

Multi-Ward Profiles 2019

South Southwark

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

Summer 2019

GATEWAY INFORMATION

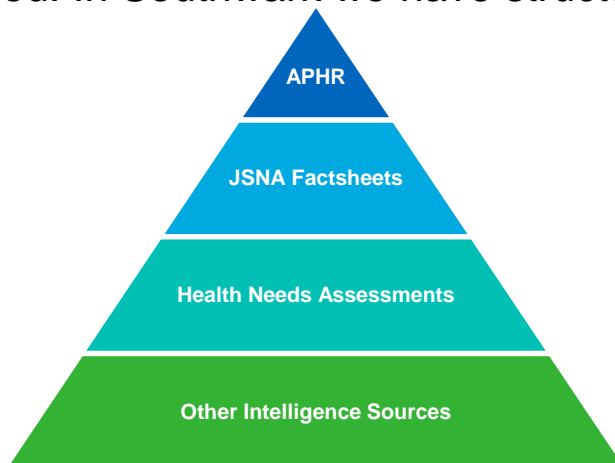
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JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

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 South 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 South multi-ward area in Southwark

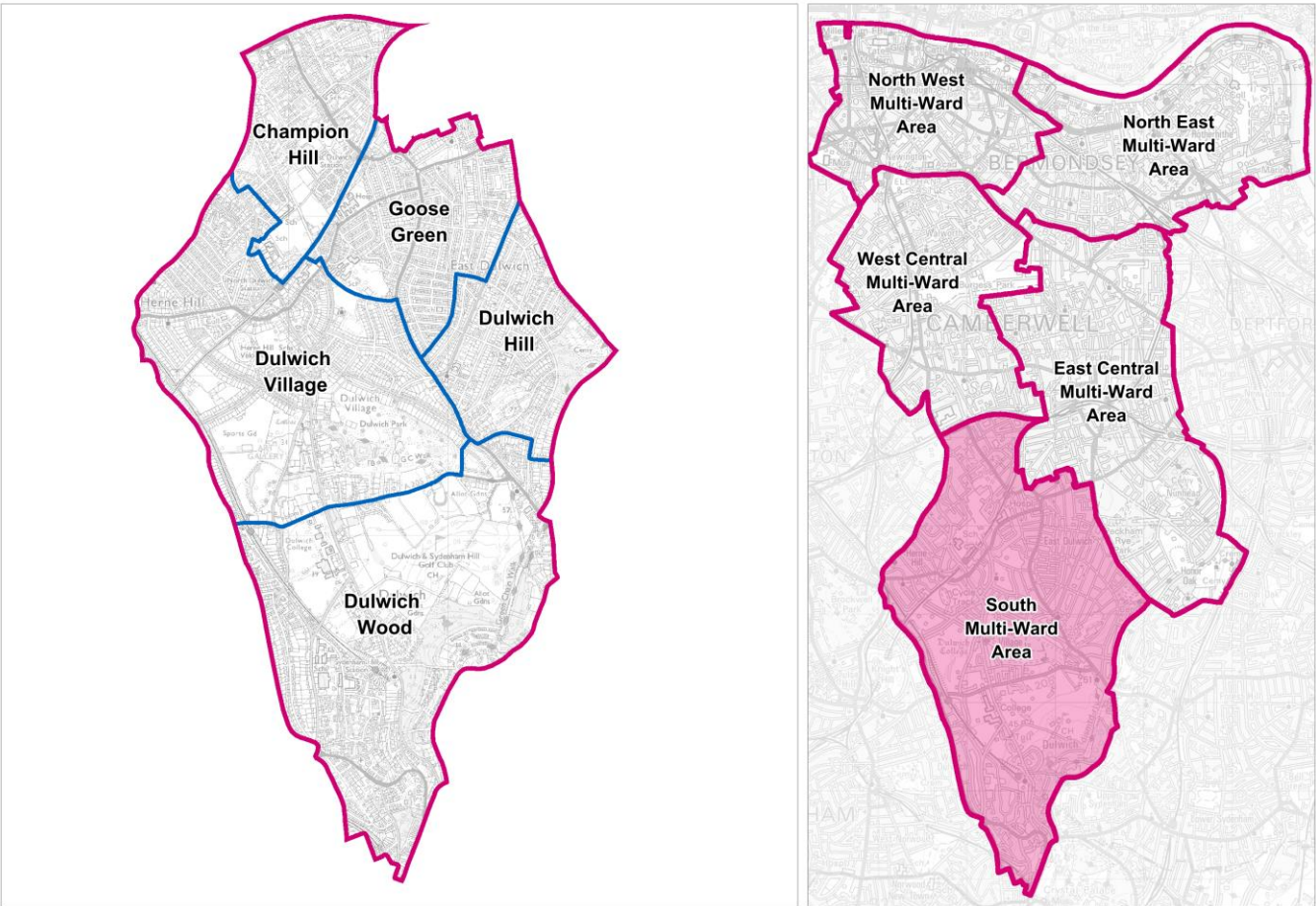
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The South multi-ward area in Southwark covers five of the 23 electoral wards

GEOGRAPHY

Figure 1: Map of South multi-ward area



Reference

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

Over 56,500 people live in South Southwark, with the population increasing by 18% 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 South Southwark is increasing in line with the borough trend, however the pattern is not uniform.
- Dulwich Village and Goose Green wards have seen the largest increases in their population, however, still less than the Southwark average.
- South Southwark has more children and young people when compared with Southwark as a whole, particularly so in the Dulwich Village area.
- In contrast, the working age population is lower than 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
Champion Hill	9,150	10,760	1,610	18%	21.5%	71.5%	7.0%
Dulwich Hill	8,380	9,590	1,210	14%	22.8%	67.3%	9.9%
Dulwich Village	9,410	11,330	1,920	20%	27.2%	60.4%	12.4%
Dulwich Wood	9,020	10,570	1,550	17%	25.1%	63.3%	11.6%
Goose Green	12,010	14,320	2,310	19%	19.7%	71.5%	8.8%
South Southwark	47,960	56,570	8,610	18%	23.1%	67.0%	9.9%
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](#)

