

# Understanding Cornwall

## Equality data for Cornwall

### Aims:

- Provide a brief overview Cornwall's of Cornwall's population and socioeconomic inequalities such as deprivation etc.
- Specific focus on the following groups identified as protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010:
  - Age
  - Disability
  - Gender reassignment
  - Marriage and civil partnership
  - Pregnancy and maternity
  - Race
  - Religion and belief
  - Sex
  - Sexual orientation

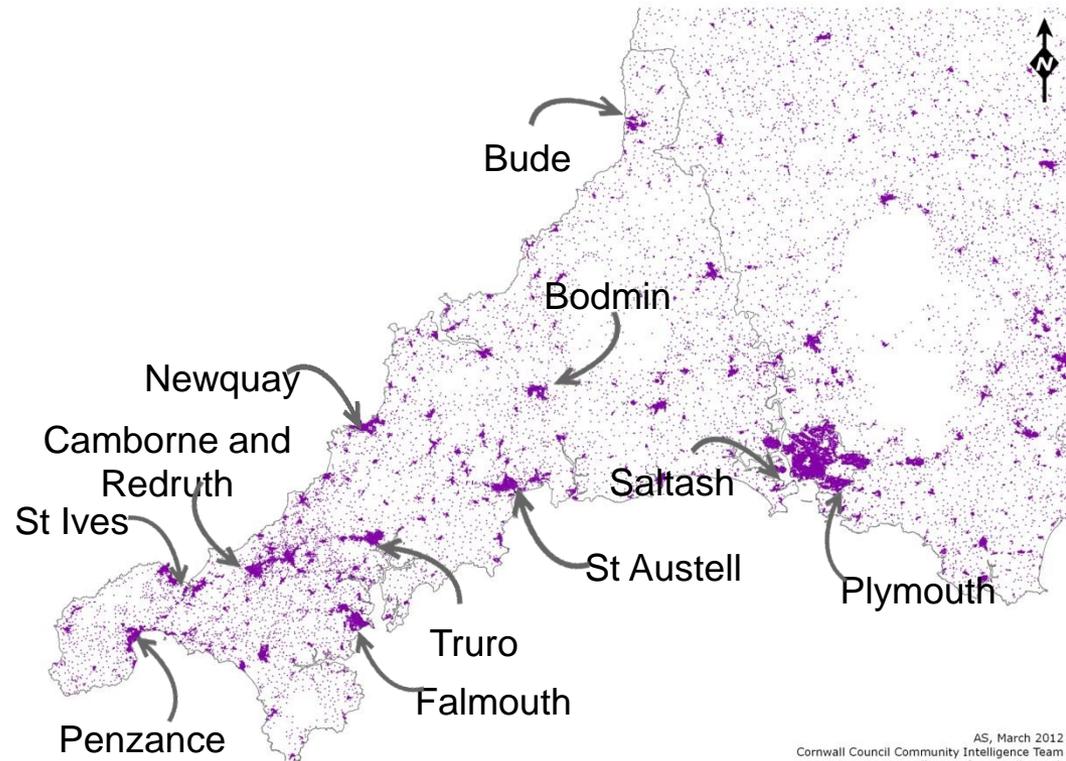


# Cornwall: a brief description

## Population and Settlements:

Cornwall's population is growing but growth **isn't consistent** across all areas of Cornwall.

- Cornwall has a population of **545,335**<sup>1</sup>, 20% are under 18, 56% aged 19-64 and 24% are 65 or over
- Cornwall has a dispersed settlement pattern with over **40% of the population living in settlements of less than 3,000 population**<sup>3</sup>
- Our population density is one of the lowest in the England at 1.5 persons per hectare
- Latest Government projections<sup>2</sup> indicate that, the population is likely to reach **640,200 in 2037**, an increase of over 94,800 (17%) over 22 years
- In-migration is predominately for economic and lifestyle reasons, not retirement purposes



## Labour Market and Economy

**Strengthening Cornwall's economy is an ongoing challenge** – low economic output (per capita), low wages, low productivity, a lack of big companies have been persistent challenges

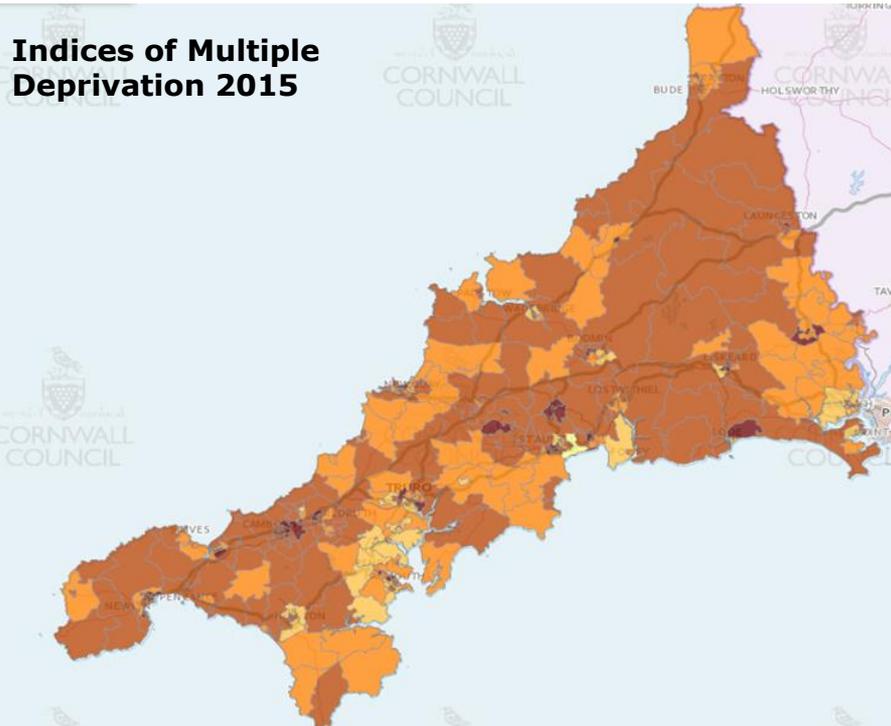
- Cornwall has **low numbers of people without qualifications<sup>13</sup> (6%)**, low numbers (but growing) with high level qualifications<sup>13</sup> (33% with NVQ4 and above) and **high levels of part-time employment<sup>14</sup> (31%)**
- **13.3% of residents** aged 16 to 64 (43,110 people) **were claiming key out of work benefits** compared to 12.1% in England and 10.9% in the South West<sup>15</sup>
- **Businesses in the Cornwall are, on average, smaller in terms of employee numbers** than the national average. **97% of our businesses** were **small or micro level**, employing less than ten people in 2015<sup>16</sup>
- **23%** in employment are **self-employed**; above the national average (14%)

