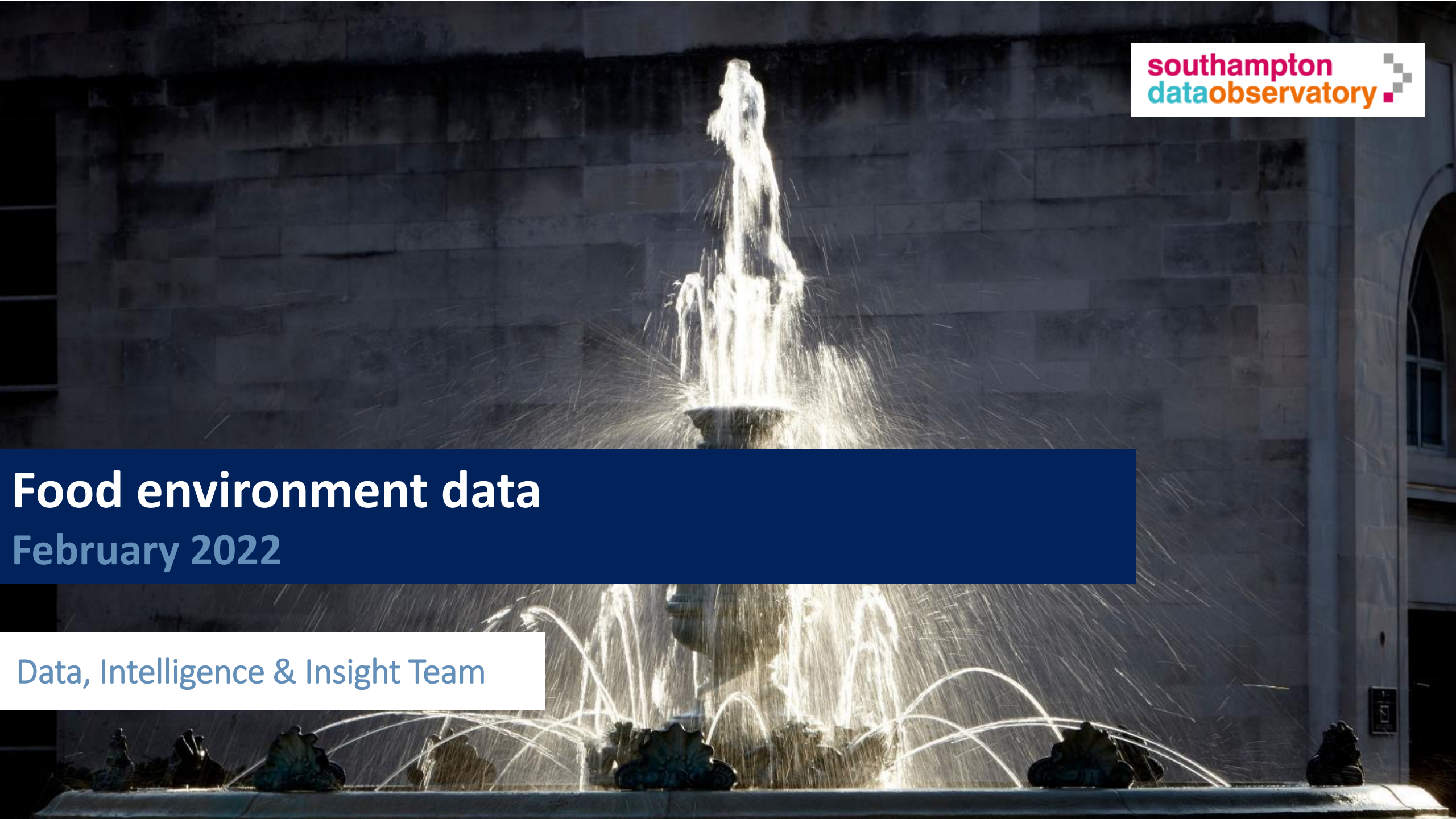


# Food environment data

## February 2022

Data, Intelligence & Insight Team

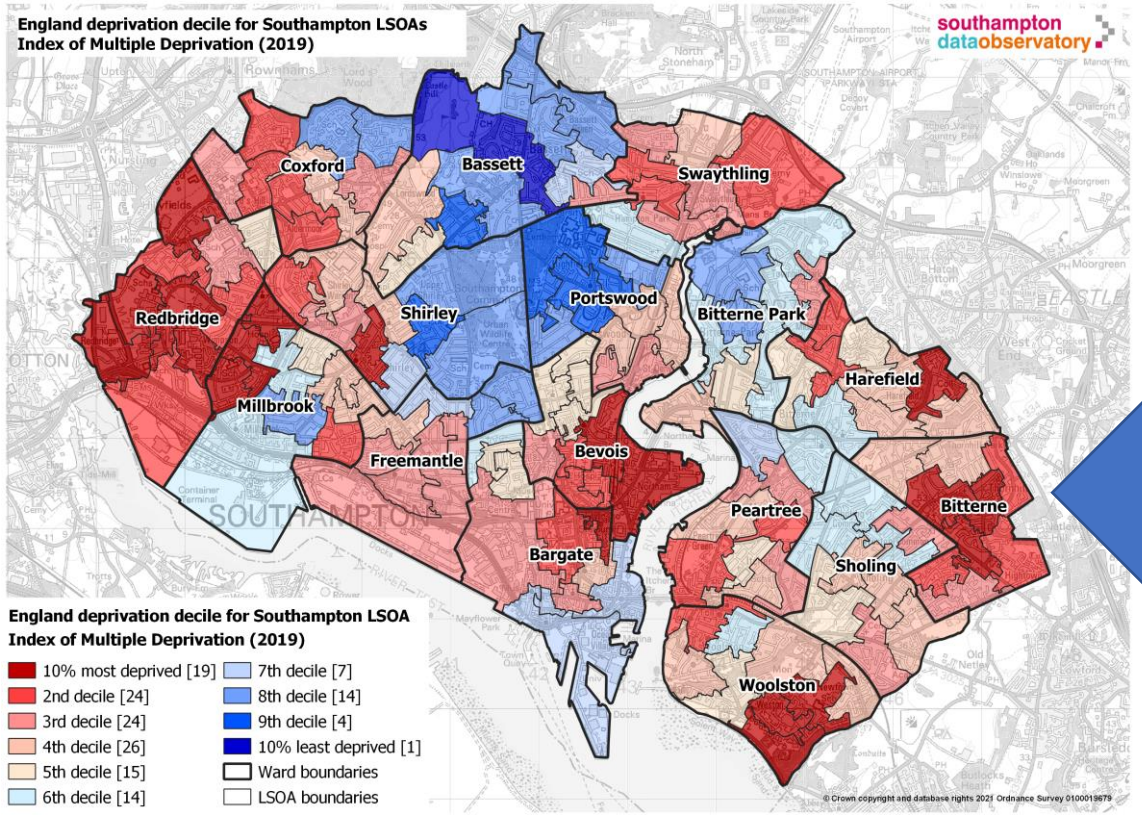
# Southampton population and deprivation (2020)

The impact of COVID-19 will be felt very differently from local authority to local authority because of differences in local demography and because the conditions in which people live affect how healthy they are and how vulnerable they are to COVID-19.

Southampton has an estimated population of **260,111** residents, of which **132,501** (50.9%) are **male** and **127,610** (49.1%) are **female** (2020).

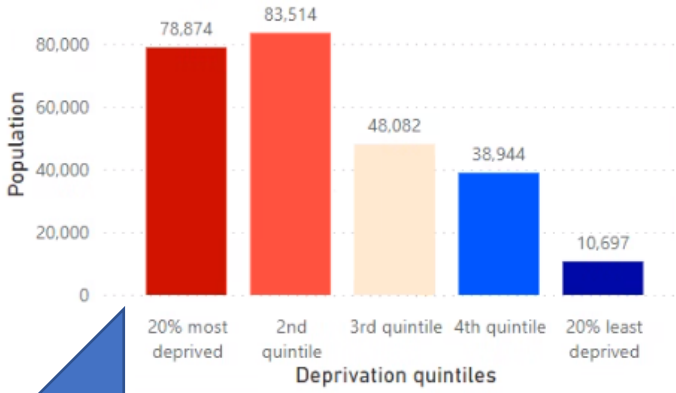
Southampton has a relatively young population compared to geographic neighbours with higher rates of **deprivation**, **diversity** and pre-existing **disease**. A shift towards an ageing population has been forecast for the city.

Deprivation is generally associated with poor health outcomes.




This map shows how deprivation is distributed across different neighbourhoods in the city with red areas experiencing much higher deprivation compared to blue areas.

**Southampton population estimates for England IMD quintiles: 2020**




Southampton is ranked the 55th (previously 54th) most deprived out of 317 local authorities in England.

28% of Southampton's population live in neighbourhoods within the 20% most deprived nationally Southampton is ranked 3rd worst in the country for crime deprivation and is in the worst 20% of local authorities for 5 other deprivation domains.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation consists of 7 domains including income, employment, health and disability, education, crime, housing and living environment.

