

Isle of Wight Population Health

3rd May 2023

Hosted by Isle of Wight Public Health
team
A partnership with Hampshire County
Council



Agenda



Time	Item
12.00-12.05	Welcome and Introductions
12.05-12.10	Setting the scene of the partnership, main opportunities and challenges
12.10-12.25	Health need and population insights
12.25-13.00	Discussion



Context

- Largest English Island Authority 4 miles from the South of England
- Ferry travel is expensive (Bank Holiday cost £300)
- Health Care provision (296 bedded hospital)
- Workforce challenges
- Partnerships with Mainland organisations (including Public Health with Hampshire County Council)



Opportunities

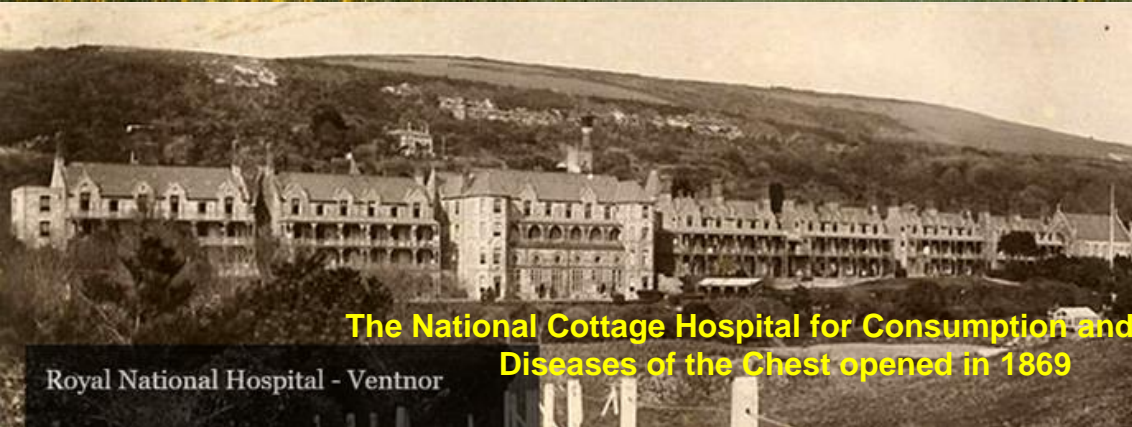
- Engaged voluntary sector e.g. Age UK's Age Friendly Island
- High levels of community participation/ Voluntary sector
- Unitary Authority

Introduction to the Isle of Wight

Population



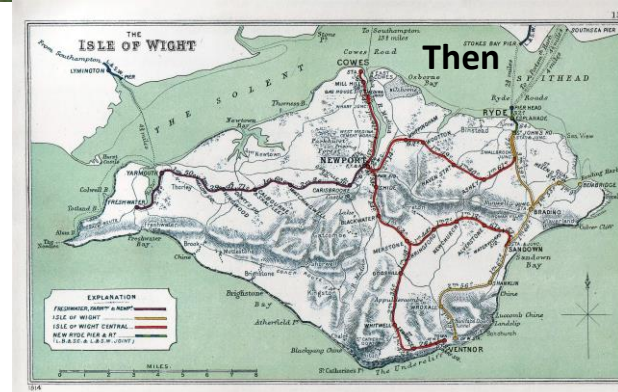
- Third smallest county in England with a population of 140,500. 22.5 miles east to west, 13.5 miles north to south
- 80% of the island designated to agriculture.
- Half of the island is protected as an AONB, 10,000 people (7% of the population) live in the AONB.
- Ryde and Newport are the largest towns.
- Between 1955 and 1971 a top-secret missile and space rocket development centre was built on the site of old Needles Battery site
- Hovercraft first prototype was developed in East Cowes (1959). The IOW Hovercraft is the last remaining commercial hovercraft service in the world. Operating between Southsea and Ryde.
- Since 2002 Isle of Wight festival has been an annual event, with around 50,000 festival goers. The 1970 festival was one of the last public performances by Jimi Hendrix and the number of attendees reached a record breaking 600,000



The National Cottage Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest opened in 1869

Royal National Hospital - Ventnor

Up until 1950 the island had 55 miles of railway line. Now there is one main line 8.5 miles long connecting Ryde, Pierhead with Shanklin via 6 stations



Understanding local population - strong predictor of future health and care needs.

IOW has a significantly older population compared to England

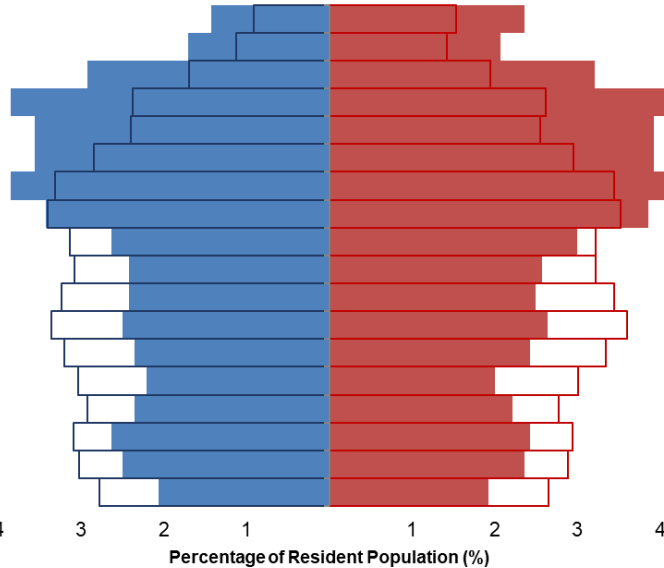
140,500
population
(1.6% increase)

Median age
increased by 5yrs
(46 to 51 years).

Joint second-highest median age
in the SE and a higher median age
than England (40 yrs).

Isle of Wight Council district estimated resident compared to England and Wales 2021 by sex.

- Aged 85+
- Aged 80-84
- Aged 75-79
- Aged 70-74
- Aged 65-69
- Aged 60-64
- Aged 55-59
- Aged 50-54
- Aged 45-49
- Aged 40-44
- Aged 35-39
- Aged 30-34
- Aged 25-29
- Aged 20-24
- Aged 15-19
- Aged 10-14
- Aged 5-9
- Aged 0-4



29.2%
Aged 65yrs+
(18.3% England)

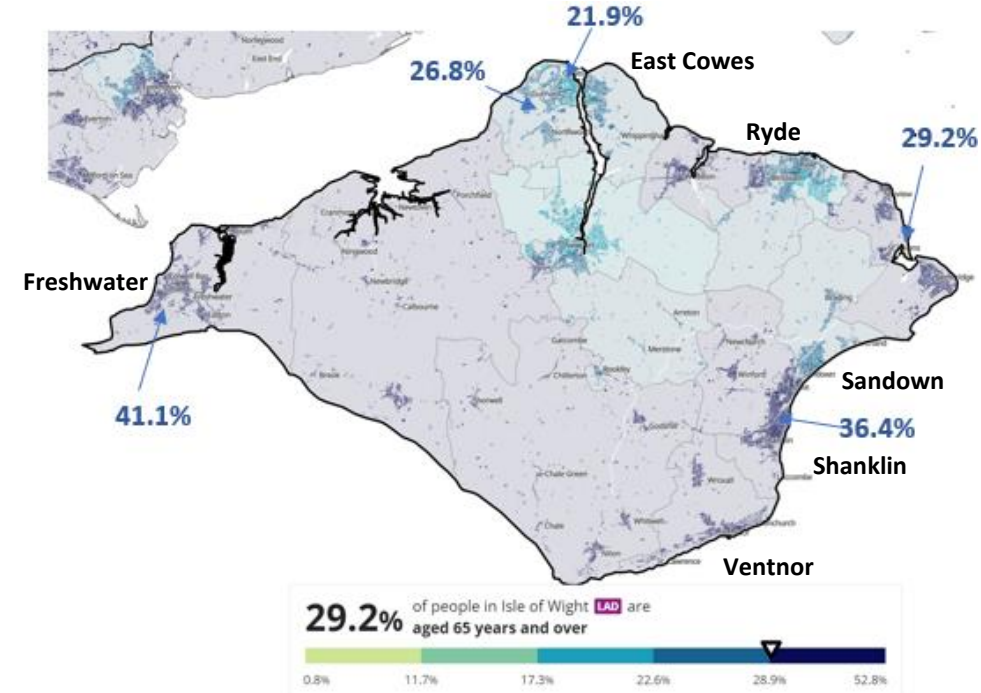
3.8%
Aged 85yrs+
(2.4% England)

18% one person
household aged 66+
(12.8% England)
Increase from 16.5%

4,600
More people aged 65 to 75yrs
(increase of 26.7%)

■ England & Wales Females 2021
 ■ England & Wales Males 2021
■ Isle of Wight Females 2021
 ■ Isle of Wight Males 2021

Census 2021: Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over



Data source: [Census 2021 Maps](#)

92.7% of the IOW population are living in a coastal community. Over nine out of ten of the island's 65 years and over population live in a coastal area.

