

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Equality & Diversity

Last updated: January 2018

Foreword

“The Isle of Wight Council is required by law to publish the data it collects on the protected characteristics of its workforce, and of its community. The Local Government Equality Duty (as set out in the Equality Act 2010) has set a clear expectation that each year the data collected by local authorities is refreshed and published in order that the local community has access to this information.

*The nine protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are **gender, race, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy/maternity, religious belief and gender reassignment**. It will come as no surprise to anyone reading this foreword that one of the key features of the island is that the numbers of our older population are higher than across our comparators, or that we are less ethnically diverse than in other regions. You may find other interesting features here as well as the challenges we sometimes face to capture information to give a current and in depth picture of our whole community.*

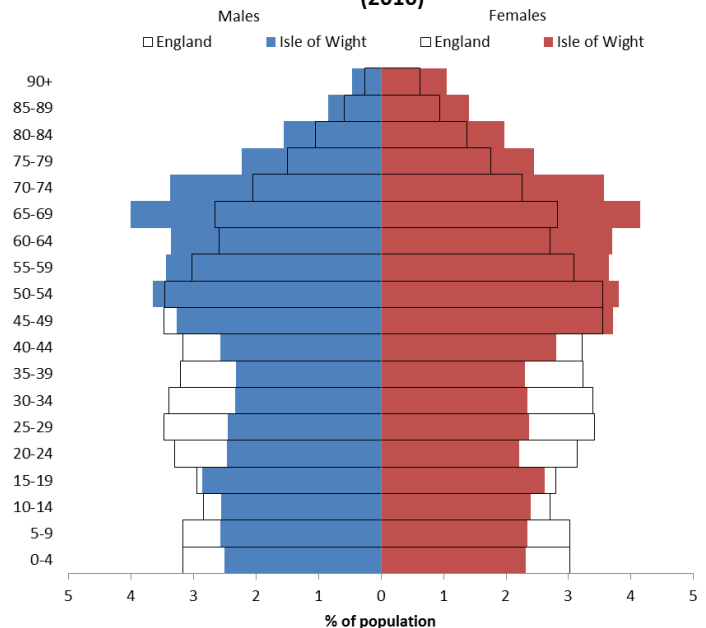
Hopefully this analysis will prove to be both informative for people seeking to understand the characteristics that make up our community, as well as demonstrating that we take our duties under the Equality Act seriously.”

*Judy Mason - Equality & Diversity Board
Isle of Wight Council*

Age

The age population pyramid demonstrates the differences in age structure locally and nationally. The national pyramid has a fairly even distribution of children and young adults and a smaller proportion of older adults. This is typical in developed countries and suggests a lower birth rate and a high quality of life overall.

Population pyramid of the Isle of Wight and England (2016)



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2016 Population Estimates

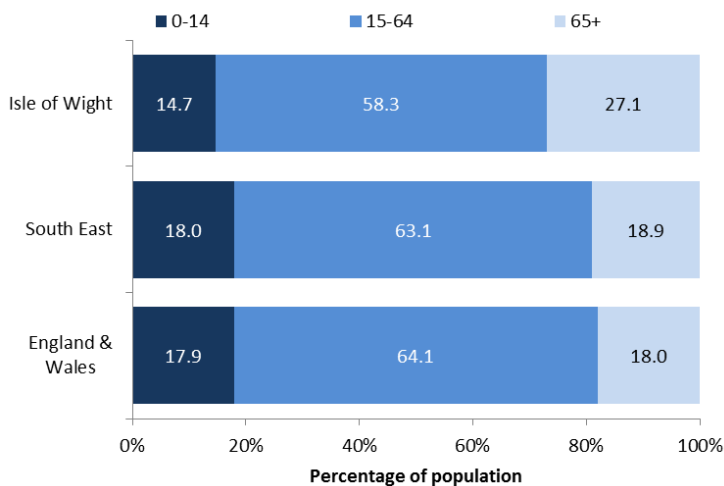
Dissimilarly to the national pyramid shape, the mushroom-shaped pyramid for the Isle of Wight highlights the significant proportion of older adults and would normally indicate a shrinking population if total population was only influenced by natural change (births and deaths).

