

Multi-Ward Profiles 2019 West Central Southwark

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

Summer 2019

GATEWAY INFORMATION

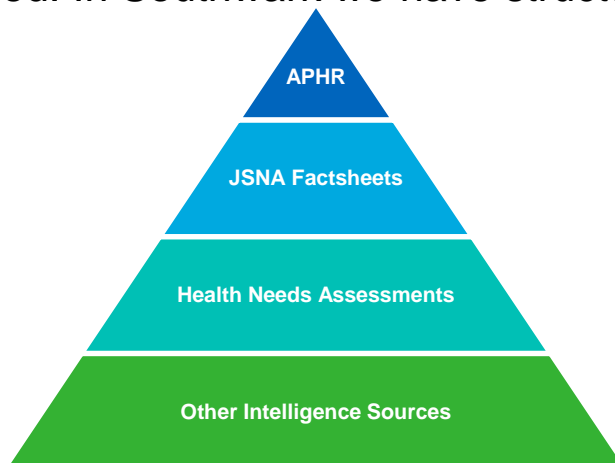
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JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.
- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around four tiers:



Tier I: The Annual Public Health Report provides an overview of health and wellbeing in the borough.



Tier II: JSNA Factsheets provide a short overview of health issues in the borough.



Tier III: Health Needs Assessments provide an in-depth review of specific issues.



Tier IV: Other sources of intelligence include Local Health Profiles and national Outcome Frameworks.

- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

This factsheet provides a profile of the West Central multi-ward area in Southwark

INTRODUCTION

This profile has been developed as part of Southwark's JSNA. It forms part of a series covering each of the five multi-ward areas in the borough. The profiles are intended to act as 'conversation starters' with local partners regarding health and wellbeing in their areas, rather than exhaustive reports.

The profile covers five key sections:

- People
- Starting Well
- Living Well
- Ageing Well
- Place

Due to the limited availability of timely and robust data at an electoral ward level, these profiles are only intended to provide a high level overview of each area. More detailed information on specific topic areas is available through the in-depth health needs assessments published as part of the JSNA.

We aim to continue to develop the multi-ward area profiles over time as more information becomes available, and welcome your comments and suggestions on information you would find useful.

Contact us at: publichealth@southwark.gov.uk

This factsheet provides a profile of the West Central multi-ward area in Southwark

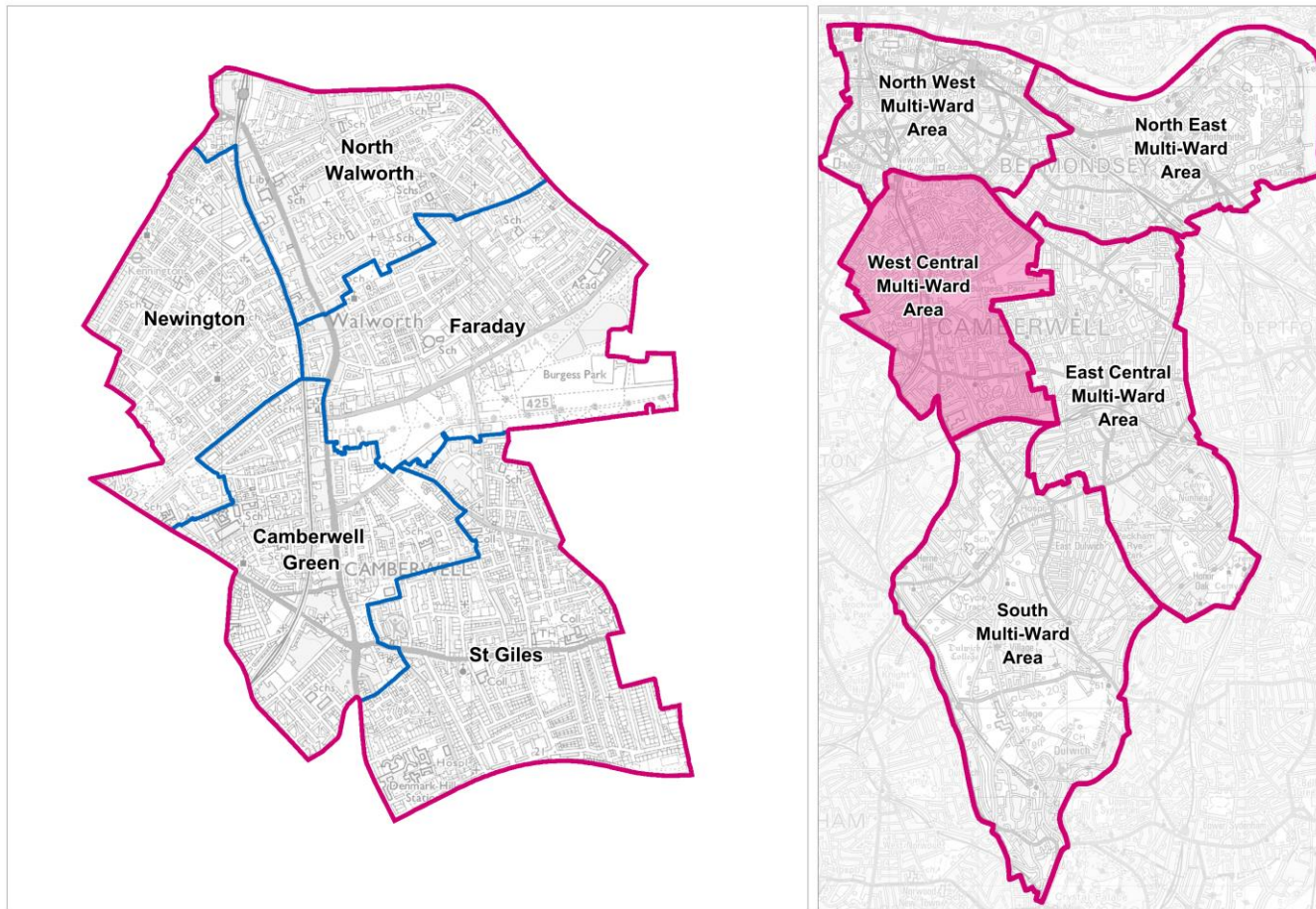
CONTENTS

Section	Subject	Page
Geography		6
People	Population	7
	Ethnicity	8
Starting Well	Child poverty	9
	Births	10
	Child development	11
	Emergency department attendance	12
	Healthy weight	13
Living Well	Social care support	15
	Emergency hospital admissions	16
	Cancer incidence	17
Ageing Well	Frailty	18
	Preventable mortality	19
	Life expectancy	20
Place	Deprivation	22
	Housing	23
	Crime	24
Summary		25

The West Central multi-ward area in Southwark covers five of the 23 electoral wards

GEOGRAPHY

Figure 1: Map of West Central multi-ward area



Reference

1. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252

Over 70,100 people live in West Central Southwark, with the population increasing by 11% since 2001

PEOPLE: POPULATION

The population of Southwark is increasing much faster than the national average, up by 22% since 2001, compared with 12.5% growth for England as a whole.

