Southampton Ward Profiles 2018

Bevois Ward

INTRODUCTION

Profiles have been produced for Southampton electoral wards in order to meet the need for information and intelligence at the local level in the city and form part of the Single Needs Assessment for Southampton. These profiles are designed to provide information about the population, characteristics and services in each ward to better understand local population need compared to other wards and the city average.

Each profile includes data for 77 indicators grouped into 11 topics:

1. Demography
2. Deprivation & Poverty
3. Economy
4. Community Safety
5. Place
6. Healthy Start
7. Education
8. Social Care
9. Chronic Conditions
10. Hospital Admissions
11. Mortality

Each profile displays the data in a number of ways; summary information is provided as a series of infographics (pages 3-4) highlighting some of the main features and needs in each ward, whilst more detailed comparator data and definitions for each of the indicators is provided in a spine chart format and metadata table (pages 5-7). Guidance on how to interpret the infographics and spine chart is below:

INFOGRAPHICS

The infographics in this profile are designed to give the reader a quick overview of the statistics for ward. Each infographic provides the ward statistic, city average and rank amongst the 16 wards in Southampton. Wards are always ranked from high to low; so being ranked 1st could be good for some indicators and bad for others. More detail on this is available in the spine chart.

SPINE CHART

The spine chart is designed to show how the selected ward compares relatively to other wards in the city across a range of indicators....

- The red line down the centre of the chart represents the Southampton average value for each indicator. The data has been normalised which means that values to the left of the red line are ‘worse’ or ‘lower’ than the city average and those to the right are ‘better’ or ‘higher’ depending on the type of indicator.

- The circles on the chart are the ward values. Circles coloured green or red indicate that the ward value is statistically significantly 'better' or 'worse' than the city average. For some indicators, the terms 'better' or 'worse' do not apply; where this is the case, circles coloured light blue and dark blue are used to indicate where a ward is statistically significantly 'higher' or 'lower' than the city average respectively. Yellow circles indicate that any difference is not significant, whilst white circles indicate that significance could not be calculated.
SPINE CHART (CONTINUED)

- The light grey bar for each indicator shows the range of values for the wards in the city (i.e. it stretches from the value for the ‘worst’ or ‘lowest’ ward to the value for the ‘best’ or ‘highest’ ward).
- The darker grey shading shows the range of values for the middle 50% of wards.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Southampton ward profiles are also available to download in an excel format or via an interactive online mapping tool (Instant Atlas). These resources can be accessed at:

INFOGRAPHIC SUMMARY - BEVOIS

PLACE

Ward Area
217 hectares
16th ↑

Green Space
• 2% green space
16th ↑

Services
4 GP Practices
3 Pharmacies

Air Quality
17.3 Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean µg/m³
(15.4 city average)

POPULATION

Population Growth
18,960 people live in the ward, and this is expected to grow by 7.9% by 2024 to 20,461

5,136 children and young people aged 0-19 years. This is expected to grow by 6.3% by 2024 to 5,461

1,190 people aged 65+. This is expected to grow by 37.1% by 2024 to 1,632

DEPRIVATION AND ECONOMY

Fuel Poverty
23% houses in fuel poverty (12% city average)

Child Poverty
29% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

Population Deprivation
53% population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (28% city average)

Unemployment
3.2% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

No Qualifications
16% of adults have no qualifications (21% city average)

Language
33% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
55% population are non white British (22% city average)

Job Density
64 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

House Prices
£192,250 average house price (£205k city average)

