an opportunity to shape new adult social care charging policies in the light of the Care Act and the significant budget gap identified in the county council's medium term financial plan. All directorates are working towards budget reduction targets. Increasing charges to some people who can afford to pay them, may help to avoid cuts in services that would affect all adults in need of care and support.</p> <p>The Care Act 2014 gives the council a duty to arrange care and support for adults with eligible needs, and a power to meet non-eligible needs. In each case we have the discretion to choose whether or not to charge, unless the law says that the care or support must be provided free of charge. The proposal is that we review the way we will exercise that discretion, in accordance with the regulations; the statutory guidance and the overarching principle that people should only be asked to contribute what they can afford.</p> <p>The review will consider the council's use of public money to subsidise certain services. Untargeted subsidies do not align with our overall social care policy direction towards 'personalisation' and they tend to undermine our efforts to treat people equitably.</p> <p>The proposed review will consider the following eight areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Discretionary 'disregards' in the financial means-test;</li> <li>(ii) Charges for residential and non-residential care;</li> <li>(iii) 'Top-up' payments in residential care;</li> <li>(iv) Administration charges for arranging care and support;</li> <li>(v) Deferred payment agreements;</li> <li>(vi) Charges made by the SUFA team;</li> <li>(vii) Concessionary transport;</li> <li>(viii) Information and advice.</li> </ul> |  |
| <p>Methodology:</p> <p>The new policy proposals will be developed on the basis of evidence gathered from practice, research and data analysis. Additionally, and in order to achieve a fair outcome, it is proposed that a key part of the review will be a public consultation, which would:</p>   |  |

- a) provide evidence to inform the completion of the Equalities Impact Assessment;
- b) seek feedback to help shape the proposed policy changes whilst they are still at a formative stage;
- c) contribute to raising the overall level of public engagement in county council policy development.

It is proposed that the review will be shaped by a principle that the Cabinet has previously supported - that we will generally identify the actual cost of care and support services and will then charge that amount to a person, in proportion to their ability to pay, as determined by an individual means-test. With input from members, the review will seek to identify any appropriate exceptions to that principle.

Exceptions to the principle might include certain services to carers; and situations where the Equalities Impact Assessment has identified a need to mitigate against cumulative negative impacts on groups with protected characteristics.

The Executive Advisory Panel that oversees this work has adopted nine 'guiding principles' from Care Act statutory guidance to underpin the development of financial policies. In brief these include: affordability; consistency, transparency; and wellbeing etc.

Timescale:

Implementation of the new policy on 1 April 2017, subject to alignment with the new case management system.

Date approved:

### **'Making Charges Fairer' for Adult Social Care - 6 December 2016 Update**

The Cabinet gave its approval to the proposed review and consultation about our charging policy on 28 September 2016. A draft questionnaire was considered at a workshop with voluntary sector partners in October. The final version of the questionnaire seeks to reflect the feedback from the workshop, which included that we should try to simplify it, and also explain the proposed positive impacts more clearly.

