

# HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL/ STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS DISTRICT COUNCIL

## POPULATION DATA TO SUPPORT EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

The Equality Act 2010 general equality duty requires councils, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- Foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it.

In order to have due regard to the aims of the general equality duty, councils must understand the impact of their policies and practices on people with protected characteristics. The Equality Act identifies eight sorts of protected characteristics, these are:

- age;
- disability;
- gender reassignment;
- pregnancy and maternity;
- race;
- religion or belief;
- sex;
- sexual orientation.
- Marriage and civil partnership

Councils **must publish evidence to demonstrate** that they have had due regard.

The starting point for all decisions about our services, activities and plans is an understanding of our communities in general and specifically in relation to the protected characteristics. Our understanding is informed by data about our communities, direct engagement with people including those with 'protected characteristics, feedback from service users as well as information from a wide range of other sources such as national research and reports.

The first element is that we have basic data about our community as a whole – demographic and other data – which tells us things like how many people live in our District// Borough, and if we categorise people how many people fall into each category.

What follows is basic data about our local community. Where available it is sourced from <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/> (the 2011 census). Other data is drawn from a variety of sources and can only provide an estimate of the numbers of people in our community with certain protected characteristics. Some of the complexities relating to the data are highlighted as they have significant implications in relation to how they are interpreted and therefore for our decisions.

**Note: The numbers only really tell you how many people may be affected by a decision they are not a substitute for engaging with people and asking about the impact of a service or activity or the implications of a change.**

## PROTECTED CHARACRTERISTICS KEY FACTS

### 1. Sexuality – lesbian, gay, bisexual people

Various surveys have produced a wide range of estimates, but there is no definitive figure available of the number or proportion of lesbian, gay or bisexual people in the UK.

The Government is using the figure of **5-7%** of the population which the Stonewall charity feels is a reasonable estimate. However, there is no hard data on the number of lesbians, gay men and bisexuals in the UK as no national census has ever asked people to define their sexuality.

Evidence shows that the proportion of people identifying themselves in surveys as gay, lesbian or bisexual varies from place to place – this is likely to be explained by factors such as the presence or lack of it of an open, active and supportive gay, lesbian and bisexual community, which would attract people and which in turn gives confidence for people to identify themselves in surveys.

The question of sexuality is multifaceted and difficult to define

*Different conceptions of what constitutes sexual orientation – including attraction, identity, lifestyle, partnership and community – may co-exist within a single study. While this sometimes may not matter, for particular policy areas the definition may be directly relevant to the topic being studied.*

*Concepts and labels of self identity vary not only by age, but by a whole range of other social and demographic factors including ethnicity, immigration and socio-economic status and sex.*

### 2. Gender – male, female

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census.

#### Staffordshire Moorlands

2011 Population	Persons	Percentage
All Usual Residents	97106	100
Males	47790	49.21
Females	49316	50.79

#### High Peak

2011 population	Persons	Percentage
All Usual Residents	90892	100
Males	44774	49.26
Females	46118	50.74

### 3. Transgender – trans/ transsexual people

There is no definitive estimate of the number of ‘trans people’ in the population. Research is ongoing and as understanding grows about the nature and range of ‘gender non conformity’ estimates continue to be revised. There is evidence that growing understanding, developing support services, legal protection and growing confidence amongst trans people and their families all contribute to an increase in the number of people who are willing to identify themselves as ‘trans’.

The numbers below are taken from various publications of the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (a UK Charity [www.gires.org.uk](http://www.gires.org.uk))

- Nationally the percentage of gender nonconforming people over the age of 15 years to some degree – 1%
  - That would mean an expected **811 people** in Staffordshire Moorlands
  - That would mean an expected **744 people** in High Peak
- Of those people nationally:
  - 0.2% are currently estimated as likely to seek medical treatment for their condition at some stage.
    - That would mean **1.6** people in Staffordshire Moorlands
    - That would mean **1.5** people in High Peak
  - 0.025% are receiving such treatment already
  - 0.015% have already undergone transition
  - 0.005% have a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC)
  - 0.003% are likely to begin treatment during the year
- The numbers of people who have sought treatment is likely to grow at 11% per annum or faster.
- Few young people present for treatment despite evidence that most gender variant adults experience the condition from an early age. However presentation for treatment by young people is growing by 34% per annum
- Organisations should assume that there are nearly equal number of people transitioning a given male identity to female as a given female identity to male.
- The prevalence ratio of around 1 in 11,500 of the general population provides a crude means of estimating the likely numbers of pre- and post-operative transsexual people – **8.44 people** in Staffordshire Moorlands and **7.9 people** in High Peak

