JSNA

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

PEOPLE
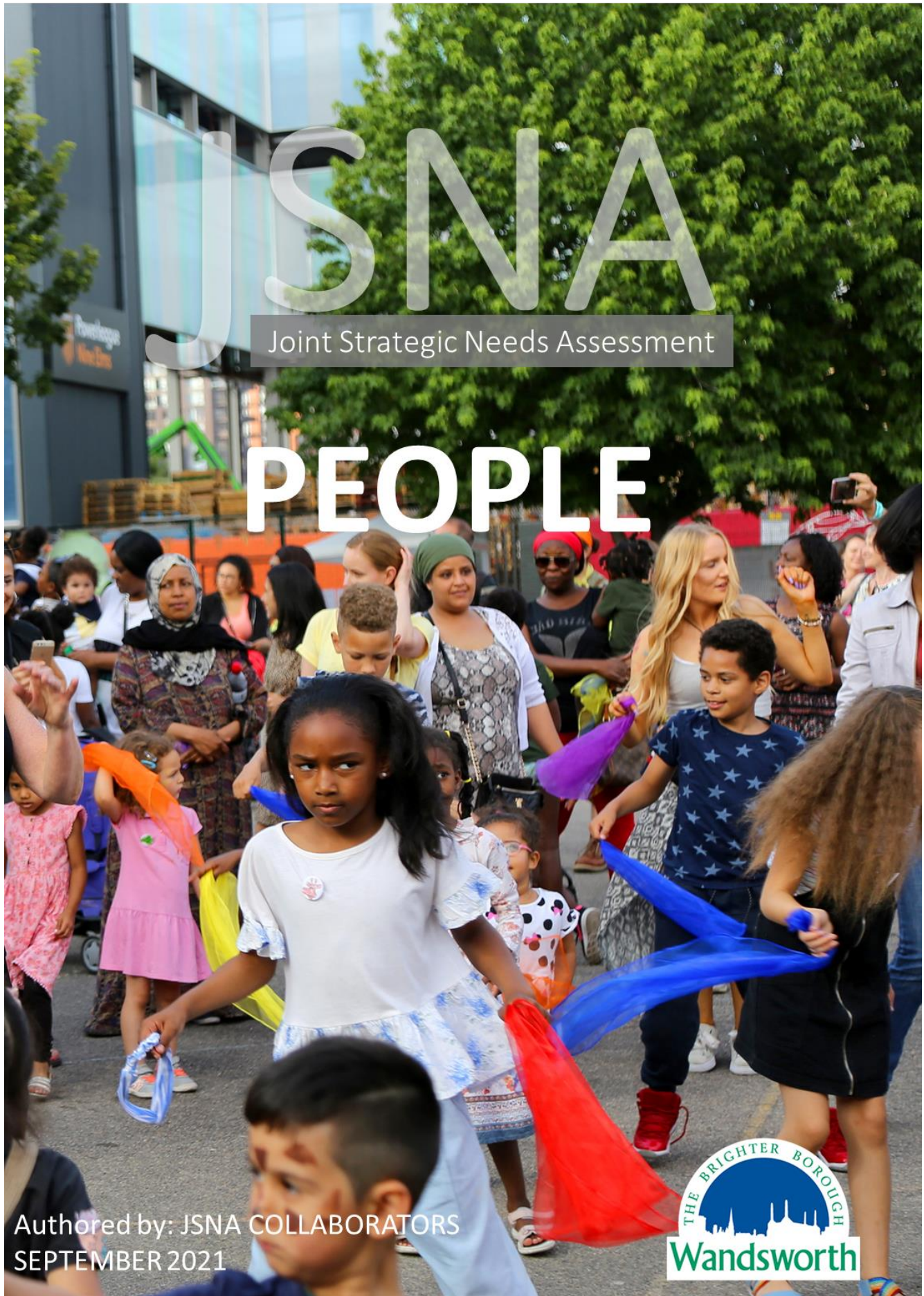
Authored by: JSNA COLLABORATORS
SEPTEMBER 2021

THE BRIGHTER BOROUGH
Wandsworth

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People

COVID-19 Impact on the JSNA Report

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has had multiple and wide-ranging impacts on the population. It has increased and expanded the role of both statutory and voluntary sector organisations, and other community led services. The Pandemic has created a whole new set of challenges for carers, hospitals, GPs, and care homes, leaving in its wake health and social care service backlogs, establishment, and management of a new and significant vaccination programme. The impacts span the life course and wide-ranging issues from political, economic, social, technology, lifestyle, and health.

The pandemic has highlighted more starkly, issues such as health and social inequalities and deprivation, anxiety and mental ill-health, and many others. The JSNA health outcomes and wider determinants data presented in this JSNA generally predate the pandemic and could be expected to deteriorate in areas such as life expectancy, mortality, and morbidity rates. Mortality from COVID-19 has had an unequal impact on different population sub-groups and exacerbated health inequalities; however, this will not be fully reflected in this JSNA as the data is not yet available at a local level.

It remains important to monitor pre-Covid time trends to understand the baseline from which to measure the local effects of Covid on key statistics. The Protect Well chapter has more detailed COVID health outcomes and impact. It is expected that the first post-COVID information will be available in the next 12 months as we continue to monitor the available information.

1. Population

1.1 Key Points

Wandsworth is home to an estimated 328,828 residents, the second largest population in Inner London. Wandsworth is a large Inner London borough with a mobile, young, educated and economically active population. By 2029 the population is expected to increase to more than 373,000, reflecting that Wandsworth also has one of the fastest rates of population growth in London.

- Local population increase is currently driven by natural change (more birth than deaths) and in the next 10 years will be driven by large new housing developments such as Nine Elms
- Of the projected population increase, 60% will take place in 4 wards–Queenstown, Fairfield, St. Mary's Park and Thamesfield
- Wandsworth has one of the youngest populations in the country, with a median age around 33.7 years (London=35.1) and has one of the highest proportions of the local population aged 20-44 years, in London
- The largest increase in numbers will be among those aged 20-39 years, driven by internal migration from other parts of UK moving into the borough, but the largest percentage increase will be in age groups 60 years and older with the population of those aged 85+ years growing by 42% by 2029
- The BAME population will stay relatively similar at around 30%, and among children, BAME children will continue to make up almost 45% of the under 18 population.

The largest ethnic group in Wandsworth is White British. Almost 1 in 3 identify as Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME), a lower proportion than the average for London and Inner London. The BAME population is younger with a higher proportion of children and fewer older people. Wandsworth children's population is 45% BAME, compared to 30% BAME in the whole population.

The Wandsworth population is quite dynamic with a large proportion of people moving to and from London boroughs, other parts of UK, EU and beyond. During the last 10 years, 344,543 people moved into the Borough from within the UK. 360,038 moved out (net change of -15,495) and a further 66,801 international migrants moved out and 74,678 people moved in (net change of +7,877). During the same time-period there were 56,707 births and 17,010 deaths for net natural change of +39,697.

Over the past 10 years, population increase in Wandsworth was driven by the second highest rate of natural change (more births than deaths) in London and–to a lesser degree–net positive international migration. Over the next 10 years, net natural change will continue, with further contribution from migration from other parts of London and the UK into the new housing developments in the borough.

Overall, the international migration into Wandsworth has been decreasing. Non-UK born residents make up 31% of the population. The highest number of non-UK born population come from Poland (n=6,814), South Africa (n=6,468), Ireland (n=5,781), Australia (n=5,620), Pakistan (n=5,346) and India (n=4,137). In recent years, working-age international arrivals to Wandsworth have tended to be European with the highest number of national insurance numbers (NINos) registered to adult non-UK residents during 2018/19, were to Italians (n=1202), Spanish (n=667), Australians (n=643) and French (n=462).

As the population in Wandsworth is young most residents are not married or in civil partnerships, and compared to London, household sizes are smaller and fewer households have children. Almost 1 in 3 residents live alone. Of the almost 150,000 properties in Wandsworth, over two-thirds are flats, and almost a third of the households rent privately.

Fertility is dropping across UK and the developed world, and this trend is also reflected locally in recent years. About half the children born in Wandsworth are born to mothers born outside the UK.

Working-age adults in Wandsworth are among some of the most educated in the country, with almost two-thirds having achieved a degree or higher in their education. Wandsworth children perform similar or better to London children for in terms of educational attainment.

Wandsworth borough has one of the highest employment rates in London, at almost 80%, which is higher than London and England. Residents are much more likely to be managers, directors, professionals and in technical jobs (70.4%) compared to London (58.4%). This is because the area is a popular place of residence for those starting jobs in Westminster, the City and Canary Wharf.

Wandsworth remains within the least deprived second quartile of London local authorities, ranking 10th least deprived out of 33 boroughs in 2019, compared to 11th least deprived of 33 in 2015. Wandsworth does not have any areas that are among the 10% most deprived in the country. Wandsworth ranks amongst the least deprived boroughs in London for five of seven deprivation domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training; Barriers to Housing & Services and Crime) - it has a particularly high ranking for Education, Skills & Training.

In the Living Environment domain and the IDAOPI (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index) measure, Wandsworth was ranked among the most deprived boroughs in London. IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation and it is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.

Wandsworth performs well compared to other London boroughs for most indicators, such as pay inequality, low pay, unemployment, and housing delivery. The poverty rate of 21.5% is below the London average (27.0%). Residents working full-time earned £34,168 in 2019; this was higher than the England average of £30,667 but lower than the London and inner London earnings of £38,992 and £42,667 respectively. In 2018, 0.9% of the borough's residents were claiming income support which was lower than the London and national average. 3,844 households claimed universal credit with the majority being single adult households with no dependent children. Of those individuals claiming universal credit, 33%% were in employment and 67%% were not in employment. Wandsworth ranked 10th lowest borough in London for the proportion of residents claiming child benefit. However, the use of food banks, providing emergency food supplies, increased by 78% in the previous 5 years (between 2013/14 and 2018/19) with one-third of food being provided for children of primary school age. Wandsworth ranked 6th lowest borough in London for fuel poverty with 1 in 10 households experiencing poverty.

New-born males can expect to live up to 80.6 years and females, 84.2 years, an increase of 5.2 years and 2.7 years since 2001-03, respectively. Wandsworth residents are living longer than ever before but in recent years the rate of increase in life expectancy has decreased both locally and in England. Healthy life expectancy is 68.9

years and 65.8 among males and females respectively. In recent years, healthy life expectancy, that is life without serious illness, has decreased among females and increased among males. In Wandsworth and nationally, life expectancy is lower in areas of higher deprivation. Males in the least deprived areas of the borough live 5.5 years less and females 5.2 years less than those in more affluent areas.

Locally there were 1,666 premature deaths with circulatory, cancer and respiratory as leading causes. Premature deaths, that is deaths before 75 years, have dropped in Wandsworth over the past two decades but there is considerable room for improvement.

Most of the local population report leading happy and worthwhile lives, scoring better than the London average, but there is a subset of around one in five who reported low happiness, satisfaction, and high anxiety scores.[1]

1.2 Population Size and Density

Wandsworth is home to an estimated 328,828 residents, the second largest population in Inner London. By 2029 this will increase to more than 373,000, reflecting Wandsworth as having one of the fastest rates of population growth in London. As shown in **Figure 1**, the population percentage for all age groups below 20 years of age and above 45 years is smaller than expected from the London average. However, for ages 25 to 39 the proportion of Wandsworth residents is significantly higher than in London–this is particularly visible in females aged 25–34.

Figure 1: Population Pyramid by Quinary Age Group for Year 2021 - Wandsworth vs. London
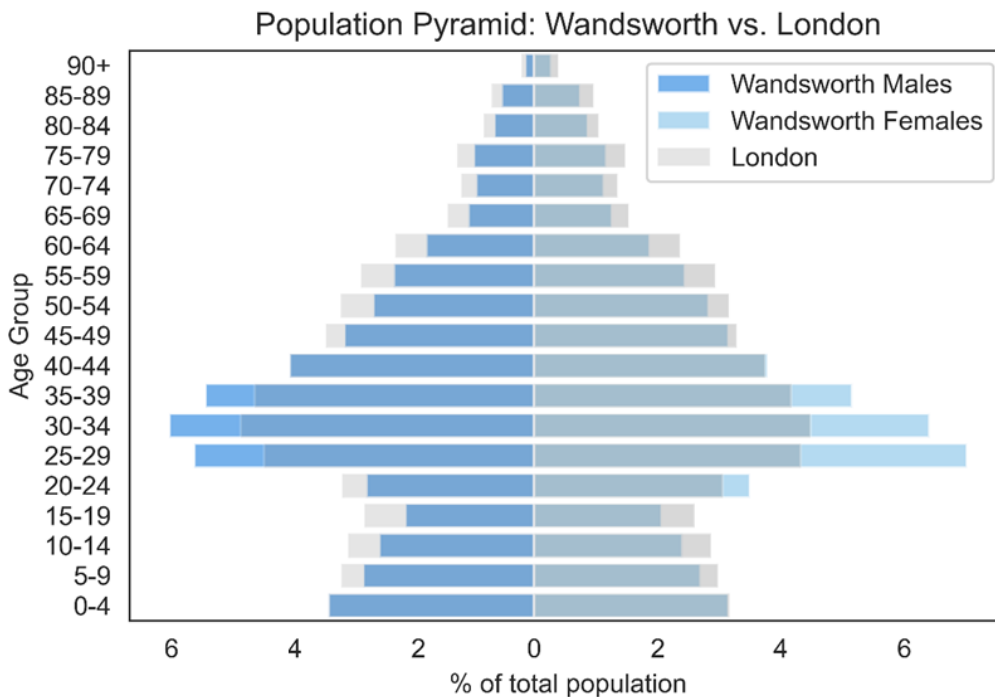
Source: 2016-based Demographic projection, housing-led model, GLA

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[1] Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Note on population*:* We recommend using Greater London Authority (GLA) projections and population estimates. These are based on ONS estimates and projected new housing developments. Updated estimates and projections can be found on DataWand. Information on the GLA Datastore.

Please note: Detailed and updated population breakdowns can be found on DataWand. Further information on the characteristics of Wandsworth's population can be found here.

In 2019, the borough's population density was 9,597 per square kilometre, which was 1.7 times higher than the London average of 5,792 population per square kilometre: but lower than the inner London average of 11,506 population per square kilometre. The ward with the greatest population density was Graveney, 16,112 population per square kilometre, while the lowest was within the ward of Roehampton with a population density of 3,629.[2]

1.3 Population Projections

Based on GLA housing-led population projections, Wandsworth is a growing borough, with one of the fastest rates of population growth in London. Out of the 32 London boroughs, Wandsworth will have the 10th largest projected population in 2019 at 328,828 and second largest in Inner London.

The GLA population projections indicate that Wandsworth's population will continue to grow and within 10 years' time is predicted to increase by 13.6%, from 328,828 in 2019 to 373,443 in 2029. This increase is higher than that projected population increase in the same time frame for both Inner London (9.3%) and London (9.4%). The population in Wandsworth is growing faster than rest of London considering:
- Wandsworth has the third highest natural change (birth minus deaths) in London
- The borough is home to large new housing developments such as Nine Elms and Ram Quarter in Fairfield
- Due to good transportation connections and large rental stock the borough is an attractive option for those moving to London to work in the City, Canary Wharf and Westminster.

As is the trend in England and London, the population in Wandsworth is getting older. As shown in (**Figure 2**), over the next 10 years:
- Children and Young People: The 0–19-year age group is projected to increase by 9% by 2029 (from 70,066 in 2019 to 76,610 in 2029). This is higher than the expected London average increase of 6%.
- Young Adults: The 20–39 age group is projected to increase by 11% (from 140,029 in 2019 to 155,838 in 2029) which is higher than the expected London average increase of 2%.
- Middle Age: A 14% rise is projected for the 40–59 age group by 2029 (from 76,328 in 2019 to 86,863 in 2029). This is also higher than the expected London average of an 11% increase.
- Older Adults: The biggest increase is seen within the older age group with a 37% rise in 80+ year olds by 2029 (from 8,419 in 2019 to 11,511 in 2029), increase of 41% in the 65 plus age range, and a 25% rise in 60–79-year-olds (from 33,986 in 2019 to 42,624 in 2029).

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[2] London Datastore, Land Area and Population Density,2001-2050. Data used: 2019

Figure 2: Projected Population Change, Number and Percentage Change, by Age Groups, 2019-2029, Wandsworth, 2019 to 2029
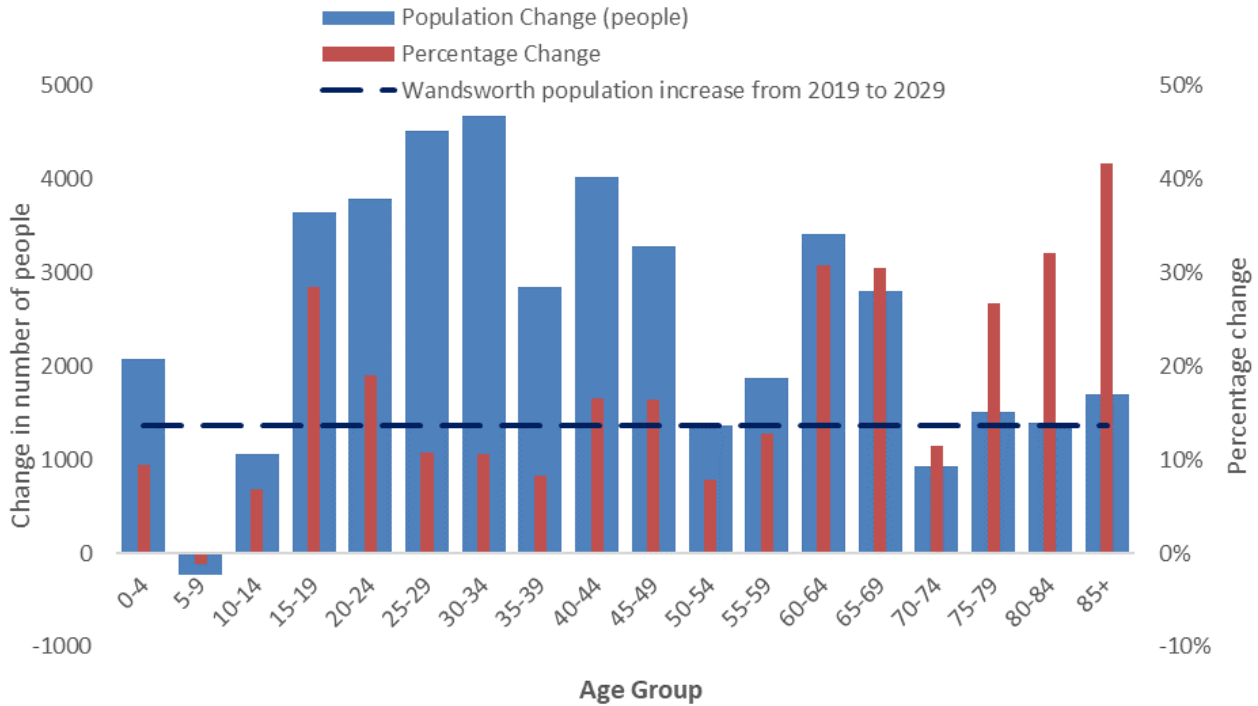
Source: 2016-based Demographic projection, housing-led model, GLA

With respect to population increases at ward level (**Figure 3**):

- The greatest projected population increase is expected in the ward of Queenstown, where the total population almost doubles by the year 2029 from 22,644 to 41,482. The biggest increase is seen in the 40–44-year-olds for this ward. This increase is driven by large property development in Nine Elms area
- Another ward with notably large increase in population is Fairfield with a 26% increase from 16,134 to 20,297, also driven by large property developments
- Roehampton, St. Mary's Park, Thamesfield and Wandsworth Common are all projected to see increases of 13% between 2019 and 2029, a similar rate to the borough
- Off the 44,615 projected increase in population, 60% will happen in 4 wards; 42% will happen in Queenstown, 9.3% in Fairfield, 5.5% in St. Mary's Park and 5% in Thamesfield.

Figure 3: Projected Population Change by Ward, Number and Percentage Change, 2019 to 2029 Wandsworth.

Ward population change, 2019 - 2029

■ 2019   ■ 2029   — % increase in population
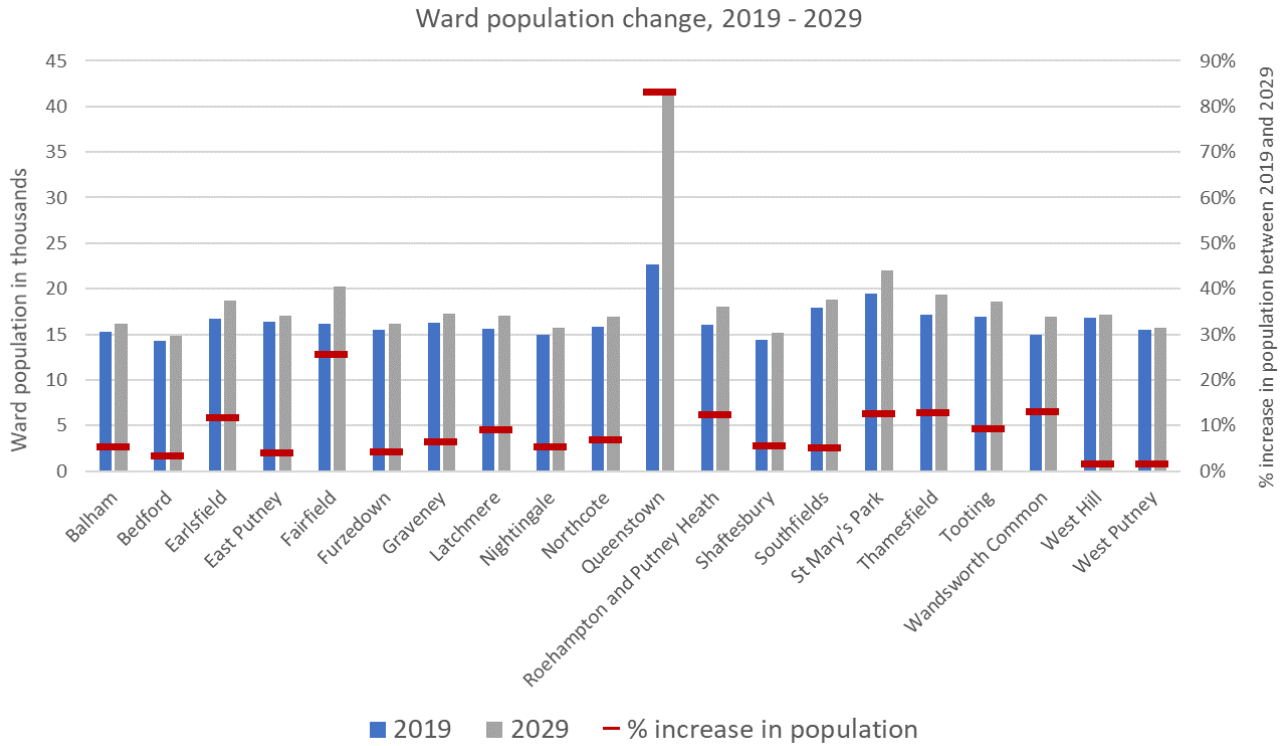
Source: 2016-based Demographic ward projection, housing-led model, GLA

1.4 Sex and Gender

The borough's population is made up of 52% females and 48% males, and both are projected to increase by 13% each (approx. 22,000) by 2029.

The proportion of women and men are roughly equal across the life-course age-bands until later in life. As women experience longer life expectancy than men, 84.2 years in females versus 80.6 years in males, by the time people are aged 75 years and over, one starts to see a shift in balance between the proportion of both genders (59% female, 41% male). There are estimated to be more females living alone in Wandsworth in 2019 than males and these numbers are projected to increase by 2029.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Results from the annual population survey that took place between 2013–15, estimated that there were approx. 6,000 lesbian, gay and bisexual people living in Wandsworth which makes up 2.6% of the borough's population. According to the LGBT in Britain- Home and Communities report, only half of lesbian, gay and bisexual people, and half of trans people feel able to open up about their sexual orientation or gender identity to everyone in their family. There is limited data on gender identity currently.