# Deprivation

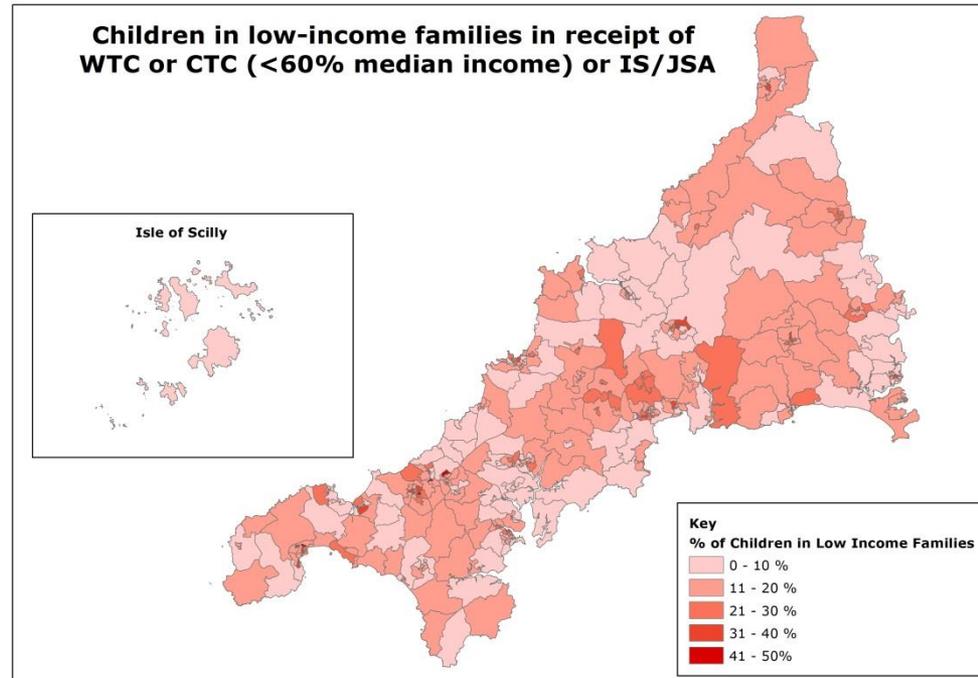
**Deprivation is a persistent problem** - Cornwall as a whole is not deprived but there are areas where there are very high levels of deprivation and this has not changed for some years.

- Around **68,600** people (12.7% of the population of Cornwall) **live in the 20% most 'deprived' communities in England**<sup>4</sup>. This equates to approx. 34,400 households
- **15.9%** of children in Cornwall live in low income families<sup>5</sup>
- **Hidden rural deprivation is not identified by national measures** due to the dispersed nature of rural population

## Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015



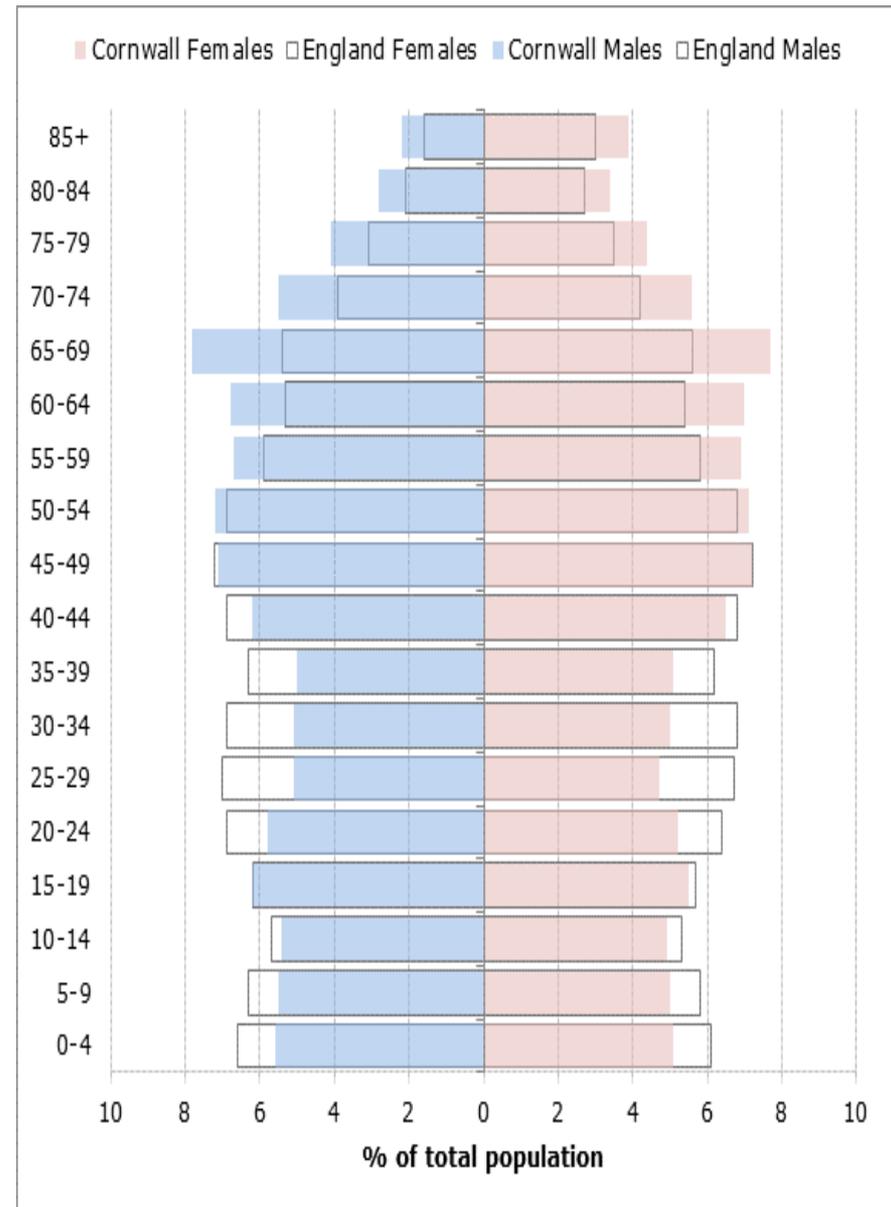
## Children in low-income families in receipt of WTC or CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA

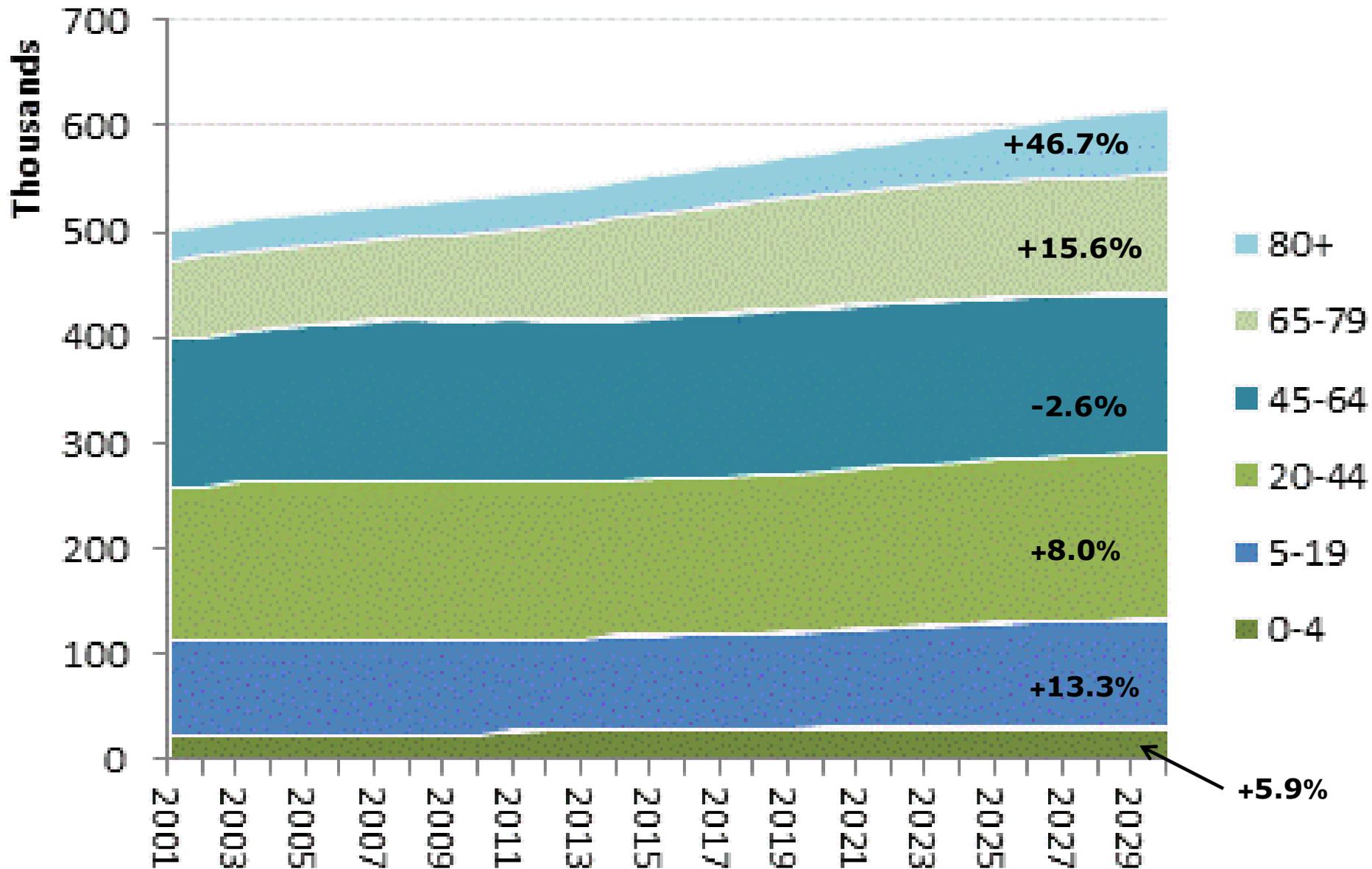


# Age

In line with national trends Cornwall's population is getting older as average life expectancy continues to rise and it is projected that 1 in 4 will be aged 65+ by 2017. The most recent population estimates suggest that there are 125,448 people aged over 65 in Cornwall, which is just over 23% of the total population. 2013 Mid-year Estimates, ONS

