

Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment 2018/19

3. Context



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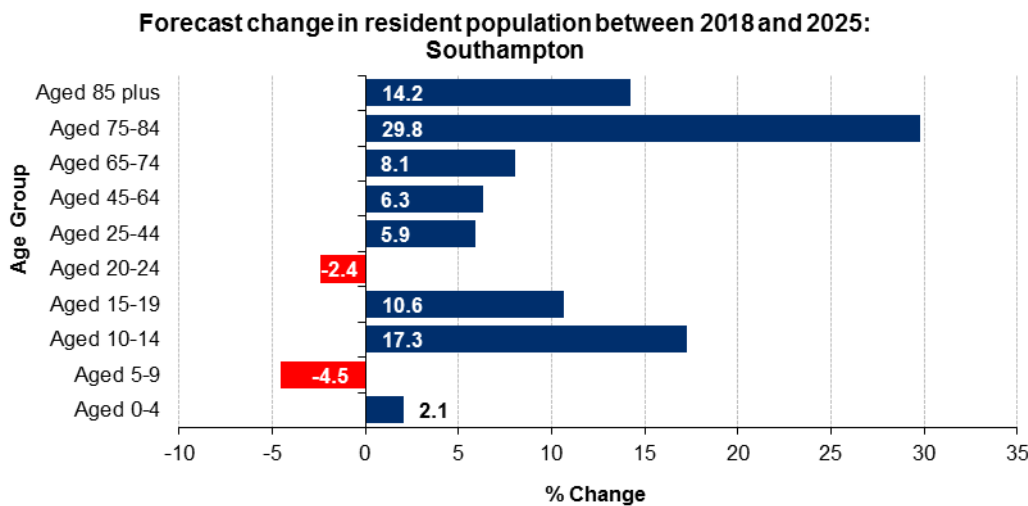
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Southampton is on the south coast of England and is the largest city in Hampshire. It is a diverse city with a population of 256,459 comprising 106,237 dwellings, 63,464 children and young people aged (0-19 years)¹, 53,000 residents who are not white British² and approximately 43,000 students.³ As the table and chart in figure 3.1 illustrates, the population of Southampton is predicted to rise by nearly 6.5% by 2025,¹ with particularly large increases in the 10-19 and 75 plus age groups.

Figure 3.1: Forecast change in resident population 2018-2025

Age Group	2018	2025	Change	% change
Aged 0-4	15,698	16,020	322	2.1
Aged 5-9	15,178	14,491	-687	-4.5
Aged 10-14	12,501	14,663	2,162	17.3
Aged 15-19	20,087	22,223	2,136	10.6
Aged 20-24	30,457	29,717	-740	-2.4
Aged 25-44	74,047	78,415	4,368	5.9
Aged 45-64	53,213	56,572	3,359	6.3
Aged 65-74	18,562	20,057	1,495	8.1
Aged 75-84	11,344	14,725	3,381	29.8
Aged 85 plus	5,370	6,135	765	14.2
Total	256,459	273,020	16,561	6.5



Source: Hampshire County Council's 2018-based Southampton Small Area Population Forecasts

Since 2004, economic migration from Eastern Europe has contributed to the development and sustainability of many business activities, thereby bringing in greater richness and diversity to city life.

¹ Hampshire County Council – Small Area Population Forecasts 2018 to 2025

² ONS 2011 Census

³ Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Strong community relations over many decades have contributed to maintaining cohesiveness. Long-term international migration up to the end of June 2018 shows that Southampton has more international incomers than leavers (5,913 compared to 3,755). There is also a high level of internal migration, with 17,712 people arriving and 20,523 leaving over the same period.⁴ Based on results from the 2011 Census, Southampton now has residents from at least 55 different ethnicities who between them speak 149 different languages.⁵ 12% of the population do not have English as a main language; 80% of these can speak good English, 17% cannot speak it well and 3% cannot speak English at all.

