

# Health Profile for Canada Water

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## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Karen Philips for analysis and presentation of the QMAS data and to Jonathan Cushing for producing the maps for the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

## **Executive Summary**

The population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks is a relatively young population, and although it is less ethnically diverse than the rest of Southwark, it is more diverse than England and Wales as a whole. A marked difference between Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks electoral wards in terms of socio-economic factors is evident. Rotherhithe has a slightly higher rate of unemployment (as well as a higher percentage of people currently receiving Job Seekers allowance). Surrey Docks has a high percentage of people employed in managerial and professional occupations compared with Rotherhithe. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information on different aspects of deprivation and allows for analysis at a relatively small geographic scale. Mapping of IMD for Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks highlighted the wide variation in deprivation scores for this area, suggesting that pockets of both relative deprivation and relative affluence exist.

The population of Rotherhithe generally experiences poorer health compared with the population of Surrey Docks, Southwark and England as a whole. People living in Rotherhithe report higher levels of long-term limiting illness and lower levels of self-reported 'good' health. Life expectancy for men living in Rotherhithe is almost five years shorter than that for England. In addition, life expectancy for men living in Rotherhithe is just over six years less than that for women. This compares with a difference in life expectancy between men and women in Surrey Docks of two years. Mortality from all causes is significantly higher in Rotherhithe compared with Surrey Docks and England as a whole (for all ages, as well as under 75 year olds). Emergency hospital admissions for males living in Rotherhithe were also significantly higher than that for England as a whole. Rotherhithe also had significantly higher rates of cancers (all types) compared with Surrey Docks and England. A preliminary analysis of QMAS data highlighted higher prevalence of some chronic diseases (including CHD, stroke, hypertension, diabetes and COPD) among patients attending one of the four GP practices. Asthma prevalence was slightly higher than the Southwark average for three out of the four GP practices, perhaps reflecting the poor air quality in the area.

The expected growth in the population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks is likely to result in an increased need for health services in the area, particularly GP services. An increase in the working age population may also create a demand for extended opening hours to accommodate people working outside of the area.

## **1. Introduction**

The Rotherhithe Peninsula occupies the north-eastern corner of the London Borough of Southwark and falls within Southwark PCT's Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Locality. Two major regeneration projects are currently underway in the area, namely Canada Water and Downtown. British Land/Canada Quays has been chosen to lead the ten-year, £1 billion development plan. A community body, Canada Water Campaign/Canada Water Consultative Forum has been formed, and BL/Canada Quays is responsible for taking into account community views through this forum. A detailed masterplan will be presented to Southwark Council in late 2005, following further consultation.

During 2001/2002 a series of topic papers<sup>1</sup> were produced in relation to the Canada Water development, including a health topic paper. The need for the 2002 health paper to be updated has been recognised, resulting in the production of this updated health profile. This report presents existing health and socio-demographic information for the Canada Water area, and considers the likely impact that the major developments will have on the need for health and social care services in the area.

## **2. Socio-demographic information**

With the closure of the Docks in the 1970s, the Rotherhithe peninsula became a residential area and approximately 20,000 people have since moved into the area. The area contains a mix of older, white, working class people residing in local authority housing estates, as well as a younger population that has moved into new private housing developments in the area. The population most affected by the Canada Water and Downtown developments includes those living in the Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks electoral wards. Demographic information for these two wards is presented here.

### **2.1. Population**

The number of people resident in the Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks wards is 11,395 and 11,346 respectively (Table 1). The total population of 22,741 consists of 48.4% females and 51.6% males.

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<sup>1</sup>Papers can be found at: <http://www.canadawater.org/topic.html>

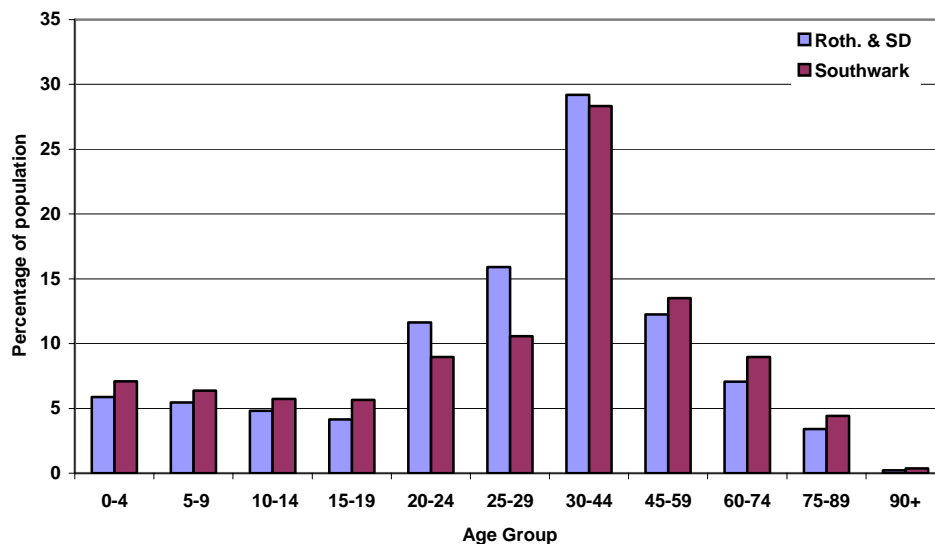
**Table 1 Population: Rotherhithe/Surrey Docks**

	No. of Males (%)	No. of Females (%)	All people
Rotherhithe	5,670 (49.8)	5,725 (50.2)	11,395
Surrey Docks	6,057 (53.4)	5,289 (46.6)	11,346
<b>Roth/SD Total</b>	<b>11,727 (51.6)</b>	<b>11,014 (48.4)</b>	<b>22,741</b>
Southwark	119,817 (48.9)	125,049 (51.1)	244,866

Source: ONS Census 2001.

The population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks wards is relatively young, with approximately 57% of the population aged between 20 and 44 years of age. There are relatively fewer children and young people aged 0 to 19 years of age and older persons aged over 60 years, compared with Southwark as a whole (Figure 1).

**Figure 1 Age structure of Rotherhithe/Surrey Docks and Southwark populations**



The population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks is less diverse than that of Southwark as a whole. Approximately 78% of the population is White, compared with only 63% for Southwark as a whole. There is a lower than average percentage of Black Caribbeans, Black Africans and Asians, but a slightly higher percentage of people in the Chinese and other ethnic groups (Table 2).

**Table 2 Ethnic Group Profile**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Rotherhithe/ Surrey Docks</b>	<b>Southwark</b>
White: British	65.5	52.1
White: Irish	2.6	3.1
White: Other	9.8	7.7
<b>Total White</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>
Black Caribbean	2.5	8.0
Black African	9.1	16.1
Black Other	0.8	1.8
<b>Total Black</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Total Mixed	2.9	3.7
Total Asian	3.0	4.1
Chinese/Other	3.7	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ONS Census 2001 and Southwark Council

A higher percentage of people living in Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks were born in England, other parts of the UK, and other EU countries (excluding the Republic of Ireland), compared with Southwark as a whole. A lower percentage were born in other non-EU countries compared with Southwark as a whole (Table 3).

**Table 3 Country of Birth**

<b>Country of Birth</b>	<b>Rotherhithe/ Surrey Docks</b>	<b>Southwark</b>
England	71.1	66.3
Other UK	4.1	3.3
Republic of Ireland	1.8	2.3
Other EU	4.0	3.3
Other (Non-EU)	19.0	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ONS Census 2001 and Southwark Council

Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks have a slightly higher percentage of Christians and Hindus compared with the rest of Southwark, but a lower percentage of Muslims and Buddhists (Table 4).

**Table 4 Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Rotherhithe/ Surrey Docks</b>	<b>Southwark</b>
Christian	64.9	61.6
Muslim	3.8	6.9
Buddhist	0.8	1.1
Hindu	1.5	1.1
Other	0.9	1.0
None/Not stated	28.1	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ONS Census 2001 and Southwark Council

## 2.2 Socio-economic information

### Unemployment

The percentage of all economically active people aged 16-74 who are unemployed in Rotherhithe was 5%, compared with 4% in Surrey Docks. This compares with approximately 6% in Southwark and only 3% in England as a whole. Of those persons unemployed in Rotherhithe, 38% are long-term unemployed, compared with 33% in Surrey Docks, 34% in Southwark, and 30% in England (Table 5).

**Table 5 Economic activity of all people aged 16-74**

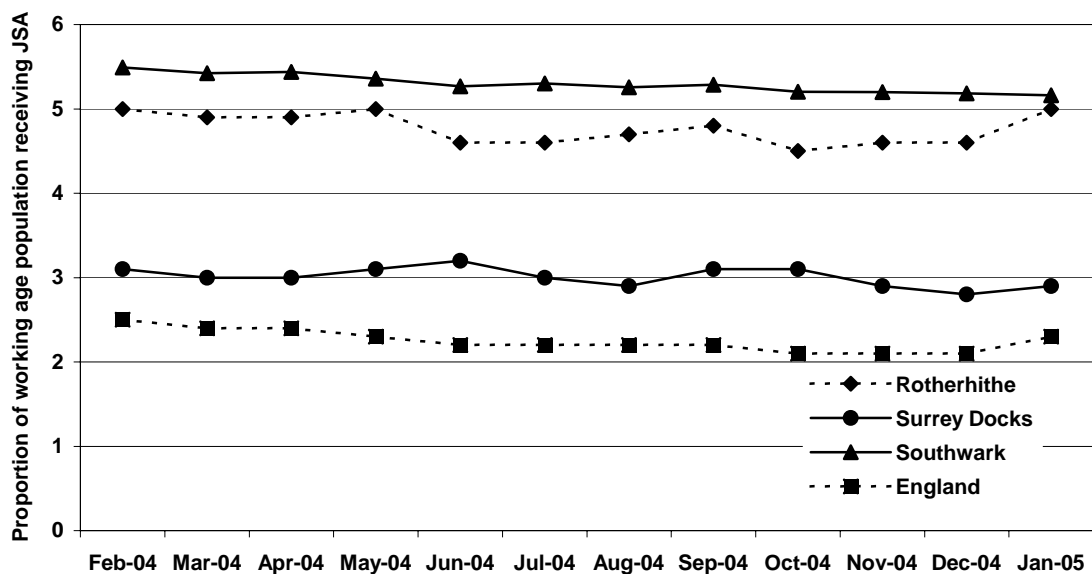
	As a % of all people aged 16-74:		As a % of people aged 16-74: Economically active: unemployed		
	Economically active: unemployed	Aged 16-24	Aged 50+	Who have never worked	Who are long-term unemployed
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	5.1	16.8	12.0	11.3	38.0
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	4.0	23.8	9.5	9.5	33.5
<b>Southwark</b>	6.2	19.1	13.7	13.9	34.1
<b>England</b>	3.4	25.7	18.6	9.3	30.3

Source: ONS. 2001 Census.

