

Agenda Supplement



Meeting: People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Time: 11.15 am
Date: 26 June 2017
Venue: Committee Room 1, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ

Debbie Ward
Chief Executive

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Date of Publication:
Friday, 16 June 2017

7. Local Government Reform 3 - 46

A report to consider governance arrangements for Local Government Reorganisation in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. To follow.

9. Corporate Plan 47 - 48

To consider a report by the Transformation Programme Lead for the Adult and Community Forward Together Programme.

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County Council

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	People and Communities Committee - 26 th June 2017
Officer	Debbie Ward, Chief Executive
Subject of Report	Governance arrangements to support local government reform – Joint Committee Proposal
Executive Summary	This report asks members to consider proposals to be part of two joint committees, with other Dorset councils to develop future governance arrangements and service provision across the County. This is intended to support structured and informed progress towards Local Government Reorganisation, as set out in the Future Dorset proposal agreed at the County Council meeting in January 2017 and submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in February 2017.
Impact Assessment:	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment: An initial pan-Dorset EqIA was completed to support the Future Dorset proposal and can be found at Appendix 2 this will be refreshed following a decision from the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, this could be a “minded to” or full decision.</p> <p>Use of Evidence: The standard report attached at Appendix 1 has been developed in partnership by Dorset Monitoring Officers</p> <p>Budget: In the report considered by Full Council on the 26th January it was resolved:</p> <p><i>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 plans and allocate appropriate resources to progress local government change in Dorset</i></p> <p>To date, as Christchurch, East Dorset and Purbeck councils resolved not to support submission of the Future Dorset proposal, a formula has been developed between Chief Finance Officers to divide up costs accordingly between the remaining six councils.</p>

A report to consider governance arrangements for local government reform

	<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: Current Risk: MEDIUM Residual Risk MED</p>
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That this Committee consider the proposal to establish two Joint Committees with other Councils across Dorset to support the development of the Future Dorset proposal for Local Government Reorganisation, aiming to deliver sustainable services across Dorset for the future. 2. That this Committee consider the proposed membership of the proposed Joint Committees. 3. That this Committee confirms the outcomes of its consideration as comments to be referred to County Council, to inform the decision to join the Joint Committees and make appointments as appropriate.
Reason for Recommendation	<p>To enable Dorset County Council to form part of the governance arrangements that will support the progress of local government reform in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole as part of the Future Dorset Submission made to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in February 2017.</p>
Appendices	<p>Appendix 1: Draft County Council Report. July 2017. A report to consider local government reform in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.</p> <p>Appendix 2: Initial pan-Dorset EqIA developed January 2017</p>
Background Papers	<p>DCC County Council Reports, Exploring options for the future local government in Poole, Bournemouth and Dorset</p>
Officer Contact	<p>Name: Debbie Ward Tel: 01305 224195 Email: D.Ward@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>

1. Background

- 1.1 Following decisions taken by Dorset County Council, West and North Dorset District Councils and Weymouth and Portland Borough Council, Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole in January this year; a submission proposing reorganisation for local government in Dorset “Future Dorset” was made to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in February 2017.
- 1.2 It had been expected that there would be a decision, most likely to be a “Minded to” rather than “full” in late March. This was not received and no decision has since been possible, with the County Council and General Elections being held. The Future Dorset submission presents a plan to achieve structural change to Local Government by April 2019, to support the future of sustainable services across the County.
- 1.3 To achieve this timetable and maintain the ambition to secure sustainable services across the County joint development needs to take place. To achieve this in a timely and considered way it is proposed that two new joint committees are established with membership from each of the Authorities who have supported The Future Dorset submission, with the opportunity for each of the Authorities who have not, to consider being part of the joint committee structure, should they wish to do so.

2. Joint Committees – The Rationale

- 2.1 The Case for Change considered by the County Council in January 2017 articulated significant opportunities to transform services for our communities through the creation of two new local authorities. The timetable to achieve this has been agreed for April 2019 and if this is to be achieved, there needs to be a method of working that will allow members from partner authorities to work together to plan for this transformation.
- 2.2 The mechanics for setting up the new authorities by March 2019, are significant and to make them achievable it is being proposed that two joint committees are established to carry out preparation and planning prior to the Implementation Executive. The work would include considering difficult questions relating to Council Tax harmonisation and beginning to establish a medium term financial plan for each new authority. It is proposed that it also include:
 - Agreement of a model and process for disaggregation of services and budgets.
 - Agreement of a model and process for Council Tax harmonisation.
 - Authority to request a boundary review.
 - Authority to agree an electoral scheme.
 - Authority to respond to consultation on the content of orders to be made by the Secretary of State, including the new unitary authority name.
 - For the Dorset area to agree a double devolution offer to parish and town councils.

2.3 Whatever the future of local government structures in Dorset, this is an opportunity for all councils to work collaboratively and to consider future operating models and approaches to delivering valued public services against a background of declining resources. It will also provide a valuable forum for agreeing how to deal with current challenges and consider appropriate vehicles for community involvement in decision making processes, such as looking at area board type arrangements. The work would include close working with town and parish councils, as effective development of devolved working is essential across the Dorset area.

As set out in the Case for Change the geographies covered by the proposed joint committees closely reflects the way in which Dorset operates as an entity and the differing needs between the conurbation and the county area. A joint committee would provide the forum in which the potential opportunities to improve the area for our residents collectively can be explored, such as:

- Improved transport links
- Consistent policies
- Improving health and well-being
- Developing a more attractive climate for businesses
- Matching skills requirements to the local economy
- Enhancing our natural environment
- Working across Public Services
- Delivery of the Sustainability and Transformation Plan

With representatives from across the councils the ambition is to develop a jointly owned, participative environment in which strengths, experience and expertise can be shared for the benefit of the whole of Dorset.

Working collaboratively to find solutions to current challenges will strengthen all council's abilities to deal with the on-going challenge of less finance and increased demand on services. It is thought that putting community decision making at the heart of this process, regardless of any decision by government on reorganisation, will improve the conversation and decisions we take collectively as councils in Dorset in the future.

