Southampton Ward Profiles 2018

Woolston 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 - WOOLSTON

PLACE

Ward Area
- 290 hectares
- 10th

Green Space
- 32% green space
- 3rd

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

Services
- 4 GP Practices
- 5 Pharmacies
- 3 Schools (2 Primary and 1 Secondary)

POULATION

Population Growth
- 15,773 people live in the ward, and this is expected to grow by 14.3% by 2024 to 18,021
- 3,958 children and young people aged 0-19 years. This is expected to fall by 12.5% by 2024 to 4,451
- 2,301 people aged 65+. This is expected to grow by 26.4% by 2024 to 2,908

Live Births
- 246 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Ethnicity
- 10% population are non-white British (22% city average)

Language
- 5% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

DEPRIVATION AND ECONOMY

Fuel Poverty
- 10% houses in fuel poverty (12% city average)

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

No Qualifications
- 26% of adults have no qualifications (21% city average)

Unemployment
- 3.3% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Population Deprivation
- 42% population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (28% city average)

Job Density
- 7 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

House Prices
- £210,000 average house price (£205k city average)
COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

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

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

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

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Smoking in Pregnancy
- 17% mothers smoke during pregnancy (15% city average)

Breastfeeding
- 57% mothers breastfeed at time of birth (68% city average)

Special Educational Needs
- 23% of pupils have SEN (19.5% city average)

Free School Meals
- 23.1% of pupils eligible for FSM (18.6% city average)

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

Childhood Obesity
- 21% of children aged 10-11 are obese (22% city average)

HEALTH

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

65+ Hospital Admissions for Fall Injuries
- 3,758 admissions per 100,000 population (2,997 city average)

Limiting Long Term Illness or Disability
- 15.7% adults aged 16-64 have a LLTI or disability (12.3% city average)

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

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

Life Expectancy at Birth
- Male: 76.7 years (78.3 city average)
- Female: 80.3 years (82.7 city average)

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

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

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

Under 75 CVD Mortality
- 95 DSR deaths per 100k population (89 city average)
| Indicator | Data Period | Ward no. | Ward Statistic | City Average | City no. | City Rat | City Best | City Worst | City % difference | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th | Percentile | 75th best | 75th worst | Best | Highest | Lower | Highest
|----------|-------------|---------|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|------|--------|------|--------|
**Demography**

1. **Resident population aged 0-4 years**
2. **Resident population aged 0-15 years**
3. **Resident population aged 16-64 years**
4. **Resident population aged 65 years and over**