### Job Seekers Allowance

During the period February 2004 to January 2005, the average proportion of the mid-2001 working-age population currently receiving Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) was 4.8% for Rotherhithe, 3.0% for Surrey Docks, 5.3% for Southwark and 2.3% for England. Figure 3 shows the trend over this 12-month period.

Figure 2 Proportion of mid-2001 working age population receiving Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)



Source: ONS. 2001 Census.

### Lone parent households

The proportion of lone parent households with dependent children in Rotherhithe is 10.2%, similar to that for Southwark (10.0%) but higher than that for Surrey Docks (5.9%) and England (6.4%), (Table 6).

Table 6 Lone parent households (as a percentage of all households)

	As a % of all households	As a % of male lone parent total		As a % of female lone parent total	
	All lone parent households with dependent children	Male lone parent: in full-time employment	Male lone parent: in part-time employment	Female lone parent: in full-time employment	Female lone parent: in part-time employment
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	10.2	56.1	7.3	19.1	14.8
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	5.9	26.7	20.0	22.9	14.0
<b>Southwark</b>	10.0	45.9	7.7	25.5	15.6
<b>England</b>	6.4	56.3	7.0	21.6	26.4

Source: ONS. Census 2001.

### Occupation groups

In Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks there is a wide range of occupational groups, in similar proportions to that for Southwark and England. The most marked difference between populations is the higher proportion of managers (20%) and professional occupations (22%) in Surrey Docks compared with Rotherhithe and the rest of Southwark (Table 7).



**Table 7 Occupation Groups**

	Managers & senior officials	Professional occupations	Assoc. Professional & technical occupations	Admin. and secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Personal service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	16.1	16.1	18.1	16.2	6.4	5.9	5.1	4.9	11.3
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	20.4	21.5	21.6	13.9	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	6.6
<b>Southwark</b>	15.2	15.7	19.0	14.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	4.2	12.0
<b>England</b>	15.2	11.2	13.8	13.4	11.6	6.9	7.7	8.4	11.8

Source: ONS. Census 2001.

## Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a measure of deprivation for England calculated for small areas (Super Output Area or SOA). The index is based on seven differing aspects of deprivation which include:

Income deprivation: the proportion of households living below a low income threshold (less than 60% of the national median income), based on benefit claimant data.

Employment deprivation: measures the level of involuntary worklessness, including those unable to work because of long-term sickness and incapacity, based on benefit claimant data.

Health deprivation and disability: identifies areas with high premature death rates and areas where quality of life is impaired by poor physical or mental health, based on various data sources, including mortality data, HES data and health benefits data.

Education, skills and training deprivation: includes lack of attainment amongst children as well as lack of qualifications amongst the working age adult population.

Barriers to housing and services: includes two sub-domains; geographical barriers to services (GP, supermarket, primary school, post office) and wider barriers (relates to household crowding, access to housing assistance and access to owner-occupation).

Crime: measures crime in four categories (theft, burglary, criminal damage and violence), based on police incident data.

Living Environment deprivation: includes the 'indoors' living environment (quality of housing) and the 'outdoors' living environment (air quality and road traffic accidents).

Maps showing variation in IMD scores for SOAs within Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks wards can be found in Appendix 1. IMD scores are presented as deciles (0-10% being the most deprived and 90-100% being the least deprived). For the overall IMD score, there was a large range in IMD scores between different SOAs. Of the eight SOAs within Rotherhithe ward, five were in the 10-20% decile and one was in each of the 0-10%, 30-40% and 60-70%. Of

the eight SOAs within Surrey Docks ward, two were in the 10-20% decile, two were in the 30-40% decile and three were in the 60-70% decile. Therefore, within the Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks area there are pockets of both relative deprivation and affluence. In general the more deprived areas are in the south-western area, and the more affluent areas are in the north-eastern area, particularly by the riverside.

Variation between SOAs for the Income Deprivation domain is even more marked, ranging from 10-20% to as high as 90-100%. Variation also exists in the Employment Deprivation domain, with six SOAs lying within the top three deciles, and seven lying within the bottom three deciles. For the Health Deprivation domain, there is less variation between SOAs: 11 SOAs fall within the lower half of deciles. This may reflect the negative impact that inner city living has on health (related to air pollution and noise) regardless of socio-economic status. The Education Deprivation domain also shows less variation, with only one SOA in the 0-10% decile and no SOAs in the three least deprived deciles. The two sub-domains relating to barriers to housing and services are presented separately, as they show quite different patterns. On the whole, the Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks area is relatively well served for access to services, with the exceptions being the four riverside SOAs in the north-eastern corner of the peninsula. The wider barriers to services sub-domain, which relates to access to housing is uniform across all SOAs, with all falling within the 0-10% decile (most deprived). This may reflect the high level of households that are rented in this area (69% for Rotherhithe and 53% for Surrey Docks).

In relation to Crime, the area shows high levels of deprivation, with twelve SOAs falling in the three most deprived deciles. Only one SOA ranked in the 90-100% decile (least deprived). In relation to the Living Environment, the area also scores relatively poorly, although this is due to a poor outdoor environment, rather than a poor indoor environment. SOAs in the north-eastern corner of the peninsula score well for the indoor living environment, reflecting newer, high quality housing in the area. All SOAs score poorly for the outdoors living environment, reflecting poor air quality and higher rates of road traffic accidents (the outdoors living environment domain does not take into account features of the landscape such as parks, lakes and waterfront areas).

### **Summary: socio-demographic information**

The population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks is a relatively young population, and although it is less ethnically diverse than the rest of Southwark, it is more diverse than England and Wales as a whole. A marked difference between Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks electoral wards in terms of socio-economic factors is evident. Rotherhithe has a higher rate of unemployment (as well as a higher percentage of people currently receiving Job Seekers allowance). Surrey Docks has a high percentage of people employed in managerial and professional occupations compared with Rotherhithe. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information on different aspects of deprivation and allows for analysis at a relatively small scale. Mapping of IMD for Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks highlighted the wide variation in deprivation scores for this area, suggesting that pockets of both relative deprivation and relative affluence exist.

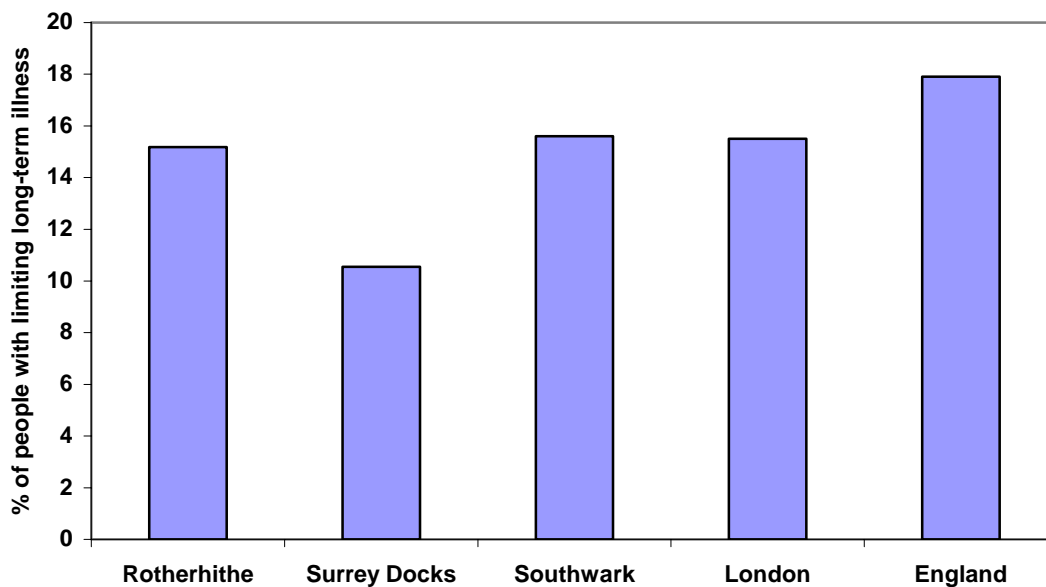
### 3. Health information

#### 3.1 General health status

##### Limiting long-term illness

A higher percentage of people living in Rotherhithe experience limiting long-term illness compared with those living in Surrey Docks (15% compared with 10.5%). The age-standardised ratio of long term limiting illness for Rotherhithe ward is 114.9 (CI: 109-121), compared with 90.5 (CI:85-96) for Surrey Docks and 113 (CI 112-114) for Southwark (this compares with 100 for the reference population of England).