3. Joint Committees - The Proposal

3.1 The details of the joint committees and the proposed membership is set out in full at Appendix 1 and aims to mirror what an Implementation Executive is likely to be. Appendix 1 is in the form of a draft report for County Council and its contents is the same as that which will be included in reports to be considered by each of the other authorities considering the establishment of the joint committees. The joint committees would work to develop the arrangements for the new authorities, should they be agreed, but have no formal decision making powers for the establishment of new authorities until the creation of an Implementation Executive. This would only come into existence once the statutory order is made; which may now not be until late Spring/early Summer 2018.

3.2 In summary the proposal will be to establish two joint committees to reflect the two new authorities proposed in the Future Dorset submission:

A report to consider governance arrangements for local government reform

For the Dorset area it is proposed that the initial membership of the joint committee should comprise 2 members from each of North Dorset District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth and Portland Borough Council, and 6 members for DCC, reflecting the risk and service responsibility for each geographic area. There would be provision to increase this further should a decision be made by East Dorset District Council and/or Purbeck District Council to wish to be part of this joint committee, with 2 members from each of these authorities and the County Council. This would lead to a maximum membership of the joint committee of 20 members.

For Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole it is proposed that the initial membership of the joint committee should comprise 8 members from Bournemouth Borough Council and 6 members from the Borough of Poole, with provision to add 2 members from Christchurch Borough Council should that Council choose to re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal and 2 members from Dorset County Council (to address the issue of disaggregation only).

In the event that Christchurch Borough Council takes a decision not to re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal, Dorset County Council will represent the Christchurch residents on the joint committee with a membership of 2, negating the need for 2 additional Dorset County Council members.

- 3.3 It is expected that the two joint committees are established to carry out preparation and planning prior to the Implementation Executive, and that its work will enable a smooth transition to those new arrangements, should local government reorganisation take place.

4. Nominations Process

- 4.1 Each sovereign council will need to approve a nominations process suitable for their council's political make-up and reflecting the need for politically proportional representation.
- 4.2 The County Council is required to nominate members for both joint committees. This would be up to 10 members, for the Dorset Joint Committee to match the 2 district councillors from each of the potential five district councils involved. At the time of writing the report only three district councils had supported the Future Dorset submission and therefore the County Council would need to nominate 6 members. A further 2 members would need to be nominated for the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Joint Committee.

5. Next steps

- 5.1 Should those councils who did not take part in the Future Dorset submission accept an invitation to take part in this joint committee, they too will consider this standard report and would each be asked to nominate 2 members to the relevant joint committee.

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Appendix 1

July 2017

A report to consider governance arrangements for local government reorganisation in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

1. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to enable sovereign councils to consider proposed governance arrangements through which they can oversee work towards local government reorganisation in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole whilst awaiting a minded to decision from the Secretary of State.

The report recognises that three of the nine councils have decided not to support the submission of a case for the creation of new councils. It provides them with an opportunity to take stock and consider whether they wish, through participation in a joint committee, to be able to influence the work being undertaken to prepare for any new unitary council.

2. Recommendation

That this Council agrees to the establishment of a Joint Committee with the functions set out in the terms of reference at Appendix A / B (delete as appropriate) to this report.

3. Background

During January this year all nine councils in Dorset considered a report which recommended that councils support the submission of a proposal 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 councils based upon the following local authority boundaries:

- A) Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area
- B) East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland, plus the services currently provided by Dorset County Council in this area.

Six of the nine councils resolved to support this proposal and a “Future Dorset” submission was subsequently presented to the Secretary of State, with a “minded to” decision expected late March 2017. Christchurch Borough Council, East Dorset District Council and Purbeck District Council resolved not to support the proposal.

Alongside the submission to the Secretary of State the six Leaders whose councils support the proposal established the Future Dorset Board. Up until this point local government reorganisation had been discussed by all nine Leaders, with their deputies in attendance, during Leaders and Chief Executives meetings. However, with three councils resolving not to support the proposal, the Future Dorset Board provided a new forum in which to progress associated work with the proposal.

On the 18th April 2017 it was announced unexpectedly that there would be a general election on June 8th. As a result officers were advised by DCLG that they should not expect any decision from the Secretary of State before the summer recess. This prompted the Future Dorset Board to consider what governance arrangements should be put in place locally to oversee work in anticipation of a “minded to” decision and ahead of a legal order to be made by the Secretary of State.

The Future Dorset Leaders have recognised that each of the other three councils have made their own sovereign decisions not to support Future Dorset. They have though also maintained communication with Christchurch, East Dorset and Purbeck councils to ensure that they are aware of ongoing work.

The preference of the Future Dorset Leaders is that all councils, irrespective of whether they oppose the formation of new councils, should have the opportunity to influence plans being made in anticipation of and in preparation for local government change.

A report previously considered by the Future Dorset Board exploring options was therefore presented to all nine Leaders at a meeting on the 25th May.

The report provided the Leaders of Christchurch, East Dorset and Purbeck councils with an opportunity to consider whether their councils should engage in work in readiness for local government change within a joint committee arrangement.

No individual Leaders could commit their councils to participate in a joint committee. There was though a general willingness to put the issue before sovereign councils to decide for themselves (notwithstanding the opposition of some to the principle of new councils) whether they should be part of a joint committee arrangement through which they would be able to exercise influence over work to prepare for any new council.

4. Governance

In light of the announcement of the general election and a subsequent delay of the minded to decision, Future Dorset Monitoring Officers met to consider possible next steps and how, within a shortened timeframe, new councils could be implemented in the most efficient and effective way.

Monitoring Officers have advised and Chief Executives agree that the establishment of two joint committees would provide a means through which councils could work together to prepare themselves for a “minded to decision” and a legal order by the Secretary of State beginning the formal move towards new councils.

If full council meetings in July were to agree to establish joint committees then this would allow sufficient time for initial meetings, perhaps informal, to take place over the summer.

It is suggested that ahead of a ‘minded to’ decision an informal first meeting or workshop could concentrate upon establishing a clear vision, priorities and a work programme. This would provide officers with clear direction and enable some progress to be made.

5. Objectives and decision making

It is anticipated that a structural change order to be made by the Secretary of State will prescribe arrangements in the Dorset area and arrangements in the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area to implement each new council. These arrangements will involve councillors representing each of the existing councils.