LGBTQ Population

Over the last five years, the proportion of the UK population identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) has increased from 1.5% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2017.[3] Between 2013–2015, results from the Annual Population Survey estimated that there were 6,000 lesbian, gay and bisexual people living in Wandsworth. This makes up 2.6% of the population, which is a similar percentage to the London average. A much larger proportion of people in Wandsworth, 9.6% (24,000 people), selected 'don't know', 'refuse to say' or 'other' when asked about sexual orientation. [4]

Transsexual data at local level is difficult to find. In July 2017, the government launched a nationwide LGBT survey. The survey found 108,100 people aged 16 or over living in the UK who self-identified as LGBT or intersex responded. Thirteen percent of these respondents identified as trans. Younger trans respondents were more likely than older respondents to identify as non-binary. For example, 57% of trans respondents under 35 years of age identified as non-binary compared with 36% of those aged 35 or over. [5]

1.5 Age Structure

Wandsworth has one of the youngest populations in the country, with a median age around 33.7 years (London=35.1) and has one of the highest proportions of the 20–44-year-old population in London.

The maps in **Table 1** show the distribution of age groups across wards within the borough. 17% of Wandsworth's population are under 14 years of age, with the greatest proportion found in the wards of Southfields and West Hill. Roehampton ward has the highest proportion of 15–19-year old's and 20–24-year-olds.
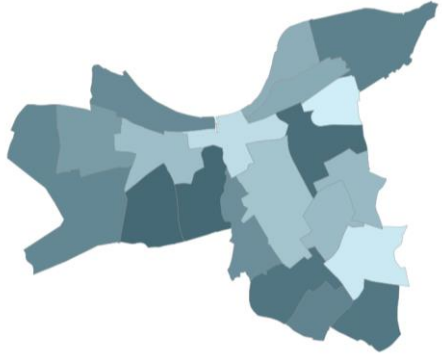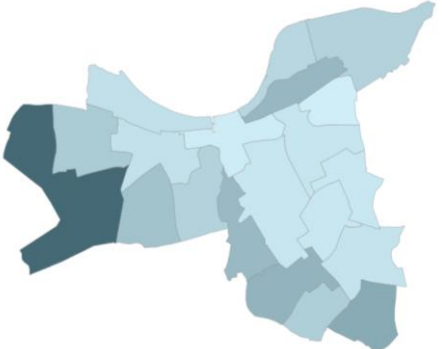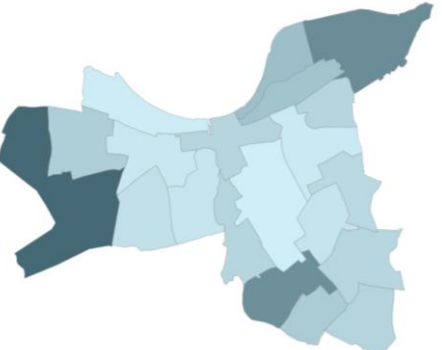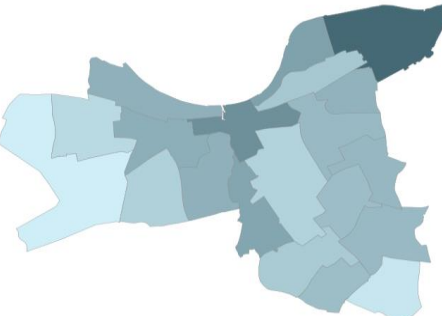
Queenstown ward has the highest proportion of 25–39-year-olds as well as 40–49-year-olds. The wards with the greatest proportion of 50–64-year-olds are St Mary's Park and Furzedown wards. St Mary's Park also has the highest proportion of 65+ year olds.

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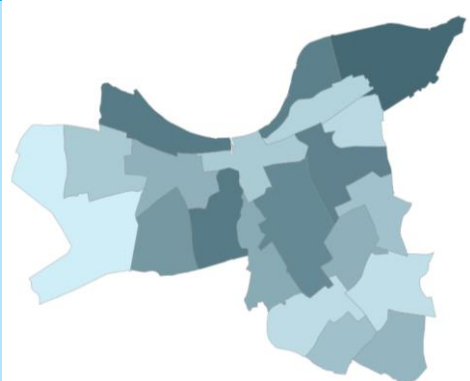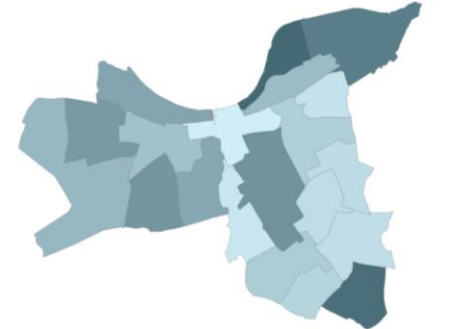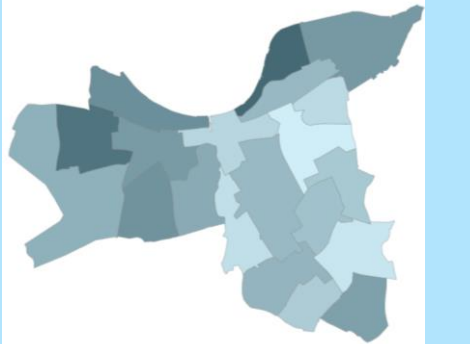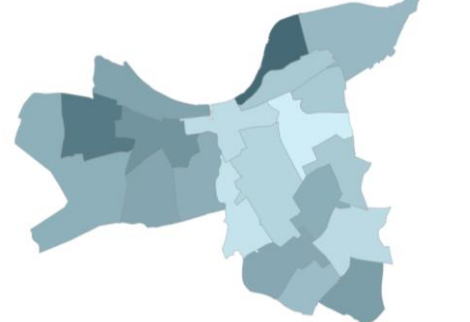
[3] Office for National Statistics, Sexual Orientation, UK. 2017
[4] Office for National Statistics, Sexual identity by local authority. 2013-2015
[5] Gov.uk, The National LGBT survey: research report.

Table 1: Summary of Age Group in Years with Heat Map, 2019, Wandsworth

Age Groups (years)	Heat map
Under 14 • **7% of the borough's population is made up of children aged under 5** • **10.5% is made up of 5- to 14-year-olds.** • **Greatest numbers can be seen within the wards of West Hill, Southfields, Northcote, and Tooting.**	
15–19-year-olds • **4% of the borough is made up of 15–19-year-olds.** • **Greatest numbers can be seen within the wards of Roehampton, Furzedown and Tooting.**	
20–24-year-olds • **20–24-year-olds take up 6% of the borough's population** • **Roehampton, Queenstown, and Tooting have the greatest numbers.**	
25–39-year-olds • **Most of the population are 25–29 (13%), 30–34 (13%), and 35–39 (10%). Together they make up 37% of the population.** • **Queenstown, Fairfield, and St. Mary's Park have the greatest numbers.**	

40–49-year-olds
- **14% of the local population are made up of this age group.**
- **Queenstown, Thamesfield and Southfields have the greatest numbers in this age group.**

50–64-year-olds
- **14% of the borough is made up of residents aged 50–64 years**
- **The highest proportion seen within the wards of St. Mary's Park, Furzedown and Queenstown**

65–74 years old
- **5% of the borough is made up of the population aged 65–74 years**
- **Highest proportion seen within the wards of St. Mary's Park, West Putney and Thamesfield.**

75–84 years old
- **3% of the borough is made up of the population aged 75–84 years**
- **Highest proportion is seen within the wards of St. Mary's Park, West Putney, and East Putney.**
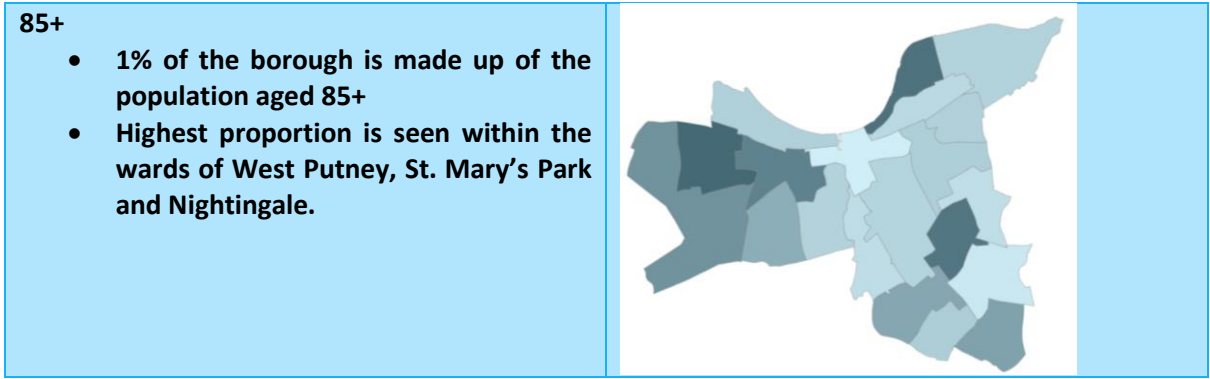
85+
- **1% of the borough is made up of the population aged 85+**
- **Highest proportion is seen within the wards of West Putney, St. Mary's Park and Nightingale.**

Source: DataWand, Population Explorer

Scale: Colour scale ranges from light (lower values) to dark values).

©GLA 2018-based population projections. ©Greater London Authority 2020

1.6 Ethnicity

Detailed breakdown of ethnic groups by age, gender, ward and LSAO, and projections up to 2050 can be found on DataWand.

Wandsworth is an ethnically diverse Borough when compared to England, however, compared to London and Inner London, Wandsworth has much higher proportion of White British population.
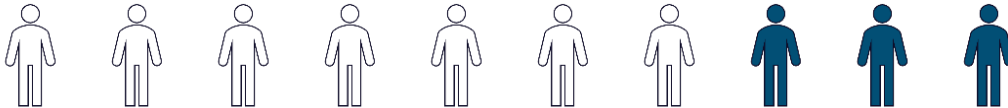
In Wandsworth, 7 out of 10 residents were White (British, Irish, or other) (**Table 2**). Around half of the local population was White British, a much larger proportion than Inner London and London. Around 30% of the residents were BAME, a lower proportion than Inner London and London. Major specific ethnic groups, other than White British, in Wandsworth are Somali and Pakistani.

In 2018, there was a total of 81,000 people from ethnic minority groups living in Wandsworth as reported in the 2011 census (rounded to the nearest thousand). The largest of these groups was the Black ethnic group (Black Caribbean and Black African) with 29,000 people[6].

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[6] London Datastore, Ethnic Groups by Borough,2011-2018. Data used:2018

Table 2: Ethnicity Breakdown, Numbers and Percentage, 2019, Wandsworth, Inner London, and London

Ethnicity	Wandsworth n	Wandsworth %	Inner London %	London %
White	230621	70.2	56.9	56.6
White British	157737	48	34.7	39
White Irish	9484	2.9	2.3	2
White Other	63400	19.3	19.9	15.6
BAME	98209	29.9	43.1	43.3
Black Caribbean	11802	3.6	4.5	3.8
Black African	16999	5.2	8	7.2
Pakistani	10559	3.2	1.9	3
Indian	8322	2.5	3.6	7.1
Other BAME	50527	15.4	25.1	22.2
Total	**328830**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: GLA Housing-led ethnic group projections

Age by Ethnicity

Three out of every ten residents in Wandsworth are from a black and minority ethnic background (BAME). The age profile of the BAME groups is younger than that of the White ethnic groups in the borough, with 30% aged 0–19 years. A greater proportion of the White population in Wandsworth is in the 20–44 age group (**Figure 4**). This is likely due to young adults moving into Wandsworth from EU and other parts of UK. There was an almost equal proportion of 45–64-year-olds within both ethnic groups in the borough. The proportion of 65+ year olds in White ethnic group in 2017 was 10%, compared to 9% of people in the BAME being 65 or older.

Figure 4: Percentage of White and BAME Population Within each Age Group, 2017, Wandsworth
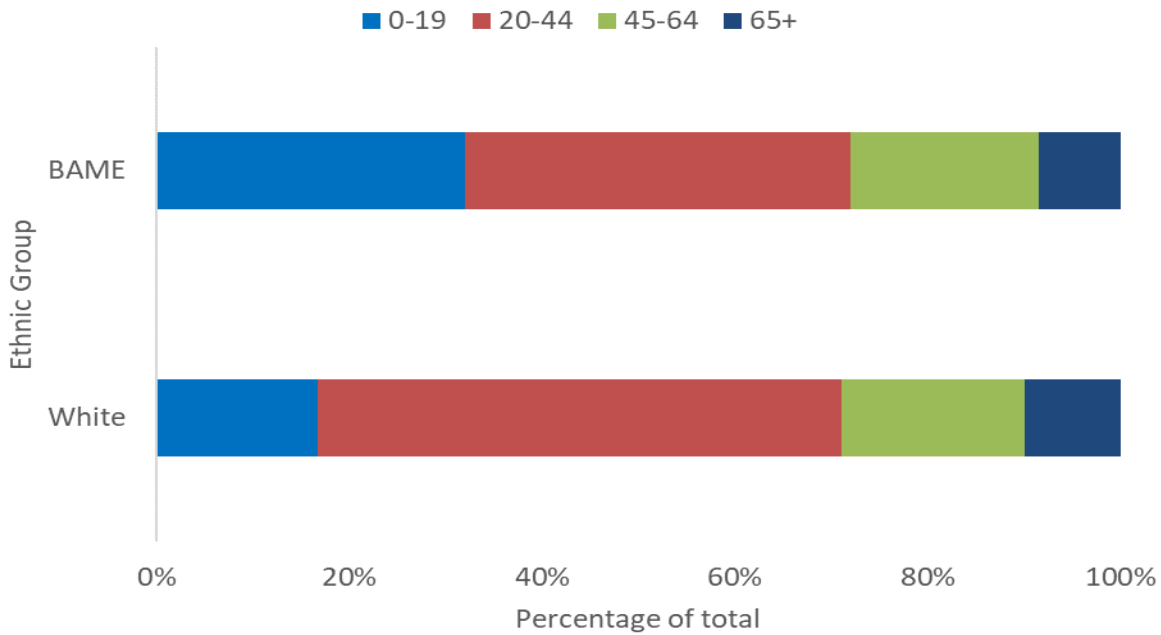
Source: *2016-based Round of Demographic Projections. GLA Housing-led ethnic group projections*

BAME Population by Ward

Wandsworth's BAME population at almost 30%, is lower than London's average of 43% (based on the GLA housing led population 2020).

In general, the BAME population is higher in the South and North East of the borough (**Figure 5**). The BAME population account for more than half of the population in Tooting (at 53%). Thamesfield ward had the greatest proportion of White/White British ethnic group (88%), while Tooting ward had the highest proportion of Asian/Asian British (29%). Latchmere ward had the greatest proportion of Black/Black British ethnic group (26 %). Detailed geographic breakdown at Ward level and lower can be found on DataWand.

Figure 5*: Ward Map Showing the Distribution of BAME Group Across the Borough, 2011.
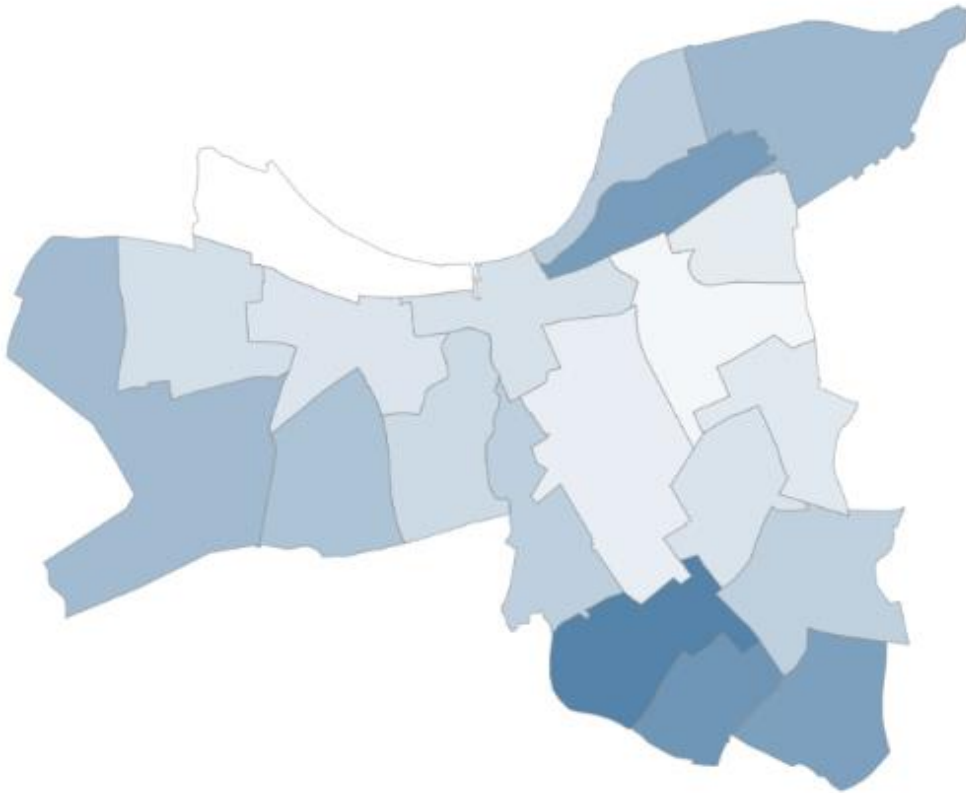
Source: DataWand, Population Explorer*.*
Scale: Colour scale ranges from light (lower values) to darker values).

Projected Increase in BAME Population

The GLA population projections suggest that Wandsworth's BAME population will increase by 16% by 2029, slightly greater than the overall (BAME and white ethnic groups) 13.6% increase (**Table 3**). The largest increase will be in the mixed/multiple ethnic groups and other ethnic groups. The overall proportion of BAME groups in the population will stay broadly similar.

Table 3: Projected Population Increase by Ethnicity, Numbers and Percentage Change, 2019–29, Wandsworth.

Ethnicity	2019 n (%)	2029 n (%)	% Change 2029 vs 2019
White	230622 (70.1)	259462 (69.5)	12.5
Asian	34047 (10.4)	37573 (10.1)	10.4
Black	35428 (10.8)	40688 (10.9)	14.8
Mixed/Multiple ethnic group	20009 (6.1)	24594 (6.6)	22.9
Other	8721 (2.7)	11118 (3)	27.5
Total	**328,828**	**373,443**	**14%**

Source: GLA Housing-led ethnic group projections

In 2019, there were 31,472 BAME residents aged 0–19 years in Wandsworth. By 2029, this number is projected to increase to 35,295, an increase of 12%. A similar increase was seen within the 20-44 age group. BAME residents aged 45–64 is projected to increase to 22,672 in 2029, an increase of 19%. The biggest increase is seen within the 65+ year olds. In 2019 there were 8,379 BAME aged 65 years or older in Wandsworth. By 2029, this number is projected to rise to 11,846, an increase of 41%.

Gypsies and Travellers Population

At the last UK census (2011), 163 respondents in Wandsworth Borough reported their ethnicity as 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller', amounting to 0.1% of the Borough's population. This matched the 2011 country-wide 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' proportionate population (0.1%).

The Government Count of Gypsies and Travellers occurs twice annually, including both authorised and unauthorised sites. The information is supplied by local authorities, with the most recently published count taking place in January 2020. [7] See **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Count of Traveller Caravans in Wandsworth, 2016–2020

	No. dwellings on authorised sites (with planning permission)	No. dwellings on unauthorised sites (without planning permission)
Jan-16	10	0
Jul-16	10	0
Jan-17	11	0
Jul-17	11	0
Jan-18	11	0
Jul-18	11	0
Jan-19	11	0
Jul-19	11	0
Jan-20	11	0

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. 2020

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[7] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. Traveller caravan count: January 2020. 2021.

1.7 Non-UK Born Population

Compared to London, a larger proportion of local population were born in the UK (**Table 5**). Around 30% of the residents in Wandsworth were born outside the UK. Among those born outside the country, over 1 in 3 were born in countries within the European Union. During 2018, 80% of Wandsworth's population were UK nationals,[8] indicating that many non-UK born residents have obtained nationality.

A large proportion of migrants to Wandsworth are recent arrivals. In 2018, an estimated 43,000 migrants, 13% of the total population, had arrived in UK from year 2010 onwards. In 2018, the Borough's long-term migrant residents, those arriving from 1970–2009, made up 14.6% of the population, lower when compared to London (21.4%). The higher ratio of recent to longer term migrations may be because Wandsworth has high population turnover and new arrivals may leave for other areas in UK or internationally, over time. [9]

Table 5: Nationality Status and Place of Birth, Number and Percentage, 2018, Richmond, London, and England.

	Wandsworth n (%)	London %	England %
Non-UK National	63,000 (19.5)	22.2	9.9
Place of Birth–Non-UK Born	99,000 (30.7)	36.4	9.9
European Union	38000 (11.8)	11.5	5.9
Non-EU European	8000 (2.5)	2.0	0.3
Middle and East Central Asia	3000 (0.9)	1.7	0.3
East Asia	3000 (0.9)	1.3	0.3
South Asia	9000 (2.8)	7.4	1.2
South East Asia	--	1.0	0.3
Sub Saharan Africa	14000 (4.3)	5.8	0.7
North Africa	1000 (0.3)	0.6	0.1
North America	5000 (1.5)	1.1	0.3
Central and South America	9000 (2.8)	3.0	0.3
Oceania	8000 (2.5)	0.9	0.2
Decade of arrival			
2010 onwards	43,000 (13.3)	11.5	5.1
1970 -2009	47,000 (14.5)	21.4	8.6

Source: GLA and ONS data via www.datawand.info ; year of arrival GLA Data Store

According to the 2011 census, the highest number of non-UK born population came from Poland (n=6,814), South Africa (n=6,468), Ireland (n=5,781), Australia (n=5,620), Pakistan (n=5,346) and India (n=4,137). [10]
Wards with the highest proportion of population born outside the UK were Tooting, West Hill, Graveney and Queenstown, where 40% or more of the population was born outside the UK.

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[8] DataWand. Population.
[9] London Datastore. Migrants to the United Kingdom by Decade of Arrival, 2004-2018. Data used: 2018.
[10] London Datastore. Country of Birth Ward Tools (2011 Census

Language and English Proficiency

English is the main first language of the population of Wandsworth and English Proficiency is high[11].
According to the 2011 Census:

- 82.6% of Wandsworth residents (3+ years of age) had English as their main language (London=77.9%, England=92.0%).
- 2.4% of residents were not able to speak English or could not speak it well (Inner London=4.6%; London=4.1%). Those lacking English proficiency find it more challenging to seek out health and social care services, gain employment etc.[12]
- After English, the most common languages were Polish (2.1%), Urdu (1.6%) and French (1.4%). In 2011, 12 languages, other than English, were spoken by 1000 or more Wandsworth residents.

More recent data shows that English language usage is increasing. According to 2018 estimates, 88% of Wandsworth adults speak English at home compared to 81% in 2009. This was higher than London (77%) but lower than UK (92%). [13]

The linguistic picture is more diverse at among school pupils[14], this is because under 18 population in the Borough is more ethnically diverse than the overall population. According to 2018 estimates:

- 45% of Wandsworth primary school pupils did not have English as their first language (Inner London=54%; London=49%), an increase from 41% in 2007.
- 44% of Wandsworth secondary school pupils did not have English as their first language (Inner London=49%; London=41%), an increase from 38% in 2007.

1.8 Religion

The 2011 census showed that over half of Wandsworth's population were of Christian faith, at 53%. Muslim faith was the second most popular religion at 8%. 27% of residents were recorded as having no religion.[15]

Detailed breakdown, based on 2011 census, at Ward and LSAO level, age and gender can be found on DataWand.

Religion and religious institutions continue to play a role in Wandsworth residents social, cultural, and spiritual lives.

According to the 2011 Census:

- The proportion of Muslims within the borough increased by 54%.
- The most common religions in Wandsworth were Christian (53%), Muslim (8%) and Hindu (2%). There are also smaller Buddhist, Jewish and Sikh communities
- Around one in four residents (27%) stated that they did not have a religion (London=21%; England=25%)

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[11] DataWand, (Main languages}
[12] 2011 Census: Proficiency in English, local authorities in England and Wales (Table QS205EW)
[13] Office of National Statistics. London data Store. First Language Spoked at Home, Borough
[14] Department of Education. London Data Store. Percentage of Pupils by First Language,2007-2018.
[15] DataWand. Population explorer.

