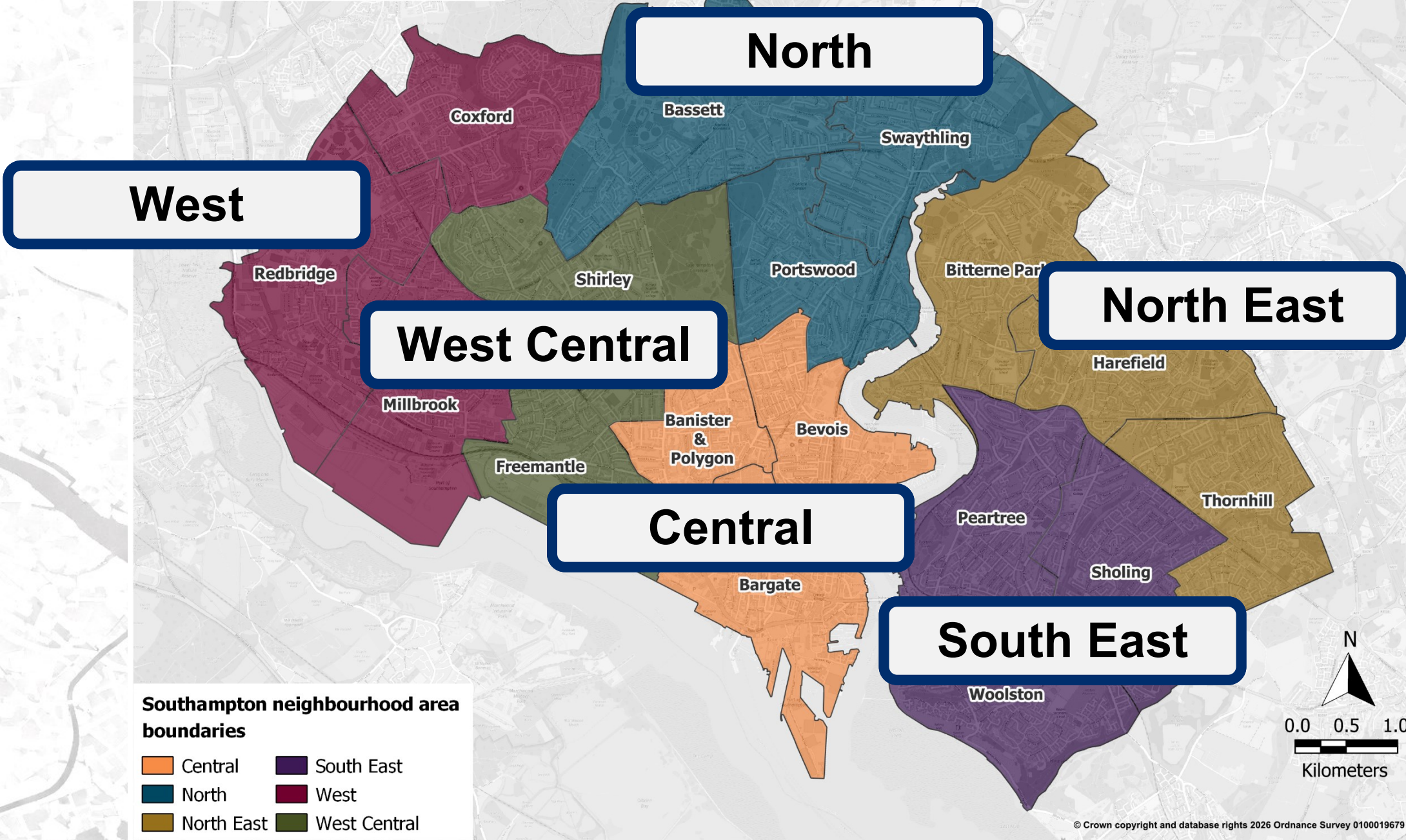


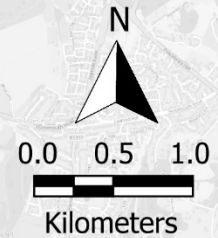
Southampton neighbourhood area profiles

Data & Intelligence



Southampton neighbourhood area boundaries

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Central |  South East |
|  North |  West |
|  North East |  West Central |



