

# Public Health Intelligence

*Nora Cooke O'Dowd*

*Public Health Intelligence Analyst, Southwark Council*

Knowledge & Intelligence Section

Southwark Public Health Division, Place & Wellbeing

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## CONTENTS

**Southwark demographics**

**2**

**Using data to understand need**

**10**

**Data sources**

**15**

# The population of Southwark is set to continue to grow, increasing by 20% to over 370,000 in 2026

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Southwark is a patchwork of communities: from leafy Dulwich in the south, to bustling Peckham and Camberwell, and the rapidly changing Rotherhithe peninsula. Towards the north, Borough and Bankside are thriving with high levels of private investment and development.

- The population of Southwark has been growing since the late 1980s, surpassing 300,000 inhabitants in 2014.
- Growth is set to continue across almost all areas of the borough in the next decade. In particular, redevelopments around Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey and Elephant and Castle, will lead to significant population increases in these communities.
- Local population projections used suggest that the population could increase by a further 20% between 2016 and 2026

Population projections in Southwark, 2011-26



2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Mid-year population estimates						GLA 2015 based population projections									

### Reference

1. GLA 2017, 2015 Southwark Borough Preferred Option Projection

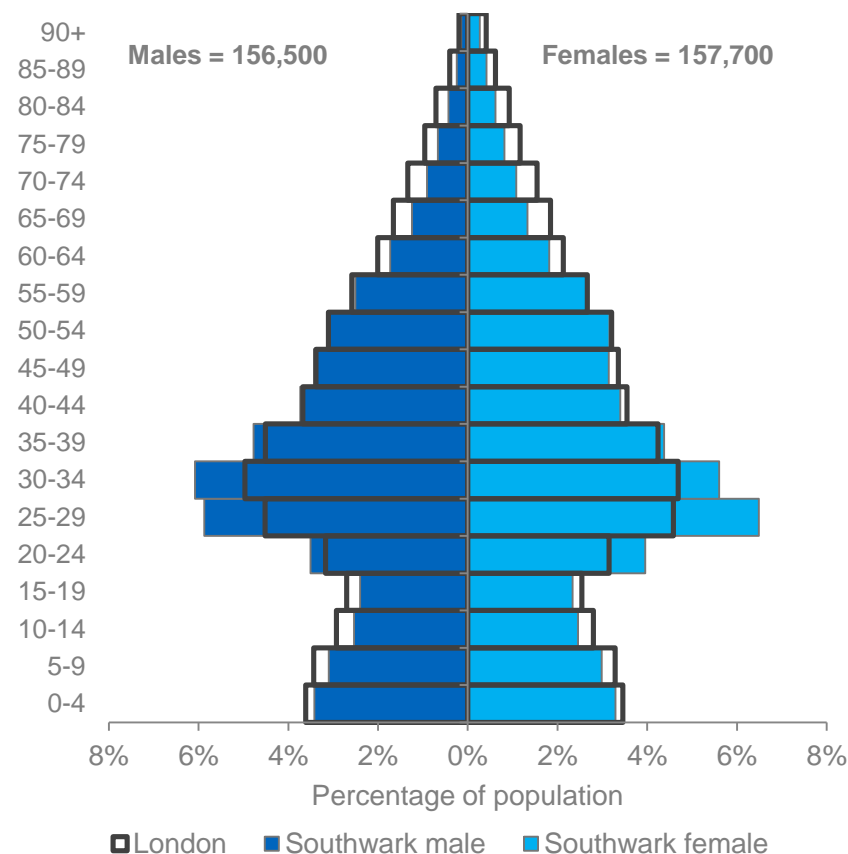
# Southwark is a young borough, with a large proportion of young working age population

## AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN

**Just over 314,200 people live in Southwark and we have a much younger population than the London or national average.**

- The median age of Southwark residents in 2017 was 33.1 years; two years younger than the London average and almost seven years younger than the national average.
- While our population is comparatively young, this is not driven by a large number of children and young people. It is primarily a result of the large number of young adults in their 20s and 30s.
- Whilst this briefing focuses on the resident population in Southwark it is worth noting that the number of people registered with Southwark GP Practices is higher, standing at 331,200 patients in May 2018.