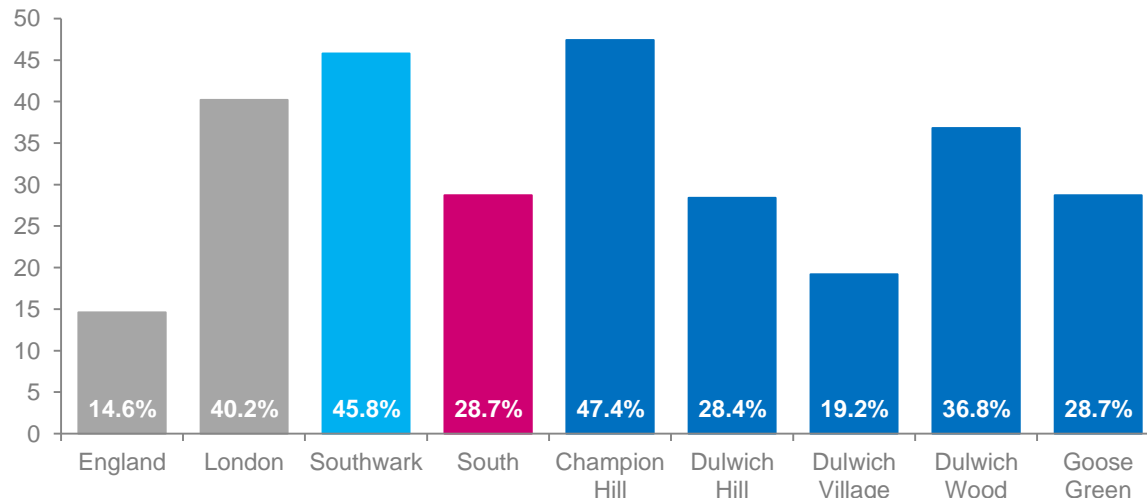
The South area is significantly more diverse than the national average, but much less than Southwark

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 South Southwark is much less than the borough as a whole, though there is significant variation across the five electoral wards.
- Nearly half of residents in Champion Hill ward are non-white, compared to 19% of residents in Dulwich Village.

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



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](#)

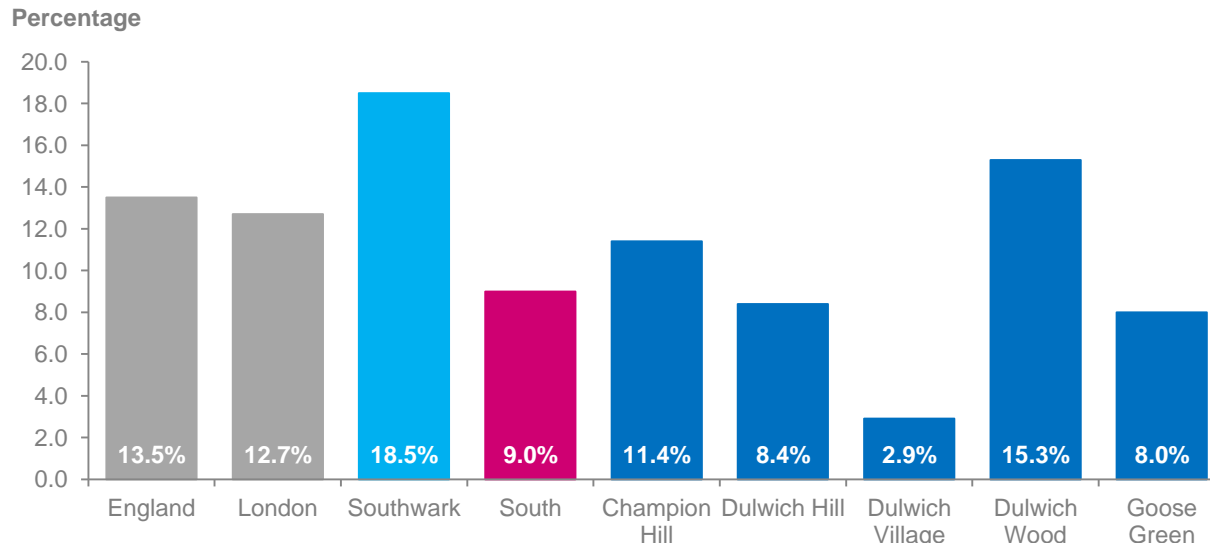
Significantly less children live in households claiming out of work benefits than the borough average

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 South Southwark are significantly lower than the borough and national averages, though this masks variation across the five wards.
- Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village and Goose Green all have claimant rates significantly lower than Southwark 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 over 900 live births to women living in South Southwark, 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 South area has broadly mirrored that trend, there is a large variation between the five wards.
- Four out of the five wards in South Southwark have a general fertility rate above the borough average. Especially the Dulwich Hill area which is significantly above the Southwark 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	
Champion Hill	195	144	-51	-26%	46.3
Dulwich Hill	221	257	36	16%	112.2
Dulwich Village	146	118	-28	-19%	58.4
Dulwich Wood	174	150	-24	-14%	67.9
Goose Green	308	251	-57	-19%	64.8
South Southwark	1,044	920	-124	-12%	68.1
Southwark	5,215	4,688	-527	-10%	57.0