It is recognised on the Isle of Wight that the main confounding factor of the population pyramid shape is internal migration flows. This is a combination of inward net migration of older adults from other parts of the UK, and outward net-migration of young adults to the rest of the UK and abroad.

More information is available in the ‘Demographics and population factsheet’ which is published online at www.iwight.com/factsandfigures.

This difference in age of the population has resulted in a smaller proportion of economically active adults on the Isle of Wight compared to the national average and the South East region resulting in less economic activity.

Age Structure of Population (mid-2016)

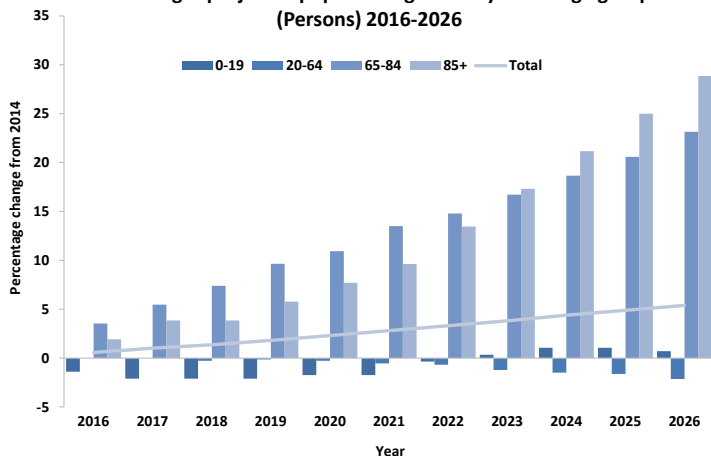


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2016 Population Estimates

Population projections updated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2014 give us an indication as to the future size and age structure of the local population. This is based on assumptions of future fertility rates, mortality and migration.

The most notable projected changes in the Isle of Wight population over the next ten years are increases to the 65 to 84 year old population (23% increase by 2026) and the 85+ population (29% increase by 2026). If these projected population increases are accurate this will greatly impact on resource allocation as well as planning and delivery of local services.

Isle of Wight projected population growth by broad age group (Persons) 2016-2026



Source: ONS 2014-based population projections

Gender

Based on ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates, the Isle of Wight ratio of males (48.9%) and females (51.1%) of all ages is moving towards one of equality, which is similar to the national picture (Males 49.4% and females 50.6%).

Males outnumber females for each year of age from 0 to 16 and, apart from ages 52 and 58, females outnumber males in each year of age from 38 upwards.

Ethnicity

The Equality Act 2010 gives local authorities a general duty to promote race equality. This is important in ensuring that all populations are recognised and provided with equal opportunities in areas like employment.

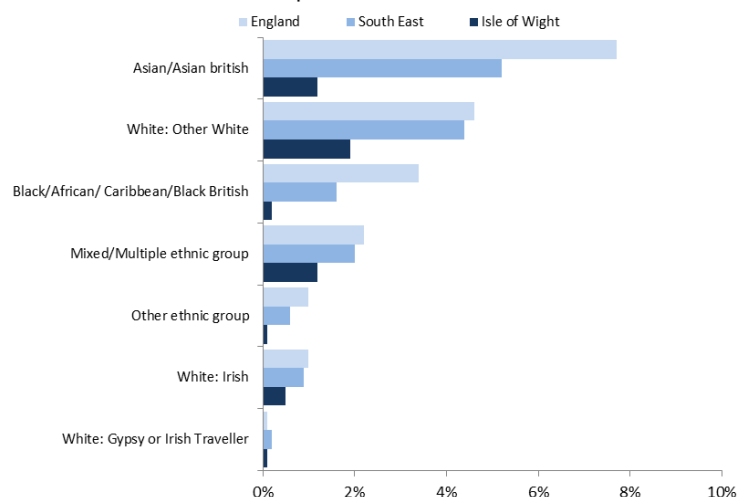
The most comprehensive data collection for ethnicity is the Census which is completed on a ten-year cycle. Ethnic identification is self-reported and subjectively meaningful to the person concerned. The changing nature of ethnic groups makes it difficult to compare over longer periods, however the 2001 and 2011 Censuses have been designed to be directly comparable.

