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 - PORTSWOOD

PLACE

Ward Area
264 hectares
13th ↑

Services
3 GP Practices
5 Pharmacies

Green Space
15% green space
10th ↑

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

POPULATION

Population Growth
15,065 people live in the ward, and this is expected to grow by 2.6% by 2024 to 15,462

2,910 children and young people aged 0-19 years. This is expected to fall by 3.9% by 2024 to 3,023

1,947 people aged 65+. This is expected to grow by 9.9% by 2024 to 2,139

DEPRIVATION AND ECONOMY

Fuel Poverty
17% houses in fuel poverty (12% city average)

Population Deprivation
0% population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (28% city average)

3rd ↑

Child Poverty
16% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

House Prices
£205,000 average house price (£205k city average)

12th ↑

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

Unemployment
1.4% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
38 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

Language
15% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
29% population are non white British (22% city average)

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

Services
3 Schools (3 Primary)

3rd ↑

143 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Services
3rd ↑

Child Poverty
16% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

House Prices
£205,000 average house price (£205k city average)

12th ↑

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

Unemployment
1.4% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
38 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

Language
15% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
29% population are non white British (22% city average)

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

Services
3 Schools (3 Primary)

3rd ↑

143 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Services
3rd ↑

Child Poverty
16% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

House Prices
£205,000 average house price (£205k city average)

12th ↑

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

Unemployment
1.4% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
38 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

Language
15% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
29% population are non white British (22% city average)

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

Services
3 Schools (3 Primary)

3rd ↑

143 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Services
3rd ↑

Child Poverty
16% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

House Prices
£205,000 average house price (£205k city average)

12th ↑

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

Unemployment
1.4% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
38 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

Language
15% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
29% population are non white British (22% city average)

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

Services
3 Schools (3 Primary)

3rd ↑

143 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Services
3rd ↑

Child Poverty
16% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

House Prices
£205,000 average house price (£205k city average)

12th ↑

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

Unemployment
1.4% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
38 jobs per hectare (23 city average)
COMMUNITY SAFETY

**Total Crime**
- 90 crimes per 1,000 population (122 city average)
- 24 crimes per 1,000 population (40 city average)
- 7 crimes per 1,000 population (9 city average)
- 2.4 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**
- 82% mothers breastfeed at time of birth (68% city average)