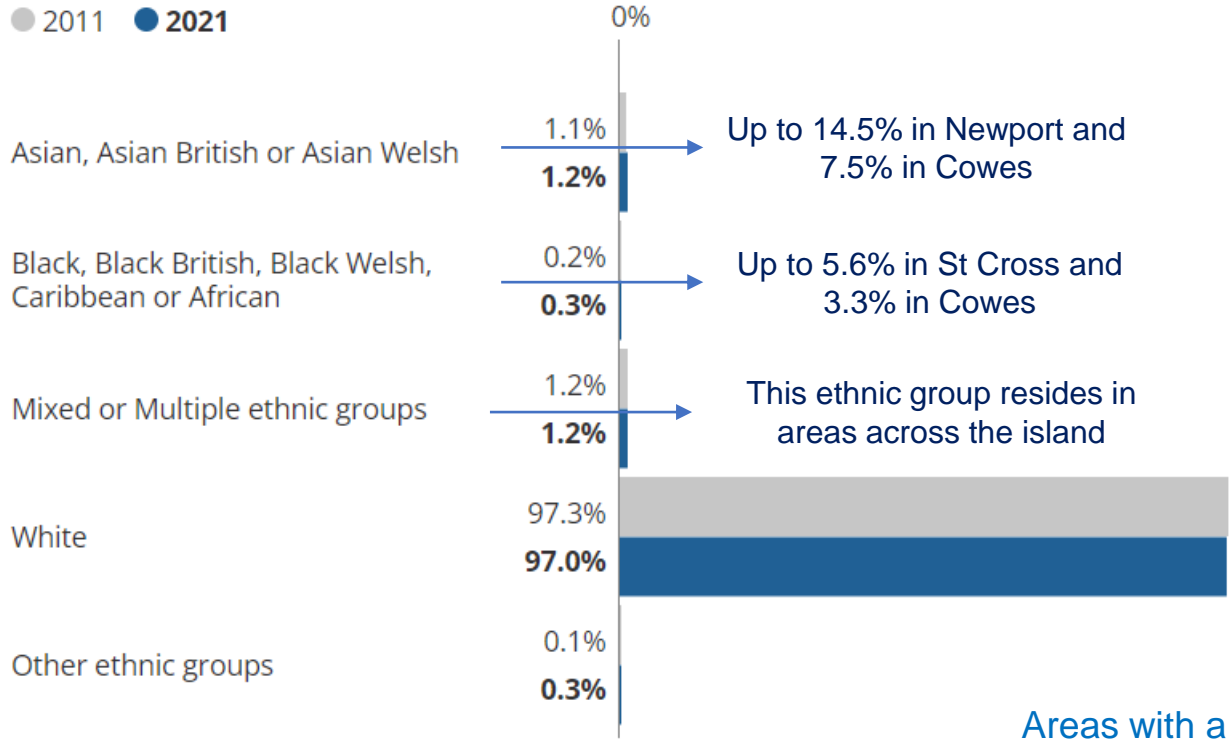
[Click to see the Isle of Wight population change from 1861 to 2021 video](#)

Understanding population diversity

Ethnic diversity increased very slightly
small decrease in White ethnic group

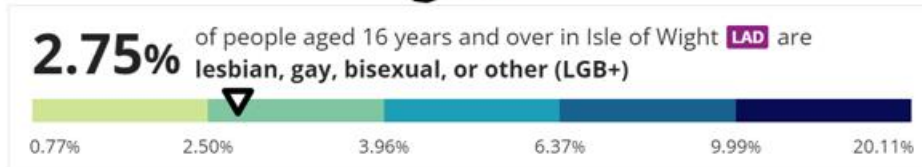
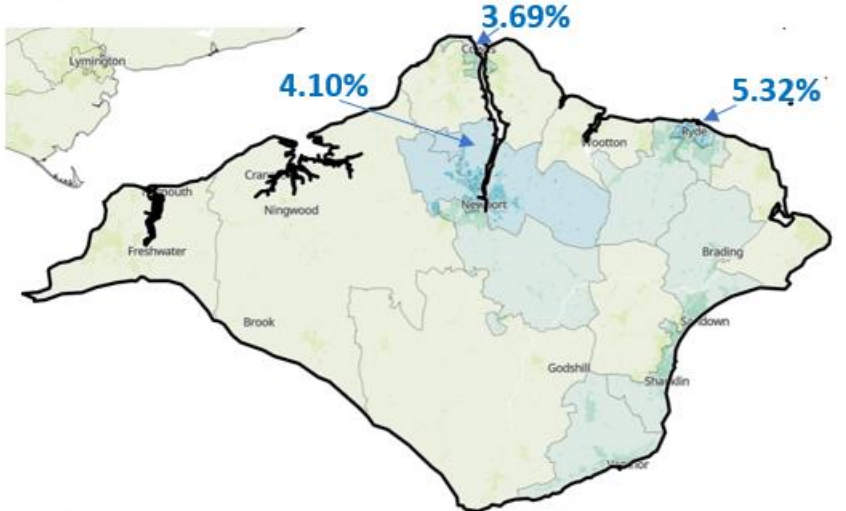
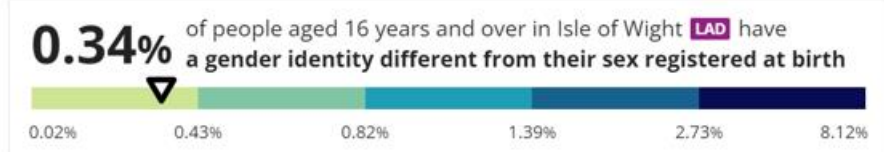
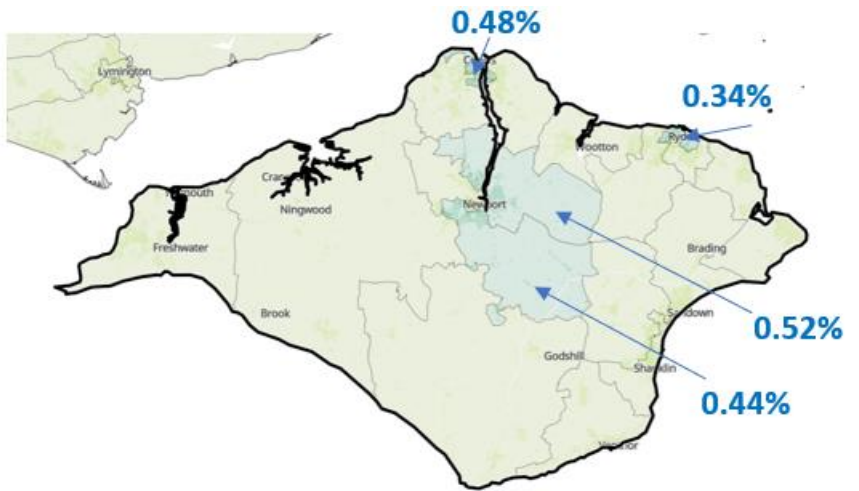
0.1% increase in Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh and Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African ethnic groups

Percentage of usual residents by ethnic group, Isle of Wight



Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

Areas with a relatively younger populations have the greatest diversity

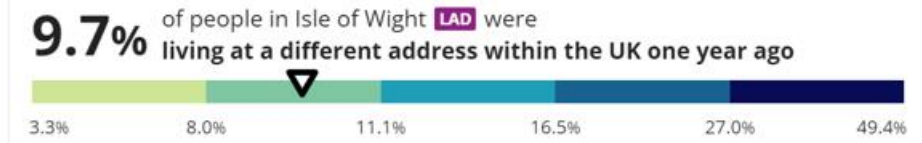
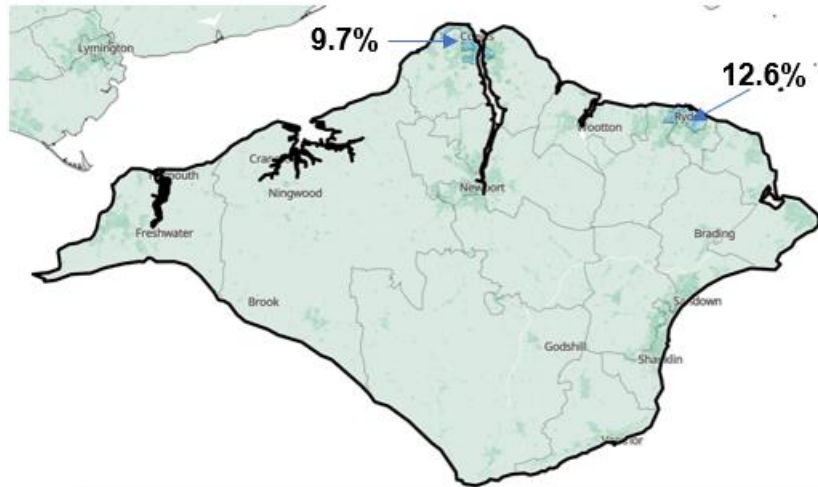
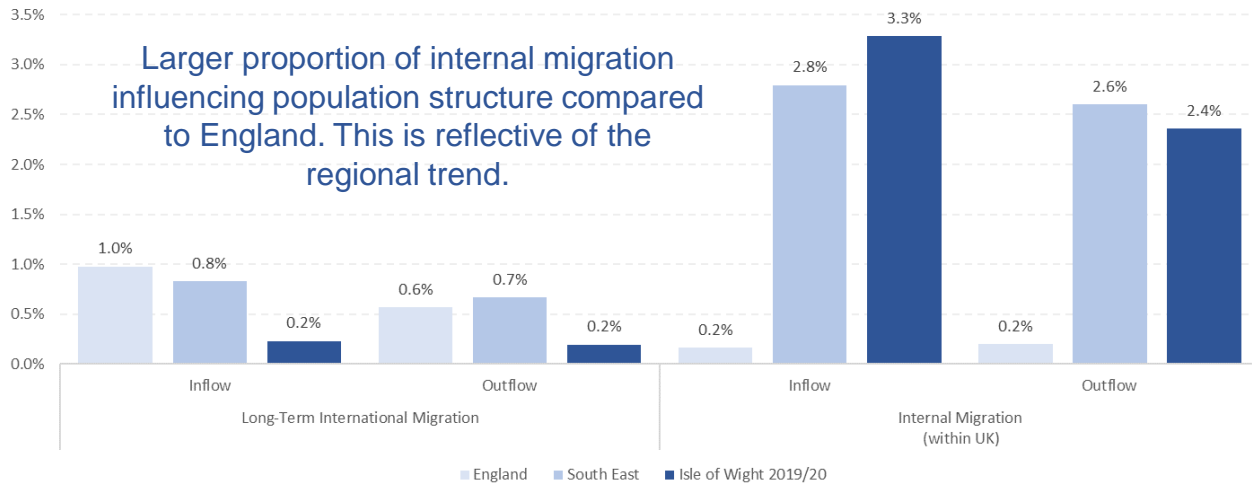


Understanding population change: migration flows.

