

## **Equality and equity Health profiles and demographics in Lambeth/Southwark**

To ensure that Guy's and St Thomas' foundation trust takes due account of equality, health inequality and equity, the following data and information is used to inform elements of Trust decision making, and has been included in high level equality impact assessments that have most recently informed the equality impact assessment that informed the integration of Lambeth and Southwark community services. Much of this information has been taken from the joint strategic needs assessments of the local boroughs.

### **Demography**

#### **Lambeth**

Lambeth is an inner London borough comprising 21 wards located in six town centres, North Lambeth, Stockwell, Clapham, Brixton, Streatham and Norwood. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates the resident population in Lambeth in 2007 at 273,249 (mid-year estimates) compared to the Greater London Authority (GLA) estimates of 286,893 for 2008. The General Practice registered population in March 2009 was 352,762. This significant difference in population predictions needs to be taken into account when analysing health inequalities.

Lambeth is one of the most densely populated boroughs in the country with a rapidly growing population. The GLA estimates the resident population in Lambeth will increase by over 15% to 327,000 by 2030. Southwark's population is expected to continue to grow over the next two decades. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) projects that by 2029 Southwark's population will be 294,200, a 12 percent increase, some 1,300 people per year.

#### **Southwark**

The Greater London Authority (GLA) PLP (Post London Plan) predicts much greater growth with a Southwark 2029 population in the range 360,200 – 373,400. The PLP predicted growth (between 35% and 39%) is some three times the ONS estimate and represents an average annual increase of around 4,000 people.

In 2006, there were 269,000 Southwark residents, just over half of whom male (50.7%). Figure 2.2 compares the age and sex distribution of Southwark's population with that of England and Wales.

#### **Age**

Southwark has a young population with four in five people aged under 50 years against two thirds in the national population. Southwark has proportionately higher numbers under the age of ten and aged 20 to 50.

Lambeth's population is a young population, with 45% in the age group 20 - 39 years compared with 36% in London for the same age group.

## **Ethnicity**

A third of patients registered with a GP in Lambeth are White British and one quarter is from black ethnic minority groups. Over half of the registered patients speak English and the next most common languages spoken are Portuguese (3 - 5%), Spanish and French.

Southwark has a diverse, multi-ethnic population with just over half of the population (52.2%) describing themselves as White British – a much lower percentage than is found in London or England and Wales. Consequentially, compared to England & Wales (2.3%) and London (10.9%), a higher percentage of Southwark's population is Black (25.9%) The largest minority ethnic groups in Southwark are Black African (16.1%) and Black- Caribbean (8%). The Asian population in Southwark is comparable to that of England & Wales, a third of the all-London average.

## **Migration and population movements**

Migration movements in Lambeth both international and inter-regional are at the centre of demographic changes. Between 2005 - 07 both inflow and outflow from London have risen. The overall population turnover in Lambeth represents 27% of the local population.

Short term migrants defined as "migrants coming to Lambeth for a duration of 1 month to 12 months" were estimated at 17,770 for 2007 representing 7% of the Lambeth population (lower than the average of 9% for Inner London).  
Southwark

From International Passenger Surveys, ONS estimated a net international migration gain in Southwark of 5,200 between 2005 and 2006. This figure included 110 migrants to the Republic of Ireland, an additional 120 asylum seekers and an additional 690 visitor switchers (short-term visitors, extending their stay beyond 12 months).

There are other sources of data. ONS hold data of GP patient registrations at postcode level. Between 2005 and 2006, 9,900 people previously living outside the UK registered with a Southwark GP (called „Flag 4" records held by NHAIS). Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) records show that in 2006 and 2007, 9,700 non-UK nationals living in Southwark registered for a National Insurance number.

## **Social and Economic profile of Lambeth**

Southwark In the most recent IMD (2007, using 2005 data) Southwark borough ranked 26 against 354 local authority districts within England, and ranked 9 within London's 33 boroughs. Four years earlier Southwark was ranked 17 nationally; and 6 within London. Therefore on this measure, on London and national rankings, Southwark is showing an improvement. IMD values for LSOAs show that Walworth, Camberwell Green, Peckham, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, Livesey, and The Lane and Nunhead wards are within the most deprived ten percent in England. They

are located in East Southwark. In 2007 on average, full time working men in Southwark earned £576 per week, less than the London average (£596), by contrast women in Southwark earned £27 more than the London average of £506. Southwark's employment rate is below that of England, in 2005/06 two-thirds of Southwark's working age population were employed compared to around three quarters for England. In May 2007, just over 32,000 Southwark working-age residents claimed one or more Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefits. Incapacity Benefits made up the largest proportion of this total, followed by Lone Parents and Jobseekers Allowance (JSA). As a proportion of the resident working age population, 16.9 percent of the Southwark working age population claimed one or more benefits, several percent above the average rates for London and Great Britain. Lambeth

The employment rate in Lambeth has remained lower than London and England for the past 3 years reaching 69.4% in early 2009 compared to 70.5% for London and 74.5% for the rest of England. Lambeth has the lowest level of employment amongst the London boroughs.