The overwhelming majority of the Isle of Wight in 2011 identified themselves as White-British (94.8%) however this has reduced by two percentage points from the 2001 Census (96.8%).

There are signs of a diversifying population on the Isle of Wight, with the non-white ethnic population more than doubling from 1.3% in 2001 to 2.7% in 2011 (compared with an increase from 8.7% to 14.1% for England as a whole).

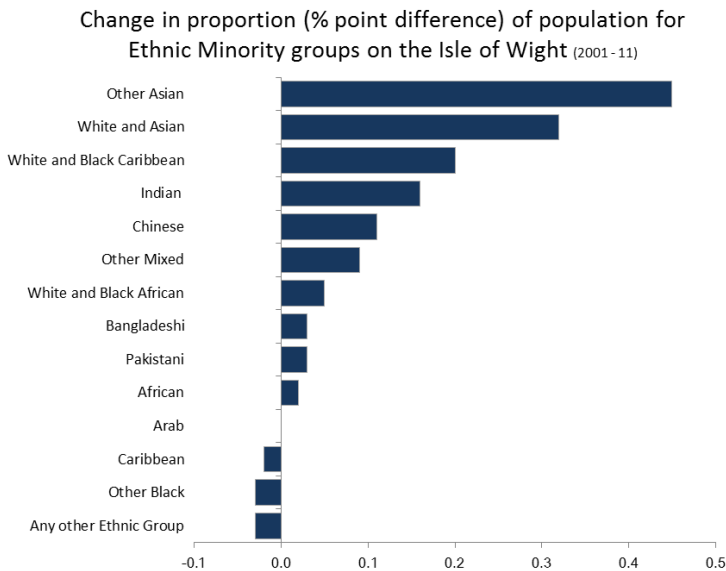
(Source: Isle of Wight Council, Public Health Team - Census Atlas <https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2552-Census-Atlas-2011-Section-2-Population-religion-and-ethnicity.pdf>)

Minority Ethnic Groups as a Percentage of Total Population Numbers



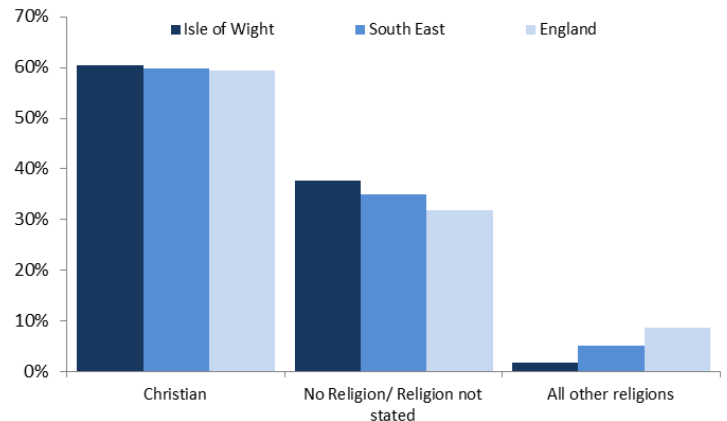
Source: ONS 2011 Census

The largest increase in ethnic minority populations on the Isle of Wight between 2001 and 2011 identified themselves as 'Other Asian' with a small increase of 0.45 percentage points. 'Other Asian' refers to any Asian country other than India, Pakistan, China or Bangladesh. Further detail can be obtained on the 'Isle of Wight census atlas' which is published online at www.iwight.com/factsandfigures



Source: ONS 2001 and 2011 Census

Proportion of residents identifying as Christian, other and no religion (2011)



