

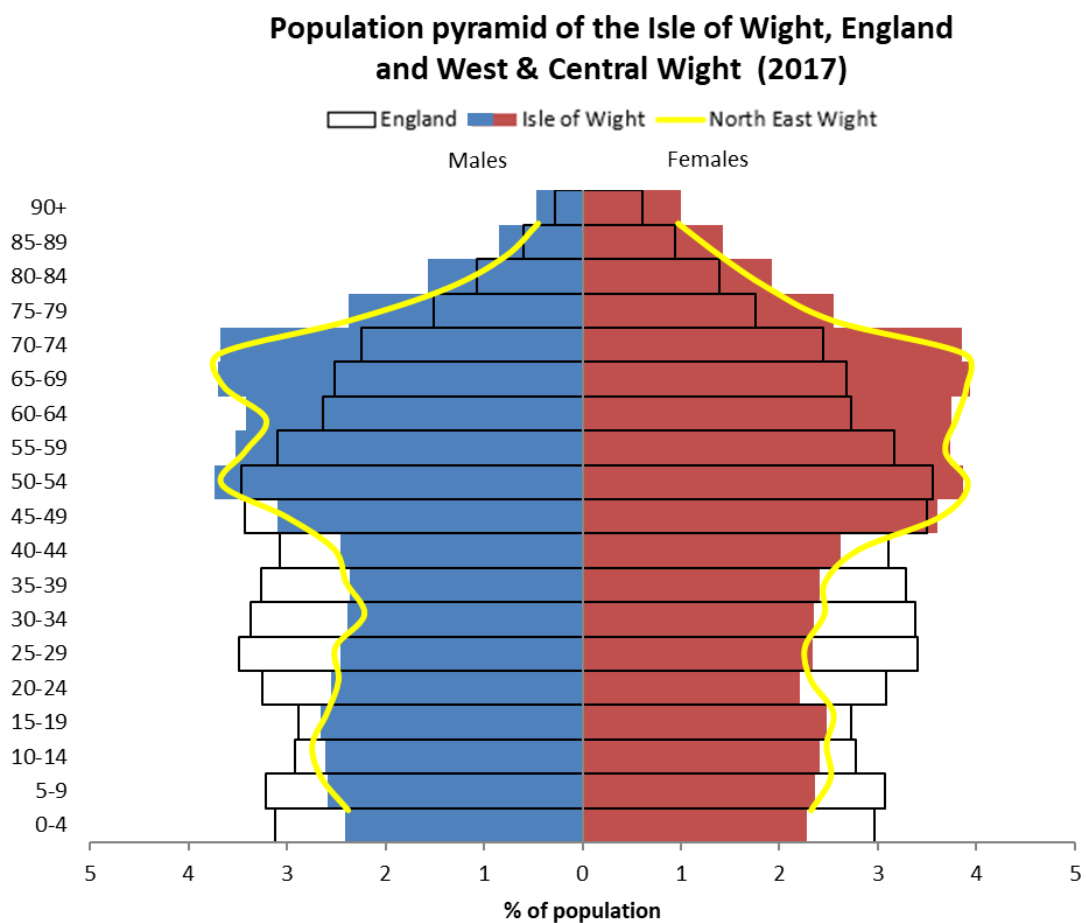
West and Central Wight Locality Profile

Population Density

The total area of the largest locality - West and Central Wight - is 16,508 hectares with a population of 54,225 - the largest population. The West and Central Wight area covers almost half (43.4%) of the Isle of Wight's total area (38,016 hectares) and almost two-fifths (38.5%) of the total island population (140,984).

This means that the population density is 3.3 people per hectare for West and Central Wight compared to 3.7 per hectare for the Isle of Wight.

Population



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2017 Population Estimates

West and Central Wight follows a similar pattern to the Island as a whole.

There are 8,858 under 16s in West and Central Wight ranging from 119 in Shalfleet & Yarmouth B up to 467 in Pan A.

The number of people aged 65 and over is higher with 13,824, ranging from just 175 in Cowes Medina B up to a huge 1,065 in Freshwater Yar.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2017 Population Estimates

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population

West and Central Wight has a BME population of 3.0% - the highest of the three localities. This ranges from just 0.2% in Brighstone and Calbourne B up to 8.4% and 8.0% in Parkhurst A & B respectively. However, the prison populations skew these figures somewhat so need to be used with care. The next highest area is Cowes Castle East with 6.3%.

Source: 2011 Census

Housing

There are 61,085 households on the Isle of Wight.

West and Central Wight has the lowest proportion of houses owned outright (40.2%), the highest proportion of houses owned with a mortgage (30.5%) and the lowest proportion of privately rented (14.8%).

Houses owned outright range from 19.5% in Mount Joy B to 65.2% in Freshwater Yar.

Houses owned with a mortgage has its lowest at 18.5% in Newport North B and its highest in Parkhurst A (48.6%).

Private renting is highest in Newport North B (36.7%) whereas it's just 3.5% in Shalfleet and Yarmouth B.

