

Diversity of Portsmouth

Introduction

- **We have produced a ‘diversity of Portsmouth’ outlining a variety of different communities in our city and linking that with some equality issues. Our aim in developing this research has been to create a clear ‘picture’ of the city.**
- **We looked at the following equality ‘strands’:**
 - Race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour and nationality
 - Sex (Gender)
 - Transgender
 - Sexual orientation
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Religion or belief
- **Within each ‘strand’ we identified:**
 - **history in Portsmouth**
 - **how many people?**
 - **location**
 - **potential impacts – deprivation, service needs and access to services**

Sources

- The latest official data
- Our own management information
- Informal research
- Feedback from communities
- Information from our joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA)
- The 'Valuing Diversity' Survey 2009 – headline information offering useful insights into the views of various communities in the city
- Portsmouth Residents Survey 2009
- Portsmouth Place Survey 2008/09
- The 2007 and 2010 indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) – to highlight where there are correlations between the size of minority communities and significant levels of deprivation, and between young people suffering from mental impairments and deprivation.
- The 'Speaking Out 3' survey – survey of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) communities.
- Safer Portsmouth Partnership – mapping work on crime levels committed and experienced by young people and people from BME (Black Minority Ethnic) communities, and religion and belief within the city.

Limitations

- The data available – Type of data collected, how up-to-date it is and general willingness of people to participate in equalities monitoring questionnaires.
- The 2001 Census – we recognise that this may be out of date (The 2011 Census data will be available in September 2012).
- Indices of deprivation – Whilst this provides a useful indicator we are mindful that it only points to a potential inequality or barrier to services.

Portsmouth city – key facts – 1 of 7

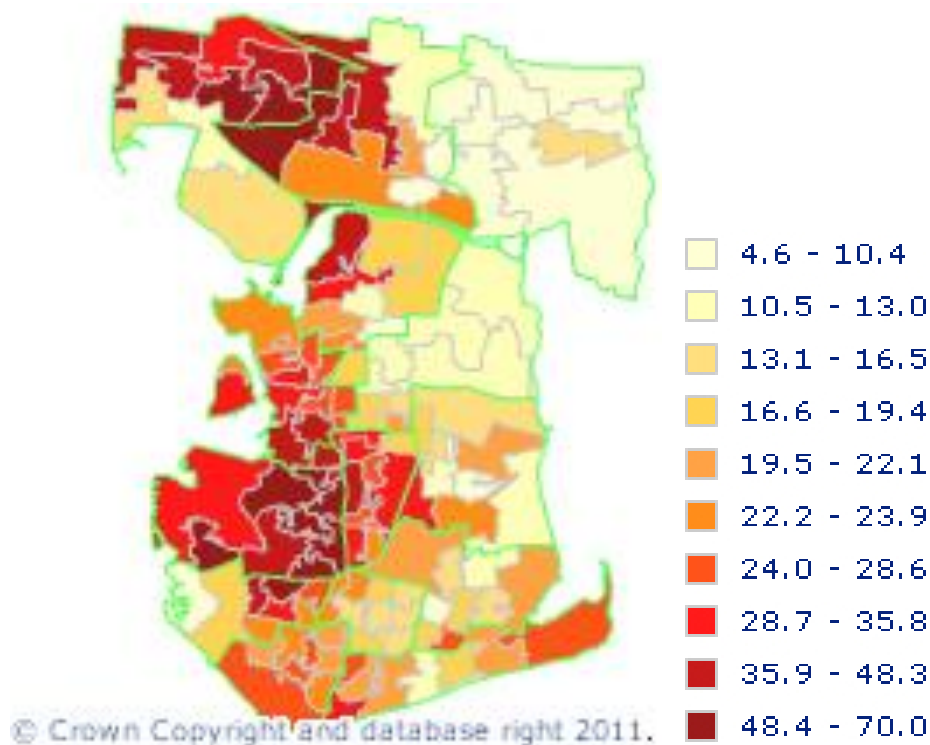
- Portsmouth is a compact city covering 15.5 square miles with 79% of the population living on Portsea Island.
- The City continues to be the most densely populated unitary local authority area in the UK (5,100 people per sq km compared with an average for London of 4,900 in June 2011 according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS)).
- According to 2011 mid-year population statistics by the ONS, 207,600 people are resident in Portsmouth.
- Hampshire County Council's (HCC) 2010-based Small Area Populations Forecast, however, estimates that 199,200 people are resident in Portsmouth – this represents an increase of about 1,000 (0.5%) in comparison with 2010.

Portsmouth city – key facts – 3 of 7

- Over 6,500 businesses operate in Portsmouth, including leading companies specialising in defence, aerospace and IT (Source: Shaping the future of Portsmouth: A Strategy for Economic Growth and Prosperity 2010).
- Portsmouth is therefore a magnet for highly skilled and motivated workforce, working in some of the best leading cutting edge technologies.
- Despite Portsmouth's attractive waterfront location in one of the UK's wealthiest regions, the city has pockets of deprivation that are some of the worst in the country.
- 15% of Portsmouth's residents are income deprived based on the 2010 Indices of Deprivation.

Portsmouth city — key facts — 4 of 7

Deprivation levels



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (Overall) by Local Authority Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) (grey boundary) - JSNA maps accessed in June 2011. (The decile with the highest scores represent the 10% most deprived areas in Portsmouth; The green lines indicate ward boundary).

- The map on the left shows overall scores (taking account of all seven indicators: Income, Employment, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training, Barriers to housing and services, Crime and disorder, and Living Environment) for deprivation levels in Portsmouth.
- The map indicates that Paulsgrove, Cosham, Hilsea, Nelson, Charles Dickens and St. Thomas wards have LSOA areas with some of the worst deprivation levels in Portsmouth.
- Drayton & Farlington and Copnor are wards with least deprivation in comparison with the rest of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth city — key facts — 5 of 7

Deprivation levels in Portsmouth compared with England

- Results from the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation show that Portsmouth's relative position has deteriorated compared with 2007 compared with England - Portsmouth is ranked 76rd of 326 local authorities in England, compared with 93rd of 354 authorities in 2007 (where 1 is the most deprived).
- For the overall index, 14 areas in Portsmouth are placed in the worst 10% of areas in England, an increase from 12 in the 2007 Index.
- More people are suffering from employment deprivation (11,300 residents) than in 2007, when the figure was 10,500.
- With respect to crime, 28 areas of Portsmouth are placed in the worst 10% areas in England, an increase from 20 areas in 2007.
- Please see the JSNA website for more information on deprivation in Portsmouth:
<http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/19067.html>.

Portsmouth city – key facts – 6 of 7

- Portsmouth residents have consistently placed crime and safety of the community at the top of their priorities for their area since 2005.
- Hampshire Constabulary recorded 22,925 crimes in Portsmouth in 2009-10, a decrease by 8% in comparison with the previous year, and a decrease by 19.6% in comparison with 2005-06.
- This drop in crime level corresponds to the British Crime Survey's findings indicating a decrease in crime experienced by 9% and a decrease by 8% in police recorded crime in England and Wales and 11% in Hampshire in 2008-09.
- However, Portsmouth has seen an increase in some crimes; for example, violent crime has increased by 8%.

Source: Data from Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009-10 and the Portsmouth Residents Survey 2009.

Portsmouth city – key facts – 7 of 7

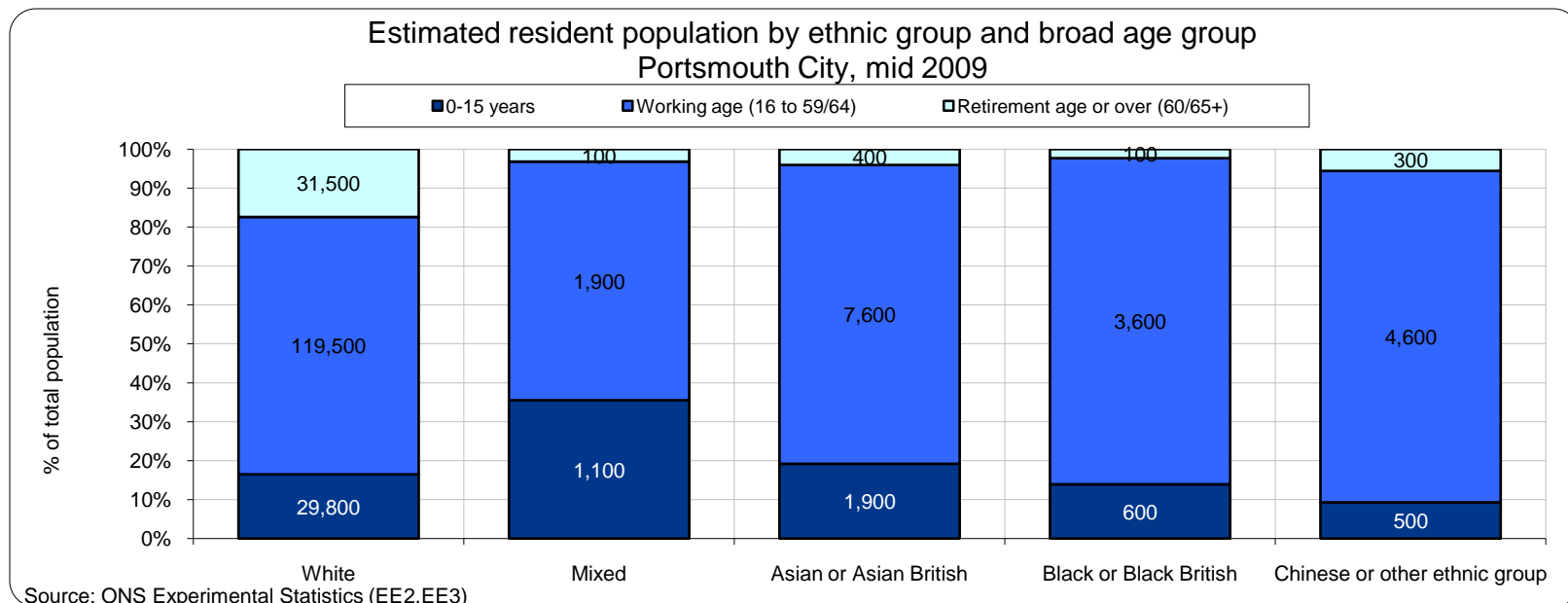
- The crime that residents are most worried about is acquisitive crime (such as burglary, robbery, or vehicle theft), followed by violent crime (such as assault) and criminal damage to their vehicle.
- The areas of Portsmouth that residents would avoid most due to fear of crime have consistently since 2004 been: Somerstown, Buckland, Paulsgrove (& Wymering), Guildhall Walk Entertainment Area, Landport and Portsea.
- The majority (49%) of the respondents to the Portsmouth Resident Survey 2009 said that anti-social behaviour is not a very big problem in their area, whilst 32% said it was either a fairly big or a very big problem in their area, with teenagers hanging around and people being drunk and rowdy in public places being the most common issues.

