

Multi-Ward Profiles 2023 West Central Southwark

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence

Southwark Public Health Division

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GATEWAY INFORMATION

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This briefing 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
- Place
- Starting Well
- Living Well
- Ageing Well

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

The West Central multi-ward area in Southwark is home to 73,200 residents

SUMMARY

The West Central area of Southwark borders Lambeth in the west and extends from the Walworth, and Elephant & Castle down to the Camberwell neighbourhood. The area is home to around 73,200 residents, making it one of the most populous multi-ward areas in Southwark, and has seen the largest increase in numbers of residents in the past decade.

Numbers of births to women in West Central Southwark is falling faster than elsewhere, and the area sees the lowest fertility rates overall. West Central is more diverse than Southwark and London, with 57% of its population identifying with a non-White ethnic background, and has the lowest proportions of English proficiency in the borough.

The area experiences some of the highest levels of social and economic disadvantage in Southwark, with Faraday ward ranking as the most disadvantaged community in the borough. There are substantially higher levels of unemployment, and substantially lower median incomes, when compared to Southwark as a whole.

In general, health outcomes in West Central are similar to or better than that for Southwark. Across the life-course, long-term conditions such as asthma, depression and hypertension are less prevalent in West Central. However, children in the area experience the highest levels of excess weight in the borough, along with low breastfeeding coverage in Newington and Faraday wards. Despite comparable health outcomes overall, there is notable inequality between wards, with Faraday and Newington wards also suffering from higher rates of hospital admissions.

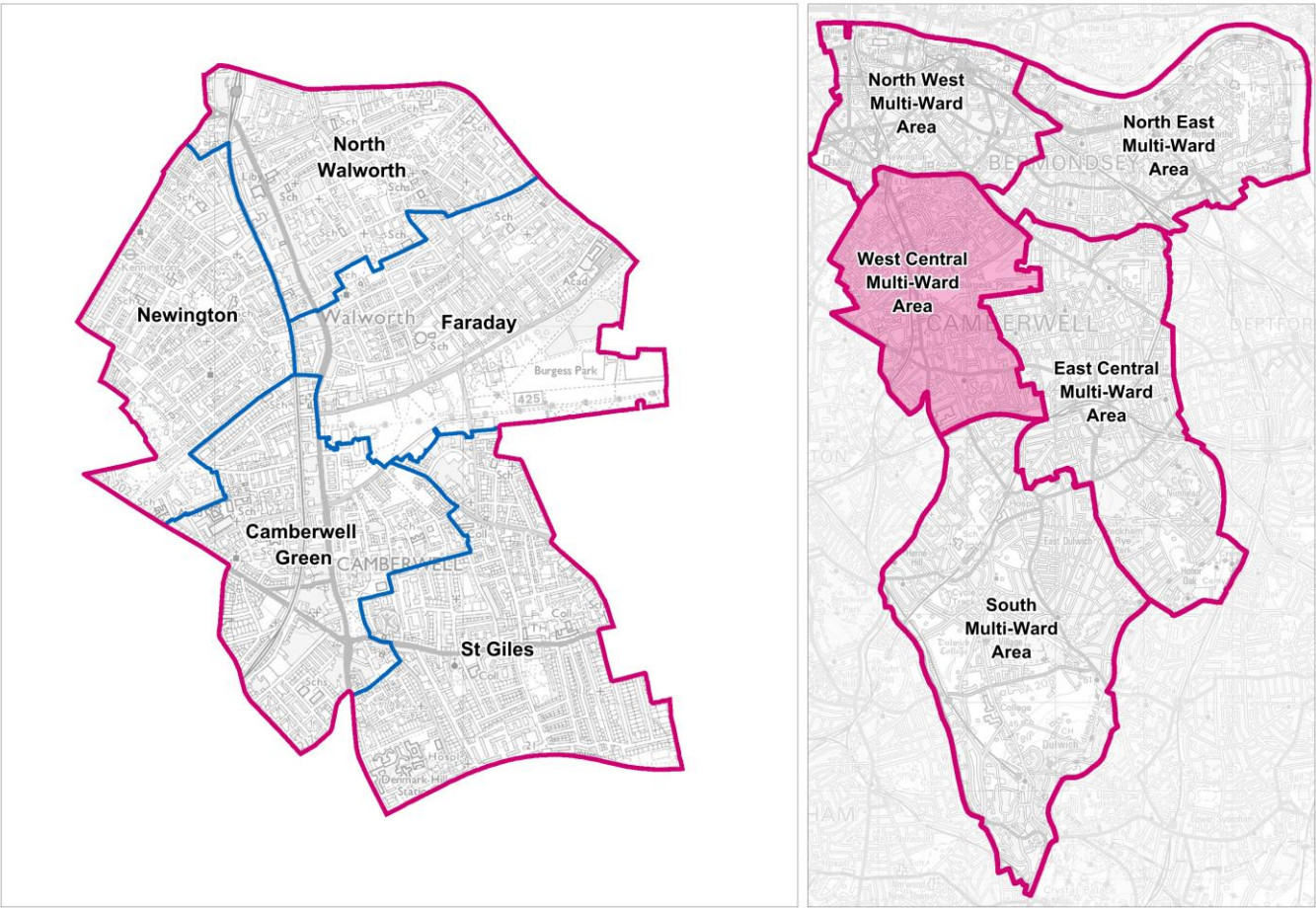
This briefing provides a profile of the West Central multi-ward area in Southwark

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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