Figure 3 Percentage of people with limiting long-term illness

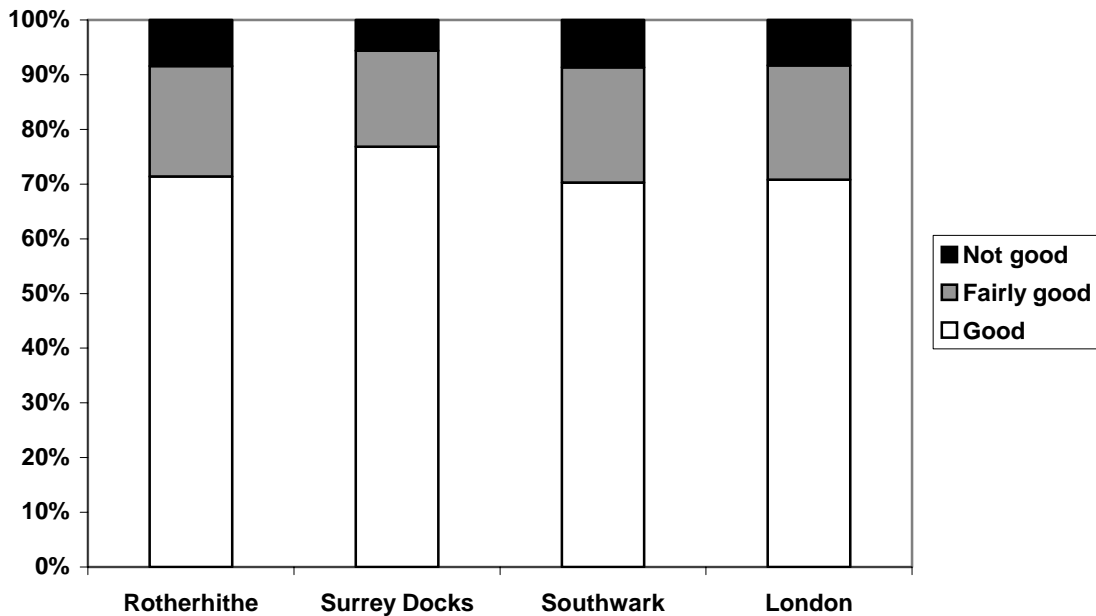


Source: ONS Census 2001.

##### Self-reported health

According to the 2001 census, 71% of Rotherhithe residents reported their health as 'good', 20% as 'fairly good' and 8% as 'not good'. This compares with 77% of Surrey Docks residents reporting their health as 'good', 18% as 'fairly good', and only 6% as 'not good'. The figures for Rotherhithe are similar to that for Southwark and London, but residents of Surrey Docks report better health than these areas.

**Figure 4 Self-reported health**

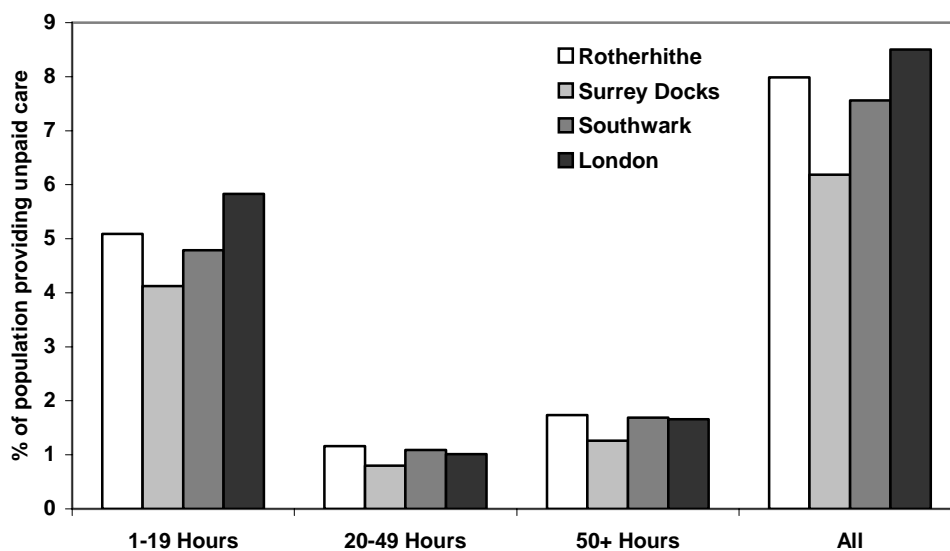


Source: ONS Census 2001.

**Provision of unpaid care**

According to the 2001 census, approximately 8% of the population provides unpaid care in Rotherhithe, compared with 6% in Surrey Docks, 7.5% in Southwark and 8.5% in London (Figure 4). Almost 2% of residents in Rotherhithe provide more than 50 hours of care per week, compared with just over 1% for Surrey Docks.

**Figure 5 Provision of unpaid care**



Source: ONS Census 2001.

## Life expectancy

Rotherhithe has statistically significantly lower life expectancy for men than for England as a whole (71.4 years for Rotherhithe compared with 76 years for England). The life expectancy for men living in Surrey Docks (77 years) is not statistically significantly different than that for England. Women living in Rotherhithe also have a significantly lower life expectancy compared with women living in England (77.8 years compared with 80.6 years). The difference in life expectancy between men and women is 6.4 years in Rotherhithe and 1.8 years in Surrey Docks (Table 5).

**Table 8 Life expectancy (LE) at birth (1999-2003)**

	Male		Female		M/F Diff.
	LE	95% CI	LE	95% CI	
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	71.4	(69.6-73.3)	77.8	(76.0-79.6)	6.4
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	77.0	(74.8-79.2)	78.8	(76.7-80.9)	1.8
<b>Southwark</b>	73.3	(72.9-73.7)	79.6	(79.2-80.0)	6.3
<b>England</b>	76.0	(76.0-76.1)	80.6	(80.3-80.6)	4.6

Source: London Health Observatory. CI = Confidence Interval.

## Low birth weight

The percentage of low birth weight babies (singleton live births) for the period 2000 – 2002 was 6.8% for Rotherhithe and 7.6% for Surrey Docks, not statistically significantly different from England as a whole (Table 6).

**Table 9 Single live births under 2500g (2000-2002)**

	Total No. singleton live births	Singleton live births with birthweight recorded	Singleton live births: weight < 2500g	Percentage of singleton live births: weight <2500g	Significant difference*
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	466	458	31	6.8	ns
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	452	446	34	7.6	ns
<b>Southwark</b>	11890	11675	945	8.1	high
<b>England</b>	1652504	1649870	102219	6.2	ns

Source: London Health Observatory. \*ns = not significant.

## Teenage conceptions

The rate of teenage pregnancy was 94.73 per 1000 live births in Rotherhithe, compared with 43.8 in Surrey Docks and 79.7 for Southwark as a whole. Due to the small numbers involved, the difference between the wards and the borough are not statistically significantly different.

**Table 10 Teenage pregnancy rates (2000)**

	<b>Females aged 15-17</b>	<b>Conceptions &lt;18</b>	<b>Rate per 1000</b>
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	158	15	94.7
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	137	6	43.8
<b>Southwark</b>	3966	316	79.7

Source: DH Teenage Pregnancy Unit

### **3.2 Mortality**

#### **All cause mortality**

The standardised mortality ratios for all causes (SMR, see box below) for all males (125.8) and all females (123.6) living in Rotherhithe are significantly higher than those for England as a whole. The SMRs for all males (96.4) and all females (96.5) living in Surrey Docks are slightly lower than those for England, although the difference is not statistically significant. For males and females under 75 years living in Rotherhithe, the SMRs are 143.4 and 146.9 respectively, also significantly higher than those for England. For males under 75 years living in Surrey Docks (90.3), the SMR is slightly lower than that for England, and for females, the SMR is slightly higher (113.8) but the differences are not significant (Figures 6 and 7).

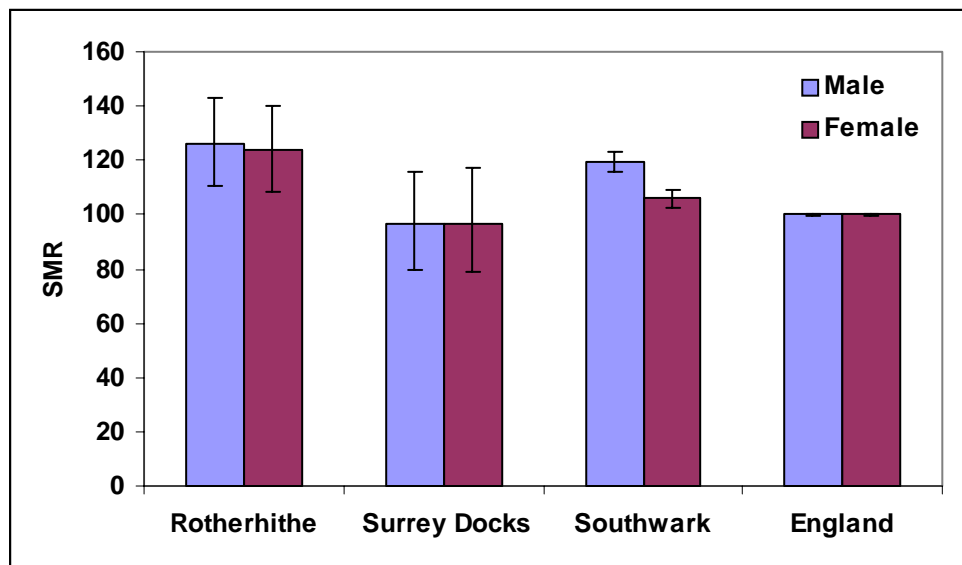
#### **Standardised Mortality Ratios:**

Mortality increases with age so that age-specific mortality rates are highest in the older age groups. Therefore, areas with older populations will tend to have higher crude mortality rates than areas with younger populations. Age-standardisation allows the direct comparison of mortality rates between areas while allowing for differences in the age structure of the population.

A ward-level SMR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that ward is to die compared to the standard population, in this case England. The SMR is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in the ward to the number expected if the ward had the same age specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100.

