

JSNA Chapter - Demography

Topic information	
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Executive summary

Part 1: Demographic Context

Introduction

This chapter considers Nottingham's population and how demographic factors impact on the health and wellbeing of its residents and influence the needs and demand for health and social care services. It also considers the impact of estimated population changes in the future. Where these factors relate to specific health and wellbeing issues, they are addressed within the relevant chapters in the body of the JSNA.

Summary

- The latest estimate of the City's resident population is 329,200, having risen by 4,400 since 2016.
- The population is projected to rise to 342,000 in 2026 and to 363,700 in 2041.
- International migration (recently from Eastern Europe) and natural change (the excess of births over deaths) are the main reasons for the population growth recently.
- 29% of the population are aged 18 to 29 – full-time university students comprise about 1 in 8 of the population.
- The number of births has decreased in the past few years, but is higher than the start of the 2000's.
- The 2011 Census shows 35% of the population as being from BME groups; an increase from 19% in 2001.
- Despite its young age-structure, Nottingham has a higher than average rate of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability.
- White ethnic groups have higher rates of long term health problems or disability overall, although this varies with age, with some BME groups having higher rates in the older age-groups.

- The City gains young adults due to migration, both international and within Britain, whilst losing all other age groups - this includes losing families with children as they move to the surrounding districts.
- There is a high turnover of population – 21% of people changed address in the year before the 2011 Census.

Part 2: Social and Environmental Context

Introduction

This section outlines some of the factors affecting the social and environmental context within which the population of Nottingham City lives. It focuses on deprivation in the City; the MOSAIC geo-demographic classification of Nottingham; and issues around housing, employment and qualifications.

Some differences in health are unavoidable e.g. older people suffer more from ill-health than younger people, but many are reversible or preventable and the result of unfairness or inequality in circumstance, access to services including NHS provision, lifestyles and behaviours, themselves often determined by a range of social and environmental factors (wider determinants of health). These inequalities are considered in the second part of this section and individual chapters within the JSNA.

Summary

- Nottingham is ranked 8th most deprived district in England in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), a relative decline on 20th in the 2010 IMD.
- About a third of super output areas in the City are in the worst 10% nationally (IMD 2015).
- 34% of children and 25% of people aged 60 and over live in areas affected by income deprivation.
- Health is the Indices of Deprivation domain on which Nottingham does worst, followed by Education, Skills & Training.
- The dominant Mosaic groups in Nottingham are Groups J, L, M, O and N.
- The employment rate is comparatively low (57.4% in 2017) – the number of university students only partially explains this.
- 7.8% of the population aged 16-64 were claiming Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance in August 2018, compared with 5.3% nationally.
- 4.2% were unemployed (claiming Job Seekers Allowance, Universal Credit claimants not in employment, and additional claimants) in November 2018, compared with 2.9% nationally.
- More than half of jobs in the City are taken by people living elsewhere – people working in higher order occupations are more likely to live outside the City.
- The median gross annual income of full-time working City residents was £23,300 in 2018.
- There are high levels of child poverty in the City. In 2016/17, 41,700 children and young people lived in workless or low income households.
- 12.9% of people of aged 16 to 64 have no qualifications, compared with 7.6% nationally.
- Rates of car ownership are low, particularly amongst pensioners living alone and lone parents.