Reference

1. Civil Registration – Birth Extracts 2010 and 2017

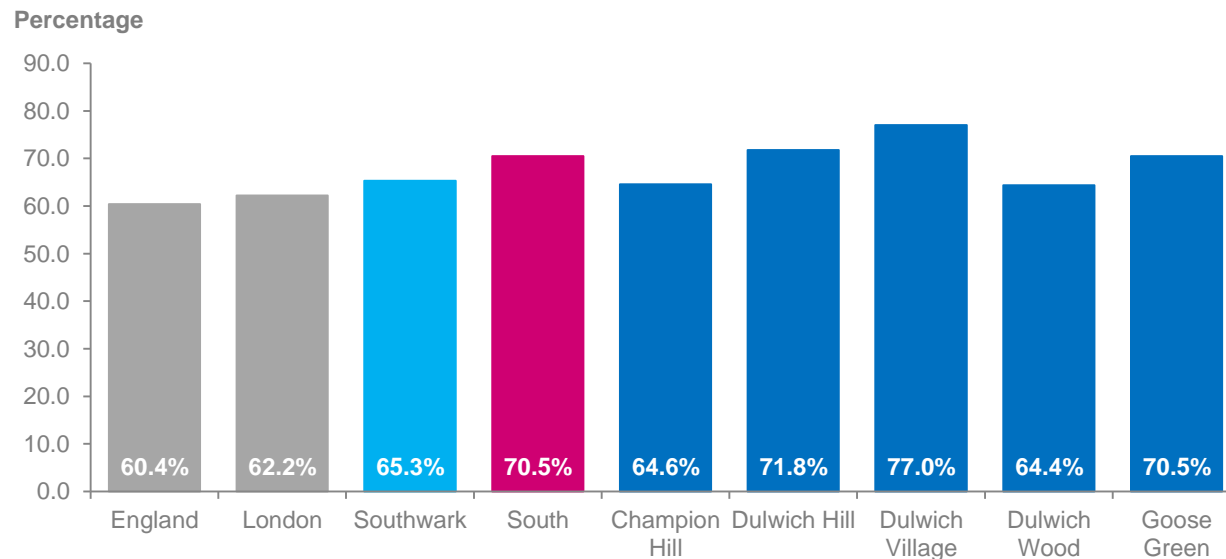
Levels of school readiness in South Southwark are above the borough average

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 South Southwark, levels of school readiness are amongst the highest in the borough; significantly so in the case of Dulwich Village.

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.

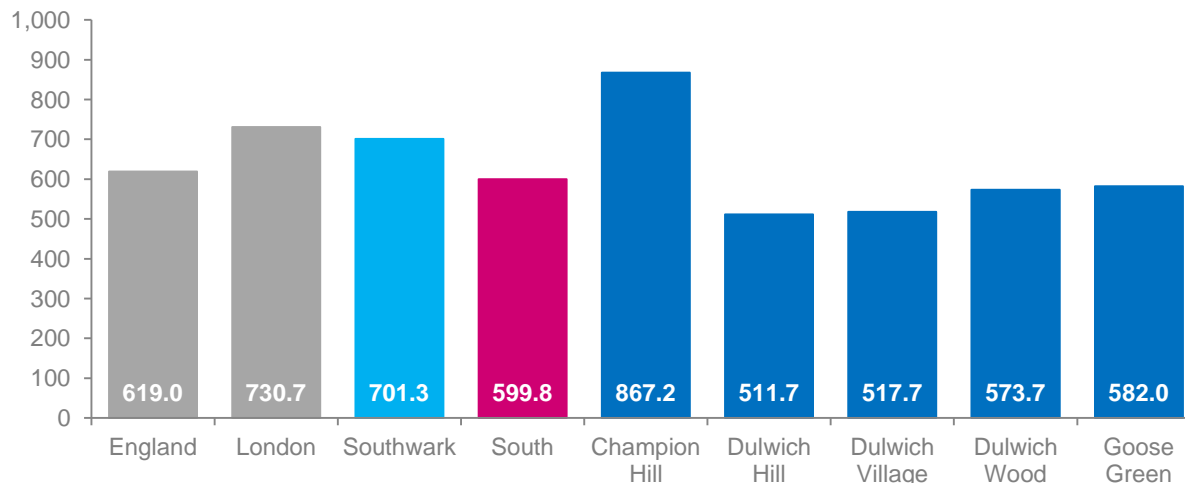
Rates of ED attendance among children are significantly lower than Southwark and London

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 South Southwark, there were 2,701 ED attendances in the same period, with rates in the Champion Hill area significantly higher than Southwark.

Figure 5: Emergency department attendances among children aged 0 to 4 years, 2017/18
Rate per 1,000



References

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

Levels of child excess weight in South Southwark are significantly below 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 all wards in South Southwark.

- Approximately 19.4% of children living in South Southwark are overweight or obese in Reception, rising to 28.7% by Year 6.
- While there is some variation in excess weight across the five wards, excess weight in both Reception and Year 6 is below the borough average for Dulwich Village and Goose Green.