West

North East

Central

South East

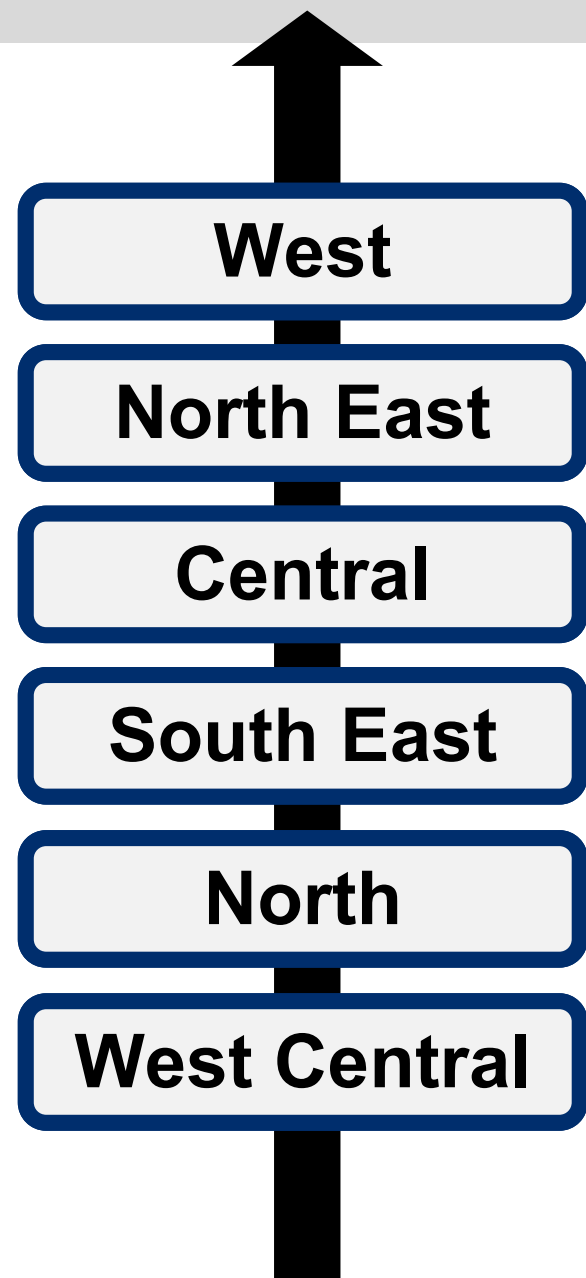
North

West Central

To support Integrated Neighbourhood health and care delivery and other neighbourhood working models, Southampton has been split into six areas. They are (mostly) made up of three existing electoral wards and range from around 30,000 to 50,000 residents.

Each neighbourhood area has been profiled based on its unique composition and need*. These needs will be used to prioritise and inform service delivery at a local level in Southampton.

**Broad generalisations have been made about what makes each area different. There are many individual residents in each area who do not fit the profile.*