Despite the relatively high level of skills available in the borough, there are also high proportions of economically inactive people living here, and among those adults seeking jobs, 21% have no qualifications.

Lambeth records 25% of users of community mental health services in employment from 2006-07 data, compared to the London value of 14.6% and an England average of 20%.

Unemployment is becoming more common as measured by the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count. There were 9901 claimants in March 2009 compared to 7,216 a year before.

The proportion of resident working age people who claim Job Seekers Allowance is higher in Lambeth than in London or Great Britain (5% compared to 4%).

Unemployment affects mainly those with low or no qualifications.

Fifteen percent of working age people received out of work benefits in 2008. This figure includes the main out-of-work client group categories: unemployed people on Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income-related benefits.

One in twenty Lambeth residents lives in fuel poverty spending over 10% of their income to maintain a warm home (Source: State of the Borough).

Almost 2 in 10 Lambeth adults depend on benefits.

One in 3 children in Lambeth lives in a family on key benefits compared to 24% in London.

More children live „in care“ in Lambeth than across the capital and the rest of the country (110 per 10,000 children under 18 were Looked After, compared to 70 in London and 55 in England).

Almost 4 in 10 secondary school pupils are eligible for free school meals, the fifth highest proportion in England.

## **Educational Attainment**

### **Lambeth**

Lambeth GCSE results have been improving steadily and between 1996 and 2006, the gap between Lambeth students and those in England gaining 5 or more A - C grades reduced from a 20 percentage point lag to just percentage points behind the national average score.

The achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers at GCSE level was 12% in 2007. The achievement gap at Key Stage between children who are eligible for free school meals and those who are not, is less than is recorded across London and England

### **Southwark**

In 2005/06 at least 30% of pupils in all Southwark schools achieved five or more GCSE grades A\*-C in 2005/06, a higher rate than England. However, there is still some way to go to improve grades at Key Stage 3 to reach targets in English, Maths and Science.

Compared to the rest of Great Britain more Southwark residents have higher qualifications (36.5%). There are more people in the borough with no qualifications – a third more than both the London and Great Britain average.

## **Infant Mortality**

A national review of infant mortality (DoH 2007) showed that rates tended to be higher in Local authority areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators (e.g. Spearhead local authorities) babies of mothers born outside the UK (e.g. Pakistan, Africa or the Caribbean) babies of mothers aged under 20 years (60% higher than the rate for mothers aged (20 to 39) Both Lambeth and Southwark demographic profiles reflect these characteristics.

## **Premature Mortality from CVD and the Risk Factors**

### **Lambeth**

In Lambeth in 2007 there were 453 deaths caused by CVD. Over half of these deaths were in men (51.6%). Overall 4 in 10 CVD deaths occur in under 75 years old (37.2%).

Death from all circulatory diseases in under 75 years old population is more likely in Lambeth than in England, even after adjusting for difference in age structure.

It is also more common in women than men, while it is the same for men and women in England.

### **Southwark**

The mortality rate for CVD is higher than the national average and rates are particularly high in some parts of Southwark

One in ten of adults in Southwark have diagnosed hypertension

Only half of the expected patients are diagnosed

Prevalence is highest in Peckham and Camberwell PBC group, which has the highest proportion of black ethnic groups and highest deprivation.

The age adjusted prevalence for CHD is low, indicating under detection of the condition.

Some of the individual level factors which affect the risk of premature deaths from CVD cannot be changed: increasing age, male sex, heredity including race. Risk factors relating to equality and equity

Tobacco consumption - smokers are 2 - 4 time more at risk of CVD than non smokers - and high level of alcohol consumption.

- High cholesterol.
- High blood pressure.
- Physical inactivity.
- Overweight or obesity.
- Diabetes mellitus – especially if poorly controlled.

These factors are themselves influenced by the place the person has in society, her/his socioeconomic status and access to primary care services. Ethnic minority populations may not be aware or understand the way services work in the NHS.