- The number of residents in West Central Southwark is increasing at a slower rate than the borough trend, however the pattern is not uniform.
- Faraday ward has seen a slight decrease in its population.
- The proportion of people belonging to each age group in West Central Southwark is in line with Southwark as a whole.
- Faraday ward has a higher proportion of children and young people, compared to the Southwark average.

Table 1: Resident population estimates, in 2001 and 2017

Area	Mid-year estimate		Change 2001 to 2017		Age groups		
	2001	2017	Number	Percentage	Under 18 yrs	18 to 64 yrs	65+ yrs
Camberwell Green	12,170	14,770	2,600	21%	22.6%	69.5%	7.9%
Faraday	13,580	12,780	-800	-6%	25.5%	66.3%	8.2%
Newington	13,410	14,620	1,210	9%	20.0%	70.5%	9.5%
North Walworth	10,660	12,610	1,950	18%	19.9%	72.3%	7.8%
St Giles	13,120	15,330	2,210	17%	20.5%	71.1%	8.4%
West Central Southwark	62,930	70,110	7,180	11%	21.7%	70.0%	8.4%
Southwark	256,710	314,230	57,520	22%	20.5%	71.3%	8.2%

Reference

1. Office for National Statistics. Mid-year resident population estimates, 2017.
2. Further information on the Southwark population is available on our [JSNA website](#)

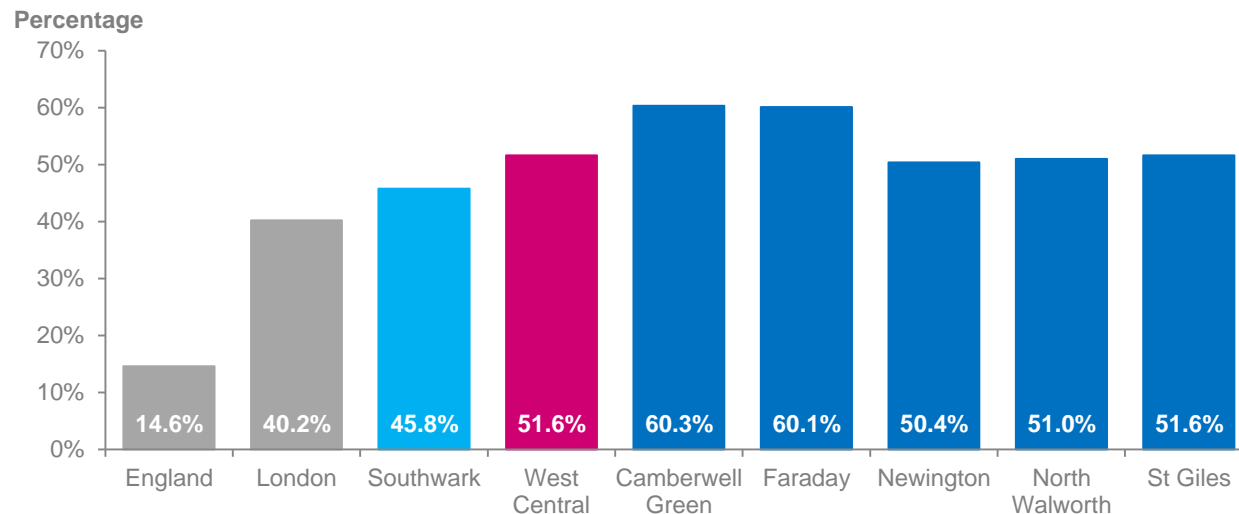
The West Central area is significantly more diverse than the national average, and more diverse than Southwark

PEOPLE: ETHNICITY

Southwark is a diverse borough with people from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds.

- Just over half (54%) of Southwark's population is of White ethnicity, 25% Black, 11% Asian and 10% from other ethnic backgrounds.
- The diversity of North East Southwark is different to the borough as a whole, and there is also variation across the four electoral wards.
- Approximately half of residents in Newington are non-white, compared to six out of every ten residents in Camberwell Green ward.

Figure 2: Percentage of residents who are non-White in 2011



Reference

1. Office for National Statistics. Census 2011. Number of people stating their ethnicity as not White.
2. Further information on the Southwark population is available on our [JSNA website](#)

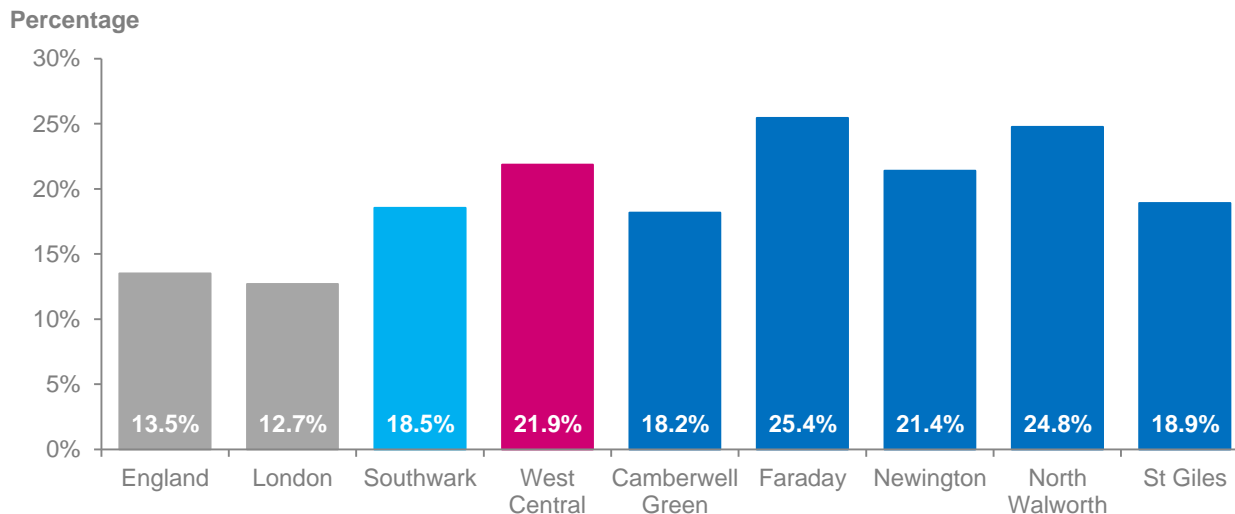
Significantly more children live in households claiming out of work benefits than the borough average

STARTING WELL: BENEFITS

Children living in households claiming out of work benefits can be used as a measure of child poverty in a community. Across Southwark, this applied to 10,900 children at the end of May 2017, equating to 18.5%. This was significantly higher than the national average of 13.5%.