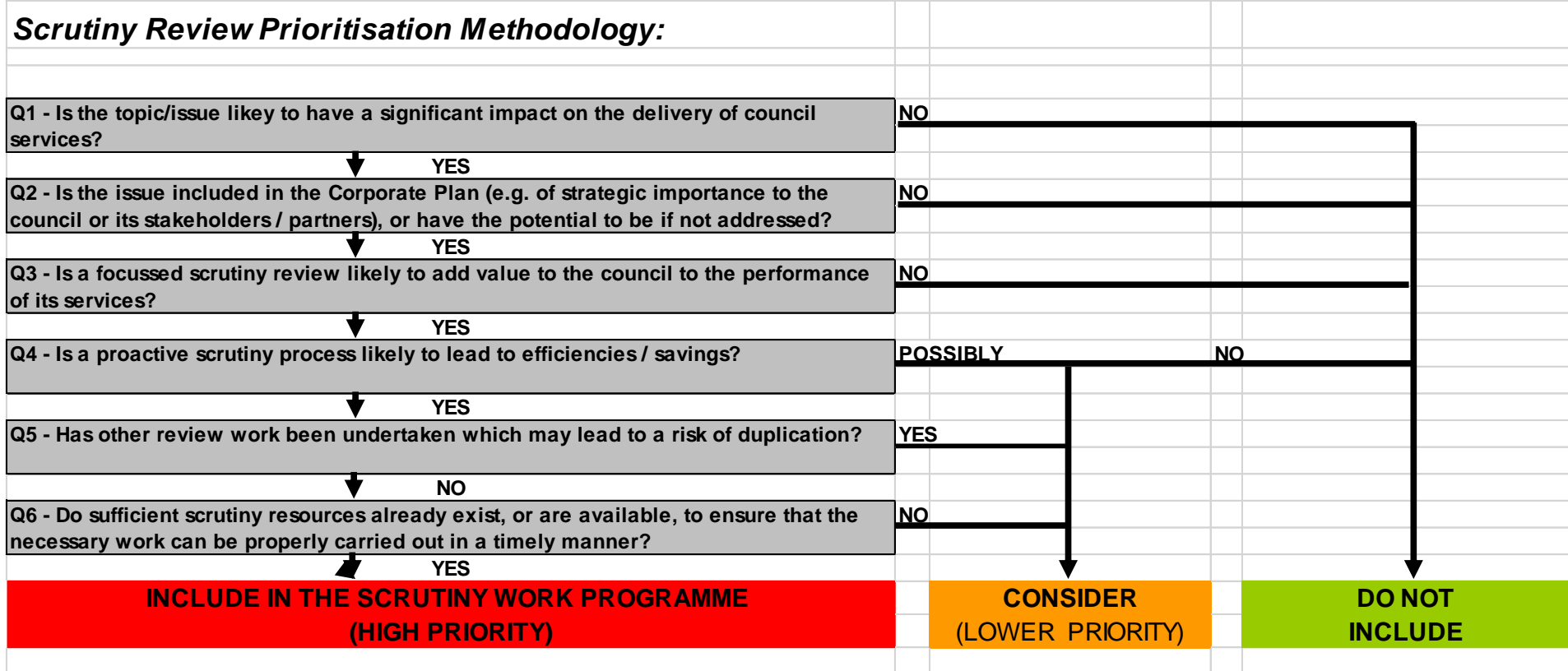
The consultation was launched on 1 December and it will run for 10 weeks until 13 February 2017. As part of the communication strategy we have sent a personally addressed letter to the 5,600 people on our records who receive care and support. That number includes people known to us, who fund their own care and support. The letter draws attention to the review and offers different ways for people to access and complete the questionnaire.

The outcome of the review and consultation, together with a revised EqIA, will be presented to a special meeting of the Executive Advisory Panel for Pathways in February. The Panel has overseen this work since the evidence-gathering stage. It would be possible to invite all county councillors to the special meeting, to give a better opportunity for shaping and scrutiny by members before any recommendations for revisions to our charging policy are put to the Cabinet in March 2017.

# People and Communities Overview & Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Chairman: Cllr David Walsh  
Vice Chairman: Cllr Steve Butler

| <b>Specific issues previously discussed by the Panel for potential further review:</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Care Review (including - Cost of Care; Quality of Care provided - in conjunction with NHS; and Support for Carers – PDP established on 11 October 2016 and update provided on work programme below  | Updates on these two items are provided on the agenda for this meeting.   |
| Budget Cuts – Prioritisation and Impact Assessment to Corporate Plan Outcomes   | For all four items listed to the left members are asked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Complete the prioritisation methodology</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify lead Member(s) and lead Officer(s)</b></li> <li>• <b>Provide a brief rationale for the scrutiny review</b></li> <li>• <b>Indicate draft timescales</b></li> <li>• <b>Assign the item to a meeting in the work programme</b></li> </ul> |
| Adoption and Fostering – working along-side the Safeguarding Overview and Scrutiny Committee  |   |
| Special Educational Needs – accessibility and transport   |   |
| Fair Charges for Care and Support - Outcomes of Consultation  |   |
| Housing – working along-side the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee  | The Chairman of the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee is exploring the scrutiny of housing being led by the Dorset Tri-Borough Partnership (WDDC, W&PBC and NDDC). The Council could take part in the review as a partner, particularly regarding availability of land.   |
| Note: The item raised in relation to 'Demographic pressures on services – impacts of an increasing population' was considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, who decided that the Budget Strategy Task and Finish Group should take this into account as a factor affecting budgets for the future. |   |



All items that have been agreed for coverage by the Committee have been scheduled in the Forward Plan accordingly.