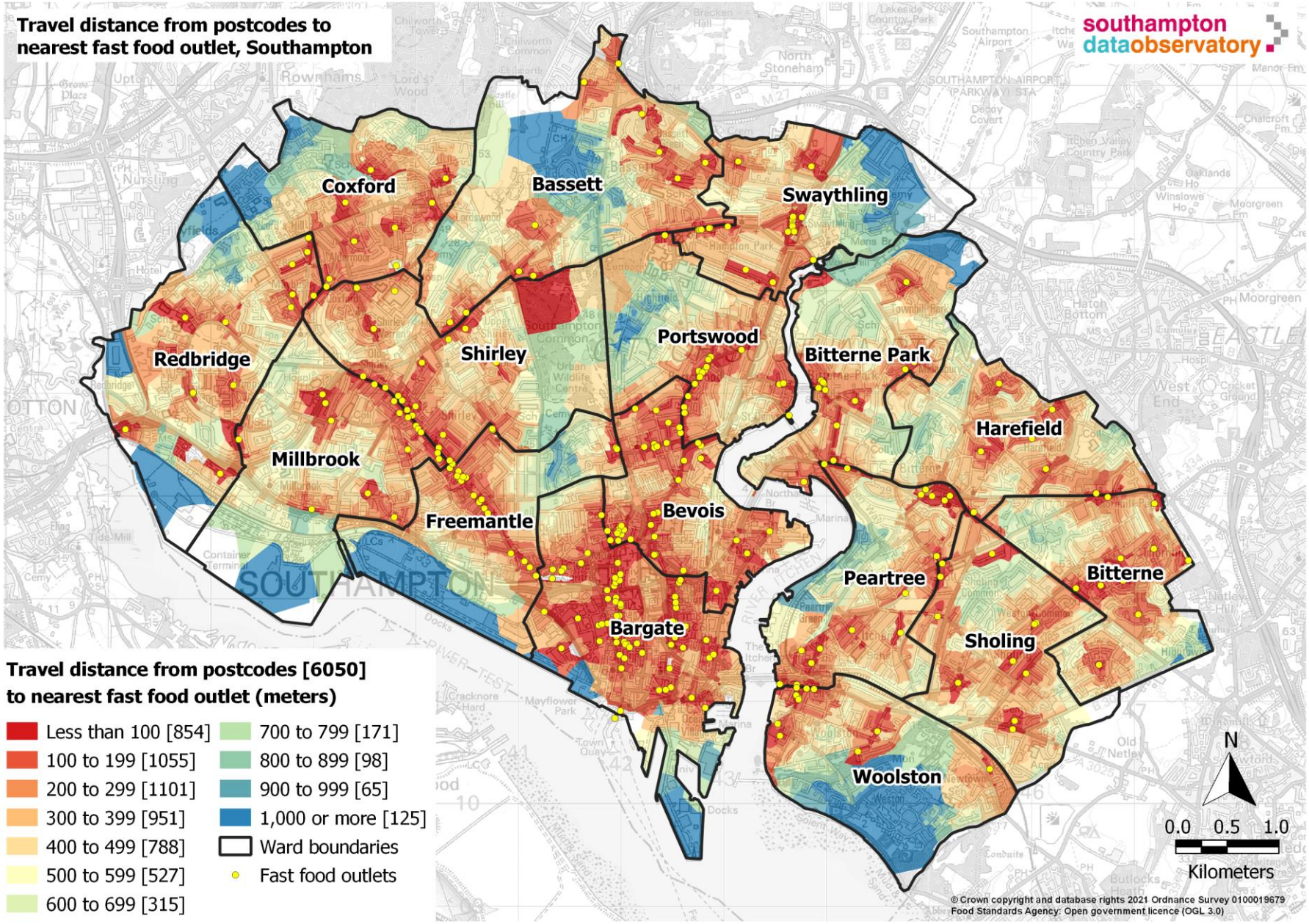
# Fast food

Fast food easily accessible across the city by foot or car, some pockets on the edges of the city where one would have to travel 1 km or more (125 postcodes), however a delivery driver would still be able to travel those distances within 5 to 10 minutes.

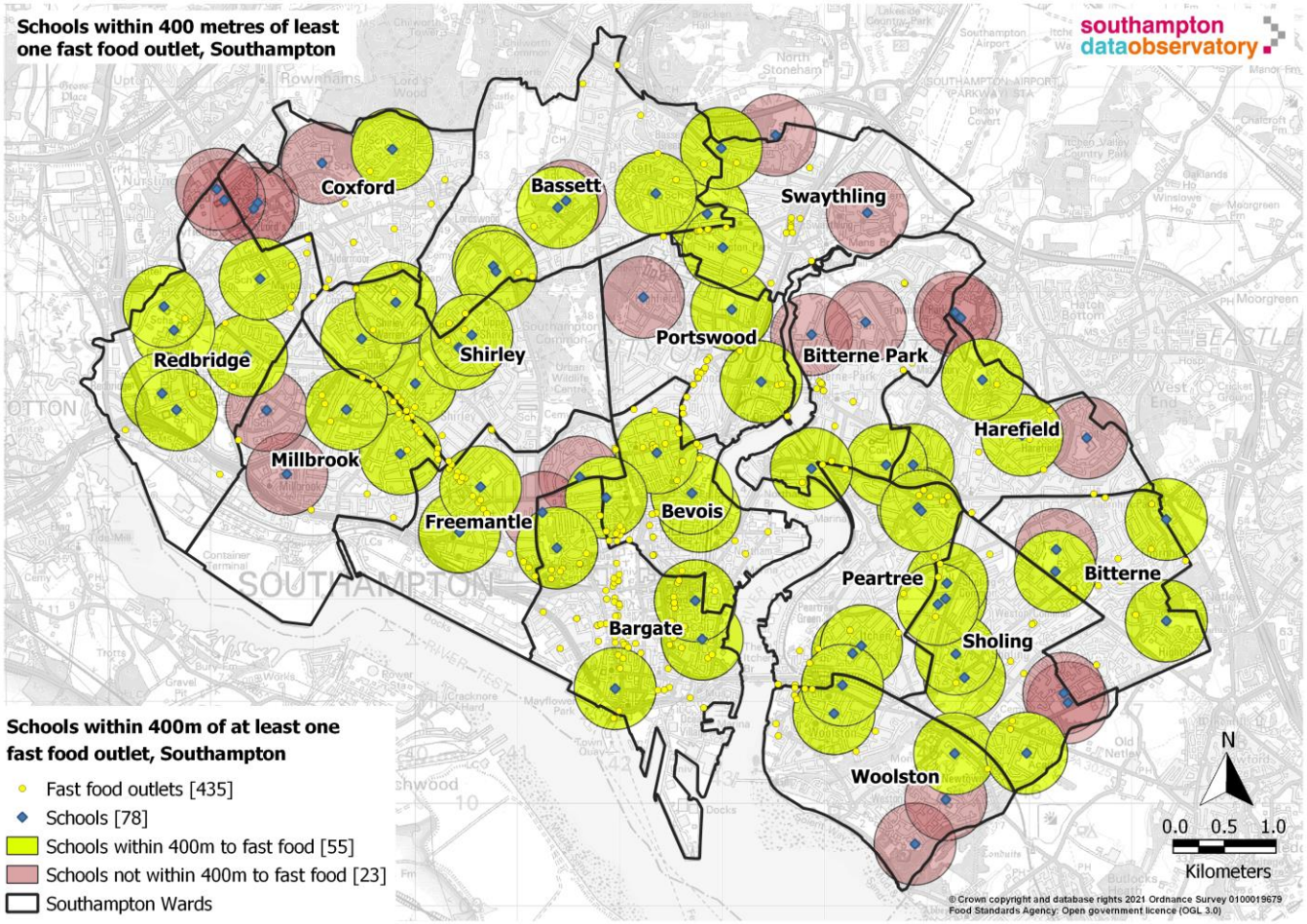
SO18 8FA furthest distance to nearest outlet at 1,670 metres (just over 1 mile).

Fast food outlets outside the local authority are not considered. Outlets in areas such as Totton and Eastleigh may increase ease of access, especially for neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Southampton.

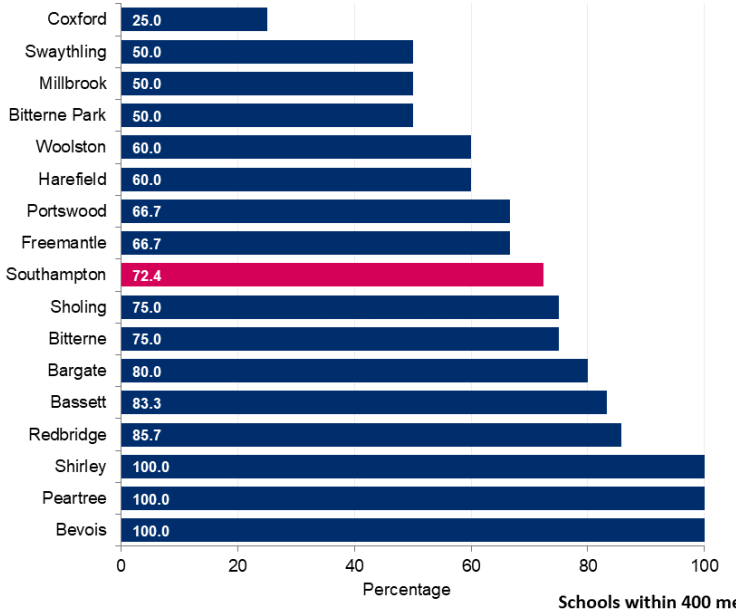
https://ratings.food.gov.uk/



# Fast food

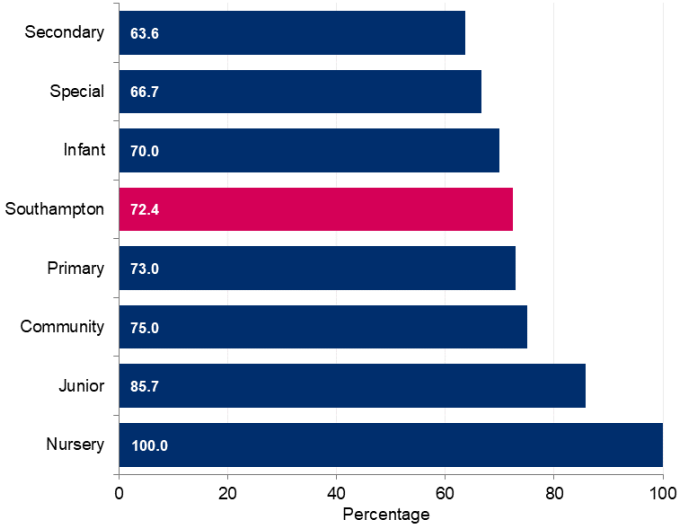



Schools within 400 meters of at least one fast food outlet, as a percentage of total schools per ward, Southampton wards




Source: Department for Education and Food Standards Agency

Schools within 400 meters of at least one fast food outlet, as a percentage of total schools per type, Southampton




Source: Department for Education and Food Standards Agency

Across the whole city 72.4% of schools are within 400 metres of a fast food outlet.