Figures for 2017/18 show that the average per pupil Attainment 8 score⁶ at age 16 in Southampton is 43.5, which is lower than the South East and England averages (47.8 and 46.7 respectively). In 2017/18 the percentage of pupils in Southampton achieving a grade 9-5 pass in English and Maths was 35.8%, which is lower than the average for both the South East (46.2%) and England (39.9%).⁷

Unemployment in Southampton has fallen in recent years, similar to the national trend. In 2017/18, unemployment was estimated to be 4.6% in Southampton, a reduction from 5.1% in 2016/17 and similar to the national average (4.3%), although higher than the average for the South East (3.4%).⁸ The proportion of working age population, aged 16-64, who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work (claimant count) in March 2019, was 2.9% or 5,080 people compared with 1.7% in the South East and 2.6% in England.⁹

Whilst the city has achieved significant growth in the last few years in line with the region, the city's characteristics relating to poverty and deprivation present challenges more in common with other urban areas across the country with high levels of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) ranks Southampton as the 55th most deprived local authority (out of 317) in the country, based on the average deprivation rank of its neighbourhoods. Southampton has 19 Lower Super Output Areas within the 10% most deprived in England, and over 45% of its population (117k people) now live in areas classified within the 30% most deprived nationally (see figure 3.2).¹⁰

⁴ ONS Migration ending June 2018 (online)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/internalmigrationlaandregionmovesandbysexandsingleyearofagetotals> [accessed 20/08/2019]

⁵ Southampton City Council (2019) Children's Data Team

⁶ Attainment 8 is the student's average achievement across eight subjects which include English and Maths, three English Baccalaureate subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages) and three subjects from a pre-approved list

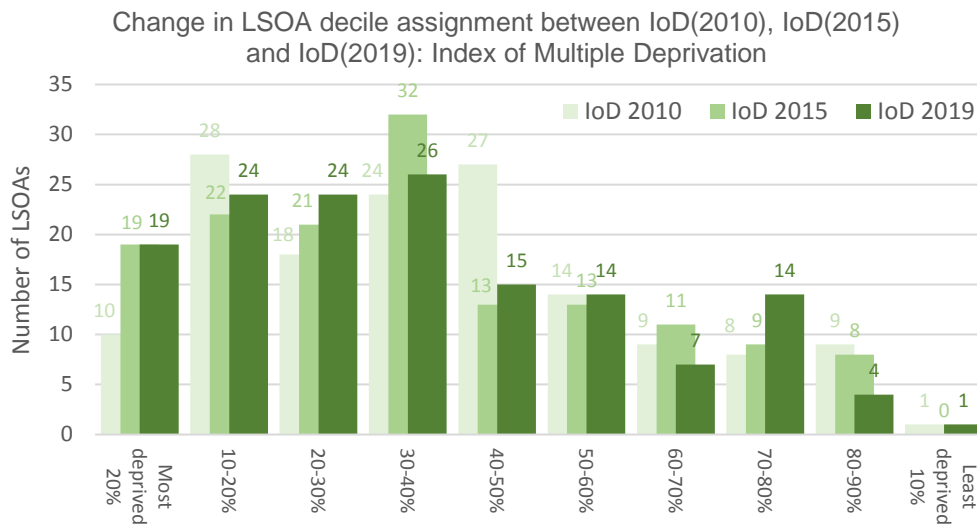
⁷ Department for Education provisional LA tables: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-results-2017-to-2018-provisional>

⁸ ILO unemployment rate – ONS Annual Population Survey: <https://www.nomis.co.uk>

⁹ Nomis - counts the number of people claiming JSA and Universal Credit who are out of work

¹⁰ Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 MHCLG

Figure 3.2:



The impact of poor health and premature mortality are significant in Southampton. Southampton consistently has a significantly higher premature mortality rate than England and the South East. In the 2015-17 period, Southampton had a premature mortality rate (DSR) of 387 per 100,000 population, compared to 332 per 100,000 population for England. In 2015-2017 life expectancy in Southampton was 78.3 years for males and 82.4 years for females which is lower than the England averages of 79.6 and 83.1 respectively and represents a decline compared to 2014-2016.¹¹ There has also been a decline in healthy life expectancy in Southampton over the same time period, particularly for females, while there was little change at England level. The over 65s population is projected to increase by 16% by 2025 and the ageing population will have an increasing impact on demand for health and social care services in the city. Poor lifestyles also continue to hold back health improvement in Southampton, with smoking prevalence, childhood obesity (in Year 6) and alcohol-related hospital admissions in particular, being significantly higher than the national average. This is all influenced and compounded by poor living circumstances - the wider determinants of health - which are lowering life chances. Inequalities in health and wellbeing outcomes are clear in the city and there is evidence that this inequality gap is widening.

¹¹ Public Health Outcomes Framework <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>