Source: Residents Survey 2009, Place Survey 2008/09 and Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009-10.

Race – The main Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities in Portsmouth

- **There are a number of different communities in Portsmouth. The main ones are:**
 - Bangladeshi
 - Chinese
 - Kurdish
 - Irish
 - Indian
 - African
 - Caribbean
 - Polish
 - Russian
 - Filipino
- **Within these groups there is a wealth of diversity - there are numerous smaller groupings within each community.**
- **The picture is complicated as different bodies use alternative categorisations.**

Race – How many people? – 1 of 2



BME communities comprise 11.3% of Portsmouth population:

- White – 180,700 (88.8%)
- Mixed race – 3,100 (1.5%)
- Asian or Asian British – 9,900 (4.9%)
- Black or Black British – 4,400 (2.2%)
- Chinese or Other Ethnic Group – 5,400 (2.7%)

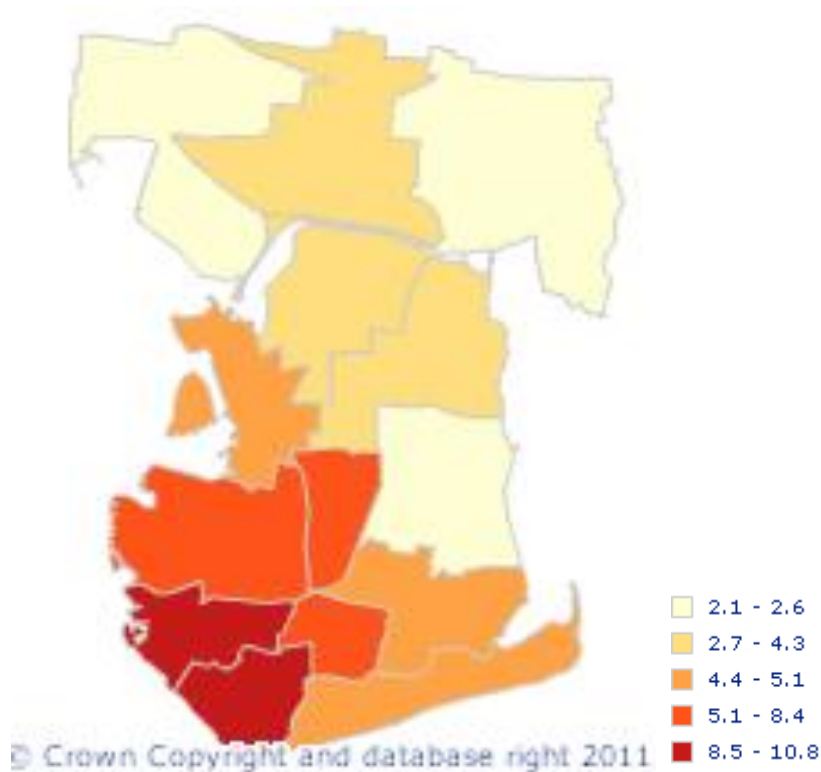
Source: The Office for National Statistics – 2009 mid-year estimates

Race – How many people? – 2 of 2

- BME communities in Portsmouth have significantly smaller proportion of people in their retirement age (60/65 and above) (Mixed – 3%, Asian or Asian British – 4%, Black or Black British – 3%, Chinese or other ethnic group – 6%) than the White population (17%), whilst the Mixed race population of the city has a larger proportion of young people aged 0-15 (35%) in comparison with the rest of population (White – 16%, Asian or Asian British – 19%, Black or Black British – 14%, Chinese or other ethnic group – 9%).
- Asian or Asian British (78%), Black or Black British (82%) and Chinese or other ethnic group (85%) have significantly larger proportion people of working age (16 to 59/64) than the White (66%) and Mixed (61%) communities of Portsmouth.
- The most recent Portsmouth Schools survey indicates that younger age groups are more ethnically diverse: 15.2% of pupils aged 5+ years are from a BME community. The highest percentages of pupils from BME communities are in St Thomas (40%, up from 36% in 2010), St Jude (31%, up from 27% in 2010) and Charles Dickens (28%, up from 25% in 2010) wards.
- The main BME languages which are the first language of the Portsmouth school children are Bengali (3.4%), Polish (1%), Arabic (0.7%) and Tagalog / Filipino (0.65%)

Source: JSNA website accessed on 23/09/2011

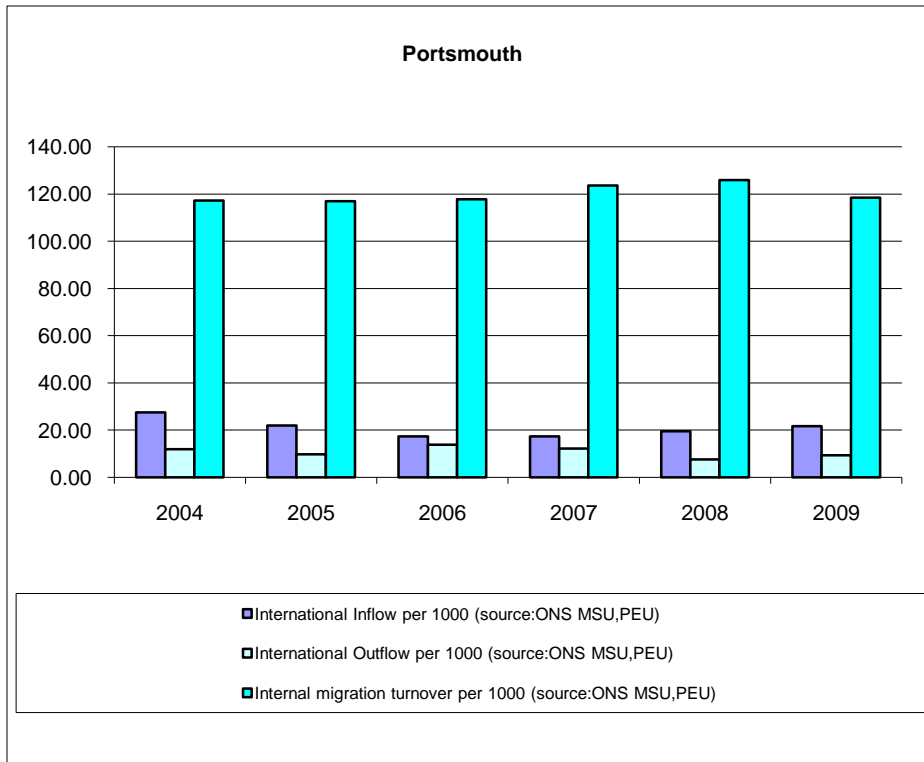
Race - Location



Source: JSNA website. The map shows location of non-white ethnic population by percentage.

- The highest concentrations of BME communities are in the south and west of Portsmouth.
- There are significant Bangladeshi, Indian, and Chinese communities in Charles Dickens, Cosham, Fratton, Nelson, and St Thomas wards.
- There are significant Irish communities in Cosham, Nelson, Paulsgrove, and St Thomas wards.

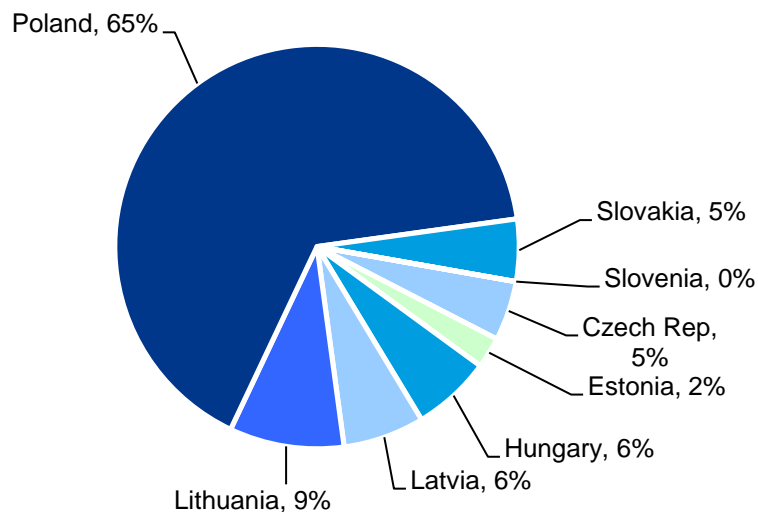
Race – migration – 1 of 3



- The migration data is very difficult to come by. The graph on the left provides a comparison between international inflow and outflow of people and internal migration between 2004-09 in Portsmouth.
- This data suggests that there has been a decrease of international inflow of people by 21%, and a decrease in the international outflow of people by 22%.
- Unfortunately, no current data is available with relation to numbers and race of the people who have come and stayed in Portsmouth.

Race - migration – 2 of 3

**Total approved applications for work in Portsmouth
by country of origin, May 2004-March
2011**

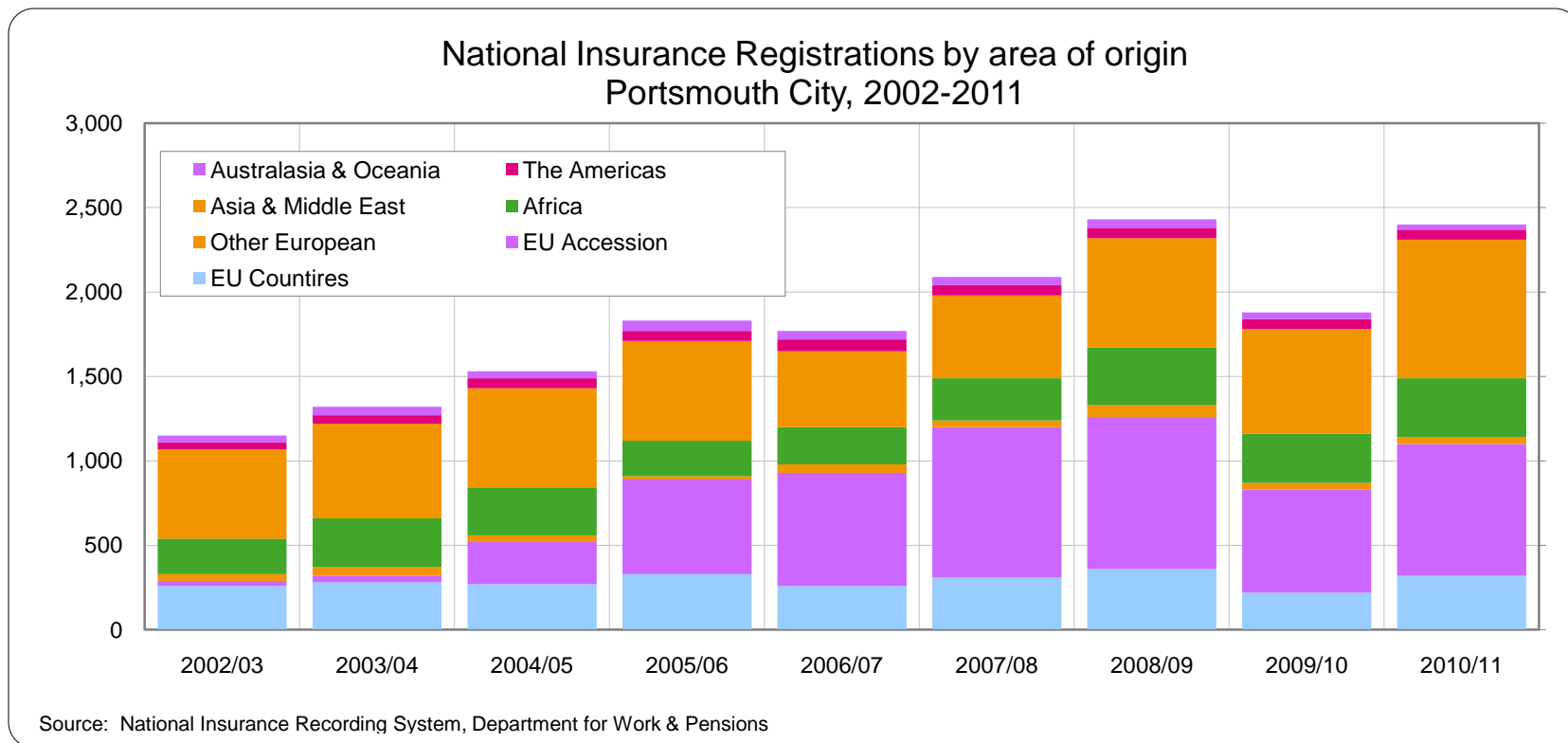


Source: UK Border Agency

The graph above shows the percentage of approved applications by country.