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

Area	Excess weight	
	Reception	Year 6
Champion Hill	22.4%	36.4%
Dulwich Hill	20.7%	26.4%
Dulwich Village	16.6%	22.7%
Dulwich Wood	20.6%	33.5%
Goose Green	16.8%	24.6%
South Southwark	19.4%	28.7%
Southwark	25.7%	41.6%
London	22.0%	38.1%
England	22.4%	34.2%

Reference

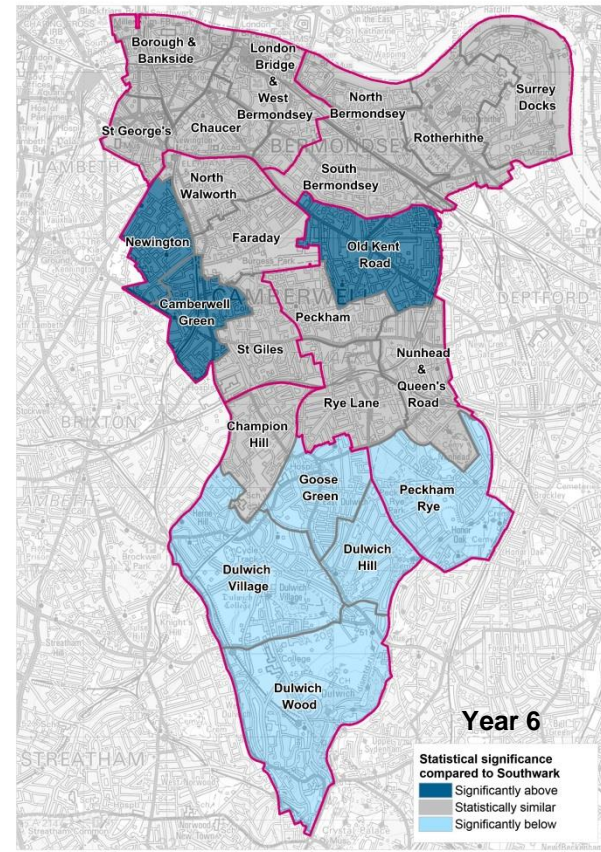
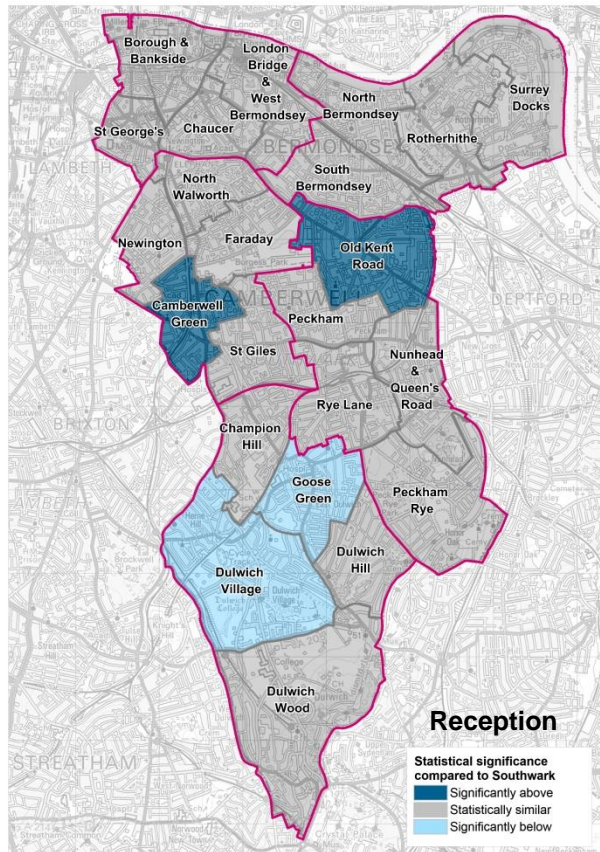
1. PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data
2. Further information on childhood obesity in Southwark is available on our [JSNA website](#)

Levels of child excess weight in South Southwark are significantly below the borough average

STARTING WELL: HEALTHY WEIGHT

Levels of excess weight in both Reception and Year 6 are statistically lower than the borough average in South Southwark.

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



References

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

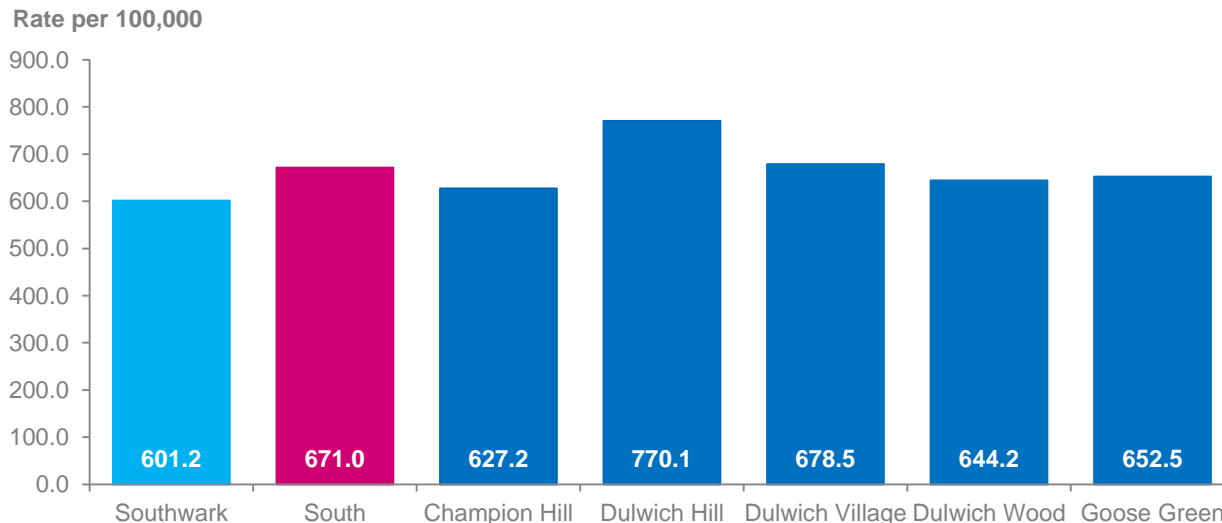
New requests for adult social care support are higher than the borough average

LIVING WELL: SOCIAL CARE

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

- South Southwark had slightly higher requests for support than the borough average, with 292 requests from adults 18+ in 2018/19. However the difference is not statistically significant.
- All five wards in the area had a higher rate of requests for support than the borough average, more so in the case of Dulwich Hill and Dulwich Village.