- The Challenges:
  - 73% of trans people surveyed experienced some form of harassment in public (ranging from comments and verbal abuse to physical violence)
  - 21% stated that they avoided going out because of fear of harassment
  - 46% stated that they had experienced harassment in their neighbourhoods
  - 64% of young trans men and 44% of young trans women experienced harassment or bullying at school, not just from their fellow pupils but also from school staff including teachers
  - 28% stated that they had moved to a different neighbourhood because of their transition.
- The geographic prevalence of people self identifying as trans is not even – factors such as the availability of supportive services including health services and peer support for example from a trans community are likely to account for the uneven distribution.

**Gender nonconforming people have widely varying identities and needs:** A few individuals experience a mismatch between the way they look on the outside and the gender identity they feel inside, which may be termed gender nonconformity. This condition is increasingly understood to originate before birth. The people who experience it do so to varying degrees, express it in a variety of ways and use a wide array of terms to self identify. For some, the experience is so intolerable that they transition to live in the opposite gender role, usually supported by medical treatment to align the way they look with their innate gender identities. Those persons who intend to transition, are doing so or have already done so have the gender reassignment characteristic that is protected under the Equality Act (2010). The Act also protects those associated with them, such as family members, as well as others who are perceived to have the characteristic. The Gender Recognition Act (2004) permits those who are not married or in civil partnerships to acquire a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) that applies for all purposes and protects their privacy.

**Most gender nonconforming people do not wish to be detected:** Many people having the gender reassignment characteristic, and the majority of the much larger number of people who experience less intense gender nonconformity, would be fearful of revealing this information, even confidentially.

#### 4. Age

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census

##### Staffordshire Moorlands

Age Structure	Persons	Percentage
Age 0 to 4	4671	4.8
Age 5 to 7	2860	2.9
Age 8 to 9	1940	2
Age 10 to 14	5377	5.5
Age 15	1152	1.2
Age 16 to 17	2398	2.5
Age 18 to 19	2082	2.1
Age 20 to 24	4760	4.9
Age 25 to 29	4467	4.6
Age 30 to 44	18071	18.6
Age 45 to 59	21108	21.7
Age 60 to 64	7839	8.1
Age 65 to 74	11360	11.7
Age 75 to 84	6551	6.7
Age 85 to 89	1618	1.7
Age 90 and Over	852	0.9

Population	97106
Mean Age	43.4
Median Age	45

##### High Peak

Age Structure	Persons	Percentage
Age 0 to 4	4961	5.5
Age 5 to 7	2986	3.3
Age 8 to 9	1905	2.1
Age 10 to 14	5487	6
Age 15	1137	1.3
Age 16 to 17	2339	2.6
Age 18 to 19	2279	2.5
Age 20 to 24	5059	5.6
Age 25 to 29	4643	5.1
Age 30 to 44	17591	19.4
Age 45 to 59	20405	22.4
Age 60 to 64	6431	7.1
Age 65 to 74	8642	9.5
Age 75 to 84	5059	5.6
Age 85 to 89	1262	1.4
Age 90 and Over	706	0.8

Population	90892
Mean Age	41.1
Median Age	43

## 5. Religion & Belief

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census

### Staffordshire Moorlands

Religion	Persons	Percentage
Christian	70709	72.8
Buddhist	149	0.2
Hindu	72	0.1
Jewish	20	0
Muslim	192	0.2
Sikh	47	0
Other Religion	324	0.3
No Religion	19018	19.6
Religion Not Stated	6575	6.8

Population 97106

### High Peak

Religion	Persons	Percentage
Christian	58264	64.1
Buddhist	296	0.3
Hindu	77	0.1
Jewish	35	0
Muslim	178	0.2
Sikh	33	0
Other Religion	389	0.4
No Religion	25057	27.6
Religion Not Stated	6563	7.2

Population 90892

National research results vary but it has been estimated that 62% of Christians identify as Anglican, 13.5% Roman Catholic, 6% Presbyterian and 3.4% Methodist, with small numbers in other Protestant denominations and the Orthodox Church.