- Levels in West Central Southwark are significantly higher than the borough average, though this masks variation across the four wards.
- Faraday, North Walworth and Newington all have claimant rates significantly higher than West Central overall.

Figure 3: Children aged 0-15yrs living in households claiming out of work benefits in May 2017



Reference

1. Department for Work & Pensions, May 2017. Children in out-of-work benefit households.
2. Methodological note – see page 24.

In 2017, there were nearly 1,000 live births to women living in West Central, with rates above the borough average

STARTING WELL: BIRTHS

The general fertility rate in Southwark has fallen over time. While this downward trend is seen across the country, it is declining at a faster rate locally.

- Since 2010, the number of live births to Southwark women has fallen by 10%, from 5,215 to 4,688 births per year.
- While the West Central area has broadly mirrored that trend, there is a large variation between the four wards.
- Only Newington ward has a general fertility rate below the borough average.

Table 2: Live births by ward, 2010 and 2017

Area	Live births		Change 2010 to 2017		General fertility rate in 2017
	2010	2017	Number	Percentage	
Camberwell Green	247	263	16	6%	73.9
Faraday	258	232	-26	-10%	75.5
Newington	210	171	-39	-19%	47.1
North Walworth	197	190	-7	-4%	58.3
St Giles	331	271	-60	-18%	70.4
West Central	1,243	1,127	-116	-9%	64.9
Southwark	5,215	4,688	-527	-10%	57.0

Reference

1. Civil Registration – Birth Extracts 2010 and 2017

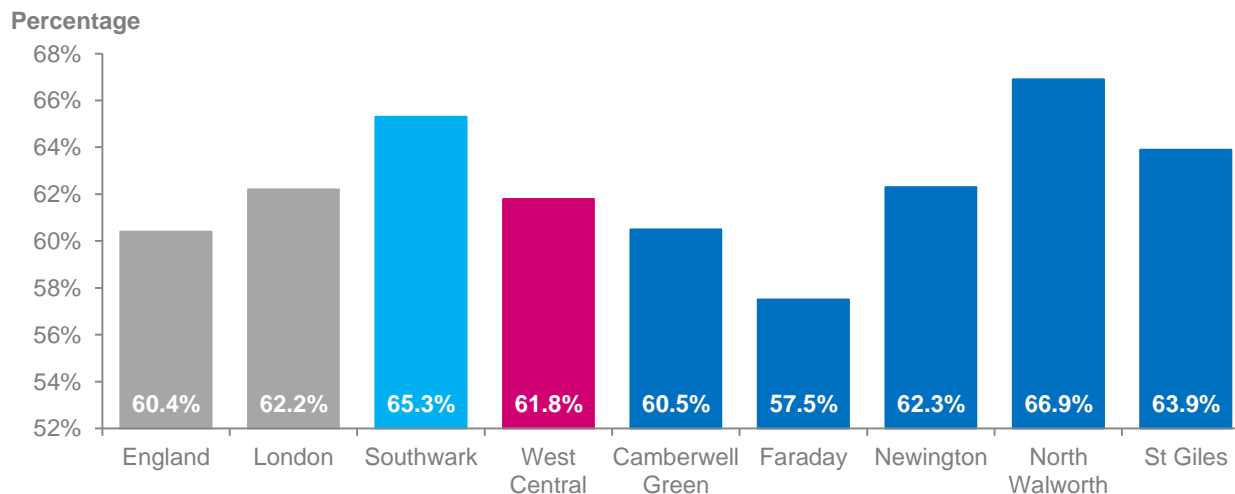
Levels of school readiness in West Central Southwark are broadly in line with the borough average

STARTING WELL: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Children are defined as reaching a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals. This is a key measure of early years development, and is often called ‘school readiness’.

- Levels of school readiness in Southwark are broadly in line with levels in London, and significantly higher than England.
- Within West Central Southwark, only Faraday ward is lower than the national average.

Figure 4: Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5yrs in 2015



Reference

1. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. www.localhealth.org.uk
2. Note: There is a time lag in the release of small area data on school readiness. More recent, borough-level results show Southwark performance at 75.2% in 2017/18, compared to 73.8% in London and 71.5% in England.

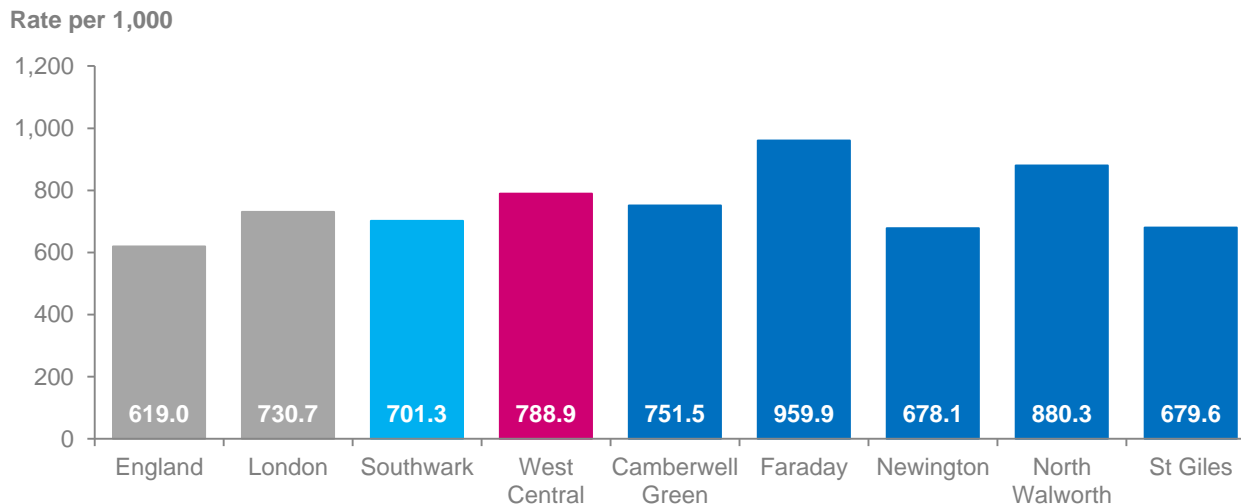
Rates of ED attendance among children are significantly higher than Southwark and England

STARTING WELL: EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE

Emergency department attendances in young children are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

- In 2017/18, there were almost 14,800 ED attendances by children under 5yrs in Southwark, with rates significantly above the national average and increasing over time.
- In West Central Southwark, there were over 3,600 ED attendances in the same period, with rates in Faraday significantly higher than Southwark.

Figure 5: Emergency department attendances among children aged 0 to 4 years, 2017/18



References

1. PHE Child & Maternal Health Profiles
2. NHS Digital Hospital Data Interrogation System (HDIS).

Levels of child excess weight in West Central Southwark are significantly higher than the borough average

STARTING WELL: HEALTHY WEIGHT

Levels of excess weight in both Reception and Year 6 are statistically similar to the borough average across Faraday, North Walworth and St Giles wards.