Based upon previous local government structural change orders Monitoring Officers have advised upon terms of reference and membership for joint committees which anticipate and support arrangements we expect to be prescribed by the Secretary of State in the later establishment of Shadow Authorities. This would provide continuity between any locally agreed arrangements and arrangements prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Suggested terms of reference and membership for each joint committee are appended to this report.

6. Commentary on the terms of reference and membership

The very first of the terms of reference states the role of the Joint Committees as being:

“To identify and promote collaborative and joint working between Councils”

This is important in that irrespective of local government reorganisation the Joint Committees provide a member forum for collaboration and joint working across councils.

When the Secretary of State makes any structural change order the central purpose will be described in terms of taking steps to prepare for the transfer of the functions, property, rights and liabilities of the existing councils to new councils. It is suggested that this purpose needs to be replicated in the joint committee arrangements.

Anticipating and replicating governance arrangements to be prescribed by the Secretary of State in a Structural Change order has been an important part of the work of the Monitoring Officers. By reviewing past Structural Change Orders the Monitoring Officers have been able to design proposed terms of reference and membership for the joint committees which mirror the arrangements to be prescribed by DCLG in any next phase of governance (i.e. the Implementation Executives/Shadow Authorities).

It is open to councils to agree to form joint committees with quite different membership arrangements from those which will be prescribed by DCLG but in doing so we would lose consistency between the joint committees and the Implementation Executives/Shadow Authorities which succeed them. The shortened timeline for implementation make the speed and efficiency of this transition more important than ever. Consistency between the phases of governance will be critical.

Like the arrangements to be prescribed by the Secretary of State the function of each joint committee is to undertake work in preparation for new councils taking the place of existing councils. The third suggested term of reference reflects the fact that councils will be working together in advance of prescribed arrangements and so the joint committees are each described as the forum in which councils will cooperate with each other to secure the early, economic, effective, efficient and timely transfer of functions etc.

At their meeting on 12 April 2017 the Leaders considered a report from Monitoring Officers on the process for the appointment of Chief Executives as an important and early decision in preparation for any new council. Monitoring Officers are progressing work to secure access for Leaders to independent external advice on the options open to them. Whilst the proposed terms of reference for each joint committee include agreeing a process for the appointment of a Chief Executive, it is important to note that the actual decision will not be made by either joint committee.

Other details in the terms of reference include:

- Agreement of a model and process for disaggregation of services and budgets.
- Agreement of a model and process for council tax harmonisation.
- Authority to request a boundary review.
- Authority to agree an electoral scheme.
- Authority to respond to consultation on the content of orders to be made by the Secretary of State, including the new authority name.
- For the Dorset area to agree a double devolution offer to parish and town councils.

For the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area it is proposed that the initial membership of the joint committee should comprise 8 members from Bournemouth Borough Council, 6 members from the Borough of Poole, 2 members from Christchurch Borough Council and 2 members from Dorset County Council (to address the issue of disaggregation only).

In the event that Christchurch Borough Council does not agree to re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal, Dorset County Council will represent Christchurch residents on the Joint Committee with a membership of 2, who would also address the issue of disaggregation, negating the need for 2 additional Dorset County Council members.

For the Dorset area it is proposed that the initial membership of the joint committee should comprise 2 members from each of North Dorset District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth and Portland Borough Council and 6 members from Dorset County Council. Again there would be provision to increase this further should a decision be made by East Dorset District Council and/or Purbeck District Council to re-engage with Future Dorset.

The representation on the Dorset area Joint Committee is intended to reflect the budget and service risk and recognises the representation anticipated to be required through any Structural Change Order to be made through DCLG.

If LGR does not go ahead, the joint committees will perform an equally important function in providing a forum for councils to discuss further partnership working. A clause is included to the Dorset area joint committee terms of reference to make provision for the committee to 'act as the forum within which the district councils and the county council consult and co-operate with each other in order to secure the economic, effective, efficient and timely transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities'.

7. Member engagement and scrutiny

Even with a joint committee for the Dorset area of between 12 and 20 members and for the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area of 15 or 17 members there will still be a very significant number of councillors outside of the formal joint committee arrangements.

Monitoring officers have considered options to ensure that all members have an opportunity to engage. The terms of reference for each joint committee therefore include an expectation that they will commission other councillors to carry out work on a task and finish basis. Not only will this build member engagement but it is also a reflection of the size of the task and that the joint committees alone cannot do all that is needed to prepare to establish two new councils.

Appendix A – Dorset Area Joint Committee

Purpose

1. To identify and promote collaborative and joint working between Councils
2. To take steps to prepare for the transfer of the functions, property, rights and liabilities of the district councils and the county council to a new Dorset Council including the preparation of an implementation plan
3. To act as the forum within which the district councils and the county council consult and co-operate with each other in order to secure the economic, effective, efficient and timely transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities
4. To identify and establish early design principles that assist shape the development of the new Council and relevant staffing models
5. To ensure that councillors are kept fully briefed and engaged in establishing a new Dorset Council
6. To oversee the development and delivery of a comprehensive communications and engagement strategy that address the requirements of councillors, staff, local partners and wider stakeholders
7. To agree and monitor relevant finance associated to issues of transition and transformation
8. To monitor risks associated to the establishment of a new Dorset Council
9. To monitor the development of early enabling strategies including, but not limited to, organisational design process and principles, ICT, digital transformation, medium term finance, organisational development and assets
10. To identify and approve a policy framework and thereafter monitor the introduction of draft policy statements (including supporting procedures) relevant to the required statutory compliance of the new Council
11. To liaise with relevant internal and external auditors and ensure their focus supports the development of the new Dorset Council
12. To agree a process for the appointment of a Chief Executive and make a recommendation on the appointment of a new Chief Executive to the new authority
13. To agree a model and process for disaggregation in respect of the provision of Services provided by Dorset County Council to Christchurch communities
14. To examine options and agree a model and process for council tax harmonisation
15. To request a boundary review
16. To agree an electoral scheme
17. To respond to consultation on the content of Orders, for example the new authority name

18. To take a decision on any required consents
19. To carry out any other tasks where Member engagement is necessary
20. To promote joint work with town and parish councils to identify and plan for the most effective governance and delivery arrangement for local public services

Membership

- 6 Members from Dorset County Council
- 2 Members from Weymouth and Portland Borough Council
- 2 Members from North Dorset District Council
- 2 Members from West Dorset District Council
- The provision to increase this further (4 additional from Dorset County Council, 2 from East Dorset District Council and 2 from Purbeck District Council) should a decision be taken by these Councils to re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal
- Each member will nominate a named substitute who will have the same rights as the member whose place they are substituting. The named substitute should not affect political proportionality.