Religious observance, including attendance at services will be lower than for religious identity. The degree of difference varies across the religions.

Religious belief can also show disparity – one survey finding that 34% stated they believed in a God or gods (compare this to the 68% nationally identifying with a religion in the 2011 census)

Religious identity and belief also vary by age group.

## 6. Race/ Ethnicity

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census  
**Staffordshire Moorlands**

Ethnic Group	Persons	Percentage
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	94657	97.5
White; Irish	256	0.3
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	35	0
White; Other White	877	0.9
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	238	0.2
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	52	0.1
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	179	0.2
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	133	0.1
Asian/Asian British; Indian	136	0.1
Asian/Asian British; Pakistani	87	0.1
Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi	2	0
Asian/Asian British; Chinese	108	0.1
Asian/Asian British; Other Asian	169	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African	52	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean	60	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black	8	0
Other Ethnic Group; Arab	19	0
Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group	38	0

Population  
97106

### High Peak

Ethnic Group	Persons	Percentage
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	87131	95.9
White; Irish	596	0.7
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	10	0
White; Other White	1217	1.3
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	348	0.4
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	113	0.1
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	284	0.3
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	199	0.2
Asian/Asian British; Indian	148	0.2
Asian/Asian British; Pakistani	78	0.1
Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi	10	0
Asian/Asian British; Chinese	228	0.3
Asian/Asian British; Other Asian	247	0.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African	87	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean	82	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black	15	0
Other Ethnic Group; Arab	33	0
Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group	66	0.1

Population  
90892

**7. Disability – people with physical disabilities, sensory impairments, limiting long-term illnesses, learning disabilities, mental health difficulties and carers**

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census

**Staffordshire Moorlands**

<b>Health and Provision of Unpaid Care</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	9599	9.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	10856	11.2
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	76651	78.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot; Age 16 to 64	3734	3.8
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little; Age 16 to 64	4986	5.1
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited; Age 16 to 64	52005	53.6
Very Good Health	42874	44.2
Good Health	34050	35.1
Fair Health	14432	14.9
Bad Health	4420	4.6
Very Bad Health	1330	1.4
Provides No Unpaid Care	84555	87.1
Provides 1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	8308	8.6
Provides 20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	1545	1.6
Provides 50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	2698	2.8

Population  
97106

**High Peak**

<b>Health and Provision of Unpaid Care</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	7451	8.2
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	9013	9.9
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	74428	81.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot; Age 16 to 64	3173	3.5
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little; Age 16 to 64	4551	5
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited; Age 16 to 64	51023	56.1
Very Good Health	43185	47.5
Good Health	30980	34.1
Fair Health	12011	13.2
Bad Health	3696	4.1
Very Bad Health	1020	1.1
Provides No Unpaid Care	80578	88.7
Provides 1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	7092	7.8
Provides 20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	1185	1.3
Provides 50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	2037	2.2

Population  
90892



The figures below are taken from the 2011 census

### Staffordshire Moorlands

<b>Adults not in Employment and Dependent Children and Persons with Long-Term Health Problem or Disability for All Households</b>	Households	Percentage
No Adults in Employment in Household; With Dependent Children	960	2.3
No Adults in Employment in Household; No Dependent Children	13424	32.1
Dependent Children in Household; All Ages	10932	26.2
Dependent Children in Household; Age 0 to 4	3745	9
One Person in Household with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability; With Dependent Children	1714	4.1
One Person in Household with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability; No Dependent Children	9785	23.4
All Households	41772	