- Muslim population was highest in Tooting, Graveney and West Hill. Hindu population was highest in Tooting and Graveney.

More recent estimates from the ONS Annual Population Survey[16], which is a different data source from the census, shows (**Table 6**) that the population that identify as not having a religion increased to 35.5% in 2018 from 21.1% in 2008.

Table 6: Religious Identity, Numbers and Percentage, 2008 and 2018, Wandsworth and London.

Religious Identity	2008 n (%)	2018 n (%)	London 2018 %
Christians	190,800 (65.9)	171,300 (53.6)	44.5
Muslim	19,600 (6.8)	20,300 (6.3)	14.2
No religion	61,000 (21.1)	113,500 (35.5)	29.4

Note: Data not available for all religions, suppressed by data provider due to small numbers at Borough level by data provider.

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey via London Data Store

1.9 Marriage and Civil Partnership

Detailed breakdown, based on 2011 census, at Ward and LSAO level, age and gender can be found on DataWand. Marriage and civil partnership are described by reference to the legal definitions. It includes a person (or persons) who is (are) married or is (are) a civil partner (or civil partners).

In Wandsworth, according to 2011 census, majority of residents were single (54.2%), unlike London (44.1%) and England (34.6%). This is likely due to younger age of the local population. Locally, around a third of the residents were married (32.6%), which is lower than London (39.8%) and England (46.6%).[17]

The 2011 census did not contain a specific question regarding sexual orientation. However, the survey found that 1,500 people living in Wandsworth are in a same-sex civil partnership. This makes up 0.6% of the Wandsworth population, which is higher than both London (0.4%) and England (0.2%).[18] Bedford contains the highest rate of same-sex Civil Partnerships at 0.9% of people living in that ward. [19]

1.10 Conception and Birth Rate

Fertility is dropping across UK and in developed countries, and this trend is also reflected locally in recent years. The number of children born in Wandsworth is decreasing and is projected to decrease further by 2029. About half the children born in Wandsworth are born to mothers who were born outside the UK despite non-UK born residents only making up 31% of the population.

[16] London Datastore. Population by Religion, Borough2006-2018. Data used: 2018
[17] DataWand. Equalities.
[18] DataWand, Population–Marital and civil partnership status
[19] Nomis, Marital and civil partnership status

In 2017, Wandsworth's conception rate in women aged 15–44 years was 66.5/1,000 (6,084 conceptions). This was lower than the London and England rates of 81.1/1,000 and 76.4/1,000 respectively. There were 4,697 live births meaning there was a general fertility rate (GFR) of 51.3 per 1,000 to Wandsworth mothers aged 15-44 years in 2018. GFR describes the number of live births to women of childbearing age. The borough's GFR was lower than the Inner London average of 52.5/1,000 and the London average of 60.1/1,000[20]. Since 2011, the number of births within the borough has declined by 14%[21] (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6. Number of Live Births in Wandsworth, 2011–2018
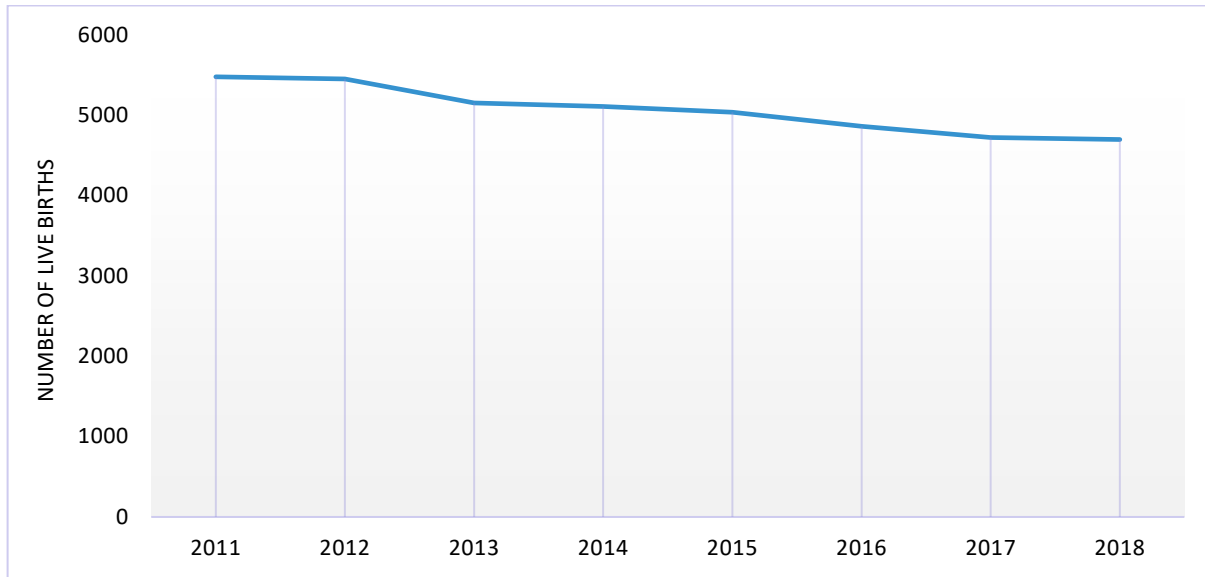
Source: Office of National statistics, Live Births

In 2017, half of live births within the borough were to UK born mothers, whilst the rest were to non-UK born mothers, the majority being from the EU (17%), Middle East and Asia (11%) and the rest of the world (10%) which includes The Americas and the Caribbean and Antarctica and Oceania.[22] Of the 4,721 live births within this year, 49% (2309) of babies were female and the rest (2412) were male.

Most births, 73% (n=3423), in 2017 took place to couples who were married or in civil partnership and 17% (n=789) of live births were to couples who had joint registrations at the same addresses (but were not married). A joint registration records details of both parents and requires them to both be present and 7% (n=339) of live births in 2017 were to joint registrations but different addresses. Locally, 4% (n=170) of live births were registered sole parents (records only the mother's details).[23]

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[20] London Datastore, Births and Fertility rate, 1991-2018. Data used: 2018
[21] Office of National Statistics, Births, marriages and deaths, 2018
[22] Office of National Statistics, Parents' country of birth. 2017
[23] Office of National Statistics, Birth characteristics, 2017.

Teenage pregnancy refers to under 18 conceptions, including those leading to live births and terminations. Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. While for some young women, having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, for others bringing up a child is extremely difficult and often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child. Associated poor outcomes include those relating to the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty. In 2018 Wandsworth's under 18 conception rates was 11.3/1,000 (n=42) which was lower than the London and England averages of 13.9/1,000 and 16.7/1,000 respectively[24]. The rate of conception has shown a declining trend across the years within the borough as well as nationally and has currently reached its lowest rate. In 2017/18 there were 13 children born to teenage mothers in Wandsworth. Teenage mothers are three times more likely to be affected by post-natal depression as well as experience poor mental health for up to three years after the birth.

1.11 Household Composition

 According to the 2011 census, just under a third of the households were made up of one person living alone and almost another third were households with children (**Table 7**).

- Wandsworth has a higher proportion of couples living without children (18.3%) compared to London, (13.8%) and Inner London (14.2%). This is likely a reflection of the younger demographic population.
- Lone parents make up 9.5% of all households in Wandsworth, a lower proportion than Inner London (12.5%), London (12.7%) and England (10.6%). Of these families, the largest proportion were living in Latchmere (9.7%, n=1165).[25]
- There are more adults under 65 years of age living alone in Wandsworth (24.3%) compared to London (22%) and England (17.9%).
- Among those aged 65+, there are fewer one person households in Wandsworth (8%) compared to London (9.6%) and England (12.4%).[26] The largest number of those aged 65+ living alone was in West Putney (7.6%, n=785), Roehampton and Putney Heath (7.4%, n=770) and East Putney (7.1%, n=737) respectively.

On average households in Wandsworth are smaller than London but larger than Inner London. Wandsworth has a higher proportion of 4+ bedroom households (17.4%) and lower proportion of studio /1-bedroom households (24.1%) compared to Inner London (11.7% and 30.5% respectively).[27]

Locally, families married or in a same-sex civil partnership make up 24.7% of households in Wandsworth, compared to 28.1% in London and 33.2% in England.

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[24] PHE Fingertips. Child and maternal health profile.
[25] Data. London. Households' data. 2011. Data used 2011.
[26] DataWand. Population, Household composition| Wandsworth, 2011. Data used: 2011
[27] Wandsworth.gov.uk (xls). Ward level key statistics analysis. 2011. Data used: 2011

Table 7: Household Composition, Number and Percentage of Total Households, 2011, Wandsworth.

Household Composition	Wandsworth n (%)	Inner London n (%)	London n (%)
Lone parent family–dependent or independent children	12,338 (9.5%)	170,748 (12.5%)	413,464 (12.7%)
Couple* - no children	23,909 (18.3%)	194,215 (14.2%)	449,554 (13.8%)
Couple–dependent children	19,896 (15.2%)	188,711 (13.8%)	581,814 (17.8%)
Couple–independent children	3,828 (2.9%)	41,295 (3%)	180,234 (5.5%)
Households with children (any type)	39,909 (30.6%)	457,545 (33.5%)	1,312,267 (40.2%)
One-person household	42,106 (32.3%)	489,334 (35.9%)	1,030,558 (31.6%)
One-person households 65+	10,385 (8.0%)	111,598 (8.2%)	312,022 (9.6%)

cohabiting couple or Married or same-sex civil partnership couple

Source: NOMIS Census 2011 via DataWand. Please note the total does not add to 100% due to overlapping groupings.

The ONS household model takes GLA population projections and converts them to households for London Boroughs. The results found that there are an estimated 136,493 households in Wandsworth in 2019, with an average household size of 2.37. This is smaller than the average for London at 2.48. The number of households is set to increase in ten years rising to an estimated 147,431 in 2029. However, the size of the household is set to reduce to 2.341 in 2029.[28]

Over 50% of those projected to be living alone in Wandsworth in 2019 (54% of one-person households) are between the ages 30–59. The largest age group living in these households' types are those aged 55–59 (2,660 households). The smallest age-group projected to be living alone in Wandsworth in 2019 are aged 16–19 (167 households). The biggest projected increase of one-person households will be in the age-group 60-64, rising 33% in 2029 to 3,078 households. There are estimated to be more females living alone in Wandsworth in 2019 than males (14,458 compared to 11,908). These numbers are set to increase by 2029 at a rate of 10% for female households (15,895 households) and 12% for male households (13,285 households, **Table 8**).

Table 8: One Person Households, Male, Female, Number and Percentage, 2019 and 2029, Wandsworth.

Household type	2019 n (%)	2029 n (%)
One person households: Male	11,908 (45%)	13,285 (46%)
One person households: Female	14,459 (55%)	15,895 (54%)
One person household: total	26,367	29,180

Source: GLA Central trend ONS household projection (2018-based)

1.12 Self-reported Happiness, Satisfaction and Well-being

Most of the local population report leading happy and worthwhile lives, scoring better than the London average, but there is a subset of around one in five who reported low happiness, satisfaction, and high anxiety scores.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) ask residents questions on life satisfaction, how worthwhile people feel, whether people were happy yesterday, and how anxious people were yesterday. Respondents gave a score of 0

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[28] GLA. Central trend ONS household projection (2018-based). 2011-2041. Data used: 2019-2029

to 10 where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely". The 2018/19 estimates showed that, compared to 2011/12, Wandsworth resident's average satisfaction, worthwhileness, happiness score increased, and anxiety score dropped, and residents reported better or similar scores to London overall in 2018/19 (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Average personal well-being average scores, life satisfaction, worthwhileness, and anxiety, 2011–12, 2018–19, Wandsworth, and London.

	Wandsworth Score 2011/12	Wandsworth Score 2018/19	London Score 2018/19
How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	7.5	7.7	7.6
What extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	7.6	7.7	7.8
How happy did you feel yesterday?	7.3	7.5	7.5
How anxious did you feel yesterday?	3.6	3.1	3.1

Source: Annual Population Survey (ONS) [29]. Scores are out of 10.

Along with Age UK, The Office for National Statistics has produced estimates of subjective loneliness for people aged 65 and over. Wandsworth ranks 13 of out 33 in London and 63 out of 326 in England (1 being the highest in terms of risk of loneliness in both cases). [30]

1.12 Voluntary Sector and Volunteering

Wandsworth Borough has an active and well-developed voluntary sector with over 900 voluntary sector organisations offering a diverse range of services. The sector is supported by the Council's Voluntary Sector Partnership team, part of the Community and Partnership group, which works across both Wandsworth and Richmond.

The Voluntary Sector Coordinator Project supports voluntary organisations and community groups in Wandsworth to connect, collaborate and communicate both with each other, Wandsworth NHS Clinical Commissioning Group and Wandsworth Borough Council to work together in addressing health equality[31].

In Wandsworth, the percentage of people reporting volunteering dropped to 25% in (2013/14–2015/16) compared to 35% (2010/11–2012/13). In London the percentage has stayed steady around 25% in this time frame.[32]

However, 2020, saw an increase in people coming forward to volunteer during Covid-19. Between March– November 2020, 3577 residents registered with the Council and supported over 11 voluntary and community organisations and supported a mentoring project led by Children Services and the Telephone Befriending Service led by the Enable Social Prescribing team. Wandsworth Care Alliance also set up a Volunteer Brokerage Scheme

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[29] London Datastore, Personal Well-being (Happiness) by borough,2011/12-2016/17.
[30] London Datastore, Probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over 2011.
[31] Wandsworth Council. Voluntary and community sector
[32] London Datastore. Volunteering Work Among Adults, 2008-2016. Data used: 2016

which these volunteers will be sign posted to and will be a mechanism for people to volunteer in the borough going forwards.

1.13 Population Change

Changes to population in Wandsworth, and beyond, are affected by two factors:
- Natural change (births and deaths)
- Migration which includes both internal migrations (moves in and out of the area from within the UK) and international migrations (movement of migrants to and from other countries).

Over the past 10 years, population increase was driven by Wandsworth having the second highest rate of natural change (more births than deaths) in London, and net positive international migration. Over the next 10 years, net natural increase is likely to continue, with further net increases in population attributable to migration from other parts of London and the UK into the new housing developments in the borough.

Natural Change

The natural change in population is made up of births minus deaths and was the largest component of increase. In 2018, there were 4,697 births and 1,465 deaths in Wandsworth[33]. From 2008–2011 the number of births in Wandsworth steadily increased but have been declining since then. Over the past 10 years there have been 56,707 births and 17,010 deaths, producing an overall increase of +39,697.

Migration

International migration: The third biggest component effecting this change is international migration. Over 10 years, this has created an overall increase of 7,877 people. This is formed of 66,801 international migrants moving out and 74,678 people moving in. In 2018, there was a greater inflow of international migrants than outflow (an overall increase of 1,882).[34] However, in the previous year the number of International migrants leaving was greater than the number arriving, producing a net decrease of 82 people. Overall, though, the international migration into Wandsworth has been decreasing.

Internal Migration: The second biggest component effecting this change is internal migration (residential moves between different local authorities) with a net change of -15,495 over 10 years. There was 344,543 people moving into the borough over 10 years and 360,038 moving out. Apart from 2009 and 2017, net internal migration has had a downward trend where the number decreases year on year. In 2018, the number of internal migrations into Wandsworth was 36,602, and the number of outflows was 38,220. The greatest number of moves into the borough was seen from the boroughs of Lambeth (n=4151), Hammersmith and Fulham (n=2075), Merton (n=1994) and Southwark (n=1196)[35]. The greatest number of moves out of the borough was to Lambeth (n=3760) and Merton (n=3355).

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[33] Office of National Statistics. Deaths registered in England and Wales, 2018. Table 2
[34] Office of National Statistics, Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland– Mid-2001 to mid-2018 detailed time-series. 2001-2018. Data used: 2008-2018
[35] Office of National Statistics, Internal Migration: Matrices of moves by local authority. Year ending June 2018. Data used: 2018

Other Causes of Population Change

The population change describes estimated net effect of changes to special populations during the twelve months to mid-year. Special populations comprise prisoner, armed forces, and their overseas based dependent populations. This includes estimated population change not attributed to a specific cause in the twelve months to mid-year and small adjustments necessary to account for issues such as minor LA boundary changes and large postcode areas that overlap LA boundaries. These cases account for a change of +2,955 from 2008–2018. **Figure 7** shows the main directions of migration in and out of Wandsworth.

Figure 7: International and internal migration into and out of borough, numbers, 2018 Wandsworth.
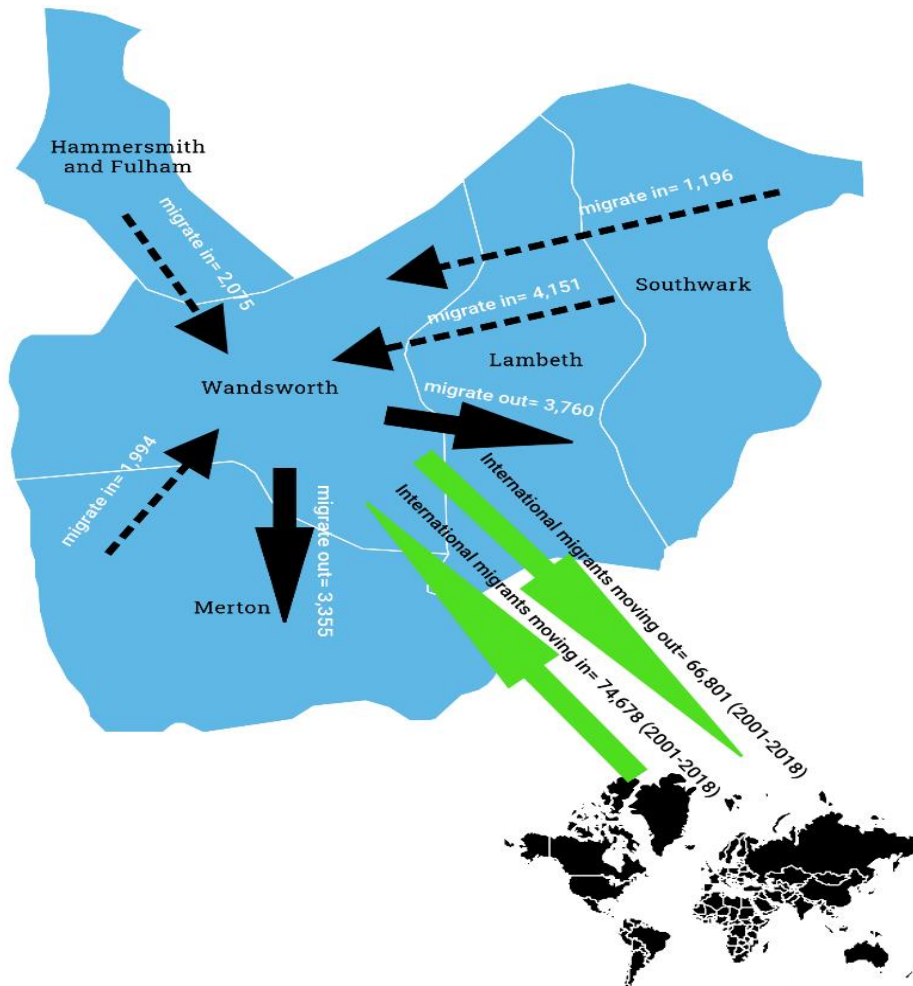
Source: ONS Internal migration: Matrices of moves between local authorities and regions, June 2018.

New Arrivals GP Registration

Wandsworth's GP registrations data shows the number of new international migrants registering with a GP by looking at those added to the patient register in the previous year with a 'Flag 4' status which indicates that they previously lived overseas. In 2018, there were 8,950 new GP registrations locally for individuals whose previous address was outside UK, lower than 2014–2017 when registration averaged around 9,500 per year. New registrations are not an ideal indicator of migration but are useful in terms of planning GP services. Because a

GP registration is not compulsory, some people will only register with a GP if they require medical attention. Thus, there may be a gap between the actual migration event and the GP registration. The borough ranked 12 out of 33 in terms of highest GP registrations.[36]

> Please note people can register with a GP that is not in their own Borough and these registrations also include British nationals living outside the UK for more than three months.

National Insurance Numbers Issued to Overseas Nationals

National insurance number registrations indicate the nationality of adult international migrant into Wandsworth. In the year to June 2019, the number of national insurance number (NINos) allocations to adult overseas nationals entering Wandsworth was 8,669, which was a 14% increase from the year to June 2018 figure of 7,624. Of the NINos allocated, 61% were allocated to EU nationals, 4% to other European nationals, 9% to Asian individuals, and 25% to the rest of the world. This indicates that working-age migrants now are even more likely to be EU nationals. The decline in Wandsworth is like Inner London and London.

During the financial year 2018/19, there were 7,857 NINos registered to overseas nationals, the lowest number in last 12 years. Since 2008/09, there has been a 30% decrease in the number of NINos allocated in Wandsworth[37]. The highest number of NINos registered to adult non-UK nationals in Wandsworth, during 2018/19, were to Italians 15% (n=1202), 8% Spanish (n=667), 8% Australians (n=643) and 6% French (n=462)[38].

2 Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy

2.1 Life Expectancy

In general, people in Wandsworth live longer than the national average; however, life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age tend to be higher in other London boroughs. Females in the borough live 3.6 years longer than males, but a recent decline in healthy life expectancy in women sees them spending longer in poor health than previously and spending longer in poor health than men[39].

Variations in life expectancy across the borough are driven by inequalities between more deprived and less deprived areas. These are most evident in the 60 to 79 age group and are mainly driven by cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Wandsworth performs similarly to the national and regional averages for nearly all causes of premature mortality in men and women, but rates are still higher amongst males in the borough compared to females. Incidentally, the proportion of people screened for conditions such as cancer in the borough is low compared to the national average, but those undergoing NHS Health Checks was better than the national average.

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[36] London Datastore. Migration Indicators: New Migrant GP Registrations,2001-2018. Data used: 2014-2018.
[37] Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance number allocation, June 2019.
[38] London Datastore. National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals, Borough, MSOA. 2002/03 to 2018/19. Data used 2018/19
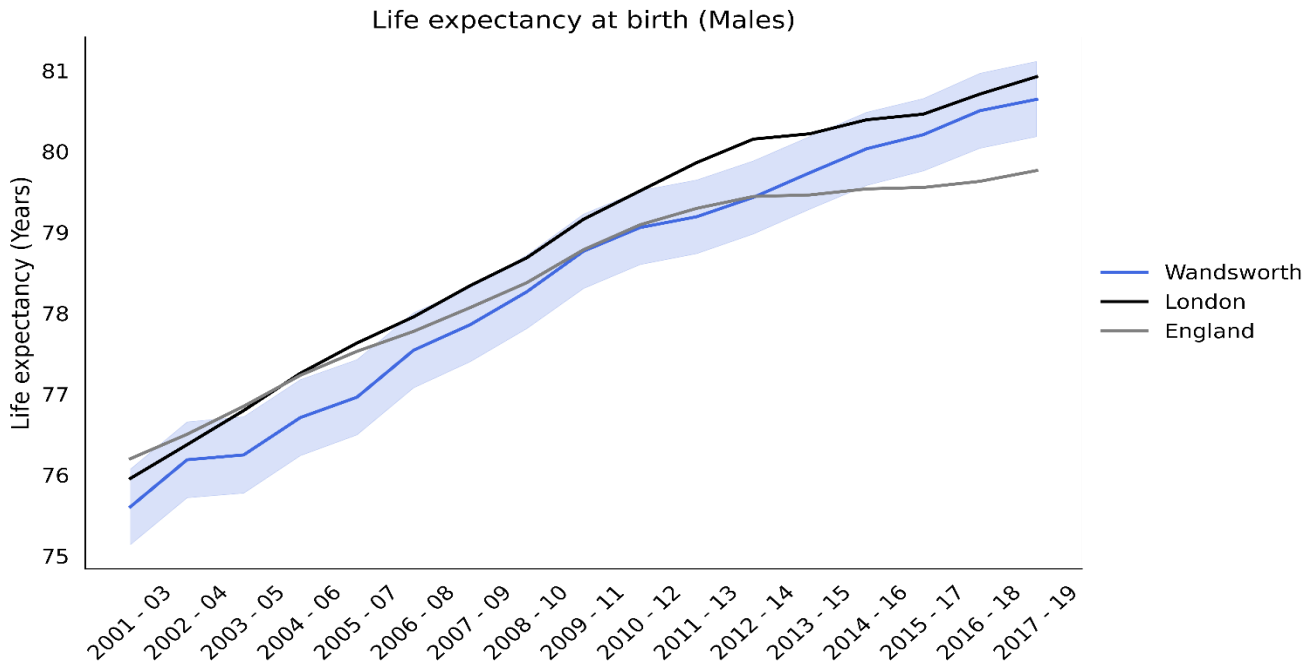[39] Public Health England. Public Health Outcomes Framework. August 2019.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth provides us with information on the estimated length of life a newborn baby would survive if he/she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time throughout his/her life.