- Approximately 30% of children living in West Central Southwark are overweight or obese in Reception, rising to over 45% by Year 6. This mirrors the pattern seen in Southwark overall.
- There is some variation in excess weight across the four wards, with Camberwell Green ward significantly different to Southwark in both Reception and Year 6.

Table 3: Child excess weight by school year and ward: 2015/16 to 2017/18

Area	Excess weight	
	Reception	Year 6
Camberwell Green	34.1%	51.9%
Faraday	30.3%	45.1%
Newington	30.8%	51.0%
North Walworth	25.1%	45.8%
St Giles	28.0%	45.3%
West Central Southwark	29.7%	48.0%
Southwark	25.7%	41.6%
London	22.0%	38.1%
England	22.4%	34.2%

Reference

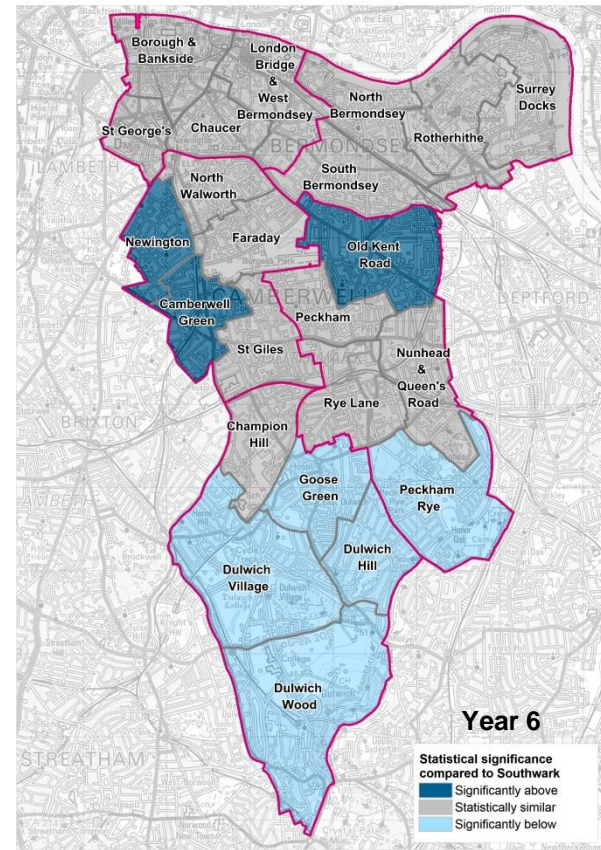
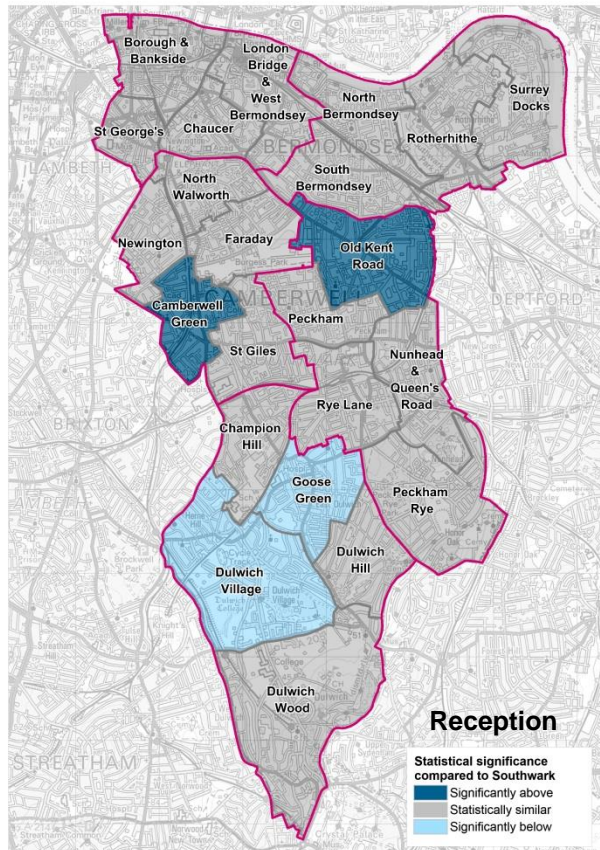
1. PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data
2. Further information on childhood obesity in Southwark is available on our [JSNA website](#)

Levels of child excess weight in West Central Southwark are significantly higher than the borough average

STARTING WELL: HEALTHY WEIGHT

Levels of excess weight in both Reception and Year 6 are statistically similar to the borough average across Faraday, North Walworth and St Giles wards.

Figures 6 & 7: Significance of excess weight prevalence in Reception and Year 6 compared with Southwark: 2015-16 to 2017-18



References

- © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252
- PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data.

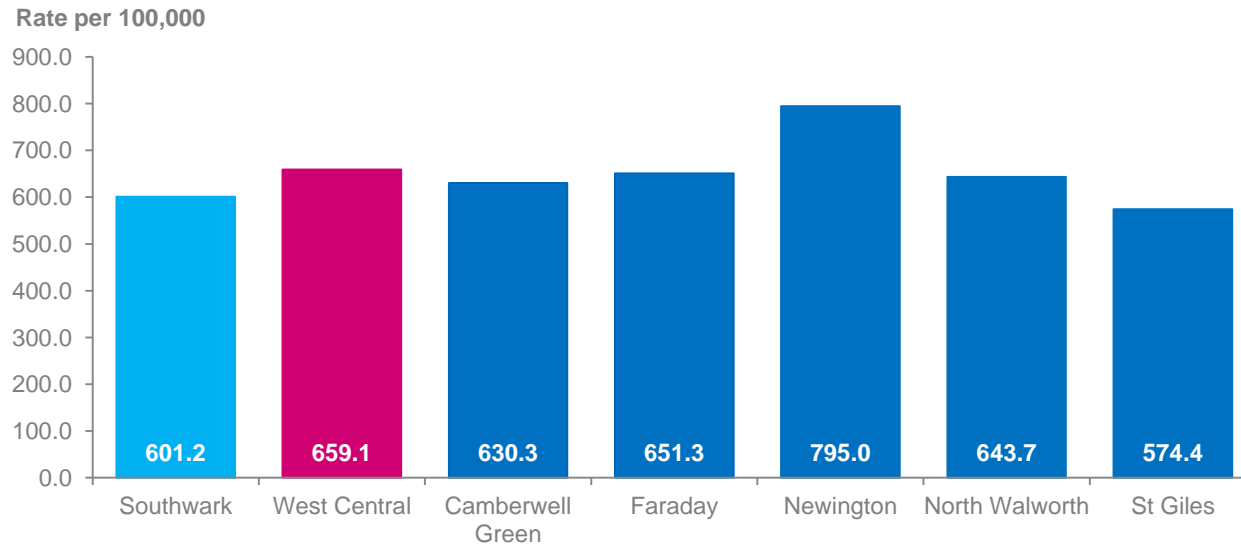
New requests for adult social care support are substantially higher than the borough average

LIVING WELL: SOCIAL CARE

In 2018/19, there were over 1,500 requests for adult social care support in Southwark from new clients.