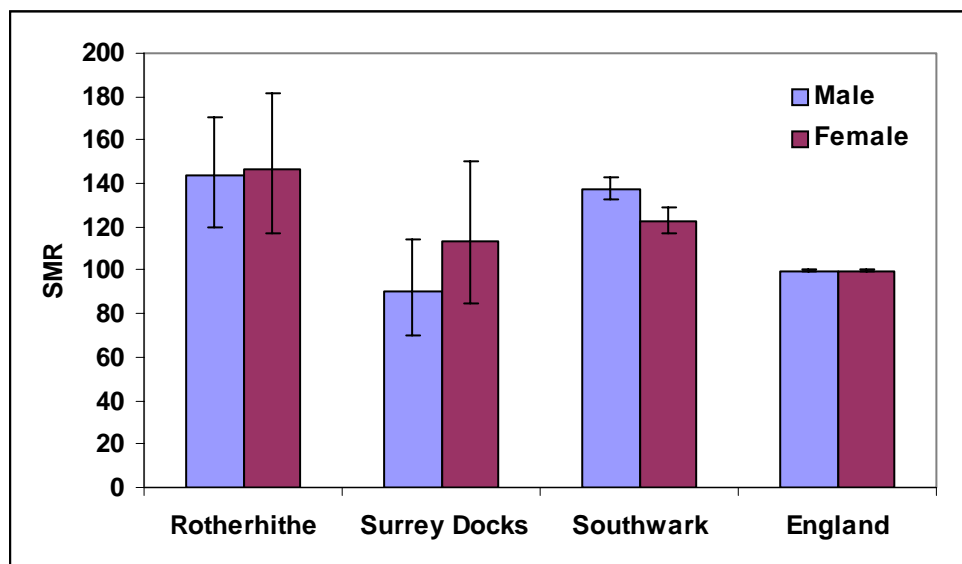
An SMR of 100 indicates that the ward has average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has higher than average mortality, lower than 100 indicates lower than average mortality. (London Health Observatory).

**Figure 6 Standardised Mortality Ratios for all cause mortality, all ages (1998-2002)**



Source: London Health Observatory.

**Figure 7 Standardised Mortality Ratios for all cause mortality, under 75s (1998-2002)**



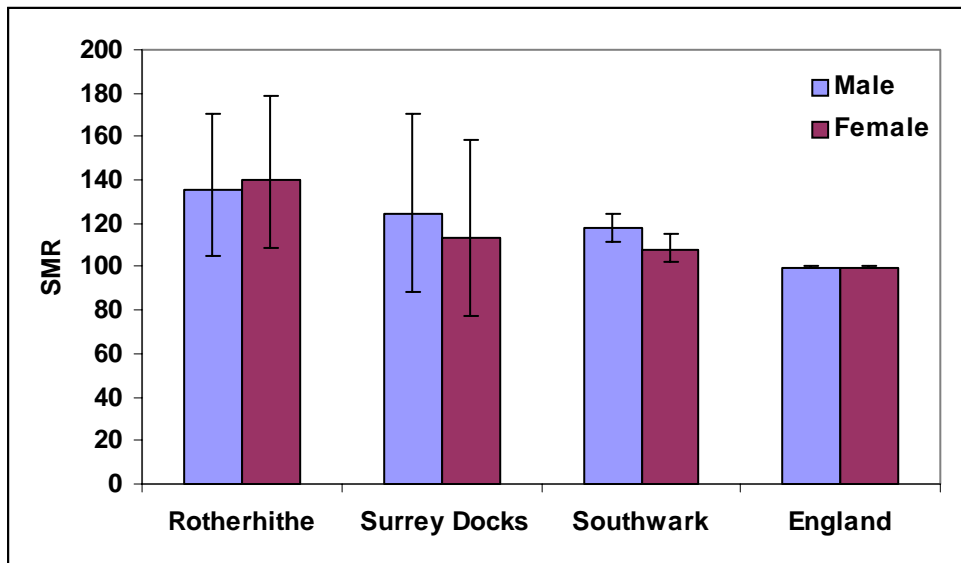
Source: London Health Observatory.

### All cancers mortality

The SMRs for all cancers for all males (135.2) and all females (140.5) living in Rotherhithe are significantly higher than those for England as a whole. The SMRs for all males (124.8) and all females (113.1) living in Surrey Docks are slightly higher than those for England, although the difference is not statistically significant. For all persons under 75 years living in Rotherhithe, the SMR is 145.8, significantly higher than that for England. For all persons under 75 years living in Surrey Docks the SMR is 97.4, slightly lower than that for England, but the difference is not significant (Figures 8 and 9).

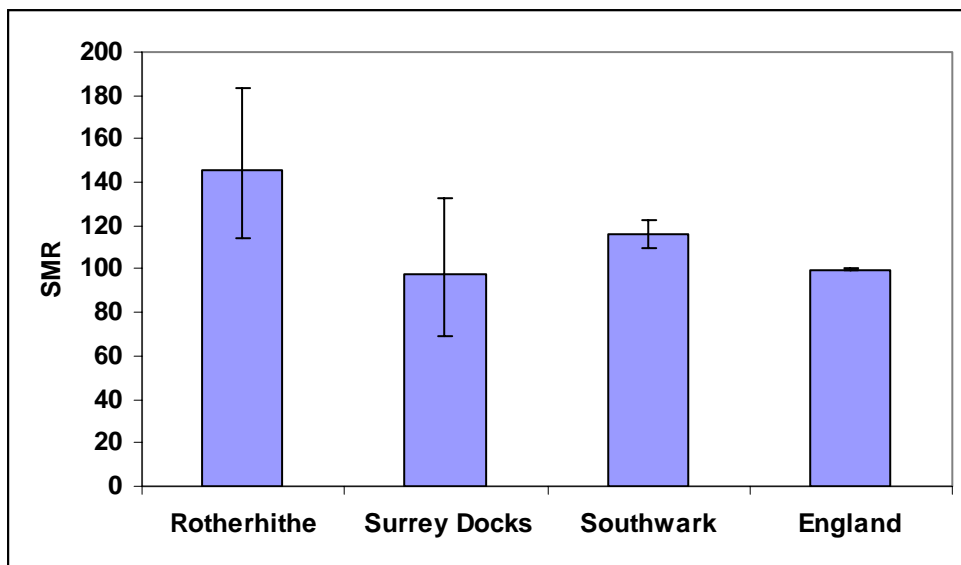


**Figure 8 Standardised Mortality Ratio for all cancer, all ages (1998-2002)**



Source: London Health Observatory.

**Figure 9 Standardised Mortality Ratio for all cancers, under 75s (1998-2002)**

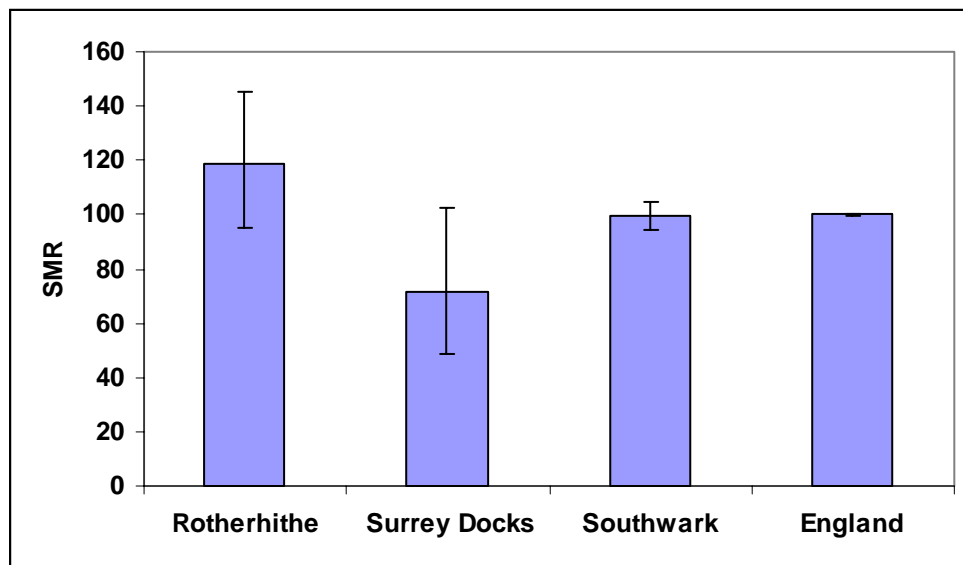


Source: London Health Observatory.

### **Coronary heart disease mortality**

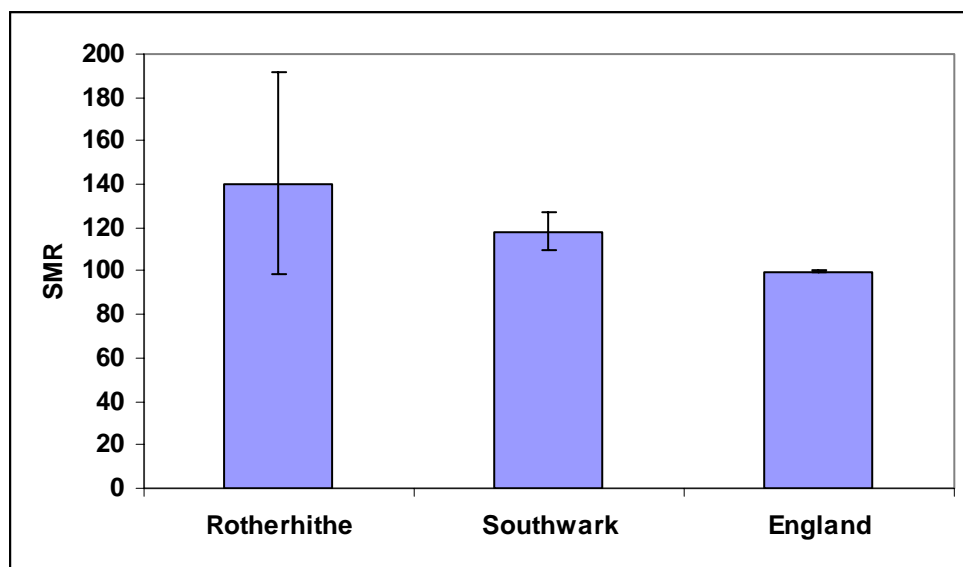
The SMR for coronary heart disease (CHD) mortality for all persons living in Rotherhithe was 118.3, higher than that for England, but not statistically significantly different. For all persons living in Surrey Docks, the SMR for CHD was 71.7, lower than that for England, but not statistically significantly different. For males and females under 75 years living in Rotherhithe, the SMR was 140, higher than that for England, but not significantly higher. Due to the small number of deaths due to CHD (<20) for residents under 75 living in Surrey Docks, no SMR is available (Figures 10 and 11).