Age and sex distribution of the population in Southwark, London and England, 2017



### Reference

1. Greater London Authority 2016-based borough preferred population projections

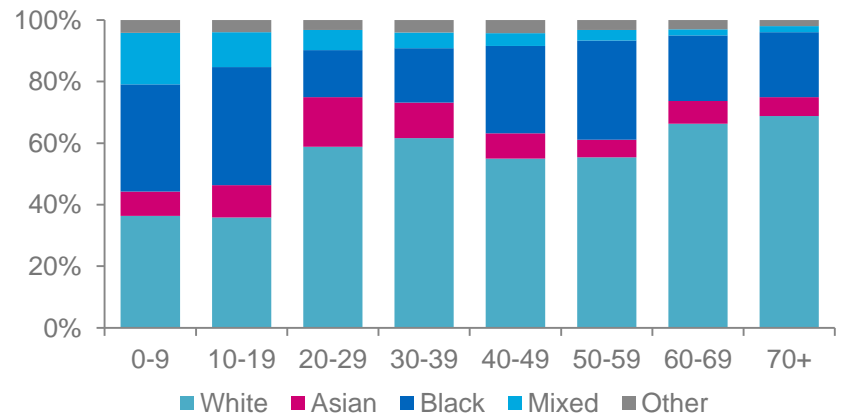
# Southwark is both ethnically and culturally diverse, particularly among those under 20

## DIVERSITY

**Southwark is a diverse borough with people from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds. Over 120 languages are spoken here, and 11% of households have no members who speak English as a first language.**

- Just over half (54%) of Southwark's population is of white ethnicity, a quarter (25%) black and a third of Asian (11%) or other (10%) ethnicities.
- This differs from the rest of London where a considerably smaller proportion (13%) identify as black and a considerably larger proportion identify as Asian (21%).
- The ethnic diversity of the borough varies markedly across age groups and the population under 20 is much more diverse than other age groups, with a similar proportion of young people from white and black ethnic backgrounds.
- According to the 2011 census, 39% of Southwark residents were born outside the UK, showing not only the ethnic diversity of the borough, but also the cultural diversity.

