

4.1 Our population

Why is this issue important?

Population size, structure and composition are crucial elements in any attempt to identify, measure and understand health and wellbeing. It is important to know how many people live in an area and their demographic characteristics such as age and gender.

Here we consider Brighton & Hove's population and how social factors impact on the city's population. We also consider projected future population changes. How these demographic features, together with social and environmental factors, impact on the health and wellbeing of our residents and influence need and demand for health and social care services is looked at throughout the summary.

Population of Brighton & Hove

Brighton & Hove is one of the most deprived areas in the South East and has a population with significant health needs and inequalities.

This section of the report describes the key population trends for the city and further sections show the important health and wellbeing issues for the key population groups in the city.

Total population – 2015 Mid-Year Estimate

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) the latest mid-year population estimate (2015) show there are 285,300 residents in Brighton & Hove.¹ This is an increase of 4,200 people (1.5%) compared to 2014 and 32,500 people (12.5%) compared to 2005. Between 2005 and 2015 the city has seen a bigger increase in its population than the South East (9.1%) and England (8.3%).²

In Brighton & Hove, 16% of the population are aged 0-15 years, 71% aged 16-64 years and 13% aged 65 years or over (Table 1). This compares to the South East (19%, 62% and 19%) and England (19%, 63%, 19%). So whilst there are a lower proportion of children in the city, there are also a lower proportion of older people, giving the city a

different age-structure than England and the South East.³

Table 1: Population by age and gender as a percentage of total population (number of people in brackets) - Mid Year Estimate 2015

	Brighton & Hove	South East	England
All people	285,300		
Males	50% (143,300)	49%	49%
Females	50% (142,000)	51%	51%
0 to 15	16% (45,700)	19%	19%
16 to 18	3% (8,900)	4%	4%
19 to 24	13% (37,600)	7%	8%
25 to 44	31% (89,000)	25%	27%
45 to 64	23% (66,000)	26%	25%
65 to 84	11% (32,100)	16%	15%
85 and older	2% (6,000)	3%	2%

Source: Office for National Statistics. 2015 Mid-Year Estimates

Brighton & Hove has an unusual population compared to the South East and England (Figure 1). There are a much higher proportion of people aged 19-44 years, with lower proportions of children aged 0 to 15 and older people aged 65 to 84. However, there is the same percentage of people aged 85 years or over in Brighton & Hove as in England.

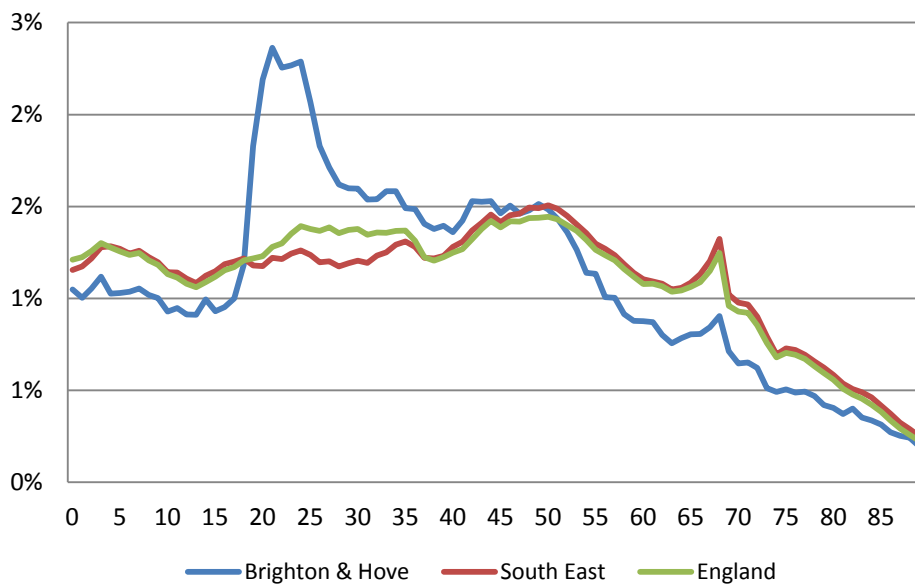
¹ Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate Analysis Tool available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datalist> [Accessed 23/06/2016]

² ONS Mid-Year Estimate home page available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> [Accessed 23/06/2016]

³ ONS 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates by age and gender available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

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Figure 1: Single year of age as a proportion of the total population, Brighton & Hove, South East and England, 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics. 2015 Mid-Year Estimates

Migrants

The city is a destination for migrants from outside the UK, the latest ONS figures (for 2014) show that 45,000 residents (16% of the city's population) were born outside of the UK, higher than the South East (12%) and England (14%).⁴ The city's migrant population has increased by 1,000 people from 2013 to 2014 and by 13,000 people (41%) compared to 2004. In 2004 there were 32,000 people resident who were born outside the UK, which was 13% of all residents in the city at that time.⁴

Over a third of the 45,000 people who have migrated to the city are from EU countries (38%, 17,000 people). Three quarters (76%, 13,000 people) of EU migrants are from member countries who joined before 2004, this is much higher than the average for England (48%) and the South East (53%).