**Figure 10 Standardised Mortality Ratio for Coronary Heart Disease (1998-2002)**



Source: London Health Observatory.

**Figure 11 Standardised Mortality Ratio for Coronary Heart Disease (1998-2002)**

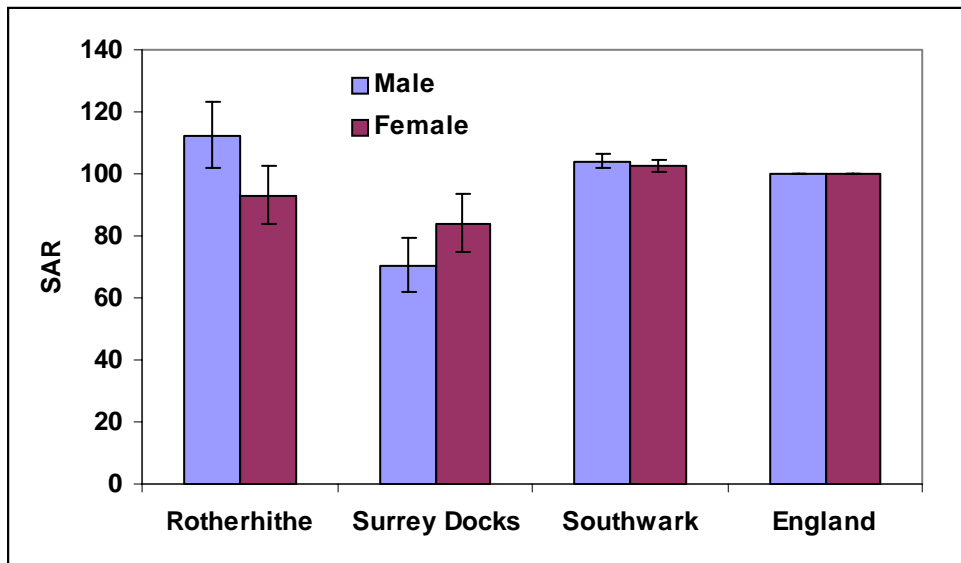


Source: London Health Observatory.

### **Emergency hospital admissions**

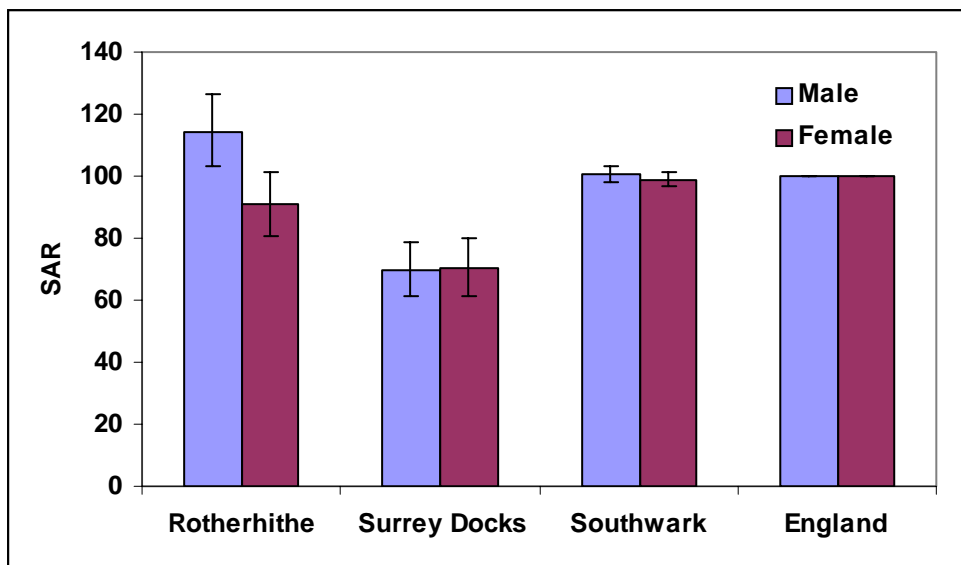
The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency admissions to hospital for all males living in Rotherhithe was significantly higher than that for England. The SAR for all females living in Rotherhithe was slightly lower than that for England, but the difference was not significant. For males and females living in Surrey Docks, the SARs were 70.4 and 84.0 respectively, both significantly lower than that for England. A similar picture emerges for SARs for emergency admissions in under 75 year olds in both Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks (Figures 12 and 13).

**Figure 12 Standardised Admission Ratio for Emergency Admissions, all ages (2002-03)**



Source: London Health Observatory.

**Figure 13 Standardised Admission Ratio for emergency admissions, under 75s (2002-03)**



Source: London Health Observatory.

### 3.3 QMAS data for GP practices in the area

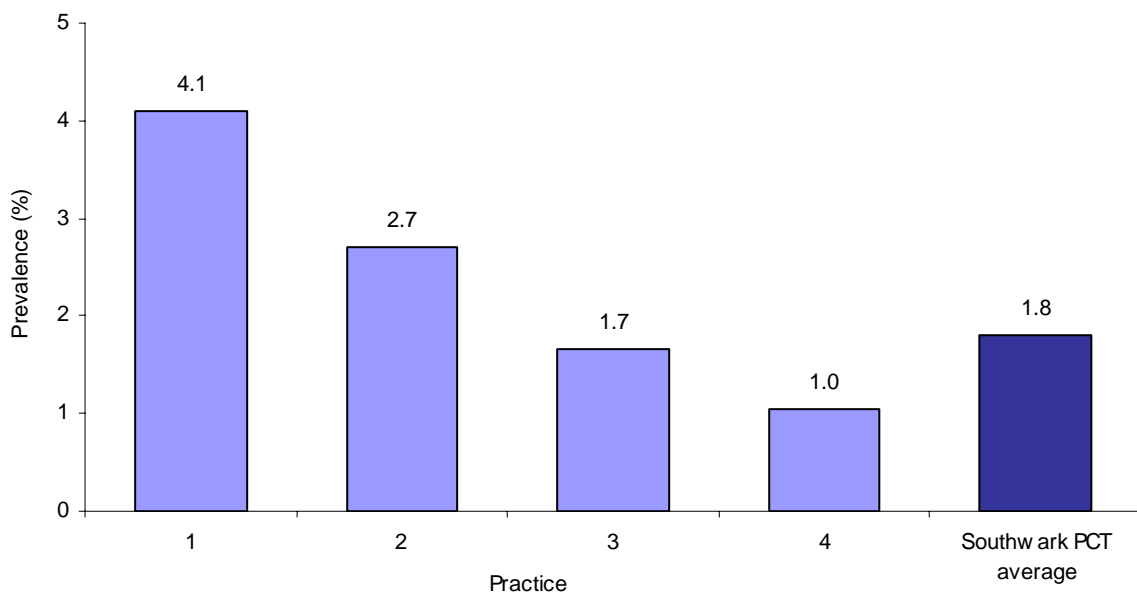
Data from the Quality Management and Analysis System (QMAS) was analysed for the four GP practices that serve the population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks. The prevalence of the following conditions was estimated using QMAS data, as at March 31<sup>st</sup> 2005: coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, severe myocardial infarction (MI), and asthma. Prevalence was calculated as the percentage of the practice population on each disease register. It should be noted that the QMAS system is relatively new and practices may not be at the same stage of implementation. Therefore the data presented below

should be treated with some caution, since differences in prevalence rates between practices may represent differences in reporting, rather than true differences in prevalence. National prevalence rates have not yet been finalised, so it is not possible to provide a national comparison.

### Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

The prevalence rates for CHD for the four GP practices ranged from 1.0% to 4.1% (Figure 14). Two out of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area have CHD prevalence rates that are higher than the Southwark PCT average (1.8%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (1.0%), which may be related to the younger population that this practice serves.

**Figure 14 CHD prevalence for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices.**

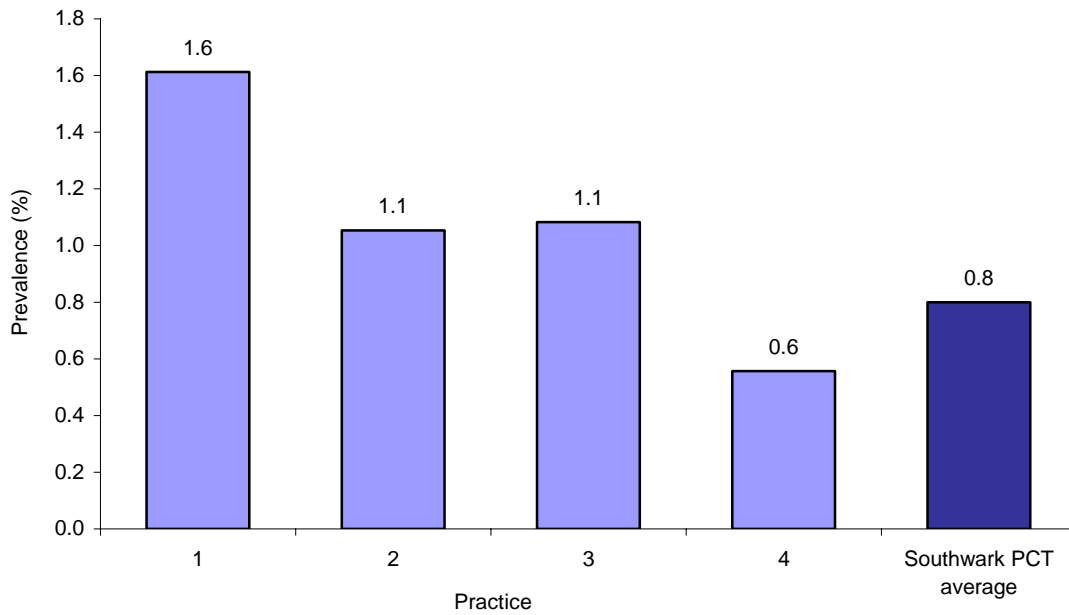


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

### Stroke

The prevalence rates for stroke for the four GP practices ranged from 0.6% to 1.6% (Figure 15). Three out of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area have stroke prevalence rates that are higher than the Southwark PCT average (0.8%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (0.6%).