Schools around the city centre and more deprived areas are generally in closer proximity to fast food outlets.

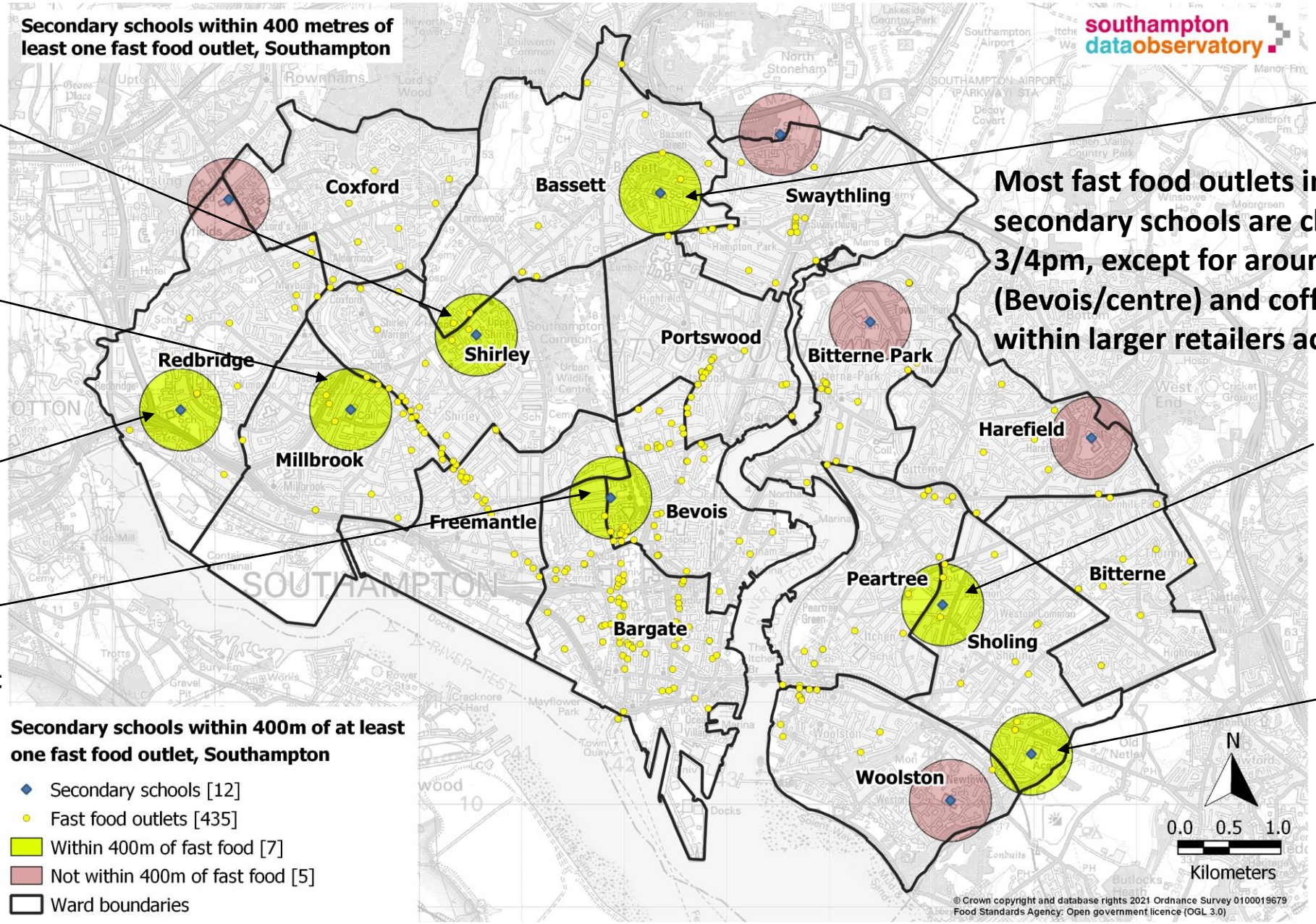
# Fast food

2 out of 5 open between 3-4pm but are within Range/Wickes

Open 5.00 pm Costa inside Tesco open 7am to 5pm

Open 4.30 pm

**9 out of 17 open between 3-4pm Similar numbers open in early hours (student issue)**




Not open around school hours

**Most fast food outlets in close proximity to secondary schools are closed around 3/4pm, except for around St. Anne's (Bevois/centre) and coffee shops/outlets within larger retailers across the whole city**

One opens at 3.30pm

1 out of 4 open between 3-4pm

Opening times via Google

# Supermarkets (Geolytixs)

Feature count in legend includes all retail points within ‘SO-’ postcodes, as shown on the left a number of which are outside of our ward boundaries

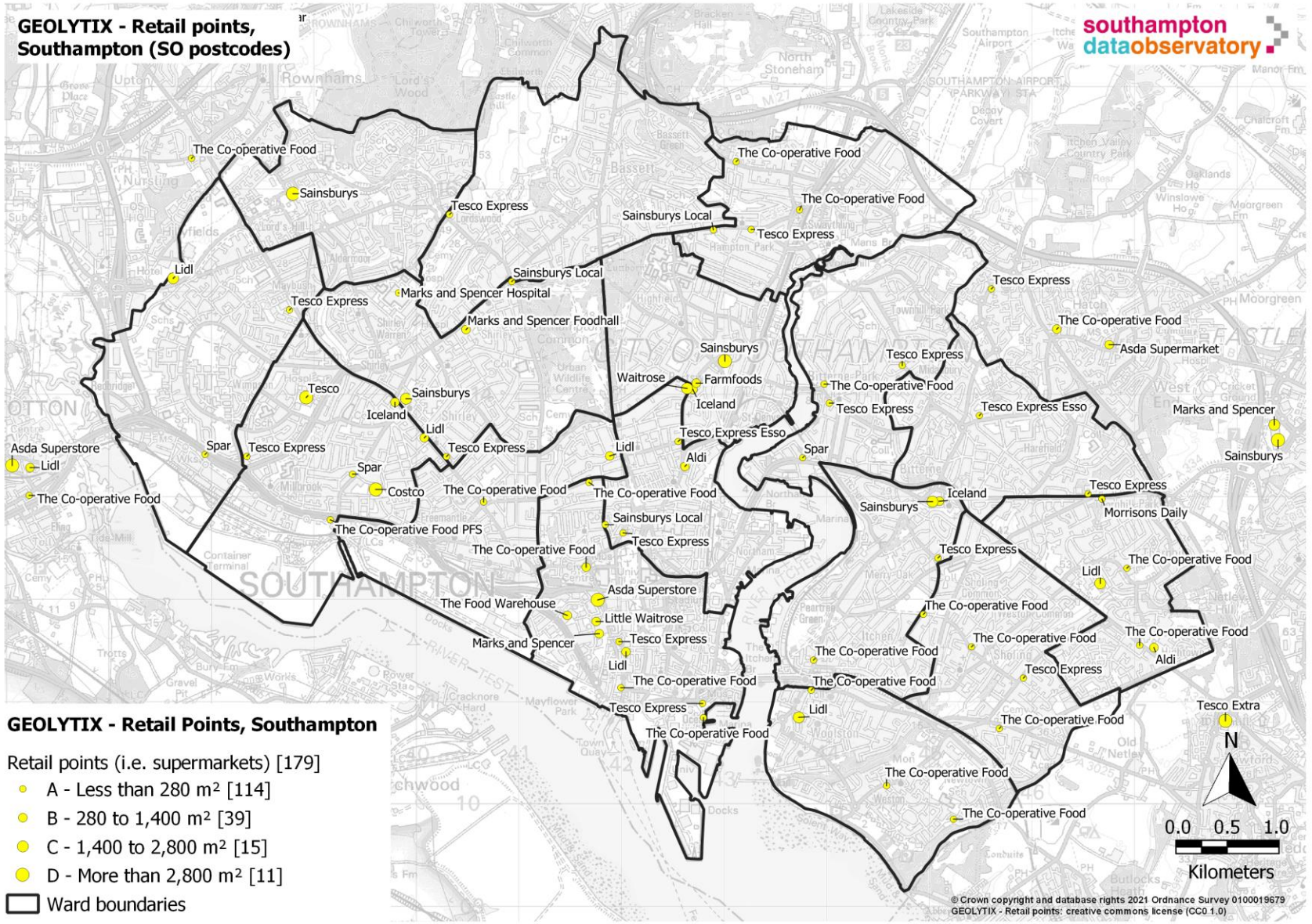
Supermarkets across all SO- postcodes included in any travel distance calculations as some Southampton residents may use supermarkets outside the city, e.g. stores in Totton, Eastleigh, Hedge End and Bursledon

Assumption that supermarkets with larger floorspace have a wider range of products avaliable, therefore greater choice of cheaper products/alternatives

Caveat of this dataset is that local or chain convenience stores are not included in this dataset (e.g. Premier, McColl’s, Best-One

https://geolytix.com/#geodata

Four way classification for size band of store:
**A** – Less than 3,013 ft² (280 m²)
C-Store with unlimited Sunday hours in England and Wales.
**B** – 3,013 to 15,069 ft² (280 m² to 1,400 m²)
Mid-sized grocer as defined by the CMA. Restricted Sunday hours, typically the large majority is food.
**C** – 15,069 to 30,138 ft² (1,400 to 2,800 m²)
Large supermarkets as defined by the CMA. Typical ‘large’ supermarket with GM and fashion offer.
**D** – 30,138+ ft² (2,800+ m²)
Also large as classified by the CMA. This is a Geolytix arbitrary banding to equate roughly to a hypermarket, typically with significant clothing and GM departments and large free car park.