- West Central Southwark had the second highest rate of requests for support, substantially above the borough average, with 362 requests from adults 18+ in 2018/19.
- Four of the five wards in the area had a higher rate of requests for support than the borough average, significantly so in the case of Newington.

Figure 8: Rate of new clients (18+ yrs) seeking adult social care support, per 100,000 in 2018/19



Reference

1. Southwark Council. Children & Adult Services. New clients seeking support in 2018/19.

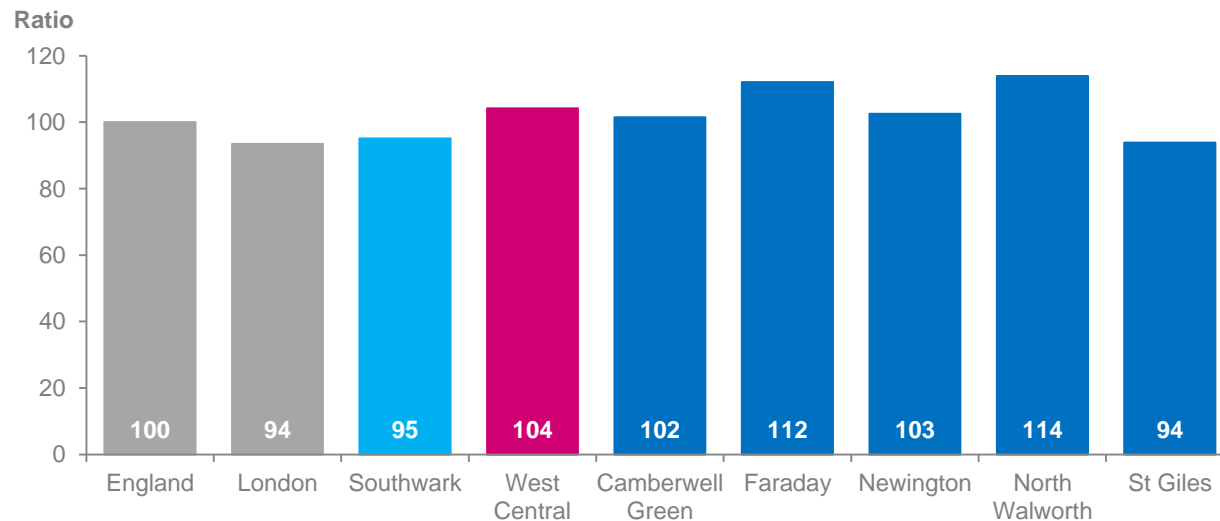
Emergency hospital admission levels vary significantly within West Central Southwark

LIVING WELL: HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency hospital admissions are often used to measure the effectiveness of local health and care service collaboration in supporting health and independence in the community.

- Southwark's emergency admission level is 5% below England's.
- However, across West Central Southwark there is large variation: levels in Camberwell Green, Faraday, Newington and North Walworth are significantly above England.

Figure 9: Standardised admission ratio for emergency hospital admissions for all causes: 2013/14 to 2017/18



Reference

1. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. www.localhealth.org.uk

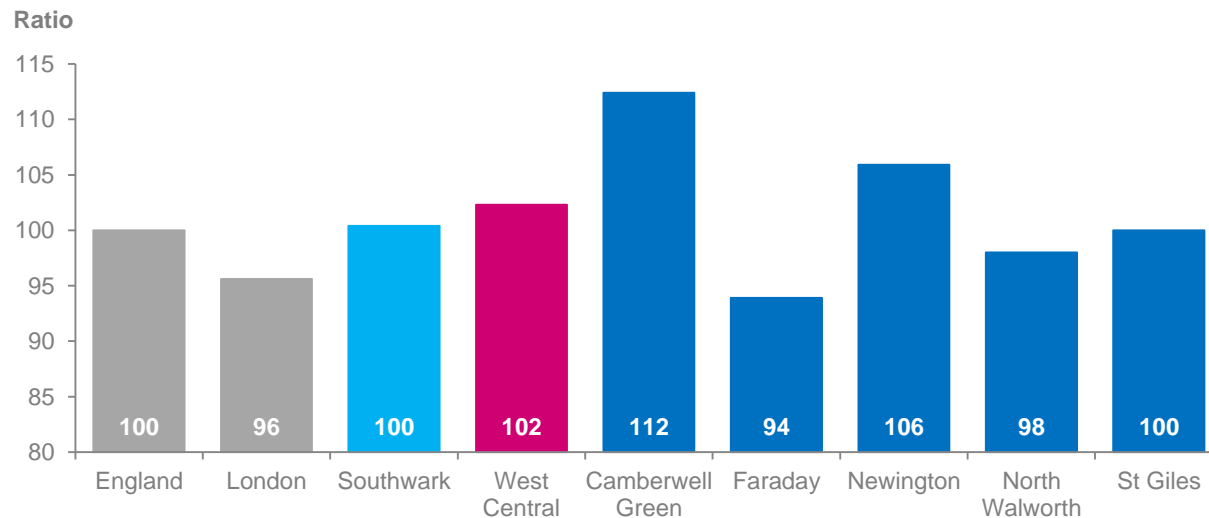
The incidence of cancer in West Central Southwark is 2% above the national average

LIVING WELL: CANCER

There are approximately 1,000 new cases of cancer in Southwark each year, with levels broadly comparable to England.

- Within West Central Southwark, cancer incidence is highest in Camberwell Green, where it is almost 12% above levels seen in England.
- Although cancer incidence ratios vary across the borough, no ward is significantly different to the national average.