Population of Southwark in 10-year age bands, by ethnicity 2016

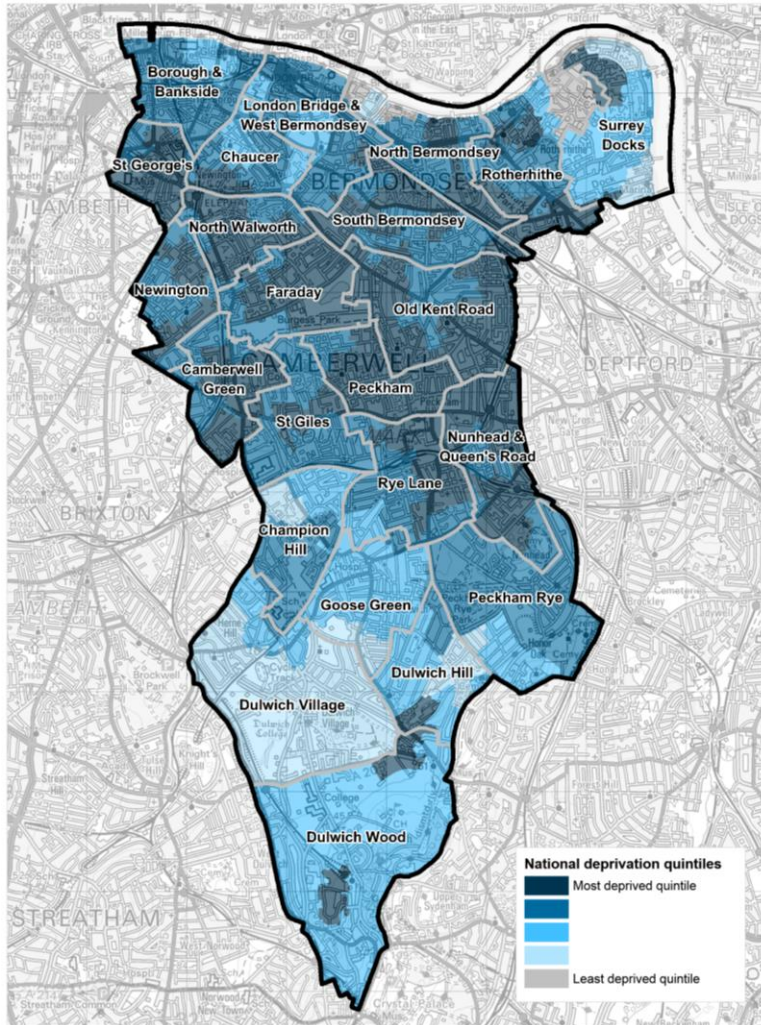


### Reference

1. GLA 2016, Round trend-based ethnic group projections, 2015

# There is considerable deprivation across the borough, with 38% living in the 20% most deprived areas nationally

## DEPRIVATION



Deprivation has an important impact on health, as more deprived areas have higher prevalence of behavioural risk factors, underpinned by inequalities in the broad social and economic circumstances which influence health.

- Southwark is the 40th most deprived of 326 local authorities in England and ninth most deprived out of 32 local authorities in London
- There is significant variation in deprivation across the borough, with around 119,000 (38%) Southwark residents living in communities ranked in the 20% most deprived areas nationally.
- The most deprived areas are situated in Peckham through to Elephant and Castle in the north-west. However, there are pockets of deprivation across the borough. Parts of the river front and Dulwich are the least deprived parts of the borough.
- By contrast, only around 6,700 (2%) of residents live in communities considered the least deprived nationally.
- Around 15,000 children (28%) in Southwark aged under 16 live in low income families

### Reference

1. Department for Communities and Local Government

# Life expectancy at birth has increased in Southwark, by four years for women and five years for men

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

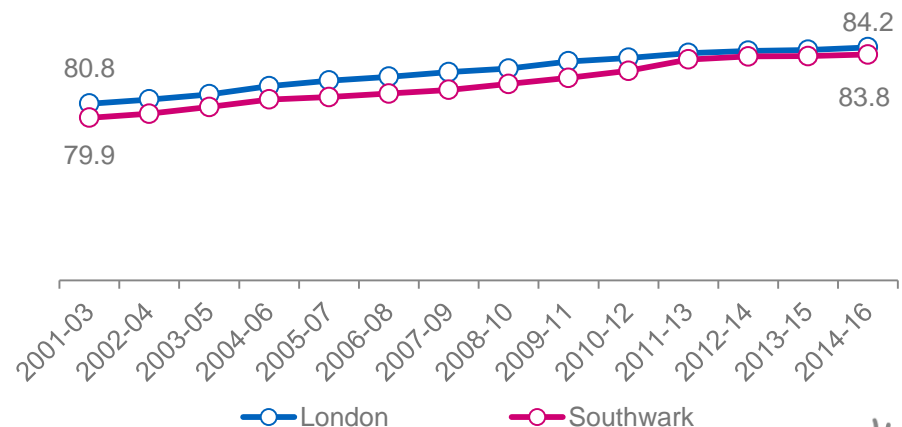
Life expectancy at birth has been increasing steadily over time. This is true across London and England, but the improvement has been more pronounced in Southwark.

- In 2014-16, life expectancy at birth for men was 79.1 years and 83.8 years for women in Southwark.
- Between 2001-03 and 2014-16, the average number of years that a new-born baby would expect to live, based on contemporary mortality rates, increased by four years for women and five years for men.
- However, life expectancy in Southwark is still below the London average and ranks 26 out of the 32 boroughs in London for both men and women.