# Supermarkets (Geolytixs)

GEOLYTIX data for wider Hampshire region, supermarkets in SO postcodes outside the city may be used by some Southampton residents e.g. stores in Totton, Eastleigh, Hedge End and Bursledon in particular

Assumption that supermarkets with larger floorspace have a wider range of products avaliable, therefore greater choice of cheaper products/alternatives

Caveat of this dataset is that local or chain convenience stores are not included in this dataset (e.g. Premier, McColl's, Best-One

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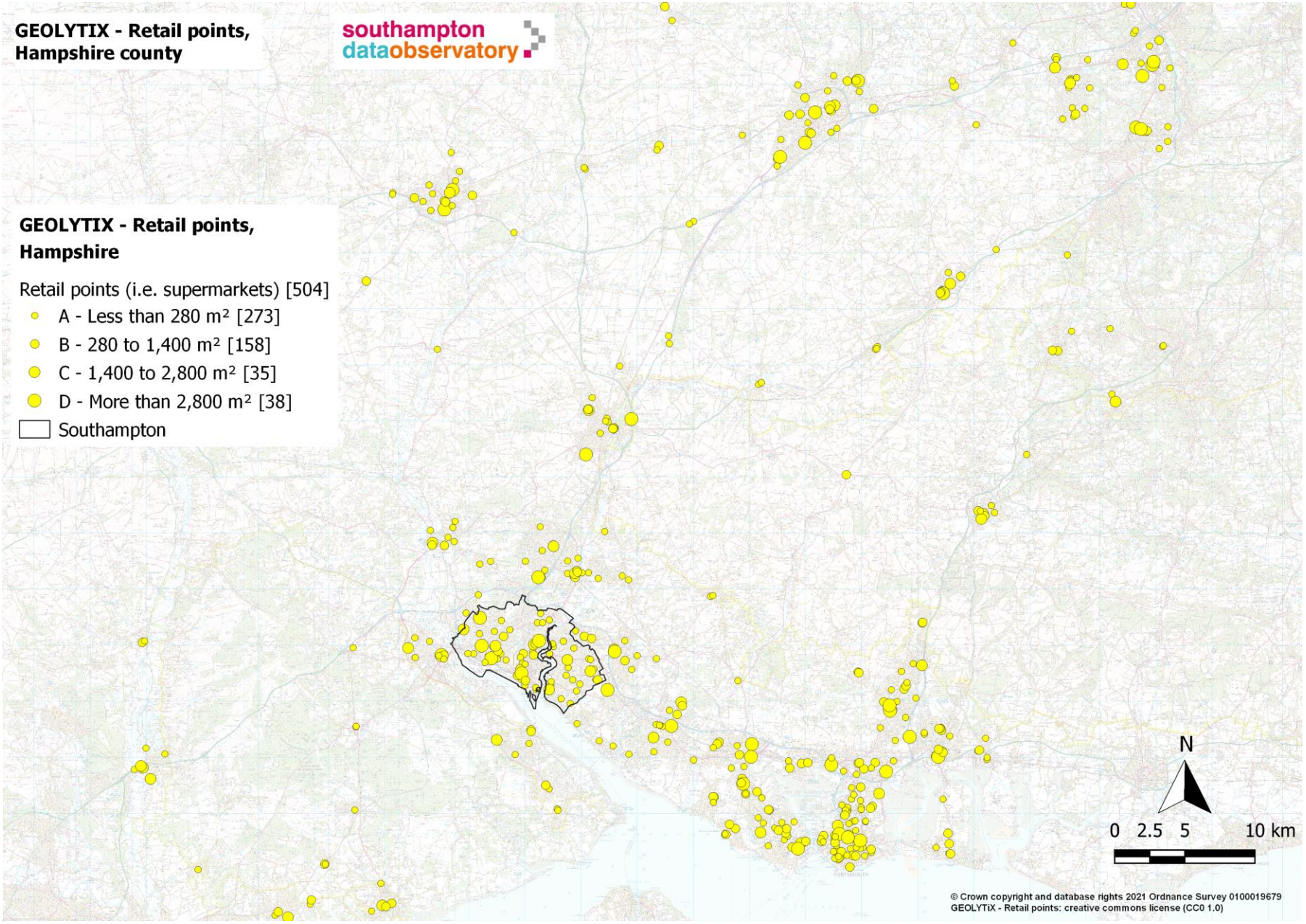

# Supermarkets (Geolytixs)

Supermarkets fairly accessible across the city, at least by car.

Walking potentially less feasible to residents in certain pockets across the city (parts of Bevois, Redbridge, north and eastern wards)

Further travel distance to largest supermarkets (D) in East of the city, especially Woolston – although still an estimated 10 minute drive (one way)

https://geolytix.com/#geodata

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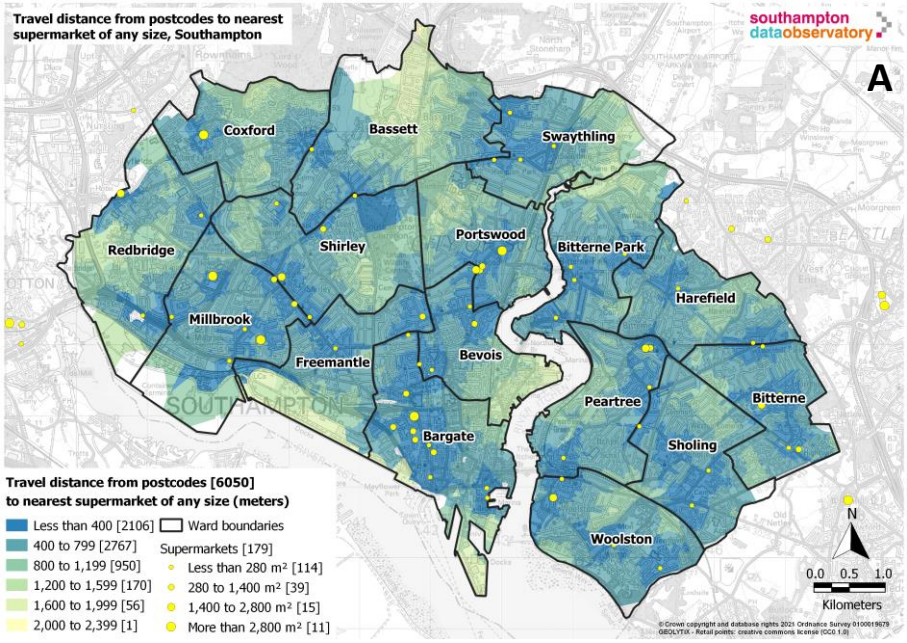
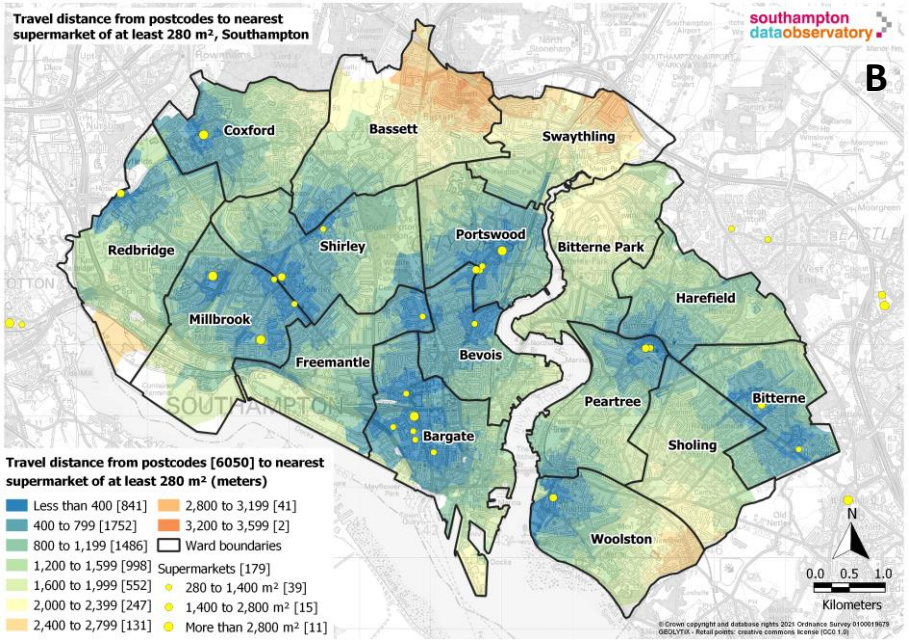
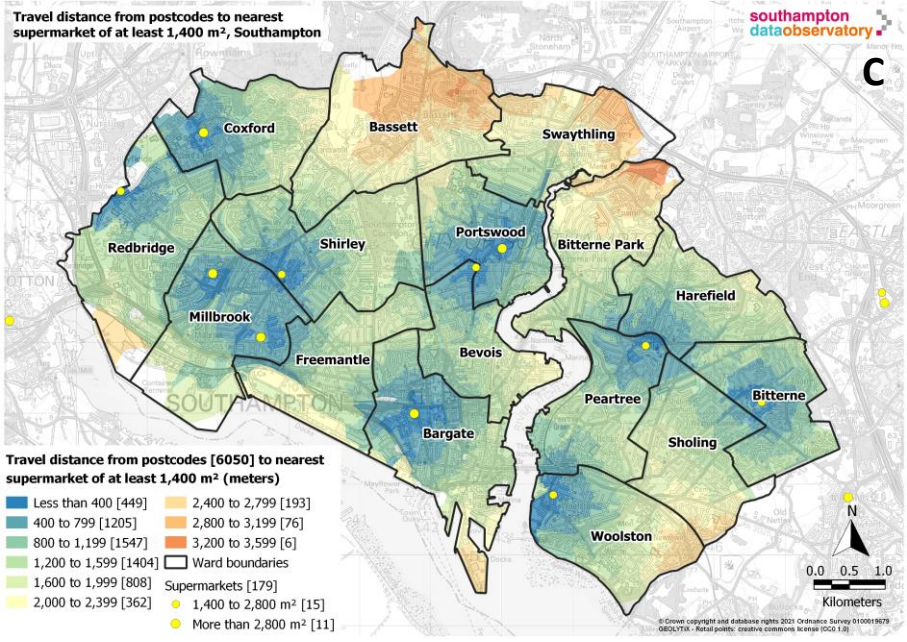
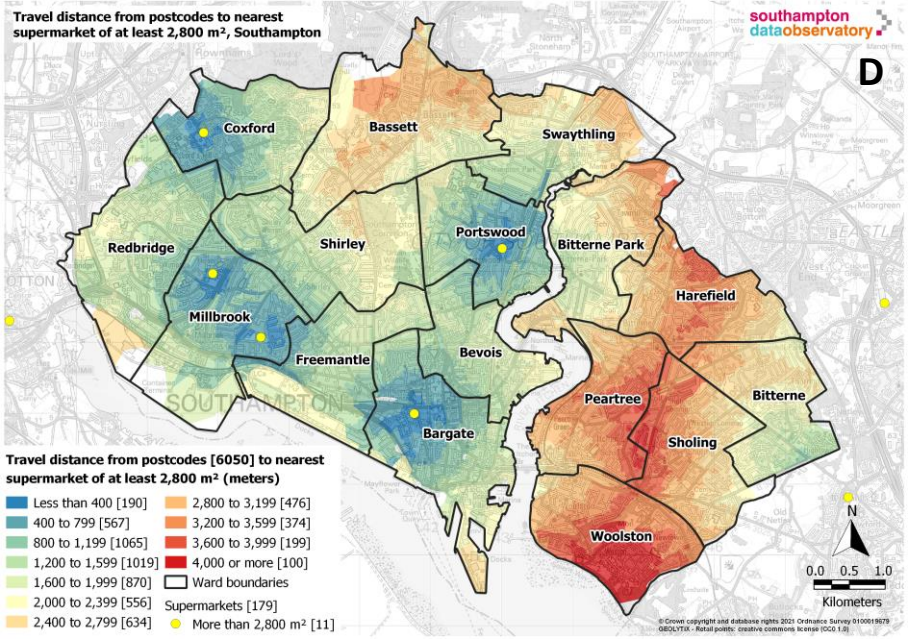