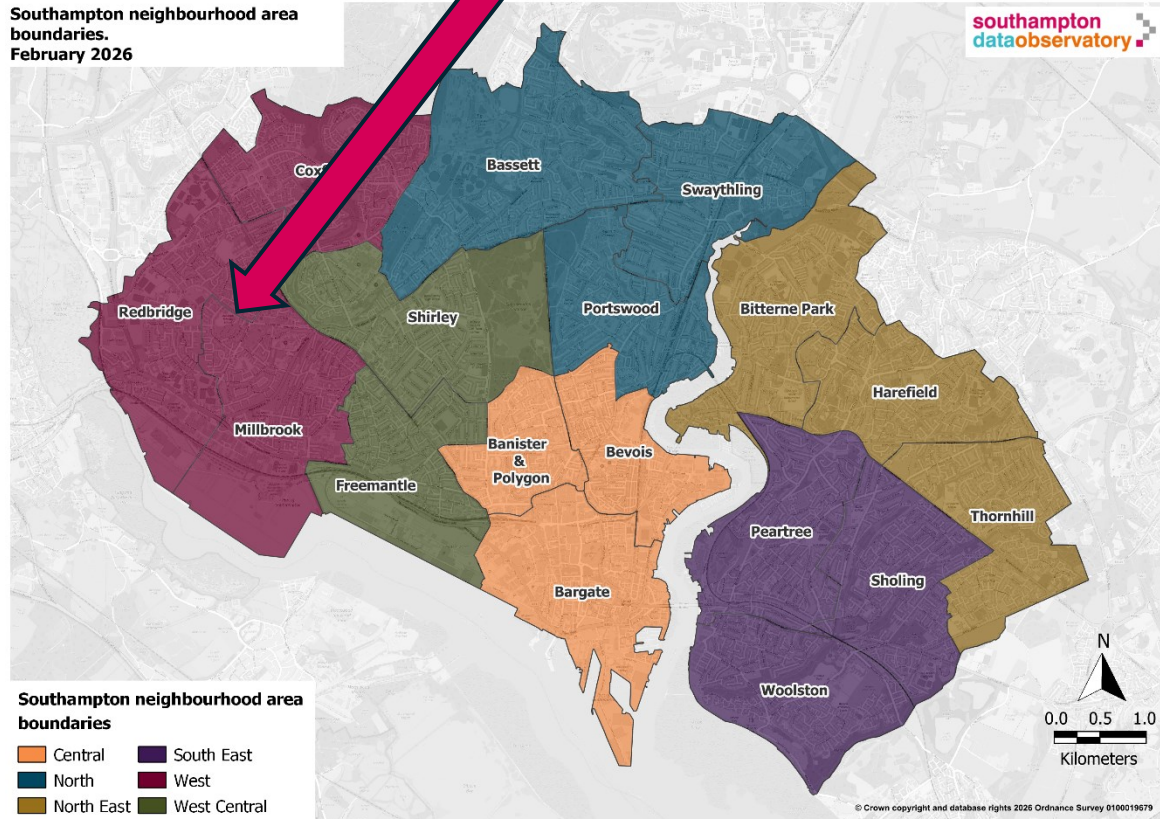
Deprivation	Health & Care Needs	Level of Need
Very High	Very high CSC, ASC need & poor health	Very High
High	Very high CSC, ASC need & poor health (in Thornhill)	Very High
High	Community safety / crime, drugs & mental health	High
Moderate	Falls, frailty & high ASC need	High
Low overall	Pockets of poor CVD & mental health	Medium
Low overall	Localised drugs & crime	Medium

West Neighbourhood area

Very
High
Need

Pop: 42,069

Southampton neighbourhood area
boundaries.
February 2026



More deprived (overall)



Less qualified adults but a
good level of employment



Acute adult and children's social care need
and poor health

Health & care summary

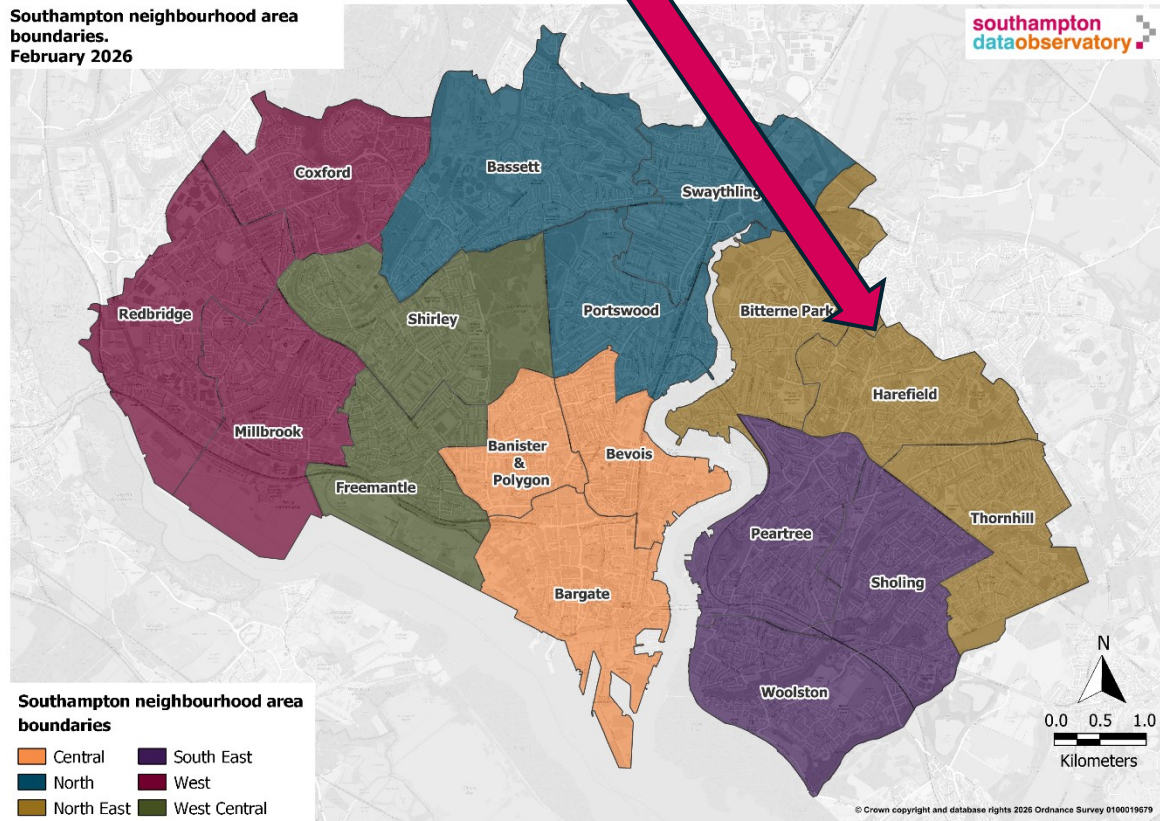
High children's & adult social care demand, poor self-reported health, high injury & drug admissions