**Figure 15 Stroke and TIA prevalence for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices**

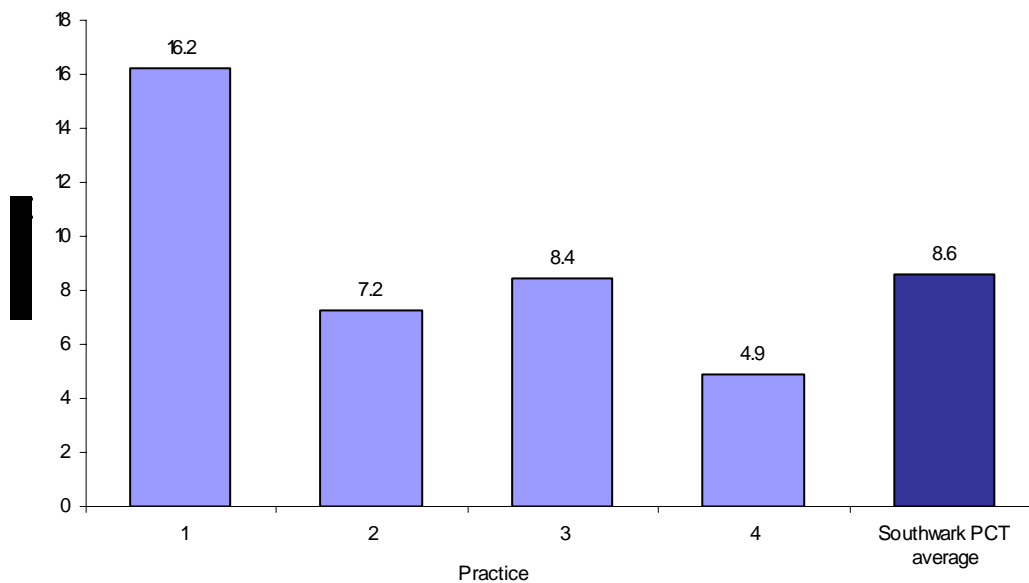


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

### **Hypertension**

The prevalence rates for hypertension for the four GP practices ranged from 4.9% to 16.2% (Figure 16). Only one of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area has an hypertension prevalence rate that is higher than the Southwark PCT average (8.6%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (4.9%) and Practice '1' had the highest prevalence (16.2%), which was almost twice the Southwark average.

**Figure 16. Hypertension prevalence for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices**

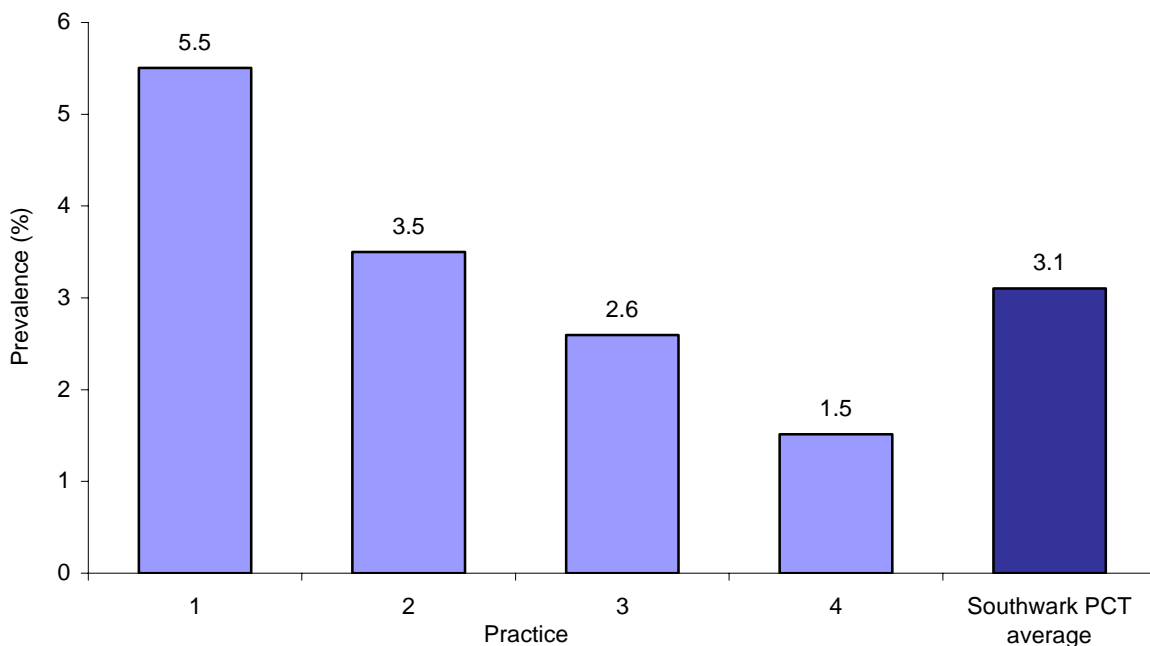


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

## Diabetes

The prevalence rates for diabetes for the four GP practices ranged from 1.5% to 5.5% (Figure 17). Two of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area have diabetes prevalence rates that are higher than the Southwark PCT average (3.1%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (1.5%) and Practice '1' had the highest prevalence (5.5%), which was almost twice the Southwark average.

**Figure 17 Diabetes prevalence for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices**

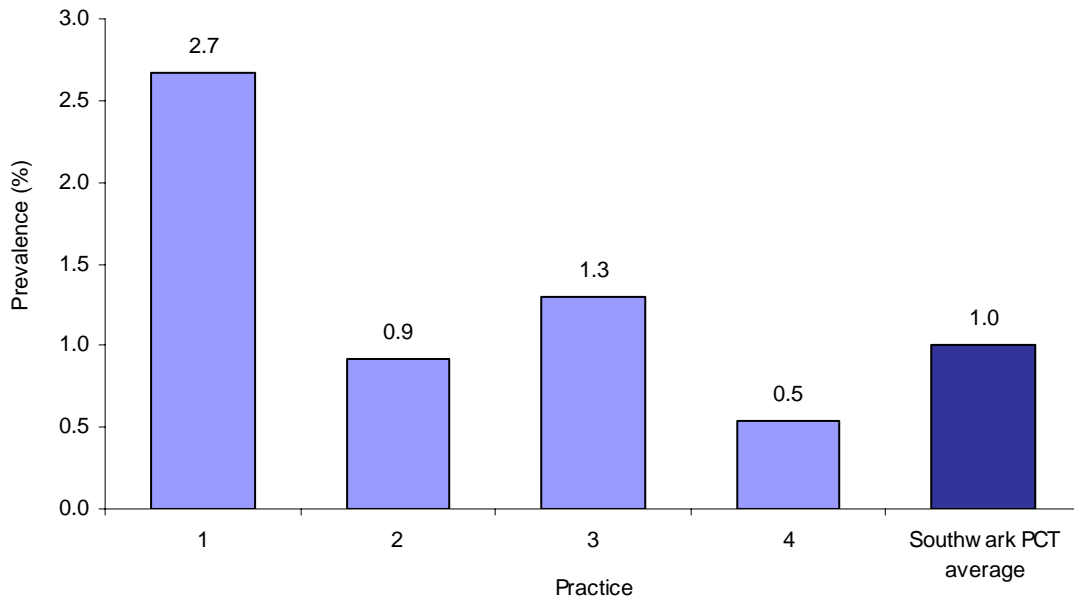


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

The prevalence rates for COPD for the four GP practices ranged from 0.5% to 2.7% (Figure 18). Two of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area have diabetes prevalence rates that are higher than the Southwark PCT average (1.0%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (0.5%) and Practice '1' had the highest prevalence (2.7%), which was more than twice the Southwark average.

**Figure 18 COPD prevalence for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices**

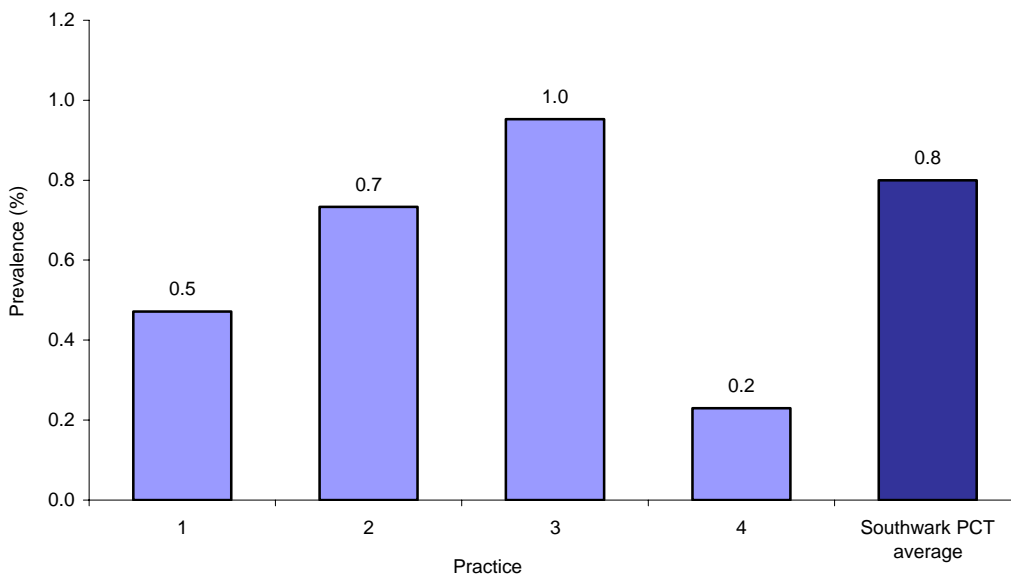


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health

### **Severe mental health problems**

The prevalence rates for severe, long term mental health problems for the four GP practices ranged from 0.2% to 1.0% (Figure 19). Only one of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area has a mental health prevalence rate that is higher than the Southwark PCT average (0.8%). Practice '4' had the lowest prevalence (0.2%) and Practice '3' had the highest prevalence (1.0%), similar to the Southwark average.

