

# Public Health Information

**December 2012**

Welcome to the December Public Health Information Briefing.

The purpose of our monthly Briefings is to provide healthcare commissioners and planners with intelligence about population health in the City.

## A picture of the population of Southampton City...

The recently released 2011 Census results provide a wealth of information on the population of our city which can help us to better plan and provide services. This is one of a series of bulletins, being jointly produced by Public Health and SCC Corporate Research Team, to present the results for Southampton.

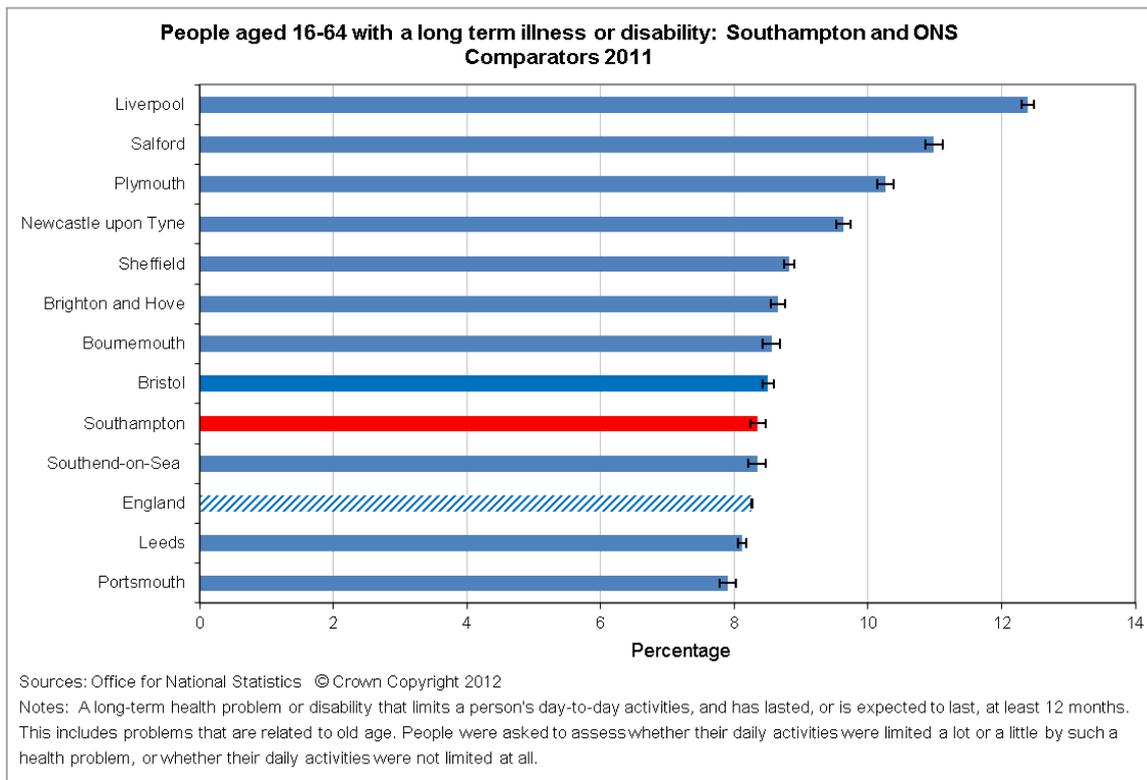
Southampton's resident population was recorded as 236,900 and our newsletter in July 2012 reported on how this has changed from 2001; this can be accessed at <http://www.southamptonhealth.nhs.uk/aboutus/publichealth/hi/inews/> Ward level age and sex information is available at <http://www.southampton.gov.uk/living/statsresearch/2011census/wardpop.aspx>

Data on many different topics has now been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is fully available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/index.html> This release includes key statistics for local authority areas and at the end of January 2013 the same statistics will become available for smaller geographies, such as wards.