Source: ONS 2011 Census

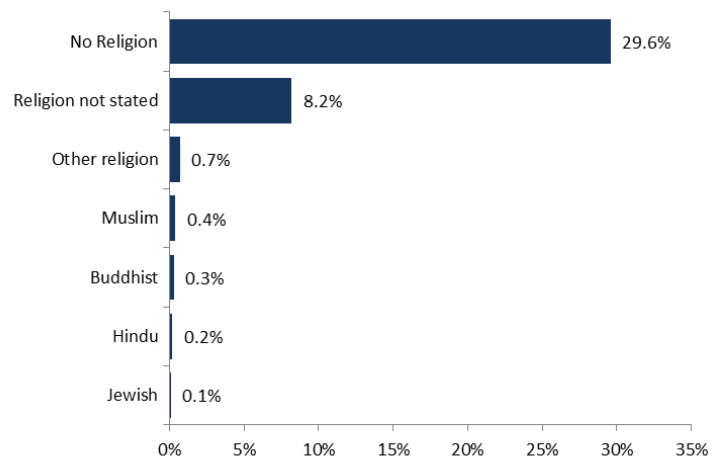
Between 2001 and 2011 there were also modest rises in the number of Buddhist, Muslim and Hindu residents (all had 0.1% increases).

There also appears to be a diversifying belief system locally with a small rise in those who identified as 'other religion' (0.2%). This was initially boosted in 2001 after a campaign to encourage people to respond with 'Jedi Knight' which remains the biggest single category after leading faiths.

(Source: The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2012/dec/11/census-data-religion-jedi-knights>)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the proportions for each of these responses to religious belief other than Christian.

Proportions of non-Christian religion residents on the Isle of Wight



Source: ONS 2011 Census

Religion or Belief

One of the important defining characteristics for some ethnic minorities is their religion. The concepts of ethnicity and religion sometimes overlap, especially in the context of Muslims and Sikhs, therefore it has been deemed important to include religion as part of the Census data collection, however it was the only voluntary question on the survey.

At the time of the 2011 Census, approximately 138,000 Island residents gave an indication of their religious faith. There was a drop in the population reporting as 'Christian' from 73.7% in 2001 to 60.5% in 2011, which represents a reduction of 13.2 percentage points. This was mainly due to a decline in religious affiliation as those residents responding with 'no religion' rose by 12.3 percentage points to 29.6%.

Disability

More than 10 million people are limited by their daily activities in England and Wales in the UK in 2011.

The 2011 Census asked a question about whether day-to-day activities were limited by a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more.

A higher proportion of people living on the Isle of Wight (22.6%) say that their day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by long term health conditions the South East (15.7%) or England & Wales as a whole (17.9%).

Pregnancy and Maternity

Data for 2016 shows another small decrease in live births on the Isle of Wight from 1,296 in 2015 to 1,142 in 2016.

The percentage of babies being born to non-married couples is higher on the Isle of Wight (62.6%) as opposed to England (47.1%). The Isle of Wight also has a higher percentage for 2016 than for 2015 whereas the South East and England are similar.

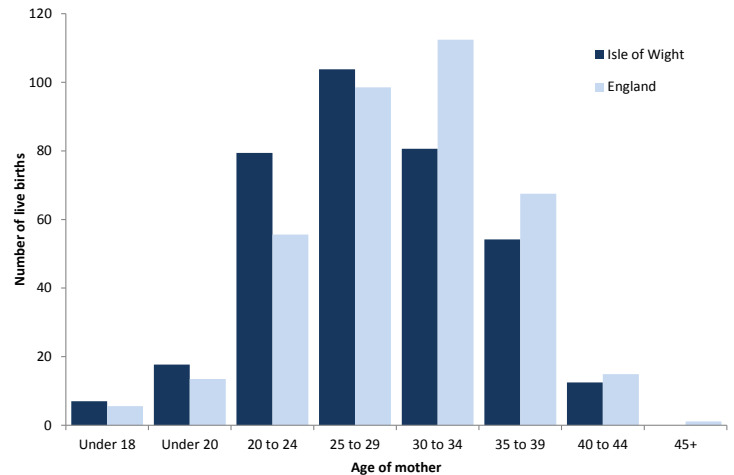
Area of usual residence	Total number of live births	Total number of live births within marriage/civil partnership	Percentage of live births outside marriage/civil partnership	
	2016 number	2016 number	2016 percentage	2015 percentage
Isle of Wight	1,142	427	62.6	59.8
South East	101,982	58,031	43.1	43.2
England	663,157	350,979	47.1	47.2

Source: ONS, Live births by usual residence of mother, UK, 2016

The Isle of Wight has a higher proportion of younger mothers than both the South East and England – 17.7 mothers aged under 20 years old per 1,000 females of that age. This compares to a rate of just 10.9 for the South East region and 13.5 in England.