3rd ↑

3rd ↑

4th ↑

1st ↑

2nd ↑

2nd ↑

1st ↑

12th ↑

1st ↑

3rd ↑

283 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)
COMMUNITY SAFETY

**Total Crime**
187 crimes per 1,000 population (122 city average)

**Violent Crime**
71 crimes per 1,000 population (40 city average)

**Alcohol-Related Crime**
24 crimes per 1,000 population (9 city average)

**Drug Offences**
5.3 crimes per 1,000 population (2.8 city average)

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

**Smoking in Pregnancy**
11% mothers smoke during pregnancy (15% city average)

**Breastfeeding**
79% mothers breastfeed at time of birth (68% city average)

**Special Educational Needs**
16.8% of pupils have SEN (19.5% city average)

**Free School Meals**
19.5% of pupils eligible for FSM (18.6% city average)

**Looked After Children**
13.3 children per 1,000 are looked after (10.3 city average)

**Childhood Obesity**
29% of children aged 10-11 are obese (22% city average)

HEALTH

**Hospital Admissions for Injuries to Children**
120 admissions per 10,000 population aged 0-14 (124 city average)

**65+ Hospital Admissions for Fall Injuries**
2,974 admissions per 100,000 population (2,997 city average)

**Limiting Long Term Illness or Disability**
10.9% adults aged 16-64 have a LLTI or disability (12.3% city average)

**Depression**
68 people per 1,000 population aged 15+ have depression (85 city average)

**Heart Disease**
33 people per 1,000 population have Ischemic Heart Disease (32 city average)

**Lung Disease**
27 people per 1,000 population have COPD (33 city average)

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

**Life Expectancy at Birth**
- Male: 75.3 years (78.3 city average)
- Female: 81.8 years (82.7 city average)

**Preventable Mortality**
309 DSR deaths per 100k population (220 city average)

**Under 75 Cancer Mortality**
176 DSR deaths per 100k population (153 city average)

**Registered Deaths**
- 69 average number of deaths per year (1,849 city total)

**Under 75 CVD Mortality**
104 DSR deaths per 100k population (89 city average)
64 | % Special educational needs (SEN) | Spring term 2017/18 | Percentage of Southampton school children with a education health care plan, statement or receiving other support in Spring 2017. Source: Southampton City Council.
67 | % Pupil attendance | Spring term 2016/17 | Pupil attendance (%). Percentage of present sessions over the total possible sessions and used a mean average of the pupils attendance rates aggregated by ward. Source: Southampton City Council.
68 | % Children achieving good level of development (age 5) | 2016/17 | Children achieving good level of development (4 age 5). Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children. Source: Southampton City Council.
70 | Progress 8 (KS4) average scores | 2016/17 | Progress 8 (average scores) 2016/17. Progress 8 includes the difference between a pupil's actual score and what they were estimated to achieve, based on the performance of pupils with similar prior attainment in Key Stage 2. Source: Southampton City Council.
71 | Atainment 8 (KS4) average scores | 2016/17 | Atainment 8 (average scores) 2016/17: KSA accountability of Atainment 8 takes a pupil level B Performance Table eligible qualifications and calculates an average score. The new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined in 2017 and converted to a scale of 0-9 to ensure comparability with English and Maths grades when calculating Progress 8 scores. Source: Southampton City Council.
72 | Looked after children aged 0-17 years (rate) | 2017 | Looked after children per 1,000 residents aged 0-17 years, based on the recorded Southampton 'home' postcodes of where of child aged under 18 years before being taken to care and was still in LAC on the evening of the 31st March 2017. Note includes 5% of the LAC dataset where a child's 'home' post code was outside of Southampton LA including taken into care from Women's Prenons after birth. Source: Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council's 2016 based Small Area Population Forecasts.
73 | % Families supported through Families Matter Programme | Spring term 2017/18 | Percentage of families on Families Matter Programme. Numerator counts of recorded postcodes by ward of 'Families' on the Families Matter Programme. Including all families who have been eligible for the programme and who Southampton city council has worked with and not just the three families identified by identifier, primary care or of the secondary care are identified with an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. The alcohol specific ICDS codes used, replicated from the Public Health England methodology are F10, G31.2, G62.1, H20.6, K05.2, K31.3, K34.3, K35.3, K04.5, K65.5, Y04.5. Directly age-standardised rate per 1,000 population and standardised to the European Standard population. Source: Southampton City Council and HM Revalued Customs.
74 | Percentages of those who responded | 2016/17 | Percentages of the number of people who responded to the expected standard in reading, writing and maths of all eligible pupils. Southampton figure includes children resident outside of Southampton but attending Southampton schools. Source: Southampton City Council.
75 | % KSA expected in standard in reading, writing and maths | 2016/17 | Percentages of the number of pupils who met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths of all eligible pupils. Southampton figure includes children resident outside of Southampton but attending Southampton schools. Source: Southampton City Council.
76 | % Hospital admissions for Injuries from falls aged 65 and over Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid year estimates for relevant years. | | Hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. The alcohol specific ICDS codes used, replicated from the Public Health England methodology are F10, G31.2, G62.1, H20.6, K05.2, K31.3, K34.3, K35.3, K04.5, K65.5, Y04.5. Directly age-standardised rate per 1,000 population and standardised to the European Standard population. Source: Southampton City Council and HM Revalued Customs.
77 | % Prevented Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons | 2012/13 to 2016/17 | The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (October 1 to March 31) per 1,000 population, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 85-89, 90+). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included (unless otherwise mentioned). Source: Primary Care Mortality Database.
78 | % Prevented Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons | 2012/13 to 2016/17 | The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (October 1 to March 31) per 1,000 population, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 85-89, 90+). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included (unless otherwise mentioned). Source: Primary Care Mortality Database.
79 | % Prevented Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons | 2012/13 to 2016/17 | The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (October 1 to March 31) per 1,000 population, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 85-89, 90+). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included (unless otherwise mentioned). Source: Primary Care Mortality Database.
