Southampton Ward Profiles 2018

Freemantle 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 - FREEMANTLE

PLACE

Ward Area
298 hectares 8th ↑

Green Space
3% green space 15th ↑

Air Quality
18.4 Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean µg/m³ (15.4 city average) 2nd ↑

Services
4 GP Practices
3 Pharmacies
3 Schools (4 Primary)

POPULATION

Population Growth
16,644 people live in the ward, and this is expected to grow by 6.4% by 2024 to 17,712 4th ↑

3,666 children and young people aged 0-19 years. This is expected to fall by 16.3% by 2024 to 4,262 2nd ↑

1,784 people aged 65+. This is expected to grow by 24.1% by 2024 to 2,214 4th ↑

DEPRIVATION AND ECONOMY

Population Deprivation
34% population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (28% city average) 13th ↑

House Prices
£199,950 average house price (£205k city average) 13th ↑

Fuel Poverty
15% houses in fuel poverty (12% city average) 4th ↑

Child Poverty
14% of children live in low income families (23% city average) 14th ↑

No Qualifications
13% of adults have no qualifications (21% city average) 14th ↑

Unemployment
2.3% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average) 7th ↑

Job Density
20 jobs per hectare (23 city average) 6th ↑

Ethnicity
33% population are non white British (22% city average) 3rd ↑

Language
19% population have a main language other than English (12% city average) 3rd ↑

Live Births
249 average number of births per year (3,299 city total) 2nd ↑

Job Density
14% of children live in low income families (23% city average) 14th ↑

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COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

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

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

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

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

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

**Breastfeeding**
- 80% mothers breastfeed at time of birth (68% city average)

**Special Educational Needs**
- 16.6% of pupils have SEN (19.5% city average)

**Free School Meals**
- 12.3% of pupils eligible for FSM (18.6% city average)

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

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

HEALTH

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

**65+ Hospital Admissions for Fall Injuries**
- 2,922 admissions per 100,000 population (2,997 city average)

**Limiting Long Term Illness or Disability**
- 9.1% adults aged 16-64 have a LLTI or disability (12.3% city average)

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

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

**Life Expectancy at Birth**
- Male: 77.0 years (78.3 city average)
- Female: 81.5 years (82.7 city average)

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

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

**Under 75 CVD Mortality**
- 120 DSR deaths per 100k population (89 city average)

**Registered Deaths**
- 111 average number of deaths per year (1,849 city total)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Period</th>
<th>Ward no.</th>
<th>Ward Average</th>
<th>City/LSOA Average</th>
<th>City Wide/County/City Region/Lower Tier/Met. NL</th>
<th>City Best/Highest</th>
<th>City Worst/Lowest</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 % Resident Population aged 0-4 years</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>2054.3</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>67.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 % Resident Population aged 15-24 years</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>2975.7</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 % Resident Population aged 65-74 years</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>1198.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 % Resident Population aged 65+ years and over</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>1794.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 % Percent change in 0-15 year population</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>615.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 % Percent change in 15-64 year population</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>230.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 % Percent change in 65+ year population</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>430.0</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 % Population non-white British (%)</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td>5299.6</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 % Population non-white People of Other Ethnic Origins (%)</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td>1193.4</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>48.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 % Main language other than English (%)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>2921.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 % Lone Parent Families (% of HMO's)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>351.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 % Highest Overall IDACI Score in ward*</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 % Lowest Overall IDACI Score in ward*</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 % Unemployment (%)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>1198.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 % Social care support for 65 yrs and over (rate)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 % KS2 expected standard in reading, writing and maths</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 % KS4 Attainment 8</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td>153.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 % English as additional language (% pupils)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 % Higher</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 % Special educational needs (SEN) (% pupils)</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
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<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 % Smoking related admissions (DSR per 100k)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>3493.8</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>49.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 % Male life expectancy (yrs)</td>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>84.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 % Female life expectancy (yrs)</td>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>84.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 % Under 18 mental health admissions (rate per 100k)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 % Under 75 years mortality rate for CVD</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>877.2</td>
<td>877.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 % Estimated households earning less than £15k p.a. (%)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 % Smoking at time of delivery (%)</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
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<td>12.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 % % Resident Population aged 18-24 years</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<td>30 % Chronic diseases death rate</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 % All age mortality rate for causes considered preventable</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<td>32 % Unintentional &amp; deliberate injuries (rate per 10k 0-14 yrs)</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<td>34 % Poisoning by illicit drugs (DSR per 100k)</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<td>35 % Drug Offences (rate)</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>15.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The terms 'best' and 'worst' are not applicable for these indicators as the right side of the chart indicates the highest value and the left side indicates the lowest.