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.

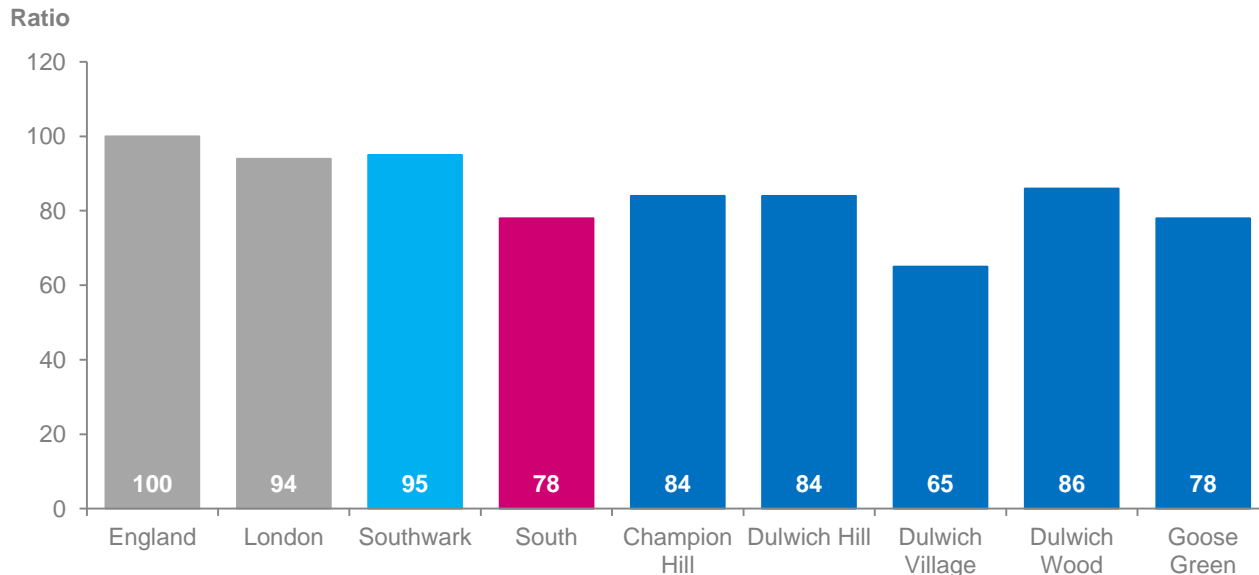
Emergency hospital admission levels vary significantly within South Southwark

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.
- Levels of emergency admission are significantly below England in all five wards in South Southwark.

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

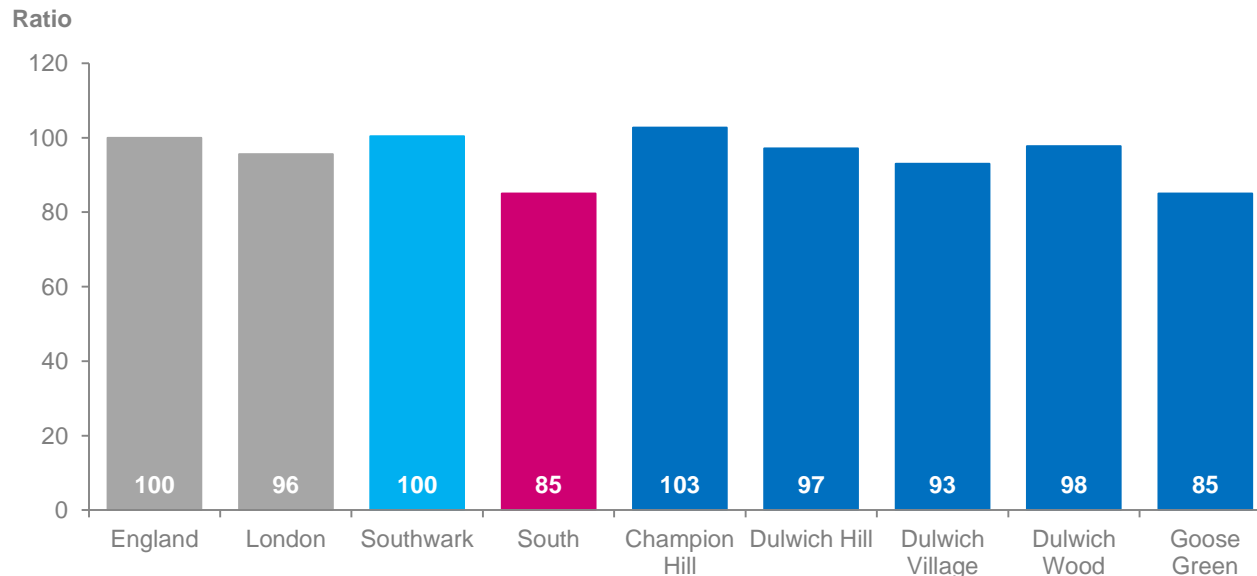
The incidence of cancer in South Southwark is 15% below the national average