Note – if political proportionality was to be applied it is anticipated that on the current numbers a joint committee would comprise 4 Conservative representatives and 2 Labour/Liberal Democrat from the Districts (WPBC, NDDC, WDDC) and 4 Conservative and 2 Liberal Democrat representatives from the County. (With eight county councillors this would change to 6 Conservative and 2 Liberal Democrat, with 10 county councillors this would change to 7 Conservative and 2 Liberal Democrats and 1 Green.

Quorum

- The Joint Committee shall be quorate if 50% +1 of the members are present

Appendix B – Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Area Joint Committee

Purpose

1. To identify and promote collaborative and joint working between Councils
2. To take steps to prepare for the transfer of the functions, property, rights and liabilities of Bournemouth Borough Council, Christchurch Borough Council and the Borough of Poole councils and the relevant functions, property, rights and liabilities of Dorset County Council to a new council including the preparation of an implementation plan
3. To act as the forum within which existing councils consult and co-operate with each other in order to secure the economic, effective, efficient and timely transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities
4. To identify and establish early design principles that assist shape the development of the new Council and relevant staffing models
5. To ensure that councillors are kept fully briefed and engaged in establishing a new Council
6. To oversee the development and delivery of a comprehensive communications and engagement strategy that address the requirements of councillors, staff, local partners and wider stakeholders
7. To agree and monitor relevant finance associated to issues of transition and transformation
8. To monitor risks associated to the establishment of a new Council
9. To monitor the development of early enabling strategies including, but not limited to, organisational design process and principles, ICT, digital transformation, medium term finance, organisational development and assets
10. To identify and approve a policy framework and thereafter monitor the introduction of draft policy statements (including supporting procedures) relevant to the required statutory compliance of the new Council
11. To liaise with relevant internal and external auditors and ensure their focus supports the development of the new Council
12. To agree a process for the appointment of a Chief Executive and make a recommendation on the appointment of a new Chief Executive to the new Council
13. To agree a model and process for disaggregation
14. To agree a model and process for council tax harmonisation
15. To request a boundary review
16. To agree an electoral scheme
17. To respond to consultation on the content of Orders, for example the new authority name
18. To take a decision on any required consents

19. To carry out any other tasks where Member engagement is necessary

Membership

- 8 Members from Bournemouth Borough Council
- 6 Members from Poole Borough Council
- 2 Members from Christchurch Borough Council (should a decision be taken by Christchurch Borough Council to re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal)
- 2 County Councillors (to address the question of disaggregation only)

In the event that Christchurch Borough Council does not re-engage with the Future Dorset proposal then Dorset County Council will represent Christchurch residents on the Joint Committee with a membership of 2, who would also address the issue of disaggregation, negating the need for 2 additional Dorset County Council members.

Each member will nominate a named substitute who will have the same rights as the member whose place they are substituting. The named substitute should not affect political proportionality.

For South East Dorset, democratic services would carry out a calculation to ensure that Membership was representative as will be expected within the Order.

Quorum

- The Joint Committee shall be quorate if 50% +1 of the members are present.

Equality Impact Needs Assessment



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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 Bournemouth Borough Council (BBC) - Tony Williams Christchurch and East Dorset Partnership (CEDP) - David McIntosh Dorset County Council (DCC) - Debbie Ward North Dorset District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth & Portland Borough Council (DCP) - Matt Prosser Purbeck District Council (PDC) - Steve Mackenzie</p>
Members of the Assessment Team:	<p>Beverly Elliott – Organisational Development Co-ordinator(CEDP) Daniel Biggs – Strategic Communities and Equalities Officer (BoP) Rebecca Murphy – Research and Policy Officer (DCC) Sam Johnson – Equality and Diversity Manager (BBC) Sue Joyce – General Manager Resources (PDC) Susan Ward-Rice – Community Development Team Leader (DCP)</p>

Date assessment started:	27 th October 2016
Date assessment completed:	15 th December 2016

About the Policy/Service/Project:

Type of policy

The potential to re-organise the structure of local government in Dorset will affect all nine existing councils.

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.

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.

Conclusion of this review

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.

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.

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

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.¹

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)²

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:

¹ 2016: Potential options for the reconfiguration of local authorities - Financial analysis

² 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.³

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 5th 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;

³ <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 24th August 2016
- Opinion Research Services - Consultation Report: published on 5th December 2016
- PricewaterhouseCoopers – Case for Change (Appraisal of options): published on 5th 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
Age <i>(ONS⁴ Mid-Year Estimate 2015)</i>	Distribution of the 185,580 residents aged 65+ (24% in total)					
	65+ 110,646 (23%) 85+ 18,175 (4%)	65+ 74,927 (26%) 85+ 10,569 (3%)	65+ 83,411 (21%) 85+ 13,916 (4%)	65+ 102,162 (27%) 85+ 14,828 (4%)	65+ 68,003 (20%) 85+ 11,342 (3%)	65+ 117,570 (28%) 85+ 17,402 (4%)
Disability <i>Dept. of Work and Pensions Nov. 2015 DLA⁵ and AA⁶</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%)
Gender <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.
Gender reassignment	No data					
Pregnancy and Maternity	No data					

⁴ Office for National Statistics

⁵ Disability Living Allowance

⁶ Attendance Allowance

Protective characteristic	2a		2b		2c	
	Large Conurbation	Small Dorset	Medium Conurbation	Medium Dorset	Small Conurbation	Large Rural
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No data					
Race (BME⁷) <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%)
Religion or Belief <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%)
Sexual Orientation	Main data missing, limited information, see fact sheet.					
Deprivation <i>Dept of Work and Pensions Mar 2013, CTB⁸</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%)
Rurality <i>ONS Census 2011</i>	Distribution of the 575,089 urban population and the 168,952 rural population (23% in total))					
	Urban Pop 443,843 (95%) Rural Pop 22,211 (5%)	Urban Pop 131,246 (47%) Rural Pop 146,741 (53%)	Urban Pop 377,844 (100%) Rural Pop 1,044 (0%)	Urban Pop 197,245 (54%) Rural Pop 167,908 (46%)	Urban Population 330,761 (100%) Rural Population 375 (0%)	Urban Population 244,328 (59%) Rural Population 168,577 (41%)

Appendix 2 A high level assessment of the potential impact

⁷ Black and minority ethnic⁸ 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. 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.