Migration flows: Long-Term International and Internal migration over time, as a proportion of the total population.
2019/20

Data source: Office for National Statistics

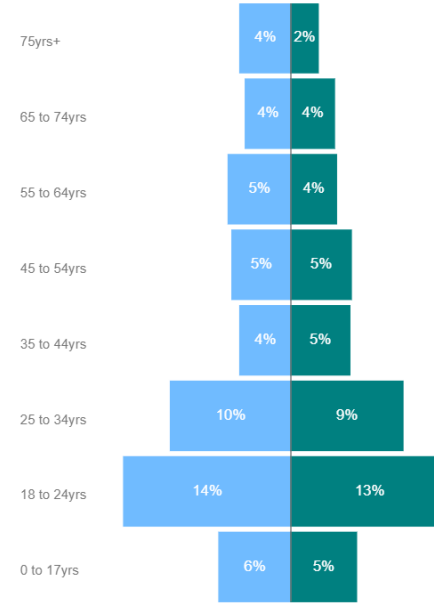
Larger proportion of internal migration influencing population structure compared to England. This is reflective of the regional trend.



Isle of Wight Internal Migration Flows, 2019

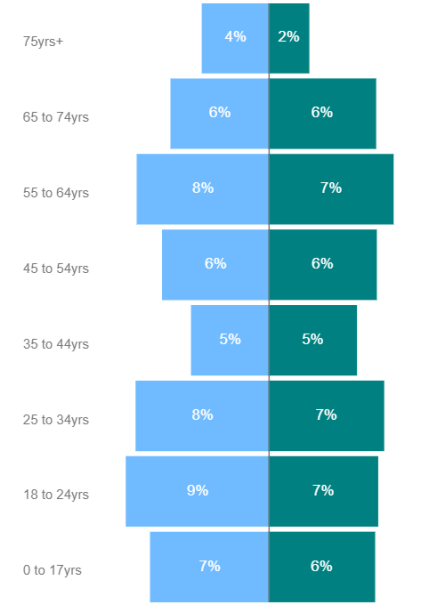
Internal migration outward flow by age band

● F ● M



Internal migration inward flow by age band

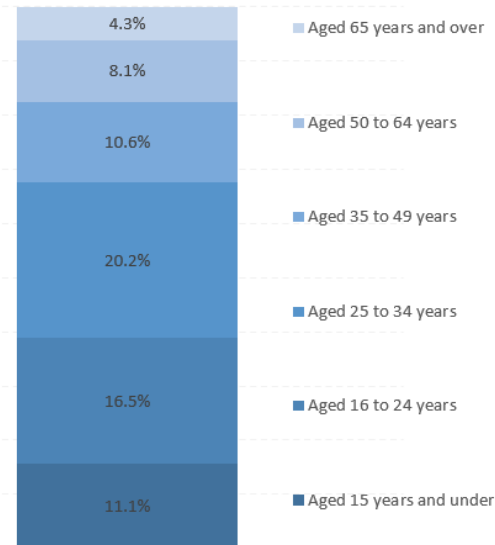
● F ● M



Outward flow
Young university/working age population

Inward flow
Older working age/older population and possible returning younger population

Migrant from within the UK: Address one year ago was in the UK



Migrant indicator show the greatest population movement due to internal migration is in Cowes and Ryde. In some small areas 1 in 8 people did not live there one year ago

Understanding population health: Life expectancy, premature mortality and preventable mortality

Life Expectancy at birth (males) worse than England.

- 77.2 years for males (78.7 years England)

Life Expectancy at birth (females) comparable to England.

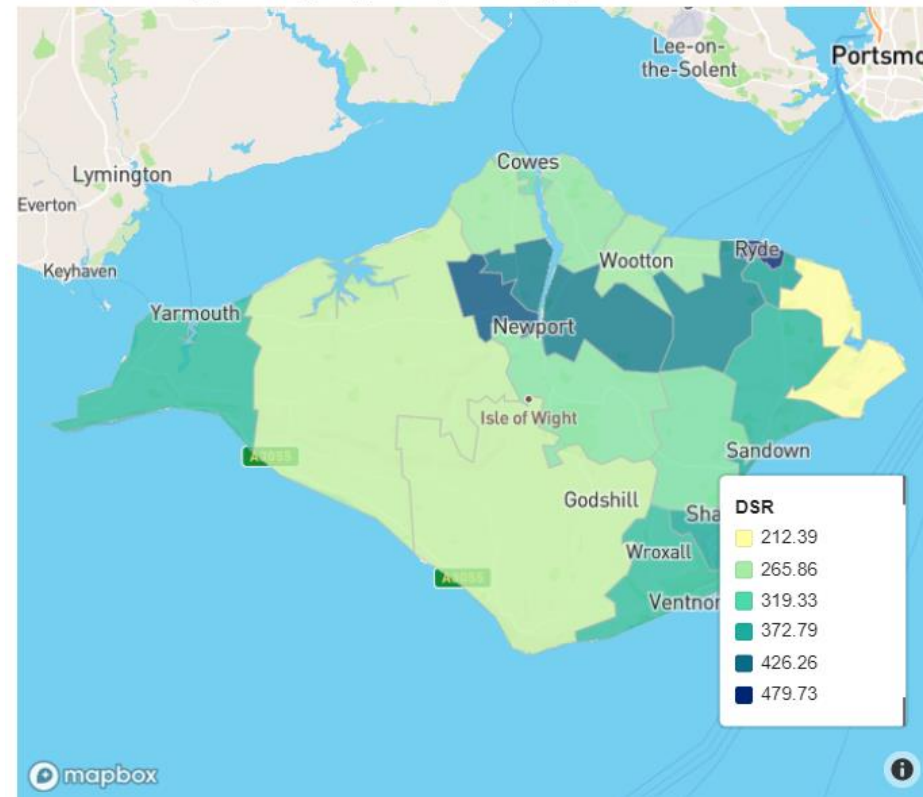
- 82.9 years for females (82.8 years England).

Life expectancy trends up to 2020 have stagnated.

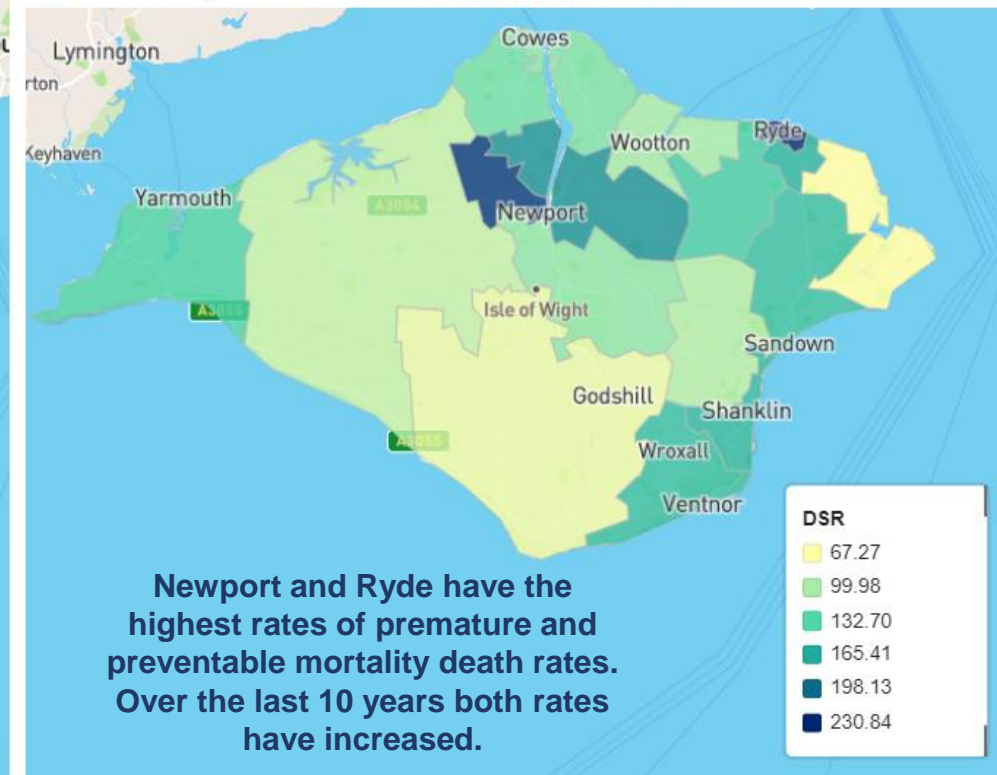
Males born and living in the most deprived areas of the Island could expect to live 6.1 years less than those in the least deprived areas. 9.7 years in England. Increasing trend but not statistically significant.

Females born and living in the most deprived areas of the Island could expect to live 2.3 years less than those in the least deprived areas. 7.9 years in England. Improving trend but not statistically significant.

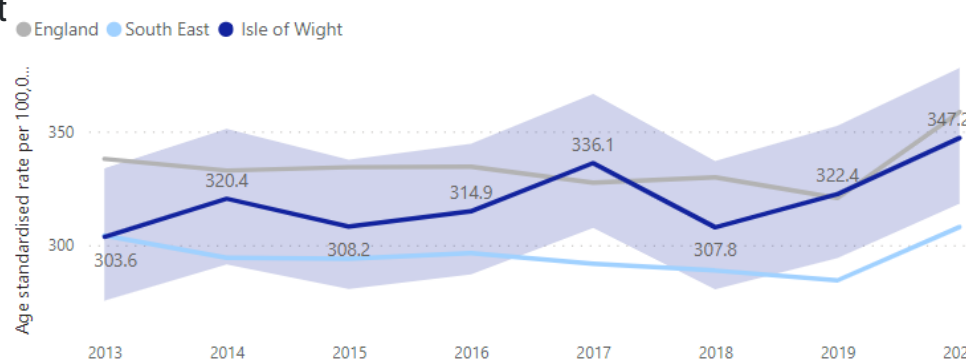
Premature mortality (under 75 years) persons, Isle of Wight, 2016-2020