- There were 2,655 of approved applications for work in Portsmouth between May 2004 and December 2010 from the European Union Accession Countries.
- The largest number of applications were from the Polish migrants.
- However, the number of approved applications has seen a steady decrease since 2006.
- From 1 May 2011, there is no longer a requirement for the countries that joined the EU in 2004 to apply for permission to work in the UK and so there is no longer a means of collecting this data. (Romanian and Bulgarian workers are still required to obtain work permit).

Race – migration – 3 of 3



- The graph above shows a number of National Insurance Registrations (NIR) from international migrants in the period of 2002 – 2011.
- The graph indicates an increase in the number of NIRs to the similar level it was in 2008/09. It is unknown why there was a sudden short-term decrease in the registrations in 2009/10.

Race — Links to deprivation and service need – 1 of 2

- BME communities currently represent 11.3% of the total population of Portsmouth. There has been an increase in the BME residents by 6% since 2001.
- Census 2011 data, which will be available in September 2012, will provide a better picture of ethnicity within Portsmouth.
- A majority of Asian, Black and Chinese communities live in Charles Dickens, Fratton and St. Jude wards, which are some of the most deprived areas in Portsmouth.

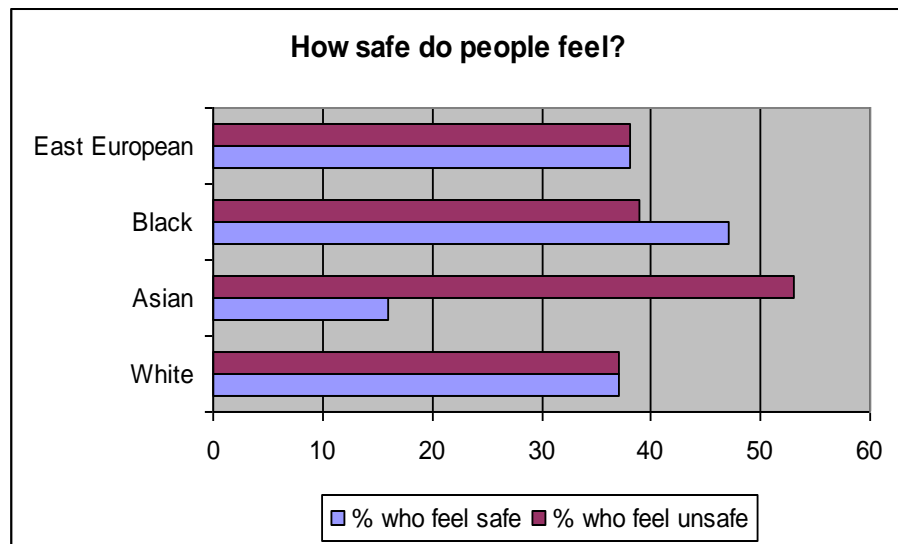
Race – Links to deprivation and service need – 2 of 2

- However, a large number of these communities live in areas of Portsmouth that experience the least deprivation, such as Central Southsea.
- Moreover, Paulsgrove, which is one of the most deprived areas of Portsmouth, has a small number of residents from these communities. Therefore, the correlation may seem weak.
- Yet, nationally, BME groups are more likely to experience income deprivation and “there is strong evidence of disproportionate low-paid work amongst the most BME groups. This results in higher levels of in-work poverty, notably among Bangladeshi and Pakistani households”.
(Source: Khan, O (2008). *Financial Inclusion and Ethnicity – an Agenda for Research and Policy Action* Runnymede).

Race — perception of safety — 1 of 2

- Valuing Diversity Survey 2009 shows that almost half of Portsmouth residents (45%) feel unsafe after nightfall, which is above the national average (37%) according to the MORI's Place Survey norm for unitary/metropolitan authorities.
- The Valuing Diversity Survey indicates that Asian respondents are more likely to feel unsafe than White respondents (53% versus 37%).
- East European and Black communities feel reasonably safe after dark (compared to the White population).
- 77% of the respondents from the Asian community stated the lack of CCTV cameras and other security measures were a problem in their local area.

Race – Perceptions of safety – 2 of 2



- Valuing diversity survey :
'How safe would you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?'

- 3% of the respondents from the Asian community felt that crime had fallen in their area in the last two years, 56% believe that crime has increased.
- Safer Portsmouth Partnership says that overall, 27.2% of Portsmouth residents perceive anti-social behaviour as a big problem in their area. This is well above the national average of 20%.
- Over 80% of the respondents to the Valuing Diversity Survey 2009 from the Asian community felt that 'teenagers hanging around in the streets' was a problem in their area, while a majority of other ethnic groups felt that this was 'not a problem'.
- The respondents from the Asian community tended to be more concerned about all of the anti-social behaviour problems included in the survey than other ethnic groups.

Race – hate crime – 1 of 3

- Race hate crime is defined as any incident that constitutes a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being racially or religiously motivated.
- During 2010/11, 196 racially or religiously aggravated violent offences were reported to the police.
- In previous years the number of racially or religiously motivated hate incidents were:
 - 2007/08 = 319
 - 2008/09 = 223
 - 2009/10 = 225

Source: Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009-10 and information from Community Safety Team at Portsmouth City Council provided in June 2011.

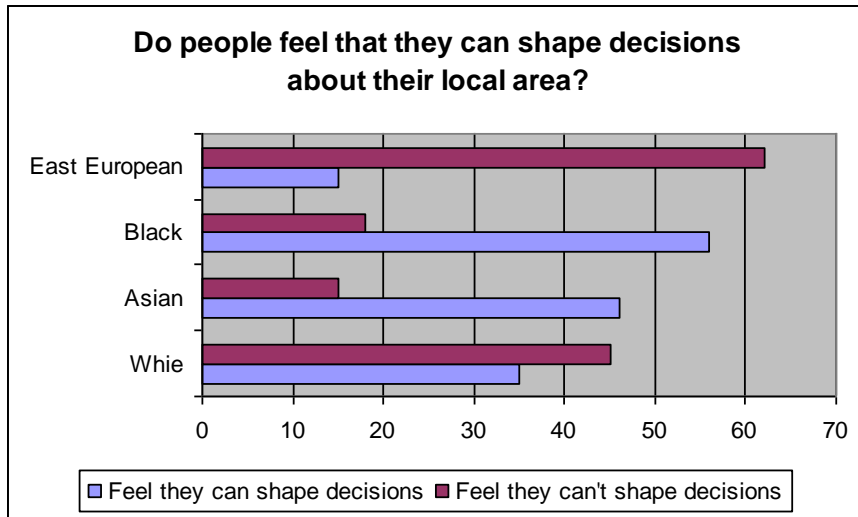
Race – hate crime – 2 of 3

- The police violence analysis shows that people working in the service industry are more likely to be a victim of racially or religiously motivated violence which may in turn be due to contact with people who may be under influence of alcohol.
- The Racial Awareness Service received reports of 603 racial incidents in the period of April 2010 to March 2011, which indicates an increase by 18% in comparison with the same period in the previous year. Among the reported incidents, the biggest number constituted verbal abuse (45.5%), followed by harassment, intimidation and bullying (21.2%) and physical abuse (13.6%).
- These numbers may not be a true representation of race hate crime in Portsmouth due to under-reporting by the victims who often lack confidence in adequate police response, or are unaware of the law and support available.

Race — hate crime — 3 of 3

- Most victims of race hate incidents were male (62.8%) compared to 37.3% of females. The clients of the Racial Awareness Service were of different ages, but the highest number of clients were aged between 30 and 59 years old.
- Where ethnicity was recorded, the most common ethnicity remained Asian (41%) followed by Black (22%).
- There were 216 reported hate incidents in schools during 2009/10 (Around 3,000 children from Black Minority Ethnic Communities attend Portsmouth schools), with most incidents constituting verbal abuse (such as name calling, threats, jokes and insults) (78.7%), and racist comments in the course of discussion (15.3%). Most victims were pupils (88.6%), the rest being staff members.