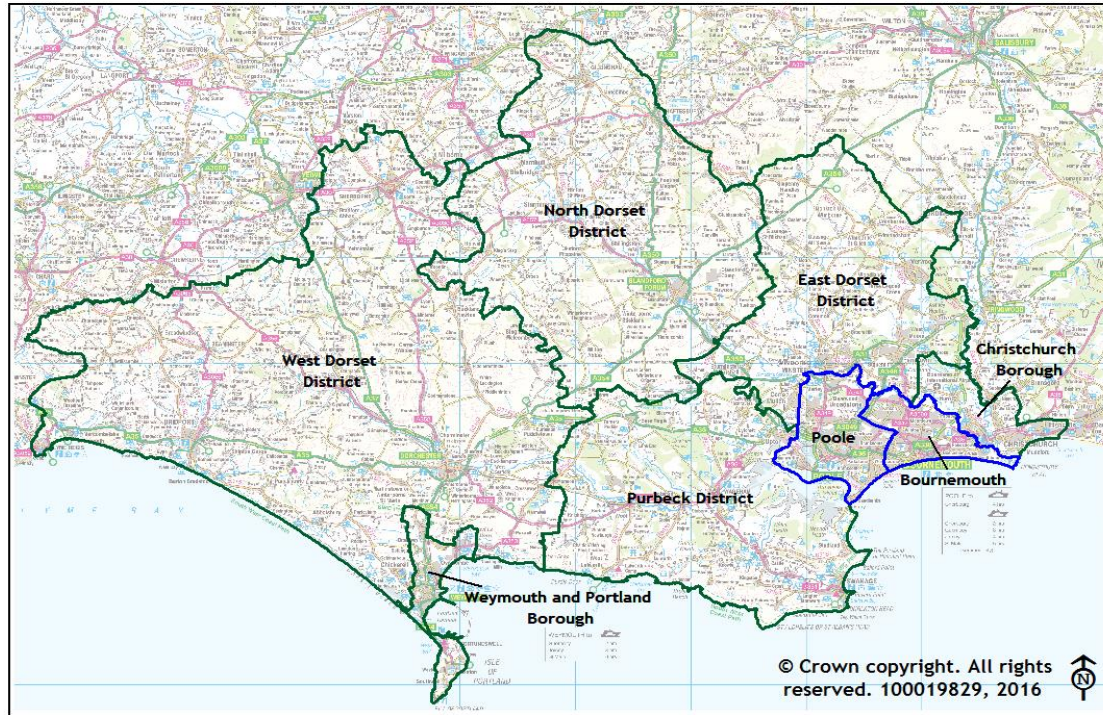
Protected characteristic	Context	Actual or potential positive benefit	Actual or potential negative benefit
	Rationalisation of assets leading to fewer buildings and reduced access to services through council offices/hubs.		People aged 65+ may struggle to access services if council offices/hubs are reduced 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.

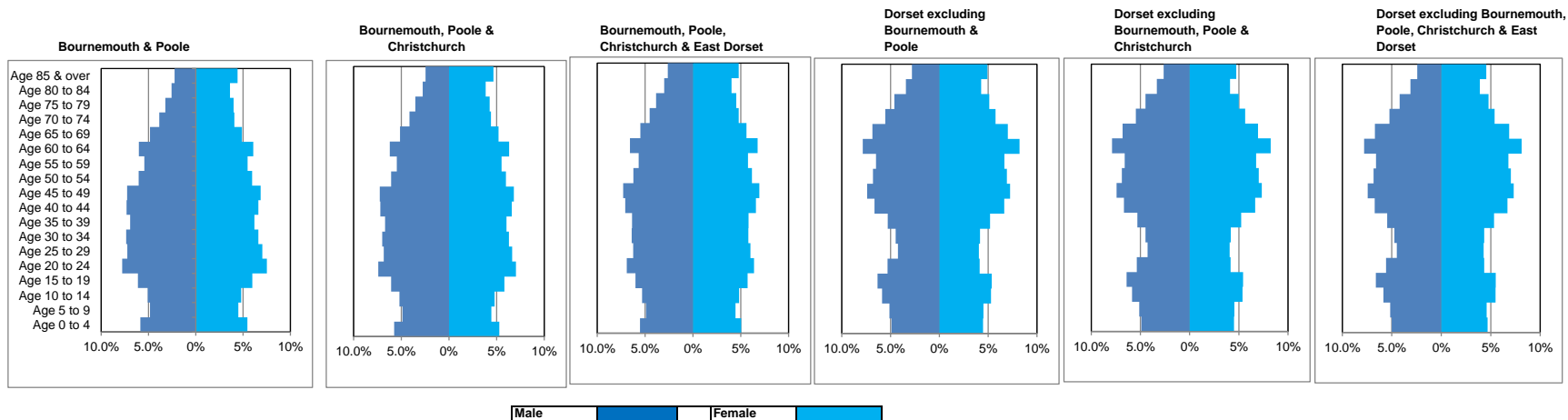
Protected characteristic	Context	Actual or potential positive benefit	Actual or potential negative benefit
Rurality	Options 2a, 2b and 2c change the distribution of the 169,000 (23%) rural population between the potential new unitary councils.	For “Dorset” this varies between 147,000 (53%) of the population 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