**Figure 19 Prevalence of severe mental health problems for Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks GP practices**

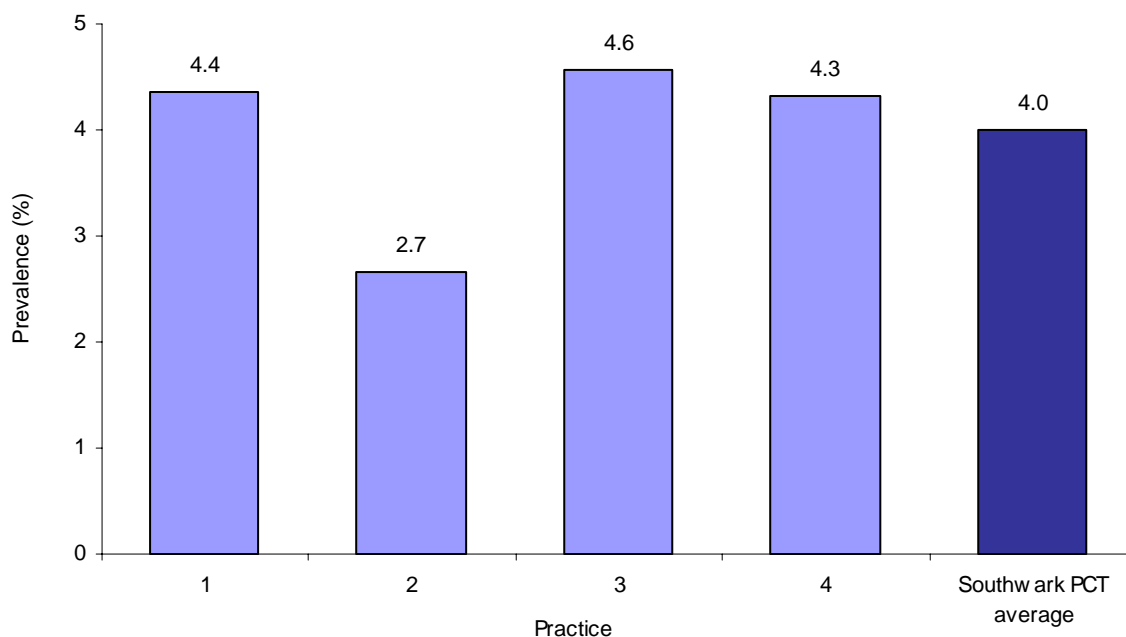


Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

## Asthma

The prevalence rates for asthma for the four GP practices ranged from 2.7% to 4.6% (Figure 19). Three out of the four GP practices in the Rotherhithe & Surrey Docks area have asthma prevalence rates that are higher than the Southwark PCT average (4.0%), but the rates are only slightly higher. Practice '2' has the lowest prevalence (2.7%).

Figure 20 Asthma prevalence



Source: QMAS. Southwark PCT Public Health.

## Summary: health issues

The population of Rotherhithe generally experiences poorer health compared with the population of Surrey Docks, Southwark, and England as a whole. People living in Rotherhithe report higher levels of long-term limiting illness and lower levels of self-reported 'good' health. Life expectancy for men living in Rotherhithe is almost five years shorter than that for England. In addition, the difference in life expectancy between men and women living in Rotherhithe is just over six years, compared with only two years in Surrey Docks. Mortality from all causes is significantly higher in Rotherhithe compared with Surrey Docks and England as a whole (for all ages, as well as under 75 year olds). Emergency hospital admissions for males living in Rotherhithe were also significantly higher than that for England as a whole. Rotherhithe also had significantly higher rates of cancers (all types) compared with Surrey Docks and England. A preliminary analysis of QMAS data highlighted higher prevalence of some chronic disease among patients attending one of the four GP



practices. Asthma prevalence was slightly higher than the Southwark average for three out of the four GP practices, perhaps reflecting the poor air quality in the area.

## 4. Local Services

### 4.1 Social Services

#### Children looked after

The rate of children looked after by Social Services in Rotherhithe (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004) was 113.6 per 10,000 children under 18, compared with 82.3 per 10,000 for Surrey Docks and 95.1 per 10,000 for Southwark as a whole (Table 11).

**Table 11 Children Looked After**

	<b>Total Under 18</b>	<b>No. Children Looked After</b>	<b>Rate per 10,000 under 18</b>	<b>Lower CI</b>	<b>Upper CI</b>
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	2,654	29	113.6	72.2	154.9
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	2,020	16	82.3	42.0	122.7
<b>Southwark</b>	60,454	549	95.1	87.2	103.1

Source: Children's Planning & Business Development, Southwark Council.

#### Children on the Child Protection Register

The rate of children on the Child Protection Register (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004) is low for both Rotherhithe (15.7 per 10,000) and Surrey Docks (5.1 per 10,000) compared with Southwark as a whole (43.8 per 10,000), (Table 12).

**Table 12 Children on the Child Protection Register (CPR)**

	<b>Total Under 18</b>	<b>No. Children on CPR</b>	<b>Rate per 10,000 under 18</b>	<b>Lower CI</b>	<b>Upper CI</b>
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	2,553	4	15.7	0.3	31.0
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	1,943	1	5.1	-4.9	15.2
<b>Southwark</b>	57,718	253	43.8	38.4	49.2

Source: Children's Planning & Business Development, Southwark Council.

#### Children in need

Children in need are defined in the *Children Act 1989* as;

- those who are unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health and development, unless the local authority provides appropriate services
- those whose health and development is likely to be significantly impaired, unless the local authority provides services
- disabled children.

The number of children classified as ‘children in need’ as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 was 85 (333 per 10,000) for Rotherhithe and 49 for Surrey Docks (252 per 10,000), a total of 134 for the area (Table 13).

**Table 13 Children in need**

	<b>Total Under 18</b>	<b>No. of children in need</b>	<b>Rate per 10,000 under 18</b>	<b>Lower CI</b>	<b>Upper CI</b>
<b>Rotherhithe</b>	2,553	85	332.9	262.1	403.7
<b>Surrey Docks</b>	1,943	49	252.2	181.6	322.8
<b>Southwark</b>	57,718	1815	314.5	300.0	328.9

Source: Children’s Planning & Business Development, Southwark Council.

#### **4.2. Health services**

A detailed analysis of health services currently operating in the Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks area can be found in the Bermondsey & Rotherhithe Locality Information document. Briefly, the area is served by four GP practices, including two in the north and two in the south (the latter two practices being within five minutes walk of each other). The total number of patients on the four GP practice lists is just over 26,000. There are four pharmacies in the area, although all of these are on the south-western edge of the area and two are close to Canada Water. There are only two dental surgeries in the area and two opticians.

Three GP practices provide level two smoking cessation services in the area, however there is very little use made of level three (SLAM) smoking cessation services by this population, most likely due to the distance required to travel to these services. Level three smoking cessation services could be provided to this population via satellite clinics. The need for smoking cessation services is likely to be quite high in the more deprived areas of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks.

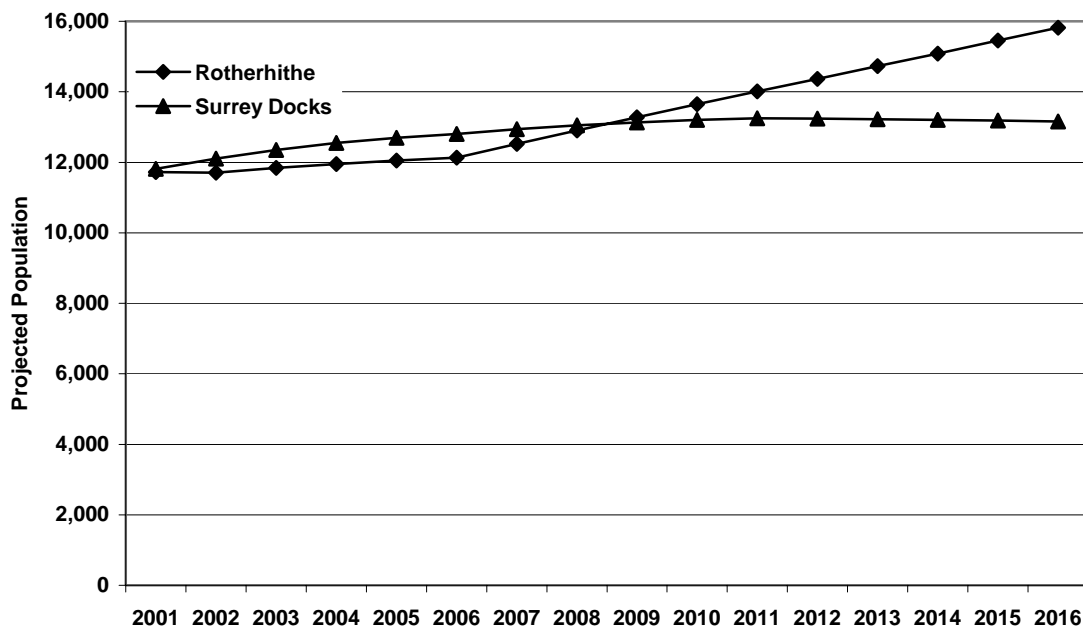
#### **4.3 Community and voluntary groups**

There are a large range of community and voluntary groups active in the area, including ‘Time and Talents’ a long-running community group that runs a range of activities including support for older people, children and young persons social groups as well as physical activities and creative groups. Two community groups have been formed in response to the regeneration projects, including Canada Water Campaign and Downtown Defence.