Males: In Wandsworth between 2017–19, life expectancy at birth was 80.6 years in males, which was significantly higher than England (79.8 years), but like the London average (80.9 years). Locally, life expectancy has steadily increased in males and they are living 5 years longer than they were in 2001–03 (**Figure 8**).

Figure 8: Male life expectancy at birth, 2001–2019

Life expectancy at birth (Males)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Females: In Wandsworth between 2017–19, life expectancy was 84.2 years in females which was significantly higher than the England average (83.4 years) but significantly lower than the London average (84.7 years). Since 2001–03, female life expectancy has increased by 4 years (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9: Female life Expectancy at Birth, 2001–2019
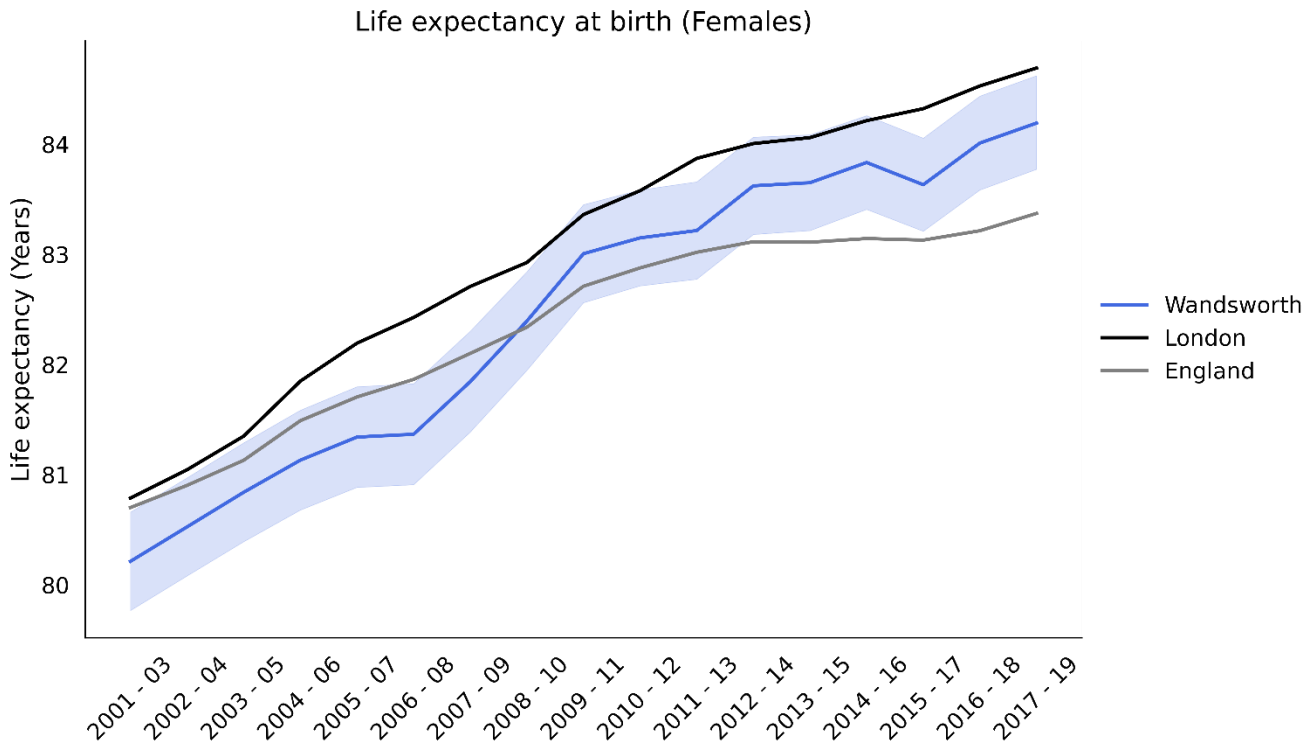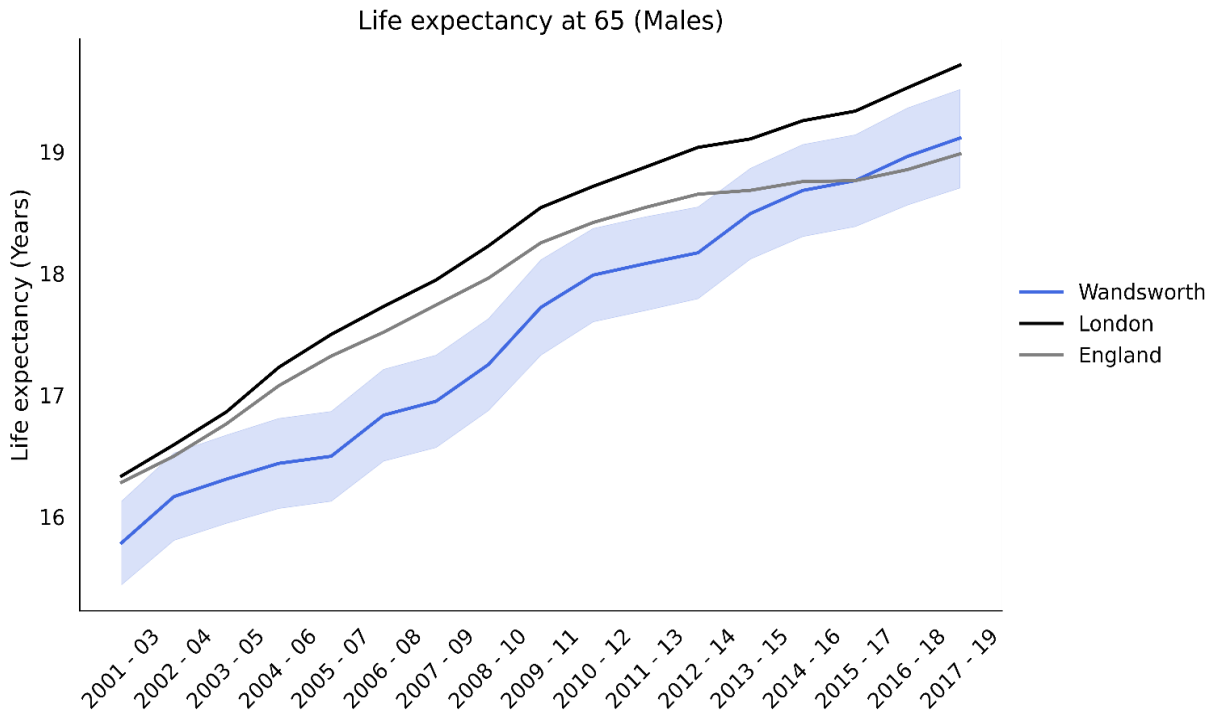

Life expectancy at birth (Females)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Life expectancy at 65

Life expectancy at 65 is an estimate of the average number of years at age 65 a person would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time throughout his or her life after that age.

Males: In 2017–19, male life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 19.1 years (12th lowest in London), which was like the England value (19.0) but significantly lower than the London value (19.7). Locally, there has been a steady increase over the years with men surviving 3.2 years longer at age 65 than they were in 2001–03; the pace of increase in Wandsworth has been faster than the England average (**Figure 10**).
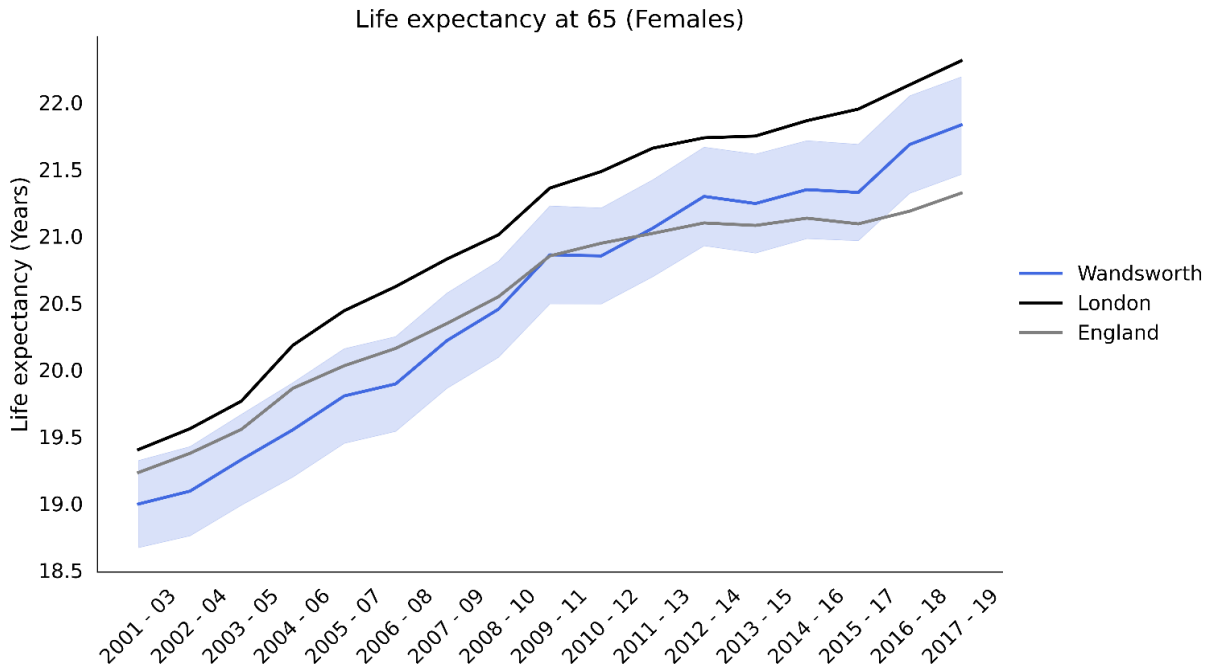
Figure 10: Male Life Expectancy At 65, 2001–2019

Life expectancy at 65 (Males)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Females: In 2017–19, female life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 21.8 years (11th lowest in London) which was significantly higher than the England average (21.3) but significantly lower than the London average (22.3). Locally there has been a steady increase over the years with females surviving 2.8 years longer at age 65 than they were in 2001–03 (**Figure 11**).

Figure 11: Female life expectancy at 65, 2001–2019

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
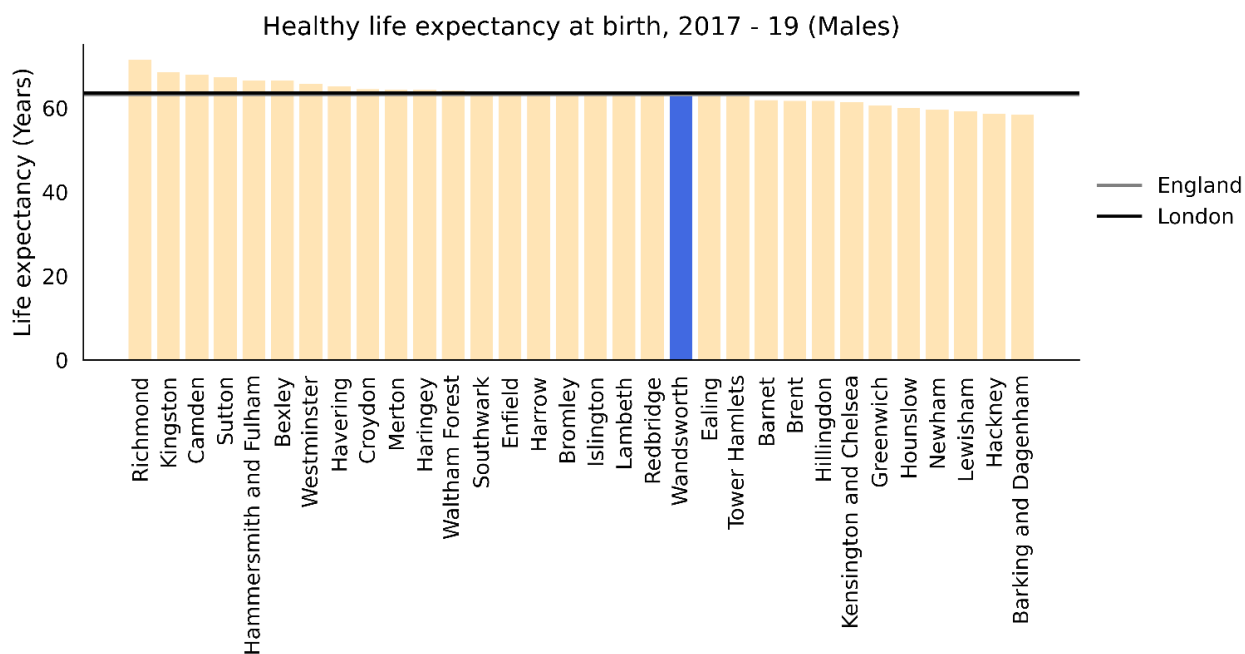*Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework*

2.2 Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy life expectancy is the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition free of disability or poor health.
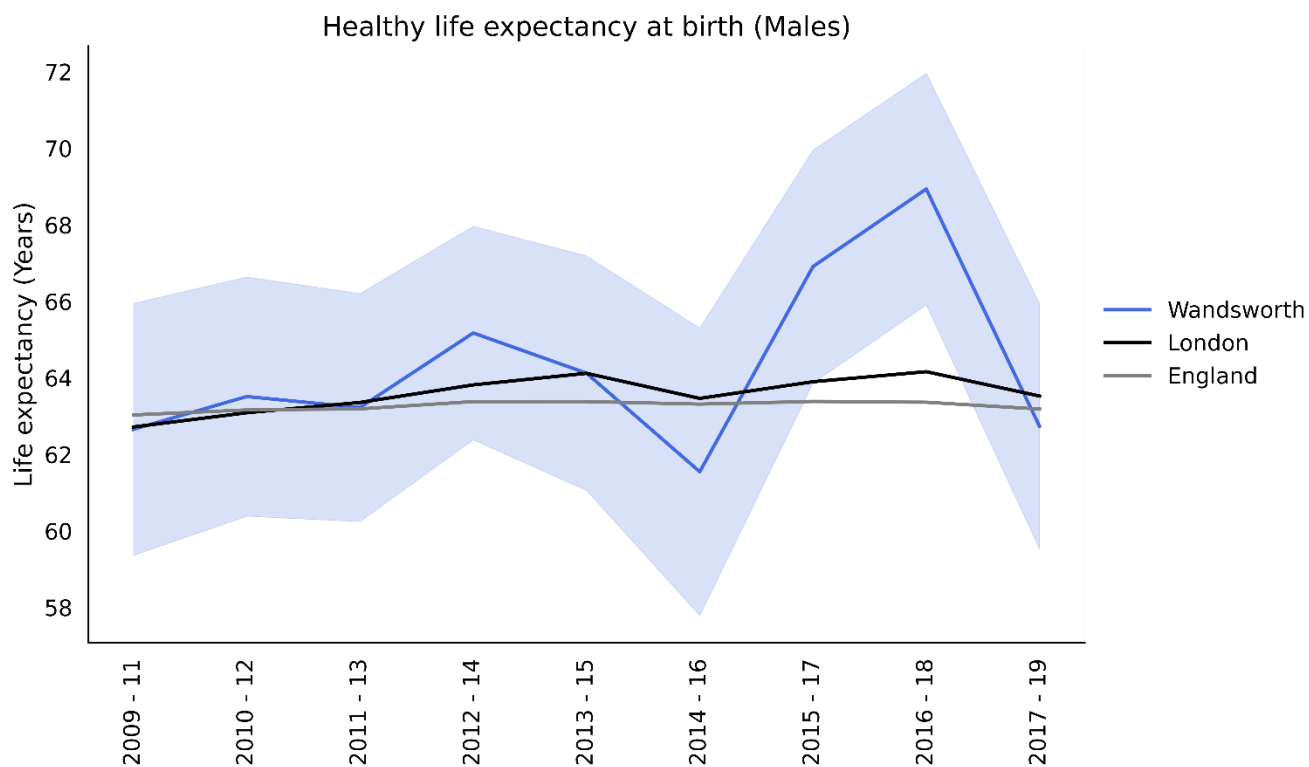
Healthy life expectancy at birth

Males: In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's male healthy life expectancy was 62.7 years, which is the 13th lowest rate in London (**Figure 12**) , 0.7% lower than the England average and 1.2% lower than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 0.1% higher than in 2009–11, in comparison with 0.2% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 13**).

Figure 12: Male Healthy Life Expectancy by Local Authority, 2017–19

Healthy life expectancy at birth, 2017 - 19 (Males)

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 13: Male Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth, 2009–2019
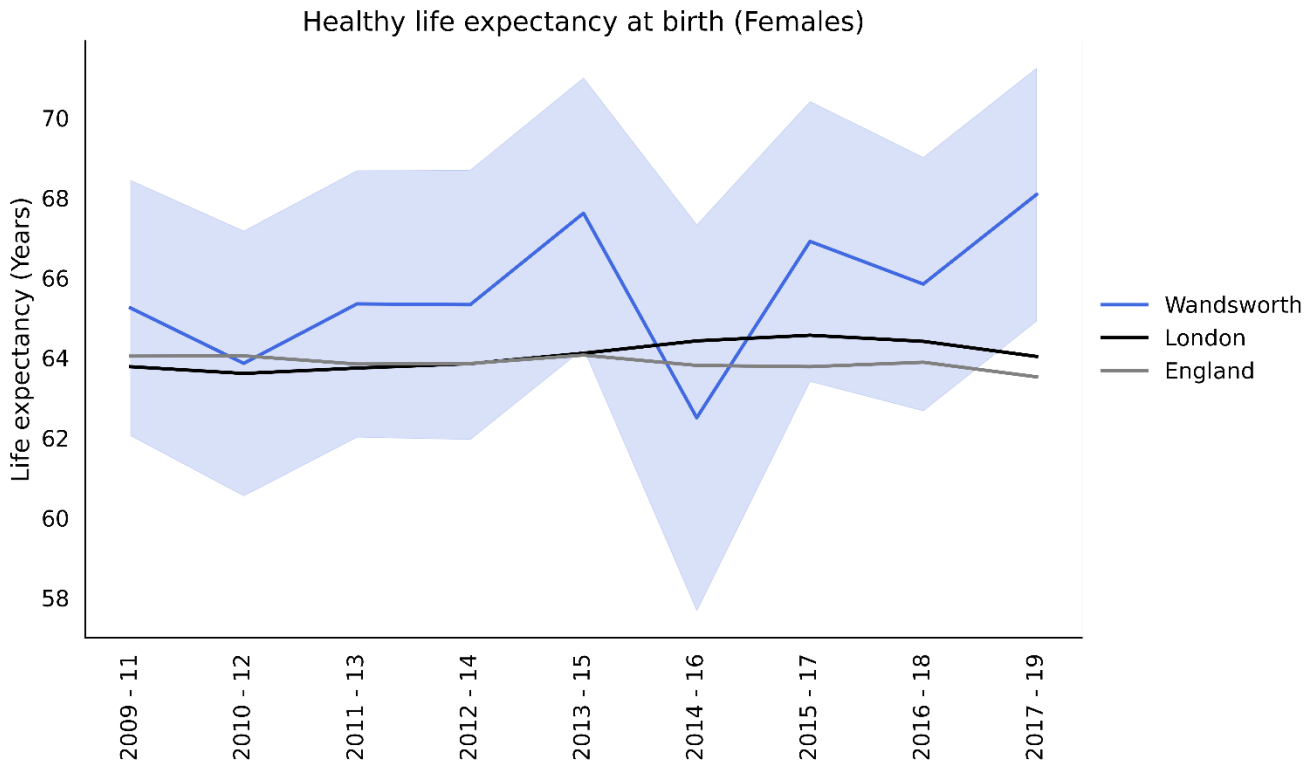
Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Females: In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's rate was 68.1 Years, which is the 3rd highest rate in London, 7.2% higher than the England average and 6.3% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure for 2017– 19 was also 4.3% higher than in 2009–11, in comparison with 0.8% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Locally, the trend in healthy life expectancy in females has been fluctuating around 65–66 years of life in good health (**Figure 14**).

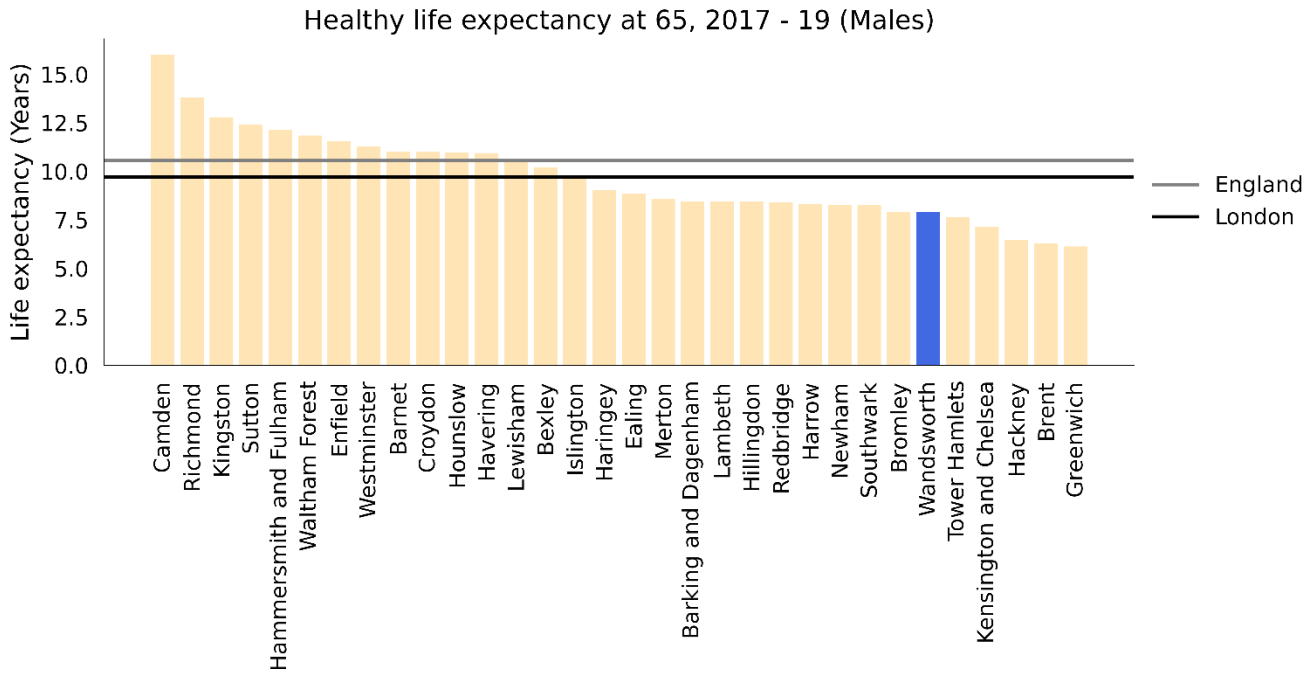**Figure 14: Female healthy life expectancy at birth, 2009–2018**

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework
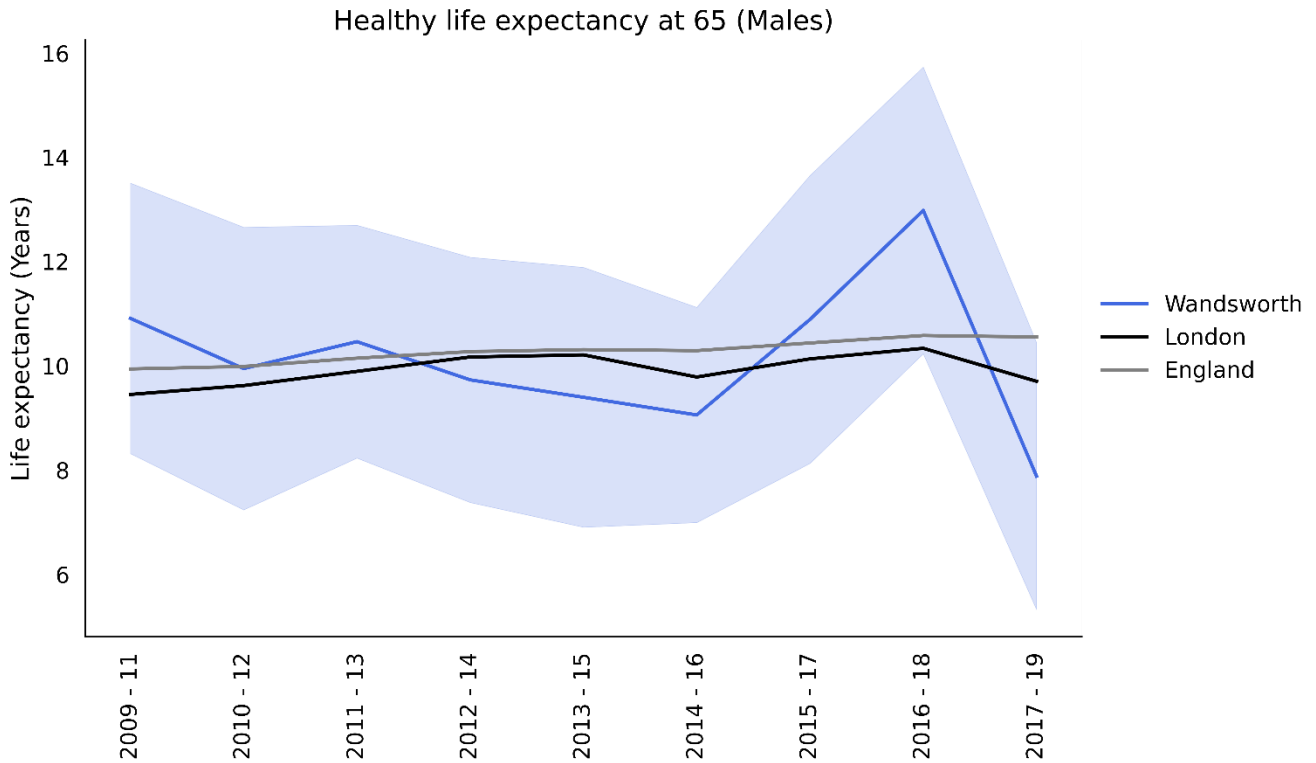
Healthy life expectancy at 65

Males. In 2017–19, Wandsworth's rate was 7.9 Years, which is the 6th lowest rate in London (**Figure 15**), 25.3% lower than the England average and 18.8% lower than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 27.8% lower than in 2009–11, in comparison with a 6.2% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 16**).