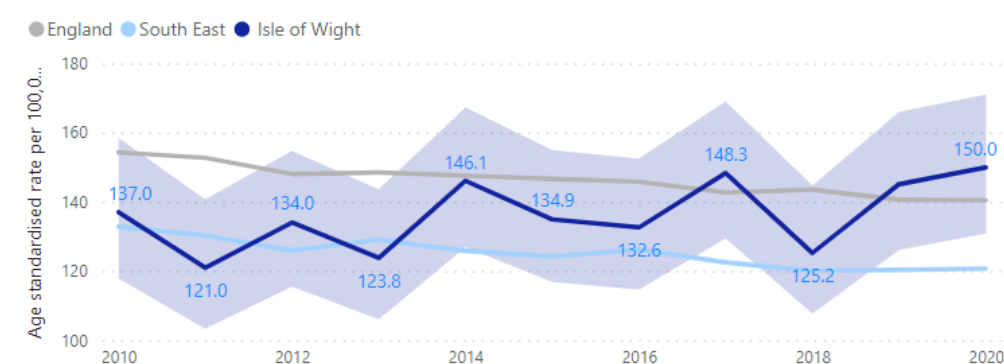
Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, 2016-2020



Premature mortality (under 75 years) for persons, Isle of Wight



Under 75 mortality rate for causes considered preventable for persons, Isle of Wight

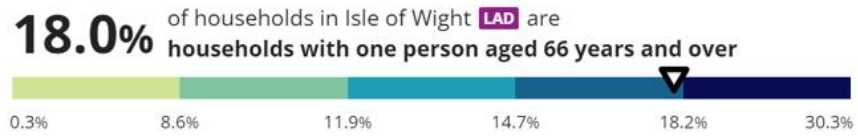
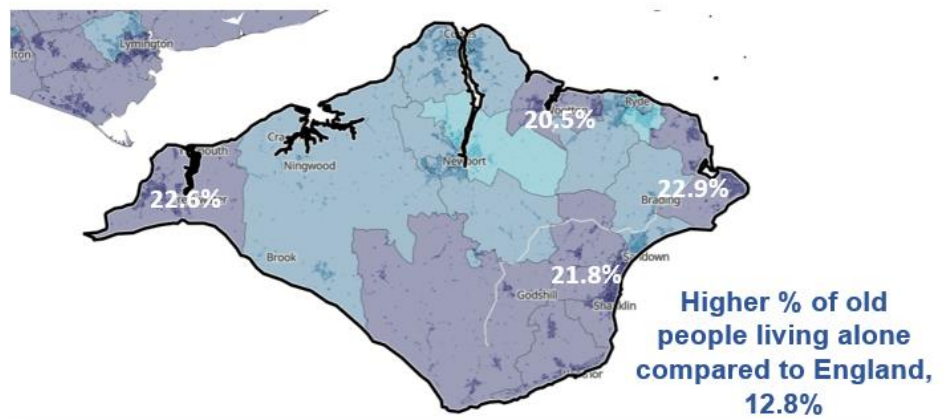


Older people

Overall older people on the Isle of Wight experience good health.

LE at age 65 for both males and females is statistically **similar** to England, recent decrease attributable to the pandemic year

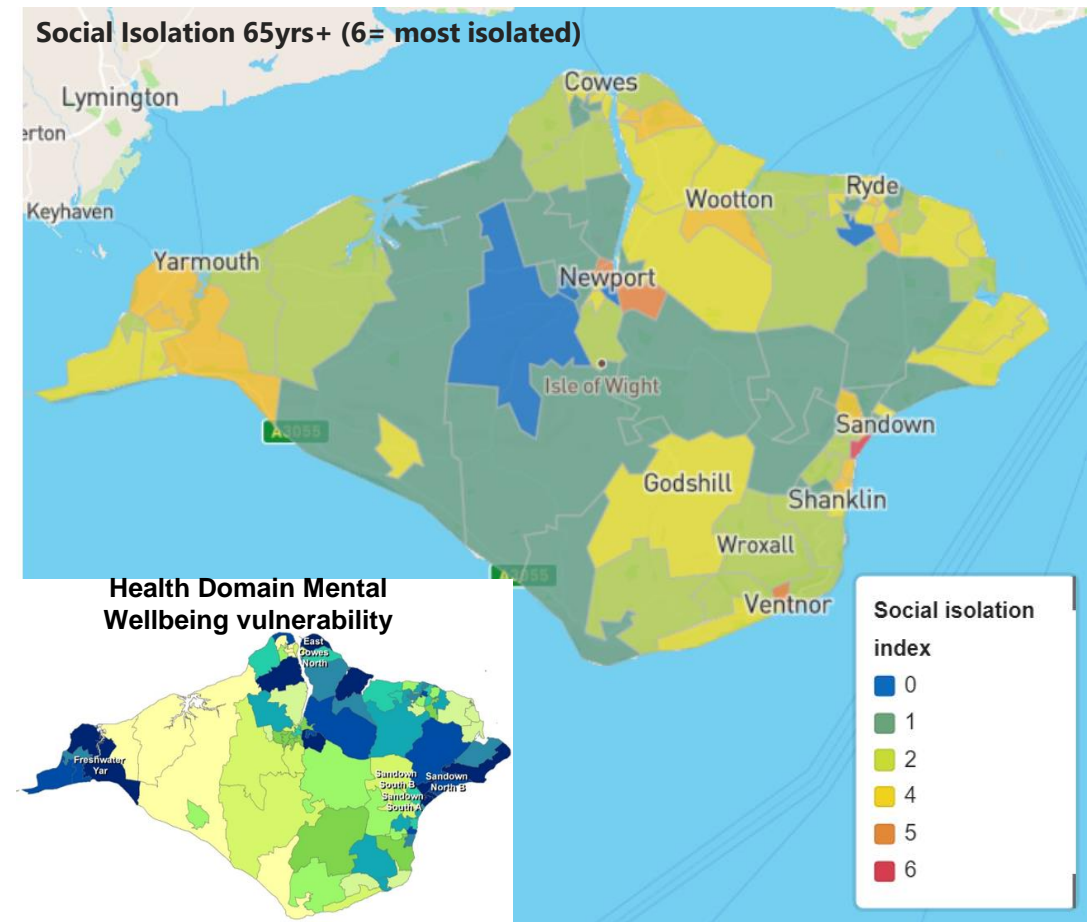
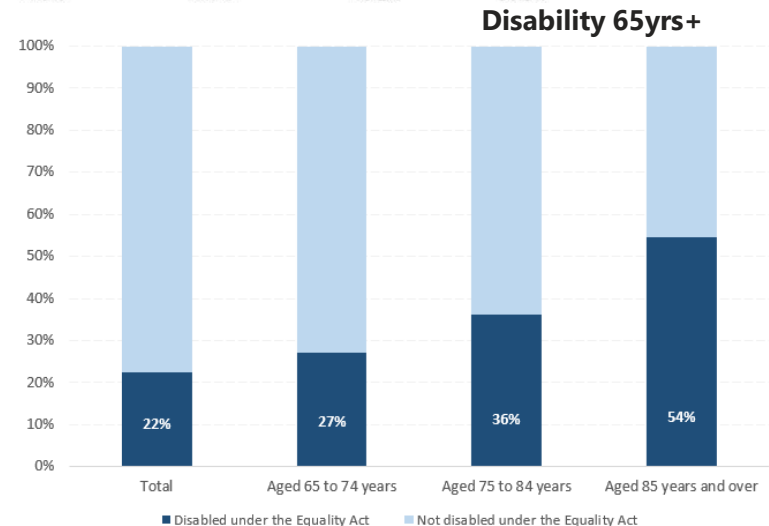
HLE at age 65 for both males and females statistically **similar** to England



29.2% of the population aged 65+ (40,186 people)
England: 18.4%

12.9% of the population aged 75+ (18,377 people)
England: 8.6%

3.8% of the population aged 85+ (5,378 people)
England: 2.4%

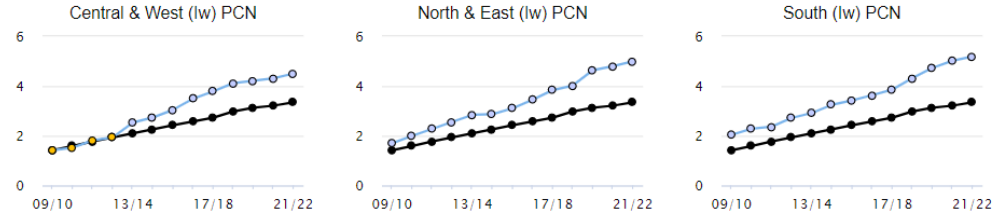


The Isle of Wight has a number of areas where people are at increased risk of **social isolation** including Freshwater, Sandown, Newport and Ventnor.

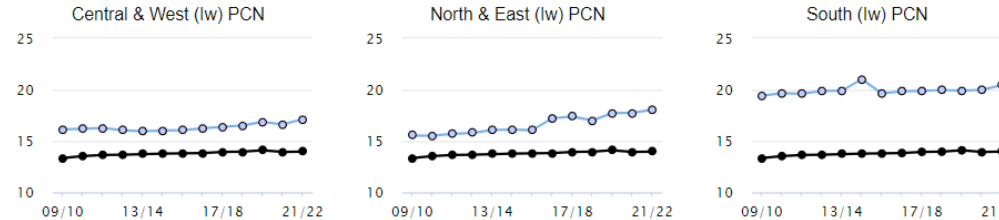
The pattern of mental wellbeing vulnerability in the health domain shows a clear divide between areas on the Island. **There is high vulnerability in the northeast, as well as the West of the Island in the area of Freshwater.** All of the five most vulnerable LSOAs have more people aged 65 years and above with two or more LTC's.