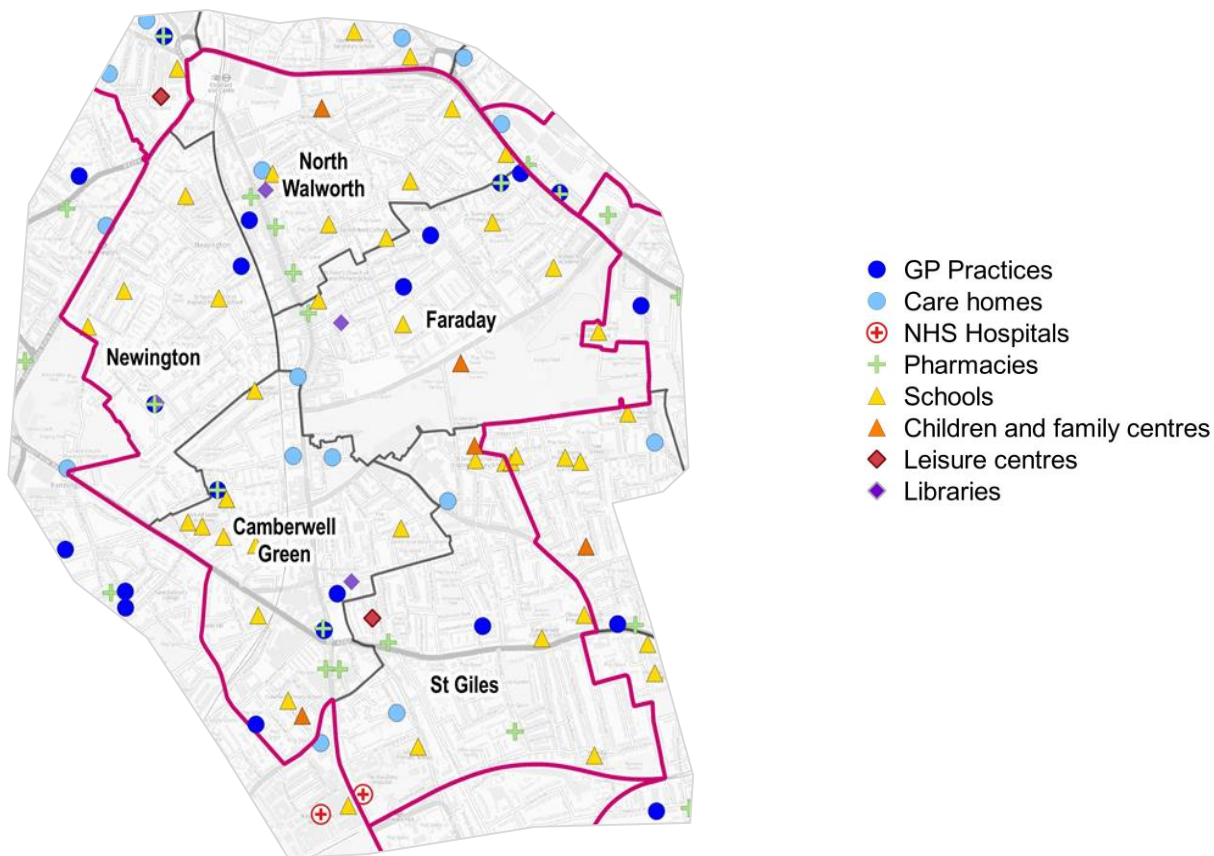


Reference
1. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252

There are a number of schools, GP practices, care homes, and other physical assets throughout the West Central area

GEOGRAPHY

Figure 2: Map of physical assets in West Central multi-ward area



Reference

1. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252

Around 73,200 people live in West Central Southwark, with the population increasing by one-tenth since 2011

PEOPLE: POPULATION

The West Central area is home to a substantial number of Southwark residents, with the population standing at 73,200 in 2021, an additional 5,900 residents since 2011.

- West Central has had the largest increase in resident numbers out of all the multi-ward areas.
- The percentage increase in West Central Southwark is broadly in line with the borough trend, however the change has not been uniform across each ward.
- North Walworth has seen the largest percentage increase in its population out of all wards in Southwark. It has increased by 40% in the decade since 2011, equivalent to an additional 4,540 people.
- In contrast, the population of Faraday in 2021 is around one-tenth (-9%) lower than in 2011.

Table 1: Resident population estimates, in 2011 and 2021

Area	Population		Change over the decade	
	2011 Mid-year estimate	2021 Census	Number	Percentage
Camberwell Green	13,790	15,520	1,730	13%
Faraday	13,700	12,480	-1,220	-9%
Newington	13,360	13,440	80	1%
North Walworth	11,290	15,830	4,540	40%
St Giles	15,160	15,930	770	5%
West Central	67,300	73,210	5,910	9%
Southwark	288,720	307,620	18,900	7%

Reference

1. Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2022.

Around one-fifth of residents in West Central Southwark are below the age of 20

PEOPLE: POPULATION

The West Central area is home to around 73,200 residents, with around 15,600 people aged under 20; 51,700 people aged 20 to 64; and 5,900 people aged 65 and over.

- In West Central Southwark, the population age structure is generally similar to Southwark as a whole.
- However, there is a slightly higher proportion of the population of West Central Southwark made up by children and young adults aged 15 to 24, when compared to Southwark as a whole.

Figure 3: Population age structure of West Central multi-ward area, compared to age structure of Southwark, 2021

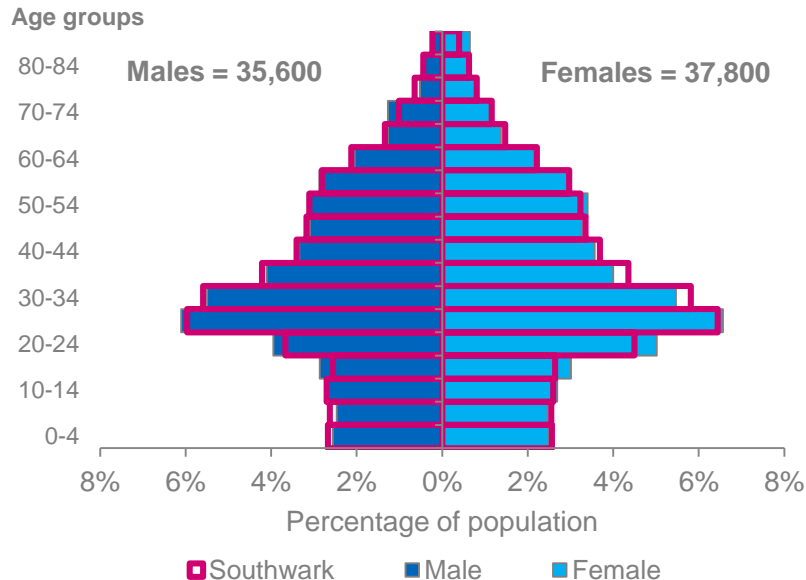


Table 2: Resident population estimates, by age group, 2021

Area	Population		
	Under 20	20 to 64	65 and over
Camberwell Green	3,200	11,000	1,400
Faraday	3,100	8,400	1,000
Newington	2,900	9,300	1,300
North Walworth	3,000	11,800	1,000
St Giles	3,400	11,200	1,300
West Central	15,600	51,700	5,900
Southwark	64,700	217,300	25,700

Reference

1. Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2022.

The West Central area is more ethnically diverse than the Southwark, regional and national averages

PEOPLE: ETHNICITY

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

- Just over half (51%) of Southwark’s population is of White ethnicity; 25% Black, Black British, Caribbean or African; 10% Asian or Asian British; 7% Mixed or Multiple; and 6% from ‘Other’ ethnic backgrounds.
- Around 49% of Southwark residents are of non-White ethnicity. Diversity of ethnicity in West Central Southwark is higher than seen across England, London, and Southwark, with 57% of residents identifying with a non-White ethnic group.
- There is notable variation across the West Central area, with 64% of residents in Faraday being of a non-White ethnic background, compared to around 52% in St Giles.

Table 3: Percentage of residents by ethnic group and ward, 2021

Area	White	Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	Asian or Asian British	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	Other
Camberwell Green	40%	35%	8%	8%	9%
Faraday	36%	37%	9%	8%	10%
Newington	43%	35%	9%	7%	7%
North Walworth	46%	26%	14%	7%	8%
St Giles	48%	29%	8%	8%	7%
West Central	43%	35%	9%	8%	8%
Southwark	51%	25%	10%	7%	6%
London	54%	14%	21%	6%	6%
England	81%	4%	10%	3%	2%

Reference

1. Ethnic group, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2022.

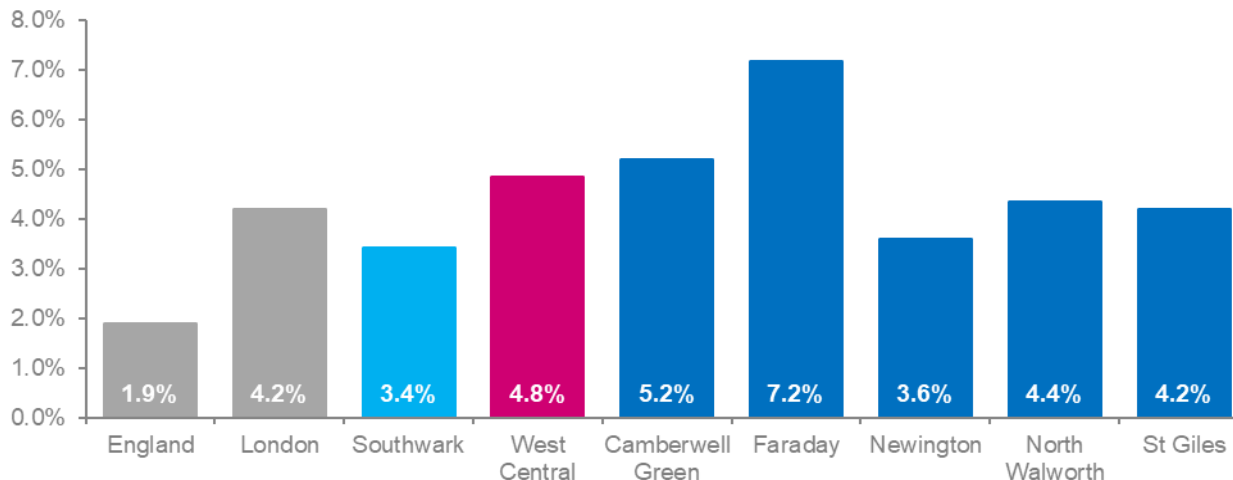
West Central Southwark has the highest proportions of low English proficiency in the borough

PEOPLE: ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

In 2021, over 10,200 Southwark residents reported not being able to speak English well, or at all, accounting for around 3% of the population. However, this varies notably by ward.