## **Premature Mortality from Cancer**

### **Lambeth**

In Lambeth there were 126.12 (2005 - 07) per 100,000 persons under 75 years old dying from cancer in 2005 - 07.

Overall there has been a 20% reduction in deaths from cancer in Lambeth (2005 - 07), with deaths for males reduced by 19% and for females by 20%.

### **Southwark**

Incidence and mortality for lung cancer are significantly higher for Southwark compared with London and England

Mortality for prostate cancer is lower than London or England

Southwark has a higher incidence of cervical cancer compared with Lambeth and Lewisham. However when compared to other cancers the numbers are small – an average of 13 new cases per year. Risk factors relating to equality and equity

- Tobacco.
- Alcohol.
- Poor diet, lack of physical activity, or being overweight.

- Increasing age.
- Lack of cancer awareness.

## **Mental Illnesses**

While mental illness is not a main cause of excess premature deaths in Lambeth, people with mental health problems are at high risk of CVD, diabetes and other physical health problems. Therefore, premature death in people with mental health problems is very likely.

GP records suggest about 4,000 people with severe mental illness (schizophrenia and bipolar disorder - SMI) are known to primary care in Lambeth. National research suggests about 0.5% adults may have SMI. Across the country this would vary widely. However, the figure from Lambeth GPs is about three times the national average.

National estimates suggest about 15.1% of adults over 15 years have symptoms of Common Mental Disorder at any one time. In Lambeth this equates to between 30,000 to 53,000 people aged 16 – 74 years and at least another 1000 cases over 75 years at anyone time . About half of this group would benefit from some form of treatment such as talking therapy.

In Lambeth, similar to the national picture, deaths from suicide and possible self-inflicted injury have gradually decreased over the last 10 years. During 2004 - 2008 an average of 23 deaths a year were attributed to these causes in Lambeth (8.65/100,000 population; similar to the London average of 8.3/100,000). This is down from 33 deaths a year in 1995 - 97. Southwark

mild mental disorders affect approximately one in six adults in the population, accounting for one in four consultations with GPs

More severe but less common conditions such as schizophrenia, affect approximately one in a thousand people

Southwark has statistically significantly higher rates of hospital admissions under general psychiatry than the national average. Risk factors relating to equality and equity:

- Low income households.
- Socioeconomic deprivation, including long term unemployment.
- Gender and ethnicity depending on the type of mental health problems. For example in women all CMDs (except phobias) are more common amongst the Asian group.

## **Disability**

18 percent of all adults nationwide have a physical or sensory disability and three percent have a severe disability. Locomotor disability is the most common. 23,600 people of working age are disabled in Southwark, almost 20,000 in terms of the Disability Discrimination Act There is a strong association between disability and poverty; only 30 percent of disabled people are estimated to be employed. There is evidence that benefits designed to help people cope with their disabilities are under claimed.

The majority of people appear to manage their condition independently with the help of health care services and benefits. Council, health and social care services need to actively support this independence and shift towards more preventive strategies.

## **HIV**

HIV continues to be a major public health problem. In 2007 the estimated UK number of people living with HIV was 77,400, with over a quarter (28%) being unaware of their infection. London accounts for half of diagnosed HIV infections (HPA 2008). Lambeth is by far the worst affected borough in the UK accounting for 9.7% of the London and 4.3% the UK caseload.

Risk factors include:

- Sexual behaviour (unprotected sexual intercourse, multiple, sexual partnerships) and concurrent sexually transmitted infections.
- Disadvantaged and marginalized population groups.
- Intravenous drug use.

Black African heterosexuals account for the second most affected group in Lambeth. Twelve percent of Lambeth's population is estimated to be of Black African ethnicity. Black African heterosexuals are particularly affected by poor health outcomes associated with late diagnosis; 40% of new diagnoses continue to be diagnosed late over recent years. While HIV infections among MSM are largely acquired within the UK, the majority of infections in heterosexuals are thought to be acquired abroad, largely in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## **Smoking**

Nationally, one fifth of all UK deaths (112,000 per year) are caused by smoking: Lambeth and Southwark

Smoking in pregnancy is a major modifiable risk factor of low birth weight. Based on data collected from the local acute trusts, 5.7% (2007 / 2008) of pregnant women report to be a smoker at the time of delivery.

People with mental health problems are also more likely to smoke than the general population. The rate of smoking in people with schizophrenia is two to three times that in the general population (high number in Lambeth and Southwark).

There are large differences between ethnic groups and between men and women in different ethnic groups (even after adjusting for age structures).

The proportion of the smoking population declines with age both because people give up and because smokers die younger.