Trends in life expectancy for men, 2001-03 to 2014-16



Trends in life expectancy for women, 2001-03 to 2014-16



### Reference

1. ONS 2017, Life expectancy at birth by local areas, UK, 2001-03 to 2014-16

# The gap in life expectancy between Southwark and London has been narrowing, but deprivation gap remains

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

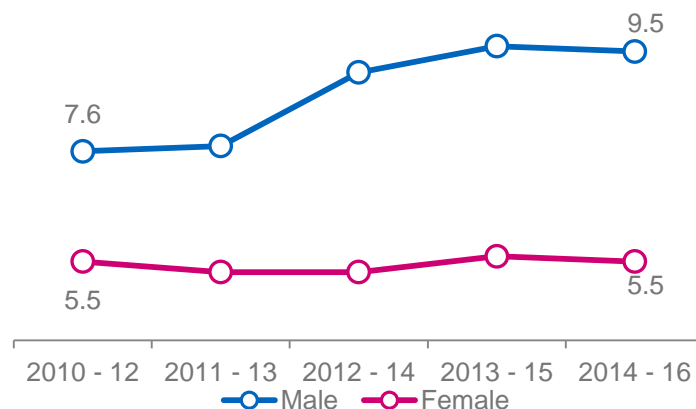
Whilst there has been a significant increase in life expectancy in Southwark over time, this improvement has not been the same across all our communities.

- The range in years of life expectancy from the most to least deprived areas in Southwark was 5.5 years for women in 2014-16 and 9.5 years for men. This discrepancy has been increasing over time for men, but has stayed roughly the same for women.
- In 2014-16, life expectancy for men in Southwark was 1.3 years below the London average and 0.4 years for women. These gaps have been narrowing over time and have decreased by one-third for men and by half for women since 2001-03.

Male	Life expectancy at birth		Change over time
	2001-03	2014-16	
Southwark	74.0	79.1	+ 5.1 years
London	76.0	80.4	+ 4.4 years
Southwark/London gap	2.0	1.3	- 33%

Female	Life expectancy at birth		Change over time
	2001-03	2014-16	
Southwark	79.9	83.8	+ 3.9 years
London	80.8	84.2	+ 3.4 years
Southwark/London gap	0.9	0.4	- 49%

Slope index of inequality in Southwark, 2010-12 to 2013-15



### Reference

1. ONS 2017, Life expectancy at birth by local areas, UK, 2001-03 to 2014-16
2. Public Health Outcomes Framework, Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth



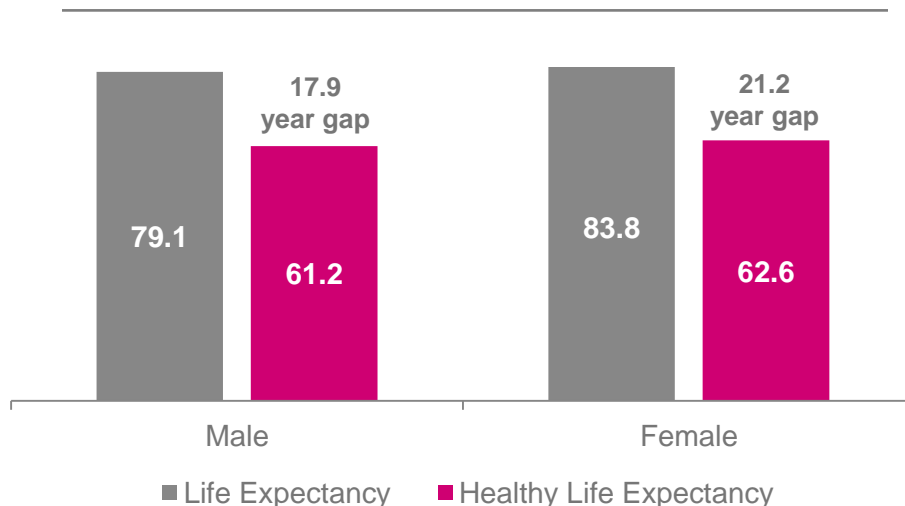
# There is a two decade gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

## HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

Whilst our residents are living longer, the length of the time spent living in good health is also an important factor. Healthy life expectancy is often considered a measure of whether we are adding life to years, as well as years to life.

- In 2014-16, there was a 17.9 year gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for men and a considerably larger 21.2 year gap for women.
- National intelligence indicates that not everyone can expect the same number of years spent living in good health. The gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of the country stands at 19 years for both males and females.