Three out of five migrants in the city (62%, 28,000 people) are from outside the EU, including 14,000 people from Asia (31% of all non-UK migrants) and 5,000 from Africa, 3,000 from North America, 2,000

from Central and South America and 2,000 from Oceania.

For the year ending June 2015 there were estimated to be 6,700 migrants to the city from outside of the UK, and 2,500 people leaving the city to go outside of the UK – a net inward international migration of 4,200 people.⁵ The net international inward migration figure is 17% (600 people) higher than the figure seen for the year ending June 2014.

For the year ending June 2014, there were an estimated 3,100 short term (3 to 12 month) international migrants studying in the city, the second highest, after Sheffield, of any local authority in England and Wales.⁶ This is an increase of 1,200 people (64%) compared to 2014 and 1,900 people (169%) compared to 2009.

For the year ending June 2015, 19,200 people moved to Brighton & Hove from elsewhere in the UK and 20,000 moved from Brighton & Hove to another part of the UK. So the net effect of internal migration is 800 fewer people in that year.

Figures 2 and 3 show internal migration to and from Brighton & Hove respectively.⁷ The areas highlighted in red are the significant flows for the city. A lot of the significant in-flow into the city is from London. However, the significant outflows are to authorities in the Greater Brighton region like Adur, Worthing, Lewes and Mid Sussex.

Migration by age

For the year ending June 2015, nearly a half of net international migration into the city (41%, 1,700 people) was people aged 20-24 with over two

⁵ Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate Analysis Tool available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datalist> [Accessed 23/06/2016]

⁶ ONS, Short Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey 2008 – 2014. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/shortterminternationalmigrationannualreport/mid2014estimates/relateddata>

⁷ ONS. Where to people move to and from, interactive tool. Available at <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc25/index.html> [Accessed 23/06/2016]

⁴ ONS, Population of the UK by county of birth and nationality. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountyofbirthandnationality> [Accessed 10/08/2016]

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thirds (71%, 3,000 people) aged 15-29. Similarly, only for those aged 15-19 years was there a net inward migration from other parts of the UK with 2,100 more 15 to 19 year olds arriving than leaving the city.⁸

Figure 2: UK internal migration TO Brighton & Hove in year ending Jun 2011 to year ending Jun 2014 (line width represents number of people)

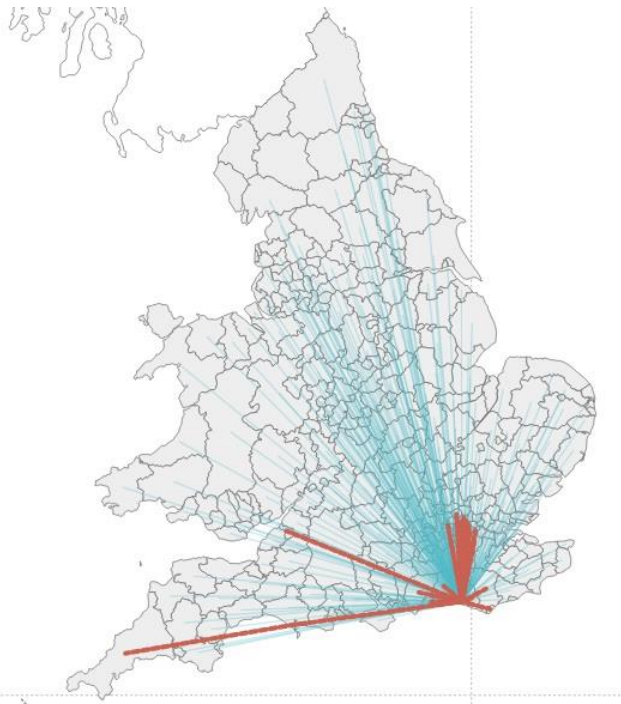
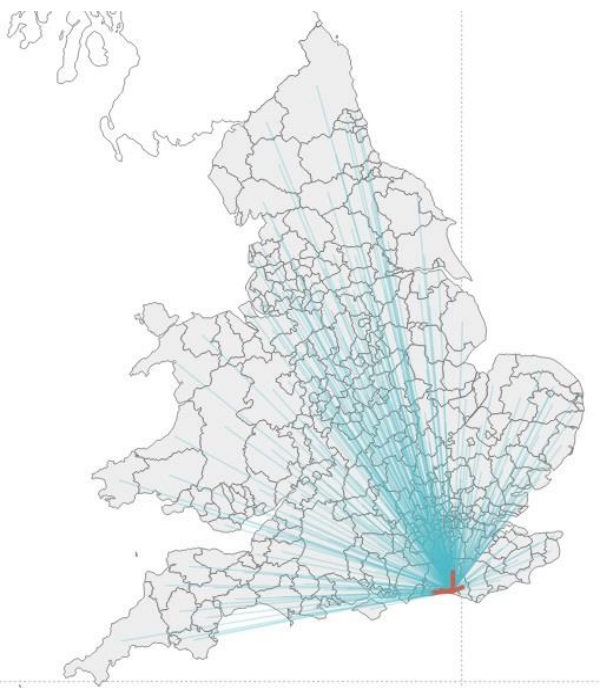