| Date of Meeting              |    | Item/Purpose  | Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE)   | Lead Member/Officer   | Reference to Corporate Plan | Target End Date |
|------------------------------|----|---|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 11 January 2017<br>(10.00am) | 1. | <u>Motion on Racism and Xenophobia</u><br>The Committee considered Cllr Canning's motion to the County Council at the previous meeting and asked for an updated report to be provided for this meeting. |   | <b>Patrick Myers</b><br>Assistant Director – Design and Development   |                             |                 |
|                              |    | <u>Registration PDP</u><br>To consider the Panel's final report.  |   | <b>Cllr Trite</b> (Chairman of the PDP)<br><b>Paul Leivers</b><br>Assistant Director – Early Help and Community Services  |                             | 11 Jan 1017     |
|                              | 2. | <u>PDP on Community Capacity Building and Social Isolation – Update</u><br>To receive the scoping document for the review. See agenda item 9b.  | To look at setting up a pilot project in a deprived and isolated area where digital take up was lower, to build community capacity to address social isolation, with a view to rolling this out across Dorset. A representative of POPPs would be included in its membership. | <b>Cllr Walsh</b><br><b>Patrick Myers</b><br>Assistant Director – Design and Development<br><b>Paul Leivers</b><br>Assistant Director – Early Help and Community Services<br><b>Richard Pascoe</b><br>Head of ICT and Customer Services |                             | TBC             |
|                              | 3  | <u>Cost and Quality of Care Review - Inquiry Day</u><br>To receive an update on progress since the last meeting. See agenda item 9c.  | To scrutinise:-<br>1. The quality of care within residential and nursing care in Dorset   | <b>Cllr Walsh</b><br><b>Sally Wernick</b><br>Safeguarding and Quality Service   |                             | 28 Feb 2017     |

| Date of Meeting |  | Item/Purpose | Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE)  | Lead Member/Officer | Reference to Corporate Plan | Target End Date |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
|                 |  |              | <p>quantitative and qualitative data about quality experienced by both those who have their care commissioned by the NHS and LA and also those who pay for their own care.</p> <p>2. The systems in place to improve quality and how performance is monitored</p> <p>3. The role of Healthwatch in supporting quality improvement to hear qualitative feedback and views from a range of stakeholders including providers of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential care, nursing care and support at home</li> <li>• Care Quality Commission ratings</li> <li>• Arrangements for quality monitoring</li> <li>• Analysis and prices – local authority and self funders</li> <li>• CHC integrated work with Clinical Commissioning</li> </ul> | Manager             |                             |                 |

| Date of Meeting |    | Item/Purpose   | Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE)   | Lead Member/Officer   | Reference to Corporate Plan | Target End Date |
|-----------------|----|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|
|                 |    |  | Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of Healthwatch and customer feedback</li> </ul>   |   |                             |                 |
|                 | 4. | <u>Fair Charges for Care and Support</u><br>To receive an update on progress. See agenda item 9d.  | To shape new adult social care charging policies by scrutinising: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discretionary “disregards” in the financial means test</li> <li>2. Charges for residential and non-residential care</li> <li>3. “Top-up” payments in residential care</li> <li>4. Administration charges for arranging care and support</li> <li>5. Deferred payment agreements</li> <li>6. Charges made by the SUFA team</li> <li>7. Concessionary transport</li> </ol> Information and advice | <b>Cllr Walsh</b><br><b>Michael Ford</b><br>Service Manager   |                             | 1 April 2017    |
|                 | 5  | <u>Local Government Reform</u><br>To consider a report on the future of Local Government following analysis of responses to the recent consultation exercise.  |   | <b>Jonathan Mair</b><br>Head of Legal and Democratic Services |                             |                 |
|                 | 6. | <u>Corporate Performance Monitoring Report</u><br>To consider the first performance monitoring report since the introduction of Outcomes Based Accountability. |   | <b>John Alexander</b><br>Senior Assurance Manager             |                             |                 |
|                 |    |  |   |   |                             |                 |



| Date of Meeting                         |  | Item/Purpose                  | Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE) | Lead Member/Officer | Reference to Corporate Plan | Target End Date |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 20 March 2017<br>(10.00am)              |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
|   |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
| 26 June 2017<br>(10.00am)               |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
|   |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
| 11 October 2017<br>(10.00am)            |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
|   |  |                               |                             |                     |                             |                 |
| Items to be added to the Work Programme |  | Review of Community Transport |                             |                     |                             |                 |

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