Understanding health and social care needs: Ill Health and Multi-morbidity

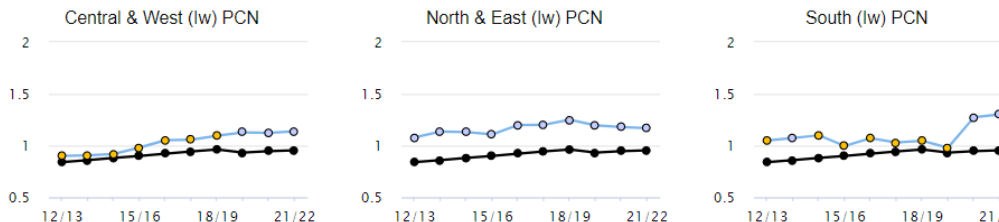
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages)



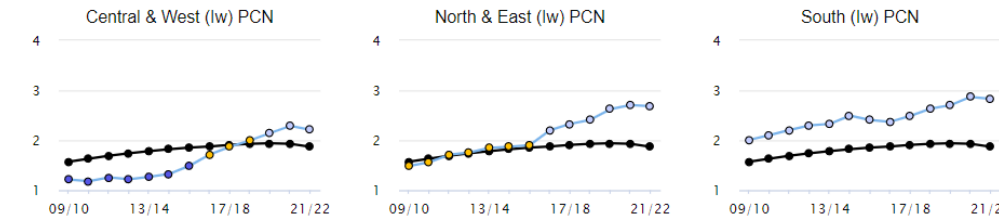
Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages)



Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages)



COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages)



5.6%
Provide 20+ hours unpaid care a week (4.4% England)

9.8% Day to day activities limited a lot (7.3% England)

13.5% Day to day activities limited a little (10% England)

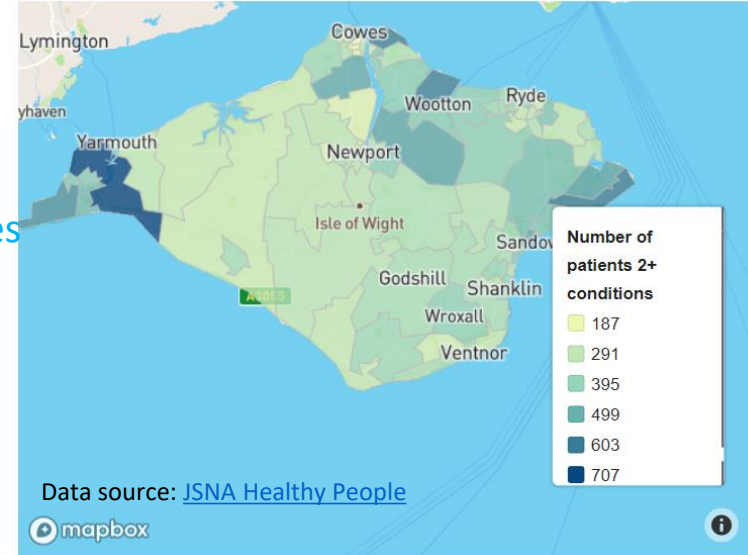
6.8% Bad or very bad health (5.2% England)

Estimated number of people with 2+ long term conditions

32,935 23.1%

people have 2 or more conditions of the population have 2 or more conditions

Number of patients with 2 or more long term conditions by resident LSOA



Data source: [JSNA Healthy People](#)

mapbox

An expanding elderly population with multimorbidity means a rising demand for healthcare services and increasing reliance on access to care from the mainland. At the same time, the contracting working age population to look after and support this elderly population poses significant challenges.

CHD, Hypertension, Stroke, Heart failure, Atrial Fibrillation, Diabetes, COPD, Asthma, Cancer prevalence is above the HIOW ICS, England and increasing.

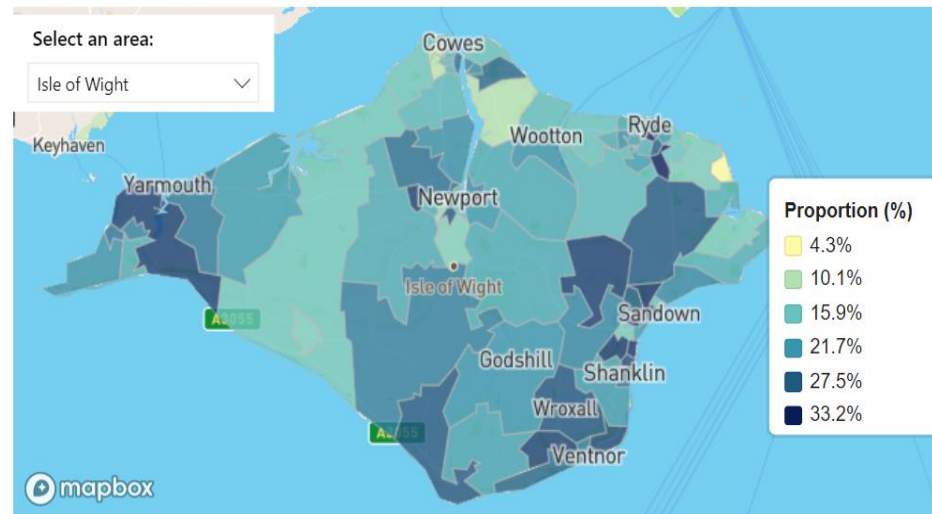
Children & Young People

22.2% of children (aged under 16) are living in relative low-income families, significantly worse than England and continues to increase

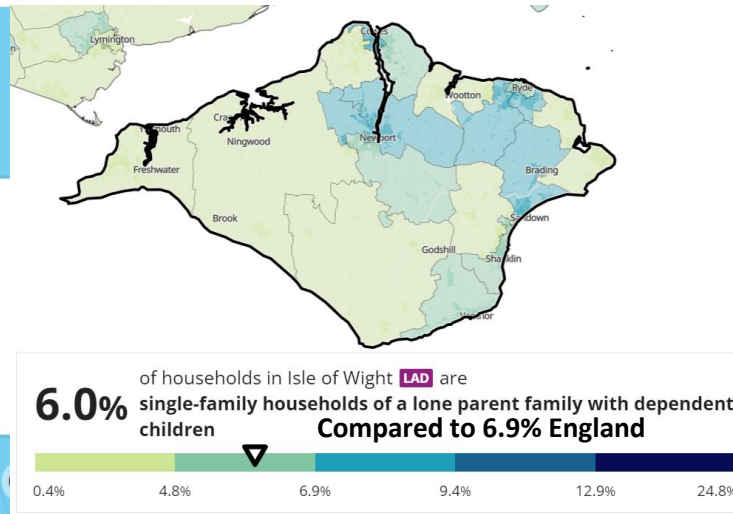
Much higher % of lone parents in Ryde and Newport. Also correlates to areas of higher food insecurity

Child poverty

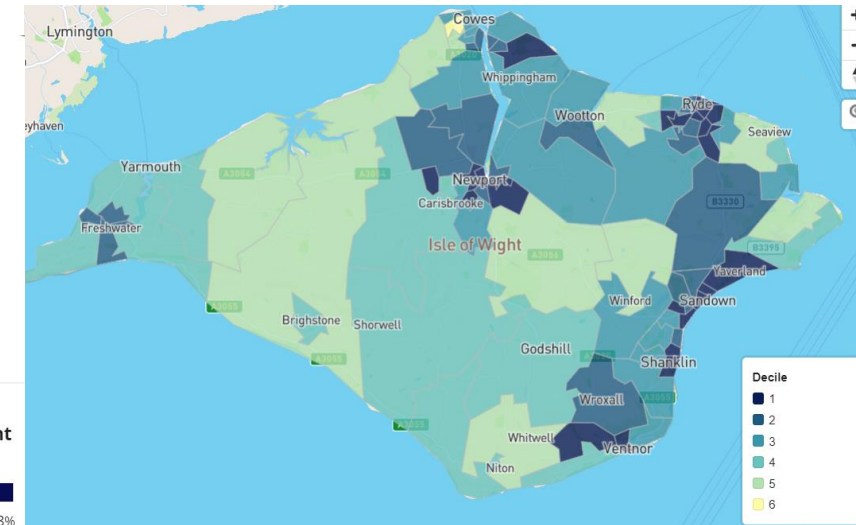
Proportion of children living in low income households in Isle of Wight, 2020/21



Lone parent families



Food insecurity – compositional risk



Isle of Wight Mental Health and Wellbeing Vulnerability Index

Those in Urban areas of Parkhurst, Newport, Ryde and Cowes Castle East are vulnerable to poor mental wellbeing due to their demographics; being young, ethnic minorities and also working in industries most affected by furlough. Those in rural areas are vulnerable due to factors relating to their employment and health, particularly in the northeast of the Island.

Risk factors for poor educational outcomes

- In 2021/22 3.8% of school pupils had social, emotional and mental health needs – this trend has been increasing over time similar to the England pattern (3%)
- 16.6% of secondary school enrolments are classified as persistent absentees (missing 10% or more of possible sessions)- – 14.8% for England, 14.1% for South East
- Higher rate (115 per 10,000) of children in care compared to England (70 per 10,000) – 275 children
- School readiness: percentage of children achieving expected level in phonics screening check in Year 1 – statistically worse than England at 62.6% compared to 75.5%

Work, Education & Skills

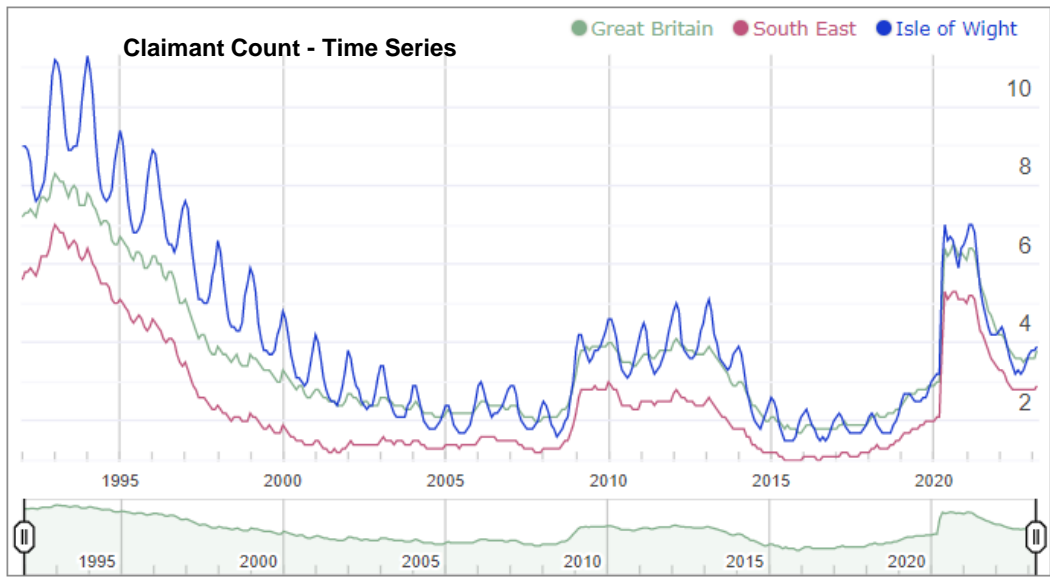
**47.5%
Employed**
(50.2% in 2011)

Third lowest percentage of people aged 16 years and over (excluding full-time students) who were employed.