Conversely, Cornwall has fewer younger people than the UK average. Historically Cornwall has experienced high levels of outward migration of those between the ages of 16-29, which accounts in some part for the low figures. However, the expansion in the higher education infrastructure and better employment prospects has led to reductions in the number of younger people leaving Cornwall and greater numbers of younger people moving to Cornwall. These trends are neither fixed or guaranteed, and are fragile





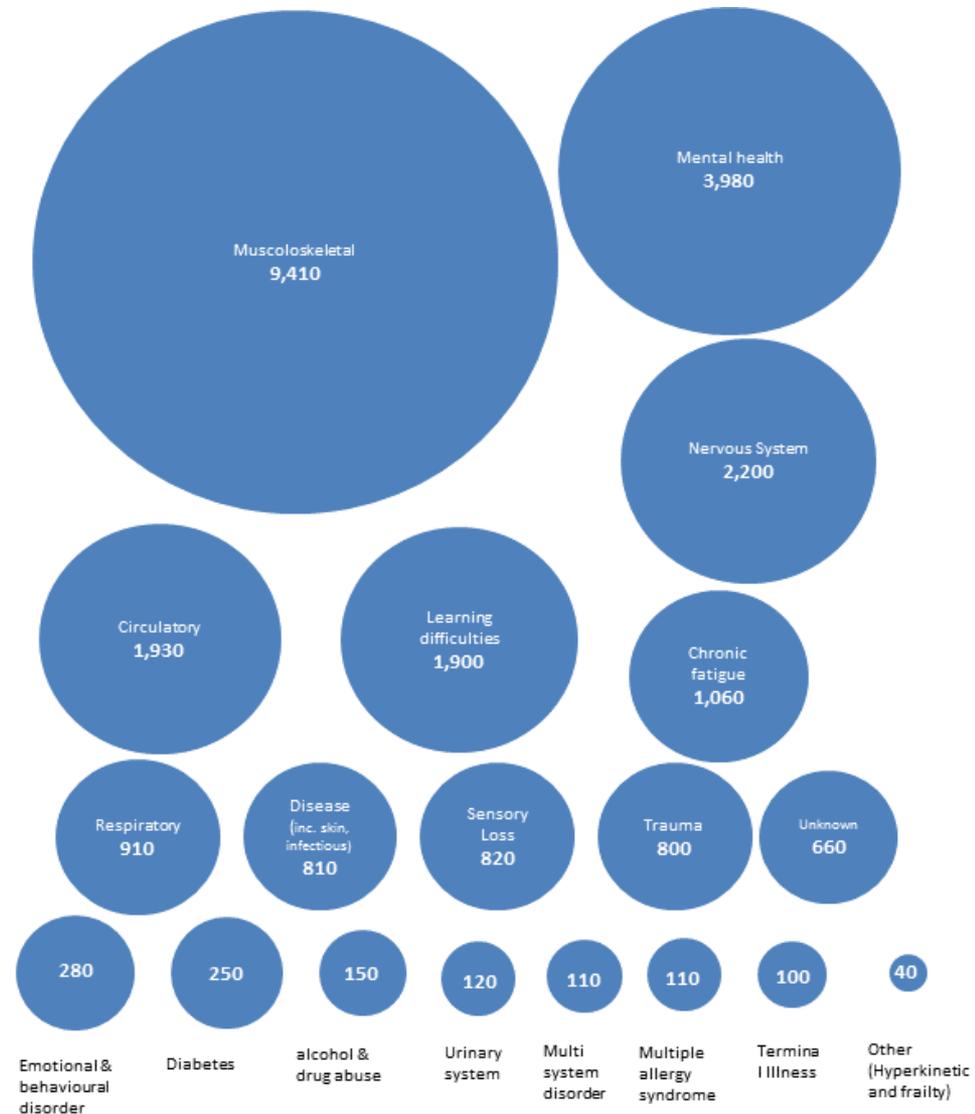
# Disability

There is no gold standard disability data source and no single definitive measure of disability or chronic illnesses. Estimates of disability prevalence and chronic illness vary between surveys according to the definitions of disability that are used and the motives of the collector.

- 113,715 or **21.4%** of the population identified as having **health problems which limited their day to day activities** (2011 Census); an increase of 13,114 people or a 1.1% rise from 2001.
- Over **7,000** residents in Cornwall are registered as having a **hearing or visual impairment**.

## Disability Living Allowance by disabling condition (25+)

May 2015



# Gender Reassignment

1% of the population experience some degree of gender variance. There are no local figures on gender variance and gender reassignment, although using national prevalence rates applied to the 2014 population estimates (people aged 16+) we can estimate how many people may be experiencing gender variance in Cornwall.

Although about 80% of the people who underwent transition in earlier years were trans women (male to female), the proportion who are trans men has recently been rising. Research by GIRES recommends that for planning purposes, authorities should assume that there may in future be more nearly equal numbers of trans women and trans men.