Gap in life expectancy in Southwark, by sex 2014-16



### Reference

1. ONS 2017, Health state life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas, UK

## CONTENTS

**Southwark demographics** **2**

**Using data to understand need** **10**

**Data sources** **15**

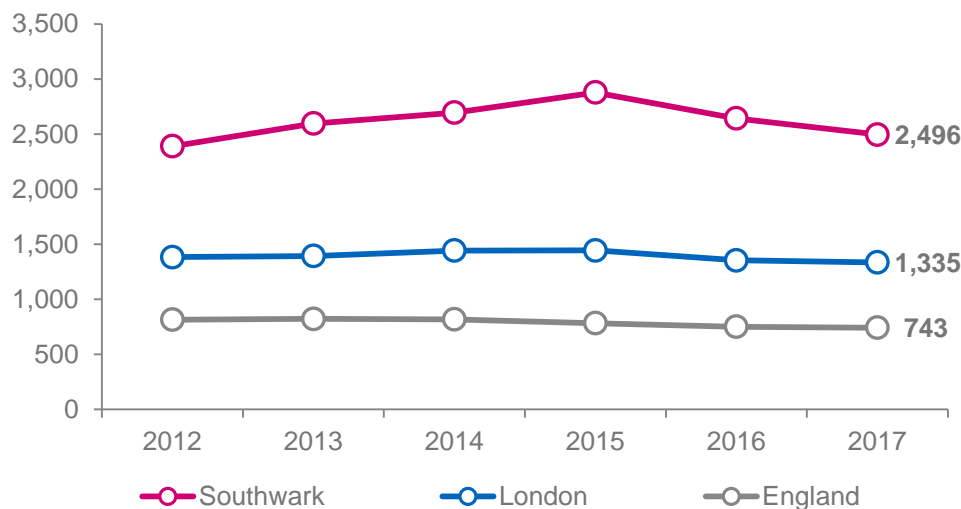
# Rates of new STI diagnosis in Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham are amongst the highest in England.

## NEW STI DIAGNOSES

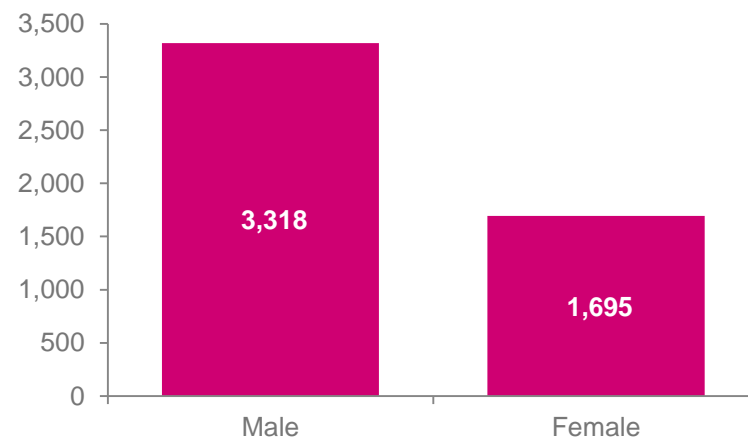
All new STI diagnoses among people accessing specialist and non-specialist sexual health services each calendar year are collected in the GUMCADv2 system.

- In 2017, just over 22,000 new STIs\* were diagnosed across Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham
- Young people, people from Black ethnic groups and men who have sex with men are at increased risk of sexual ill health – higher proportion of these groups in LSL .
- Rates of new STIs are considerably higher in men than women, across all age groups, with the exception of those aged 15-19 where rates are higher amongst women

Rates of new STIs per 100,000 population, 2012-17



Rates of new STIs\* per 100,000 by sex, 2017



### References

1. PHE Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles
2. GUMCADv2 – Including CTAD, GUM & Non-GUM Services only

\* New STIs covers a broad range of STIs beyond five most common STIs e.g. chancroid, scabies & shigella.