# E-food Desert Index

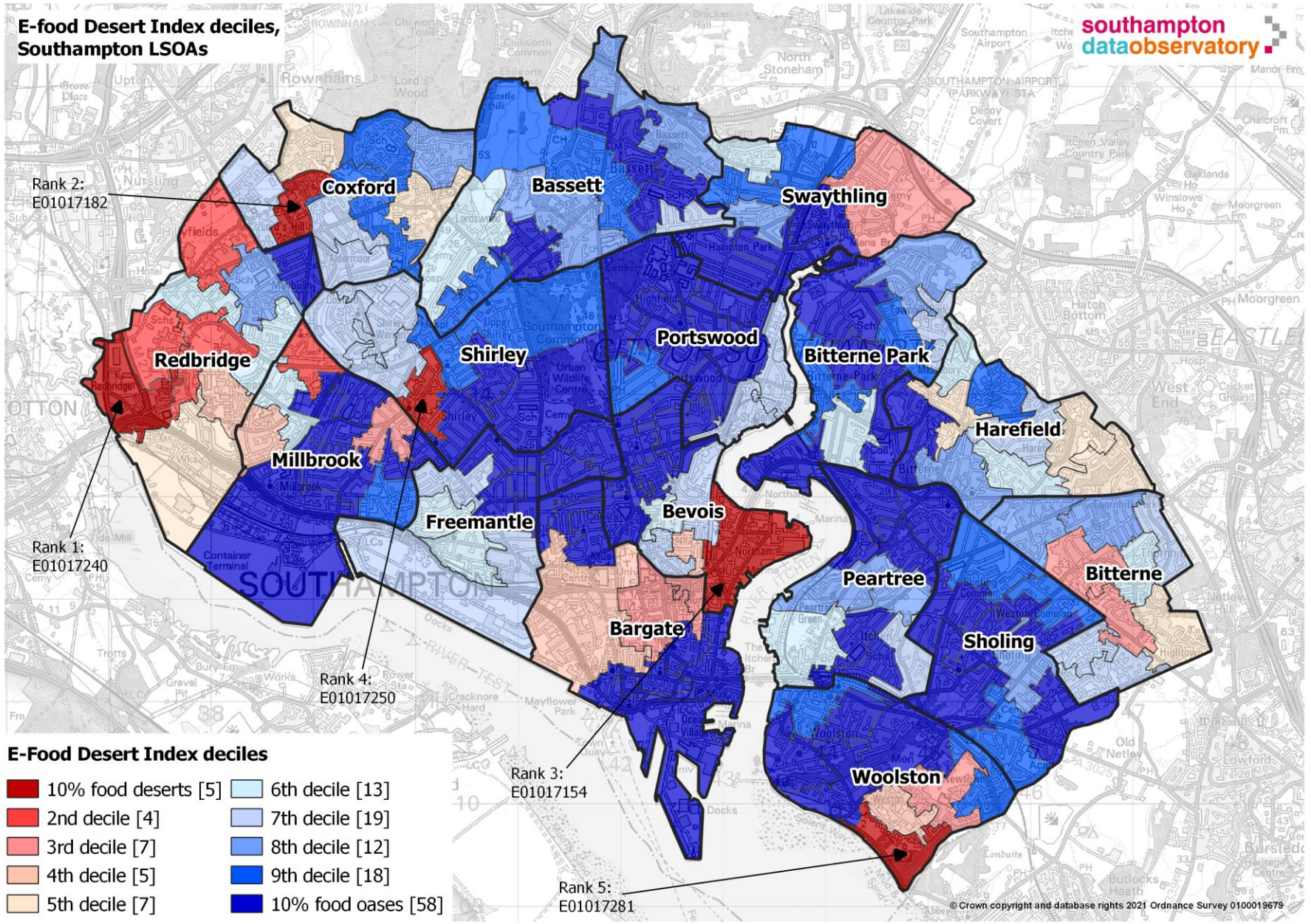
National index by LSOAs produced by University of Leeds in 2020.

Measures the extent to which LSOAs exhibit characteristics associated with food deserts, whilst also considering the online shopping behaviours – by four key drivers:

- Proximity and density of grocery retail facilities
- Transport and accessibility
- Neighbourhood socio-economic and demographic characteristics
- E-commerce availability and propensity

Majority of Southampton classed as food oases, although some neighbourhoods in more deprived parts of the city appear as food deserts.

https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/e-food-desert-index



# Thinking about the local area, how much of a problem do you think each of the following are?

Chart 14:

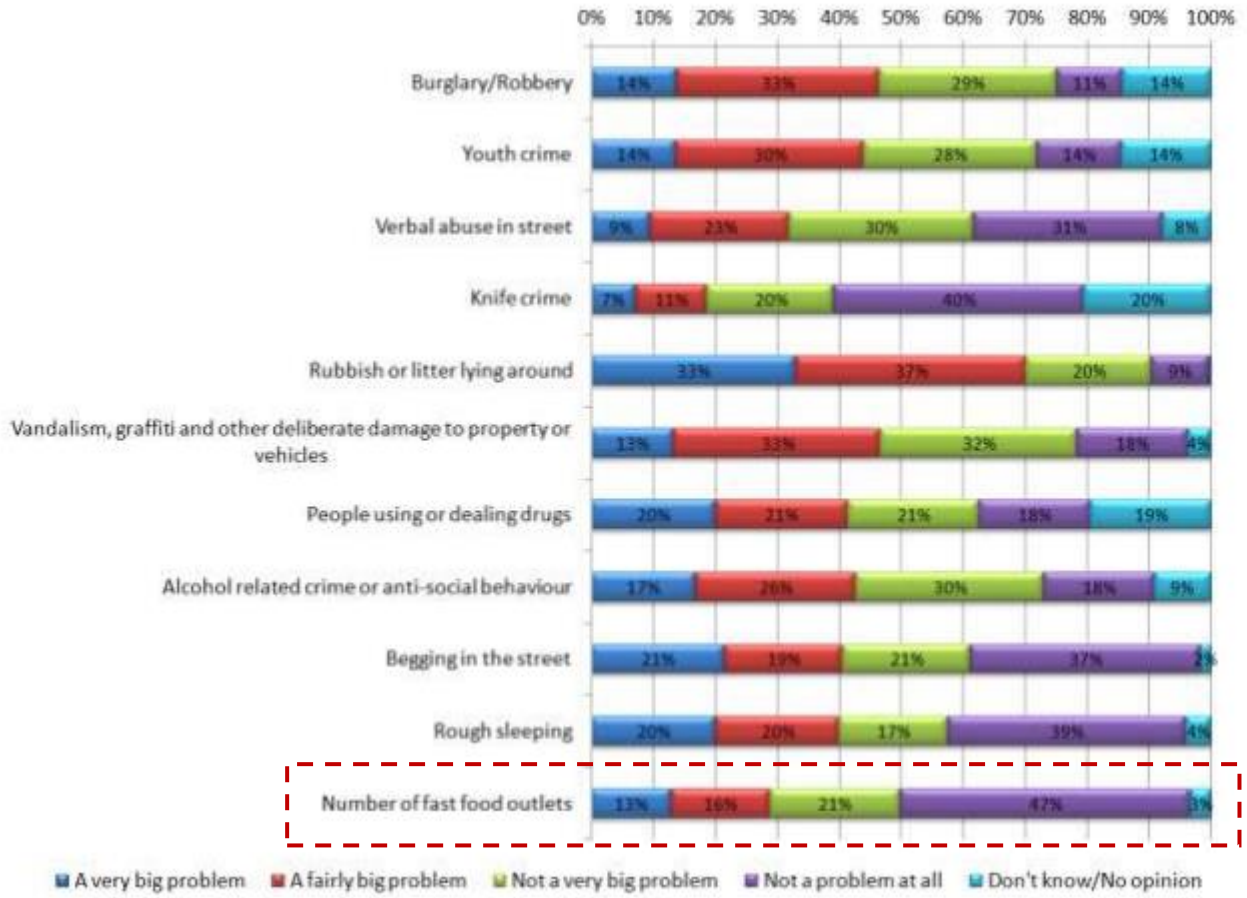



Table 3:

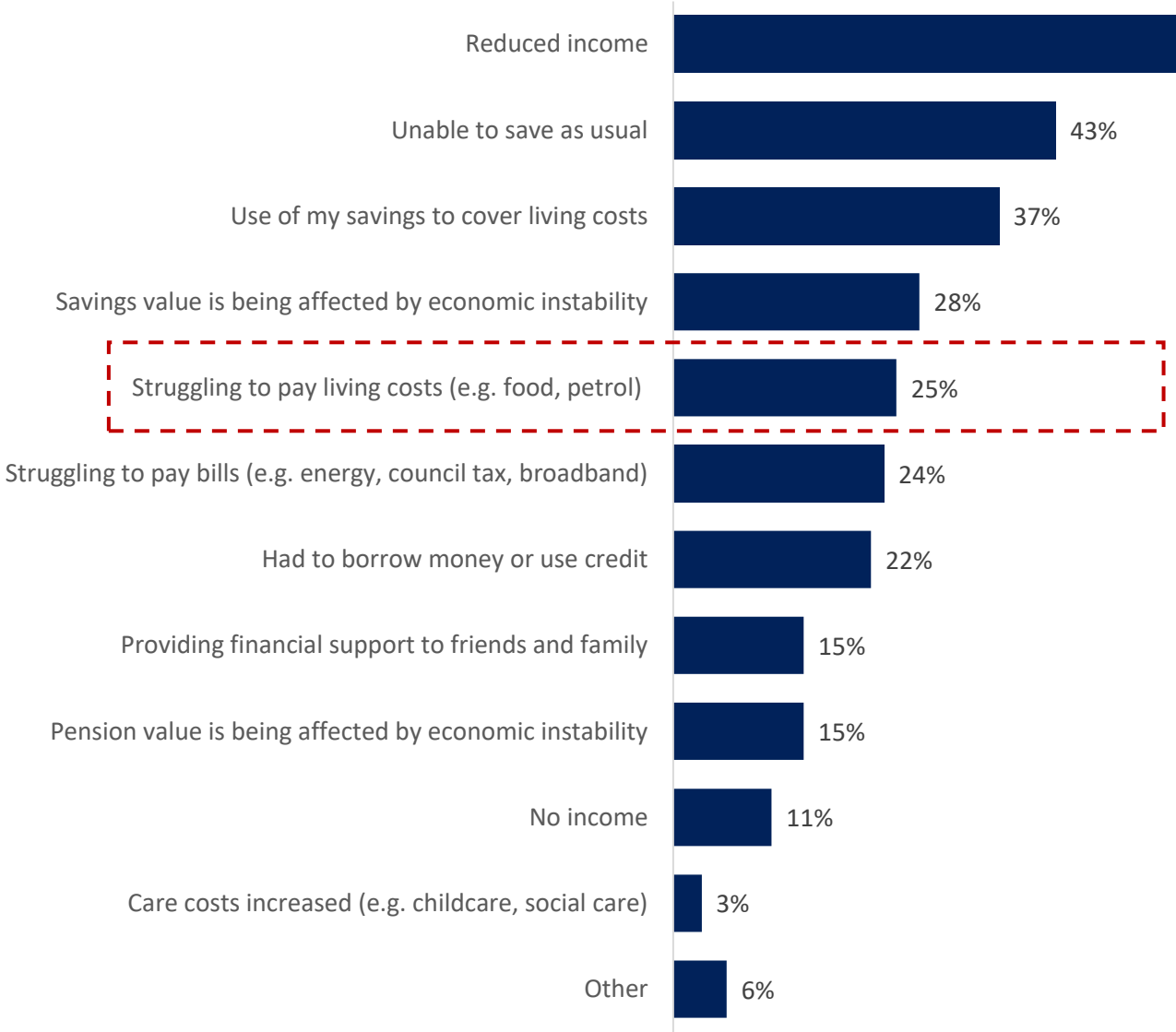
| 2018 | Very/Fairly big problem |
|---|---|
| Rubbish or litter lying around | 70% |
| Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles | 47% |
| Burglary/Robbery | 46% |
| Youth crime | 44% |
| Alcohol related crime or anti-social behaviour | 43% |
| People using or dealing drugs | 41% |
| Begging in the street | 41% |
| Rough sleeping | 40% |
| Verbal abuse in street | 32% |
| Number of fast food outlets | 29% |
| Knife crime | 19% |

In 2018, the majority of residents did not consider the number of fast food outlets in the city to be an issue, especially compared to other issues in the city

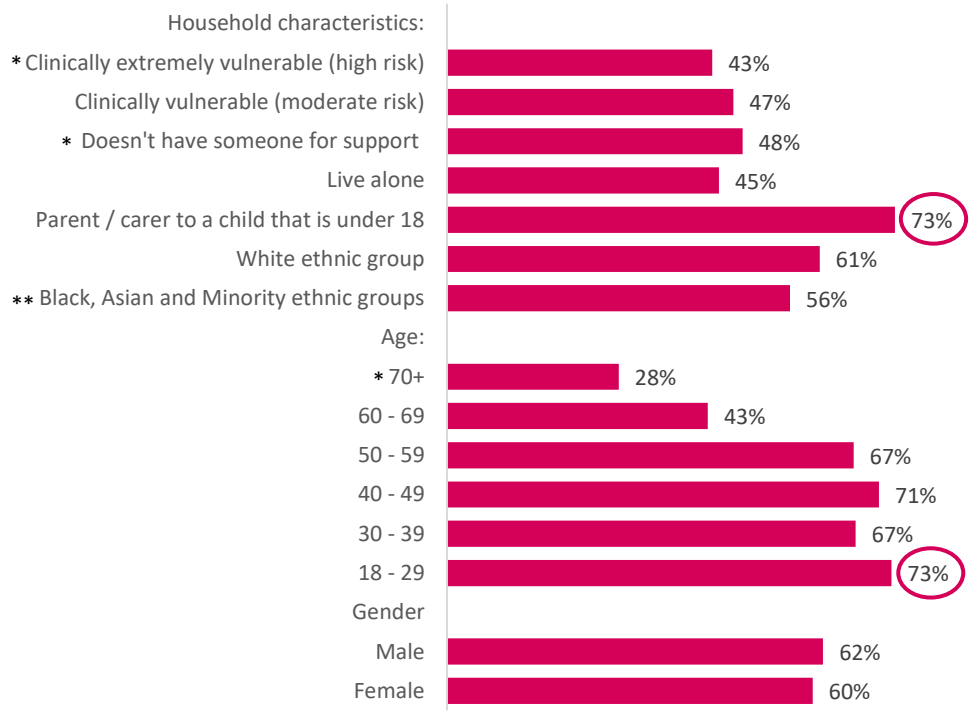
# Negative impacts on household finances



## Those reporting a negative impact, were asked how their household finances have been affected? (multiple choice question)




### Demographics of those facing a **reduced income:**




Those that are facing the highest levels of reduced income are respondents within the **18-29** age category, and **parents/ carers.**

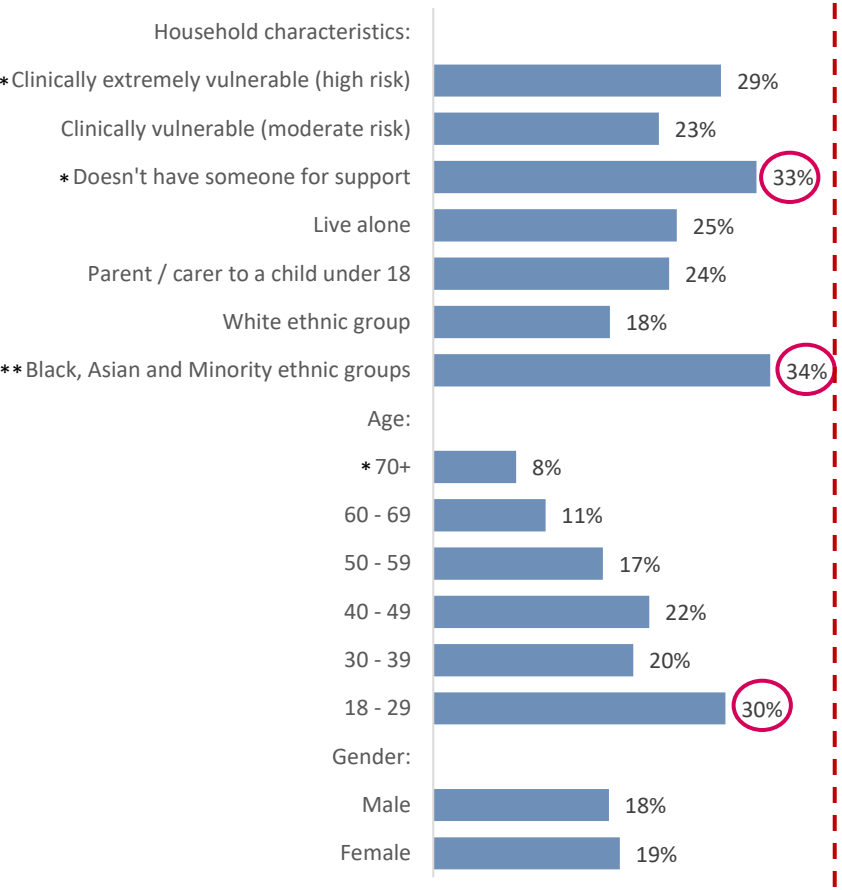
* Small sample size (fewer than 100)
** Very small sample size (fewer than 50)