LIVING WELL: CANCER

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

- Within South Southwark, cancer incidence is highest in Champion Hill, where it is almost 3% above levels seen in England.
- Although cancer incidence ratios vary across the borough, Goose Green is significantly lower than the Southwark and 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](#)

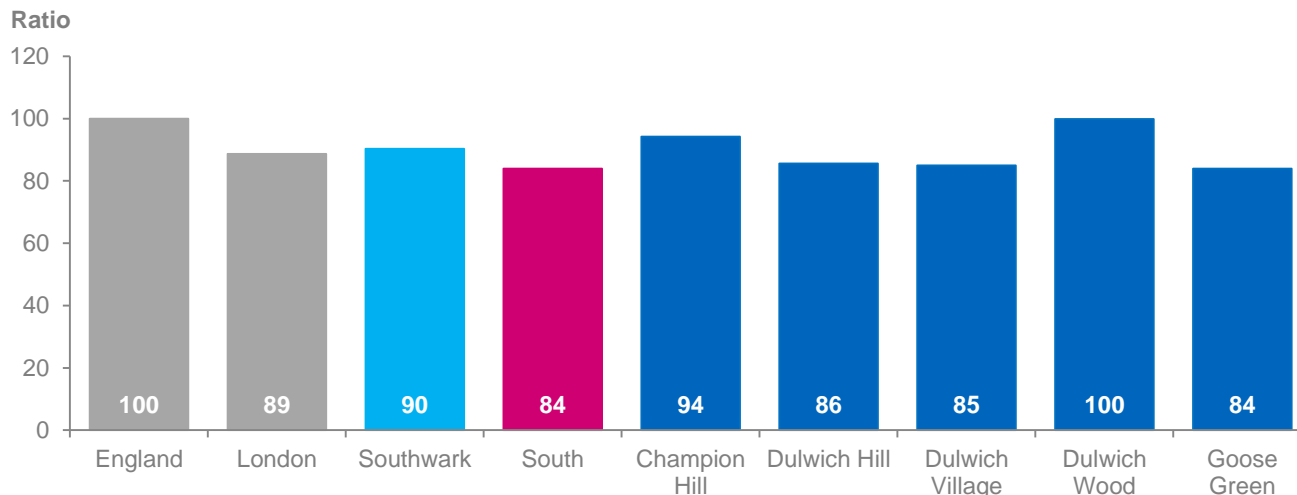
Levels of emergency admissions for hip fracture in South Southwark are less than the national average

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 South Southwark were lower but 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

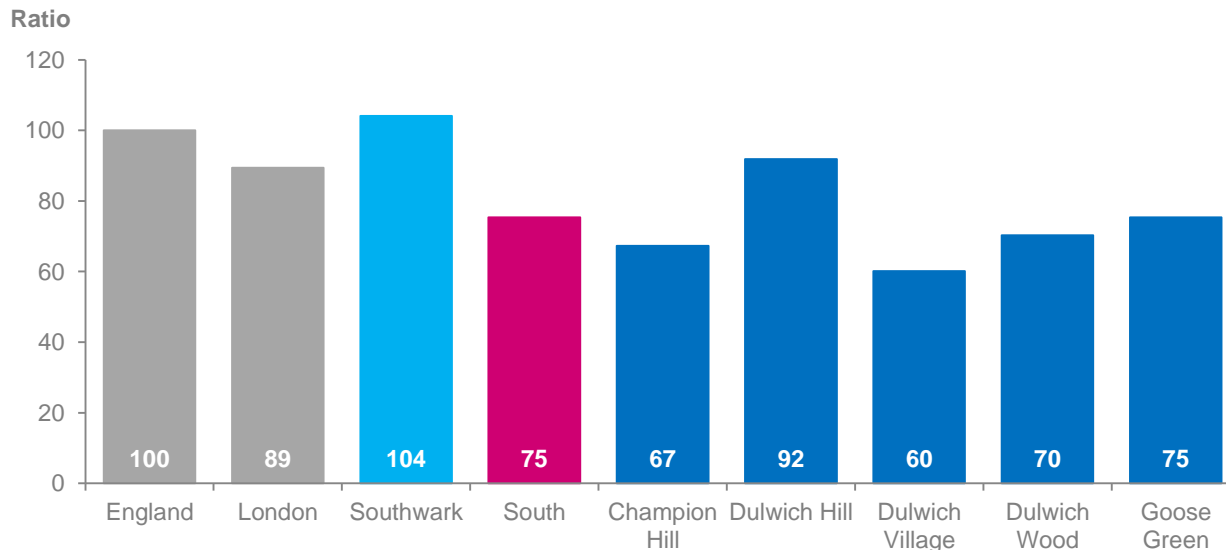
Levels of preventable mortality in South Southwark are significantly lower than the national average

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, whereas, in South Southwark it is almost 25% lower.
- There is variation in preventable mortality across South Southwark, with levels in Dulwich Hill much higher than the South ward average.
- Preventable mortality in Champion Hill, Dulwich Village, and Dulwich Wood is significantly below the England 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 South Southwark is higher than 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.