Figure 10: Standardised incidence ratio for new cases of all cancers, 2012 to 2016



Reference

1. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. www.localhealth.org.uk
2. Further information on Cancer in Southwark is available on our [JSNA website](#)

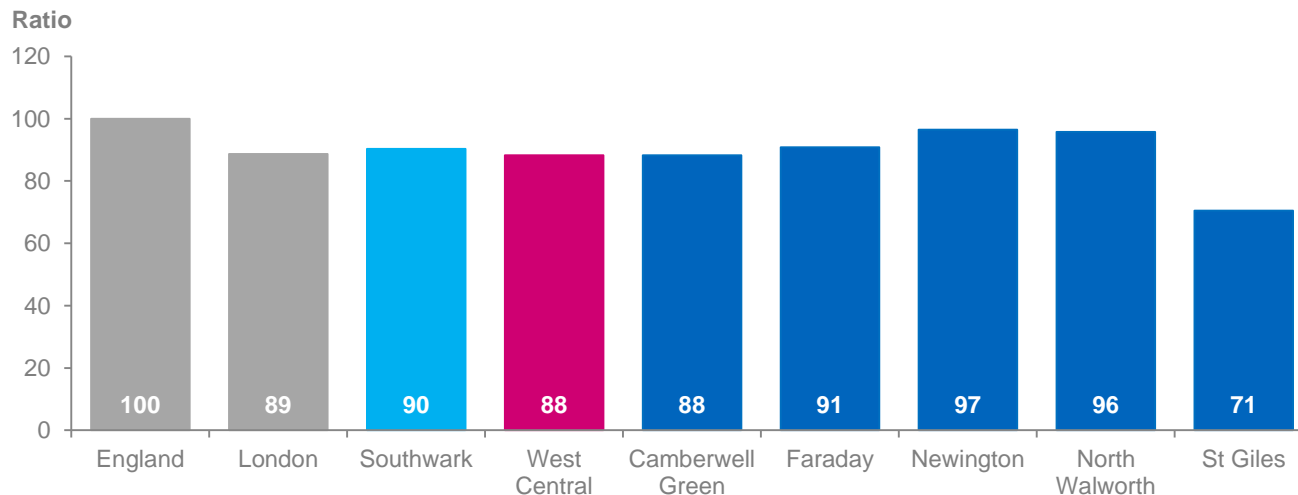
Levels of emergency admissions for hip fracture in West Central Southwark are comparable to the national average

AGEING WELL: FRAILITY

Hip fractures are debilitating, with only one in three patients returning to their former levels of independence, and many requiring long-term care as a result.

- There were 649 emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture among those aged 65yrs and over in Southwark over the five years 2013/14 to 2017/18.
- Over that period, admission levels were 10% below England.
- Emergency admissions across West Central Southwark were statistically similar to both the Southwark and England.

Figure 11: Standardised admission ratio for emergency admissions for hip fractures (65+ yrs) in 2013/14 to 2017/18



Reference

1. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. www.localhealth.org.uk

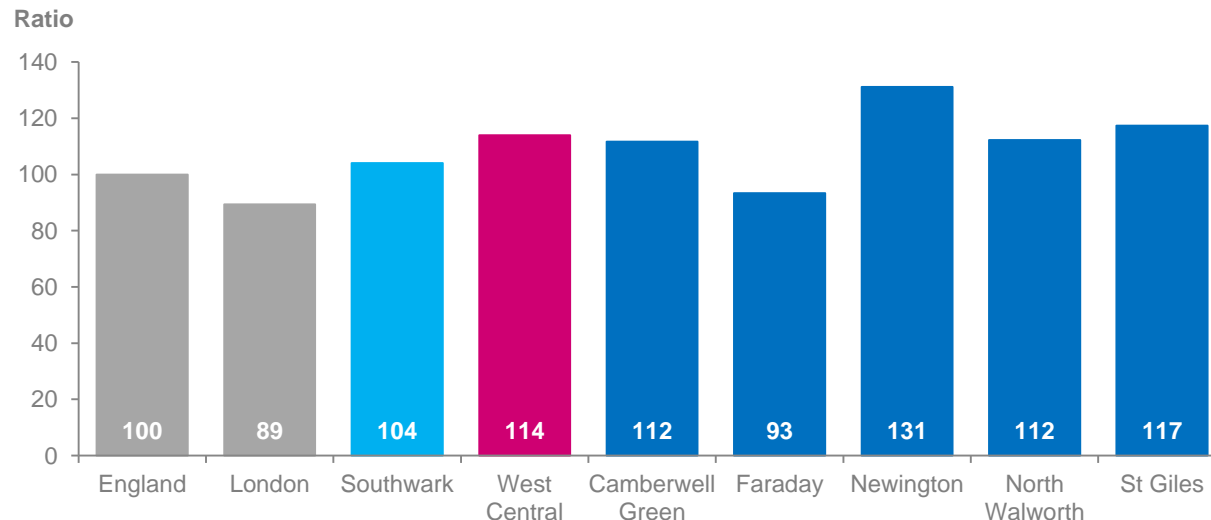
Levels of preventable mortality in West Central Southwark are 14% higher than the national average

AGEING WELL: PREVENTABLE MORTALITY

Preventable mortality is deaths that could potentially be avoided through public health interventions, e.g. changes to lifestyle or the environment in which we live.

- In Southwark, preventable mortality is 4% higher than the national average, increasing to 14% higher in West Central Southwark.
- There is no significant variation in preventable mortality across West Central Southwark, although levels in Newington are substantially higher than the national average.

Figure 12: Standardised mortality ratio for causes considered preventable, 2013-17



Reference

1. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. www.localhealth.org.uk

Life expectancy in West Central Southwark is comparable to the borough average for both male and females

AGEING WELL: LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is often used as an overarching measure of population health. While life expectancy in the borough is increasing, significant inequalities remain.

- While life expectancy in West Central Southwark overall is comparable to Southwark, this masks inequalities within the area.
- Life expectancy for males in Newington is significantly below the Southwark average.
- At the other end of the spectrum, life expectancy for males and females in Faraday is higher than the Southwark average.

Table 4: Life expectancy at birth for males and females, 2015 to 2017

Area	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
Camberwell Green	77.4 yrs	82.2 yrs
Faraday	81.5 yrs	87.0 yrs
Newington	76.0 yrs	87.8 yrs
North Walworth	77.2 yrs	84.9 yrs
St Giles	78.8 yrs	87.2 yrs
West Central Southwark	78.0 yrs	85.5 yrs
Southwark	78.9 yrs	84.4 yrs
London	80.5 yrs	84.3 yrs
England	79.6 yrs	83.1 yrs