North East Neighbourhood area

Very High Need

Pop: 42,705

Southampton neighbourhood area boundaries. February 2026



Acute children's social care need



Bitterne Park (less deprived) has significantly better rates for health, education & crime compared to Thornhill (more deprived)



Inequality within area

Health & care summary

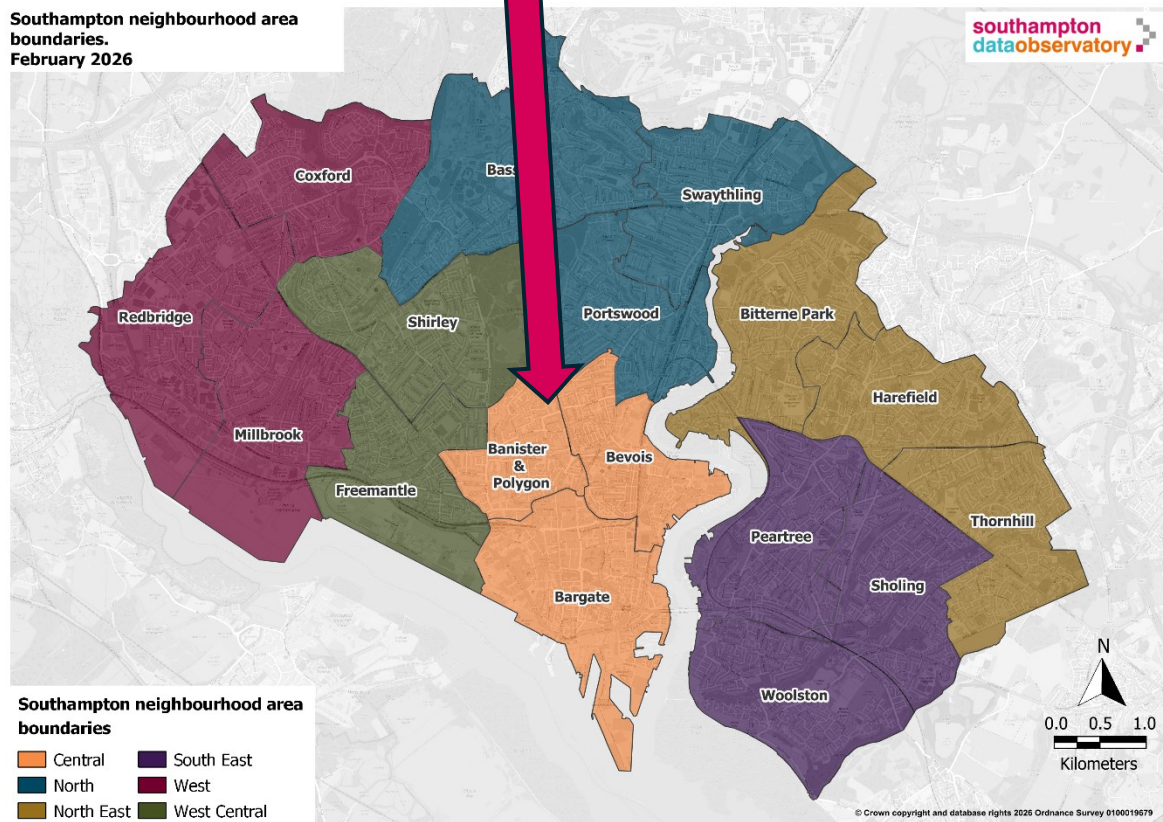
Highest need mainly in Thornhill (CSC, life expectancy, disability, ASC, crime), stark ward gaps