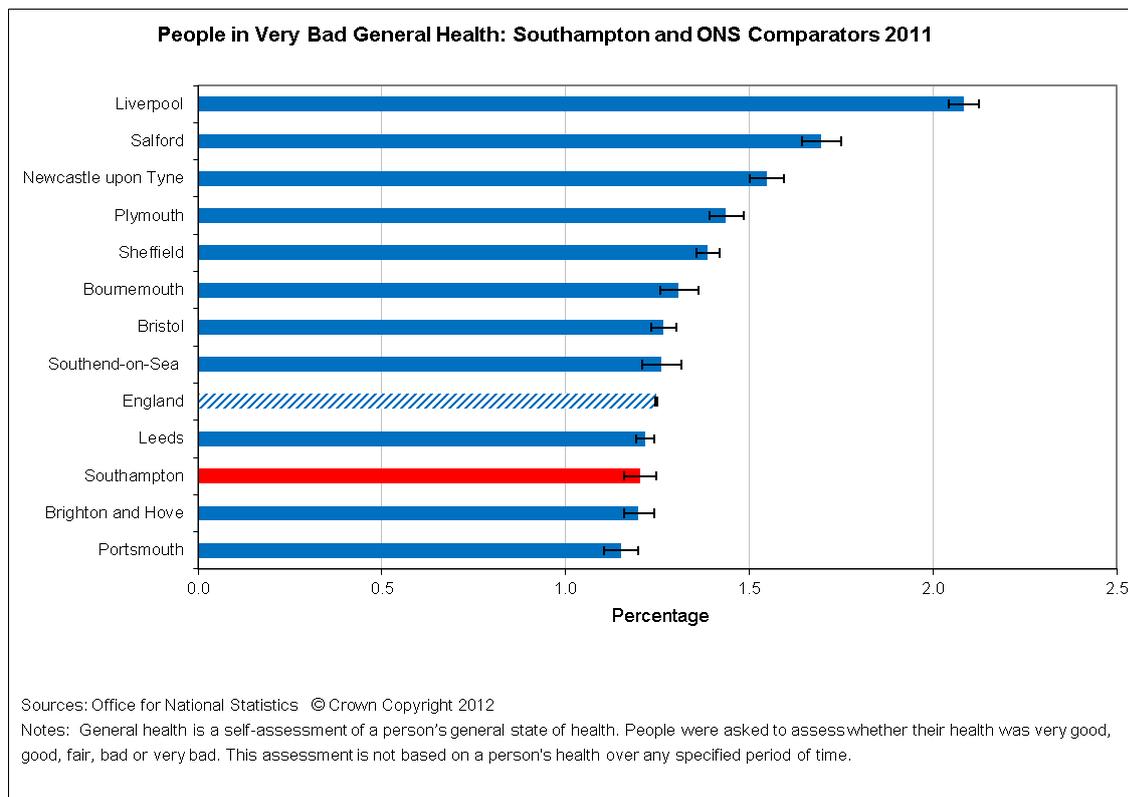
The headlines for Southampton are:-

- 77.7% describe themselves as White British (compared to 79.8% nationally)
- 51.5% said they were Christian (compared to 59.4% nationally) – with only 0.6% of city residents saying they were a Jedi!
- 4.2% of 16-74 year olds were unemployed and 18.1% (32,517) were students (compared to 4.4% and 9.2% respectively for England)
- Of all people aged 16 and over, 21% (40,991) have no qualifications (compared to 22.5% nationally)
- 29.5% of households have no car or van (compared to 25.8% nationally)
- 13.6% of households are overcrowded (compared to 8.7% nationally)
- 39.9% of dwellings in the city are flats, maisonettes or apartments and 60% are houses
- 33.8% of households are comprised of people living alone (compared to 30.3% nationally)
- 7.0% of households are lone parents with dependent children (compared to 7.1% nationally)
- 7.7% of households have no people for whom English is the main language (compared to 4.4% nationally)
- 82.4% of residents were born in the UK (compared to 86.2% nationally)
- 3.5% (6,222) residents aged 16-74 have never worked (compared to 3.9% nationally)
- 49.8% of households own their home (or buying with a mortgage) (compared to 63.4% nationally)

The 2011 Census asked a few questions specifically about health and care. This includes whether people had a “long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months”. Over 38,000 people in the city reported such an illness or disability and, of these, 18,165 said that it limits their daily activities a lot.