- The West Central multi-ward area has the highest proportion of its residents who have low English proficiency, compared to Southwark as a whole. Around 5% of West Central Southwark residents have low English proficiency, a proportion higher than the Southwark, London and England averages.
- Faraday ward has the highest proportion of residents with low English proficiency out of all wards in Southwark, equivalent to more than 7% of the population, or 900 residents.
- Around 1 in 20 (5%) Camberwell Green residents also have low English proficiency, equivalent to 800 people.

Figure 4: Percentage of residents who cannot speak English well or at all, 2021



Reference

1. Language, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2022.

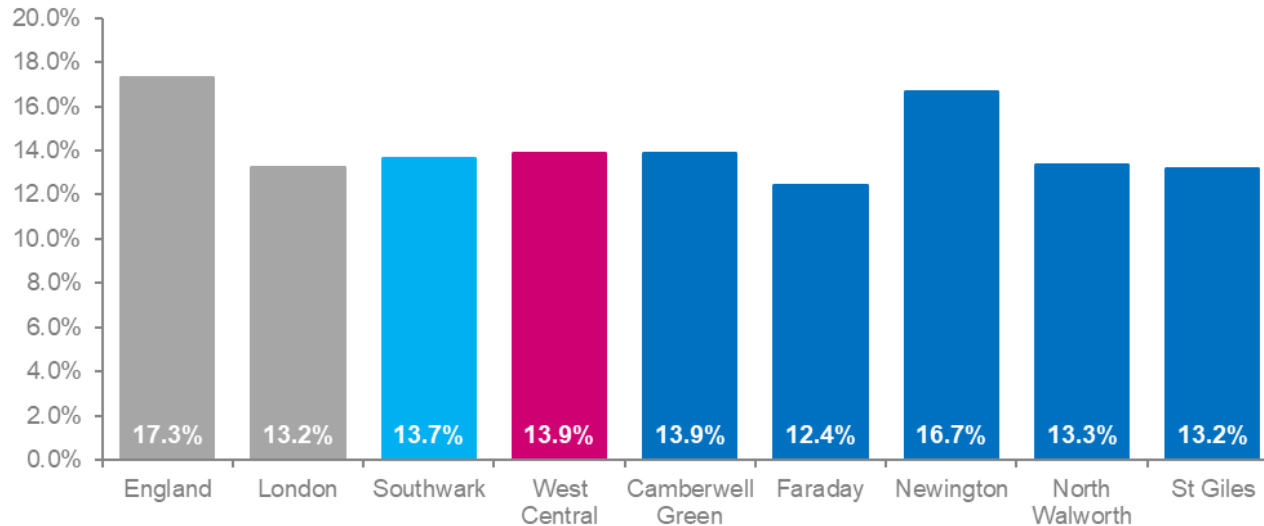
Almost 1 in 7 residents in West Central Southwark are disabled, equivalent to 10,200 people

PEOPLE: DISABILITY

In 2021, over 42,000 (14%) Southwark residents were disabled based on definitions used in the Equality Act (2010). This is similar to the proportion across London, but lower than England.

- The West Central multi-ward area has a similar proportion of its residents with a disability, compared to the borough and regional average.
- All wards in the West Central area have levels of disability that are comparable to the borough average.
- Over 10,000 residents in West Central Southwark were disabled in 2021.

Figure 5: Percentage of residents who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010), 2021



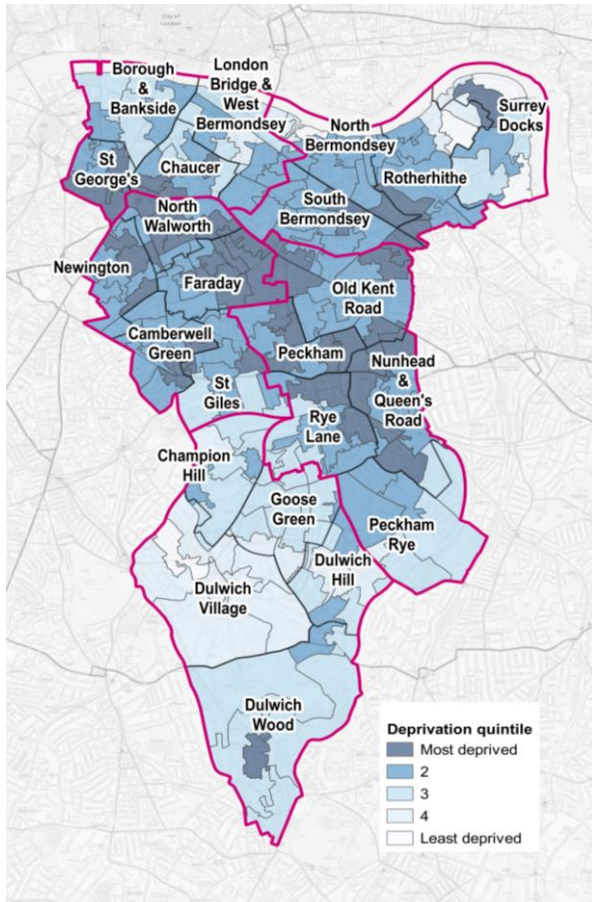
Reference

1. Disability, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2023.

West Central has substantial levels of deprivation, with Faraday being the most deprived ward in Southwark

PLACE: DEPRIVATION

Figure 6: Indices of Deprivation, 2019



Southwark is one of the most deprived boroughs in England, ranked 43rd out of 326 local authorities. However there is significant variation in deprivation across the borough.

- Levels of deprivation in West Central Southwark are some of highest in the borough.
- All five wards are among the top 10 most deprived wards in Southwark (out of 23).
- Faraday is ranked as the most deprived ward in Southwark (out of 23).