Reference

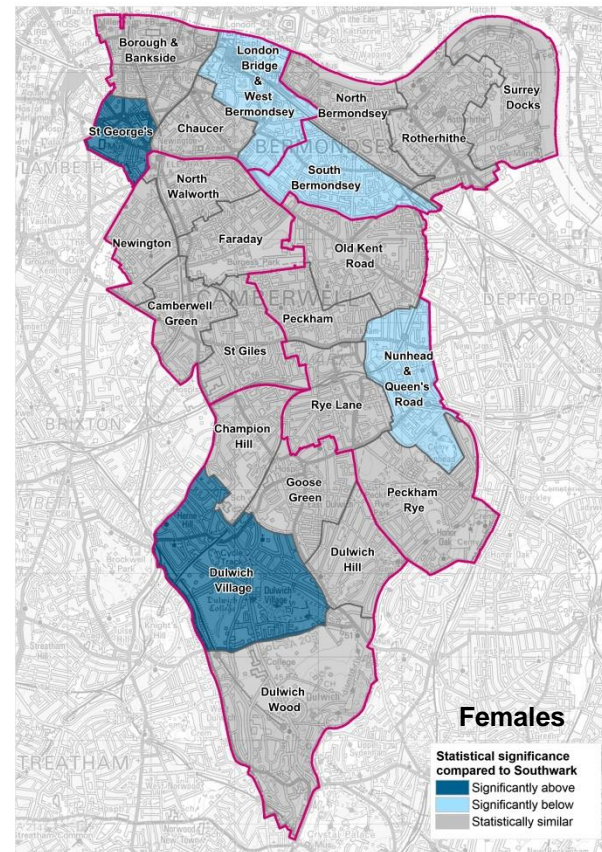
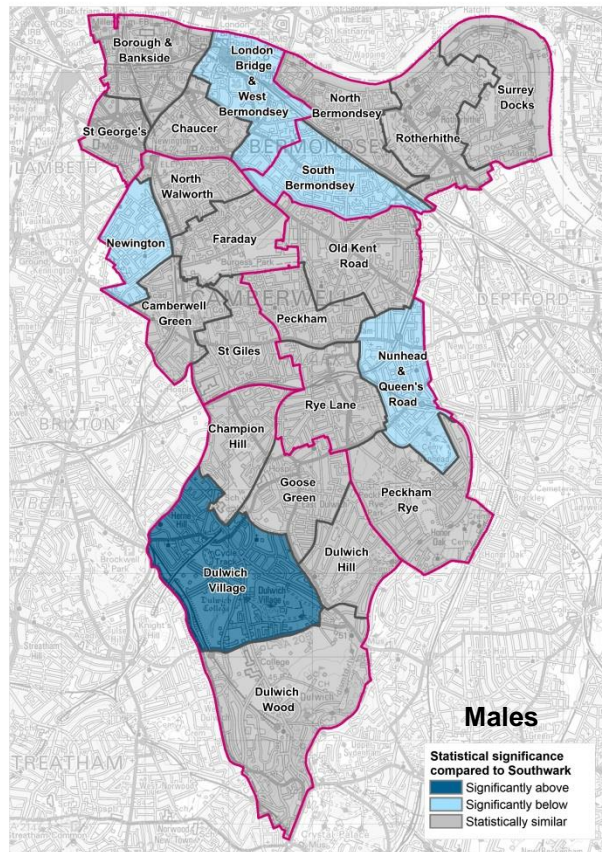
1. Primary Care Mortality Database & ONS Mid-year resident population estimates, 2015 to 2017
2. Further information on life expectancy in Southwark is available in the [Life Expectancy Briefing](#)

Life expectancy in West Central Southwark is comparable to the borough average for both male and females

AGEING WELL: LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is often used as an overarching measure of population health. While life expectancy in the borough is increasing, significant inequalities remain.

Figures 13 & 14: Significance of life expectancy at birth by ward for males and females in Southwark in 2015-17



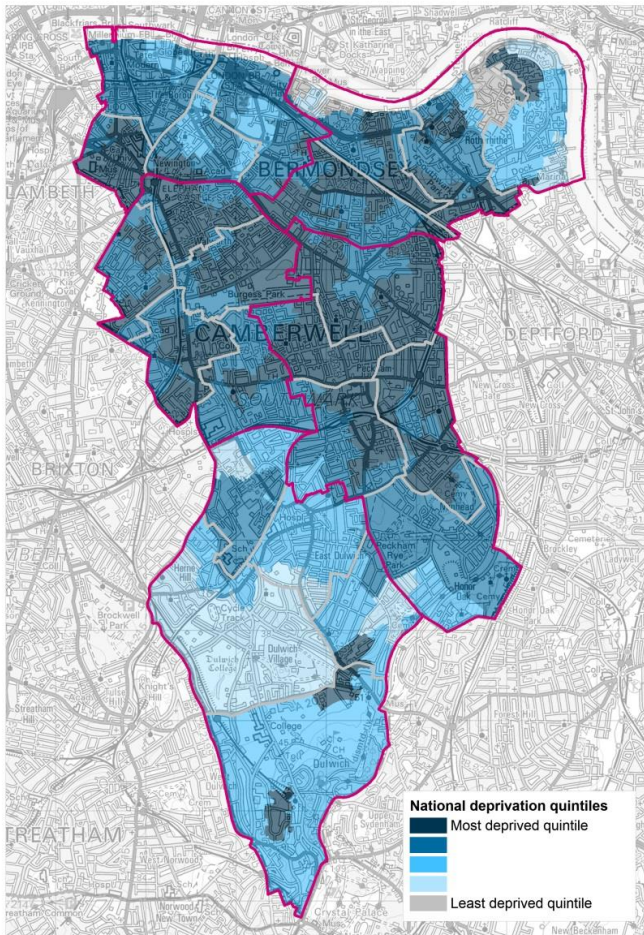
Reference

1. Primary Care Mortality Database & ONS Mid-year resident population estimates, 2015 to 2017
2. Further information on life expectancy in Southwark is available in the [Life Expectancy Briefing](#)

Levels of deprivation across all wards in the area are higher than the borough average

PLACE: DEPRIVATION

Figure 15: Indices of Deprivation



Southwark is one of the most deprived boroughs in England, ranked 40th out of 326 local authorities. However there is significant variation in deprivation across the borough.

- Levels of deprivation in West Central Southwark are higher across all wards in comparison to the borough average.
- North Walworth is ranked as the most deprived ward in Southwark (out of 23).

Table 5: Deprivation score and rank by ward

Area	Deprivation score	Ward rank (1 = most deprived)
Camberwell Green	36.3	6
Faraday	37.4	4
Newington	34.4	8
North Walworth	39.0	1
St Giles	31.1	10
Southwark	29.5	-

Reference

1. Department for Communities & Local Government. Indices of Deprivation, 2015.

The proportion of homes managed by the Council or TMOs is significantly above the Southwark average

PLACE: HOUSING

In 2011, Southwark had the highest proportion of residents renting their home from the Council in the country. While this proportion has fallen slightly, it remains high.

- Approximately 25% of properties in Southwark are managed by either the Council or Tenant Management Organisations (TMOs), equating to just under 36,000 homes.
- Within West Central Southwark, the proportion of homes managed by the Council or TMOs is significantly higher, at 32.4%. However, there is marked variation within the area, ranging from just under 47% of homes in Newington to 22.5% in North Walworth.
- Note, these figures do not include homes managed by other social landlords e.g. housing associations.