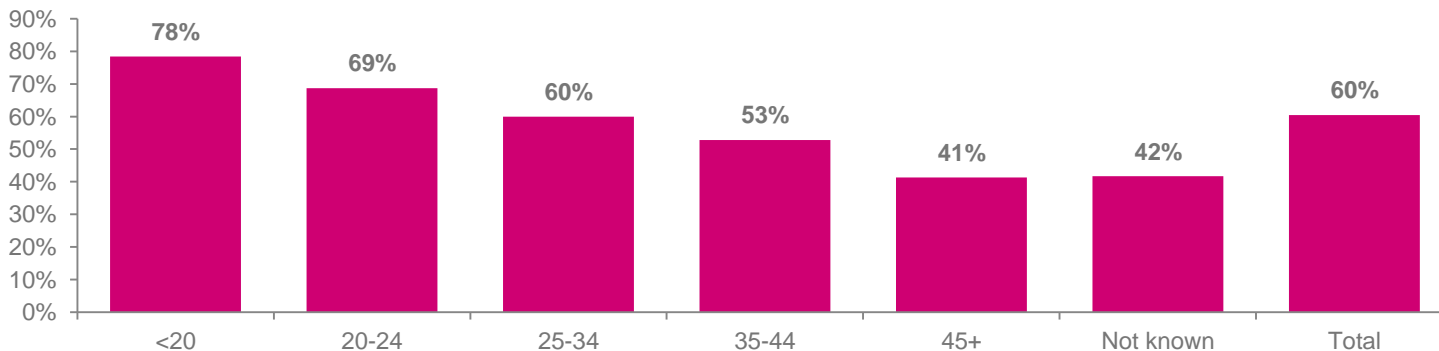
# The service user population is young, with a high proportion of women, particularly in younger age groups.

## SERVICE USER POPULATION

Data on first attendances at sexual health clinics were pulled from GUMCADv2 for the 2017 calendar year for the nine clinics in LSL.

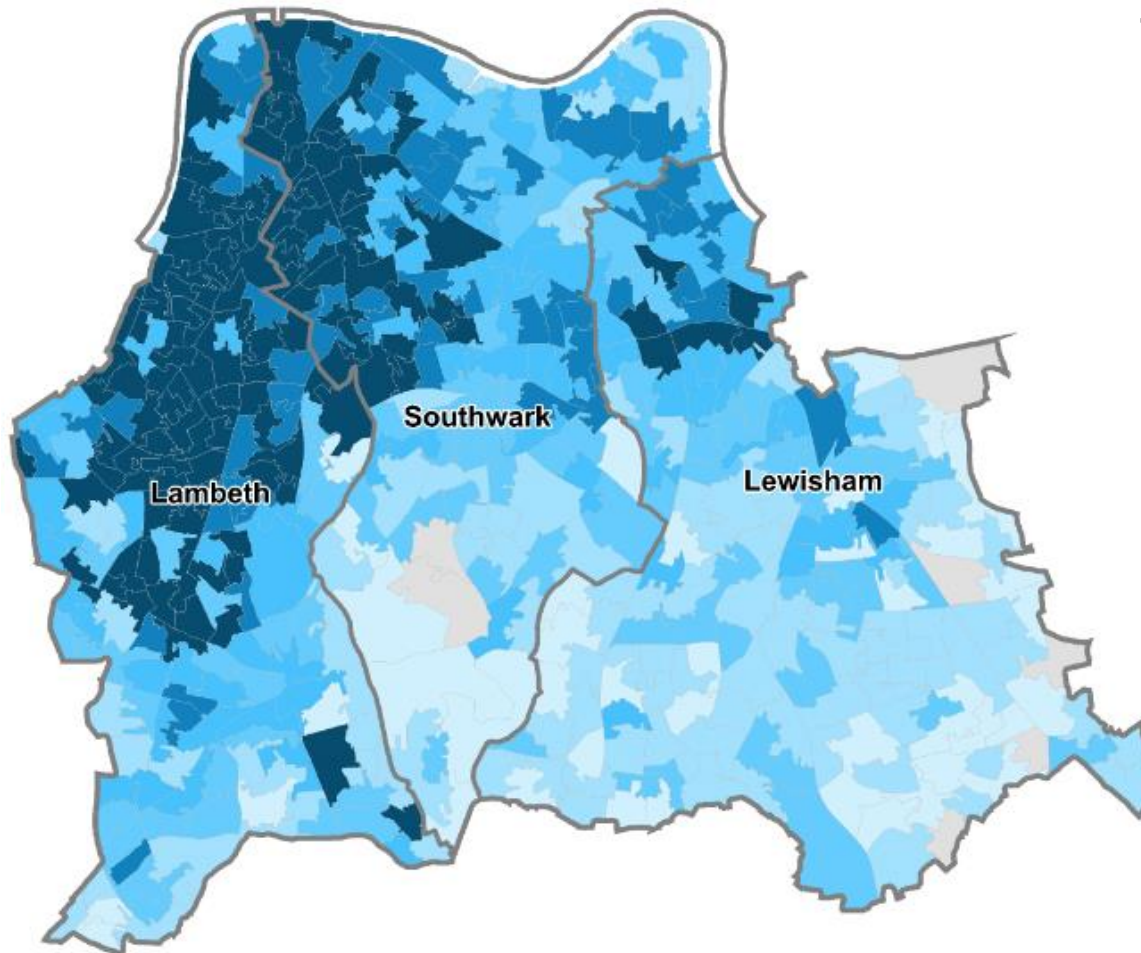
- Service user data drawn from nine clinics across three providers: Kings College Hospital, Guys and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust and Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Foundation Trust.
- Younger people attend services more than older people – 41% of service users were aged 25-34, 23% aged 20-24 and 9% aged under 20.
- Overall, 60% of the service user population are women. Gender and age also interact, with 78% of users under 20 being women and this gradually decreasing to a low of 41% in those aged over 45.
- Across all clinics, 80% of service users identify as heterosexual, 13% gay or lesbian and 2% bisexual.
- Ethnicity is the most poorly recorded demographic characteristic – 13% have no ethnicity recorded. The two largest ethnic groups were White (42%) and Black (27%).

