Cathedrals Ward Profile

This profile has been developed as part of the Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). Profiles have been developed for each of the electoral wards in the borough and provide information on a number of topic areas, including: demographics, children and young people, health outcomes, and the wider determinants of health.

Due to the limited availability of timely and robust data at an electoral ward level the profiles are only intended to provide a high level overview of each ward. More detailed information on specific topic areas is available through the detailed health needs assessments. We aim to further develop the profiles over time and welcome your comments and suggestions on information you would find useful.
Contact us at: publichealth@southwark.gov.uk

Key Findings

Demographics
- Latest population estimates show that 16140 people live in Cathedrals ward
- Cathedrals has a total BAME population of 38%
- Life expectancy for males in Cathedrals is 76 years of age
- Life expectancy for females in Cathedrals is 82 years of age

Children & Young People
- 13% of children measured in Reception Year were classified as having excess weight
- 22% of children measured in Year 6 were classified as having excess weight

Wider Determinants
- 29% of the population in Cathedrals are in the most deprived quintile nationally
- 9% of all working age adults claimed benefits in Cathedrals ward in 2016
- 31% of dwellings in Cathedrals were in either A or B council tax bands, 50% were in either C,D or E council tax bands and 19% were in either F,G or H council tax bands
- There were 1363 reports of violence against a person in Cathedrals between July 2015 and June 2017

Disease & Poor Health
- Cathedrals has 9% fewer hospital admissions for coronary heart disease than England
- Cathedrals has 51% fewer hospital admissions for stroke than England
- Cathedrals has 41% fewer hospital admissions for myocardial infarction than England
- Cathedrals has 150% more hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) than England
- Cathedrals has a 37% higher incidence for lung cancer than England making its lung cancer incidence significantly higher compared to England
- Cathedrals has an 8% lower incidence for colorectal cancer than England making its colorectal cancer incidence not significant compared to England
- Cathedrals has a 15% lower incidence for breast cancer than England making its breast cancer incidence not significant compared to England
- Cathedrals has a 22% higher incidence for prostate cancer than England making its prostate cancer incidence not significant compared to England
Demographics

Figure 1: Proportion and number of residents by age group (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Number of residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>1,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24</td>
<td>3,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>6,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-84</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Cathedrals</th>
<th>Southwark</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Proportion of residents by BME group (Census 2011)

Figure 3: Life expectancy at birth of males and females, years (2013-15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cathedrals</th>
<th>Southwark</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4: Percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 living in low income households, 2014

Figure 5: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for children aged under 5, per 1,000 population aged 0-4, (2013/14 - 2015/16)

Figure 6: Proportion of children in Reception Year or Year 6 classified as being overweight or obese (2013/14 to 2015/16)
Wider Determinants

Figure 7: Proportion of population living in each deprivation quintile (2015)

Figure 8: Proportion of population of working age (age 16 -64) claiming benefits

Figure 9: Proportion of dwellings in either council tax bands A & B, C,D & E or F,G &H (2015)
Disease and Poor Health

Figure 10: Number of recorded crimes of violence against a person

Figure 11: Standardised emergency admissions ratios for coronary heart disease, stroke, myocardial infarction and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (2011/12 - 2015/16)

Figure 12: Standardised incidence ratios of lung, colorectal, breast and prostate cancer compared to England (2011/12 - 2015/16)

1. Estimated number of new cancer cases per year
2. Statistical significance compared to England
Map of Cathedrals Ward
References

2. Ethnic group by ward, Office for National Statistics - NOMIS, 2016
   National Life Tables: United Kingdom - Office for National Statistics
   Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure: 2014 snapshot as at 31 August 2014: 30 September 2016 - GOV.UK
5. Rate of Emergency Hospital Admissions for children aged under 5, Local Health, 2016
7. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local government, 2015
8. Working-age benefit claimants
9. Number of dwellings by council tax bands, Greater London Authority, 2015
   London Datastore
10. Number of recorded crimes of violence against the person, London Metropolitan Police Service, 2017
    https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded_crime_summary
11. Standardised emergency admissions ratio for coronary heart disease, stroke, myocardial infarction and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease compared to England, Local Health, 2016
12. Incidence of lung, colorectal, breast and prostate cancer, Local health, 2016

Further Resources

1. Southwark Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
   Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) | Southwark Council
2. Public Health Outcomes Framework
   Public Health Profiles
3. Local Health
   http://www.localhealth.org.uk/
4. Health Profiles
   2017 Health Profiles - GOV.UK