80 | % Prevented Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons | 2012/13 to 2016/17 | The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (October 1 to March 31) per 1,000 population, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 85-89, 90+). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included (unless otherwise mentioned). Source: Primary Care Mortality Database.
81 | % Prevented Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons | 2012/13 to 2016/17 | The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (October 1 to March 31) per 1,000 population, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 85-89, 90+). Only deaths aged under 75 from the above causes are included (unless otherwise mentioned). Source: Primary Care Mortality Database.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Number</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Period reported in</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>% Special educational needs (SEN)</td>
<td>Spring term 2017/18</td>
<td>Percentage of Southamton school children with a education health care plan, statement or receiving other support in Spring 2017. Source: Southampton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>% English and additional language</td>
<td>Autumn term 2017/18</td>
<td>Percentage of school children who speak English as an additional language. Source: Southampton City Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>% Pupil attendance</td>
<td>Spring term 2016/17</td>
<td>Pupil attendance (%). Source: National database.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>% Children achieving good level of development (age 5)</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>Children achieving good level of development (4/5). Source: Department for Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>% Pupils educated in schools meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>Percentage of pupils who meet expected standard in reading, writing and maths. Source: Department for Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Looked after children aged 0-17 (rate)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Children looked after as a rate per 1,000 residents aged 0-17 years. Source: Southamton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>% Families supported through Families Matter Programme</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Percentage of families supported through Families Matter Programme. Source: Southampton City Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Safeguarding referrals for adults aged 18 and over (rate)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Safeguarding referrals for adults (rate per 1,000 residents 18+) 2017. Source: Department for Communities and Local Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Average hours of home care per week</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Average hours of home care per week. Source: Southamton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>% Social care support for 65 years and over (rate)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Average hours of home care per week. Source: Southamton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>% Adults with limiting long-term illness or disability aged 18 and over (rate)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Percentage of adults aged 18 and over. Source: Southamton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Depression recorded prevalence (DSR per 10k)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Prevalence of Depression in GP registered population. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>COPD recorded prevalence (DSR per 10k)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in GP registered population. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ischaemic Heart Disease recorded prevalence (DSR per 10k)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Prevalence of Ischaemic Heart Disease in GP registered all aged population. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Alcohol specific admissions (DSR)</td>
<td>2014/15 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of alcohol specific disorders, all ages. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Smoking related admissions (DSR)</td>
<td>2014/15 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of smoking related admissions. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Drug related mental health and behavioural disorders (DSR)</td>
<td>2014/15 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental health and behavioural disorders. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Under-18 mental health admissions (DSR)</td>
<td>2011/12 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of non-psychotic mental health conditions. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Unintentional and deliberate injuries aged 0-14 years (rate)</td>
<td>2012/13 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of non-psychotic mental health conditions. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Unintentional and deliberate injuries aged 15-24 years (rate)</td>
<td>2012/13 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of non-psychotic mental health conditions. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Injuries from falls aged 65 and over (rate)</td>
<td>2012/13 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of non-psychotic mental health conditions. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Under 75 years mortality rate for cancer (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for cancer. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Under 75 years mortality rate for CVD (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for CVD. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Under 75 years mortality rate for respiratory diseases (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for respiratory diseases. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>All-cause mortality for cancer considered preventable (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for cancer. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>All-cause mortality for CVD (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for CVD. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>All-cause mortality for respiratory diseases (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for respiratory diseases. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>All-cause mortality rate (DSR)</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Age-standardised mortality rate for all-cause mortality. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Excess winter deaths</td>
<td>2012/13 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) at all persons. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Male life expectancy (years)</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>Male life expectancy at birth. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Female life expectancy (years)</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>Female life expectancy at birth. Source: Office for National Statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>