Table 4: Deprivation score and rank by ward

Area	ID Score	Ward rank
Camberwell Green	30.7	7
Faraday	35.0	1
Newington	30.3	8
North Walworth	33.3	4
St Giles	31.3	6
Southwark	25.3	

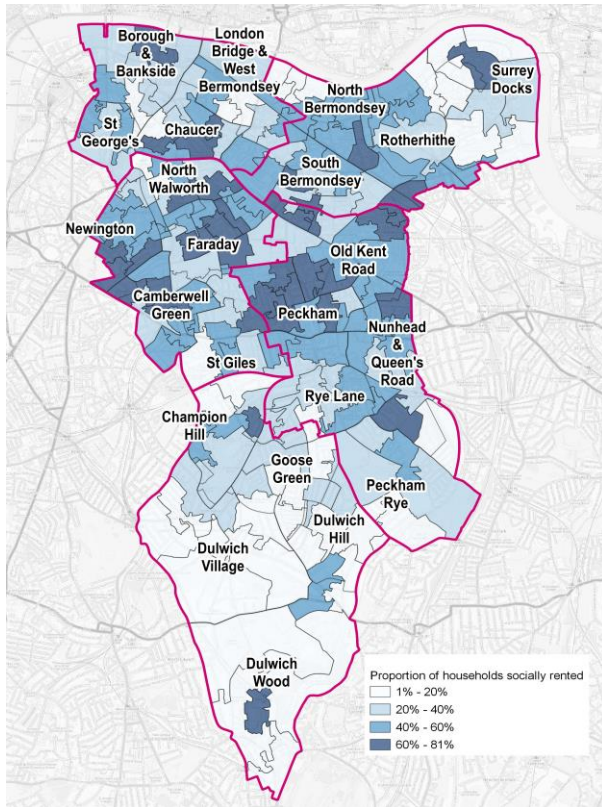
Reference

1. Department for Communities & Local Government. Indices of Deprivation, 2019.

West Central Southwark has the highest levels of socially- rented housing in the borough

PLACE: HOUSING

Figure 7: Socially-rented households in 2021



Out of all local authorities in England, Southwark ranks joint highest with Hackney and Islington for the proportion of households that are socially rented.

- The proportion of socially-rented homes in West Central area is higher than the borough proportion, at 48%.
- There is notable variation across the area however, ranging from 57% of households in Newington, to 40% in St Giles.
- Four wards out of the five are among the top 10 with the highest proportion of socially-rented homes (out of 23).

Table 5: Socially-rented households

Area	All Residential Addresses	Council or TMO	Percentage
Camberwell Green	6,800	3,600	52%
Faraday	4,800	2,500	52%
Newington	5,800	3,300	57%
North Walworth	7,200	2,900	41%
St Giles	6,400	2,600	40%
West Central	31,000	14,800	48%
Southwark	130,800	52,000	40%
London	3,423,900	791,000	23%
England	23,436,100	4,005,700	17%

TMO or 'Tenant Management Organisation': social housing where tenants in the area provide some or all housing management tasks on behalf of the council

Reference

1. Housing, England and Wales: Census 2021. Office for National Statistics. 2023.

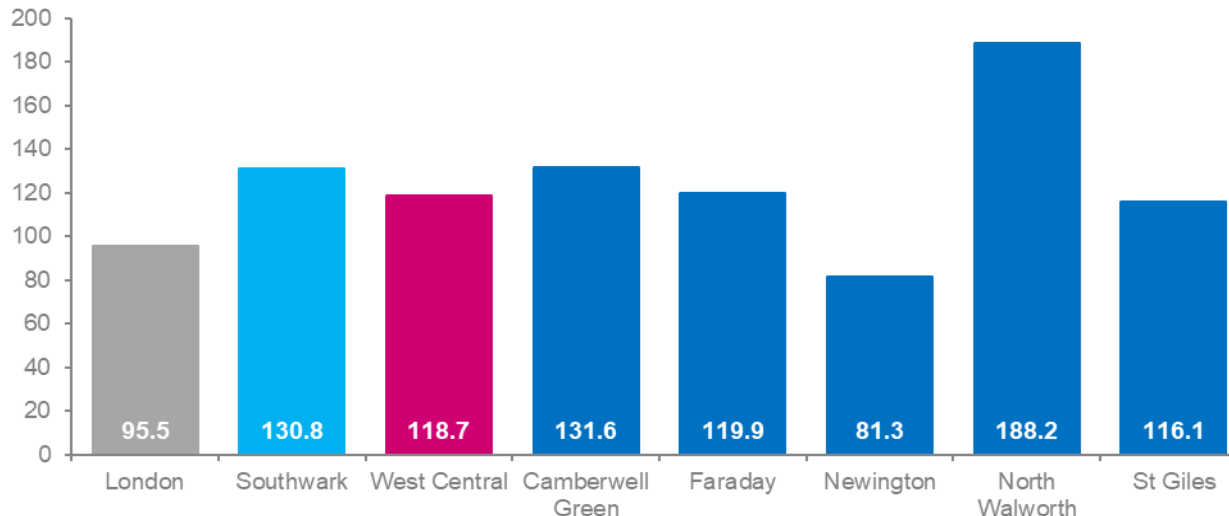
The overall crime rate in West Central Southwark is lower than the borough average

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 2022, there were 131 crimes per 1,000 residents in Southwark, equivalent to over 41,800 recorded. This rate is substantially higher than the London average.
- The crime rate for West Central Southwark is lower than the Southwark average.
- Crime rates in North Walworth are substantially higher than Southwark, whereas rates in Newington are substantially lower than Southwark.

Figure 8: Overall crime rate per 1,000 residents in 2022



Reference

1. [Metropolitan Police](#). Crime Data Dashboard. 2022. [Data can be accessed here](#)

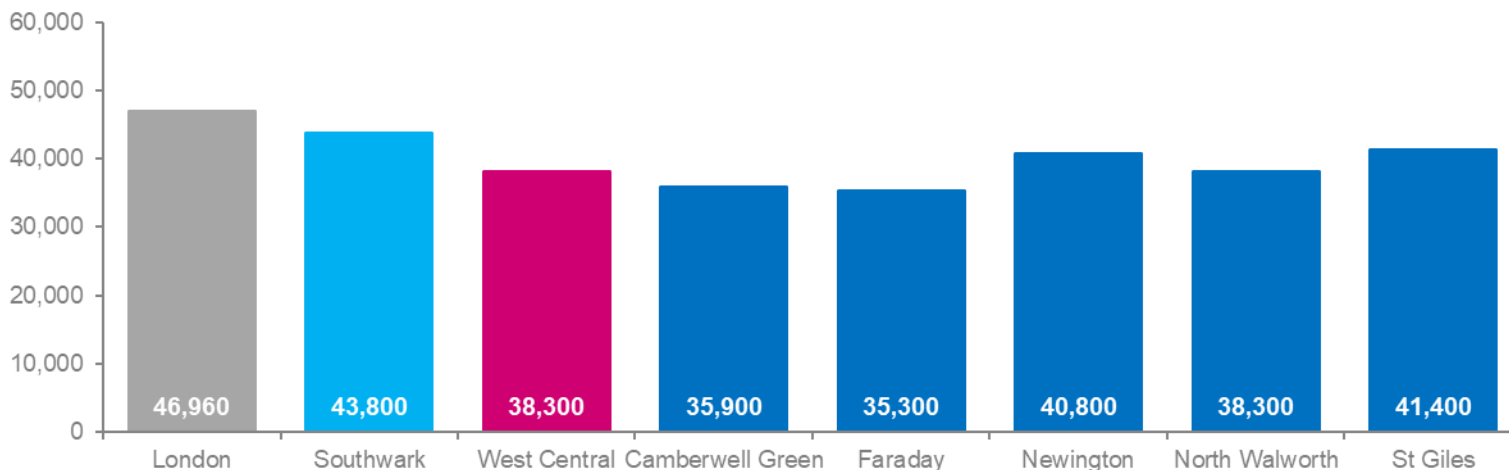
Faraday ward has the third lowest median household income in Southwark

PLACE: INCOME

Median household income in Southwark in 2023 was £43,800, over £3,000 lower than the median household income across London.

- The West Central multi-ward area has a median household income around £5,500 lower than the Southwark average, standing at £38,300.
- However, there is notable variation across the West Central area. Faraday ward has the third lowest median income in Southwark, and Camberwell Green has the fourth lowest (out of 23 wards).
- Conversely, Newington, North Walworth, and St Giles have median household incomes similar to or notably above the Southwark average.