**Economy**

5. **Average house price (median)**
6. **Long-term unemployed (rate)**
   - 2017: Long-term unemployed (rate) per 1,000. Rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 years of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) for +12 months. Monthly average claimants of Jobseeker’s Allowance who have been claiming for more than 12 months, rate per 1,000 of the working age population, 2017 (The numerator counts provided by NOMIS for each month are rounded to the nearest 5 and these monthly rounded figures are used to calculate the average number of claimants for the 12 month period, January to December 2017). Source: Claimant count from NOMIS and ONS-Ward working age population (16 to 64 M) Mid Year Estimates 2016.
7. **Unemployment**
8. **Police recorded crime (rate)**
   - 2016/17: Police Recorded Crime, per 1,000 resident population. Total crimes reported and recorded (including Anti-Social Behaviour) rate per resident population. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
9. **Police recorded crime, affected by alcohol (rate)**
   - 2016/17: Police Recorded Crime affected by alcohol, per 1,000 resident population. Police recorded crime, with the flag ‘substance used: affected by alcohol’ flag applied rate per resident population. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
10. **Police recorded violent crime rate (rate)**
    - 2016/17: Police Recorded Crime categorised as violent crime, per 1,000 resident population. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
11. **Police recorded anti-social behaviour (rate)**
    - 2016/17: Police recorded crime for anti-social behaviour, per 1,000 resident population. Police recorded crime for anti-social behaviour. Anti-social behaviour is any vigorous, intimidating, or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person’s property or quality of life. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
12. **Estimates of the size of the under recording of economic inactivity**
    - 2016/17: Estimates of the size of the under recording of economic inactivity. Source: ONS. Data is subject to a calendar years and includes: ‘unknowns’, and may differ from the numbers published in Safe City, ONS-WPE population denominator uses the 2016 population twice as a proxy for 2017 (2017 + 2x 2016).
13. **Deliberate fires (rate)**
    - 2015 to 2017: Rate of fires per 1,000 population categorised as deliberate or accidental or cause. Source: Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and ONS. Note: This data is calendar years and includes: ‘unknowns’, and may differ from the numbers published in Safe City. ONS-WPE population denominator uses the 2016 population twice as a proxy for 2017 (2016 + 2x 2015).
14. **Number of people living in poverty**
    - 2014: Percentage of children living in poverty. Percentage of children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16 only. Source: Personal Tax Credits Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics from HM Revenue and Customs.
15. **Households in fuel poverty**
16. **Children living in low income families**
    - 2014: Percentage of children living in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16 only. Source: Personal Tax Credits Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics from HM Revenue and Customs.
17. **Main language is not English**
    - 2011: Percentage of households that have a main language other than English. Source: KS201EW Census 2011 Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0.
18. **Police recorded crime affected by alcohol, rate**
    - 2016/17: Police Recorded Crime affected by alcohol, per 1,000 resident population. Police recorded crime, with the flag ‘substance used: affected by alcohol’ flag applied rate per resident population. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.

**Environment**

19. **Modelled LSOA area weighted Sulphur Dioxide annual mean µg/m3**
    - 2015: Modelled LSOA area weighted Sulphur Dioxide annual mean µg/m3. For each ward the mean was calculated using (sum of (each LSOA mean in ward x that LSOA area in ward)/total area of LSOA in ward)  Source DEFRA 2015 via PHE Shape tool.