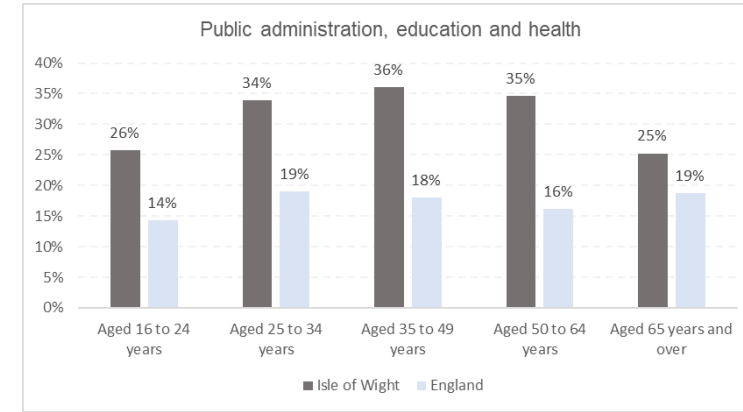
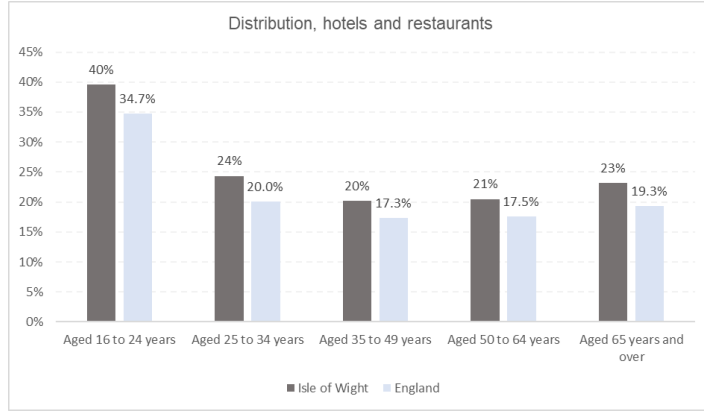
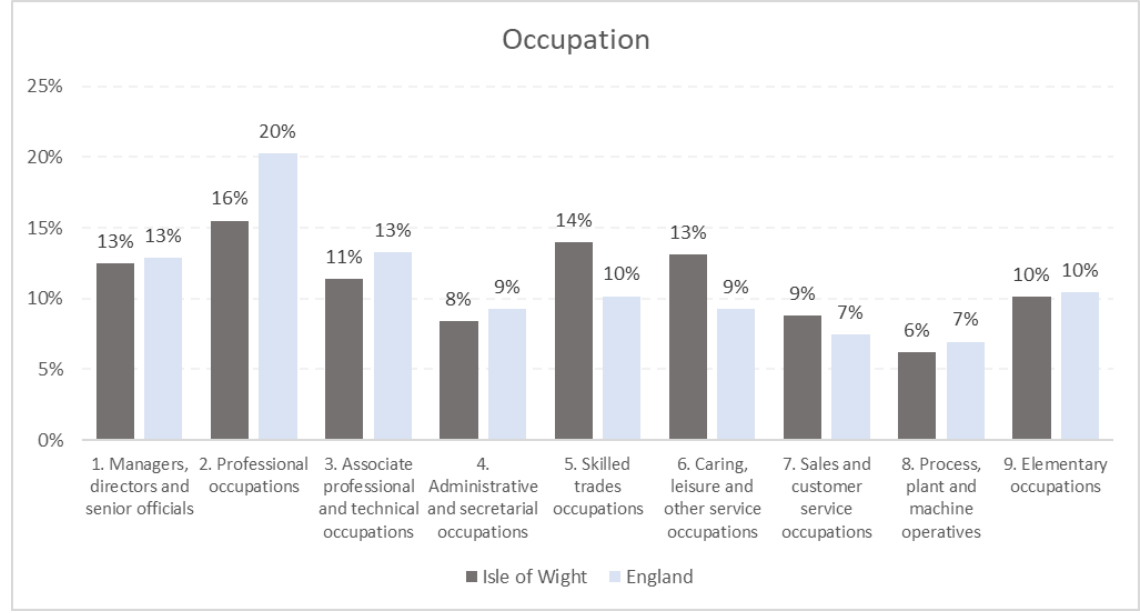
**33.2%
Retired**
(30.6% in 2011)

**12.5%
Worked <15hrs per week**
(11.1% in 2011)

More adults worked short hours.



Census 2021 Occupation & Industry




Occupations are dominated by public service, caring and seasonal tourism related activities

Jobs with lower earnings and prevalence of seasonal and part-time employment opportunities are over-represented

Housing




67.6% **Owned** 
(61.3% England)

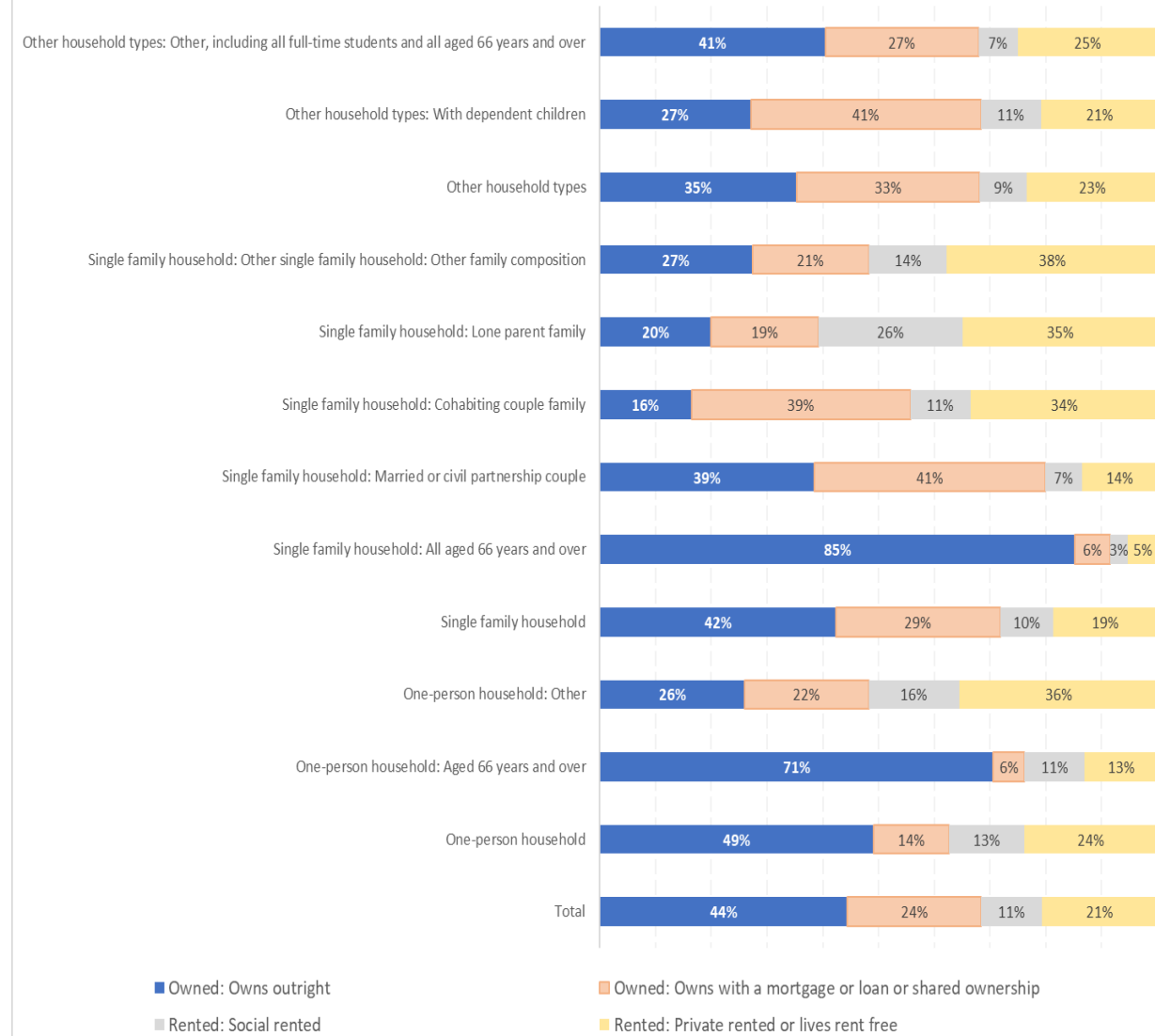
44.4% **Owned outright**
(32.5% England)

10.9% **Social rented**
(17.1% England)

90% **Social rented** is not from the council or local authority i.e. other social rented. (51% England)

20.7% **private rented** and mainly rented from private landlord or letting agency - (20.5% England) 

Tenure by household composition



Housing affordability

Across the Isle of Wight homes have become less affordable since 2002

Housing availability

3,008 homes (4%) are classed as second homes compared to 1% in England. 1.2% of houses are empty (2% England).

Housing quality

Private Rented Sector (PRS) has the worst housing conditions. The English Housing Survey (EHS) estimated that in 2021, 23% of PRS homes did not meet the Decent Home Standard. This compares with 13% of owner-occupied and 10% of social-rented homes. % of households in fuel poverty highest in areas in Newport and Ryde which also has high % of PRS housing.

Properties with D to G energy rating in Isle of Wight, 2022



Area in Newport
75% of housing is privately rented, 11.8% do not have central heating

Place: Food, Family, Friends & Community.

Food insecurity on the Island is high due to high levels of deprivation and additionally reduced access to shops for large areas of the Island.