Race – Community involvement



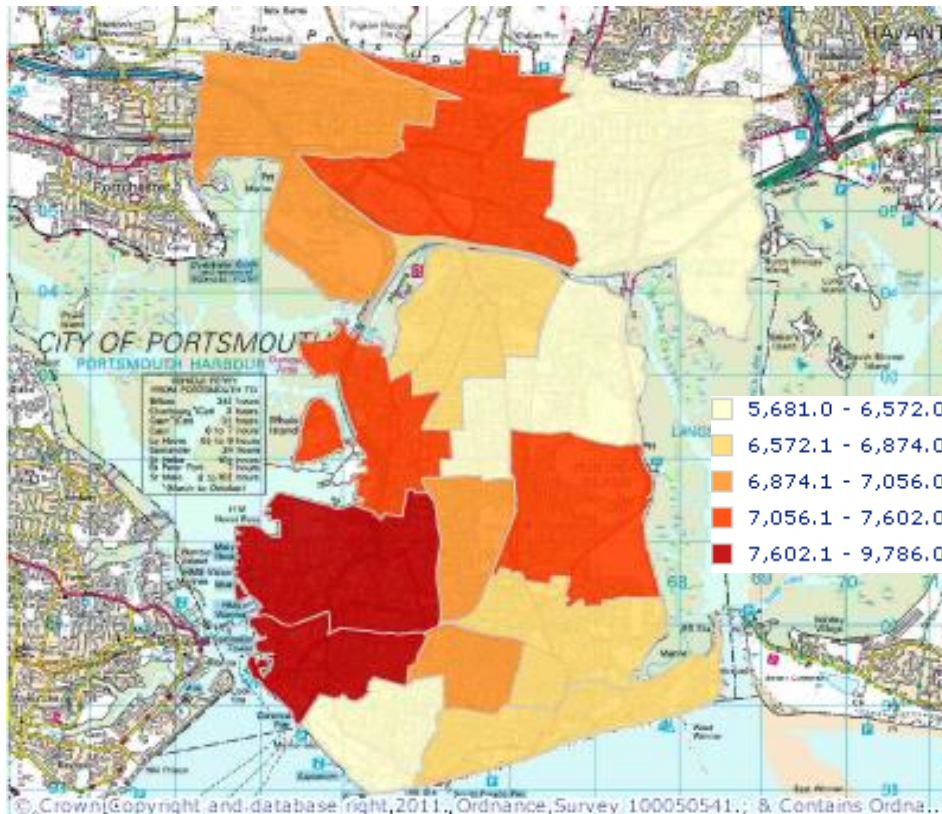
Source: the Valuing Diversity Survey 2009

- The Valuing Diversity Survey 2009 asked people whether they felt they could influence decisions about their local area.
- White and Eastern European communities were least likely to feel that they could influence decisions (45% of White respondents and 62% of East European respondents compared with 23% of BME respondents disagreeing).
- When asked about how different backgrounds get along in Portsmouth, BME respondents were more negative (41%) about community cohesion than White respondents (28%).

Race — Views on employment in Portsmouth

- The Valuing Diversity Survey 2009 asked people if they had concerns over discrimination when applying for jobs in Portsmouth.
- Almost three quarters of all respondents had concerns. 66% of BME respondents felt that it was specifically their ethnic background that would make it more difficult for them to apply.
- 57% of Polish respondents noted that difficulties in understanding English would cause problems for them in accessing employment.

Gender — proportion of population — 1 of 2

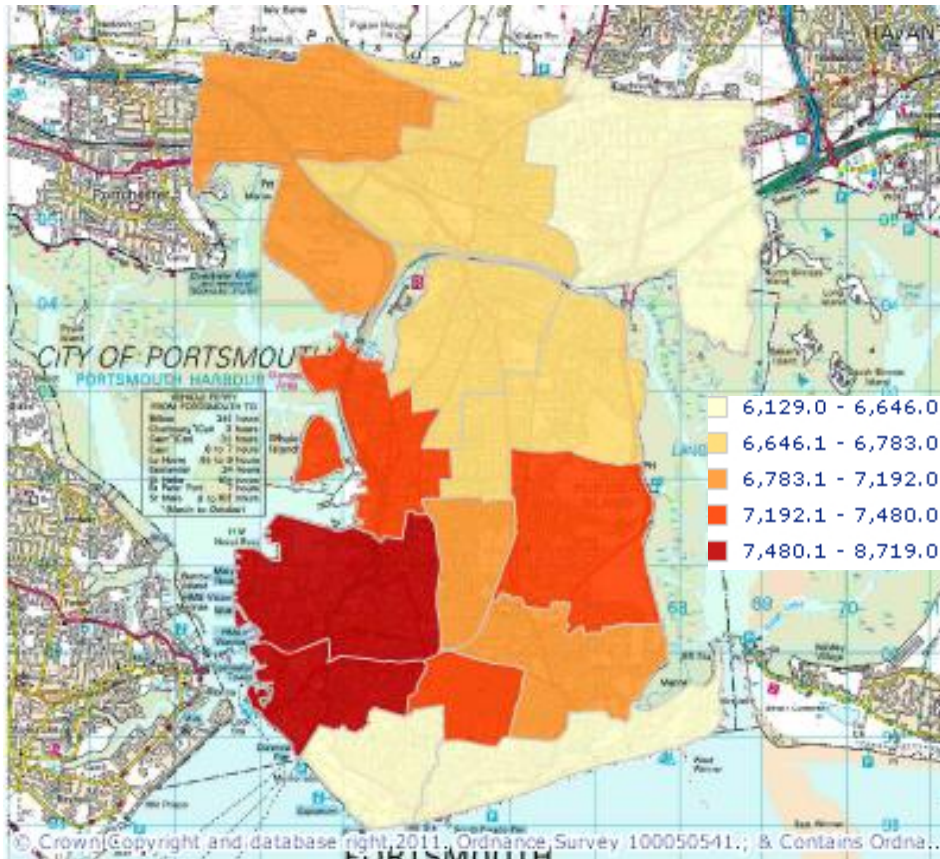


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Source: HCC 2009-based Small Area Population Forecast for Female Population in 2011 in count: See JSNA website: <http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/yourcouncil/19059.html>.

- There are more women than men in Portsmouth. The 2010 mid-year estimates show a total of 104,100 females living in Portsmouth and 103,000 men.
- The HCC 2010-based Small Area Forecast estimates that there are currently 99,700 females and 99,500 males.
- The highest concentrations of female population are in Charles Dickens, St. Thomas, Baffins, Nelson and Cosham areas.

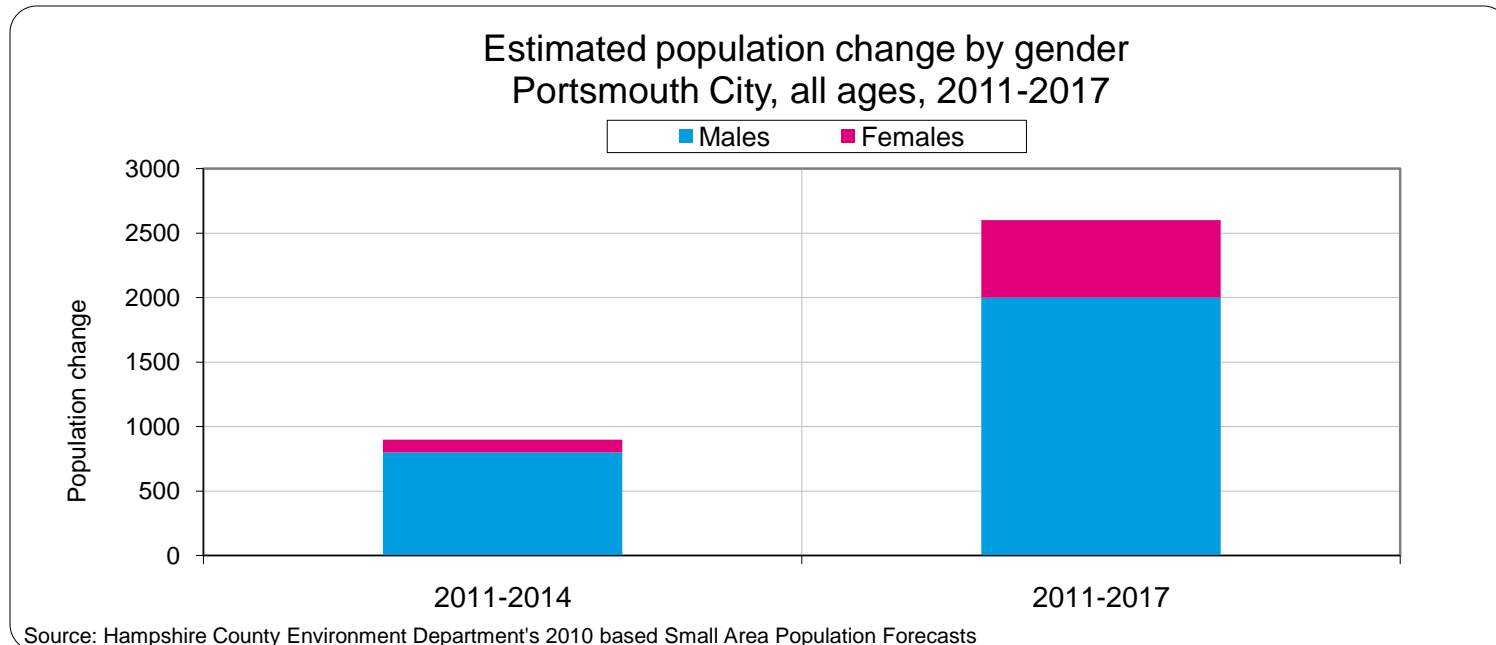
Gender — proportion of population - 2 of 2



- There are more females than males living in Cosham, Eastney & Craneswater wards.
- There are more males than females living in Central Southsea and Milton wards.

Source: HCC 2009-based Small Area Population Forecast for Male Population in 2011 in count. See JSNA website:
<http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/yourcouncil/19059.html>.

Gender – population change



- According to HCC's 2010-based Small Area Population Forecast, the City's population will increase slightly, by 900 (0.5%), between 2011 and 2014, and by 2,600 (1.3%) between 2011 and 2017, when the number of residents is expected to reach 201,800.
- The HCC's forecast predicts that males will account for 89% of the total increase in population between 2011 and 2014 (800 more males) and for 77% of the total increase in population (2,000 more males).

Age — proportion of people and location

- Children aged 0-15 years comprise 35,900 (18%) of Portsmouth population, whilst 131,800 (66%) residents are aged 16-64 years and 31,600 (16%) are aged 65 and above.
- Portsmouth has a comparatively high proportion of young people aged 20-24 years mainly due to the City's University and colleges (13% of the total population compared with 7% nationally).
- The largest proportion of children aged 0-15 are in Charles Dickens (3,810 in count / 11%), Nelson (3,132 in count / 9%), and Paulsgrove (3,112 in count / 9%) wards. The smallest proportion of children aged 0-15 are in St. Jude (1,227 in count / 3%), Central Southsea (1,990 in count / 5.5%) and Eastney & Craneswater (2,024 in count / 5.6%). There are more males (18,416) than females (17,449) aged 0-15.