**Housing**

20. **Percentage of children living in poverty**
    - 2014: Percentage of children living in poverty. Percentage of children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16 only. Source: Personal Tax Credits Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics from HM Revenue and Customs.
21. **Households in fuel poverty**
22. **Children living in low income families**
    - 2014: Percentage of children living in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16 only. Source: Personal Tax Credits Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics from HM Revenue and Customs.
23. **Main language is not English**
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24. **Police recorded crime affected by alcohol, rate**
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25. **Police recorded violent crime rate (rate)**
    - 2016/17: Police Recorded Crime categorised as violent crime, per 1,000 resident population. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
26. **Police recorded anti-social behaviour (rate)**
    - 2016/17: Police recorded crime for anti-social behaviour, per 1,000 resident population. Police recorded crime for anti-social behaviour. Anti-social behaviour is any vigorous, intimidating, or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person’s property or quality of life. Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council’s 2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts.
27. **Accidental or unknown cause fires (rate)**
    - 2015 to 2017: Rate of fires per 1,000 population categorised as accidental or cause unknown. Source: Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and ONS. Note: This data is calendar years and includes: ‘unknowns’, and may differ from the numbers published in Safe City. ONS-WPE population denominator uses the 2016 population twice as a proxy for 2017 (2017 + 2x 2016).
28. **Deliberate fires (rate)**
    - 2015 to 2017: Rate of fires per 1,000 population of fires categorised as deliberate. Source: Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and ONS. Note: This data is calendar years and includes: ‘unknowns’, and may differ from the numbers published in Safe City. ONS-WPE population denominator uses the 2016 population twice as a proxy for 2017 (2016 + 2x 2015).
29. **Number of people living in poverty**
    - 2014: Percentage of children living in poverty. Percentage of children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16 only. Source: Personal Tax Credits Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics from HM Revenue and Customs.
Indicator Name | Metadata
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64 | % Special educational needs (SEN) | Spring term 2017/18
65 | % English as an additional language | Autumn term 2017/18
66 | Free school meals eligibility | Spring term 2017/18
67 | Pupil attendance | Spring term 2016/17
68 | Children achieving good level of development (age 5) | 2016/17
69 | Progress 8 KS4 (average score) | 2016/17
70 | Attainment 8 KS4 (average score) | 2016/17
71 | Looked after children aged 0-17 years (rate) | 2017
72 | % Families supported through Families Matter Programme | 2017
73 | Safeguarding referrals for adults aged 18 and over (rate) | 2017
74 | Average hours of home care | 2017
75 | Social care support for 65 years and over (rate) | 2015
76 | % Adults with limiting long-term illness or disability | 2011
77 | Depression prevalence (Depression Score per 10k) | 2017
78 | COPD prevalence (DSR per 10k) | 2017
79 | Ischemic Heart Disease recorded prevalence (DSR per 1k) | 2017
80 | Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, all ages, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 2014/15 to 2016/17 | For each admission episode (Day and Observation only for Non-Elective (Emergency or other transfers). (Regular) deaths included, identified by primary or one of the secondary diagnoses are identified with an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. The alcohol specific (ICD codes used, replicated from the Public Health England methodology are: F10, G31.2, G62.1, H42.9, K25.0, K25.8, K26.0, K26.8, K70.0, K70.1, K72.0, K72.1, K73.0, K73.1, K74.0, K74.8, S22.0, S22.1, V35.0, V35.1, V35.8. Directly age standardised prevalence is calculated using the number of hospital episodes for alcohol-specific conditions, all ages, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population and the European Standardised Population 2013, 2014 and 2015 (ONS). Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
81 | Inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years. First finished episodes for all persons aged 0 to 17 years with primary diagnosis codes (main diagnosis codes F00 to F99 (Mental and behavioural disorders). Source Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
82 | Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) all persons. The excess winter deaths index is measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (December, January and February) compared with the non-winter months (March, April and May) when deaths are distributed more equally throughout the year. The index is calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths in the winter months to the number of deaths in the non-winter months, aggregated into quinary age bands (0-4, 5-9,…, 70-74). Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
83 | Deaths from lung cancer (ICD codes C33-C34) per 100,000 population, 2012-2016 | Age-standardised lung cancer mortality rate for all ages per 100,000 population, 2012-2016. Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
84 | Deaths from liver disease (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes B15-B19, C22, I81, I85, K70-K77, T86.4) registered in the respective calendar years, 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 population estimates for relevant years.
85 | Deaths from respiratory diseases (classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes J00-J99) registered in the respective calendar years, 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 population estimates for relevant years.
86 | Deaths from cancers considered preventable | Before the change introduced in 2014, further information is in the in the FAQs on the front page tab. Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
87 | Perinatal mortality rate (per 1000 births) | 2015 and 2016. The perinatal mortality rate (PMR) is the number of deaths of all infants, from the start of pregnancy to less than 28 days after birth, per 1,000 births. Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
88 | Childhood obesity (BMI in kg/m^2) | Age- and sex-standardised prevalence of childhood obesity (Body Mass Index (BMI) > 95th centile) among children in the age group 2-18 years old, 2015 and 2016. Source ONS Annual Deaths Extract and ONS mid-year population estimates for relevant years.
89 | Attainment 8 KS4 (average score) | 2016/17: % attainment of the number of pupils who met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths of all eligible pupils. Progress 8 KS4 (average score) 2015/16: Progress 8 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, we introduced Percentage of pupils meeting the standard in English and Maths with at least 95% of all pupils meeting the standard in English and Maths with at least 75% meeting the standard in English and Maths. Source: Southampton City Council.
90 | Looked after children aged 0-17 years (rate) | Looked after children aged less than 18 (per 100,000 children aged 0-17 years), based on the recorded Southampton ‘home’ whereabouts of where child aged under 18 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 Pros homes after birth. Source: Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council’s 2016 Small Area Population Forecasts.