Source: 2011 Census

Employment

West and Central Wight has the lowest percentage of unemployment with 3.7%. This ranges from 1.4% in Brighstone and Calbourne B up to 7.6% in Pan A.

Full time employment is lowest in Freshwater Yar (21.9%) and highest in Cowes Central A (43.8%) and is highest of the three localities.

Source: 2011 Census

Economic Activity

West and Central Wight has 64.7% of residents who are economically active – The middle of the three localities.

Within the area, the highest economic activity is in Cowes Central A (77.2%) and the lowest is in Parkhurst A (46.0%). This is likely due to the prison population with a large percentage of economically inactive people stating 'Other' as the reason.

Of those who are economically inactive in West and Central Wight, as with all localities, the biggest reason is retirement. West and Central Wight has 18.9% of retired people – the lowest of the three localities.

Within the area, this ranges from 7.3% in Parkhurst A up to 36.4% in Freshwater Yar.

Source: 2011 Census

Out-of-Work Benefit Claimants NB. Figures are rounded to the nearest five

West and Central Wight has the highest number of residents claiming out-of-work benefits at around 805.

Pan B has the highest number of claimants in the locality with 65 while there is zero in Cowes Castle West A

Source: NOMIS

Fuel Poverty

In West and Central Wight, the levels of fuel poverty range from 5.6% in Carisbrooke East B up to 17.2% in Newport South B with an average of 11.4% across the locality.

Source: Gov.UK – Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics

Children in Poverty

There are 1,750 children living in poverty in West & Central Wight – the highest of the three localities.

Cowes Castle West A has the lowest percentage of children in poverty with just 3.8% while Pan B has almost 10 times higher with 35.5%.

Source: HMRC Personal tax credits statistics (Children in low-income families)

Education

West and Central Wight has the lowest percentage of residents who report to have 'no qualifications' with 23.1%.

This ranges from 15.1% in Cowes Central A up to 36.3% in Fairlee A.

West and Central Wight has the highest percentage of residents qualified to level 4 or above with 23.8%.

Cowes Castle East has the highest percentage with (39.5%) while the lowest percentage is in Pan B with just 11.5%.

Source: 2011 Census

Health

West and Central Wight has 6.6% of residents who report their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad'.

Levels range from 4.0% in Carisbrooke East B up to four times higher in Fairlee A (16.1%).

Source: 2011 Census

Long term Illness or Disability

West and Central Wight has the lowest percentage of residents with a long-term illness or disability (21.7%).

Within the area, levels range from 15.4% in Cowes Central A up to 31.8% in Totland A.

Source: 2011 Census

Deprivation

Areas in West & Central that are within the 20% most deprived on the Island are Pan B, Pan A, Mount Joy B, Newport South B and Newport North B.

The least deprived 20% include Brighstone and Calbourne B, Carisbrooke West A, Gurnard, Northwood, Cowes Castle West B, Carisbrooke East B and Cowes Castle West A.

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

Single households aged 65 and over

In West & Central Wight there are 7,244 households occupied by a single person - 3,651 of which are aged 65 and over.

Of the 19,957 single person households on the Island as a whole, 10,055 are aged 65 and over.

Source: 2011 Census

Social Isolation

Social isolation is measured using the question "Thinking about how much contact you have had with people you like, which of the following best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact I want with people I like". This is worked out as a percentage which, when reversed and applied to the populations of the localities, gives an idea of the possible number of residents who are socially isolated.

For the Isle of Wight, the percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like is 51.5%. This means that 48.5% do not have as much contact as they would like.

When applying this to the population of South Wight, it means that potentially there are 17,770 people socially isolated in this locality.

Source: 2016/17 Personal Social Services Carers survey

Health measures

The following six health measures are aggregated up from GP practice level data. This gives an idea of the kinds of numbers in each category but is not an exact number as patients can now be registered at a practice even if they live outside of its catchment area. Also, some practices have multiple surgeries across different localities. In these instances, the figure has been split equally which may under- or overestimate the figures depending on the actual location of the patients.

Source: NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF)

Obesity (18+)

In 2017/18, there were 4,308 patients on West and Central Wight GP records with a BMI of ≥ 30 .

Dementia

In 2017/18, there were 662 patients on West and Central Wight GP records with a diagnosis of dementia.

Depression

In 2017/18, there were 3,803 patients on West and Central Wight GP records with a diagnosis of depression.

Epilepsy

In 2017/18, there were 403 patients on West and Central Wight GP records receiving drug treatment for epilepsy.

Learning disabilities

In 2017/18, there were 337 patients on West and Central Wight GP records with learning disabilities.

Mental Health

In 2017/18, there were 618 patients on West and Central Wight GP records with mental health psychoses such as schizophrenia and bipolar.

Smoking prevalence in adults

Smoking prevalence is reported as the number of persons aged 18+ who are self-reported smokers in the Annual Population Survey. This is then worked out as a percentage of the total number of survey respondents. Using this percentage as a proxy gives an idea of how many smokers there may be in the locality.

In West and Central Wight, 13.2% of residents equates to a potential 7,158 smokers.

Source: Public Health England Fingertips tool