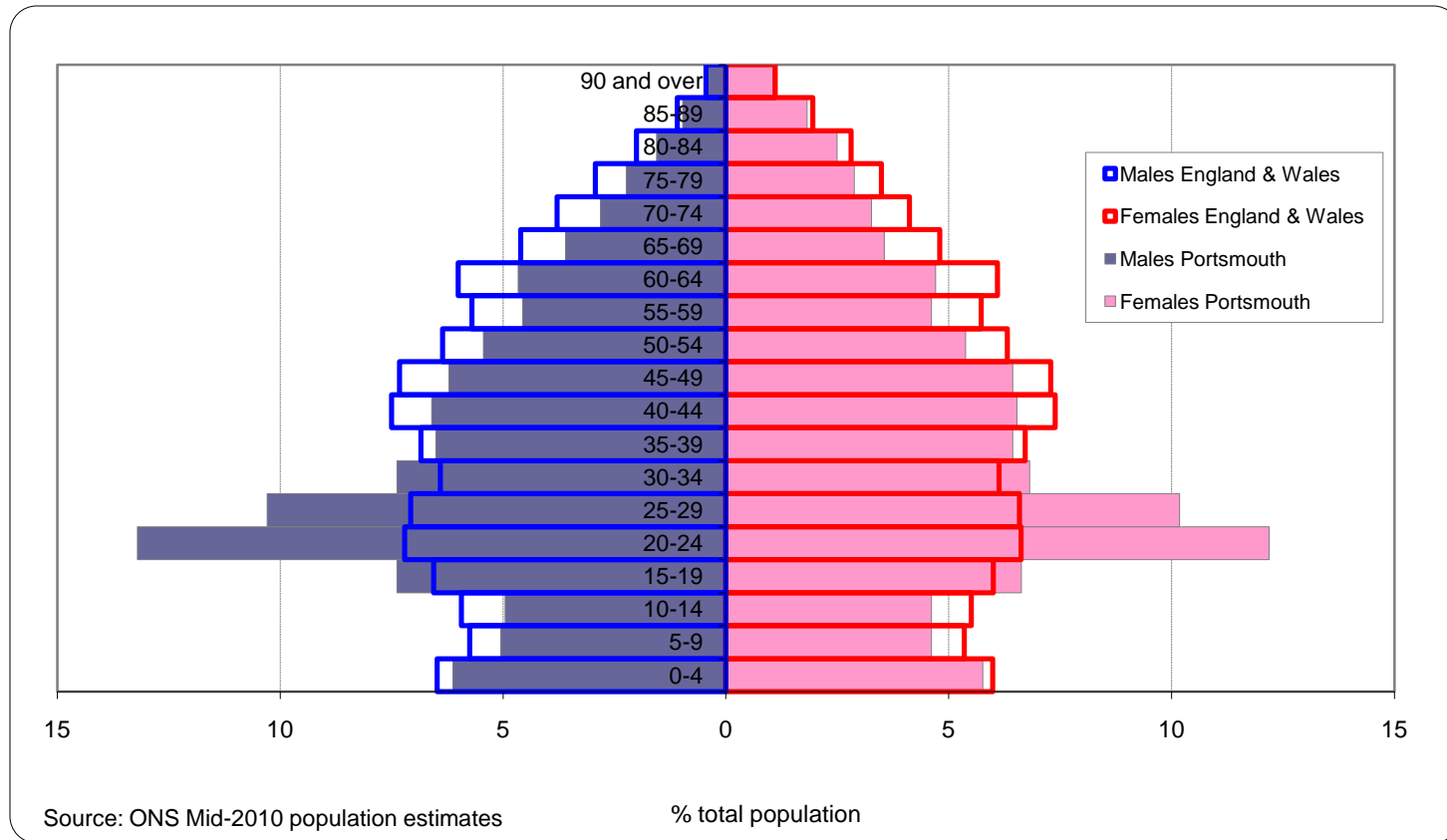
Source: HCC's 2010-based Small Area Population Forecasts for Portsmouth

Age – Is Portsmouth population ageing?

- The largest proportion of people aged 65 and above are in the Charles Dickens (3,182 in count / 10%), Drayton & Farlington (3,101 in count / 9.8%) and Baffins (2,727 in count / 8.6%) wards, whilst the wards with the smallest number of people aged 65 and above are Central Southsea (1,740 in count / 5.5%), Copnor (1,772 in count / 5.6%) and Fratton (1,788 in count / 5.6%).
- There are more females (18,029) than males (13,686) aged 65 and above.
- The Portsmouth population is expected to age by 2016, with the numbers of people aged 65 and above increasing to 18%, the number of people of working age decreasing to 64%, and the number of 0-15 year olds remaining at 18%.

Source: HCC's 2010-based Small Area Population Forecasts for Portsmouth

Age – How does Portsmouth compare? – 1 of 2

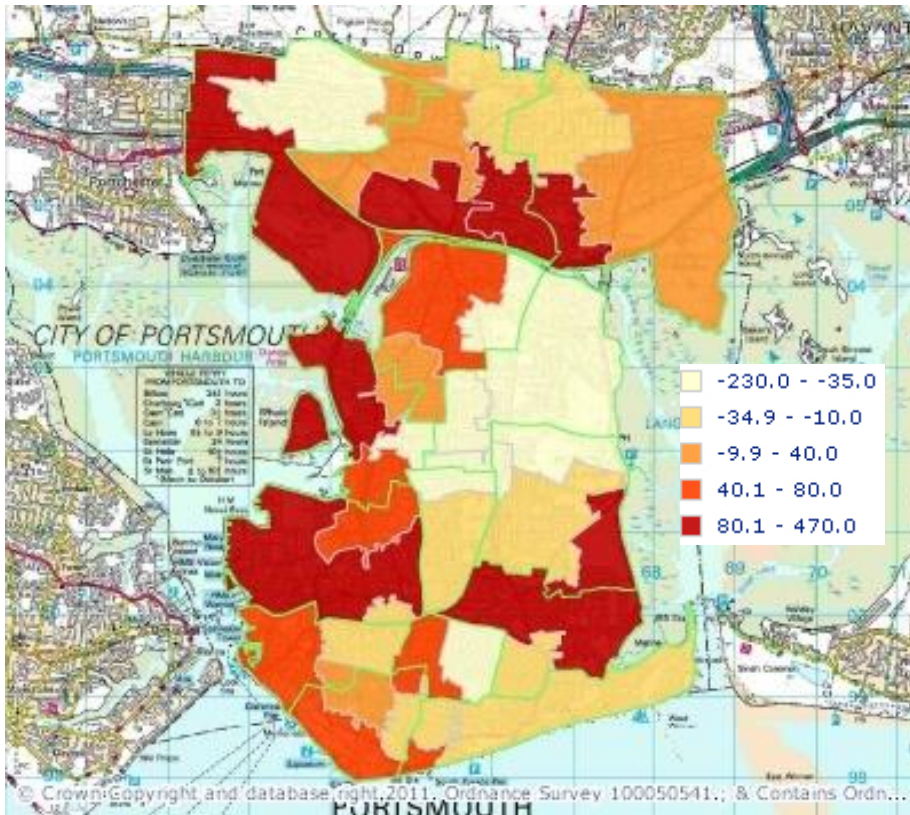


- The graph above shows Resident Population, by gender and 5 year age bands - a comparison between Portsmouth city and England and Wales

Age – How does Portsmouth compare? – 2 of 2

- The graph on the previous page clearly indicates that there is a higher number of young people aged 20-29 in comparison with the rest of the Portsmouth population, and in comparison with England and Wales.
- Portsmouth has lower number of young people aged 0-15, but also lower number of people aged between 35-84 in comparison with England and Wales.
- There are almost 14% more women over 65 in the city than men.
- There are over 28% more women over 80 than men.
- There are slightly more males than females in the under 18 age bracket in the city.

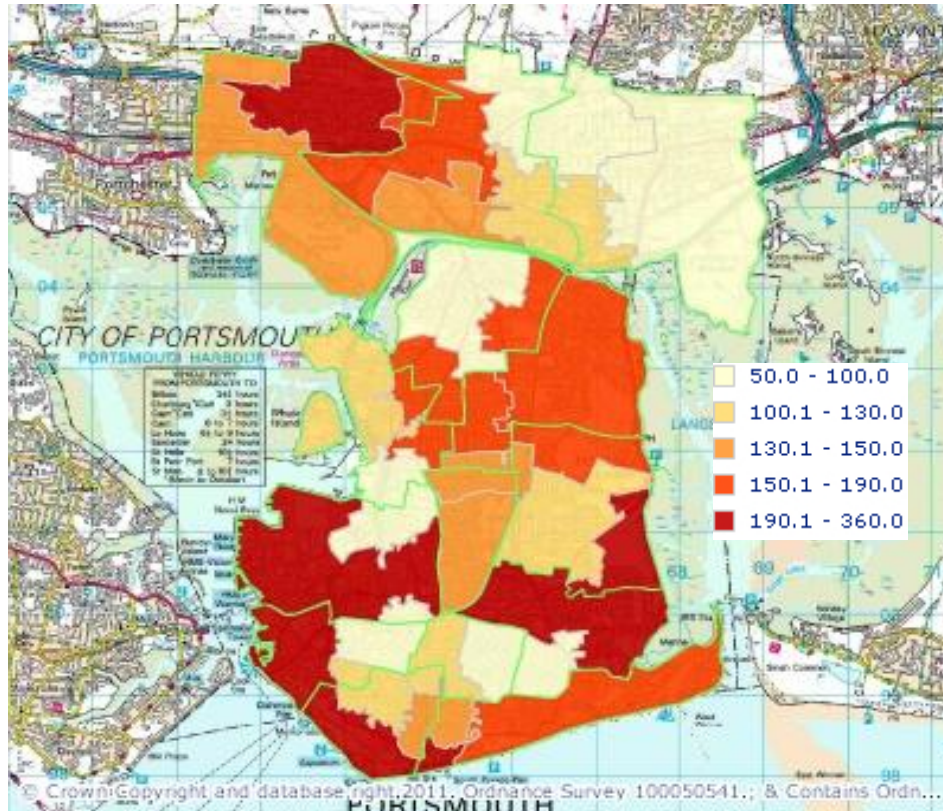
Age – population change 2011-2017 (0-15 age group)



- The map on the left shows a change in the young (0-15) population of Portsmouth by wards.
- It indicates that the largest decrease in numbers of young people will take place in some areas of Paulsgrove, Baffins, Copnor, Hilsea, Southsea and Fratton, whilst there will be a significant increase of young people living in some areas of Paulsgrove, Cosham, Charles Dickens, Milton and Nelson wards.

Source – HHC 2010-based Small Area Forecasts (Green markings show electoral ward boundary). See JSNA website: <http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/yourcouncil/19059.html>.

Age — population change 2011-2017 (65 and above age group)



- This map shows a significant increase in the older population (65 and above) living in some areas of Paulsgrove, Charles Dickens, Milton, Baffins, St. Thomas and St. Jude wards.

Source – HHC 2010-based Small Area Forecasts 2011-2017 (the green markings show the electoral ward boundary). See JSNA website:
<http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/yourcouncil/19059.html>.

Age - crime levels among young people

- There are approximately 17,000 young people aged 10-17 in Portsmouth.
- Approximately 3.5% of the population of young people aged 10-17 committed a criminal offence in 2009/10.
- This is a slight decrease in comparison with 3.9% of young people in the same age group in 2008/09 and 4% of young people of that age group in 2007/08.
- The most common offences committed by young persons aged 10-17 have been theft and handling offences and Violence Against the Person offences. Most of these offences took place in Gunwharf, Bridge Centre in Fratton, and the Co-op in Twyford Avenue.

Source: Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009/10

Age – risk factors leading to crime

- The main risk factors leading young people to become offenders appear to be whether a young person was known to social services, poor school attendance and being excluded from school.
- The likelihood of offending by young people who are Looked After Children (LAC) is 2.9 times higher than other young people – this is due to the fact that LAC are likely to have more risk factors present in their lives and less protective factors than the general population of young people in Portsmouth.
- Safer Portsmouth Partnership found that Charles Dickens was the ward with the most families experiencing a range of risk factors including issues with education, anti-social behaviour, mental health, domestic violence and substance misuse.