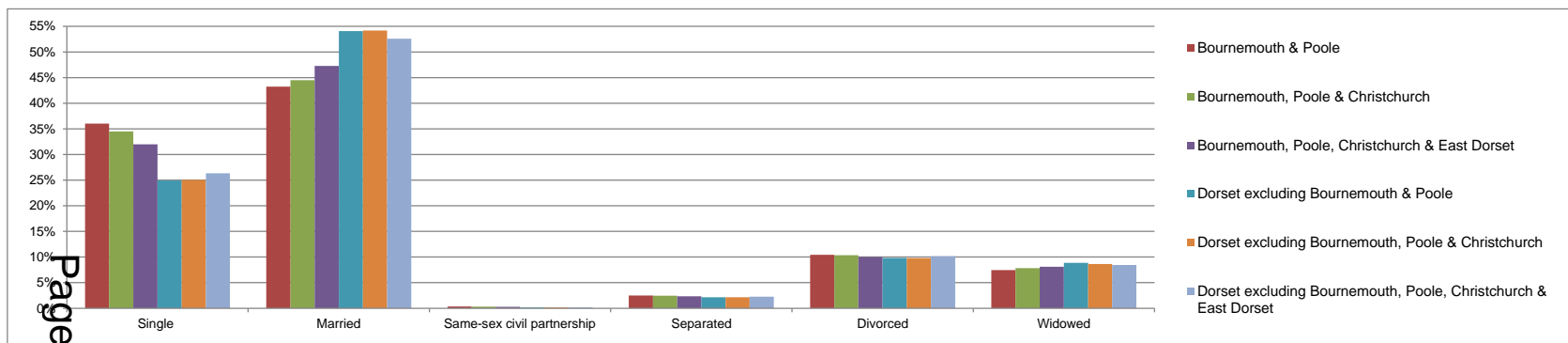
Age	Bournemouth & Poole	Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch	Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole	Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch	Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset
Age 0 to 4	5.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%
Age 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%



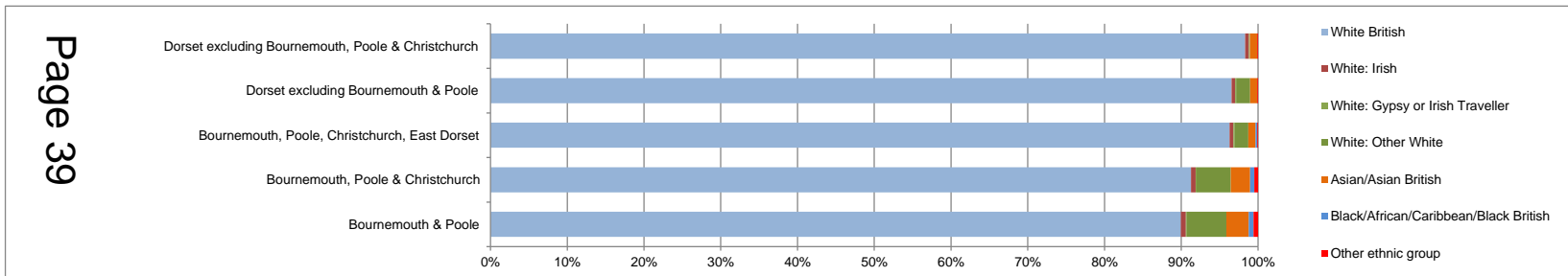
	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	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%

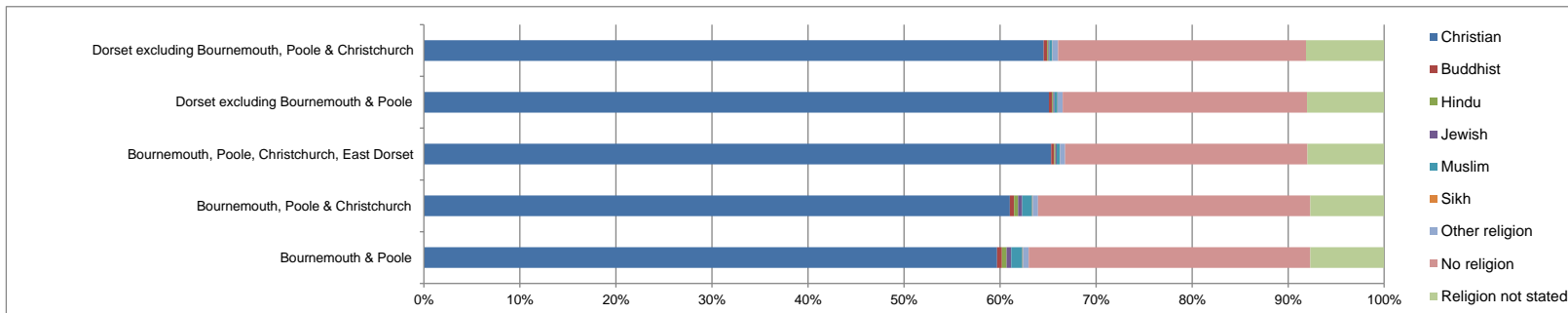


Ethnicity	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	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

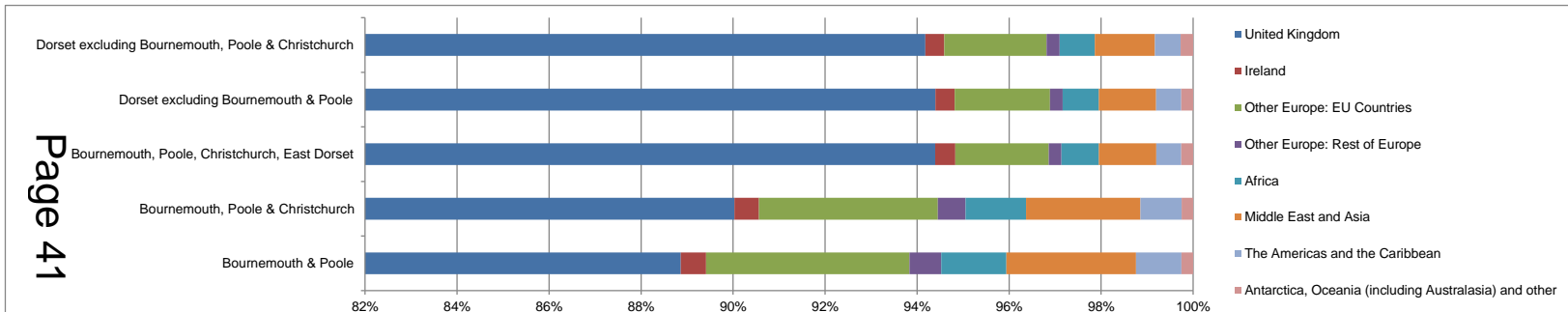


	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	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%