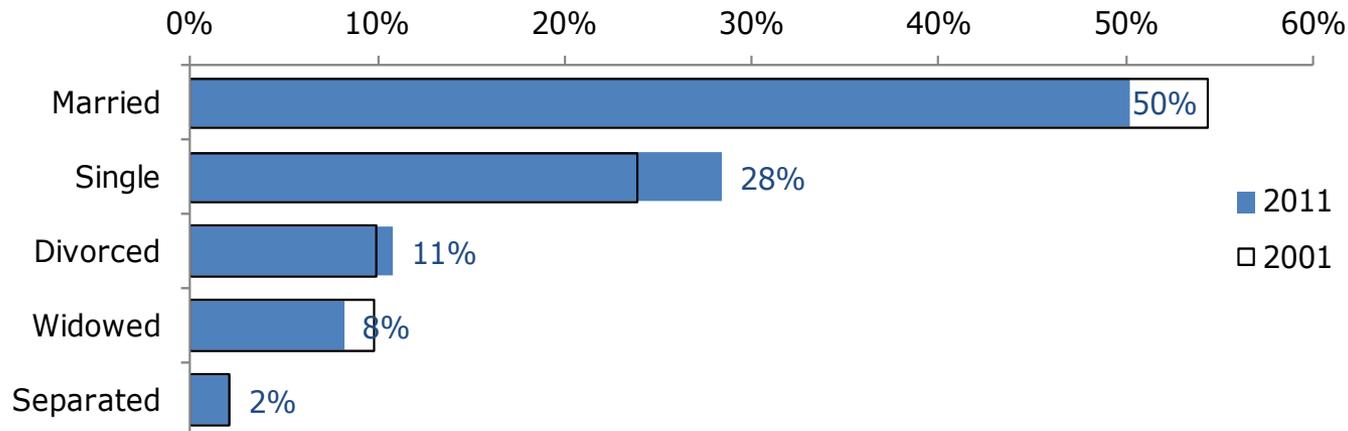
	Cornwall estimate
National prevalence	
1% gender variant to some degree	5,453
0.2% seek medical treatment for gender dysphoria at some stage	1,090
0.025% receiving such treatment already	136
0.015% have already undergone transition	82
0.005% have a Gender Recognition Certificate	27
0.003% begin treatment during the year	16

More information on gender dysphoria is available on the NHS website:  
<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Gender-dysphoria/Pages/Introduction.aspx>

Gender Identity Research and Education Society:  
<http://www.gires.org.uk>

# Marriage and Civil Partnerships: marital status

The 2011 Census records marital status in more detail than marriage statistics. 50% of the population were married. There were 900 people registered in same-sex civil partnerships in Cornwall.