Figure 15: Male healthy life expectancy at 65 by local authority, 2017–19

Healthy life expectancy at 65, 2017 - 19 (Males)

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 16: Male healthy life expectancy at 65, 2009–2019

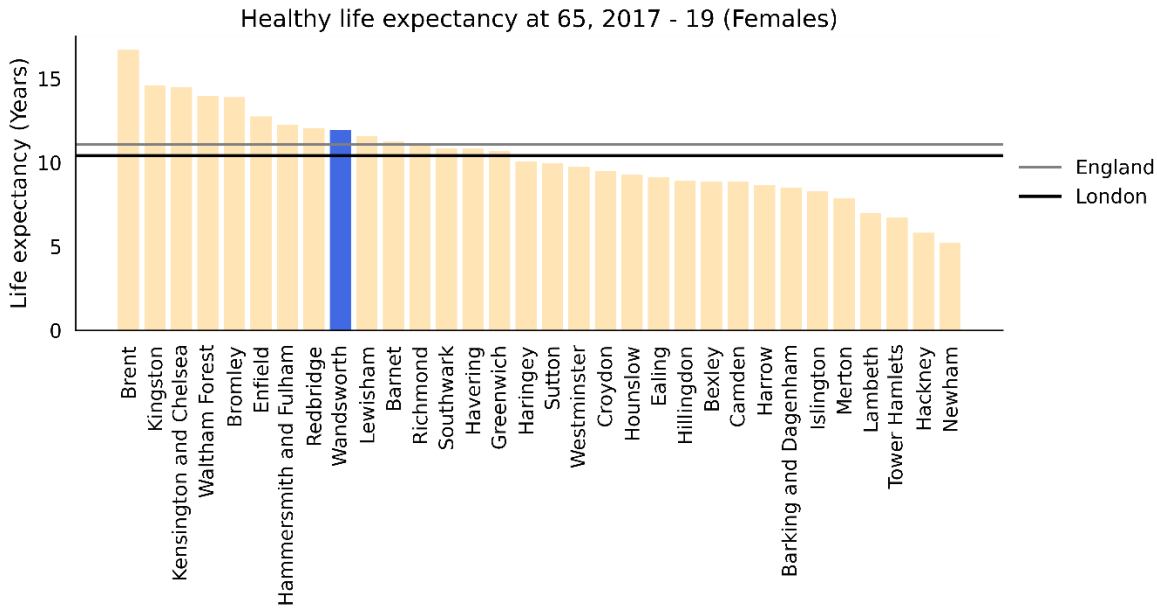Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Males)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values

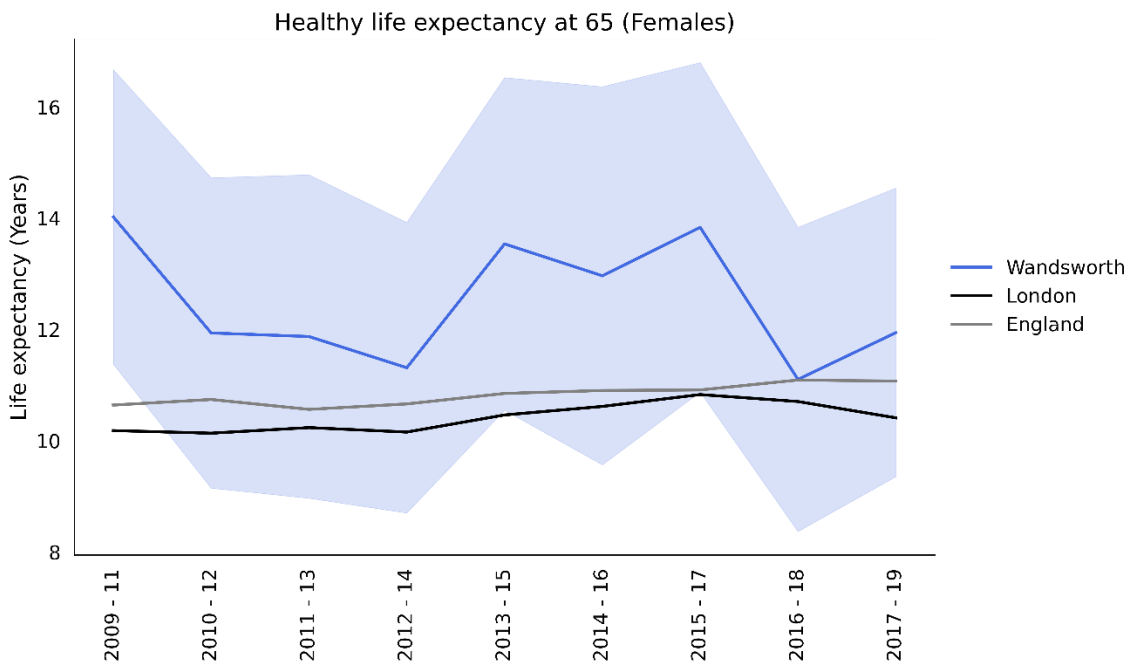*Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework*

Females. In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's female healthy life expectancy at age 65 was 11.9 years, which is the 9th highest rate in London (**Figure 17**), 7.9% higher than the England average and 14.7% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure for 2017 - 19 was also 14.8% lower than in 2009 - 11, in comparison with 4.1% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 18**).

Figure 17: Female healthy life expectancy at 65 by local authority, 2016–18

Healthy life expectancy at 65, 2017 - 19 (Females)

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 18: Female healthy life expectancy at 65, 2009–2018

Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Females)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Table 10: Life Expectancy (LE) Indicators, Average Number of Years of Life and Age Difference in Years, Male and Female, 2017–19, Wandsworth, London, and England.

Life Expectancy indicator	Wandsworth	London	England
LE at birth–males	80.6	80.9	79.8
LE at birth–females	84.2	84.7	83.4
Healthy LE at birth–males	62.7	63.5	63.2
Healthy LE at birth–females	68.1	64.0	63.5
LE at age 65–males	19.1	19.7	19.0
LE at age 65–females	21.8	22.3	21.3
Healthy LE at age 65–males	7.9	9.7	10.6
Healthy LE at age 65–females	11.9	10.4	11.1
LE Gap most and least deprived areas– male	5.5	7.2	9.4
LE Gap most and least deprived areas-female	5.2	5.1	7.6

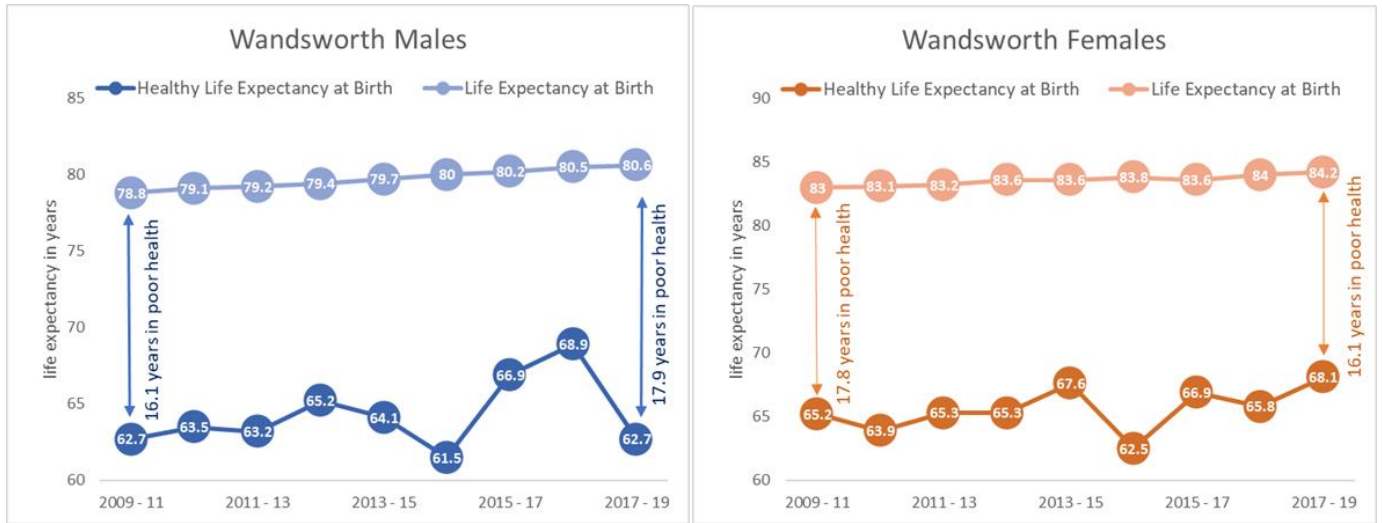*Source: ONS via PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework*

Figure 19 shows that the male life expectancy at birth has steadily increased by 1.8 years between 2009–11 (78.8 years) and 2017–19 (80.6 years).

Male healthy life expectancy at birth has fluctuated yearly from 2009-11 (62.7 years) to 2017-19 (62.7 years). However, the overall figure and the number of life years in poor health remain unchanged. Male healthy life expectancy at birth was the highest in 2016-18 (68.9 years) but dropped in 2017-19 (62.7 years). The reason for having more males living in poor health in 2017-19 is not clear. One potential explanation would be earlier identification of males living with long-term conditions projects.

Female life expectancy at birth increased by 1.2 years between 2009–11 (83 years) and 2017–19 (84.2 years). This may be explained by healthcare advancements.
Female healthy life expectancy at birth increased by 2.9 years between 2009–11 (65.2 years) and 2017–19 (68.1 years). There has been a decrease in the number of years of life lived in poor health for females.

Figure 19: Life Expectancy, Healthy Life Expectancy and Years in Poor Health, Years of Life, 2009/11–2017/19

*Source: ONS via PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework*

2.3 Inequalities in Life Expectancy

PHE's Segment Tool[40] provides information on the causes of death and age groups that are driving inequalities in life expectancy. If the causes of death that contribute most to the gap in life expectancy are targeted, then inequalities should be reduced.

The gap in life expectancy between the most and the least deprived areas in Wandsworth males in 2017–19 was 5.5 years, 5th lowest in London (**Figure 20**) as a man living in the most deprived wards of the borough is expected to live 5.5 years shorter than his counterpart living in the most affluent areas of Wandsworth. The male inequality gap in life expectancy has continued to decrease in the last 3 years (**Figure 21**).
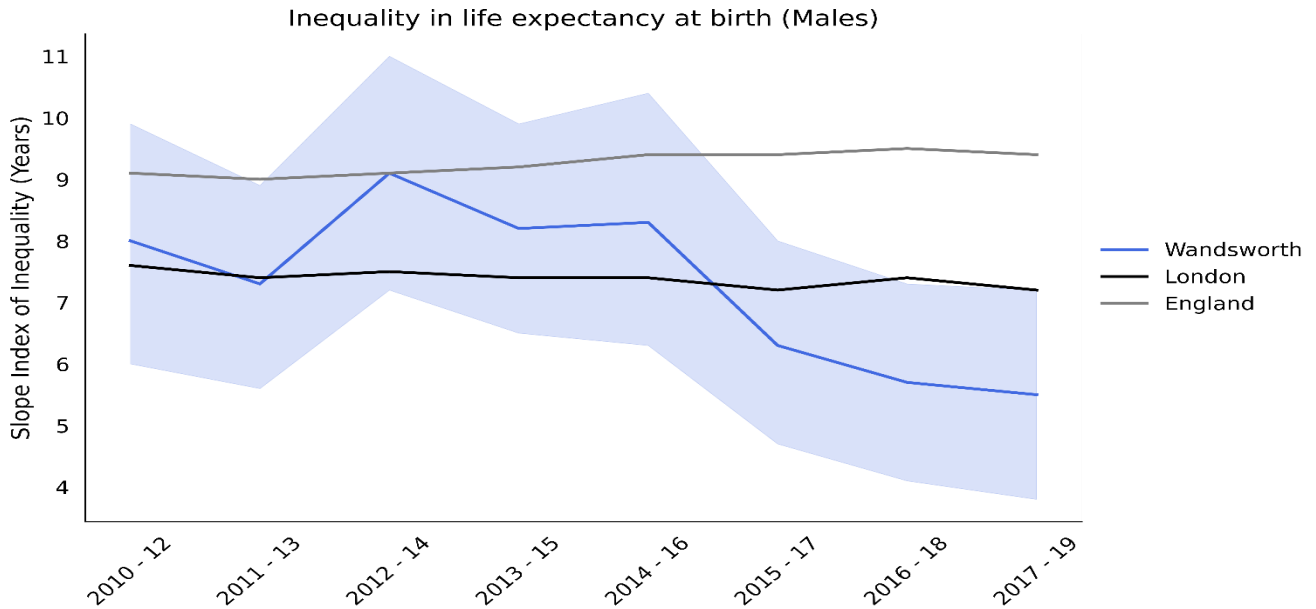
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[40] Public Health England, Segment Tool. 2015-2017

Figure 20: Male inequality in life expectancy at birth by local authority, 2017–19
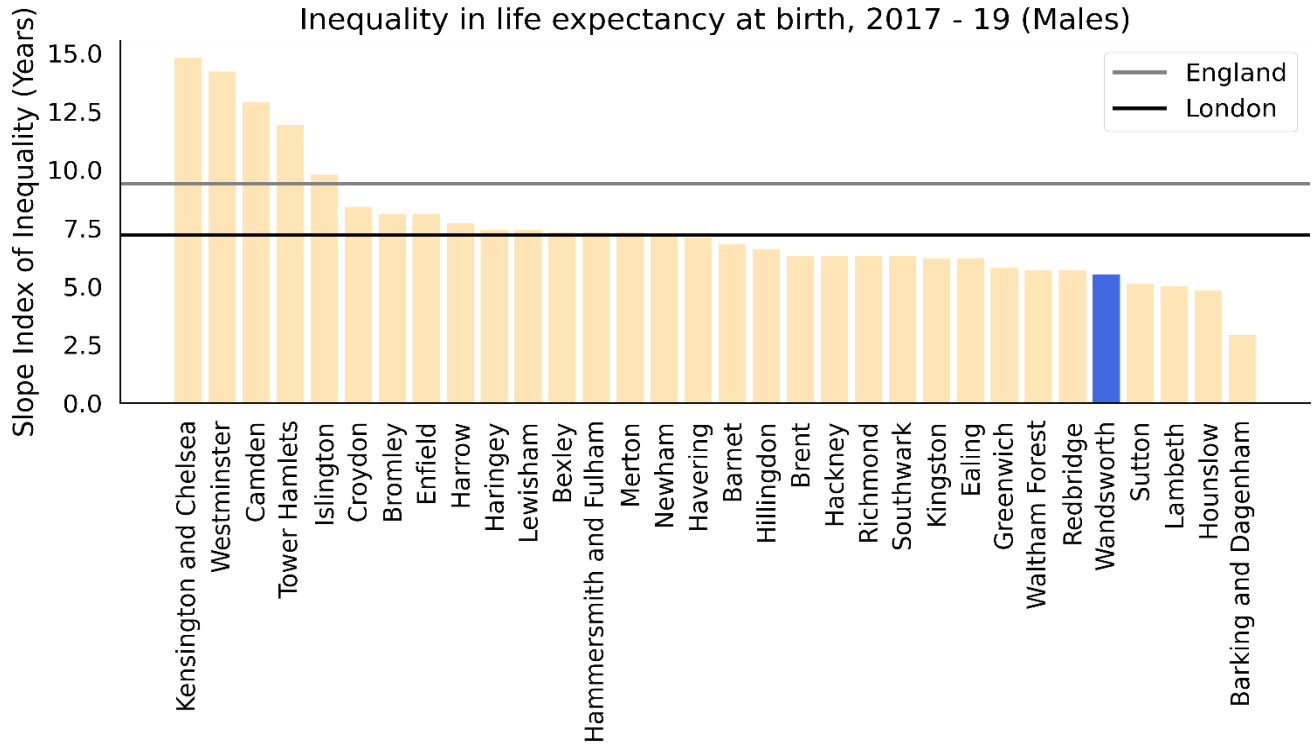
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

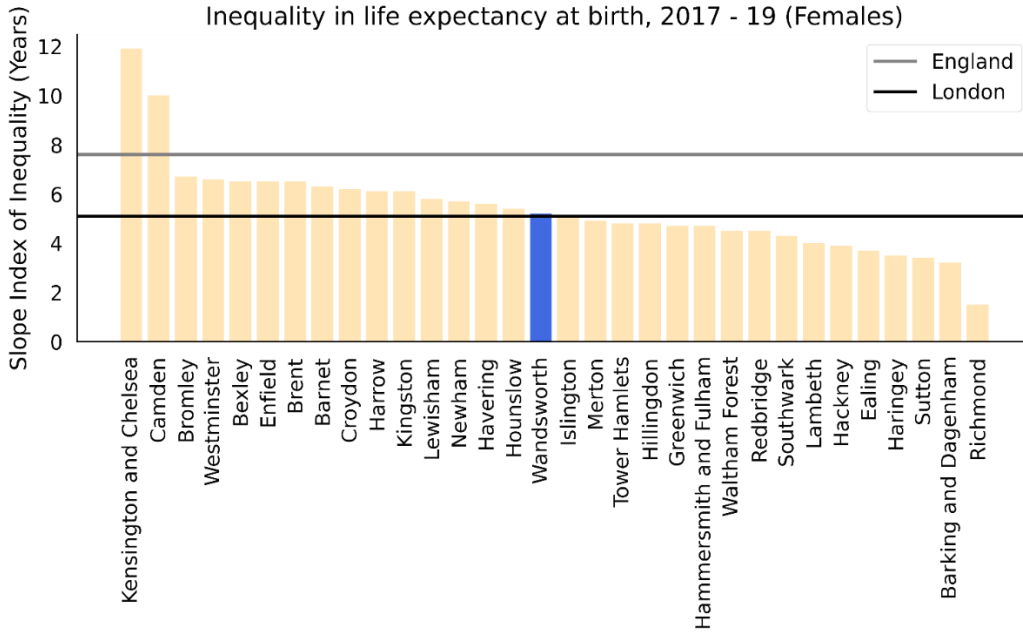**Figure 21: Male inequality in life expectancy at birth, 2010–2019**

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
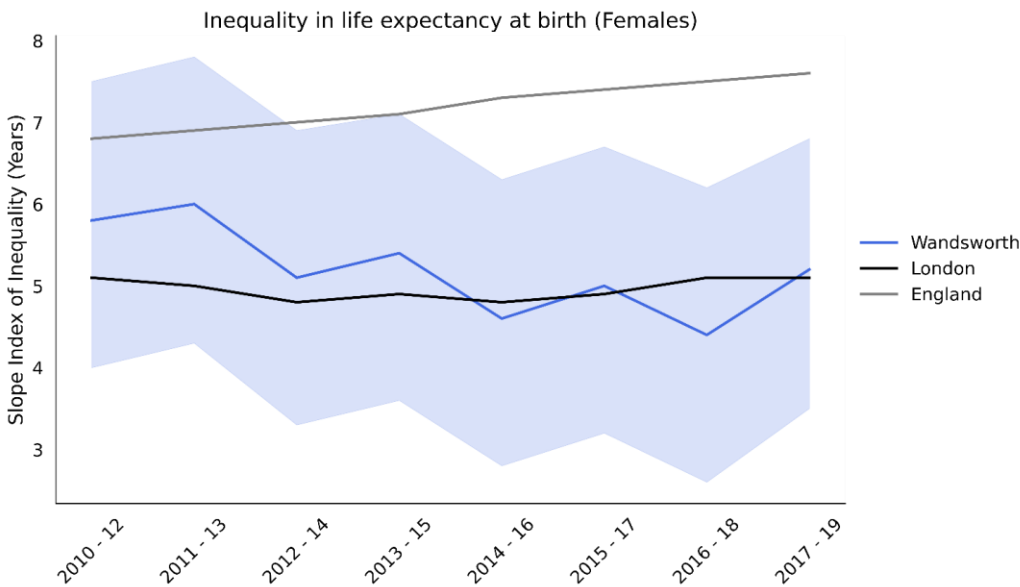*Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework*

Among females this gap in life expectancy was 5.2 years, 16th highest in London (**Figure 22**). A female living in the most deprived area of the borough is expected to live 5.2 years shorter than her counterpart living in the least deprived area of the borough. The female inequality gap in life expectancy had been decreasing in years 2010–2016 but in the last years it has remained unchanged and equal to around 5 years (**Figure 23**).

Figure 22: Female inequality in life expectancy at birth by local authority, 2017–19

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 23: Female inequality in life expectancy at birth, 2010–2019

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

The age groups driving the gaps in life expectancy in males are the 60–79-year-olds, who contribute 43.6% to the gap, and 40–59 years-olds, who contribute 37.9% to the gap in life expectancy. In females, the age groups driving the gaps are the 60–79-year-olds who contribute 36.8% to the gap and 80+ who contribute 27.2% to the life expectancy gap.

Figure 24 shows the variation in the causes of death that drive inequality in life expectancy between men and women. In males, circulatory conditions and cancer are the biggest contributors to the life expectancy gap, responsible for 26.8% and 21.8% respectively. In females, circulatory conditions are attributable to one quarter of the life expectancy gap, followed by mental health conditions including dementia and Alzheimer's disease (19.4%).