Central Neighbourhood area

High Need

Pop: 53,459

Southampton neighbourhood area boundaries. February 2026



Significantly higher crime rates



Culturally & ethnically diverse



Population growing fast

Health & care summary

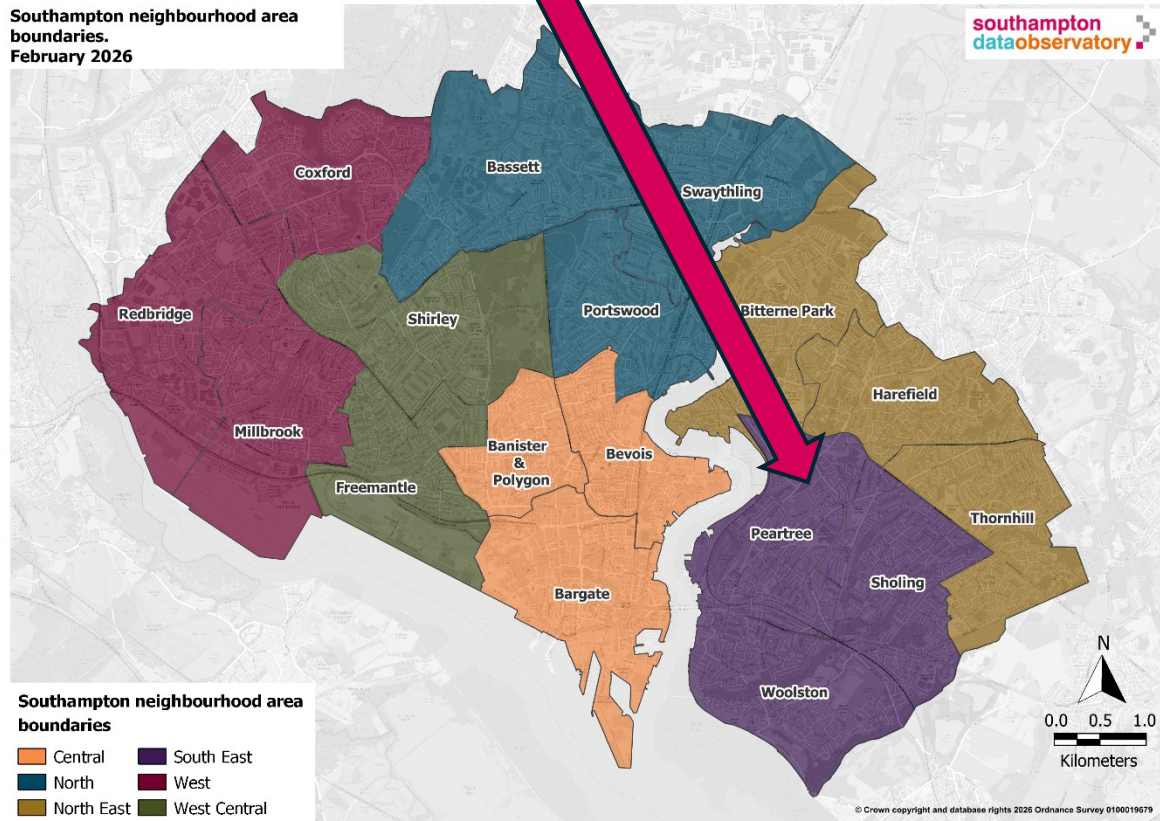
Extreme inequality, best & worst life expectancy, highest drug admissions, mental health & significantly higher crime