## 5. Population growth

According to population projections (GLA 2003 Round Population Projections - Scenario 8.1), the population of Rotherhithe is predicted to increase from 11,720 (2001 Census) to just under 16,000 by 2016. This is an increase of approximately 35%. The population of Surrey Docks is predicted to increase from 11,813 (2001 Census) to just over 13,000, an increase of 11%.

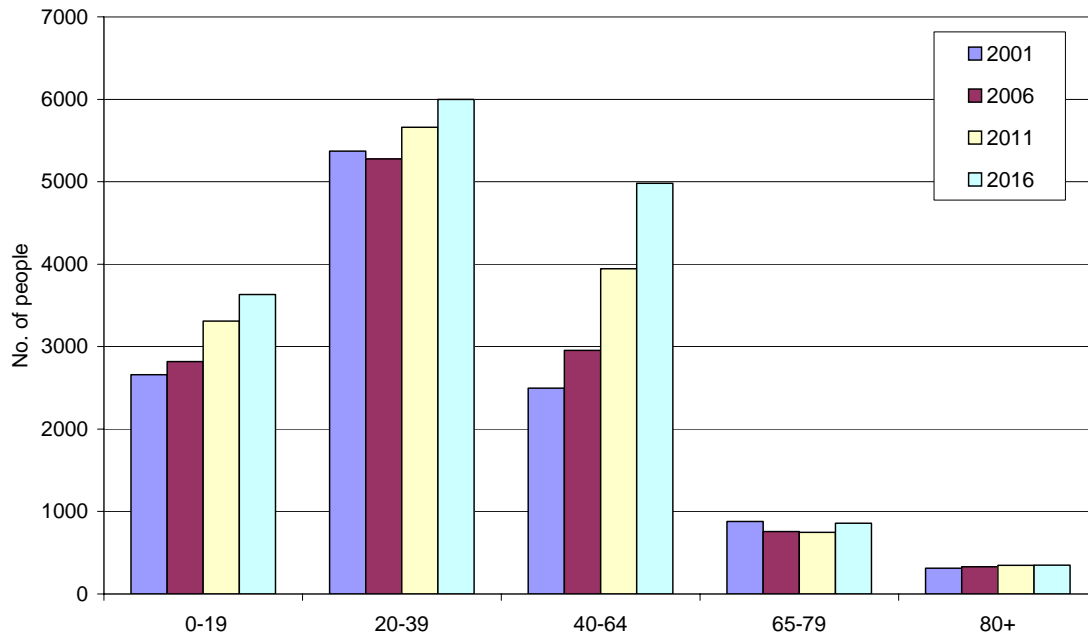
Figure 21 Projected population change for Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks, 2001-2016.



Source: GLA 2003 Round Population Projections - Scenario 8.1

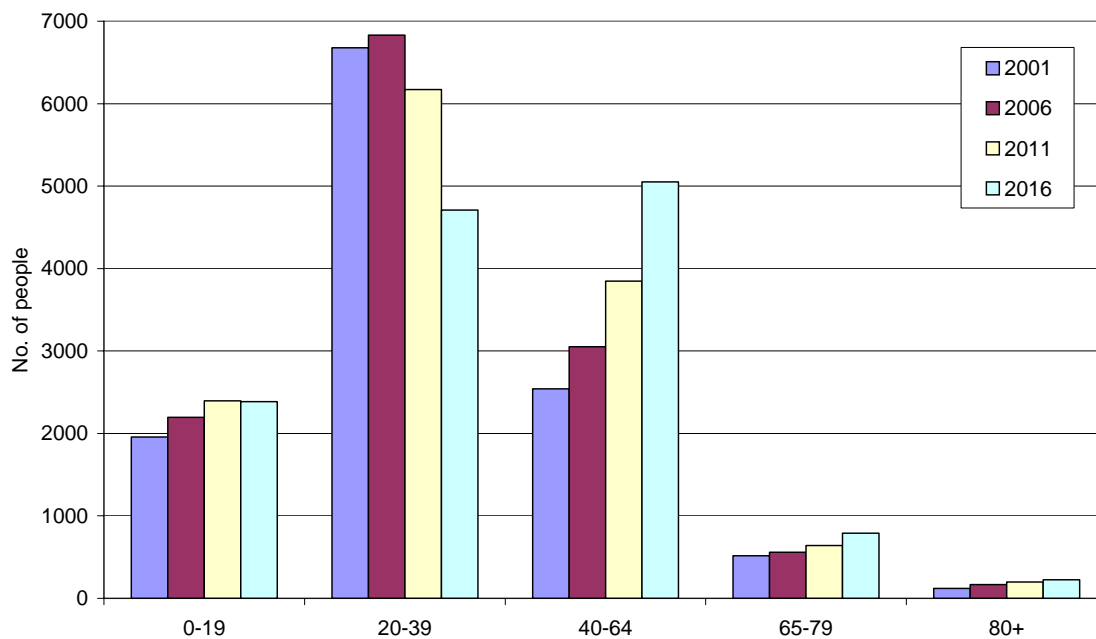
Figure 21 shows population projections by year, from 2001 to 2016. Population growth in Surrey Docks will be relatively gradual, whereas the population of Rotherhithe is expected to increase rapidly from 2006 onward, resulting from net migration into the area.

**Figure 22 Projected population age structure for Rotherhithe, 2001-2016**



Source: GLA 2003 Round Population Projections - Scenario 8.1

**Figure 23 Projected population age structure for Surrey Docks, 2001-2016**



Source: GLA 2003 Round Population Projections - Scenario 8.1

Figures 22 and 23 show how the age structure of the population may change from 2001 – 2016, based on GLA population projections. The increase in the population of Rotherhithe is likely to occur for all age groups under 65 years, particularly the older working age population aged 40-64 years. Little or no change in population numbers are predicted for the

age groups over 65 years. A different pattern of population change is predicted for Surrey Docks, where the population is projected to increase predominantly in the older working age population (40-64 years). However, little increase is observed for the 0-19 years, and a decrease is predicted for the younger working age population (20-39 years). Small increases are predicted for the age groups over 65 years.

However, it should be noted that the above GLA predictions are the 2003 round of projections and may not take into account the most recent information on housing developments. The 2004-05 London Housing Capacity Study is due out in May 2005, and should provide a more up to date estimate of new homes in London borough, which will then feed into updated GLA predictions. It has been estimated that the Canada Water and Downtown developments will result in approximately 2,500 and 300 new dwellings respectively. This is likely to have a significant impact on the population of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks, and is likely to result in net migration into the area. Therefore, the growth in the population of Surrey Docks may be greater than that predicted by the GLA 2003 projection. There may be an increase in the younger working age population, rather than the decrease predicted.

## **6. Implications for health and social services**

The health needs of people living in Canada Water are likely to change as the population grows and the age structure changes. The need for different health and social care services will vary according to population group, as outlined below.

1. Young families: there is likely to be an increase in the number of young families in the area, particularly in Rotherhithe. They will require specific health and social care services, including but not limited to: antenatal and postnatal care, smoking cessation advice for pregnant mothers, immunisation and childcare.
2. Young people: services required by young people include sexual health services, travel health advice and vaccinations and other preventive health services (e.g. smoking cessation services).
3. Working age population: population projections for both Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks suggest a significant increase in the working age population, in particular those aged 40-64. Many of these people are likely to work outside of the area, and therefore will have difficulty accessing their local health services within normal working hours. There is likely to be increased need for more flexible opening hours for GPs and other

primary care providers, so that the working population can access services in the evenings or at weekends.

4. Older population: the need for health services increases with age, and the older population is likely to have high health needs relative to the younger population. In particular, there is the need for improved diagnosis and management of chronic disease (e.g. coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension and heart failure), in order to improve the quality of care received by elderly patients and reduce emergency admissions to hospital. Access to both primary and secondary services (e.g. outpatients clinics) is also an important issue for the older population, who tend to be less mobile. Given that older persons may also be accessing social services, there is a need for health and social services to work closely to ensure older people are receiving all of the services they require. Given that people aged over 60 only make up a relatively small proportion of the total population (just over 10%), they may be at risk of social isolation, in particular those persons living alone. Finally, GP services have a specific role in reducing winter mortality through increasing the uptake of influenza vaccinations amongst the over 65s.

Access to emergency (A&E) services is important for all age groups. Since the closure of the A&E department at Guys' Hospital, the nearest A&E departments south of the river are at St. Thomas' Hospital (Waterloo) and Kings College Hospital (Denmark Hill). Guys' Hospital has a minor injuries unit, but not a full A&E department. The nearest hospital north of the river is Royal London Hospital at Whitechapel.

## **Appendix: Maps of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).**

Map 1. Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks Area

Map 2. IMD 2004: Overall Score

Map 3. IMD 2004: Income Deprivation

Map 4. IMD 2004: Employment Deprivation

Map 5. IMD 2004: Health Deprivation and Disability

Map 6. IMD 2004: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Map 7a. IMD 2004: Geographical Barriers to Services

Map 7b. IMD 2004: Wider Barriers to Services

Map 8. IMD 2004: Crime

Map 9a. IMD 2004: Outdoors Environment

Map 9b. IMD 2004: Indoors Environment