Figure 24: Key differences of the life expectancy gap by top causes of death between men and women, percentage, 2015–17, Wandsworth.
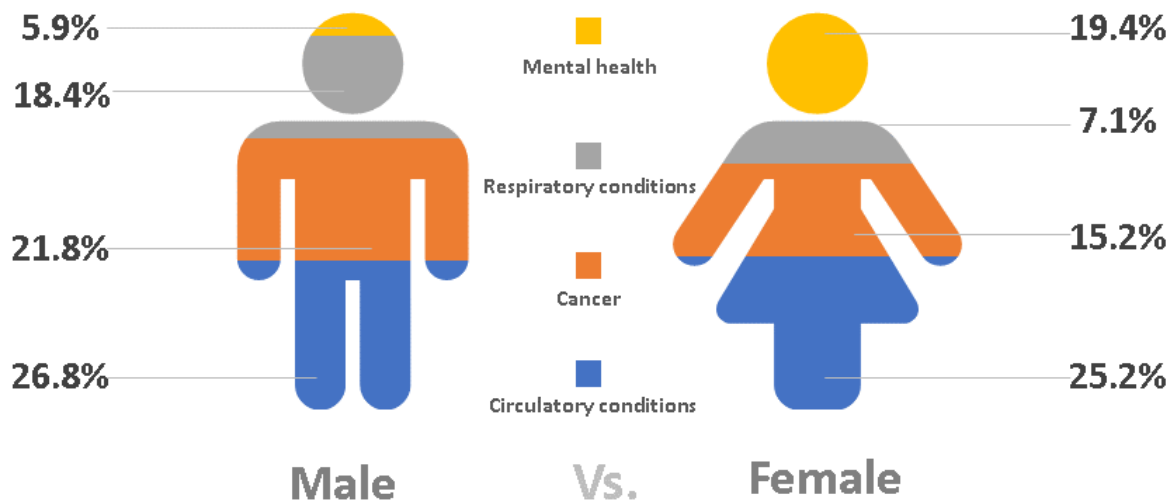

Figure 25 shows cause of death that contribute the most to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintiles in the borough. In males, the biggest contribution to the gap in life expectancy is circulatory disease and cancer, while in females it is circulatory disease and mental health.

Figure 25: Life expectancy gap and cause of death between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile, years of life, 2015–17, Wandsworth.


Contribution to gap in life expectancy (years)
Higher mortality in most deprived quintile contributing to gap
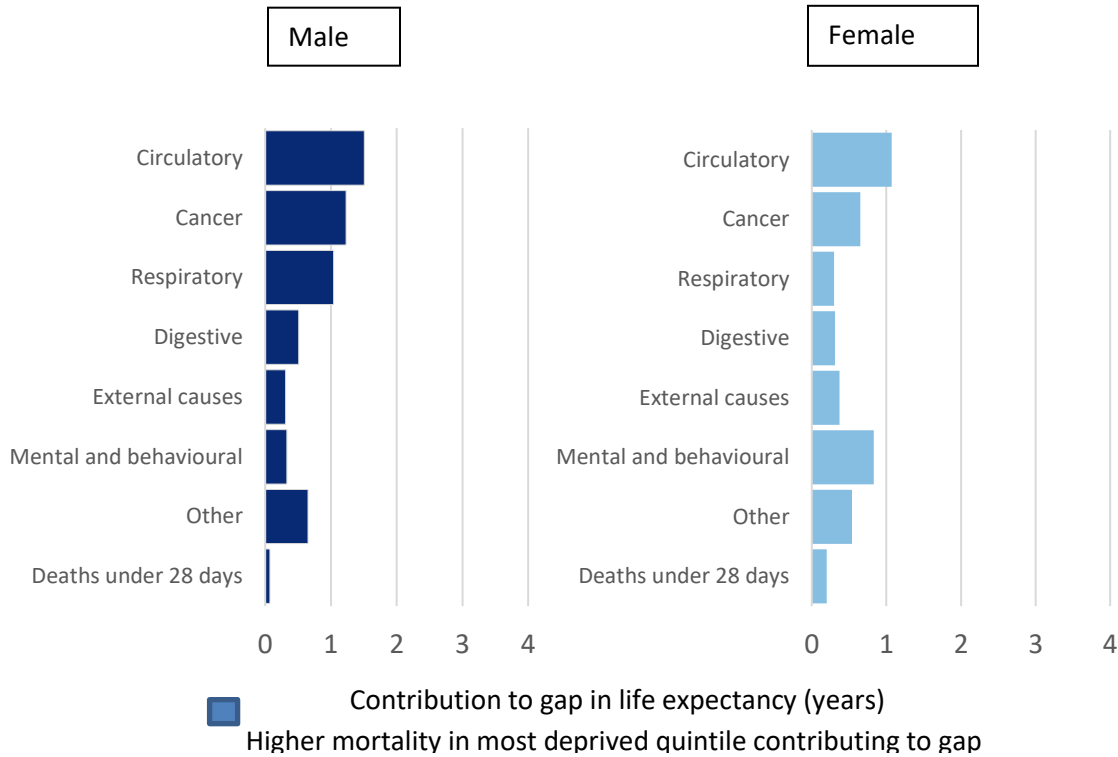
Source: Public Health England. Segment Tool. 2015–17

2.4 Ward-level Life Expectancy and Deprivation

Figure 26 shows Ward-level IMD 2019 average scores that were used to create Ward-level deprivation quintiles (each consisting of 4 Wards). Latchmere and Roehampton and Putney Heath are the two most deprived Wards in Wandsworth; both with the IMD 2019 average score higher than 25. This is in stark contrast to four least deprived Wandsworth's Wards that have IMD 2019 average scores below 12 (East Putney, Balham, Thamesfield and Northcote).

Figure 26: Ward average deprivation scores and Ward deprivation quintiles in Wandsworth, IMD 2019
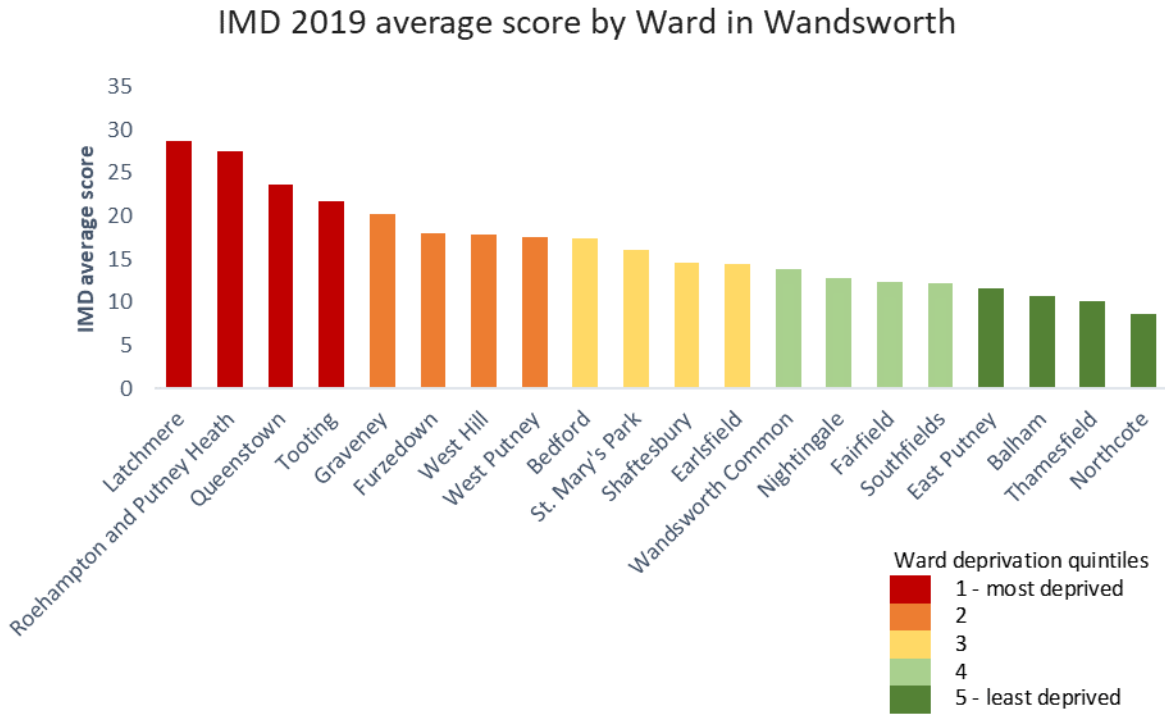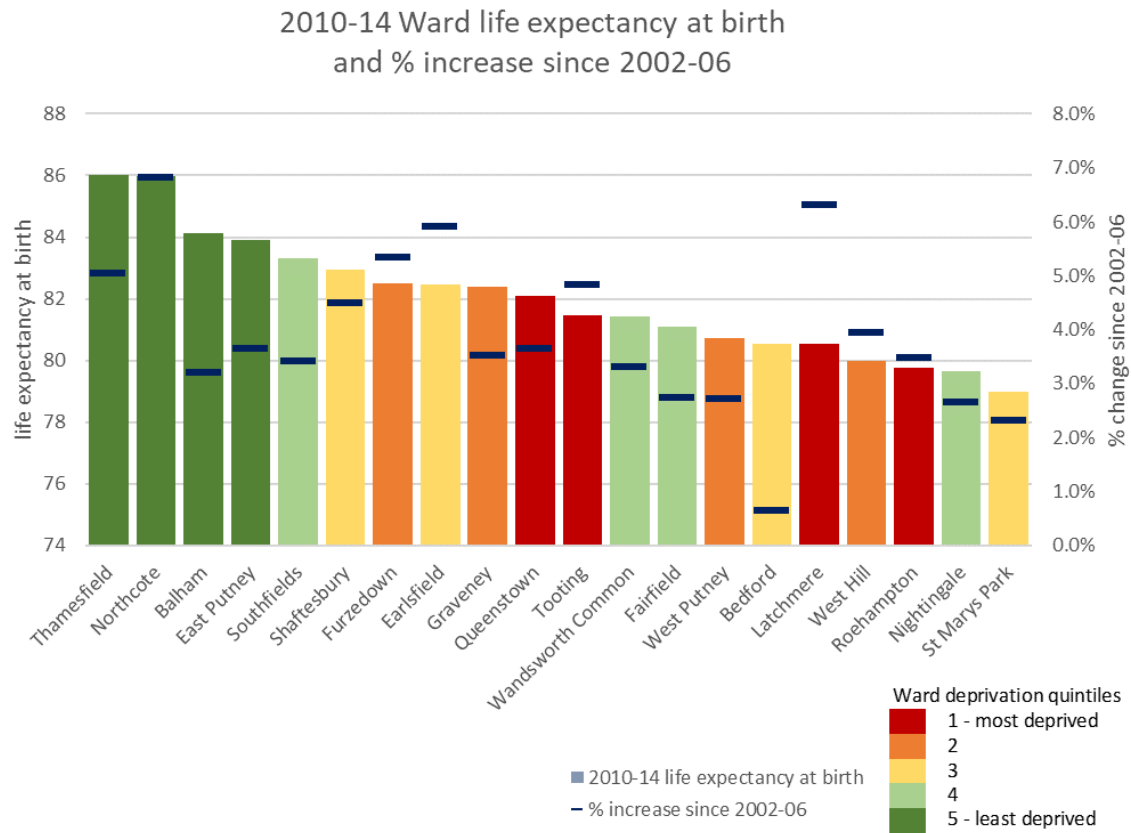

Source: London Datastore: London Wards Indices of Deprivation

The latest (2010–14) Ward-level life expectancy at birth and percentage increases in life expectancy since baseline of 2002–06, **Figure 27**. Life expectancy was the highest in four least deprived Wards (**Figure 28**). The Wards from the most deprived quintile had either average life expectancy (Queenstown and Tooting) or low life expectancy (Latchmere and Roehampton).

Bedford was the only Ward with less than 1% increase in life expectancy from baseline (0.6%: from 80.0 in 2002–06 to 80.6 in 2010–14). The highest gains in life expectancy of over 6% were recorded in Northcote and Latchmere.
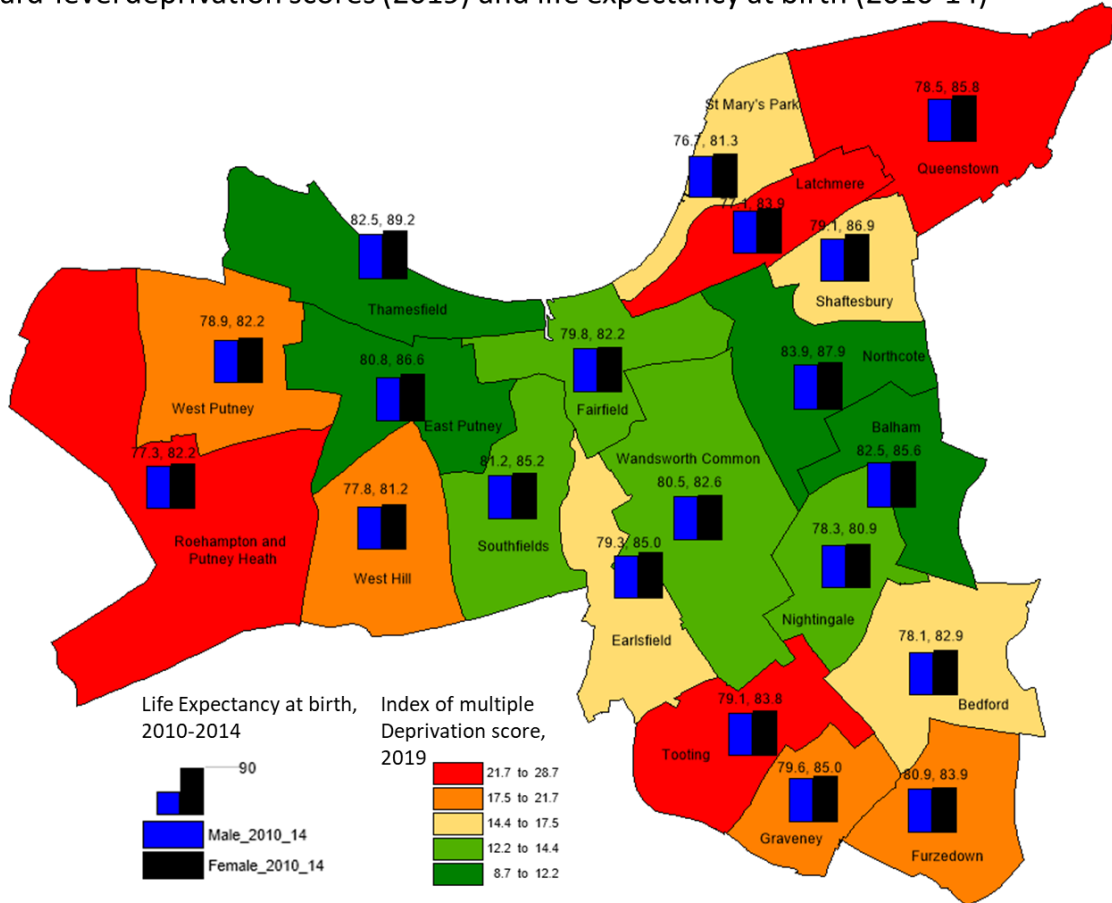
Figure 27: Ward-level life expectancy at birth in 2010–14 with % increases since 2002–06 by Ward deprivation quintile

Source: London Datastore: Life Expectancy at Birth and Age 65 by Ward and London Wards Indices of Deprivation

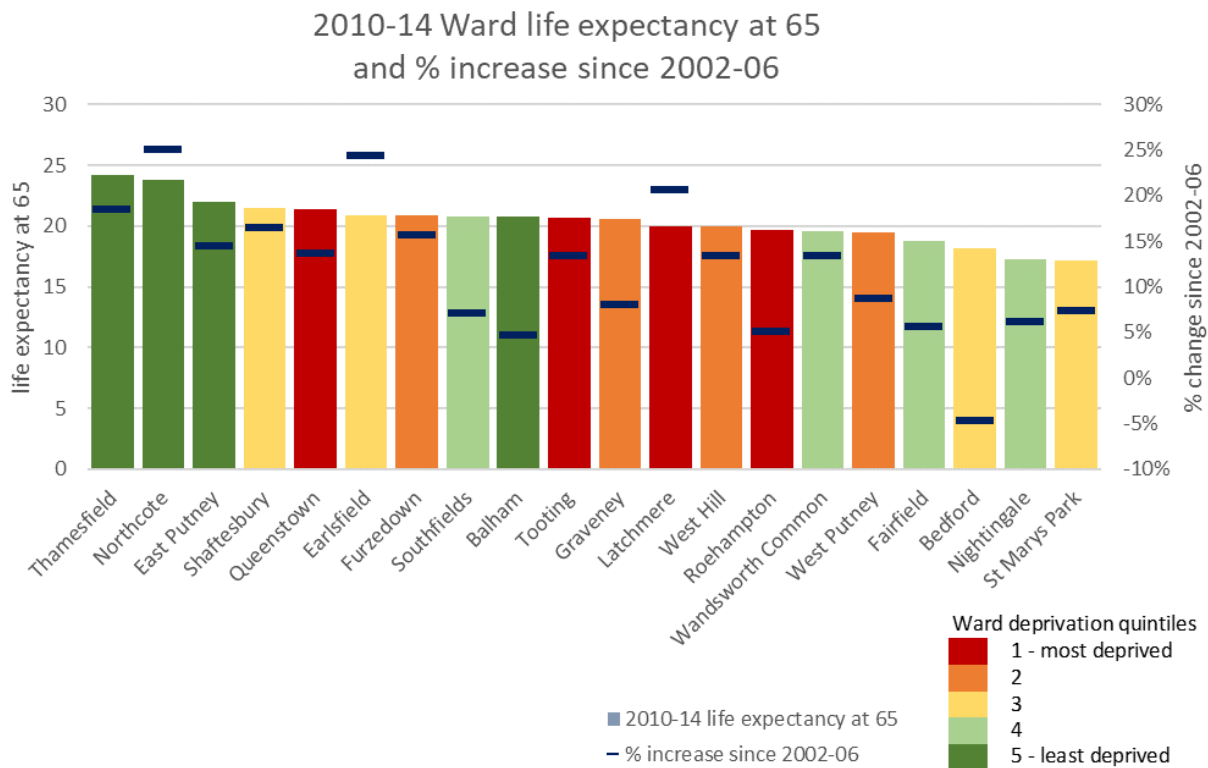**Figure 28: Ward-level life expectancy at birth in 2010–14 by Ward deprivation quintiles (IMD 2019)**

Ward-level deprivation scores (2019) and life expectancy at birth (2010-14)

Source: London Datastore: Life Expectancy at Birth and Age 65 by Ward and London Wards Indices of Deprivation

The latest (2010–14) Ward-level life expectancy at 65 and percentage increases in life expectancy since baseline of 2002–06 (**Figure 29**) and (**Figure 30**). Life expectancy at 65 was the highest in four wards in the least deprived quintile, the same Wards that had the highest life expectancy at birth (Figure 30). The relationship between deprivation and life expectancy at 65 in other deprivation quintiles is less clear, with the most deprived wards having either average or low life expectancy at 65. There was a substantial variation in relative gains in life expectancy at 65 at a Ward-level. Bedford was the only Ward with decrease in life expectancy at 65 between 2002–06 and 2010–14 (4.6% reduction in LE at 65). The highest gains in life expectancy at 65 of over 20% were recorded in Northcote, Earlsfield and Latchmere.

Figure 29: Ward-level life expectancy at 65 in 2010–14 with % increases since 2002–06 by Ward deprivation quintile

Source: London Datastore: Life Expectancy at Birth and Age 65 by Ward and London Wards Indices of Deprivation

Figure 30: Ward-level life expectancy at 65 in 2010–14 by Ward deprivation quintiles (IMD 2019)

Ward-level deprivation scores (2019) and life expectancy at 65 (2010-14)
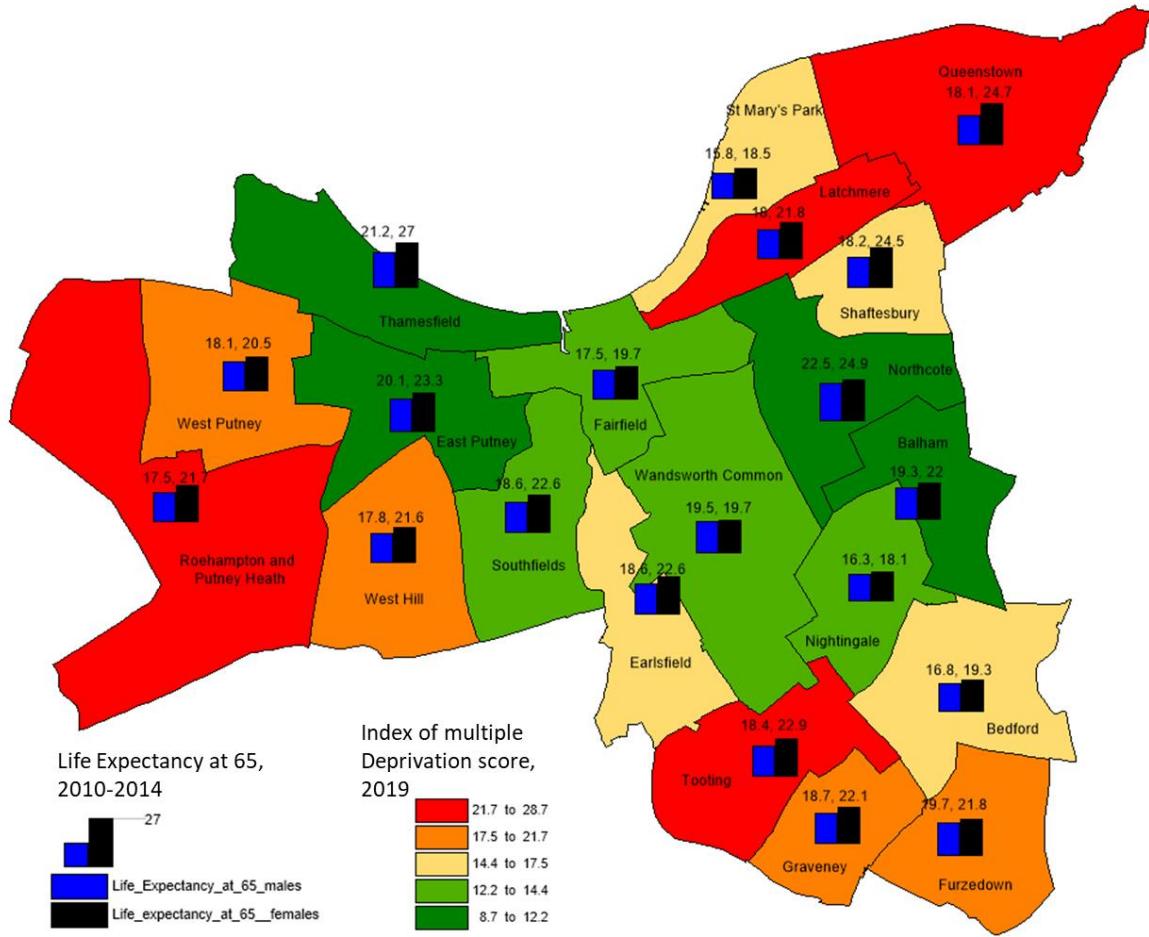
Source: London Datastore: Life Expectancy at Birth and Age 65 by Ward and London Wards Indices of Deprivation

3. Mortality

The Global Burden of Disease study (GBD) [41] is a comprehensive worldwide observational epidemiological study. It describes mortality and morbidity from major diseases, injuries, and risk factors to health at global, national, and regional levels. Examining trends and making comparisons across population age groups and genders enables us to understand the changing health challenges facing people. The latest dataset available on GBD is for 2017 and was used to assess the rates of leading causes of deaths in Wandsworth.

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[41] The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME): GBD Compare, 2020

3.1 Leading Causes of Deaths

Figure 31 expresses the leading causes of deaths in the borough by age band in 2017. Overall, the mortality is skewed towards older ages. Top causes are ischaemic heart disease, Alzheimer's, lung cancer, COPD, and lower respiratory infections. Injuries, including self-harm are a major cause of death among those under 40 and heart disease is the main cause of premature mortality (death before 75).