- Life expectancy in South Southwark is higher than the Southwark average, however, there is still some variation within the area.
- Life expectancy in all the five wards is above or comparable to the Southwark average for both males and females.
- Life expectancy for males and females in Dulwich Village is significantly 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
Champion Hill	83.9 yrs	89.6 yrs
Dulwich Hill	78.5 yrs	85.7 yrs
Dulwich Village	86.4 yrs	90.1 yrs
Dulwich Wood	80.3 yrs	87.1 yrs
Goose Green	80.6 yrs	85.0 yrs
South Southwark	81.5 yrs	87.0 yrs
Southwark	78.9 yrs	84.4 yrs
London	80.5 yrs	84.3 yrs
England	79.6 yrs	83.1 yrs

Reference

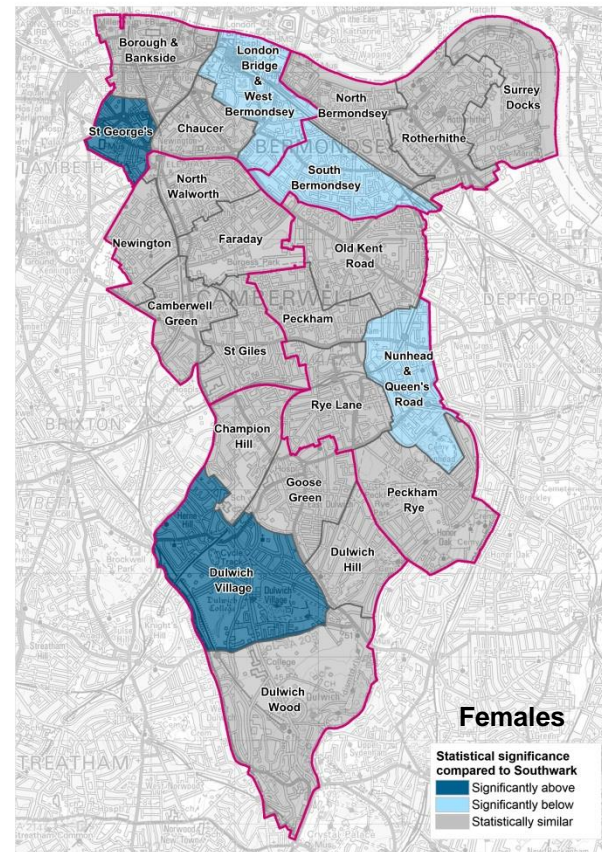
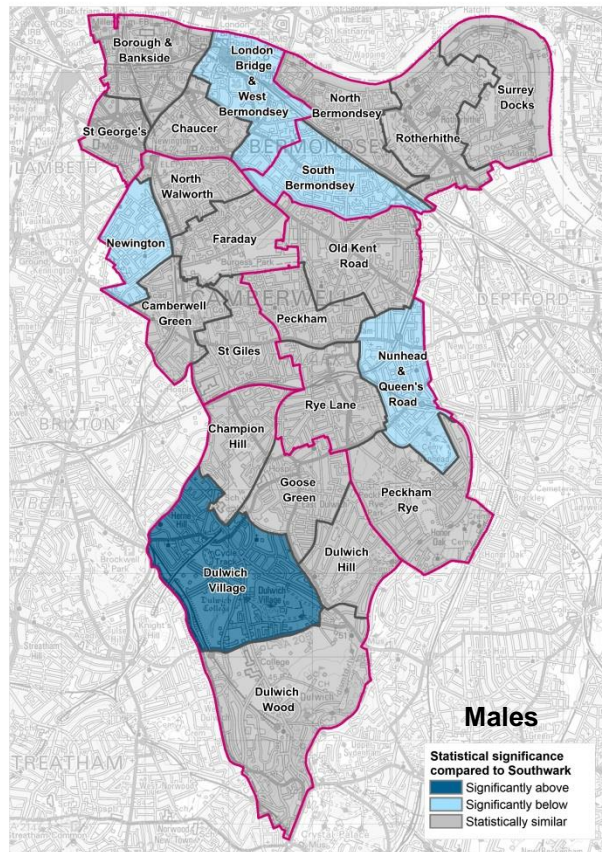
1. Primary Care Mortality Database & ONS Mid-year resident population estimates, 2015 to 2017
2. Further information on life expectancy in Southwark is available in the [Life Expectancy Briefing](#)

Life expectancy in South Southwark is above 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



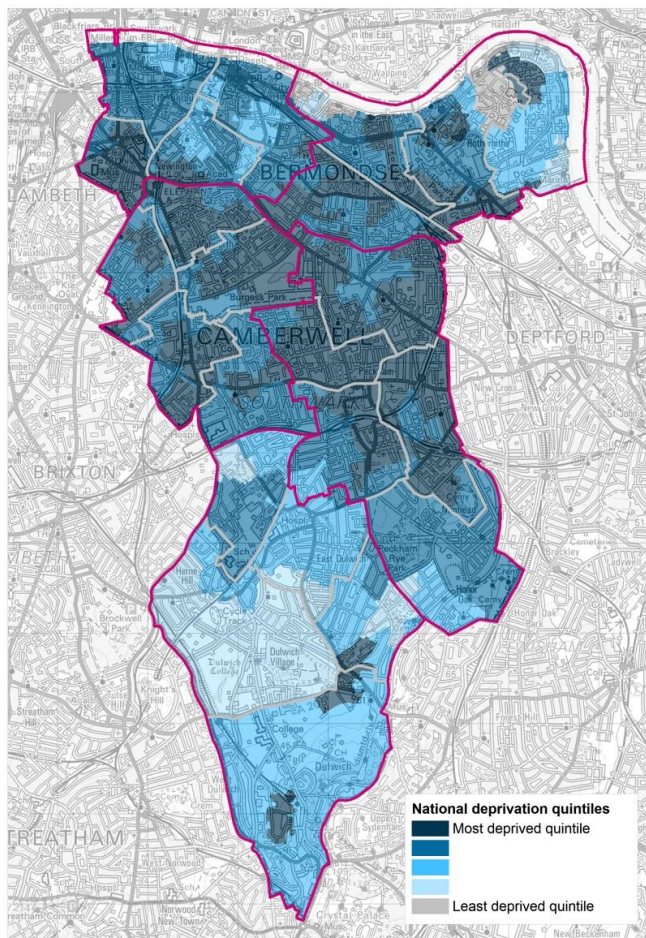
Reference

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 the area vary, however Dulwich Village is the least deprived ward in the borough

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 South Southwark are amongst the lowest in the borough.
- Champion Hill, Dulwich Hill, Dulwich Village, and Goose Green are among the 5 least deprived wards in Southwark (out of 23).