Figure 3: UK internal migration FROM Brighton & Hove in year ending Jun 2011 to year ending Jun 2014 (line width represents number of people)



⁸ Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate Analysis Tool available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datalist> [Accessed 23/06/2016]

Students

There had been a sustained increase in the numbers of students at the two universities in the city from around 26,000 in 1995/96 to 35,205 in 2011/12.⁹ However 2012/13 onwards saw a decrease in total student numbers at the two universities to 34,220 in 2014/15 (a fall of 985 students between 2011/12 and 2014/15, or 3%).

Ward level population

The latest available ward level data is from 2014¹⁰ and the population breakdown by ward is given in Table 3.

The wards with the highest proportion of children and young people (aged 0–15 years) tend to be found in wards towards the west and north of the city while the city centre wards tend to have proportionally fewer children. Wish (22%, 2,200 people), Hangleton and Knoll (21%, 3,100 people) South Portslade (20%, 2,000 people) and Hove Park (20%, 2,200 people) are the wards with the highest percentage of children and young people and Regency (8%, 800 people), Brunswick & Adelaide (9%, 900 people) and St. Peter's and North Laine (11%, 2,000 people) have the lowest percentage of children and young people.

More than four in five people are aged 16-64 years in Regency (83%, 8,700 people), St Peters & North Laine (83%, 15,800 people) and Brunswick & Adelaide (83%, 8,512 people). Woodingdean (60%, 5,900 people) has the lowest proportion.

Older people (65 years or over) live across all areas of the city. However, the largest percentages are in Rottingdean Coastal (23%, 3,300 people) and Woodingdean (21%, 2,000 people). In six of the city's 21 wards, fewer than one in ten people are aged 65 years or over with the lowest percentage in St Peters and North Laine (6%, 1,200 people) followed by Hanover and Elm Grove (7%, 1,100 people, and Brunswick and Adelaide (7%, 800 people).

⁹ Higher Education Statistics Agency. Statistics by Institution. Available at http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1897&Itemid=239 [Accessed on 28/06/2016].

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics. Ward Level Mid-Year Population Estimates, Mid 2014. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimate/experimental> [Accessed 05/07/2015]

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Table 3: Office for National Statistics Mid Year Estimates of population for wards in Brighton & Hove, 2014

	All people	People aged 0-15	People aged 0-15 (%)	People aged 16-64	People aged 16-64 (%)	People aged 65 or over	People aged 65 or over (%)
Brunswick and Adelaide	10,395	949	9%	8,671	83%	775	7%
Central Hove	9,575	1,037	11%	7,156	75%	1,382	14%
East Brighton	14,273	2,549	18%	9,790	69%	1,934	14%
Goldsmid	16,095	2,365	15%	11,590	72%	2,140	13%
Hangleton & Knoll	14,758	3,061	21%	8,948	61%	2,749	19%
Hanover & Elm Grove	16,968	2,548	15%	13,302	78%	1,118	7%
Hollingdean & Stanmer	16,934	2,615	15%	12,659	75%	1,660	10%
Moulsecoomb & Bevendean	18,035	2,808	16%	13,576	75%	1,651	9%
North Portslade	10,001	1,988	20%	6,357	64%	1,656	17%
Patcham	14,568	2,935	20%	8,884	61%	2,749	19%
Preston Park	15,229	2,822	19%	10,986	72%	1,421	9%
Queen's Park	15,577	1,956	13%	11,562	74%	2,059	13%
Regency	10,478	793	8%	8,802	84%	883	8%
Rottingdean Coastal	14,017	1,986	14%	8,748	62%	3,283	23%
St. Peter's and North Laine	18,954	2,000	11%	15,755	83%	1,199	6%
South Portslade	9,573	1,953	20%	6,163	64%	1,457	15%
Hove Park	10,826	2,207	20%	6,680	62%	1,939	18%
Westbourne	10,232	1,845	18%	6,701	65%	1,686	16%
Wish	9,824	2,152	22%	6,160	63%	1,512	15%
Withdean	14,910	2,867	19%	9,603	64%	2,440	16%
Woodingdean	9,854	1,933	20%	5,892	60%	2,029	21%
Brighton & Hove	281,076	45,369	16%	197,985	70%	37,722	13%

Source: Office for National Statistics., 2014 based Population Projection.