Source: Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009/10

Age – identity and location of young offenders

- In 2009/10, around two thirds of young offenders were male (67%) and one third were female (33%).
- A disproportionately high number of young offenders were resident in Charles Dickens ward (rate of 6,260 per 100,000 young people aged 10-17 years) compared with other wards, followed by Paulsgrove (4,970 per 100,000) and St. Thomas (3,900 per 100,000).
- There has been a substantial improvement since 2007/08 when the rate was 9,440 per 100,000.
- Black (African, Caribbean, UK, European and Other) young offenders were over-represented, whilst Asian, Chinese and young offenders of mixed ethnicities were under-represented in the youth justice system.

Source: Safer Portsmouth Partnership – Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009/10

Age — links to deprivation — young people — 1 of 3

- **More than one in four children (aged 0-15 years) live in poverty – English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, places 27% of children in Portsmouth in income deprived households, with some parts of Charles Dickens ward showing 67% of children being deprived.**
- **8,820 children aged 0-15 live in out-of-work benefit claimant households (as of May 2010), an increase by 12% since May 2008 when 7,725 children in the same age group lived in such households. (Source: Department for Work and Pension)**

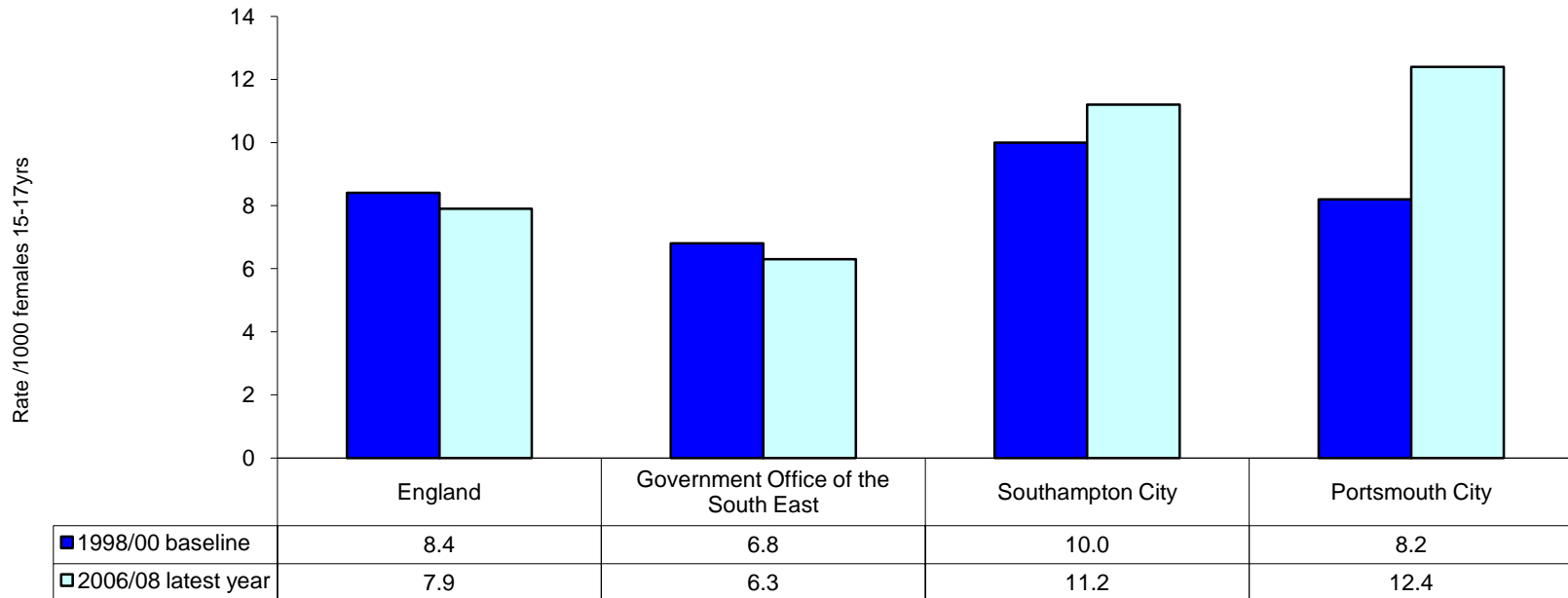
Age – links to deprivation – young people - 2 of 3

- The children and families most vulnerable to poverty in Portsmouth are:
 - Those who live in deprived areas;
 - Those with particular family compositions or needs, e.g. large families, lone parent families, workless families, and families in debts;
 - Those affected by issues of lower educational attainment and / or aspiration, higher level of smoking, alcohol and drug misuse, and crime.
- Portsmouth has high teenage conception rates, particularly in the areas of deprivation. These young people will usually experience low educational attainment and they are more likely to be NEETs (not in education, employment, or training, of which the city has higher than average numbers).

Source: Tackling Poverty in Portsmouth – A strategy for the city

Age – links to deprivation – young people – 3 of 3

Under 16s conception rates, baseline and latest year
Portsmouth City and comparators



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, Office for National Statistics and the Information Centre for health and social care. © Crown Copyright

- The graph above shows a significant 51.2% increase in teenage conceptions of girls aged under 16 years between 1998/00 and 2006/08.
- This figure is considerably higher than in Southampton, whilst nationally there was a decrease in teenage conceptions by 6% in the same time period.

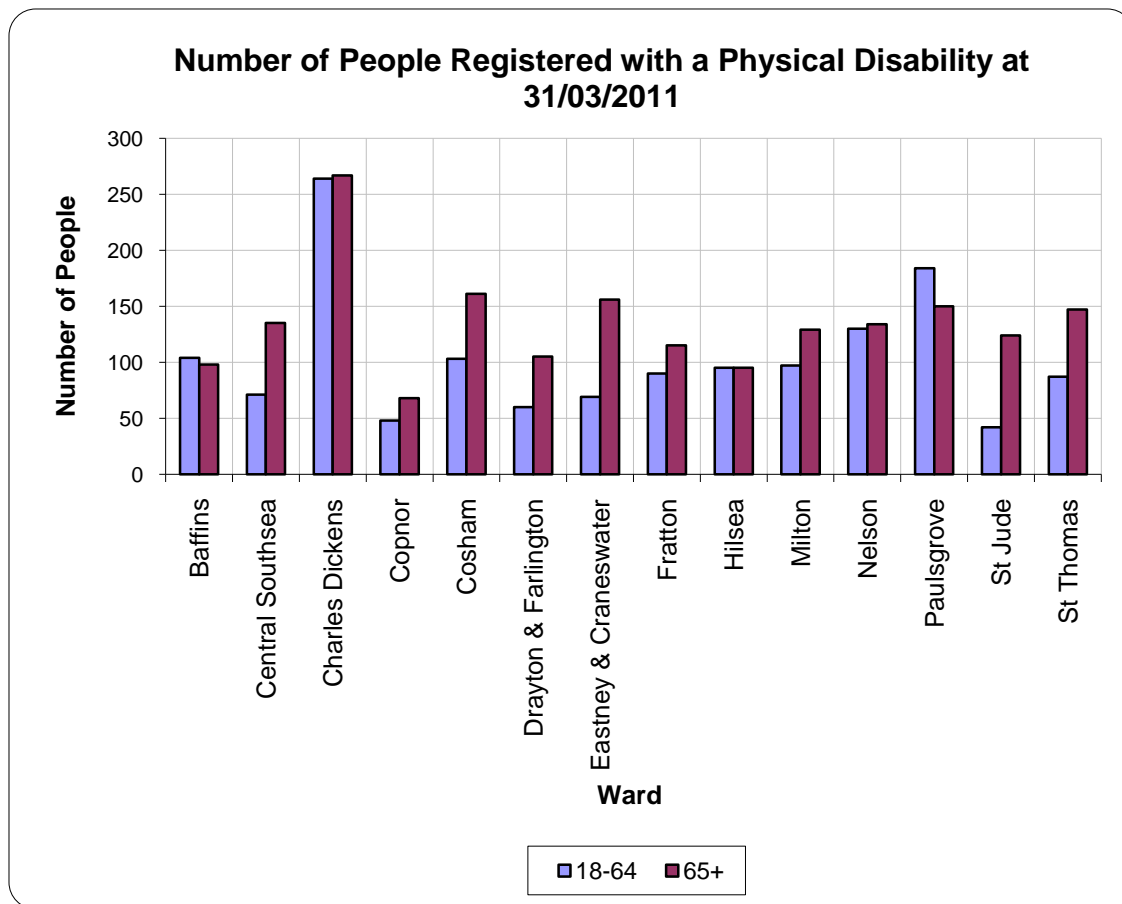
Age – links to deprivation – older population – 1 of 2

- Nearly one in five older people (60 and above) in Portsmouth live in poverty. Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 (and 2010 IMD show a similar picture) place 19.3% of older people in Portsmouth in poverty. Again, this rises to 53% in one part of Charles Dickens ward.
- Adults identified as most vulnerable to poverty in Portsmouth are (Source: Tacking Poverty in Portsmouth – A strategy for the city):
 - Those who live in deprived areas;
 - Those from Black and Minority Ethnic communities;
 - Those subject to ‘financial exclusion’ (fuel poverty, digital exclusion, and knowledge of/ access to debt, benefits, money and employment advice).

Age – links to deprivation – older population – 2 of 2

- Health inequalities and their link with poverty are a particular issue for older people in Portsmouth. People living in the most deprived wards in the city die considerably earlier than those residing in more prosperous areas.
- In June 2010, 1130 people aged 40-49 were unemployed, 23% of whom had been unemployed for a year or longer. For people aged 50 and above, the number of unemployed was 770, with 24% having been unemployed for a year or longer.
- With the government plans to raise the pension age, it has become even more important to some older people to work for longer in order to maintain financial security. Portsmouth City Council therefore recognises the need to work with other employers in the city to promote age friendly policies, and encourage older people to continue working, if they wish to do so.
- See Portsmouth Ageing Population Strategy 2010-2020 and Tackling Poverty in Portsmouth – A strategy for the city for more information.