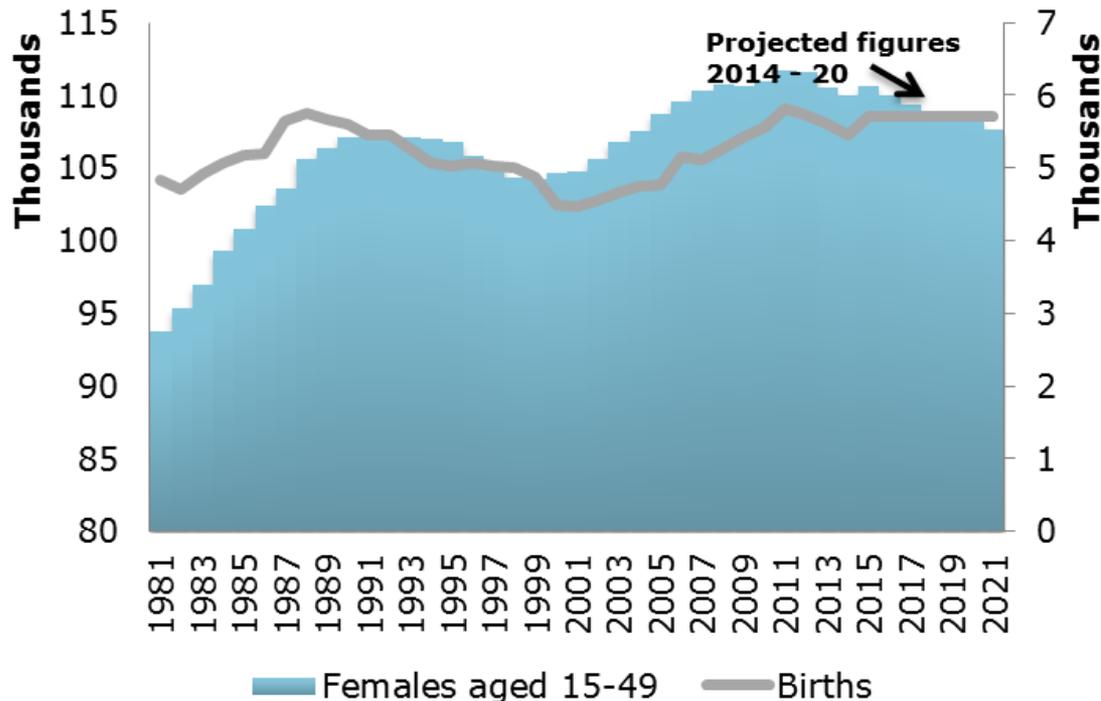


# Pregnancy and Maternity

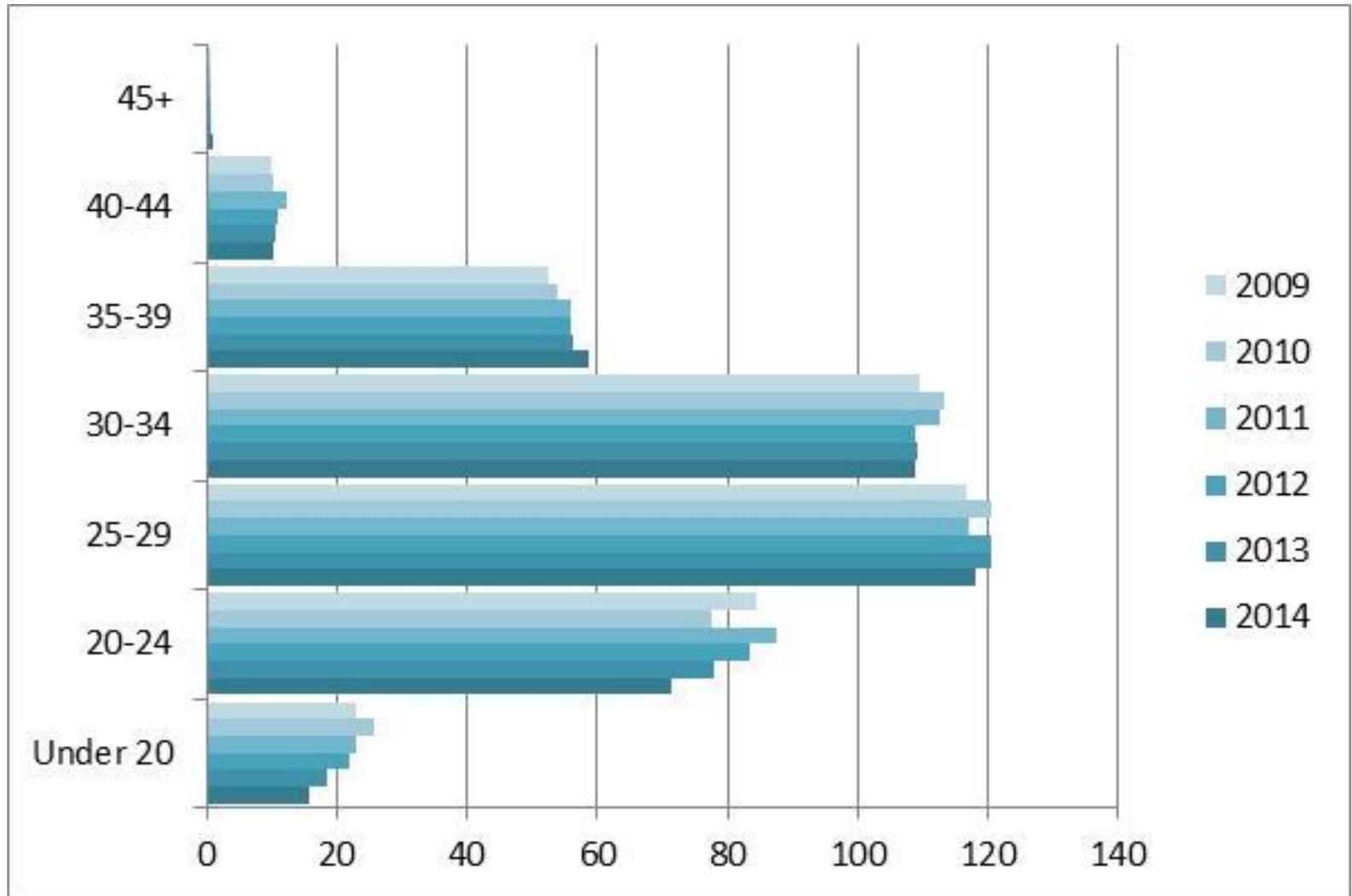
Changes in the Total Fertility Rate can result from changes in the timing of childbearing within women's lives as well as any changes in completed family size. There is no single explanation underlying the recent national increases in fertility which are likely to have resulted from a combination of factors.

Possible causes may include:

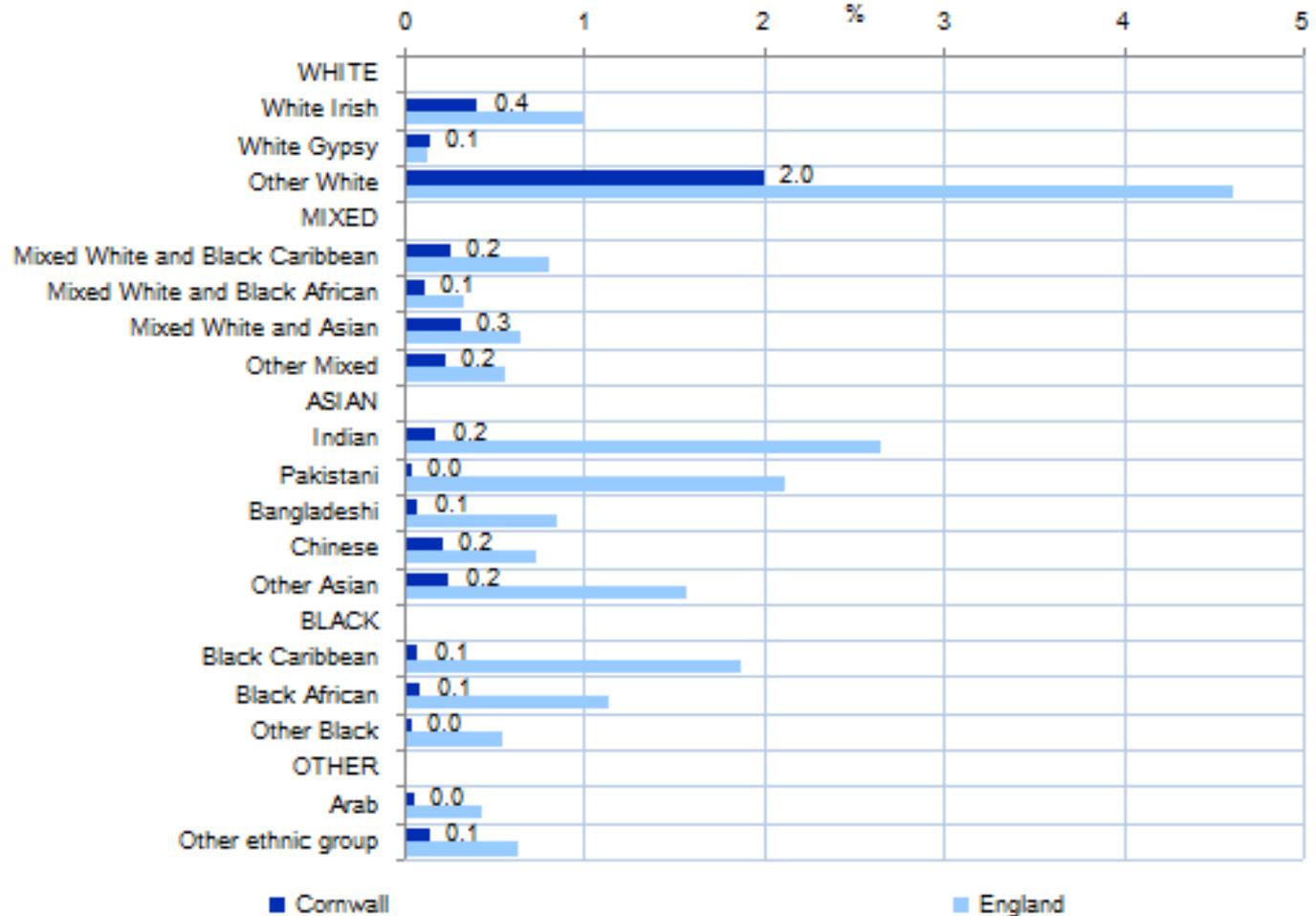
- Women born in the 1960s and 1970s who delayed their childbearing to older ages and are now catching up in terms of completed family size
- Changes in support for families (for example maternity and paternity leave and tax credits)
- Increases in the numbers of women born outside the UK with above average fertility



# Pregnancy and Maternity



# Ethnicity and Language



In 2014 for every **100 people** who live in Cornwall, **6 were born outside the UK**

# Language

There are no recent estimates of languages spoken for the whole population, however we know that there are around **900 children in primary, secondary or special schools** in Cornwall who speak **English as a second language** (2.2% of all children in 2014).

The latest whole population estimate is from the 2011 Census. It is estimated that around 2% of the population have at least one person who does not speak English as a main language.

All people in households have English as main language:  
**225,645**, 97.9% (England average = 90.9%)

At least one adult (not all) has English as main language:  
**2,360**, 1.0% (England average = 3.9%)

No adults but some children have English as main language:  
**230**, 0.1% (England average = 0.8%)

No household members have English as main language:  
**2,155**, 0.9% (England average = 4.4%)

# Cornish

The Census in 2011 enabled people to identify themselves as Cornish under the White: British category, by writing in the word Cornish.



In 2011 **73,220** people (**13.8%**) of people in Cornwall stated that they had Cornish or Cornish and another national identity, higher than the **2001 percentage of 6.8%**

Cornish ethnicity is based on the definition of 'you are Cornish if you feel Cornish', which is closely linked to an individual's sense of belonging and connection to one or more of the following; environment, community, history or language.

There was no specific tick-box category for Cornish in either the ethnic group or in the national identity questions in the 2011 Census, however, as in the 2001 Census, there were write-in options which provided the opportunity for people to describe themselves as Cornish, if they wished to do so.

Anyone who recorded their national identity as Cornish using the write-in option will be coded, alongside anyone who recorded themselves as both British and Cornish (the national identity question allows for multiple identification).

## Race: Gypsy and Travellers

“Gypsies and Travellers” means:

*Persons of a nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependents' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.*

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Circular 01/2006

There are three main Gypsy Traveller groups:

Romany Gypsies, Irish Travellers, and New Age Travellers. Local estimates suggest that Cornwall has around

900 men, women and children of Roma Ethnicity and around 80 to 100 New Age Travellers.

Race Relations Case Law and the Equality Act 2010 recognises English Romany Gypsies, and Irish Travellers as ethnic minorities. These do not include New Age Travellers.

The 2015 Gypsy Caravan Count recorded **319 Gypsy and Travellers caravan sites** in Cornwall (the Caravan Count 2014).

It is suggested that 0.6% of the population nationally are Gypsies and Travellers (ODPM, 2006) but this is thought to be an under-estimate. The census (2011) allowed for Gypsies and Irish Travellers to state their ethnicity and the results show that there were 58,000 nationally, with **638 in Cornwall**.

# Race: Gypsy and Travellers

Research carried out by the South West Public Health Observatory; **Health and Wellbeing of Travellers and Gypsies in the South West (October 2010)** highlighted the following health inequalities:-

- **infant mortality rates are up to five times higher** among this minority group when compared to the national rate;
- the **immunisation rates among Travellers children are low** compared with the rest of the population. Some suggest that GPs are reluctant to register Travellers as they are of no fixed abode, meaning they cannot be counted towards targets and therefore remuneration;
- there is a **high accident rate** among the Traveller and Gypsy population, which is directly related to the hazardous conditions on many Traveller sites.
- Travellers have **lower levels of breastfeeding**
- There is also a **higher prevalence of many medical conditions** when compared to the general population, including miscarriage rate, respiratory problems, arthritis, cardiovascular disease, depression and maternal death rates.