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Predicted future need

Changes in the population age structure affect the need for health and social care services. Therefore, population projections have an essential role in assessing the future need for services. Current trends in births, deaths and migration are projected forwards and used to produce population projections.

According to the latest available ONS population projections, the resident population of the city is predicted to increase to 305,900 by 2026, a 6.7% increase compared to 2016 (an increase of 19,100 people). This is lower than the predicted increases for the South East (7.9%) and England (7.1%).¹¹

The city's population is predicted to get older with the greatest projected increase (37%, 9,300 extra people) will be seen in the 55-64 year age group. The population of people aged over 70 is also predicted to increase by 21% (5,500 people) including those aged 90 or older (500 people, 21%). People aged 20 to 29 are predicted to fall by 3% (1,600 people).

As in the recent past, the main determinants of future changes in the total population of the city are house building, international migration and the number of university students.

The Council's Assessment of Affordable Housing Need Report 2012 identified demand for 17,403 new affordable homes (3,481 per annum) in the period 2012-2017 above that already planned.

The adopted City Plan Part One states the council will make provision for at least 13,200 new homes to be built over the plan period 2010 – 2030 (660 per annum).¹²

Before 2006-07 the net effect of international migration was relatively small, with as many people leaving the city to live outside the UK as were moving to the city. Since this time, there have been larger inflows than outflows. We can therefore anticipate that the number of international residents in the city will continue to grow if this pattern continues. The ONS 2014 based population projections predicts net increases in

international migrants of between 1,000 and 1,400 people for each year between 2016 and 2026.¹³

Table 4: Predicted population change by age 2016 to 2026 – ONS 2014 based Population Projection

Age	2016	2026	Difference (n)	Difference (%)
All ages	286,800	305,900	19,100	6.7%
0-4	15,100	15,600	500	3.3%
5-9	14,700	14,700	0	0.0%
10-14	13,400	14,700	1,300	9.7%
15-19	17,200	18,500	1,300	7.6%
20-24	31,300	30,700	-600	-1.9%
25-29	26,100	25,100	-1,000	-3.8%
30-34	22,200	24,300	2,100	9.5%
35-39	20,800	22,800	2,000	9.6%
40-44	20,400	20,400	0	0.0%
45-49	21,100	19,500	-1,600	-7.6%
50-54	19,900	18,900	-1,000	-5.0%
55-59	14,500	18,800	4,300	29.7%
60-64	11,700	17,000	5,300	45.3%
65-69	11,600	12,400	800	6.9%
70-74	8,700	9,800	1,100	12.6%
75-79	6,700	9,200	2,500	37.3%
80-84	5,300	6,400	1,100	20.8%
85-89	3,700	4,000	300	8.1%
90+	2,400	2,900	500	20.8%

Source: Office for National Statistics., 2014 based Population Projection.

Understanding changes in birth rates is important in population change and is explored in the pregnancy and maternity section. The number of births per year in the city is projected to be between 3,100 and 3,300 per year for each year between 2016 and 2026. In the same time frame, deaths are predicted to be around 1,900 to 2,000

¹¹ Office for National Statistics. 2014 based sub national population projections. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2> [Accessed 22/06/2016]

¹² Brighton & Hove City Plan (adopted) <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/planning-policy/city-plan-part-one>

¹³ Office for National Statistics. 2014 based Population Projections components of change. Available at: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration [Accessed 26/06/16]

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people per year, resulting in a natural change in population of between 1,100 and 1,400 per year.¹³

What we don't know

All projections are based upon assumptions of how the population will change. There could well be factors which mean that these patterns change in unforeseen ways and so projections will always have a degree of uncertainty around them. The impact of the 2016 EU referendum for example is not known.

For example, looking at the ONS 2012 based population projections for 2014 shows a predicted net increase in international migration of around 1,200 people. However, the net increase seen was actually estimated to be around 3,600 people - three times the predicted number.

Routine population data is not available for all protected characteristic groups, for example we do not have information on the number of people in the city by sexual orientation or the number of trans people living in the city. Estimates are therefore explored in the relevant sections of this JSNA. In addition an equalities profile for the is available for the city

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

Key evidence and policy

The Office for National Statistics' Population and Migration webpages gives the methods used for population estimates and projections, along with the data:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration>

Key links to other sections

- Population groups sections
- Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy
- Main causes of death

Further information

- Office for National Statistics population estimates, projections and migration data <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration>
- Office for National Statistics Census 2011 data https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

- The latest population data, mapped for the city is available at Community Insight, our local partnership data site at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>

- Brighton & Hove equalities profile <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

Last updated