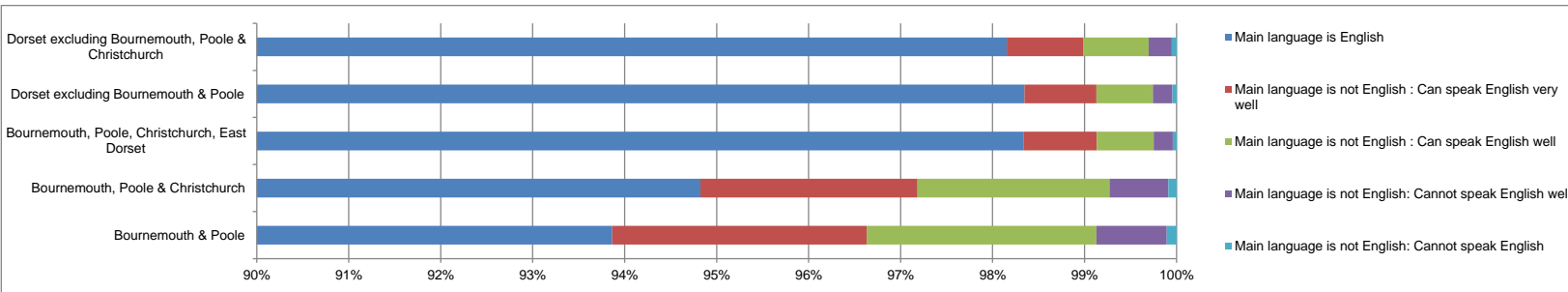
Religion	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	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%



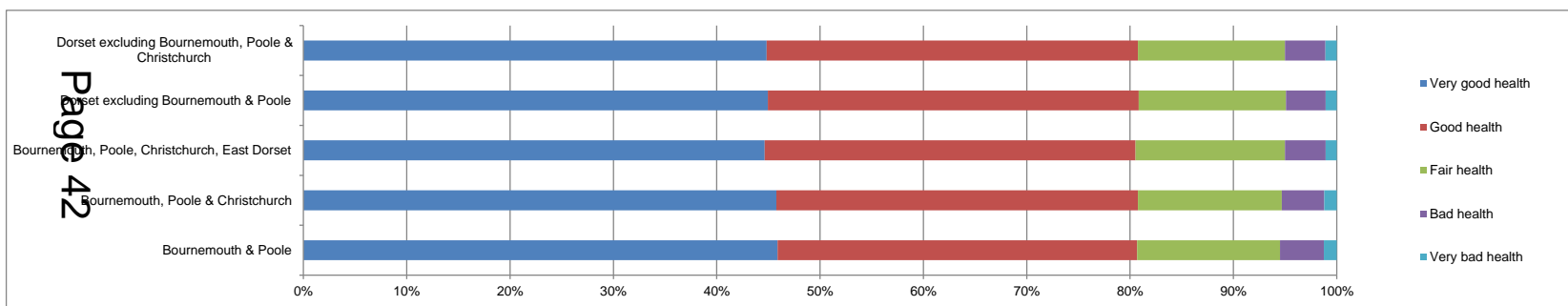
Country of Birth	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	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%



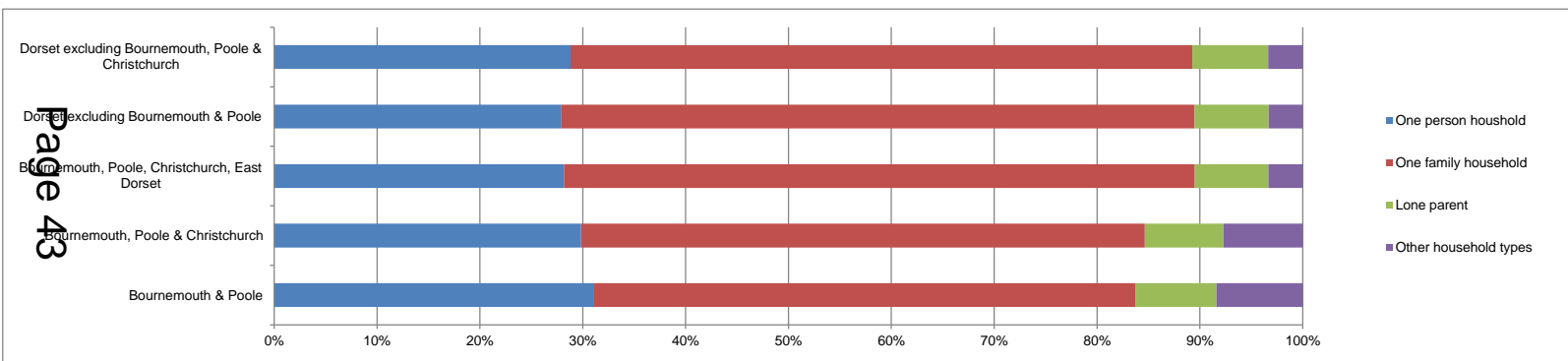
Proficiency in English	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	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%

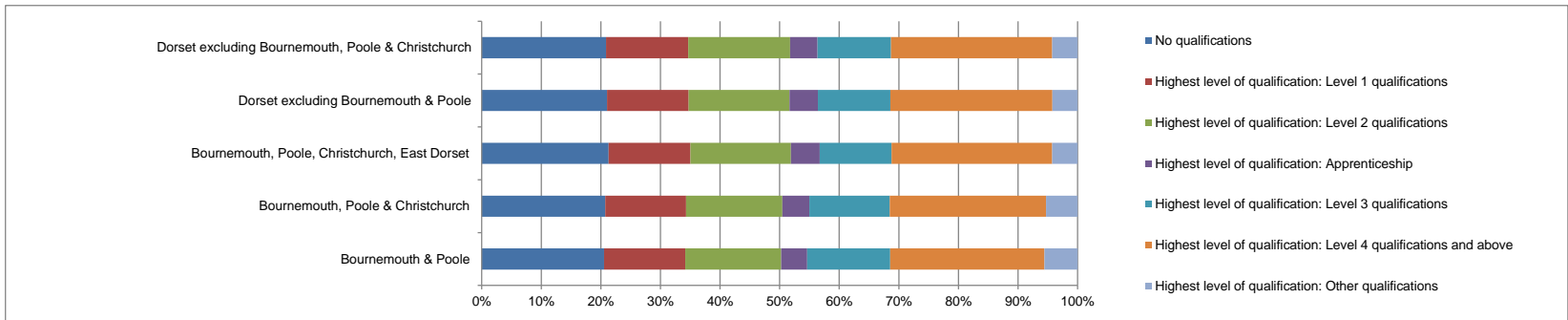


Household Composition by HRP	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Household	%	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%