Figure 9: Median household income, 2023



Reference

1. CACI Paycheck Directory, 2023

West Central has some of the highest levels of unemployment in Southwark

PLACE: UNEMPLOYMENT

Rates of unemployment across Southwark are slightly higher than seen nationally, with 7% of working age adults in the borough claiming out of work benefit.

- All wards in West Central Southwark have unemployment rates significantly above the borough average.
- However, this does vary across the area, with highest rates seen in Faraday where around 1 in 10 working age adults were claiming out of work benefit.
- Overall, around 3% of the working population in Southwark are workless due to sickness, equivalent to 6,800 residents. Around 1,500 of these residents live in West Central Southwark.
- Rates of unemployment due to sickness are highest in St Giles ward.

Figure 10: Percentage of working age population claiming out of work benefit, 2021/22

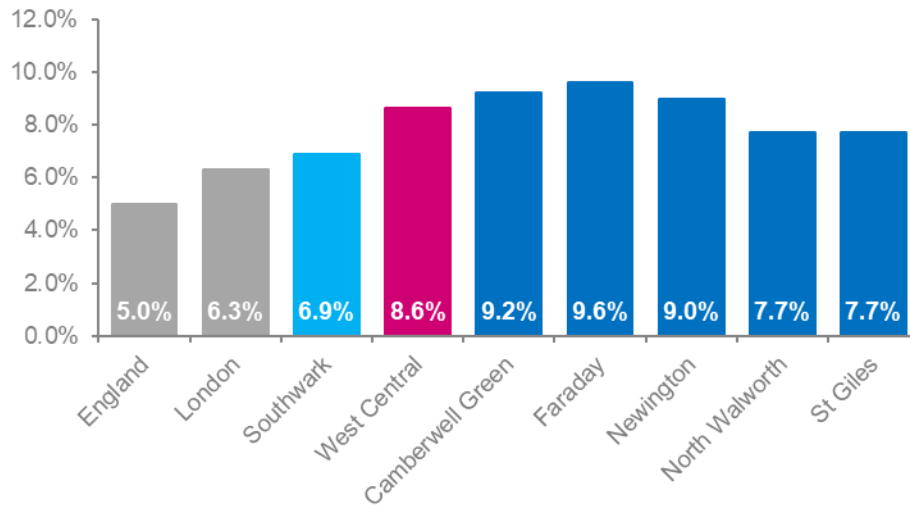
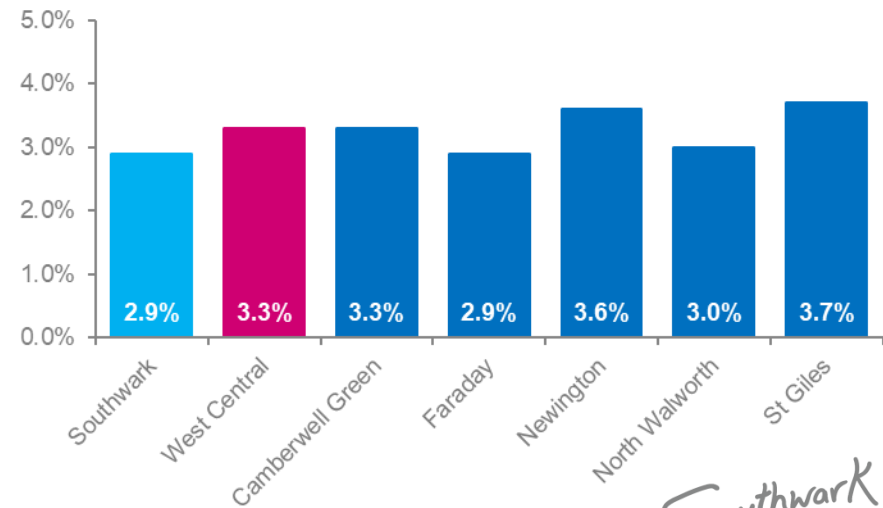


Figure 11: Percentage of working age population who are workless through sickness, 2022



References

1. NOMIS Labour Market Statistics. 2021 to 2022.
2. Department for Work and Pensions, Aug 2022.

The general fertility rate is declining at a faster rate in West Central Southwark compared to the borough average

STARTING WELL: BIRTHS

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

- Since 2011, the number of live births to Southwark women has fallen by one-third (32%), from 5,252 to 3,597 births per year.
- There has been a greater decline in the number of births to women in the West Central area when compared with Southwark as a whole, declining by 42% over the decade.
- The West Central area has a lower general fertility rate in 2021 than Southwark, with 35 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44, the lowest of all the multi-ward areas in Southwark.
- The general fertility rate is lowest in Camberwell Green, at 29 births per 1,000. This ward has also seen the greatest decline over the decade (54%).

Table 6: Live births by ward, 2011 and 2021

Area	Live births		Change 2011 to 2021		General fertility rate 2021
	2011	2021	Number	Percentage	
Camberwell Green	259	120	-139	-54%	29.2
Faraday	292	141	-151	-52%	41.6
Newington	209	109	-100	-48%	31.7
North Walworth	175	174	-1	-1%	35.1
St Giles	294	174	-120	-41%	39.7
West Central	1,229	718	-511	-42%	35.4
Southwark	5,252	3,597	-1,655	-32%	42.5

Reference

1. NHS Digital. Birth Files for Southwark. 2011 to 2021.

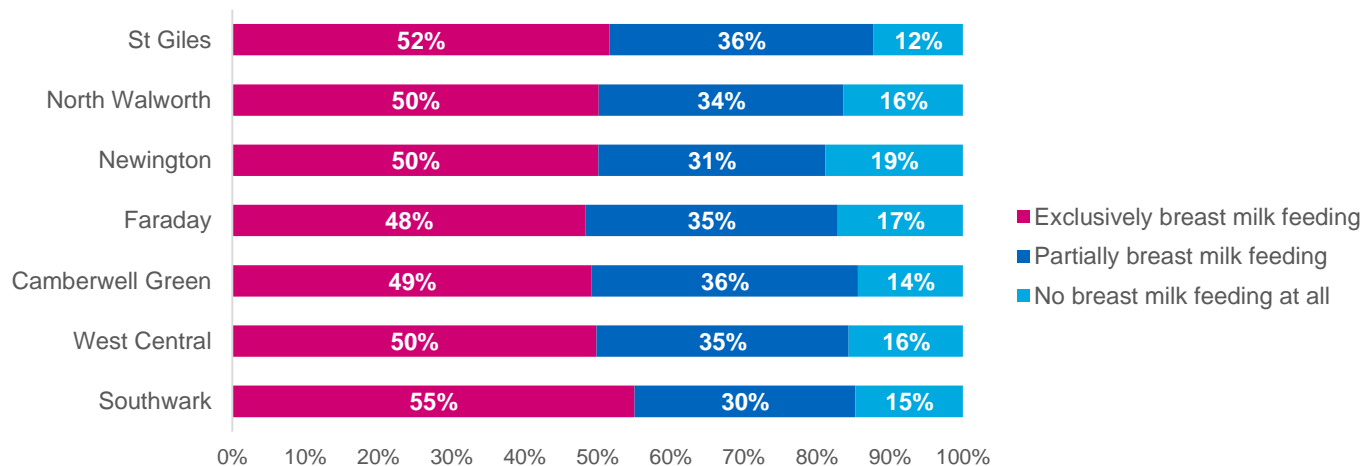
Newington ward has some of the lowest breastfeeding coverage seen across Southwark

STARTING WELL: BREASTFEEDING

The World Health Organisation recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life. Between 2018/2019 to 2021/22, 85% of children in Southwark were breastfed either exclusively or partially at 6 to 8 weeks.