The full report is available on the South West Public Health Observatory website:  
<http://www.swpho.nhs.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=90103>

# Religion

- **Pagan** was the most common 'other' religion, with **1,429** people stating this as their religion .
- **Christianity** remains the largest religion in Cornwall although the proportion of people declaring this as their religion has **declined since 2001 by 24%**

There are difficulties with assessing religious belief using the Census, for example 'Christian' could reasonably be used to refer to a number of different groups including people who had a Christian upbringing; people who hold some definitive Christian beliefs; or people who attend a Christian church and/or pray regularly.

There is currently no alternative source of local information on religious belief that is readily available.



Muslim:	0.16%
Hindu:	0.10%
Jewish:	0.07%
Sikh:	0.02%
Other religion:	0.68%



# Sex: domestic abuse and sexual violence

## QUICK FACTS: DOMESTIC ABUSE

Time period reported refers to the 12 months to 31 March 2015 unless stated otherwise

### KEY FACTS

- 8,233 recorded incidents / 15.1 incidents per 1,000 resident population
- Estimated to be **significantly above the average** for our 'most similar family' of police forces (Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, Focus on Violence)
- Overall **trend is stable. Crime increased** by 6% / 156 crimes and **non-crime incidents reduced** by 6% / 328 incidents compared with 2013/14
- **5 Domestic Homicide Reviews** instigated by Safer Cornwall since April 2011

### REPORTING



Significant under-reporting:

8.5% of women and 4.5% of men experienced domestic abuse in the last 12 months

Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, Focus on Violence

# Sex: domestic abuse and sexual violence

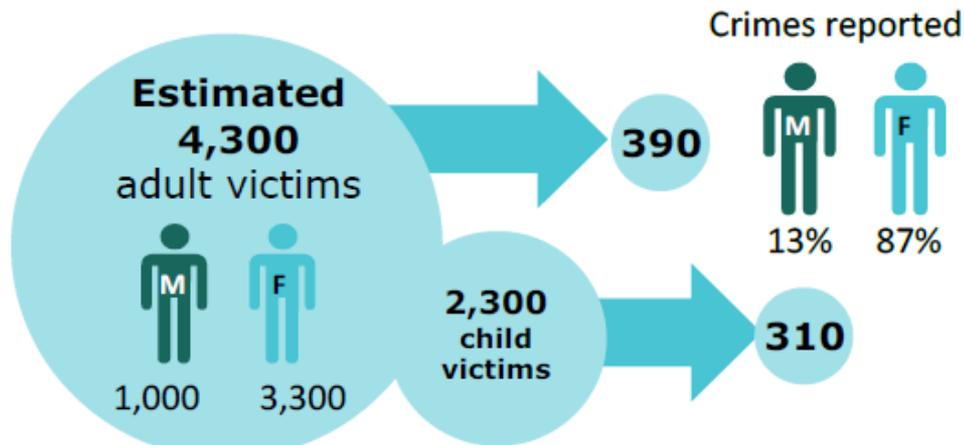
## QUICK FACTS: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Time period reported refers to the 12 months to 31 March 2015 unless stated otherwise

### KEY FACTS

- 745 crimes / 1.4 crimes per 1,000 resident population
- 8% **above the average** for our 'most similar family' of partnerships (1.3 crimes per 1000 resident population, iQuanta)
- **Increased** by 108 crimes / 17% compared with 2013/14
- 3% of all recorded crime, **two thirds** of estimated **total cost of crime** to society, **£358.5m**

### REPORTING



Significant under-reporting:

2.2% of women and 0.7% of men aged 16-59 experienced a sexual assault in the last 12 months  
Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, Focus on Violence

1 in 20 children are victims of sexual abuse in the UK (NSPCC)

# Sexual orientation

Estimates for the % population that are lesbian gay and bisexual vary from around 5% to 7% (from a Treasury assessment before the Civil Partnership Act in 2004) through to a much lower 1.8% (south West region) from the latest Office for National Statistics estimate.

Findings from the ONS report include:

*Gay people are much more likely to be in managerial or professional occupations – 49% compared with 30% for straight workers – and better educated, with 38% holding a degree. Their age profile is also much younger than the rest of the population, with 66% under the age of 44 and 17% aged 16 to 24... Just over 45% of the gay community are cohabiting, although only 8% live in a household with at least one child present. A third of bisexual households include at least one child ...*

Percent of population which is gay/lesbian/bisexual



Map: Finbarr Sheehy for the Guardian

# Hate Crime

True Vision provides the following definition of hate crime:

**Hate crimes are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity.**

**This can be committed against a person or property. A victim does not have to be a member of the group at which the hostility is targeted. In fact, anyone could be a victim of a hate crime.**

- In the UK, it is estimated that **0.5% of people<sup>23</sup> experienced a hate crime or incident** over the last two years. This is equivalent to 2,300 victims in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. Prevalence has been **fairly stable** over the last three years.
- Taking into account repeat victimisation, estimated at around 30%, this research provides an estimate of **3,400 hate incidents in Cornwall** over a two year period, equating to a **reporting rate of around 15%**.
- The level of **hate incidents reported to the police has remained fairly static** since 2008/09. The rate of reported hate crime is lower in Cornwall than the average for similar areas nationally.
- Although the number of incidents reported to the police is consistently low, a **quarter of the respondents** to the latest Safer Cornwall Survey said that they had **witnessed or experienced discrimination** in their local community, with disability and race, religion and culture being the most common perceived reason (both 13%)