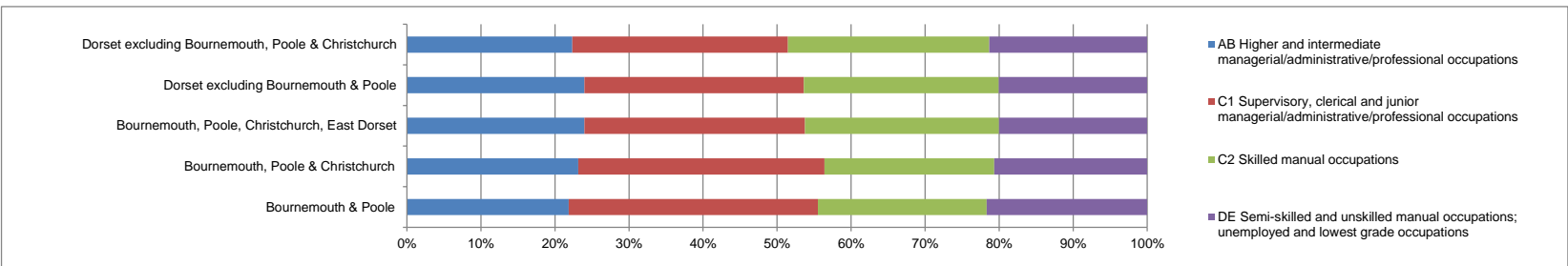
Economic Activity	Bournemouth & Poole		Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset		Dorset excluding Bournemouth & Poole		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole & Christchurch		Dorset excluding Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch & East Dorset	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	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%



Source: 2011 Census, ONS, Crown Copyright (unless stated otherwise)

	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%

Rurality (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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Appendix A

Draft Corporate Plan 2017-18: Working Together For A Strong and Successful Dorset

Our Outcomes Framework

Seeking to improve the lives of people in Dorset

<p>People in Dorset are SAFE </p> <p>Everyone should feel safe, wherever they are.</p> <p><i>But...</i> sadly, we have seen a significant increase in the number of children and vulnerable adults needing protection. There are areas of Dorset with higher levels of crime, substance misuse and domestic abuse. We know that by working with vulnerable families early on we can often help them be stronger and more stable, and to stay together.</p> <p>There are also far too many accidents on our roads. While many of the factors that influence road accidents are outside of our control, we know that by doing things like road safety education, fixing road defects and gritting roads during icy conditions quickly, efficiently and well, we can help make Dorset's roads safer.</p> <p>The safety of all of our residents, and particularly the most isolated and vulnerable, is sometimes seriously affected by extreme weather events such as flooding. As well as providing an emergency response to such events, we will continue to work alongside our communities to plan ahead and minimise the disruption to people's lives when such things inevitably do happen.</p> <p>The indicators we will use to measure progress are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of children in care, or in need of our protection in other ways • The number of children being admitted to hospital due to injury • The percentage of children who are persistently absent from school • The number of adult safeguarding concerns • Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset • Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads 	<p>People in Dorset are HEALTHY </p> <p>Most people are healthy and make good lifestyle choices.</p> <p><i>But...</i> unfortunately, this is not the case for everyone. For example, there are many people who suffer from poor mental health, and there are parts of the county where life expectancy is low.</p> <p>If we can help and encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyles and lead active lives, they will be more likely to avoid preventable illnesses as they grow older, and life expectancy will improve.</p> <p>The strong link between a healthy environment and physical and mental health and wellbeing is well known. We will work hard to ensure our natural assets are well managed, accessible and promoted, and that waste and pollution are minimised and controlled.</p> <p>The indicators we will use to measure progress are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality in life expectancy between different population groups • Rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions • Child and adult excess weight • Prevalence of mental health conditions • Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases • Levels of physical activity in adults 	<p>People in Dorset are INDEPENDENT </p> <p>Confident people living in strong, supportive and vibrant communities are vital to independent living.</p> <p><i>But...</i> we need to help more of our young people be confident and successful learners into adulthood – helping them to remain independent and happy.</p> <p>We also have a high number of older people who are isolated and lonely. By coordinating the efforts of social care, health and other agencies, we are striving to help people remain happily independent in their own homes and able to make informed choices about their support needs.</p> <p>This requires us to identify and work with vulnerable families at an early stage, to help them stay close and look after each other.</p> <p>The indicators we will use to measure progress are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of children “ready to start school” by being at the expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage • The percentage of children with good attendance at school • School achievement at age 11 • Percentage of 16 -18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) • The rate of delayed transfers from hospital care • Proportion of clients given self-directed support and/ or direct payments • The rate of volunteering in Dorset 	<p>Dorset's economy is PROSPEROUS </p> <p>A thriving local economy provides us all with more opportunities.</p> <p><i>But...</i> there are areas where there aren't as many jobs available or chances for young people to train at work and gain the valuable skills that employers need. Many people also struggle to find good quality, affordable housing.</p> <p>We want to help new businesses to thrive and existing businesses become more productive and efficient, taking advantage of the superfast fibre broadband that is now available in most of Dorset. To support that productivity, we want to plan communities well, reducing the need to travel while “keeping Dorset moving”, enabling people and goods to move about the county safely and efficiently.</p> <p>The indicators we will use to measure progress are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The productivity of Dorset's businesses • Rate of start-ups of new business enterprises • Percentage of children gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* - C, including Maths and English • Percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above • Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings • Rates of uptake of superfast broadband • Employment levels
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We are fair in balancing competing demands



We are clear and honest about what we're doing and why



We show full and proper respect to everyone we work with



We ensure local tax-payers get the best value for money



We find new ways of working to achieve more for local people

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