South East Neighbourhood area

High Need

Pop: 43,913

Southampton neighbourhood area boundaries. February 2026



Older population



Acute adult and social care need
and poor health



Geographical isolation,
worst for active travel

Health & care summary

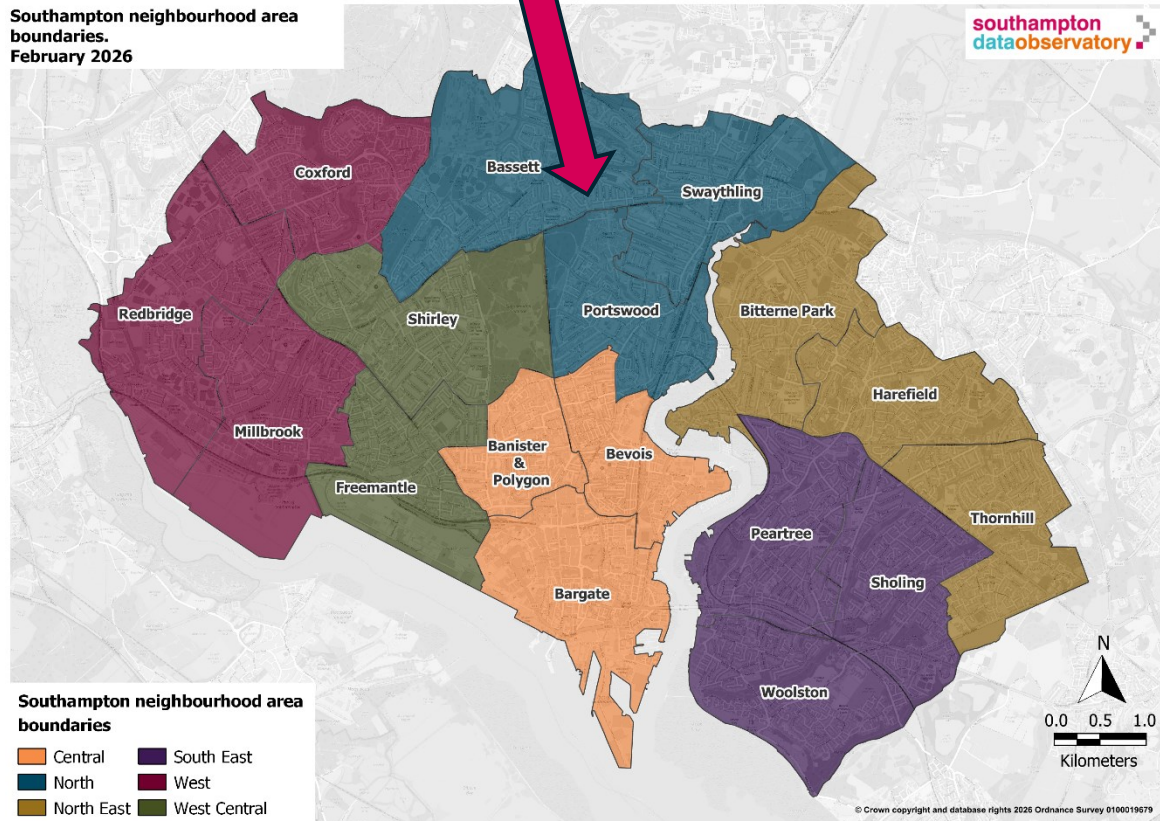
Poor life expectancy & mortality, frailty,
very high falls & ASC demand

North Neighbourhood area

“Advantage with hidden gaps”
Pop: 47,874

Medium
Need

Southampton neighbourhood area
boundaries.
February 2026



Less deprived (overall)