In 2016 the largest variation is in the 20 to 24 category, with a rate of 79.4 mothers in every 1,000 females for the Isle of Wight compared to just 48.9 for South East, and 55.6 for England.

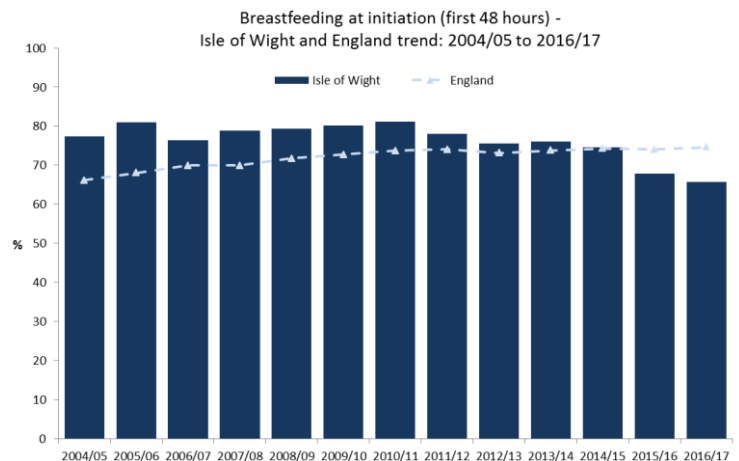
Live births: rates per 1,000 by age of mother - 2016



* No rate is calculated for the Isle of Wight for age 45+ due to small numbers
Source: ONS, Live births: age and usual residence of mother, England and Wales, 2016

Young mothers can often lack access to key sources of information such as antenatal classes and peer support programmes, friends with children, family and other support networks which enable breastfeeding.

On the Isle of Wight the percentage of mothers who are breastfeeding at initiation (within 48 hours) has fallen from a high of 81.1% in 2010/11 to 65.7% in 2016/17 which is different from the national trend which is increasing.



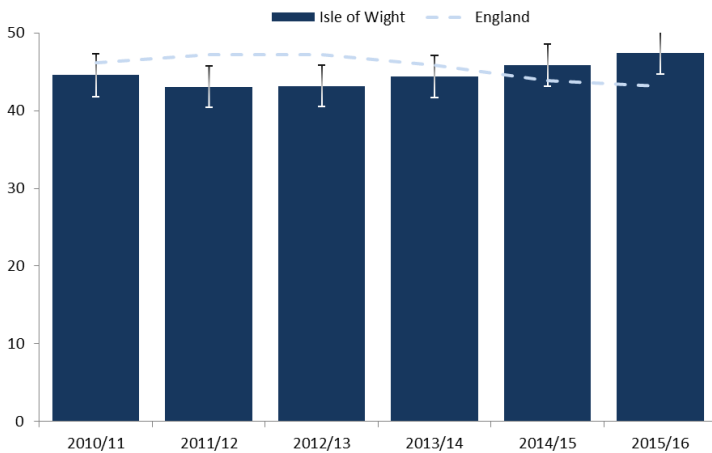
Data Source: NHS England
<http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/maternity-and-breastfeeding/>

There is significant scientific evidence which shows that prolonged and exclusive breastfeeding protects against gastrointestinal and respiratory infection, reduces risk of chronic conditions including obesity and accelerates neurocognitive development.

(Source: World Health Organization - http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/child/development/en/)

On the Isle of Wight the percentage of mothers continuing to fully or partially breastfeed at 6 to 8 weeks has remained fairly constant since 2010/11 but has recently started to increase. This is the opposite of England as a whole.

Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks - Isle of Wight And England trend: 2010/11 to 2015/16



Source: PHE Fingertips tool - Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000042/ati/102>

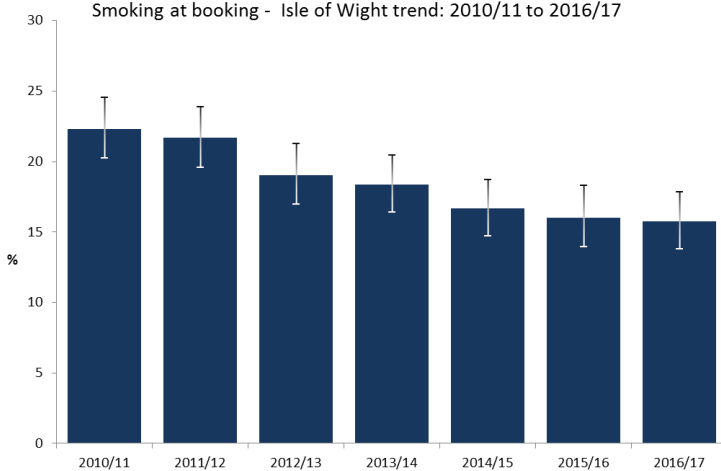
NB. The method for calculating the figures changed in 2015/16. The numerator and denominators were taken from a different data source.

Smoking in pregnancy has multiple short- and long-term effects on the child as well as potentially being a wider indicator of a mother’s self-esteem. Smoking by partners also has a direct and indirect impact on children and is the most powerful influence of a mother’s smoking habit.

(Source: Centre on the Developing Child (2007). A Science-Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/a-science-based-framework-for-early-childhood-policy/>)

On the Isle of Wight the percentage of mothers who are recorded as smokers at the time of their maternity booking (usually within first 10 weeks of pregnancy) has decreased steadily from 22.3% in 2010/11 to 15.7% in 2016/17.

Smoking at booking - Isle of Wight trend: 2010/11 to 2016/17



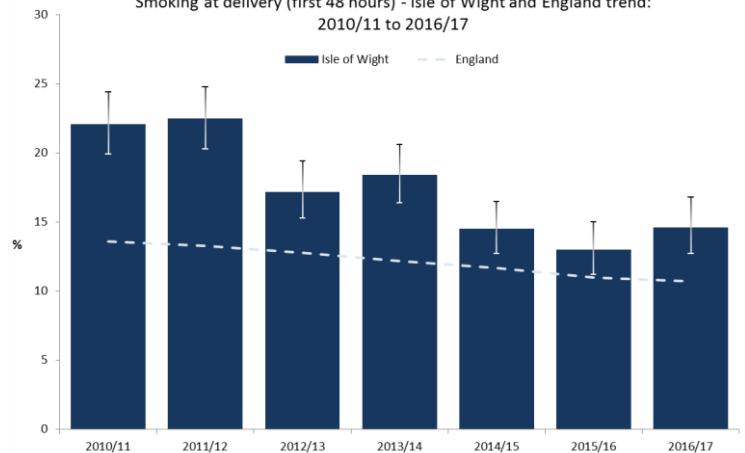
Source: IOW NHS Maternity local data
Booking appointment usually takes place within 10 weeks of pregnancy

Encouraging pregnant women to stop smoking during pregnancy may also help them stop smoking for good. This offers health benefits for the mother and also reduces exposure to second hand smoke for the infant.

(Source: Centre on the Developing Child (2007). A Science-Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/a-science-based-framework-for-early-childhood-policy/>)

On the Isle of Wight the percentage of mothers smoking at delivery has increased from 13.0% in 2015/16 to 14.6% in 2016/17. This is in contrast to the national figure which continues to fall.

Smoking at delivery (first 48 hours) - Isle of Wight and England trend: 2010/11 to 2016/17



Source: Public Health Fingertips Tool - NHS England <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/4/gid/1000042/pat/g/par/E1200008/ati/102/are/E06000046/ind/93085/age/1/sex/2>

Transgender Status

Transgender status applies to people “whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex”.

Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES) work in collaboration to empower and give a voice to trans and gender non-conforming individuals and their families.

GIRES estimate 1% (650,000) of the UK population experience some degree of gender non-conformity. On the Isle of Wight this would approximate to 1,394 individuals experiencing some degree of gender non-conformity.