Table 6: Housing managed by Southwark Council or TMO in July 2019

Area	Number of properties		Percentage
	All residential	Managed by Council or TMO	
Camberwell Green	7,111	2,304	32.4%
Faraday	5,529	2,120	38.3%
Newington	6,383	2,987	46.8%
North Walworth	7,997	1,801	22.5%
St Giles	7,285	1,907	26.2%
West Central Southwark	34,305	11,119	32.4%
Southwark	146,094	35,986	24.6%

Reference

1. Southwark Housing & Modernisation Team

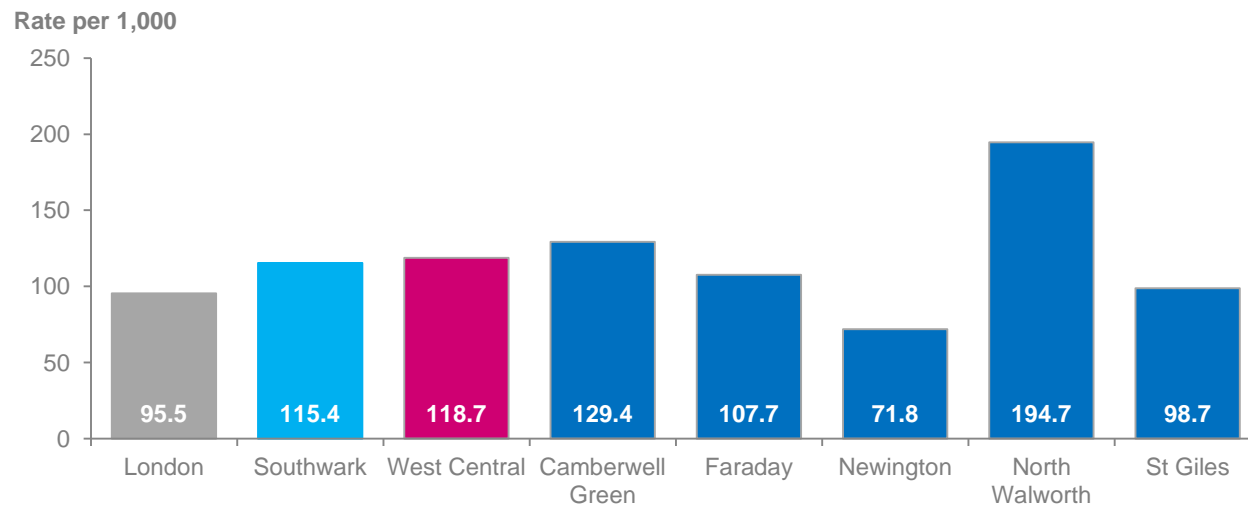
The overall crime rate in West Central Southwark is comparable to the borough average

PLACE: CRIME

The Metropolitan Police Crime Dashboard provides details of the number of recorded offences across London.

- The overall crime rate includes all offences recorded by the police. In 2018/19, there were over 37,000 recorded offences in Southwark, a rate significantly higher rate than the London average.
- Camberwell Green and North Walworth have crime rates significantly higher than the borough average, while Faraday, Newington and St Giles have crime rates significantly lower than the borough average.

Figure 16: Overall crime rate per 1,000 residents in 2018/19



Reference

1. Metropolitan Police. Crime Data Dashboard. www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/

The summary table provides a high level overview of the West Central multi-ward area compared to Southwark

SUMMARY TABLE

Indicator	Southwark	West Central Southwark	Camberwell Green	Faraday	Newington	North Walworth	St Giles
Total number of residents	314,230	70,110	14,770	12,780	14,620	12,610	15,330
Black and minority ethnic population	45.8%	51.6%	60.3%	60.1%	50.4%	51.0%	51.6%
Percentage of 0-15's in out-of-work benefit households	18.5%	21.9%	18.2%	25.4%	21.4%	24.8%	18.9%
Crime rate per 1,000	115.4	118.7	129.4	107.7	71.8	194.7	98.7
Children achieving a good level of development at age 5	65.3%	61.8%	60.5%	57.5%	62.3%	66.9%	63.9%
Emergency department attendances per 1,000 under 5s	701.3	788.9	751.5	959.9	678.1	880.3	679.6
Children overweight or obese in Reception	25.7%	29.7%	34.1%	30.3%	30.8%	25.1%	28.0%
Children overweight or obese in Year 6	41.6%	48.0%	51.9%	45.1%	51.0%	45.8%	45.3%
New social care support requests per 100,000 adults 18+	601.2	659.1	630.3	651.3	795.0	643.7	574.4
Emergency hospital admissions ratio	95.1	104.2	101.5	112.1	102.5	113.9	93.9
Cancer incidence ratio	100.4	102.3	112.4	93.9	105.9	98	100
Deaths from causes considered preventable ratio	104.1	114	111.7	93.4	131.2	112.2	117.4
Male life expectancy at birth in years	78.9	78.0	77.4	81.5	76.0	77.2	78.8
Female life expectancy at birth in years	84.4	85.5	82.2	87.0	87.8	84.9	87.2

Outcome significantly poorer than Southwark

Outcome poorer than Southwark but not significantly

Outcome better than Southwark but not significantly

Outcome significantly better than Southwark

There are a range of additional local and national resources available as part of Southwark's JSNA

OTHER RESOURCES

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment webpages provide access to a range of additional resources relating to health and wellbeing in Southwark, including:

- Annual Public Health Report
- Health Needs Assessments
- JSNA Factsheets
- Multi-ward area profiles for other parts of Southwark

All of these resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/jsna

Other sources of information include:

- Public Health England, [Local Health Profile](#)
- Public Health England, [Child Health Profile](#)
- NOMIS, [Labour Market Profile](#)

A range of local and national data resources have been used in this multi-ward area profile

REFERENCES

1. Office for National Statistics. Mid-year resident population estimates by ward, 2017.
2. Office for National Statistics. Census 2011. Number of people stating their ethnicity as not white.
3. Department for Work & Pensions. Children in out-of-work benefit households: 31 May 2017. Ward estimate derived from published LSOA data.
4. Metropolitan Police. Crime Data Dashboard. Total crime rate per 1,000 residents, 2018-19.
5. Public Health England. Local Health Tool: Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5 in 2015.
6. NHS Digital. National Child Measurement Programme, 2015/16 to 2017/18.
7. Life expectancy at birth 2015-17, calculated from NHS Digital Primary Care Mortality Database.
8. Public Health England. Local Health Tool: Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - Causes considered preventable, 2013-17.
9. Public Health England. Local Health Tool: Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) – Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, 2013/14 to 2017/18.
10. Public Health England. Local Health Tool: Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) – New cases of all cancers, 2012 to 2016.
11. Public Health England. Local Health Tool: Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) – Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (narrow measure), 2013/14 to 2017/18.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

12. Data presented in this profile is obtained from a variety of local, regional and national sources, as shown above.
13. In some instances, data is readily available for the ward boundaries that came into existence in May 2018. However, in many cases our analysis presents estimates for these new boundaries. This is done through a “best fit” approach whereby data for the smallest geography available e.g.: Lower Super Output Area is aggregated to the new ward boundaries where the centre point or majority of that area fits within the ward of interest.
14. This approach is consistent with the Government Statistical Services Geography Policy, published in 2015.

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

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