Culturally and ethnically diverse



Inequality within the area

Health & care summary

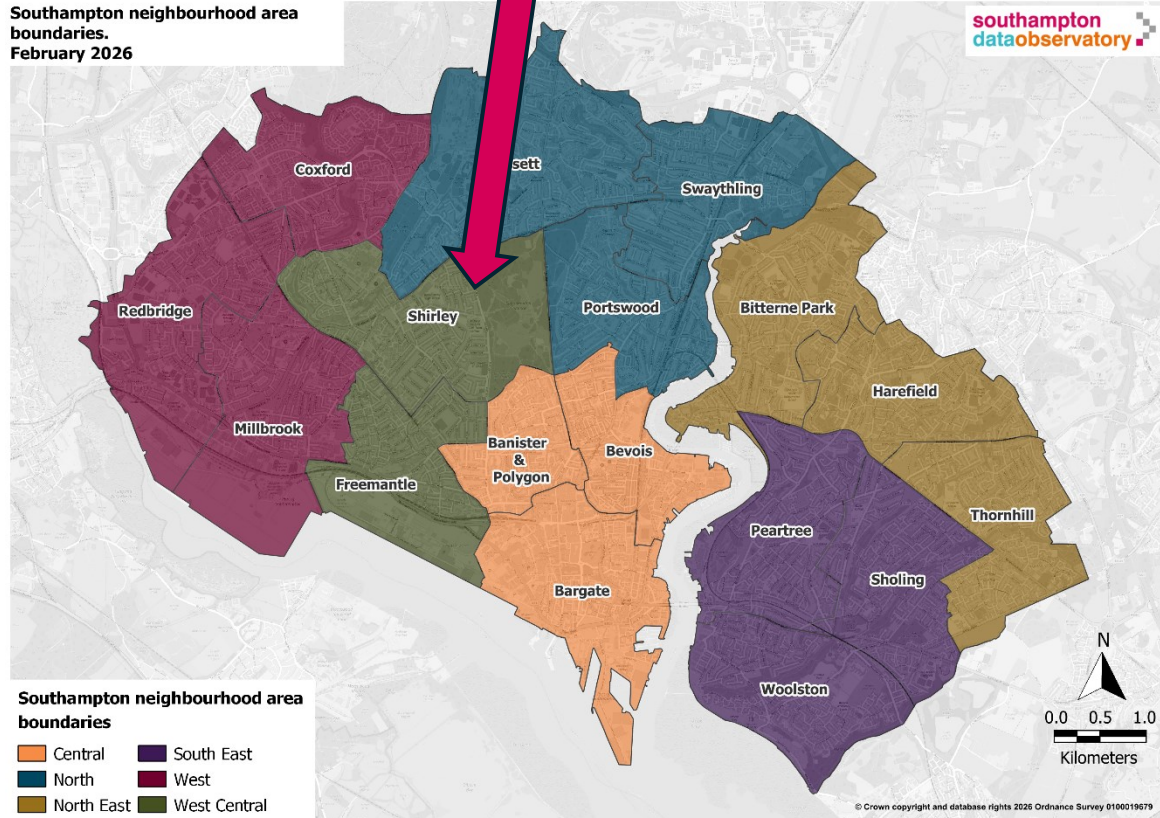
Generally good outcomes but specific wards poor for
respiratory / CVD & MH

West Central Neighbourhood area

Medium Need

Pop: 29,404

Southampton neighbourhood area boundaries. February 2026



Good health and education



Inequality within the area



Green space and active travel

Health & care summary

Mostly good outcomes, high ASC need in Shirley, high drug admissions in Freemantle

Detailed health & care need matrix for Southampton's INT area

Neighbourhood	Population (All age)	Deprivation % of residents in IMD1 (England's 20% most deprived)	Determinant pressure	Health & care summary	Level of need	Neighbourhood health focus
West	42,069	Very high (~47% of residents)	Deep multigenerational deprivation, low qualifications, high social renting	High children's & adult social care demand, poor self-reported health, high injury & drug admissions	Very High	Whole family, early years, poverty informed neighbourhood health working at scale
North East	42,705	High (~34% of residents) Concentrated in Thornhill	Severe inequality within neighbourhood, lone parent families, unemployment & low skills	Highest need mainly in Thornhill (CSC, life expectancy, disability, ASC, crime), stark ward gaps	Very High	Focus on CSC / early years, ward level neighbourhood health (Core20 style), especially Thornhill
Central	53,459	High (~29% of residents)	Housing insecurity, lower health literacy / spoken English, high private renting, student population, unemployment	Extreme variation, best & worst life expectancy, highest drug admissions, mental health & significantly higher crime	High	Community safety action, substance use, mental health, housing stability, health literacy
South East	43,913	Moderate (~18% of residents)	Older population, mobility & isolation, lower qualifications	Poor life expectancy & mortality, very high falls, frailty & ASC demand	High	Healthy ageing, falls prevention, integrated health-social care neighbourhoods
North	47,874	Low overall (~6% of residents) pockets of high deprivation	Inequality masked by overall advantage, student & private rent mix	Generally good outcomes but specific wards poor for respiratory / CVD & MH	Medium	Targeted prevention in vulnerable wards, equity focused outreach
West Central	29,404	Low overall (~6% of residents) pockets of high deprivation	Micro inequality, substance use & crime localised	Mostly good outcomes, ASC need in Shirley, high drug admissions in Freemantle	Medium	Opportunity for early intervention & prevention to stop escalation of localised need