### High Peak

<b>Adults not in Employment and Dependent Children and Persons with Long-Term Health Problem or Disability for All Households</b>	Households	Percentage
No Adults in Employment in Household; With Dependent Children	1110	2.9
No Adults in Employment in Household; No Dependent Children	11305	29
Dependent Children in Household; All Ages	11046	28.4
Dependent Children in Household; Age 0 to 4	3967	10.2
One Person in Household with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability; With Dependent Children	1698	4.4
One Person in Household with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability; No Dependent Children	8466	21.7
All Households	38946	

Note:

In the next sections – focused on learning disability, mental health and sensory disability - the figure highlighted in bold are crude estimates of the possible numbers of people in High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands. They have been created by applying the national estimates directly in proportionate to the size of our population but take no account of the demographic and social and environmental variations between the District/Borough and UK. The Councils will seek better local information and provide this when obtained.

## Learning Disability

There is no definitive record of the number of people with learning disabilities in England. Authorities estimate the number of people with learning disabilities in England in 2011 to be 1,191,000 people. This includes:

- 286,000 children (180,000 boys, 106,000 girls) age 0-17;
- 905,000 adults aged 18+ (530,000 men and 375,000 women), of whom 189,000 (21%) are known to learning disabilities services.

(Improving health and Lives: learning Disability Observatory – People with Learning Disabilities in England 2011

Applying national estimates ranging from an incidence 2.37% – 3.6% in the population (but taking no account of other important local demographic factors which will mean the actual local picture is different):

- **2,301 – 3,495 people in Staffordshire Moorlands could have some form of learning disability**
- **2154 – 3272 people in High Peak could have some form of learning disability**
- Nationally approximately 1% of the population has an autism spectrum condition
- The prevalence rate of autistic spectrum conditions is higher in men (2%) than women (0.3%).
- 60-70% of people who have an autistic spectrum condition will also have a learning disability.
- In 2010/11, only 6.6% of adults with learning disabilities were reported to be in some form of paid employment.
- It is estimated that 65% of people with learning disabilities would like a paid job.
- Between 25 and 40% of people with learning disabilities also suffer from mental health problems

In Valuing People (2001) 'learning disability' is described as a:

- significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills
- reduced ability to cope independently which starts before adulthood with lasting effects on development.

(Department of Health. Valuing People: A New Strategy for Learning Disability for the 21st Century. 2001).

Many different terms are also used, including **developmental disability** or **learning difficulty** as well as out of date terms which are no longer acceptable such as mental handicap.

Many people with a diagnosis of having an autistic spectrum disorder or cerebral palsy may also have a learning disability although this is not necessarily the case.

Many self-advocates prefer the term 'learning difficulty' whereas many family carers of people with more complex support needs feel that this term does not reflect the level of support some people need. An additional confusion is that the terms 'learning difficulty' or 'specific learning difficulty' are often used to describe difficulties such as dyslexia and dyspraxia.

## Mental Health

- About a quarter of the population will experience some kind of mental health problem in the course of a year, with mixed anxiety and depression the most common mental disorder in Britain (1 in 10 in any one year).
- Between 8-12% of the population experience depression in any year. (The Office for National Statistics Psychiatric Morbidity report, 2001)
- About half of people with common mental health problems are no longer affected after 18 months, but poorer people, the long-term sick and unemployed people are more likely to be still affected than the general population. (Better Or Worse: A Longitudinal Study Of The Mental Health Of Adults In Great Britain, National Statistics, 2003)
- Women are more likely to have been treated for a mental health problem than men and about ten percent of children have a mental health problem at any one time
- Depression affects 1 in 5 older people
- Suicides rates show that British men are three times as likely to die by suicide than British women and self-harm statistics for the UK show one of the highest rates in Europe: 400 per 100,000 population
- Between one and two in every 100 people experience a severe mental illness, such as bi-polar disorder or schizophrenia, and have periods when they lose touch with reality. People affected may hear voices, see things no one else sees, hold unusual or irrational beliefs, feel unrealistically powerful, or read particular meanings into everyday events.