Table 5: Deprivation score and rank by ward

Area	Deprivation score	Ward rank (1 = most deprived)
Champion Hill	22.2	19
Dulwich Hill	20.8	20
Dulwich Village	11.1	23
Dulwich Wood	23.9	17
Goose Green	17.4	21
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 below 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 South Southwark, the proportion of homes managed by the Council or TMOs is significantly lower, at 14.4%. However, there is marked variation within the area, ranging from 31.2% of homes in Champion Hill to just only 6.9% in Dulwich Hill.
- 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	
Champion Hill	4,355	1,360	31.2%
Dulwich Hill	4,264	296	6.9%
Dulwich Village	4,053	338	8.3%
Dulwich Wood	4,577	966	21.1%
Goose Green	6,677	489	7.3%
South Southwark	23,926	3,449	14.4%
Southwark	146,094	35,986	24.6%

Reference

1. Southwark Housing & Modernisation Team

The overall crime rate in South Southwark is significantly lower than the borough average

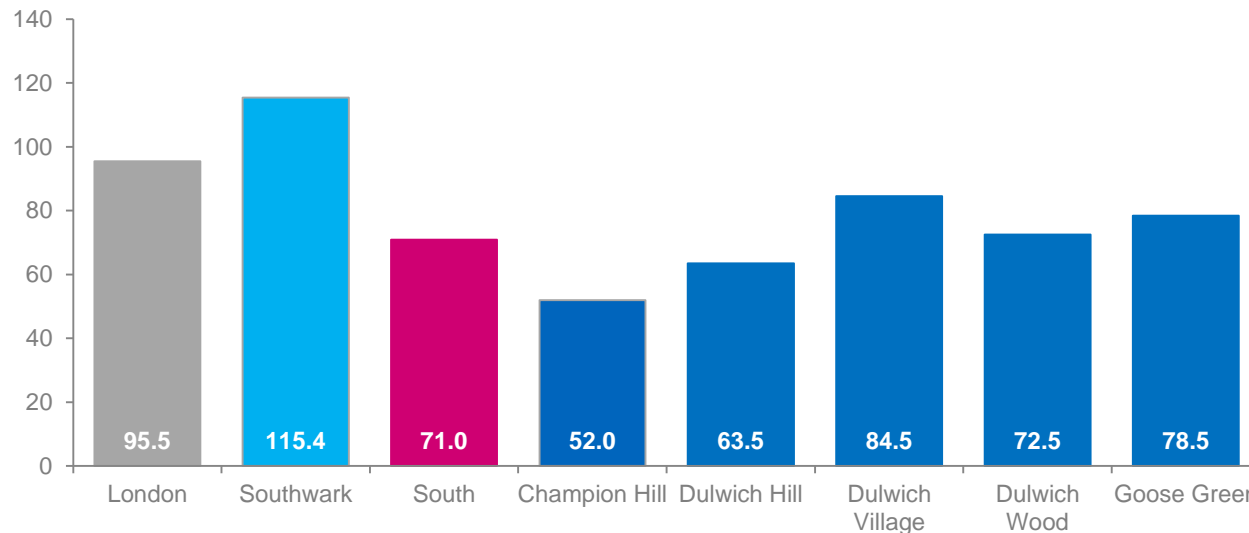
PLACE: CRIME

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.
- All wards in South Southwark have a crime rate significantly lower than the borough average.

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

Rate per 1,000



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 South multi-ward area compared to Southwark

SUMMARY TABLE

Indicator	Southwark	South Southwark	Champion Hill	Dulwich Hill	Dulwich Village	Dulwich Wood	Goose Green
Total number of residents	314,230	56,570	10,760	9,590	11,330	10,570	14,320
Black and minority ethnic population	45.8%	28.7%	47.4%	28.4%	19.2%	36.8%	28.7%
Percentage of 0-15's in out-of-work benefit households	18.5%	9.0%	11.4%	8.4%	2.9%	15.3%	8.0%
Crime rate per 1,000	115.4	71.0	52.0	63.5	84.5	72.5	78.5
Children achieving a good level of development at age 5	65.3%	70.5%	64.6%	71.8%	77.0%	64.4%	70.5%
Emergency department attendances per 1,000 under 5s	701.3	599.8	867.2	511.7	517.7	573.7	582.0
Children overweight or obese in Reception	25.7%	19.4%	22.4%	20.7%	16.6%	20.6%	16.8%
Children overweight or obese in Year 6	41.6%	28.7%	36.4%	26.4%	22.7%	33.5%	24.6%
New social care support requests per 100,000 adults 18+	601.2	671.0	627.2	770.1	678.5	644.2	652.5
Emergency hospital admissions ratio	95.1	78.2	83.9	84.3	64.7	85.5	78.2
Cancer incidence ratio	100.4	85	102.7	97.1	93	97.7	85
Deaths from causes considered preventable ratio	104.1	75.4	67.3	91.9	60.1	70.3	75.4
Male life expectancy at birth in years	78.9	81.5	83.9	78.5	86.4	80.3	80.6
Female life expectancy at birth in years	84.4	87.0	89.6	85.7	90.1	87.1	85.0

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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