Proportion of service users in 2017 who are female by age group.



# There is substantial variation in the diagnosis rate of new STIs across the region

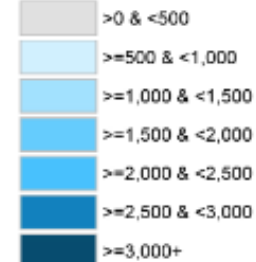
## STI TESTING AND TREATMENT



**There is substantial variation in the diagnosis rate of new STIs across the region.**

- New diagnoses of STIs are not evenly distributed across LSL, with rates particularly high in northern and central Lambeth, north-west Southwark and north Lewisham
- However the picture is complex. Lower diagnosis rates in some communities may reflect lower levels of access / attendance rather than lower levels of need

Rate per 100,000 residents



Diagnosis rate of new sexually transmitted infections across LSL, 2017

### References

1. GUMCADv2
2. © Crown copyright and database right 2018, Ordnance Survey (0) 100019252

# Highest HIV diagnosis seen in those aged 35-64, men of White ethnicity and women of Black African ethnicity.

## HIV DEMOGRAPHICS

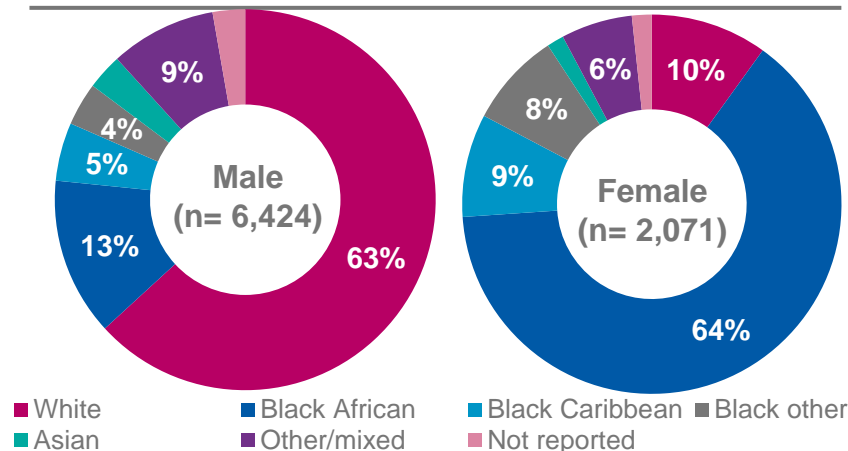
### The ethnic breakdown of people with HIV across LSL is very different among men and women.

- Across the three boroughs in 2017, almost 8,500 people are seen in care for HIV.
- The majority (76%) of HIV diagnoses are in men.
- Of all men diagnosed with HIV, 63% were White, and of all women diagnosed with HIV, 64% were Black African.
- Just under 300 new cases of HIV were diagnosed in LSL in 2017 – a 50% decrease in the number of cases compared to 2012.