Figure 31: Leading causes of death by age group, rate per 100,000 population, 2017, Wandsworth.

| Age	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
All Ages	Ischaemic heart disease (57.57/100,000 population)	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (40.09/100,000 population)	Tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer (28.66/100,000 population)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (28.60/100,000 population)	Lower respiratory infections (27.59/100,000 population)
1–19 years	Road injuries (4.54/100,000 population)	Congenital birth defect (3.84/100,000 population)	Self-harm (3.19/100,000 population)	Brain and nervous system cancer (2.33/100,000 population)	Endocrine, metabolic, blood, and immune disorders (2.18/100,000 population)
20–39 years	Self-harm (19.08/100,000 population)	Drug use disorders (15.75/100,000 population)	Road injuries (10.02/100,000 population)	Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases (3.97/100,000 population)	Breast cancer 3.95/100,000 population
40–54 years	Ischaemic heart disease (54.22/100,000 population)	Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases (39.39/100,000 population)	Tracheal, bronchus and lung cancer (.35.87/100,000 population)	Self-harm (31.55/100,000 population)	Breast cancer (31.48/100,000 population)
55–74 years	Ischaemic heart disease (559.59/100,000 population)	Tracheal, bronchus and lung cancer (479.46/100,000 population)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (294.13/100,000 population)	Stroke (173.30/100,000 population)	Colon and rectum cancer (167.31/100,000 population)
75+ years	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (12346.23/100,000 population)	Ischaemic Heart Disease (9693.21/100,000 population)	Lower respiratory infections (6821.19/100,000 population)	Stroke (5610.87/100,000 population)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (4437.41/100,000 population)
Premature mortality	Ischaemic heart disease (616.39/100,000 population)	Tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer (516.55/100,000 population)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (306.96/100,000 population)	Stroke (191.88/100,000 population)	Colon and rectum cancer (186.02/100,000 population)

Key

External
Cancer
Circulatory
Respiratory
Other

Source: Global Burden of Disease, 2017

3.2 Premature Mortality (Under 75 mortality)

In Wandsworth, there were 1,706 deaths (315 per 100,000 population) among those aged 75 and under during 2017–19; the local under 75 mortality rates is 7th highest in London, lower than the England average but higher than the average rate for London (**Figure 32**). Since 2001–03, the number of deaths per studied period has decreased by 488 and the overall rate of decrease in premature mortality is higher than England and London reductions (**Figure 33**). Locally, the largest contributors to premature mortality are cardiovascular disease, cancer, and respiratory disease.

Figure 32: Under 75 mortality - males and females combined–by local authority, 2017–19
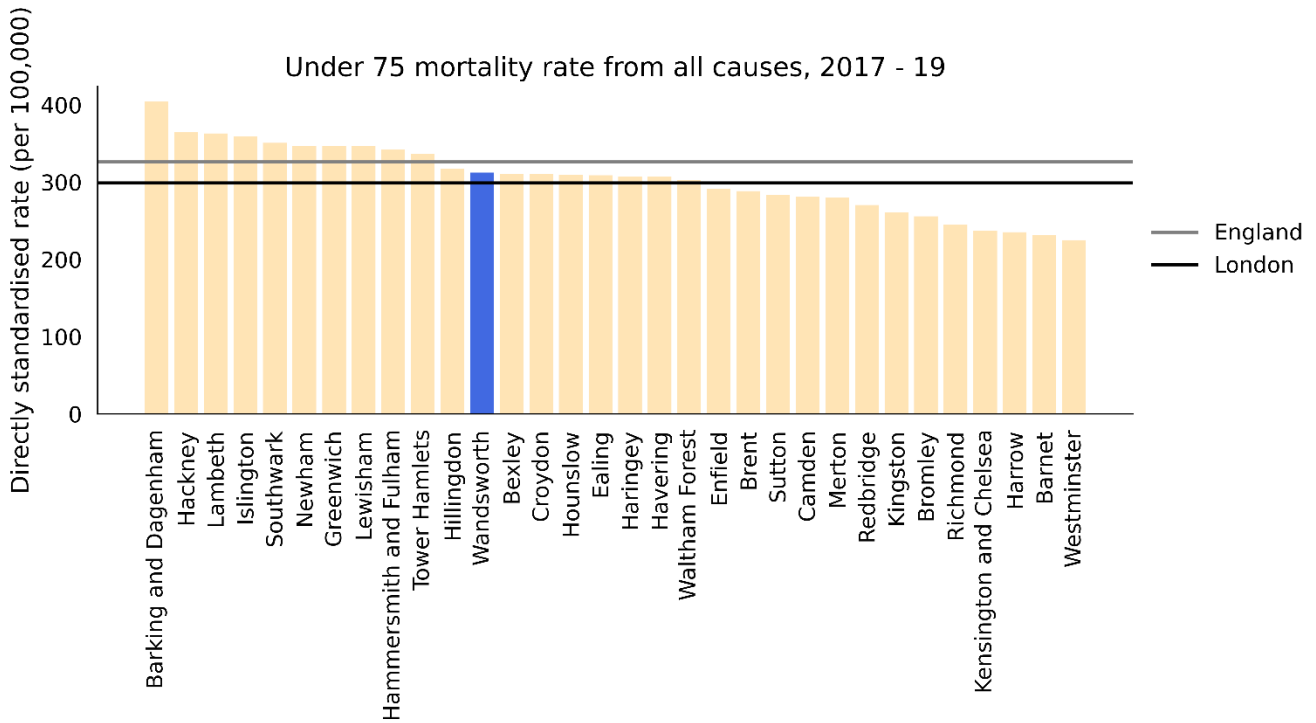
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 33: Under 75 mortality from all causes, 2001–2019
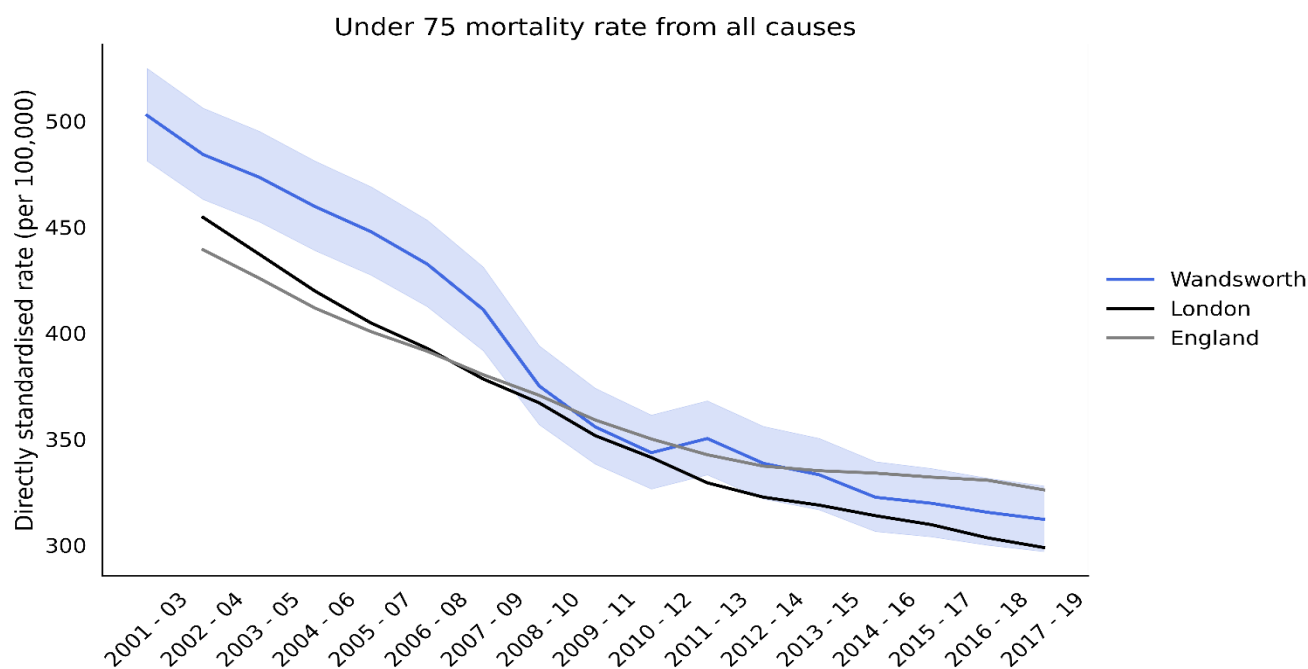
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Among Wandsworth's males and females, the under 75 mortality rates were higher than the London average but lower than the England average **Table 11**. In 2017–19, the rate for males have slightly increased since the previous year whilst female rate has continued to decrease during 2017–19.

Table 11: Premature mortality, all causes Male and Female and premature mortality from breast cancer. Under 75 (premature) mortality counts and rate per 100,000 population residents, 2017–19.

	Wandsworth n (rate)	London - rate	England - rate
Under 75 mortality–all causes	1,706 (312)	299	326
Under 75 mortality–all causes (Male)	997 (386)	373	397
Under 75 mortality–all causes (Female)	709 (247)	230	263

Source: PHE Fingertips: Mortality Profile

People with serious mental health illness, such as bipolar and schizophrenia, are at an increased risk of premature mortality. In Wandsworth, the extent to which adults with a serious mental illness die prematurely compared to adults in the general population is 322% higher.[42] Nationally, most of these deaths are due to

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[42] Public Health England. Public Health Outcomes Framework. 2021. Data used: 2015-2017.

cardiovascular disease and cancer. These findings in part reflect the higher rates of smoking, alcohol use and substance use among those with serious mental health illness [43].

In Wandsworth:

- Smoking remains a major contributor to preventable and premature deaths, 687 deaths can be attributed to smoking, this has declined from 882 in 2007-09
- Number of suicides in the borough dropped from 85 in 2001-03 to 52 in 2008-10 but since then there has been an increase. In 2017–19 the number of deaths from suicides was 66.

Under 75 Cardiovascular Deaths

Wandsworth's latest under 75 cardiovascular mortality rates were 76.6 per 100,000 population, 10th highest in London (**Figure 34**), which was 8.8% higher than the England average and 10.9% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 50.7% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 48.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Most of the reduction in premature cardiovascular happened between 2001 and 2012 with the rate of decrease stagnating after 2012 (**Figure 35**).
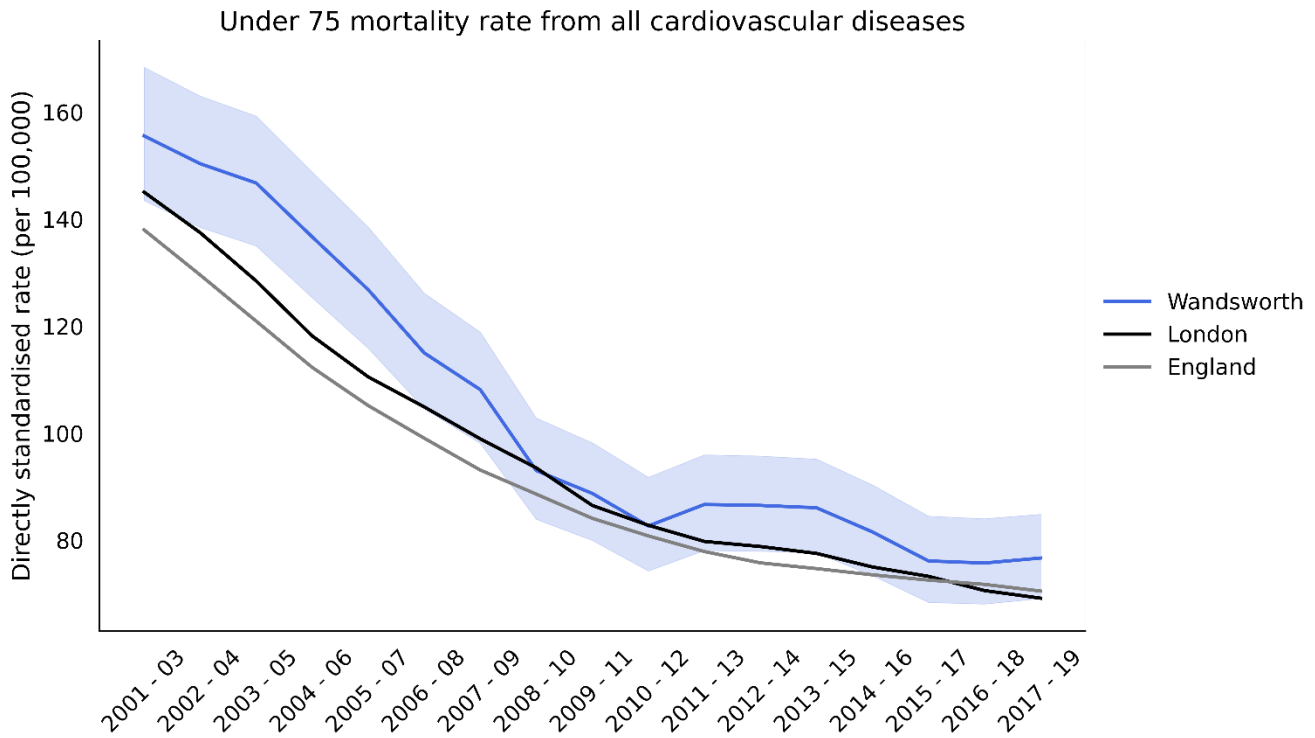
Figure 34: Under 75 cardiovascular mortality rates by local authority, 2017–19
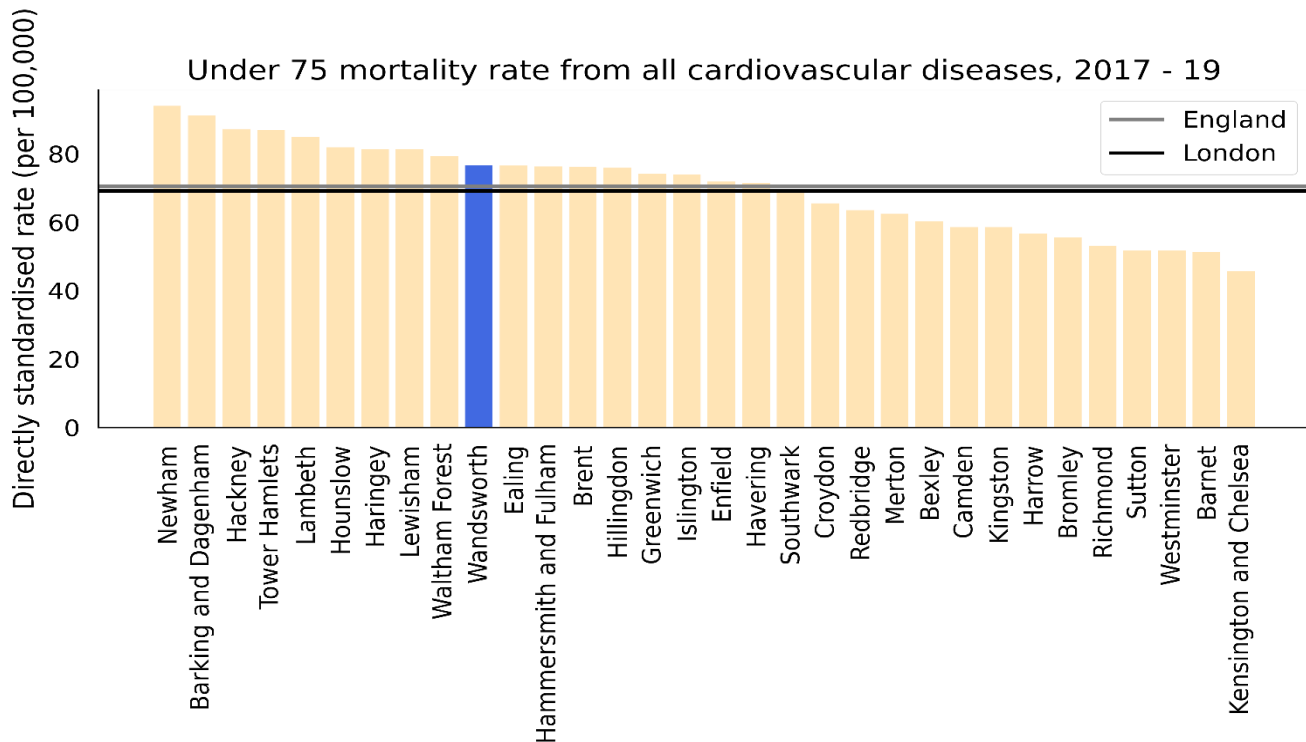
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

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[43] De Hert M et al. Physical illness in patients with severe mental disorders. I. Prevalence, impact of medications and disparities in health care. World Psychiatry. 2011;10(1):52–77

**Figure 35: Under 75 cardiovascular mortality rates, 2001–2019**

Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
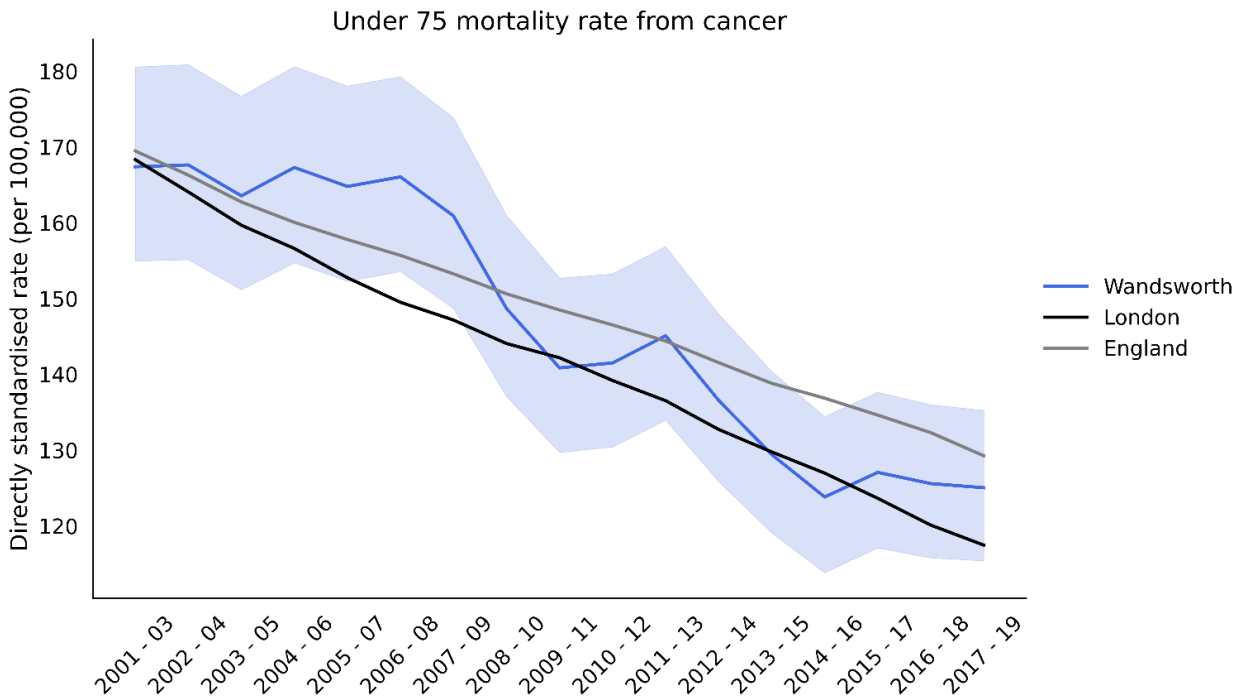*Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework*

Under 75 Cancer Deaths

Wandsworth's latest under 75 cancer mortality rates were 125 per 100,000 population (11th highest, **Figure 36**), which was 3.3% lower than the England average and 6.4% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 25.3% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 23.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Similarly, to the premature cardiovascular mortality rates, premature mortality from cancer in the borough is stagnating and since 2014–16 it had stopped decreasing, which is in contrast to the ongoing reductions in London and England between 2014 and 2019 (**Figure 37**).

Figure 36: Under 75 Cancer Mortality by Local Authority, 2017–19

Under 75 mortality rate from cancer, 2017 - 19
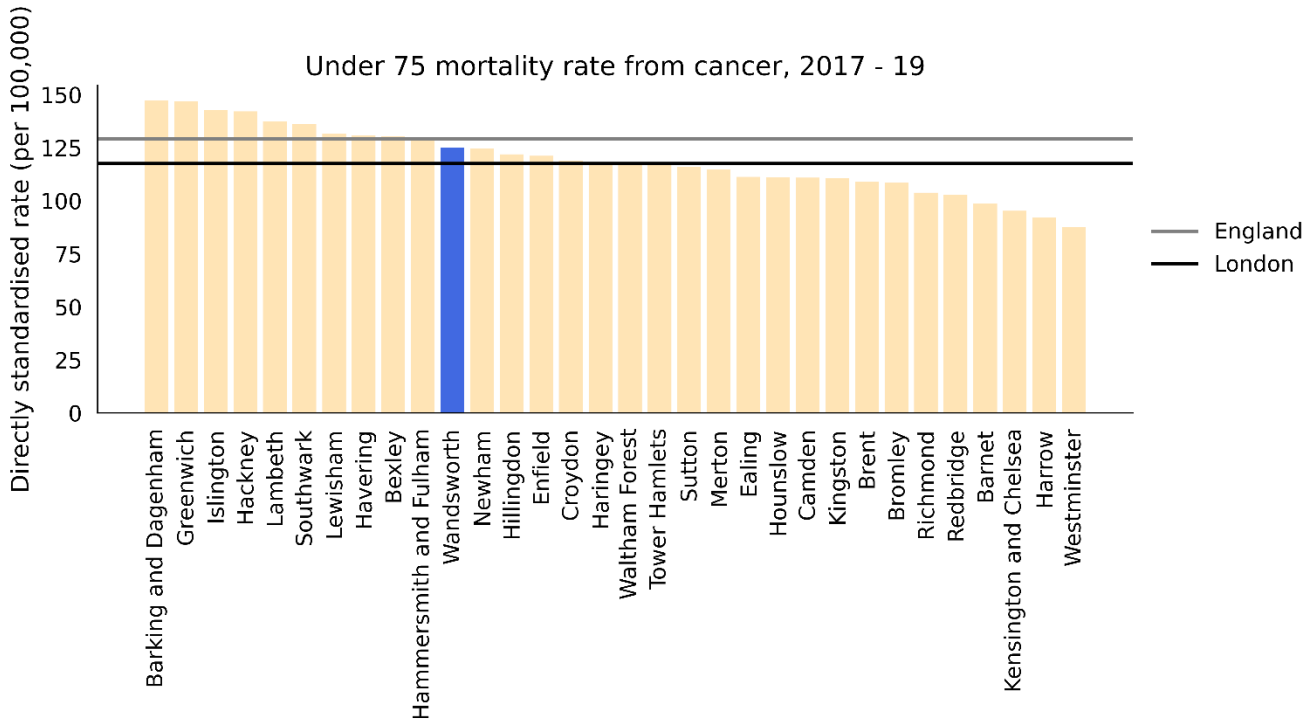
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 37: Under 75 cancer mortality, 2001–2019
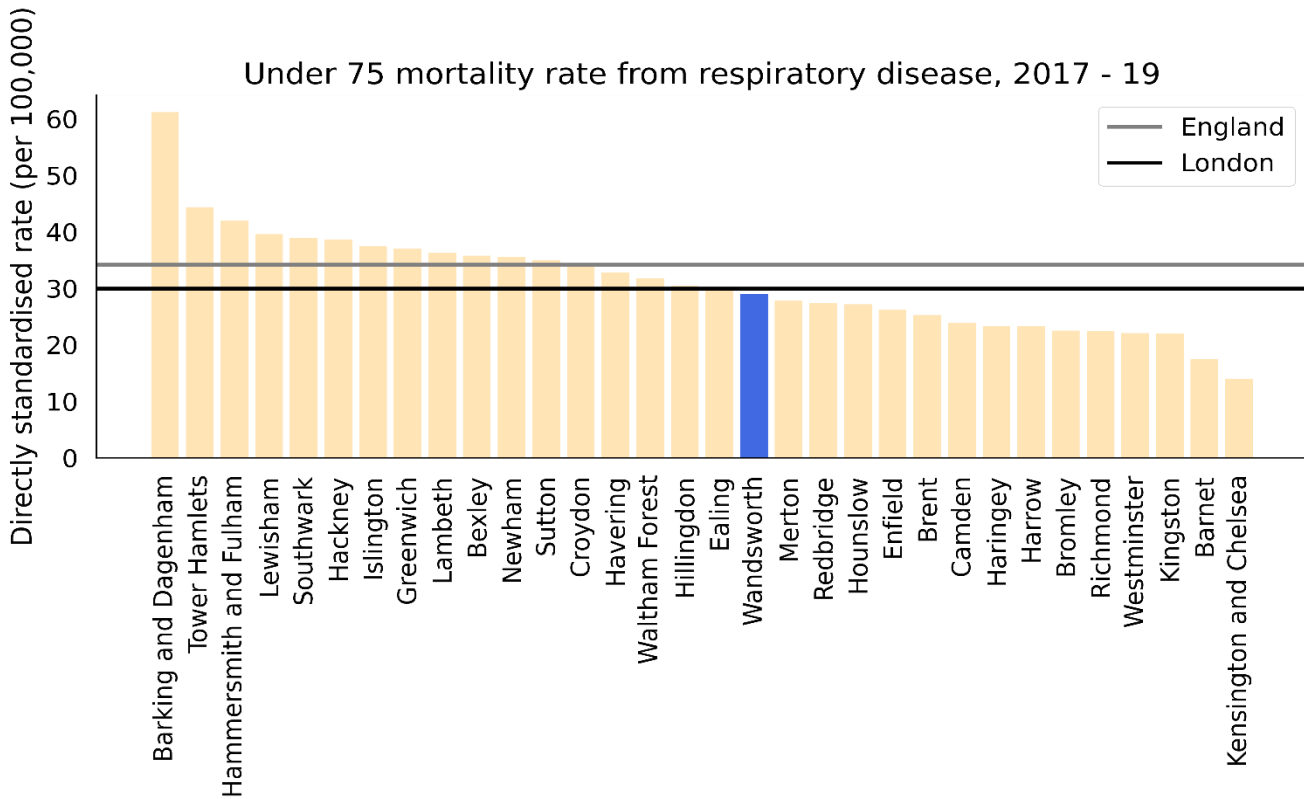

Under 75 mortality rate from cancer

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Under 75 Respiratory Deaths

Wandsworth's latest rate was 28.9 per 100,000 population, 15th lowest in London (**Figure 38**) which was 15.4% lower than the England average and 3.4% lower than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 39.5% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 15.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Respiratory disease mortality rates in under 75s had also stopped decreasing in the borough in the last years (since 2012–14), in line to what is observed in London. Nationally, premature respiratory deaths had started to increase in 2012–14 (**Figure 39**).