* These indicators should be interpreted on a continuum of all LSOAs in the city, rather than just the 'best' and 'least' deprived LSOAs in wards.
### Chronic conditions

- **Progress 8 KS4 (average scores)**
  - 2016/17: Progress 8 KS4 (average progress score 2015/16). Progress B calculates 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 2015/16, 90% of pupils who were in KS4 in 2015/16 had a Progress B calculated. In 2016/17, pupils achieving grade 4 in English and Maths were included.

- **Attainment 8 KS4 (average scores)**
  - 2016/17: Attainment 8 KS4 (average progress score 2015/16). Attainment B calculates a pupil's Progress B relative to other pupils' Progress B. The new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined in 2015/16 and converted to a scale of 0 to 9, to ensure comparability with English and Maths GCSEs.

### Education

- **Percentage of children achieving good level of development (age 5)**
  - 2015/16: Percentage of the number of the children that achieved 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.

### Social Care

- **Safeguarding referrals for adults (rate per 1,000 residents 18+ years)**
  - 2017: Adults referred for safeguarding enquiries per 1,000 population aged 18+. Source: PARIS (People At Risk Information System). The change introduced in 2014, further information is in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source: ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.

### Hospital admissions

- **Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000.** Falls injuries classified by primary diagnosis codes E820 to E829 (Injuries to body due to external cause, accidental falls) and E830 to E848 (Injuries to body due to external cause, non-accidental falls). Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.

- **Injuries from falls aged 65 and over (rate)**
  - 2012/13 to 2016/17: Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000. Falls injuries classified by primary diagnosis codes (ICD 10 code S00-T59) and external cause (ICD 10 code W00-W19) and an emergency admission code (episode number 1 + admission start with 2, Falls). Age at admission 65 and over and South of England Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.

- **Smoking related admissions (DSR)**
  - 2014/15 to 2016/17: Smoking Attributable Admissions in people aged 35 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000. Hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking. This was calculated using the Public Health England smoking attributable fractions for Southampton. Source: Southampton City Council. The change introduced in 2014, further information is in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source: Hospital Episodes Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (2014, 2015 and 2016).

- **Smoking Attributable Admissions in people aged 35 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000.** Hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking. This was calculated using the Public Health England smoking attributable fractions for Southampton. Source: Southampton City Council. The change introduced in 2014, further information is in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source: Hospital Episodes Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (2014, 2015 and 2016).

- **Drug related mental health and behavioural disorders (DSR)**
  - 2014/15 to 2016/17: Drug related mental health and behavioural disorders, directly age standardised rate per 100,000. Source: Southampton City Council. This was calculated using the Public Health England smoking attributable fractions for Southampton. Source: Southampton City Council. The change introduced in 2014, further information is in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source: Hospital Episodes Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (2014, 2015 and 2016).

- **Posthoc by illit drugs (DSR)**
  - 2014/15 to 2016/17: Hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs (DSR) per 100,000 population. Source: Southampton City Council. The change introduced in 2014, further information is in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source: Hospital Episodes Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for relevant years.

### Life expectancy and mortality

- **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 those who have been referred  for families receiving child benefit work by ward extracted from the Child Benefit small area statistics - August 2017. Source: Southampton City Council and ONS.

- **Percentage of children looked after as a rate per 1,000 residents aged 0-17 years.** Children looked after in care and was still in care on the 31st March 2017. Note excludes 5% of the LAC data where a child’s ‘home’ post code was out of Southampton LA including taken into care from Women’s Pros-in care after birth. Source: Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council’s 2016 based Small Area Population Forecasts.

- **Number of families supported through Families Matter Programme.** Source: Southampton City Council.