# Negative impacts on household finances



## Demographics of those **struggling to pay bills** (energy, council tax, broadband):

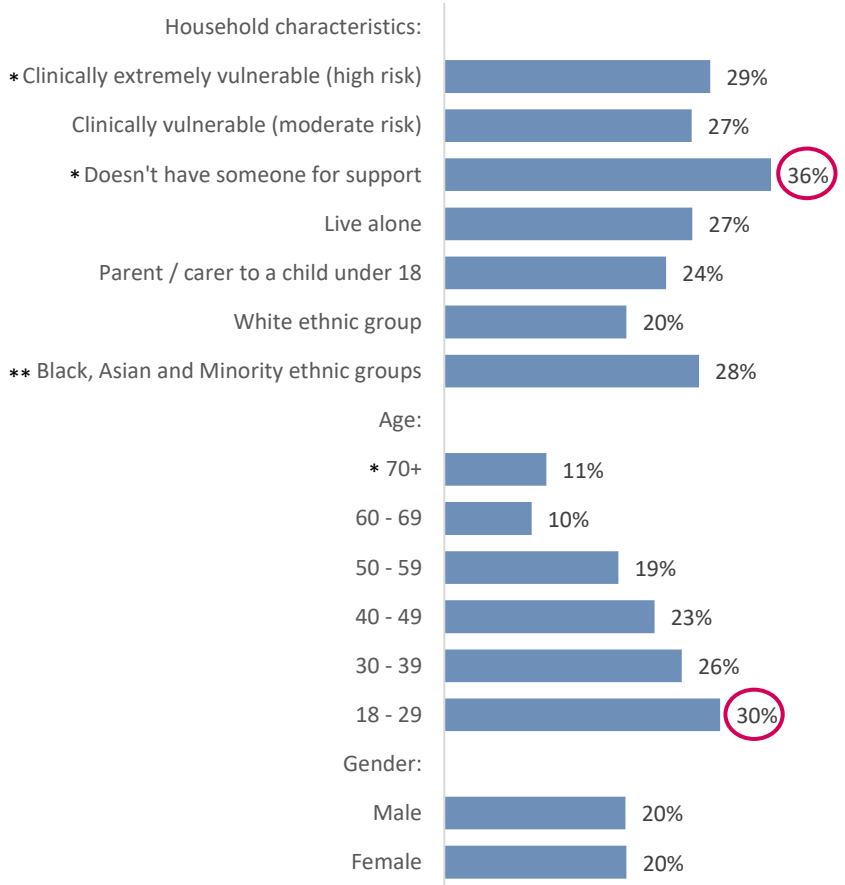
Overall average: **24%**




A higher proportion of respondents in the **18-29 age group** and those within **BAME** groups, appear to be struggling to pay bills.

## Demographics of those **struggling to pay living costs** (food, petrol) :

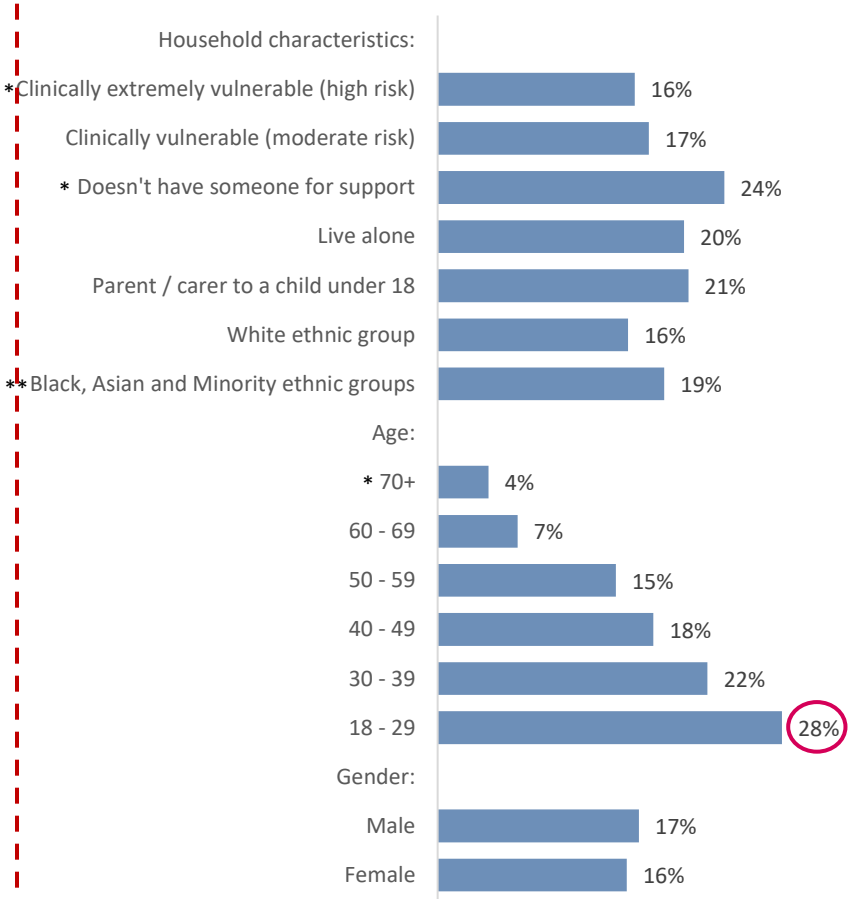
Overall average: **25%**




A higher proportion of respondents in the **18-29 age group** and those that do not have anyone to support them, appear to be struggling to pay living costs.

## Demographics of those **having to borrow money or use credit**:

Overall average: **22%**




A higher proportion of respondents in the **18-29 age group** have had to borrow money or use credit.

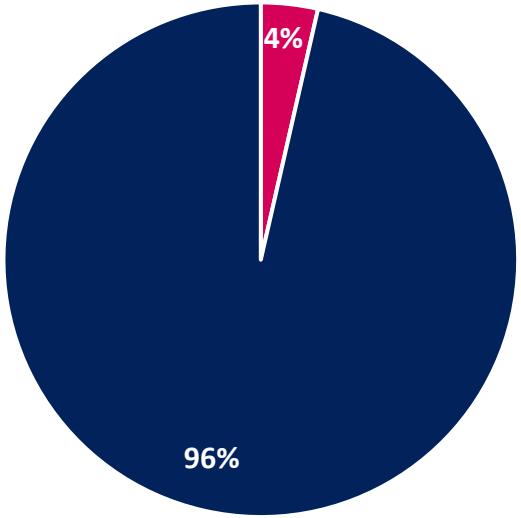
* Small sample size (fewer than 100)
** Very small sample size (fewer than 50)

# Food Poverty - Access to Food



## In the past week, did you or anyone else in your household have smaller meals than usual or skip meals because you couldn't afford or get access to food?

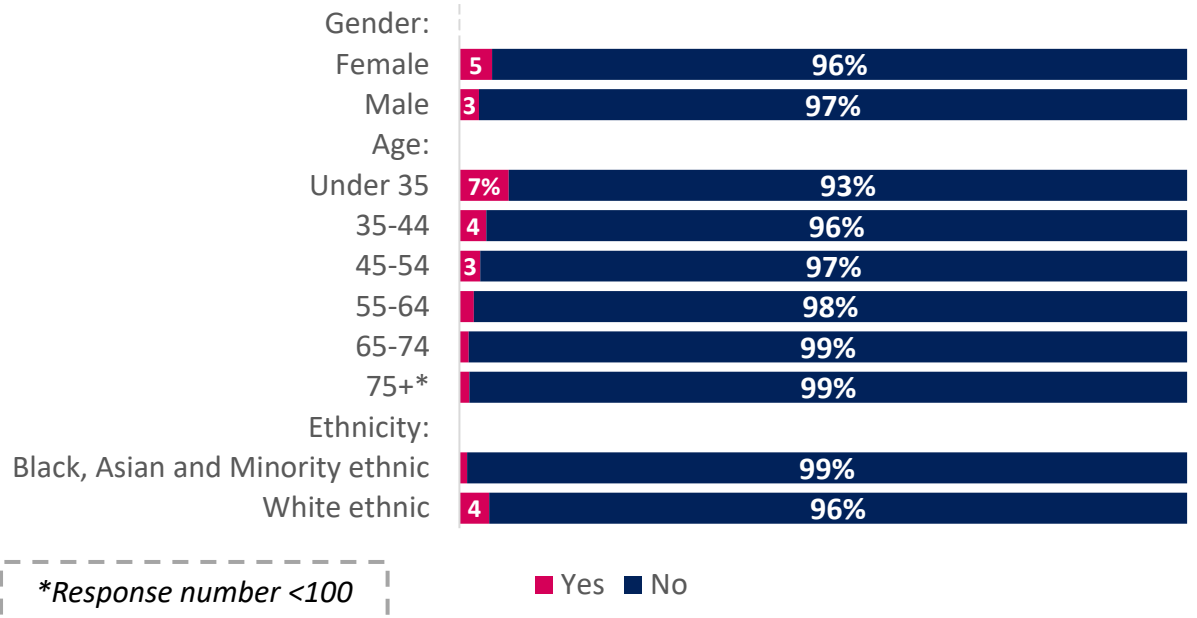
### Overall:




| No | Yes |
|---|---|
| 96% | 4% |
| +/-1.1 % * | +/- 1.1% * |

** 95% CI (margin of error)*

### Demographic Breakdowns:




**Response number <100*

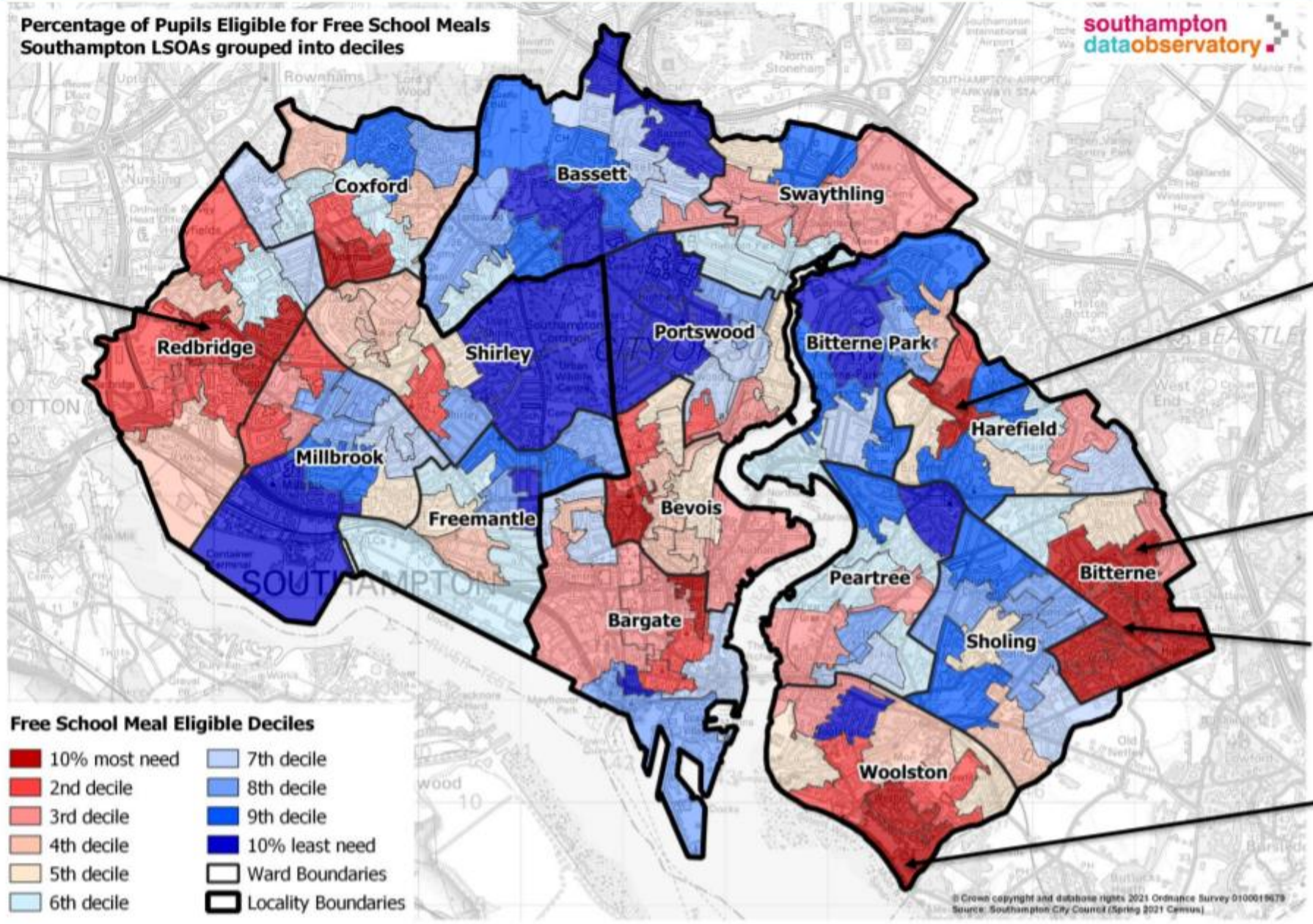
**Key findings:**

- **4%** of respondent households had smaller meals than usual or skipped meals because they **couldn't afford to access food**.
- Those that **rent from the council** (**11%**) or a **housing association** (**10%**) were **significantly more likely** to answer **yes** compared to those that **own their own home** (**2%**)
- Those with a **long standing illness, condition or impairment** (**8.4%**) were **significantly more likely** to answer yes compared to those who didn't (**2.3%**)

# Free School Meal Eligibility

School Census Spring 2021

southampton dataobservatory




**City average:**
***31.2% of Pupils FSM Eligible***

Rank 2. E01017245
233 FSM Eligible
64.7% Eligible for FSM
20% most deprived quintile

Rank 4. E01017202
209 FSM Eligible
58.9% Eligible for FSM
20% most deprived quintile

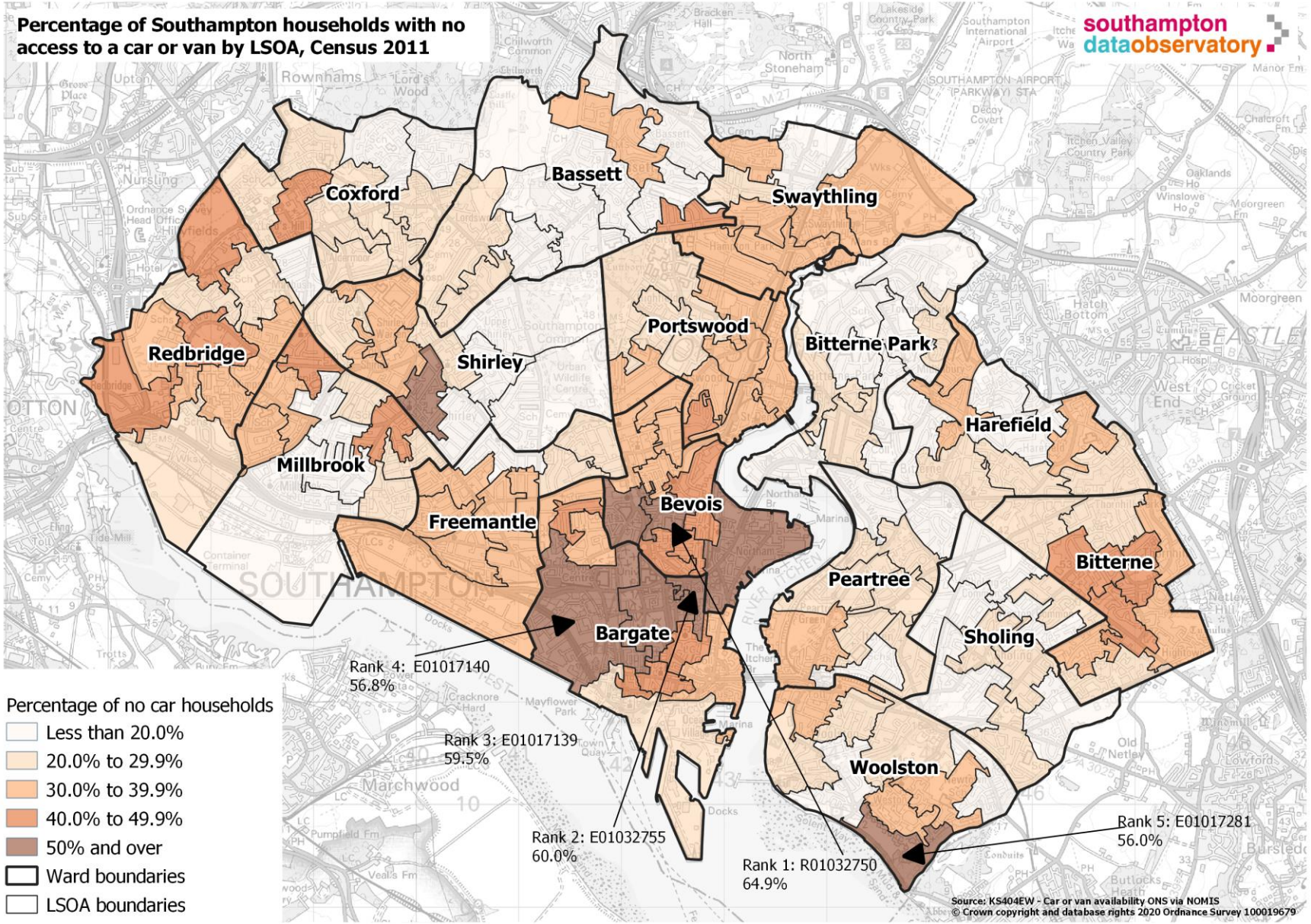
Rank 5. E01017163
187 FSM Eligible
57.9% Eligible for FSM
20% most deprived quintile

Rank 3. E01017167
225 FSM Eligible
62.2% Eligible for FSM
20% most deprived quintile

Rank 1. E01017281
219 FSM Eligible
68.7% Eligible for FSM
20% most deprived quintile

Source: Southampton City Council

# Households with no car or van (2011)




2011 census data shown in the map, 2021 census data should be avaliable in Spring 2022

Lesser car or van ownership within city centre (Bevois, Bargate, Freemantle), plus student areas of Portswood and Swaythling, but also some more deprived parts in the East and West of Southampton (Redbridge, Woolston, Bitterne)

Would not have expected this to have drastically changed in terms of place over the past decade