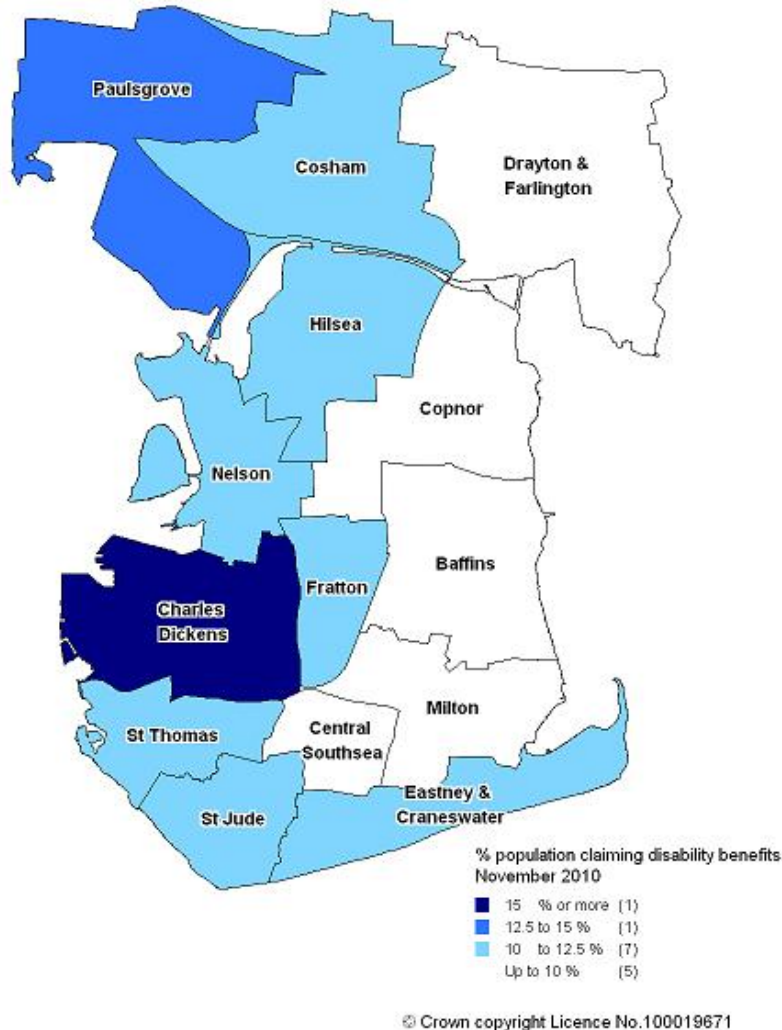
Disability



- There were 3328 Portsmouth adult residents (1.6% of the total Portsmouth population) registered as having a physical disability as at 31/03/2011, a slight increase (by 2%) since 31/03/2010.
- 1164 residents in Portsmouth were registered as having a hearing impairment and 949 people as being blind as at 31/03/2011, an increase by 4% and 2% respectively.

Source: Portsmouth Adult Social Care (provided on 22/06/2011)

Disability by area

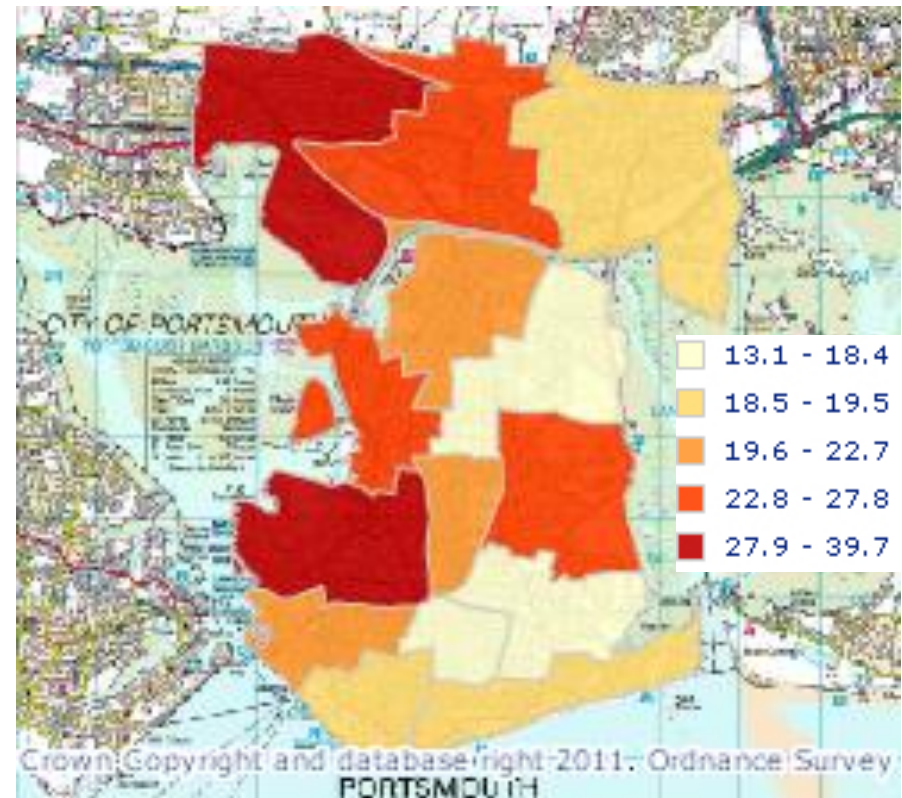


- There are many different sources of information for area data, with different definitions of disability.
- We have mapped the proportion of people in each area claiming the key disability benefits – disability living allowance, incapacity benefit & severe disablement allowance, and attendance allowance.
- Some of the more deprived wards in the city (in this case Charles Dickens and Paulsgrove) have continued to also be home to higher proportions of people claiming disability-related benefits since August 2008.

Source: DWP November 2010

Physical Disability – correlation with age and deprivation

- There is a larger number of persons with a physical disability aged 65 and above (2157) than those aged 18-64 years (1268). (Source: Adult Social Care records as of July 2011).
- Charles Dickens and Paulsgrove wards, which are the most deprived wards in the city, have the biggest number of people with a physical disability (538 and 346 persons respectively).
- Our records show that there were 9670 blue badge holders as at 31 March 2011 (blue badges are issued to people with severe mobility problems).



JSNA website - Adult Social Care Clients with physical disability 2009/10 (Crude rate per 1,000 residents).

Learning disability – correlation with age

- About twenty people in every thousand have a learning disability. It is estimated that 4235 of Portsmouth residents (across all age ranges) have a learning disability, but only 961 of those people will be known to Social Care.
- As a matter of fact, there are 541 Portsmouth adult residents that are registered with Adult Social Care as having a learning disability, with a large majority (481) falling into the 18-64 age range.
- The biggest proportion of population with learning disability is estimated to be among young people aged 20-24 (249 females and 377 males) and 25-29 (198 females and 308 males).
- In 2010/11 Portsmouth GPs recorded that they were aware of 712 people aged 18+ years with a learning disability (0.4% of the registered population aged 18+ years).

Source: Learning disabilities observatory.

<http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/numbers/howmany/>. Accessed on 23/09/2011

and Adult Social Care – July 2011

Learning Disability – ethnicity and location

- Among adult persons registered with Adult Social Care as having a learning disability, the majority comprise residents of White origin (503), compared with only 4 persons of Asian origin, 4 of Mixed origin, 3 of Black origin and 1 Chinese.
- The biggest number of persons registered as having a learning disability live in Hilsea (71) and Charles Dickens (68) wards, whilst Central Southsea and St. Thomas wards only have 18 and 19 such residents.

(Source: Adult Social Care records – July 2011).

Learning disability — service needs

- People with learning disabilities are at an increased risk of social exclusion. Two national priorities aim to reduce this risk by improving their outcomes in terms of settled accommodation and employment.
- In Portsmouth, 71% (56% in 2009/10) of adults aged 18+ years with a learning disability known to Adult Social Care were in settled accommodation, and 10% (6% in 2009/10) were in employment in the period of 2010/11. (Source: JSNA Briefing Note: Portsmouth Adult Social Care August 2011).
- Adult Social Care provided a service to 477 people aged 18-64 years and to 41 people aged 65+ years related to learning disability in 2010/11.

Disability – mental impairments – 1 of 2

- Common mental disorders are mental conditions that cause marked emotional distress and interfere with daily function – including different types of depression and anxiety, and include obsessive compulsive disorder.
- Adult Social Care provided services for mental health problems to 1.0% of the adult population of Portsmouth aged under 65 years (1,379 clients), and to 0.6% of the 65+ population (191 clients). (Source: JSNA Briefing Note – Mental Health April 2011).
- In total in 2009/10, they provided services in the community for mental health problems to 1,433 adults. Where rates could be calculated, the highest crude rates were in Charles Dickens (15 clients per 1,000 population) and Fratton (10 clients per 1,000 population). (Source: JSNA Briefing Note – Mental Health April 2011).
- The BME Mental Health and Well-being Services provided support to 59 persons from different ethnic backgrounds in 2010. This represents a significant decrease by 57.9% since 2008, mainly due to an increased awareness of the BME communities of how to access mental health services. The biggest number of clients were from African, Chinese and Bangladeshi ethnic origin. Consistently, more female than male residents have accessed the service since 2008. (Source: Health Development and Improvement Service: July 2011).

Disability - mental impairments – 2 of 2

- A survey carried out among the BME communities by Portsmouth Community Development Workers in 2011 shows that mental illness has been on increase among these communities.
- The most common barrier to accessing adult mental service by the BME communities has been language.
- About 22,400 Portsmouth residents are predicted to be affected by at least one common mental disorder and, in line with population increases, this will rise to 24,300 by 2020.
- People with mental health problems are at increased risk of social exclusion. Two national priorities aim to reduce this risk by their improving settled accommodation and employment outcomes.

Carers - how many?

- Adult Social Care carried out a needs assessment review or gave advice and information to 1781 carers in the period 2010/11 (this figure was 1,391 carers in the period of 2009/10).
- In 2010/11, the highest numbers of carers were in Charles Dickens (191), and Baffins (150) wards.
- The Portsmouth Carers Centre has 1794 carers registered with them as of June 2011, which includes 622 young carers.
- About 1,260 residents of working age (0.6% of residents) claim Carer's Allowance – the highest number from Paulsgrove (185 claimants). (DWP: Neighbourhood Statistics Data as of November 2010).

Carers and their service needs – 1 of 2

- The carers' survey 2010 found that 41% of local carers were aged 65+ years. Seventy-five per cent of people being cared for were aged 65+ years. (Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England - 2009-10).
- Thirteen per cent were not in paid employment because of their caring responsibilities and 4% were in paid employment and did not feel supported by their employer.
- The three main reasons for being cared for were physical disabilities (51%), problems related to ageing (37%) and dementia (35%).

Carers and their service needs – 2 of 2

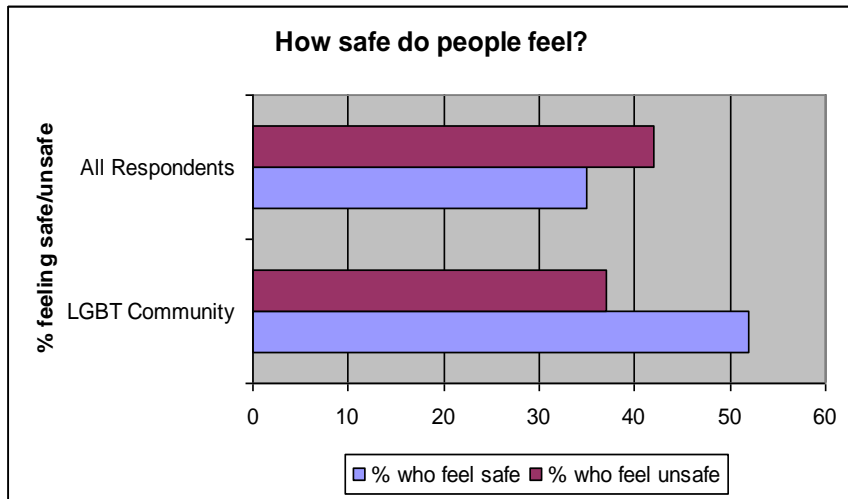
- The impact on carers' own physical and mental health can be seen in their reports of feeling tired (68%), sleep disturbance (56%) and stress (48%).
- Twenty-four per cent of carers themselves had a long-standing illness.
- The ageing population in Portsmouth will potentially lead to more people becoming carers each year.