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

**Childhood Obesity**
- 15% of children aged 10-11 are obese (22% city average)

**HEALTH**

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

**65+ Hospital Admissions for Fall Injuries**
- 2,910 admissions per 100,000 population (2,997 city average)

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

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

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

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

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY**

**Life Expectancy at Birth**
- 79.8 years (78.3 city average)
- 83.4 years (82.7 city average)

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

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

**Under 75 CVD Mortality**
- 75 DSR deaths per 100k population (89 city average)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Period</th>
<th>Ward no.</th>
<th>Ward Statistic</th>
<th>City average</th>
<th>City best / lowest</th>
<th>Difference compared to city average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 0-4 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 15-24 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 25-44 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3884</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 45-64 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>11185</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 65+ years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Increase in Over 65 year population (%)</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Forecast % change in O-65 year population (%)</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Forecast % change in 15-64 year population (%)</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Forecast % change in 65-84 year population (%)</td>
<td>2017 to 2024</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population outside British (%)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>43885</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population born in the UK (%)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>11980</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age of residents (years)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Lone Parent Families (% of HMOs)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population outside British (%)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>43885</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deparation and Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding at discharge (%)</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident (or unknown) causes fires (rate)</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult unemployment (% of ages 16+)</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% People with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population born in the UK (%)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>43885</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health start</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Unemployment (%)</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthy start</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population aged 65 years and over (%)</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinic and hospital admissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people with no qualifications</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>66767</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 The terms 'best' and 'worst' are not appropriate for these indicators instead the right side of the chart indicates the highest value and the left side the lower.
5 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Number</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Period reported in profile</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 Southampton school children with a education health care plan, statement or receiving other support in Spring 2017. Source: Southampton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Pupil attendance</td>
<td>Spring term 2016/17</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Children achieving good level of development (age 5)</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>Percentage of the number of children at age 5 achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths of all eligible pupils. Southampton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Progress 8 KS4 average score</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>Progress 8 KS4 average score 2016/17. Progress 8 calculates the difference between a pupils actual score and what they were estimated to achieve, based on the performance of pupils with similar prior attainment. All subjects scored in English and Maths have been adjusted to a scale of 0-1 in 2017. Other all GCE subjects were scored in 2016 and converted to a scale of 0-1 to ensure comparability with English and Maths when calculating Progress 8 score. Southampton City Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Excess winter deaths</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Excess winter deaths. Excess winter deaths classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes (ICD:10) registered in the respective calendar year, in people aged under 75, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9, …, 70-74). Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year estimates for relevant years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Alcohol specific admissions (DSR)</td>
<td>2014/15 to 2016/17</td>
<td>Hospital admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental health and behavioural disorders, DSR per 100,000 population. Sources: Inpatient SUS. Mid-year estimates for relevant years. (K29.2, K70, K85.2, K860, Q860, R780, T51.1, T51.15, T51.4, A65, Y95.5) are directly age standardised rates calculated using the number of finished emergency admissions (episode number = 1, admission method starts with 2), with one or more codes for injuries and other adverse effects of external causes (ICD10 code S00-T98) and external cause (ICD10 code W00-W19) and an emergency admission code (episode order number = 1, admission method starts with 2). Age at admission 35 and over. Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year estimates for relevant years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>COPD recorded prevalence (DSR per 10k)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in GP registered all aged population (DSR per 10,000 population - all ages). Source: ACG Tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Prevalence of Ischemic Heart Disease</td>
<td>2012 to 2016</td>
<td>Prevalence of Ischemic Heart Disease in GP registered all aged population (DSR per 1,000 population - all ages). Source: ACG Tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Hospital admissions for respiratory diseases</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>Hospital admissions for respiratory diseases that are wholly or partially smoking attributable. Hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking. This was calculated using the Public Health England methodology and smoking attributable fraction for Southampton were applied to minimise the hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis code ICD-10 codes (ICD:10) registered in the respective calendar year, in people aged under 75, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9, …, 70-74). Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year estimates for relevant years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Percentage of families supported through Families Matter Programme</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Percentage of families on Families Matter Programme. Numerator counts of recorded postcodes by ward of family’s 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 that you that Southampton City Council are currently active with. (K29.2, K70, K85.2, K860, Q860, R780, T51.1, T51.15, T51.4, A65, Y95.5) are directly age standardised rates calculated using the number of finished emergency admissions (episode number = 1, admission method starts with 2), with one or more codes for injuries and other adverse effects of external causes (ICD10 code S00-T98) and external cause (ICD10 code W00-W19) and an emergency admission code (episode order number = 1, admission method starts with 2). Age at admission 35 and over. Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year estimates for relevant years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Looked after children aged 0-17 years (rate)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Looked after children aged 0-17 years (rate) based on the recorded Southampton ‘home’ postcodes of where of child aged under 17 years before being taken to care and was still in LAC on the evening on the 31st March 2017. Note includes 5% of the LAC dataset where a ‘home’s’ postcode was out of Southampton LA including taken into care from Women’s Pros. from birth. Source: Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council’s 2016 based Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</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 aged 18 years) 2017. Adults referred for safeguarding enquiries per 1,000 population aged 18+. Source: PARIS Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council’s 2016 based Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Average number of homes for older people</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Average number of homes for older people aged 65 and over (rate per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over) based on the recorded Southampton ‘home’ postcodes of where of child aged under 17 years before being taken to care and was still in LAC on the evening on the 31st March 2017. Note includes 5% of the LAC dataset where a ‘home’s’ postcode was out of Southampton LA including taken into care from Women’s Pros. from birth. Source: Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council’s 2016 based Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Social care support for 65 years and over</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Social Care support for 65 years and over (rate per 100,000 population) 2017. Source: ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year estimates for relevant years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>% of families using free school meals</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>% of families using free school meals 2017. Source: Southampton City Council and HM Revenue and Customs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator Number</td>
<td>Indicator Name</td>
<td>Period reported in profile</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residency aged 0-6 years in 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resident population aged 0-6 years (Percentage). Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residency aged 16-64 years in 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resident population aged 16-64 years (Percentage). Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Residency aged 65 years and over in 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resident population aged 65 years and over (Percentage). Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forecast % change in population aged 0-6 years 2017-2024</td>
<td>2017 and 2024</td>
<td>Forecast % change in resident population. Percentage change (% 2017-2024 using the difference in population aged 0-6 years between 2017 and 2024 from the aged 0-6 years population in 2017. Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Forecast % change in population aged 16-64 years 2017-2024</td>
<td>2017 and 2024</td>
<td>Forecast % change in resident population. Percentage change (% 2017-2024 using the difference in population aged 16-64 years between 2017 and 2024 from the aged 16-64 years population in 2017. Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forecast % change in population aged 65 years and over 2017-2024</td>
<td>2017 and 2024</td>
<td>Forecast % change in resident population. Percentage change (% 2017-2024 using the difference in population aged 65 years and over between 2017 and 2024 from the aged 65 years and over population in 2017. Source: Hampshire County Council 2017-based Southampton Alternative Small Area Population Forecasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>% Resident population aged 0-6 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of residents aged 0-6 years living in the UK. Source: Table TKSQ10EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>% Resident population aged 6-15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of residents aged 6-15 years living in the UK. Source: Table TKSQ10EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>% Resident population aged 16-64 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of residents aged 16-64 years living in the UK. Source: Table TKSQ10EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>% Resident population aged 65 years and over</td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of residents aged 65 years and over living in the UK. Source: Table TKSQ10EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>% Male language not English</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Percentage of residents aged 0-6 years living in the UK. Source: Table TKSQ10EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>