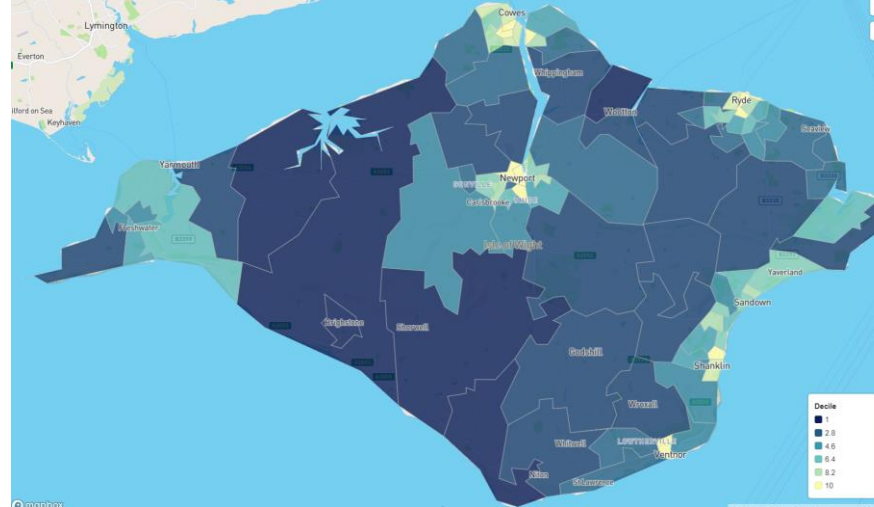
There is also low **access to leisure facilities**, higher levels of social isolation and low internet engagement. Internet user classifications suggest large populations who experience poor digital infrastructure and slow speeds and groups with limited or no engagement.

Settled Offline Communities: Limited use, elderly, White British, semi-rural.
Passive and Uncommitted: Limited or no engagement, suburbs / semi rural, semi-skilled or blue-collar occupations.

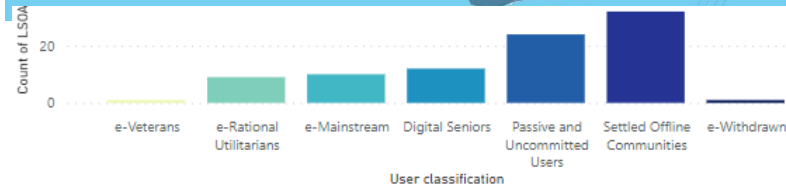
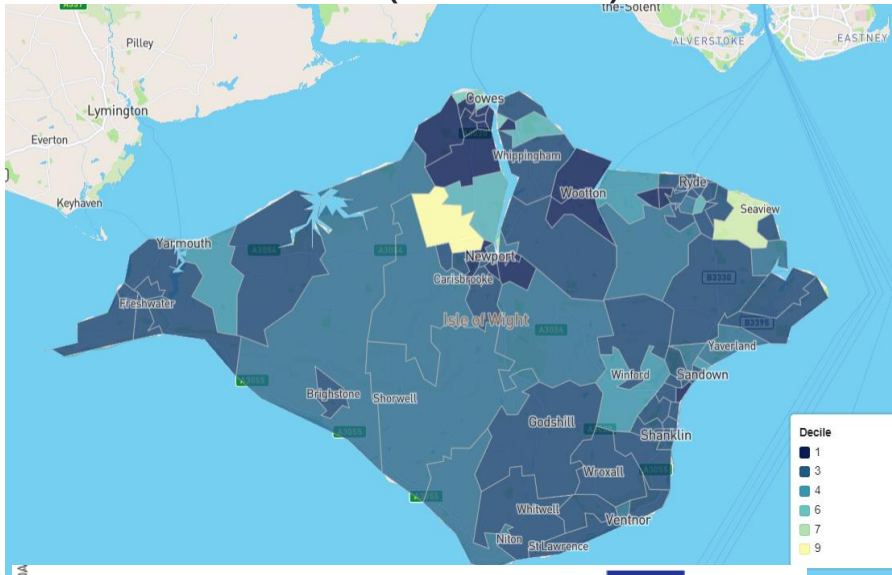
The Isle of Wight showed low rates of electronic census returns across the island which suggests that alternative modes of engagement should always be considered by service providers and information campaigns.

Food Insecurity: Structural index

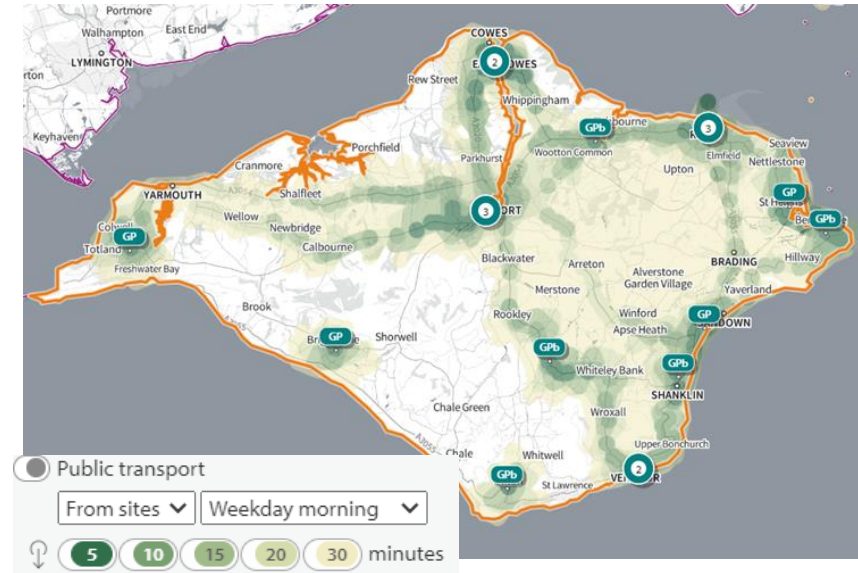
Includes bus stops, distances to employment / food stores & internet speeds



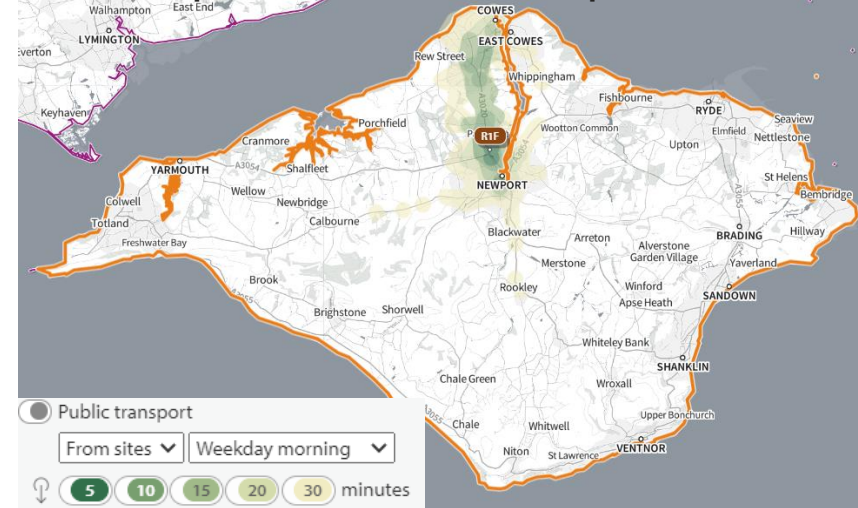
2021 Online Census returns (1=fewer returns)



Public transport travel times from GP practices



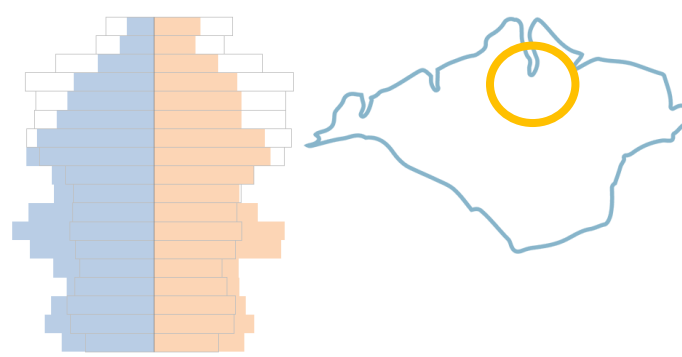
Public transport travel times from the hospital



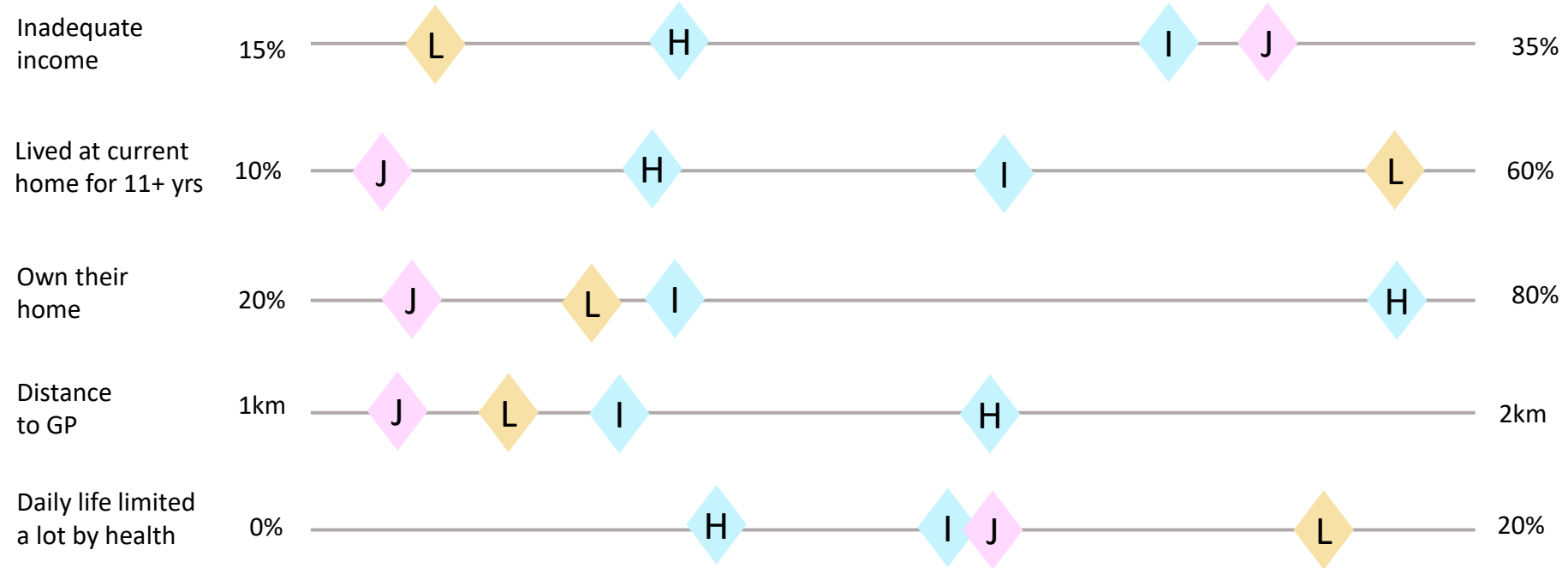
39% of people aged 66+ who live on their own do not own a car - higher than England (27%)