GIRES also charts the growth rates of those seeking medical support in relation to transitioning. This has increased by 20% per annum among adults (who currently account for the majority cases) and 50% per annum among young people with about 26,000 individuals seeking medical care across the UK.

(Source: GIRES – <http://www.gires.org.uk/whatwedo>)

Sexual Orientation

This relates to whether a person’s sexual attraction is towards their own gender, the opposite gender, or to both genders.

Currently there is no best source of information on the numbers of Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) people living in the local population.

The 2011 Census offered a picture of the number of couples living in same sex civil partnerships households, but this is an incomplete picture with only 65 households.

Public Health England published updated modelling estimates for LGB population estimates based on age, gender and ethnicity in February 2017. Using those estimates based on age (as that is the characteristic which shows the greatest variation on the Isle of Wight) then the estimated population of LGB in over 18s is just over 3,100 (see table below).

Age	Isle of Wight population	Estimated national LGB %	Estimated Isle of Wight LGB population
18-24	9,821	4.73%	465
25-34	13,183	4.74%	625
35-44	14,384	4.18%	601
45-54	20,121	3.21%	646
55-64	19,525	1.98%	387
65-74	20,459	1.20%	246
75-84	11,413	1.08%	123
85 or over	5,175	1.28%	66
Total	114,081	2.50%	3,158

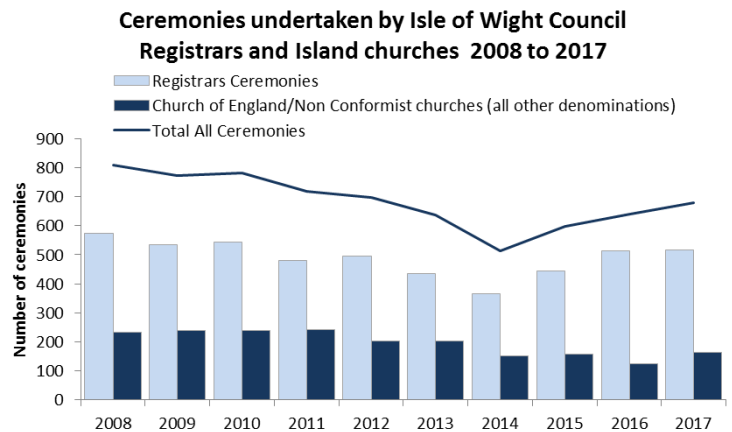
Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585349/PHE_Final_report_FINAL_DRAFT_14.1_2.2016NB230117v2.pdf

Stonewall, a leading equal rights charity recognise that LGB levels are under-reported and therefore a more likely figure is around 5-7% of the population. Stonewall estimate there are around 3.7 million gay people in Britain. On this basis, figures for the Isle of Wight would be nearer 8,000.

(Source: Stonewall – <http://www.stonewall.org.uk/>)

Marriage and Civil Partnership

After a seven year decline, the last three years have seen a steady increase in ceremonies, primarily by the Registrars service with 2017 seeing the highest total number of ceremonies since 2012.



Source: Isle of Wight Council Registrars

Legislation passed in 2013 which came into effect in March 2014, means that same sex marriages are now legal within the UK as well as civil partnerships. In 2017, there were two civil partnerships, seven same-sex marriages and two conversions from civil partnerships to same-sex marriages.

Source: Isle of Wight Council Registrars

Nationally, the most recent data currently available is from 2014. There were 247,372 marriages between opposite sex couples in 2014, an increase of 2.7% from 2013; but 6.2% lower than in 2012. There were 4,850 marriages between same sex couples in 2014; marriages of same sex couples have only been possible since 29 March 2014.

Following implementation of the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, same sex couples in a civil partnership have been able to convert their existing civil partnership into a marriage, if they so desired, from 10 December 2014. In the last 3 weeks of 2014, there were 2,411 couples who converted their existing civil partnership into a marriage.

(Source: ONS marriage data - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/marriagecohabitationandcivilpartnerships/bulletins/marriagesinenglandandwalesprovisional/2014>)