- Breastfeeding coverage in West Central Southwark is statistically similar to that seen across Southwark as a whole, with half (50%) being exclusively breastfed, around one-third (35%) partially breastfed, and over one-tenth (16%) with no breast milk feeding at all.
- Coverage of some breastfeeding (exclusively or partially) was highest in Camberwell Green, and lowest in Newington, with the latter seeing 1 in 5 children with no breast milk feeding at all.
- Breastfeeding coverage in Newington was significantly below the borough average, while coverage in all other West Central wards was statistically similar to the borough average.

Figure 12: Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 week visit, 2018/19 to 2021/22



Reference

1. GSTT. Health visiting analysis of EYMDS, 2018/19 to 2021/22.

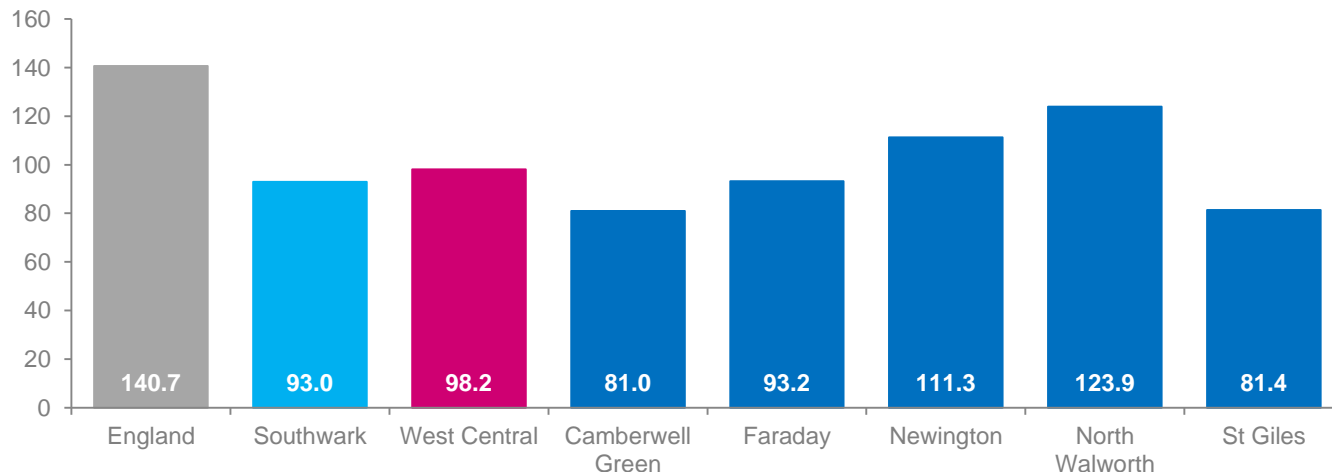
Rates of 0-4 year old emergency hospital admissions in West Central are similar to the borough average

STARTING WELL: EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

Emergency admissions in young children are frequently preventable, and often give an indication of wider determinants of poor health such as housing and air quality.

- In 2019/20, there were around 1,500 emergency hospital admissions among children aged under 5 in Southwark, with rates significantly below the national average.
- In West Central Southwark, there were around 370 emergency admissions in 2019/20, with rates of admission slightly higher than across Southwark.
- North Walworth and Newington have rates significantly higher than Southwark, with North Walworth having the second highest admission rate of all the wards in the borough.
- Rates in Camberwell Green are significantly below that of Southwark.

Figure 13: Emergency hospital admissions among children aged 0 to 4 years, per 1,000 population, 2019/20



Reference

1. Hospital Episode Statistics. NHS Digital, 2019/20. From Local Health tool.

West Central has the highest levels of child excess weight in Southwark

STARTING WELL: EXCESS WEIGHT

Levels of excess weight in both Reception and Year 6 are higher than the borough average across most wards in West Central Southwark.

- More than 1 in 4 (28%) of children living in West Central Southwark are overweight or obese in Reception, rising to over 45% by Year 6. The prevalence is higher than seen in Southwark overall.
- While there is some variation in excess weight across the five wards, excess weight in Reception and Year 6 is significantly above the borough average for Camberwell Green and Faraday wards, and significantly above the average for Year 6 in North Walworth.

Table 7: Percentage of child excess weight by school year, 2019/20 to 2021/22

Area	Excess weight	
	Reception	Year 6
Camberwell Green	32.9%	47.4%
Faraday	31.0%	47.8%
Newington	24.0%	40.9%
North Walworth	29.0%	50.0%
St Giles	21.9%	42.9%
West Central	27.8%	45.8%
Southwark	24.8%	41.2%
London	21.8%	38.9%
England	22.6%	35.8%

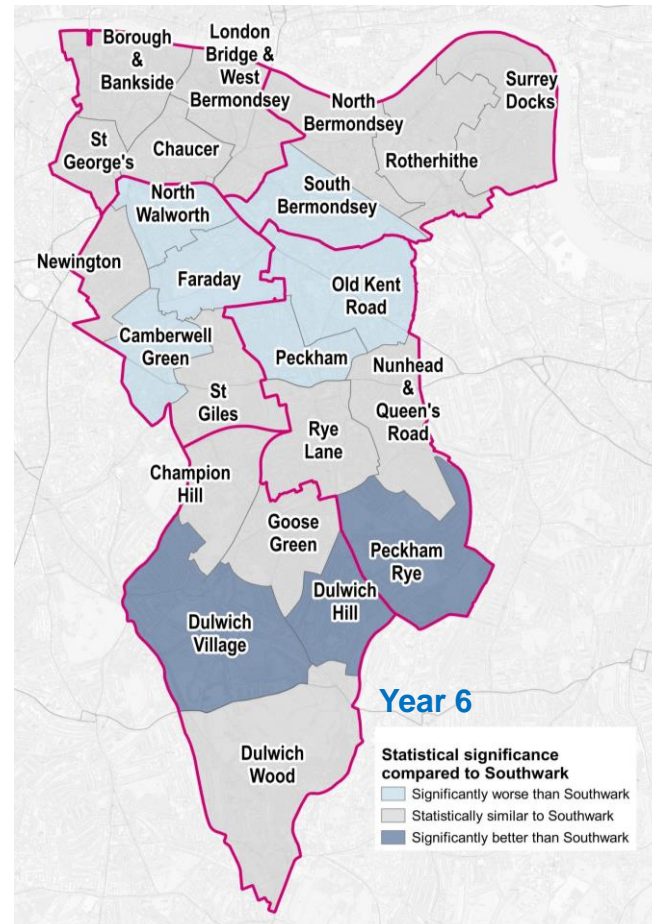
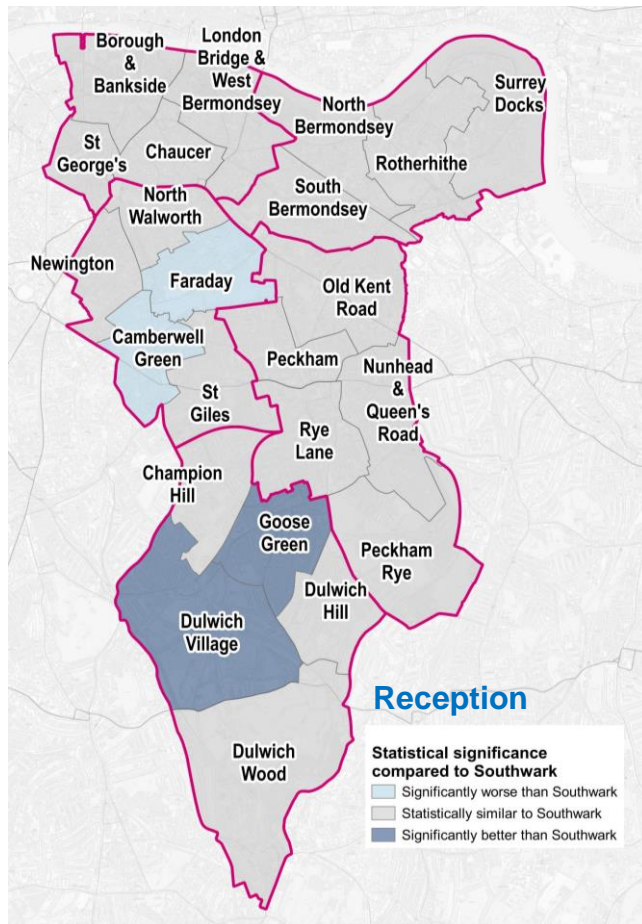
Reference