Parkhurst, Newport, Pan & Barton

Total population 17,529
18.2% aged 65yrs+

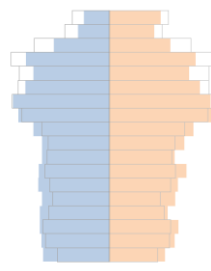


Group	% of population	Brief description
H Aspiring Homemakers	21.9%	<i>Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means</i>
J Transient Renters	16.5%	<i>Single people renting low cost homes for the short term</i>
I Family Basics	15.2%	<i>Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet</i>
L Vintage Value	12.6%	<i>Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone</i>

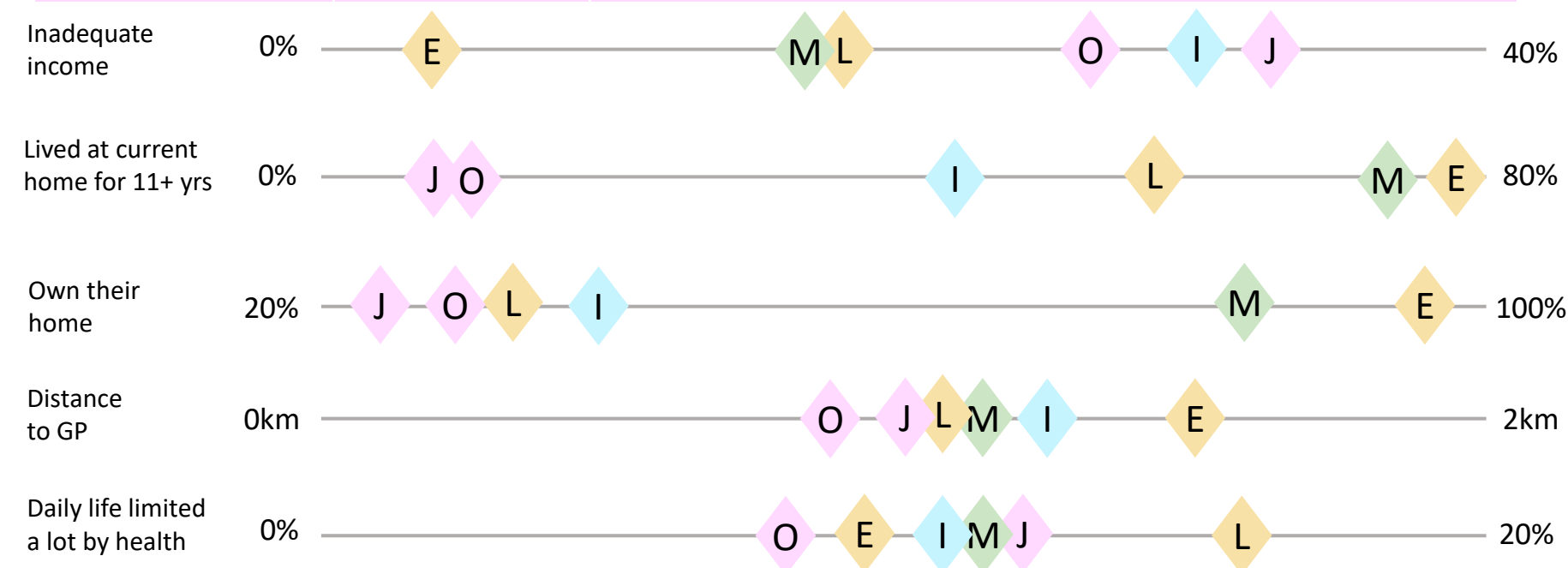


Ryde

Total population 19,342
23.4% aged 65yrs+

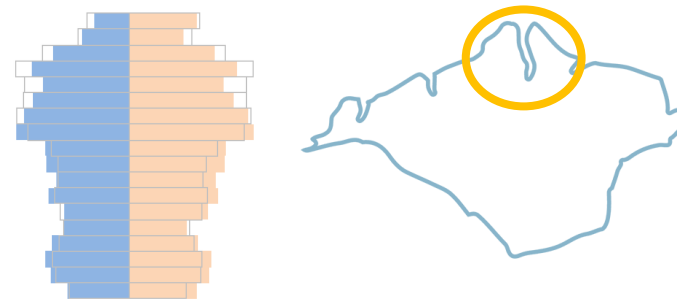


Group	% of population	Brief description
O Rental Hubs	19.5%	<i>Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods</i>
E Senior Security	13.8%	<i>Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement</i>
I Family Basics	13.8%	<i>Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet</i>
M Modest Traditions	12.9%	<i>Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles</i>
L Vintage Value	10.4%	<i>Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone</i>
J Transient Renters	10.3%	<i>Single people renting low cost homes for the short term</i>

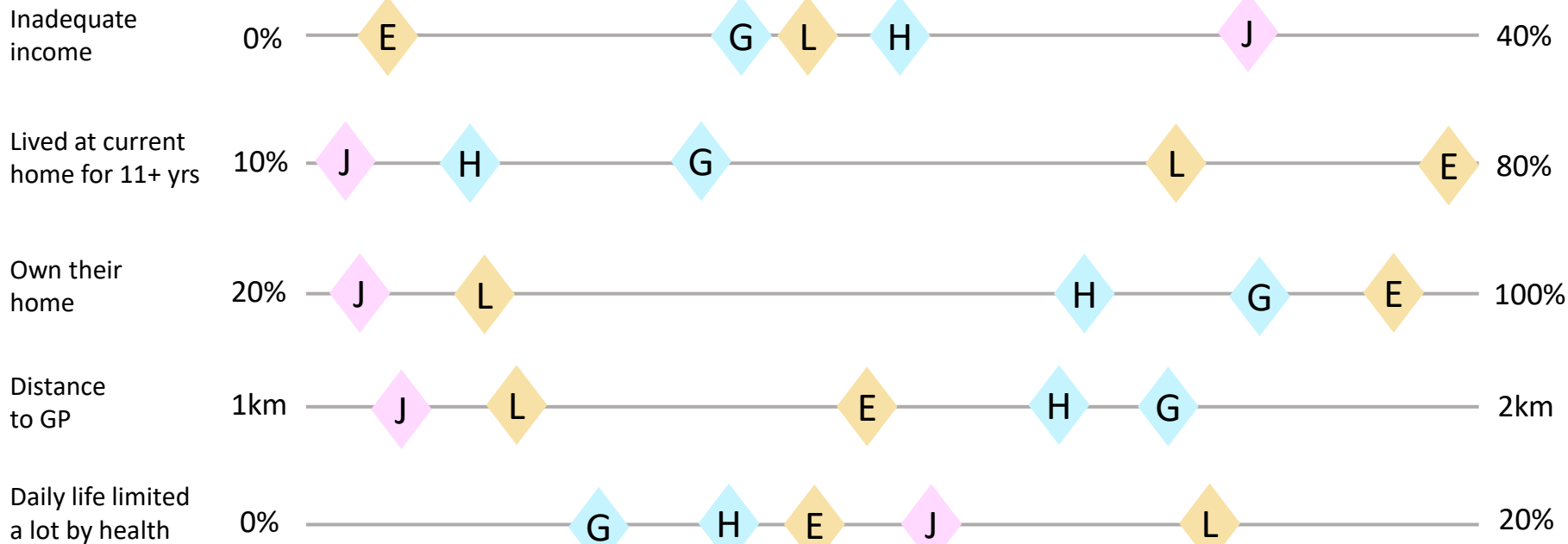


Cowes

Total population 14,813
25.3% aged 65yrs+

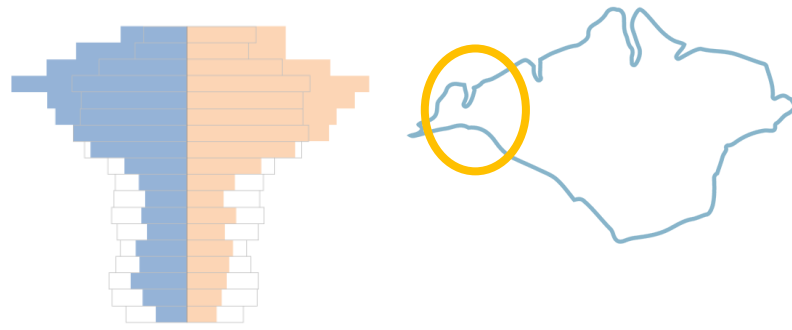


Group	% of population	Brief description
G Domestic Success	16.0%	<i>Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers</i>
H Aspiring Homemakers	14.8%	<i>Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means</i>
J Transient Renters	14.5%	<i>Single people renting low cost homes for the short term</i>
E Senior Security	14.4%	<i>Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement</i>
L Vintage value	9.2%	<i>Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone</i>



Freshwater

Total population 4,662
44.6% aged 65yrs+



Group	% of population	Brief description
C Country Living	48.7%	<i>Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life</i>
D Rural Reality	35.3%	<i>Householders living in less expensive homes in village communities</i>
E Senior Security	12.7%	<i>Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement</i>
G Domestic Success	0.4%	<i>Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers</i>