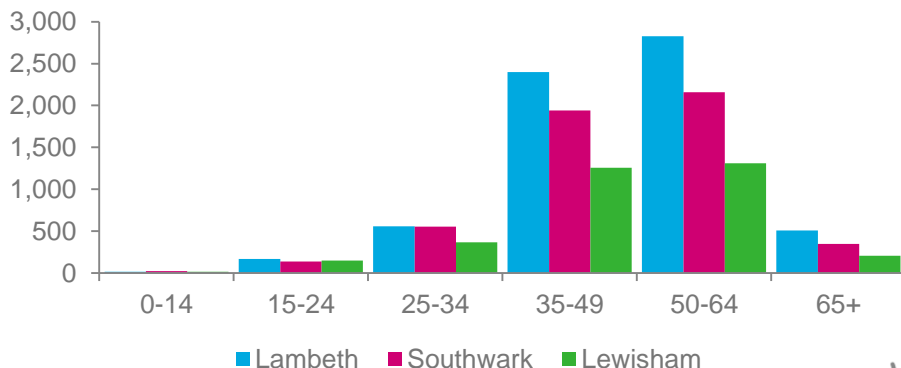
### HIV prevalence in LSL is highest between the ages of 35 and 64.

- Rates of HIV diagnosis are highest among those aged 35-49 and 50-64 years.
- A disproportionate number of HIV cases (39%) are diagnosed in people living in the 20% most deprived areas across LSL.
- The proportion of people with HIV in treatment increased between 2011 and 2015: Lambeth (95%), Southwark (94%), Lewisham (93%).

Proportion of all diagnosed HIV cases seen for care by sex and ethnicity in LSL, 2017



Rates of HIV diagnosed per 100,000 persons by age in LSL, 2017



## References

1. PHE Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles
2. Local authority HIV surveillance data tables

## CONTENTS

**Southwark demographics** **2**

**Using data to understand need** **10**

**Data sources** **15**


# Public Health England provide a rich source of indicators across a range of health and wellbeing themes

## FINGERTIPS - PUBLIC HEALTH PROFILES

### PHE provides a repository of publically available data sources at local authority level

- Indicators are available at local authority level, allowing for benchmarking against the regional or England average and exporting data to use locally
- There are a large number of profiles covered, including: adult social care, atlas of variation, end of life care profiles, national general practice profiles, sexual and reproductive health profiles and public health outcomes framework.

## Public Health Outcomes Framework

Overarching indicators

Wider determinants of health

Health improvement

Health protection

Healthcare and premature mortality

Supporting information

Overview

Compare indicators

Map

Trends

Compare areas

Area profiles

Inequalities

England

Population

Box Plots

Definitions

Download

Area type: County & UA

Area: Southwark

Areas grouped by: Region

Region: London

Benchmark: England

Search for an area

CIPFA nearest neighbours to Southwark

Filter indicators

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared

Quintiles: Lowest Highest Not applicable

Display: Values Trends Values & Trends

Export table as image

\* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details

### Reference

- Public Health England, Fingertips <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

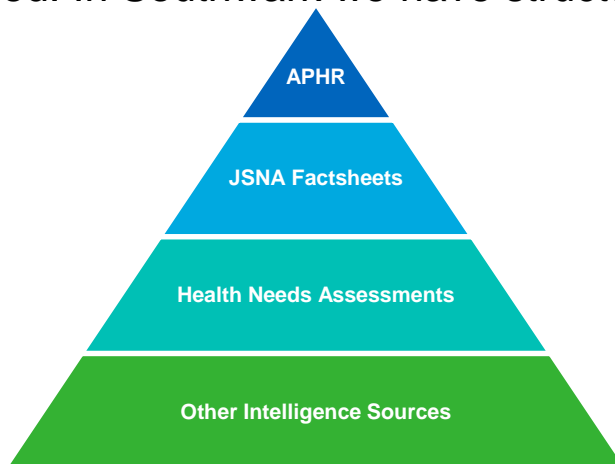


# Health Needs Assessments form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process.

## JSNA PROCESS

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 4 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](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA)

**Find out more at**  
[southwark.gov.uk/JSNA](https://southwark.gov.uk/JSNA)

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