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England - 2009-10

LGBT – Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender

- LGBT refers to people who are lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, or transgender. There is considerable debate nationally as to whether transgender or transsexual people should be included within this community, as they have rather different needs. As with the other areas we have looked at, there are a number of smaller communities within the LGBT grouping.
- Official statistics on LGBT communities in the UK are hard to come by, as this data has not been routinely collected in the past. However, the government estimates that 5-7% of the UK population are lesbian, gay or bi-sexual.
- The total number of civil partnerships registered in Portsmouth since December 2005 is 301, with 132 male and 169 female partnerships (as of June 2011).
- This is the minority of the LGBT community, however, which is estimated to be several thousand people in Portsmouth.

LGBT – Perceptions of safety



- The majority of respondents from the LGBT community said that they did feel safe walking alone in Portsmouth after dark.
- 46% of the LGBT community regarded hate crime (including racial hate crime) as a problem in the local area.

- The valuing diversity survey: *‘How safe would you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?’*

LGBT – Homophobic crime

- There were 72 incidents, including 34 violent hate crimes motivated by the victims' sexuality during 2009/10. 16 of the crimes were assaults and the rest were public order or harassment offences.
- There has been an increase by 60% since 2008/09 in the homophobic crime, but this type of crime is likely to be under reported and this figure may not be a true reflection of this type of crime in Portsmouth.
- It is not possible to provide an accurate picture of the homophobic crime due to the unwillingness of the LGBT communities to participate in surveys and provide information.
- 'The Speaking Out 3 Survey' 2010 had a response from only 92 persons. 59% of the respondents said they were subjected to homophobic incidents or crimes in the last year, which indicates a 12% increase since the 2003/04 Speaking Out Survey, and a 12.5% increase in comparison with homophobic hate crime reported nationally. Verbal abuse is the most common type of incident and 43% of participants experienced it last year.

LGBT – homophobic crime and victim profiles

- Young people aged between 16-24 are the age group that experienced the biggest number of homophobic incidents.
- There are low rates of reporting of homophobic crime - only 24% of respondents last year, which is an increase by 8% since 2003/04.
- The detection rate was 20%, which is minimally higher in comparison with the overall Hampshire figure (19.1%). The highest number of victims are females (93.7%), White and aged 16-24 years.

Source: Safer Portsmouth Partnership - Strategic Assessment of Crime, Anti-social Behaviour and Substance Misuse 2009-10

LGBT – Employment, services and community involvement

- **LGBT responses to the valuing diversity survey:**
 - 46% felt that they could influence local decision-making, this is higher than average.
 - 43% say that they are given the chance to comment on local public services, this is higher than average.
 - 67% of LGBT respondents felt that their local area was a place where ‘people from different backgrounds get on well together’ (this was compared to 71% of all residents).
 - 35% of LGBT respondents say that they had participated in regular (at least monthly) volunteering during the last year. This is twice as many as the wider population.

LGBT – Inscape statistics

- Inscape provide confidential support and information around sexual health and health issues for men and women from the LGBT community.
- The following statistics are for April 2010 to March 2011. All the data collected is completely anonymous.
 - Contacts by age:

1-2-1 Statistics						
	Under 18	18-25	25+	35+	45+	Total
Male	8	20	18	43	40	129
Female	2	2	5	13	22	44

Religion or belief

Main religions in Portsmouth

(no. of people, as per 2001 census)

–Christian - 127,084 (predominantly in Drayton & Farlington, Baffins, Copnor, and Hilsea)

–No religion – 37,252 (predominantly in Central Southsea and Charles Dickens)

–Muslim – 4,010 (predominantly in Central Southsea, Charles Dickens, St. Jude and St. Thomas)

–Hindu – 816

–Buddhist - 740

–Sikh – 321

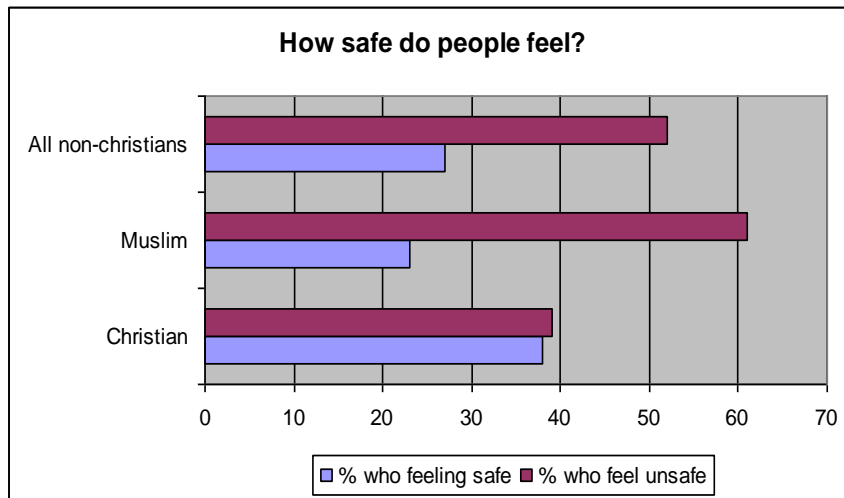
–Jewish – 235

–Other religion - 727

–Religion not stated – 15,516

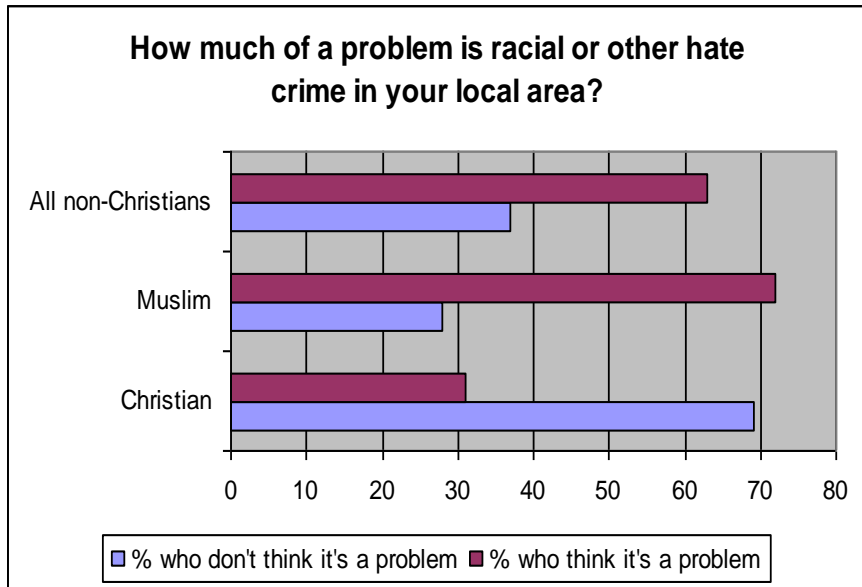
- There are a number of faiths practised in Portsmouth, partly because of the ethnic diversity in the city.
- Portsmouth is famous for having two cathedrals – The Roman Catholic Diocese of Portsmouth, and St Thomas' Cathedral.
- The city is home to a range of other places of worship, including several mosques and a synagogue.
- The main religion in Portsmouth is Christianity, although the city is also home to significant Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, and Jewish communities.

Religion or belief – How safe do people feel?



- The survey found that Muslims in particular feel much less safe in the city after dark than Christians.
 - 60% of Muslims said that they felt that ‘the lack of CCTV cameras and other security measures’ was a problem in their local area. Only 44% of Christians felt the same.
 - In general, the Muslim community and other non-Christian groups were more concerned than Christians about all aspects of community safety.
- The valuing diversity survey: *‘How safe would you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?’*

Religion or belief - Crime



- Muslims were more likely than Christians to feel that crime in their area has gone up over the last two years.
- A large majority of Muslims and all non-Christians think that racial and/or other hate crimes are a problem in their local area, while only 31% of Christians think this.
- This is a very clear difference in the way that crime is perceived or experienced between the various faith communities in the city.

Religion or belief – Employment and community involvement

- The Valuing Diversity Survey asked people if they had concerns over discrimination when applying for jobs in Portsmouth.
- Almost three quarters of all respondents did have such concerns, but only 35% of Muslim respondents said that it was specifically their religion that was the cause of such discrimination.
- Muslim respondents were concerned that they lacked qualifications (42%) or lacked experience (49%).
- When asked if they felt that they could ‘help shape decisions about my local area’, there were no significant differences between the levels of influence that people from any faith group felt that they could have over such decisions.

Conclusion – 1 of 3

- Portsmouth is a diverse city with 11.3% of its population comprising BME communities, a number of different religions being practised, and people of different ages living and visiting the city;
- A large majority of residents from the BME communities are children and people of working age;
- There may be a correlation between deprivation and location of BME communities in Portsmouth; however, it is weak and not supported by evidence;
- In 2010/11, there has been an increase in the number of National Insurance Registrations in Portsmouth from external migrants in the last year reaching similar level as in the year 2008/09;
- Members of Asian community are more concerned than others about safety in the city and they consider anti-social behaviour as a major problem in their area;

Conclusion – 2 of 3

- Muslims and non-Christians are more concerned about all aspects of community safety than Christians;
- Although Race Hate Crime has since a decrease in the last year, the Homophobic Crime has increased. There remain concerns about significant underreporting of these types of crime;
- BME communities feel much less positive than White residents about the level of community cohesion in Portsmouth;
- Young people aged 20-29 comprise the highest proportion of Portsmouth population;
- More than one in four children (aged 0-15) and one in five older persons (aged 60 and above) live in poverty;
- Portsmouth has high teenage conception rates, particularly in the areas of deprivation;

Conclusion – 3 of 3

- There has been a slight increase in people having a disability affecting their mobility, sight or hearing and Charles Dickens ward has the highest number of residents with these disabilities. There are twice as many adults with these disabilities aged 65 and above than aged 18-64;
- The number of people with a learning disability in Portsmouth is higher than people with other disabilities;
- The biggest proportion of population with learning disability is estimated to be among young people aged 20-29;
- There has been an increase in the number of carers in the city with the figure expected to rise due to ageing population in the city;
- There is very limited data about the LGBT communities with relation to number, location and service needs.