1. National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP). NHS Digital. 2019/20 to 2021/22.

West Central has the highest levels of child excess weight in Southwark

STARTING WELL: EXCESS WEIGHT

Figures 14 & 15: Significance of excess weight prevalence in Reception and Year 6 compared with Southwark: 2019-20 to 2021-22



Reference

1. National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP). NHS Digital. 2019/20 to 2021/22.

Emergency hospital admission levels vary significantly within West Central Southwark

LIVING WELL: HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

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

- In Newington, rates of all cause emergency admissions, COPD emergency admissions and alcohol-related admissions are significantly above the borough average. Faraday and North Walworth also have emergency admission rates significantly above the borough average for a number of causes.
- Conversely, Camberwell Green and St Giles wards have all cause emergency admission rates significantly below the borough average.

Table 8: Standardised admission ratio for emergency hospital admissions for all causes, CHD, COPD, and alcohol-related admissions: 2016/17 to 2020/21

Area	All causes emergency admissions	Coronary heart disease emergency admissions	COPD emergency admissions	Alcohol-related admissions
Camberwell Green	88	76	115	102
Faraday	104	74	183	110
Newington	109	64	203	129
North Walworth	112	93	178	137
St Giles	85	73	126	85
West Central	99	76	161	112
Southwark	91	75	148	108
London	92	92	90	96
	Outcome significantly poorer than Southwark	Outcome statistically similar to Southwark	Outcome significantly better than Southwark	

Note: Standardised admission ratios (SAR) give an indication of the likelihood of hospital admission in the population from certain causes, when compared to the likelihood across England.

Reference

1. [Hospital Episode Statistics \(HES\)](#), NHS Digital. Public Health England. Local Health Tool. [Data can be accessed here](#)

West Central has lower rates of asthma and higher rates of type 2 diabetes and hypertension compared to Southwark

LIVING WELL: LONG-TERM CONDITIONS

When compared to Southwark, the West Central area has similar rates of depression, cancer, coronary heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, per 1,000 population.

- Camberwell Green has a higher than borough rate of diabetes, depression and hypertension.
- Faraday also has higher than borough rate of type 2 diabetes and hypertension.
- Newington has high rates of type 2 diabetes, COPD and hypertension.
- Conversely, St Giles has lower or similar rates than Southwark for all long-term conditions.

Table 9: Long-term conditions rates per 1,000 population, by area, 2023

Area	Type 2 Diabetes	Asthma	COPD	Depression	Coronary heart disease	Cancer	Hypertension
Camberwell Green	70	42	12	110	13	24	123
Faraday	60	37	14	91	14	19	113
Newington	63	45	15	105	15	22	116
North Walworth	55	38	13	104	13	21	106
St Giles	58	42	10	95	11	22	108
West Central	59	41	13	105	13	21	109
Southwark	54	43	12	103	13	23	105

Outcome higher than Southwark	Outcome comparable to Southwark	Outcome lower than Southwark
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Reference

1. Long-term conditions dashboard. South East London Integrated Care System. Data to December 2023.

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 has increased in the past decade, significant inequalities remain.

- Life expectancy in West Central Southwark overall is comparable to Southwark, though there is variation within the area.
- Life expectancy is lowest in North Walworth for both males and females, and highest in St Giles for males, and Newington for females.

Table 10: Life expectancy at birth for males and females, 2016 to 2020

Area	Life expectancy at birth	
	Males	Females
Camberwell Green	79.3 yrs	84.3 yrs
Faraday	78.8 yrs	84.5 yrs
Newington	78.0 yrs	85.8 yrs
North Walworth	77.9 yrs	84.1 yrs
St Giles	79.4 yrs	85.0 yrs
West Central Southwark	78.7 yrs	84.7 yrs
Southwark	79.4 yrs	84.3 yrs
London	80.3 yrs	84.3 yrs
England	79.4 yrs	83.1 yrs

Reference

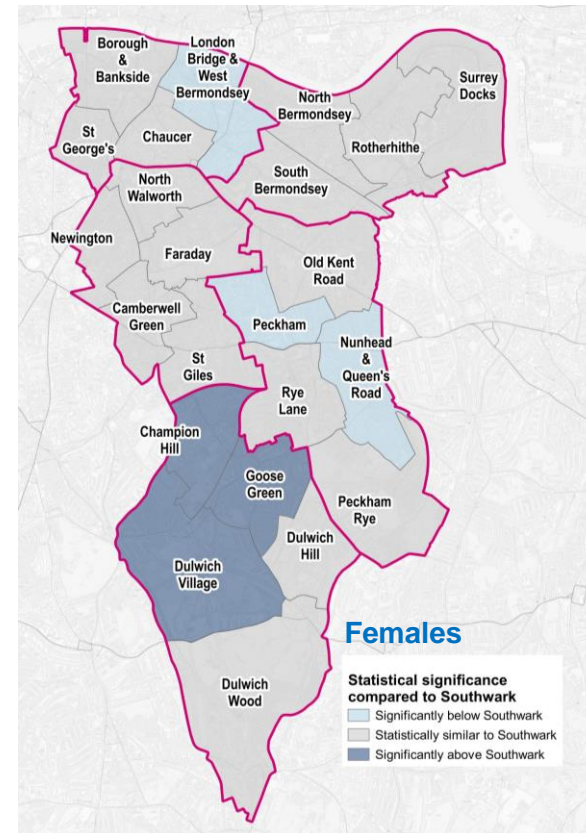
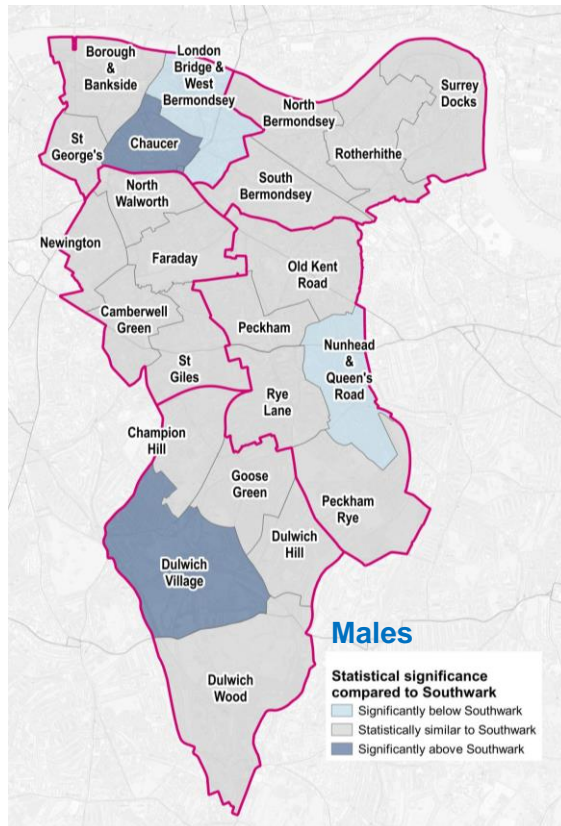
1. Primary Care Mortality Database & ONS Mid-year resident population estimates, 2016 to 2020

All wards in West Central have male and female life expectancies statistically similar to the borough average

AGEING WELL: LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is often used as an overarching measure of population health. While life expectancy in the borough has increased over the past decade, significant inequalities remain.