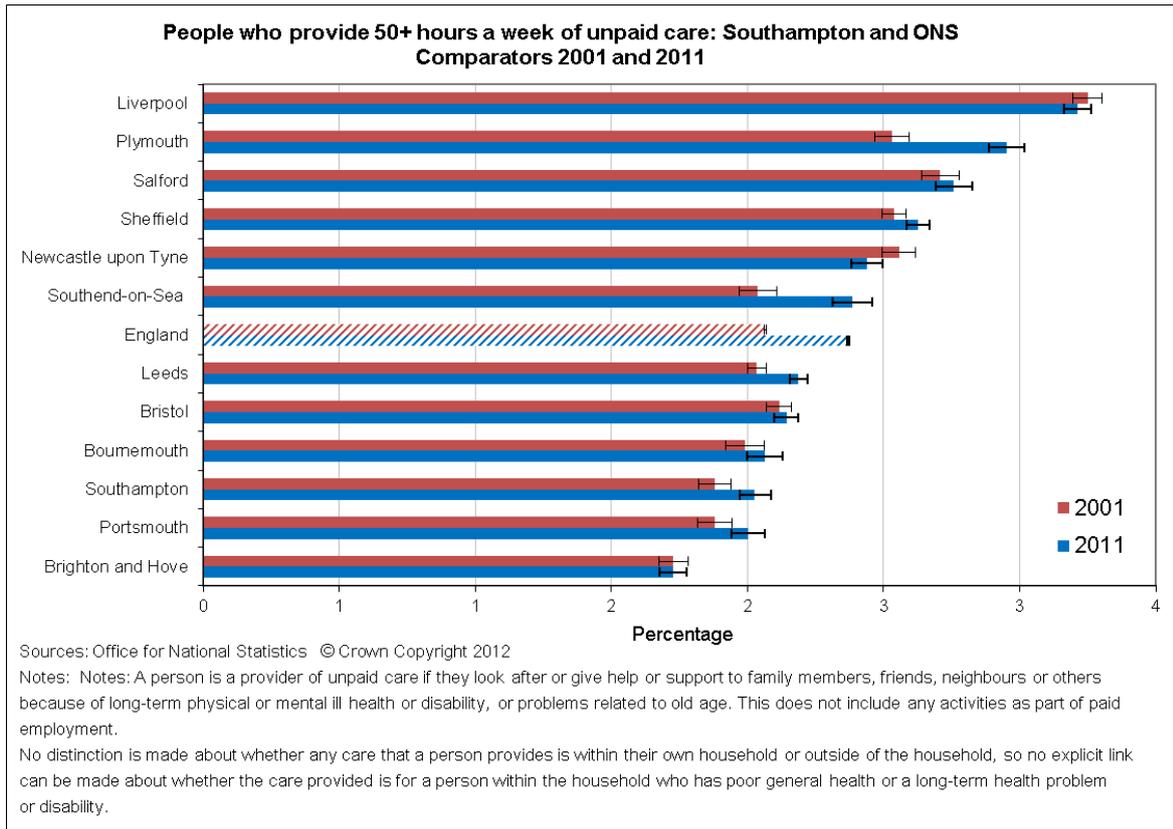
The chart shows how the percentage of people aged 16-64 with a long term illness or disability in Southampton compares with its ‘most similar’ authorities<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately it is not possible to make a direct comparison with the 2001 Census because the question on long term illness and disability was asked in a slightly different way.



<sup>1</sup> ONS Classification of Areas 2001 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/national-statistics-area-classifications/national-statistics-2001-area-classifications/index.html>

The 2011 Census also asked a question about the state of people's general health. They were asked whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. In Southampton 82.6% of residents said their health was very good or good. However, 2,848 people in the city reported very bad health; although this is a lower proportion than most of the city's most similar authorities (as the previous chart shows) we do not yet have the data needed to adjust for the underlying age structure of the population.

The Census asked about unpaid care that people give to family, friends or neighbours if they are in poor mental or physical health. Over 20,360 people (8.6%) in the city provide some unpaid care of this type and 4,800 (2.0%) provide it for over 50 hours a week. This is a greater proportion of the population than in 2001 when 17,974 people reported providing unpaid care and 3,955 provided more than 50 hours a week (see chart below).



We hope you have found this resource interesting and welcome your feedback and comments. Next month's newsletter will bring you information on ethnicity, country of birth and language from the 2011 Census.