## Sensory Disability

### Hearing loss

- There are more than 10 million people in the UK with some form of hearing loss, or one in six of the population.
  - Applied to Staffordshire Moorlands this would mean **16,184 people** (possibly more as the population is older than the national average).
  - Applied to High Peak this would mean **15,148 people**.
- From the total 3.7 million are of working age (16 – 64) and 6.3 million are of retirement age (65+).
- More than 800,000 people in the UK are severely or profoundly deaf.
  - Applied to Staffordshire Moorlands this would mean **1,223 people** (possibly more as the population is older than the national average).
  - Applied to High Peak this would mean **1,145 people**.

- There are more than 45,000 deaf children in the UK, plus many more who experience temporary hearing loss.
- More than 70% of over 70 year-olds and 40% of over 50 year-olds have some form of hearing loss.
- There are approximately 356,000 people with combined visual and hearing impairment in the UK.
- About one in ten adults in the UK have mild tinnitus and up to 1% have tinnitus that affects their quality of life.

#### Sight loss (Information from RNIB)

- There are almost two million people in the UK living with sight loss. That is approximately one person in 30. This figure includes those that have uncorrected refractive error or cataract that may be reversed. This figure also includes around 360,000 people registered as blind or partially sighted in the UK, who have severe and irreversible sight loss.
  - Applied to Staffordshire Moorlands this would mean **3,236 people** (possibly more as the population is older than the national average).
  - Applied to High Peak this would mean **3,029 people**.
- Sight loss affects people of all ages but especially older people: 1 in 5 people aged 75 and 1 in 2 aged 90 and over are living with sight loss.
- There are over 25,000 blind and partially sighted children in the UK aged 0-16. As many as half of these children may have other disabilities.
- There is a link between sight loss and reduced wellbeing. Over one-third of older people with sight loss are also living with depression.
- Two-thirds of registered blind and partially sighted people of working age are not in paid employment.
- The number of people in the UK with sight loss is set to increase in line with population ageing: by 2050 the number of people with sight loss in the UK could be nearly four million.

#### Colour deficiency

- Red-green colour deficiencies are the most common types of colour deficiency. They affect significantly more men than women (1 in 12 men compared with 1 in 200 women).
- Blue-yellow colour vision deficiency is very rare. It occurs in less than 1 in 10,000 people worldwide and affects males and females equally.

## 8. Marriage and Civil Partnership

The figures below are taken from the 2011 census

### Staffordshire Moorlands

<b>Marital and Civil Partnership Status</b>	Persons	Percentage
Single (Never Married or Never Registered a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	21596	26.6
Married	43847	54.1
In a Registered Same-Sex Civil Partnership	89	0.1
Separated (but Still Legally Married or Still Legally in a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	1690	2.1
Divorced <b>or</b> Formerly in a Same-Sex Civil Partnership which is Now Legally Dissolved	7119	8.8
Widowed <b>or</b> Surviving Partner from a Same-Sex Civil Partnership	6765	8.3

Residents Aged  
16 and Over  
81106

### High Peak

<b>Marital and Civil Partnership Status</b>	Persons	Percentage
Single (Never Married or Never Registered a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	22958	30.9
Married	36561	49.1
In a Registered Same-Sex Civil Partnership	183	0.2
Separated (but Still Legally Married or Still Legally in a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	1818	2.4
Divorced <b>or</b> Formerly in a Same-Sex Civil Partnership which is Now Legally Dissolved	7370	9.9
Widowed <b>or</b> Surviving Partner from a Same-Sex Civil Partnership	5526	7.4

Residents Aged  
16 and Over  
74416

## 9. Pregnancy – maternity, paternity, breastfeeding

### Staffordshire Moorlands

- Conception rates vary from year to year but currently are likely to be **900 – 1100**. In 2012 there were 920 live births to women resident in Staffordshire Moorlands
- Based on the above figures estimates (which vary) of breast feeding rates **601 - 803** women will initiate breast feeding in any one year currently.

### High Peak

- Conception rates vary from year to year but currently are likely to be **900 – 1200**. In 2012 there were 945 live births to women resident in High Peak.
- In 2012/13 **561** women initiated breast feeding.