Figures 16 & 17: Significance of life expectancy at birth by ward for males and females in Southwark 2016 to 2020



Reference

1. Primary Care Mortality Database & ONS Mid-year resident population estimates, 2016 to 2020

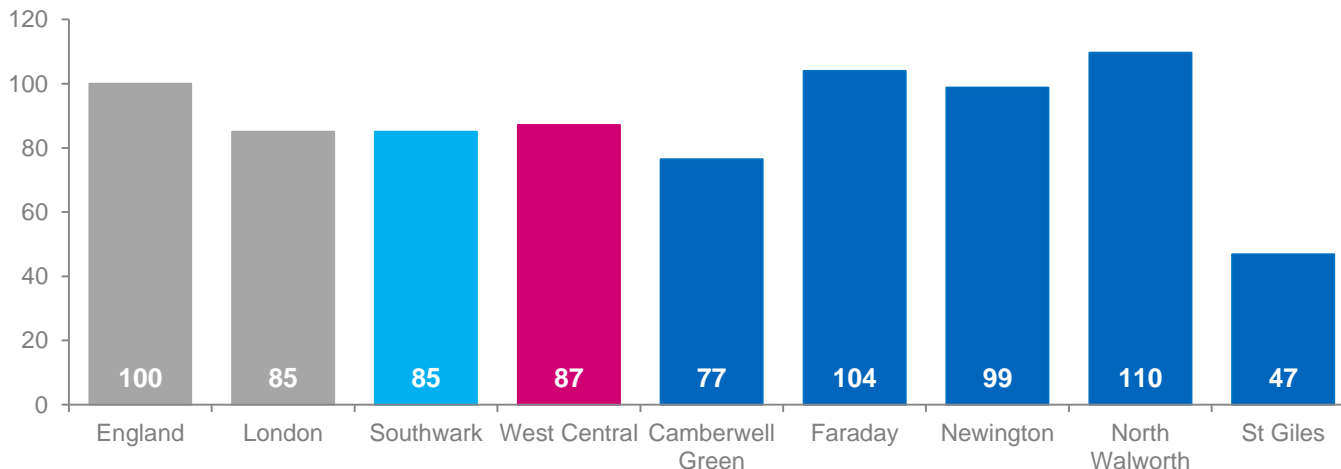
Hospital admissions for hip fractures in the East Central area are statistically similar to the Southwark average

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.

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for hip fractures in Southwark is 85, indicating a lower admission rate than the England average. Southwark's SAR is statistically similar to that across London.
- West Central Southwark's admission ratio is statistically similar to that across Southwark.
- Admissions for hip fractures are highest in residents living in North Walworth, and lowest in residents living in St Giles. However, ratios are not statistically significant different between wards.

Figure 18: Standardised admission ratio for emergency admissions for hip fractures in persons aged 65 and over, 2016/17 to 2020/21



Reference

1. [Public Health England. Local Health Tool. Data can be accessed here](#)

There is substantial variation in mortality rates across the wards in West Central Southwark

AGEING WELL: MORTALITY

Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) give an indication of the likelihood of mortality in the population from certain causes, when compared to the likelihood across England.

- An SMR below 100 indicates a lower likelihood, and SMR above 100 indicates a higher likelihood.
- For mortality related to cancer, and from causes considered preventable aged under 75, the SMR in West Central is higher than the average across Southwark and England.
- Conversely, the average SMR of coronary heart disease in West Central is lower than Southwark.
- There is notable variation across the West Central area: with North Walworth having all cause, CHD and respiratory disease SMRs higher than the Southwark averages, and Faraday having SMRs lower than or comparable to the Southwark average for all.

Table 11: Standardised mortality ratios of deaths from all causes, cancer, coronary heart disease, respiratory disease, and deaths from causes considered preventable, 2016 to 2020

Area	All causes	Cancer	Coronary heart disease	Respiratory disease	Preventable mortality in those aged under 75
Camberwell Green	97	100	91	76	105
Faraday	91	101	64	87	99
Newington	91	107	69	80	129
North Walworth	102	99	100	122	103
St Giles	92	108	82	79	118
West Central	94	103	81	89	111
Southwark	94	101	92	90	102
England	100	100	100	100	100

Outcome poorer than Southwark	Outcome comparable to Southwark	Outcome better than Southwark
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Reference

1. [Public Health England](#). Local Health Tool. 2016 to 2020. [Data can be accessed here](#)

The summary tables provide 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	307,620	73,200	15,500	12,500	13,400	15,800	15,900
Non-white population (%)	49%	57%	60%	64%	57%	54%	52%
Percentage of residents with low English proficiency	3.4%	4.8%	5.2%	7.2%	3.6%	4.4%	4.2%
Percentage of residents with a disability	14%	14%	14%	12%	17%	13%	13%
Deprivation score	25.3	-	30.7	35.0	30.3	33.3	31.3
Proportion of households socially rented	40%	48%	52%	52%	57%	41%	40%
Crime rate per 1,000	130.8	118.7	131.6	119.9	81.3	188.2	116.1
Percentage of population unemployed	6.9%	8.6%	9.2%	9.6%	9.0%	7.7%	7.7%
Coverage of some breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks	85%	84%	86%	83%	81%	84%	88%
General fertility rate, births per 1,000	42.5	35.4	29.2	41.6	31.7	35.1	39.7
Emergency admissions among 0-4 year olds, per 1,000	93.0	98.2	81.0	93.2	111.3	123.9	81.4
Percentage of child excess weight at Reception	25%	28%	33%	31%	24%	29%	22%
Percentage of child excess weight at Year 6	41%	46%	47%	48%	41%	50%	43%
Male life expectancy at birth in years	79.4	78.7	79.3	78.8	78.0	77.9	79.4
Female life expectancy at birth in years	84.3	84.7	84.3	84.5	85.8	84.1	85.0

Outcome significantly worse than Southwark	Outcome worse than Southwark but not significantly	No measure of significance compared to Southwark	Outcome better than Southwark but not significantly	Outcome significantly better than Southwark
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The summary tables provide 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
Type 2 Diabetes, rate per 1,000	54	59	70	60	63	55	58
Asthma, rate per 1,000	43	41	42	37	45	38	42
COPD, rate per 1,000	12	13	12	14	15	13	10
Depression, rate per 1,000	103	105	110	91	105	104	95
Coronary heart disease, rate per 1,000	13	13	13	14	15	13	11
Cancer, rate per 1,000	23	23	24	19	22	21	22
Hypertension, rate per 1,000	105	105	123	113	116	106	108
All causes emergency admissions, SAR	91	99	88	104	109	112	85
Hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, SAR	75	76	76	74	64	93	73
Hospital admissions for COPD, SAR	148	161	115	183	203	178	126
Hospital admissions for alcohol, SAR	108	112	102	110	129	137	85
Deaths from all causes, SMR	94	94	97	91	91	102	92
Deaths from cancer, SMR	101	103	100	101	107	99	108
Deaths from respiratory disease, SMR	92	81	91	64	69	100	82
Deaths from cardiovascular disease, SMR	90	89	76	87	80	122	79
Preventable mortality in under 75 year olds, SMR	102	111	105	99	129	103	118
Outcome significantly worse than Southwark		Outcome worse than Southwark but not significantly	No measure of significance compared to Southwark	Outcome better than Southwark but not significantly	Outcome significantly better than Southwark		

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