Figure 38: Under 75 Respiratory Disease Mortality by Local Authority, 2017–19

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 39: Under 75 Respiratory Disease Mortality, 2001–2019
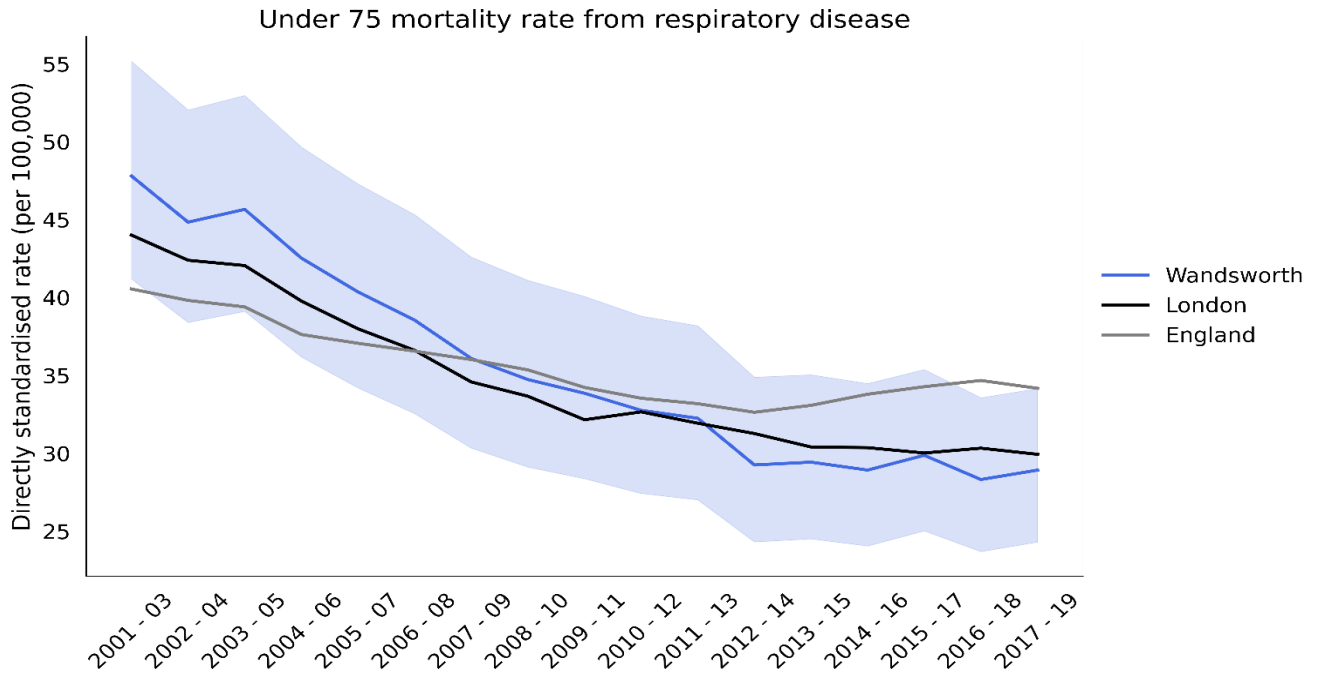
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease

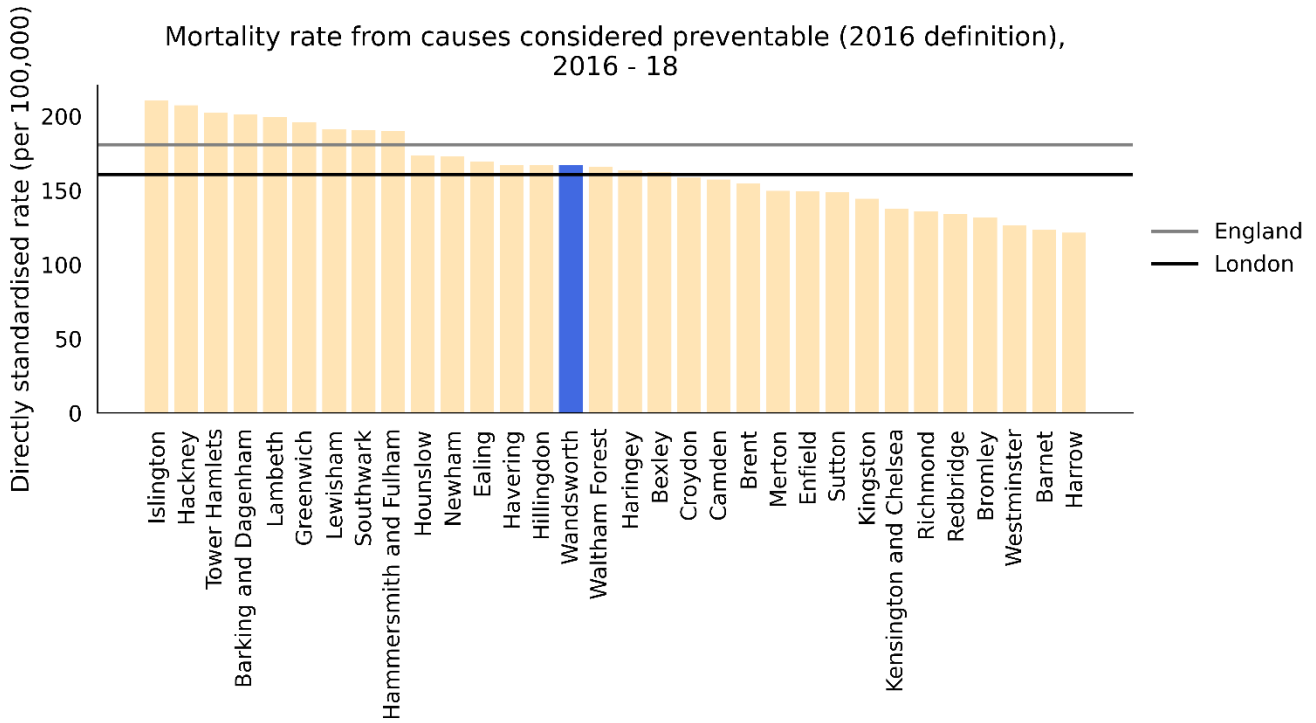*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values*
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

3.3 Preventable Mortality

Preventable mortality describes causes of death which are considered preventable. These are causes where all or most deaths could potentially be prevented by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

In 2017–19 Wandsworth's preventable mortality rate was 138.1 per 100,000 population, 10th highest in London (**Figure 40**), 2.9% lower than the England average and 9.8% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 32.4% lower from year 2001-03, in comparison with a 24.3% decrease in England's rate for the same time period (**Figure 41**).

Figure 40: Mortality from all preventable causes by local authority, 2017–19

Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition), 2016 - 18

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 41: Preventable Mortality from all Causes, 2001–2019
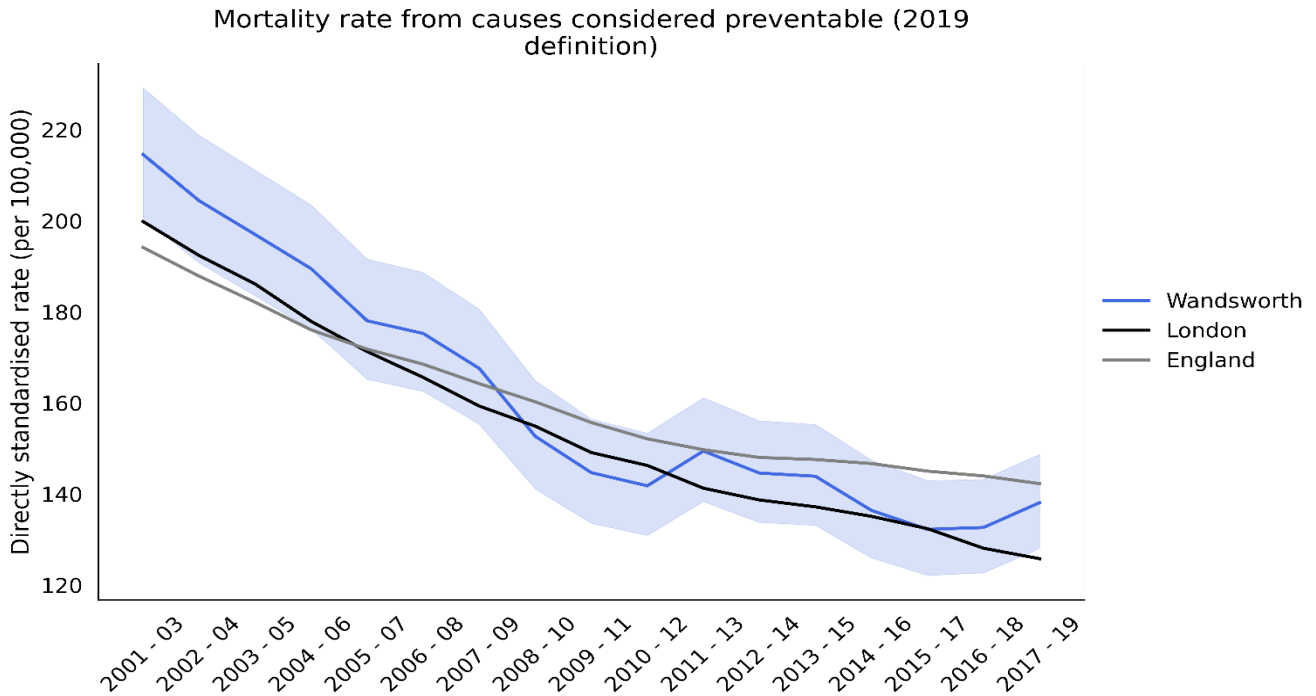
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition)

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

In 2016–18 the highest number of preventable deaths in Wandsworth were due to cancer (n=262), cardiovascular diseases (n=150), liver disease (n=95) and respiratory conditions (n=86) All these conditions are affected by health behaviours, such as smoking. For all disease categories, preventable mortality in males almost doubles the rate of mortality in females; this inequality is especially visible in preventable cardiovascular mortality where men's rate almost triples women's rate 44.8/100,000 population vs. 17.4/100,000 population (**Table 12**). For all cardiovascular and cancer preventable mortality indicators, Wandsworth's rates are higher than England's–except of female preventable mortality from cancer.

Table 12: Under 75 preventable mortality, directly standardised rates per 100,000 population, 2017–19

| Sex	Cause of death	# of deaths	Wandsworth Rate	London rate	England rate
All persons	Cardiovascular disease	150	30.2	27.6	28.2
	Cancer	262	52.5	48.2	54.1
	Liver disease	95	16.8	14.1	16.4
	Respiratory disease	86	18.0	17.3	20.0
Males	Cardiovascular disease	105	44.8	40.7	40.8
	Cancer	163	71.2	64.6	68.7
	Liver disease	62	17.4	19.9	21.9
	Respiratory disease	44	18.9	21.6	22.5
Females	Cardiovascular disease	45	17.4	14.7	16.2
	Cancer	99	29.3	31.3	39.5
	Liver disease	29	10.0	8.5	11.2
	Respiratory disease	33	11.3	13.5	17.6

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2021

All the major preventable mortality causes in Wandsworth have seen a decline in numbers and rates of mortality since 2001–03; however, the rates of decline varied depending on the disease that caused the premature deaths. The figures below present combined male and female mortality rates from preventable causes broken down by the disease.

### Preventable Cardiovascular Deaths

Wandsworth's latest rate of preventable cardiovascular mortality was 30.2 per 100,000 population, 13th highest in London **(Figure 42)**, which was 7.3% higher than the England average and 9.5% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 54.1% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 53.8% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 43**). The reduction in Wandsworth's rate have stalled in 2009–11. Since then, the borough's figures oscillated between 30-40/100,000 population.

Figure 42: Preventable Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease by Local Authority, 2017–19

Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition), 2017 - 19
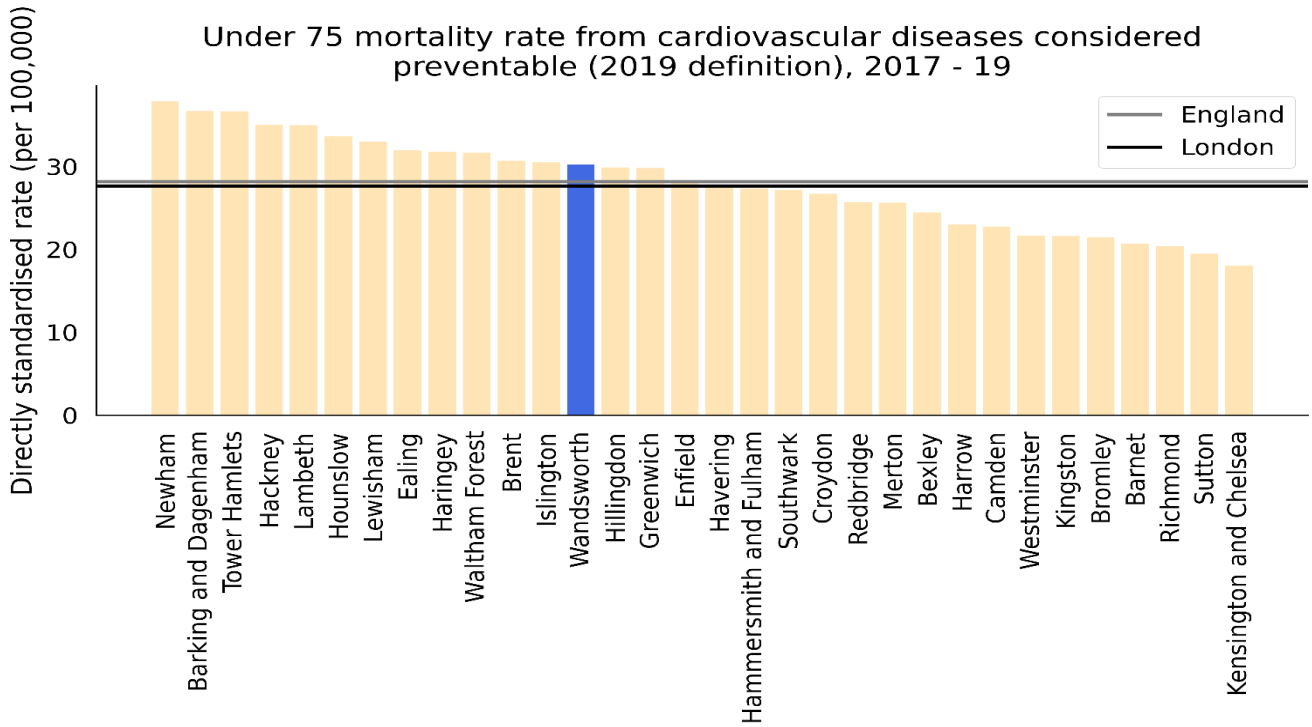
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 43: Preventable mortality from cardiovascular disease, 2001–2019
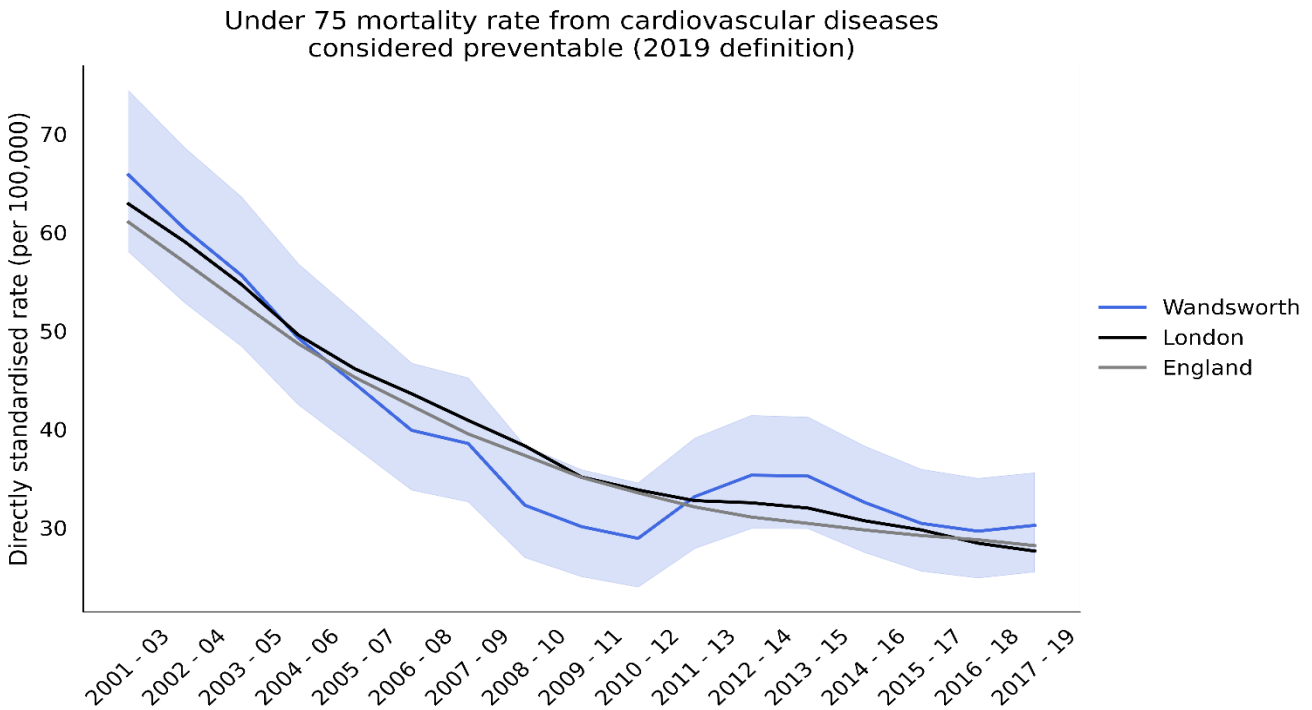
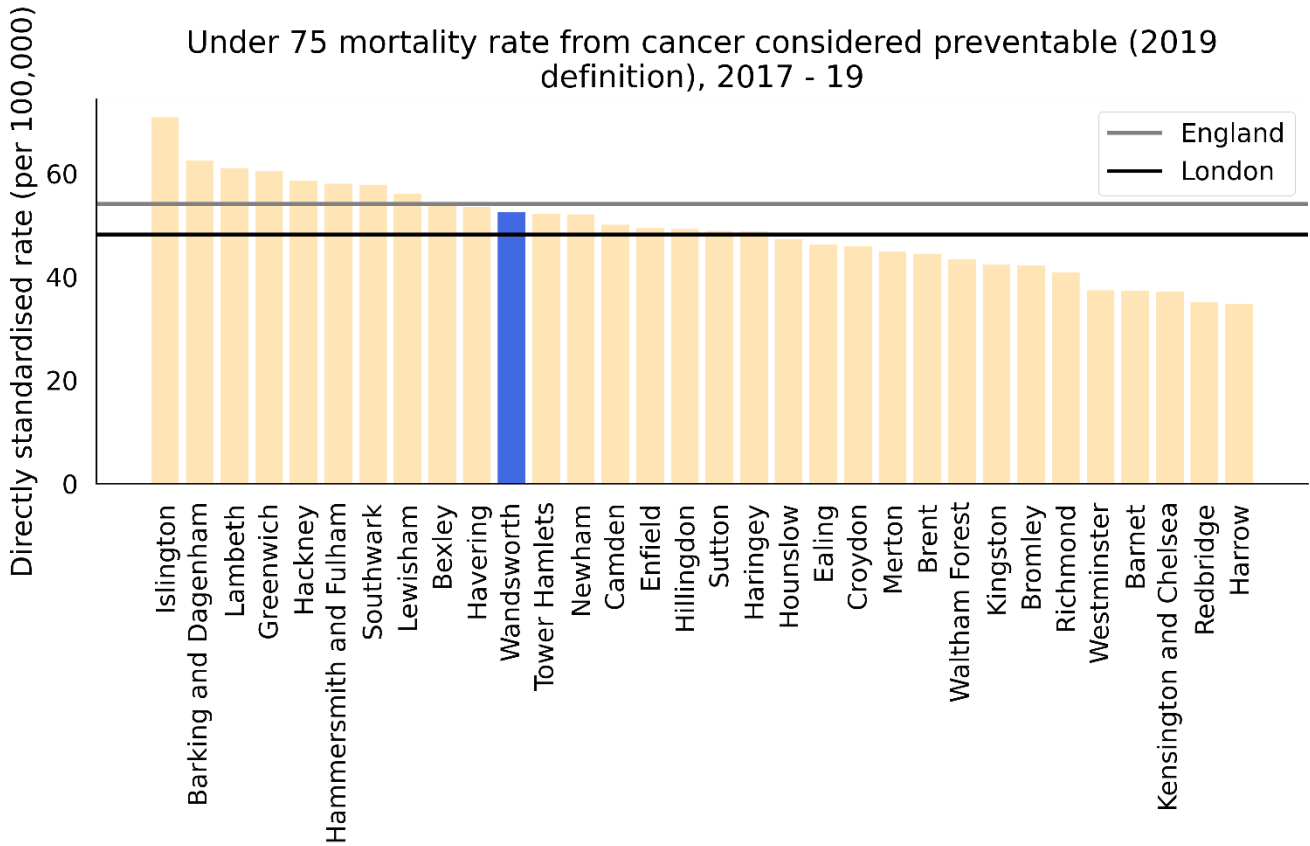Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition)

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Preventable Cancer Deaths

In 2017–19 Wandsworth's preventable cancer mortality rate was 52.5 per 100,000 population (n=262), 11th highest rate in London (**Figure 44**), which was 2.8% lower than the England average and 9.0% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 26.1% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 22.3% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 45**). The rate in Wandsworth has been increasing in the last 2 reporting periods, rising from 48.8/100,000 population in 2015–17 to the current level of 52.5/100,000 population.

Figure 44: Preventable Mortality from Cancer by Local Authority, 2017–19

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 45: Preventable Mortality from Cancer, 2001–2019
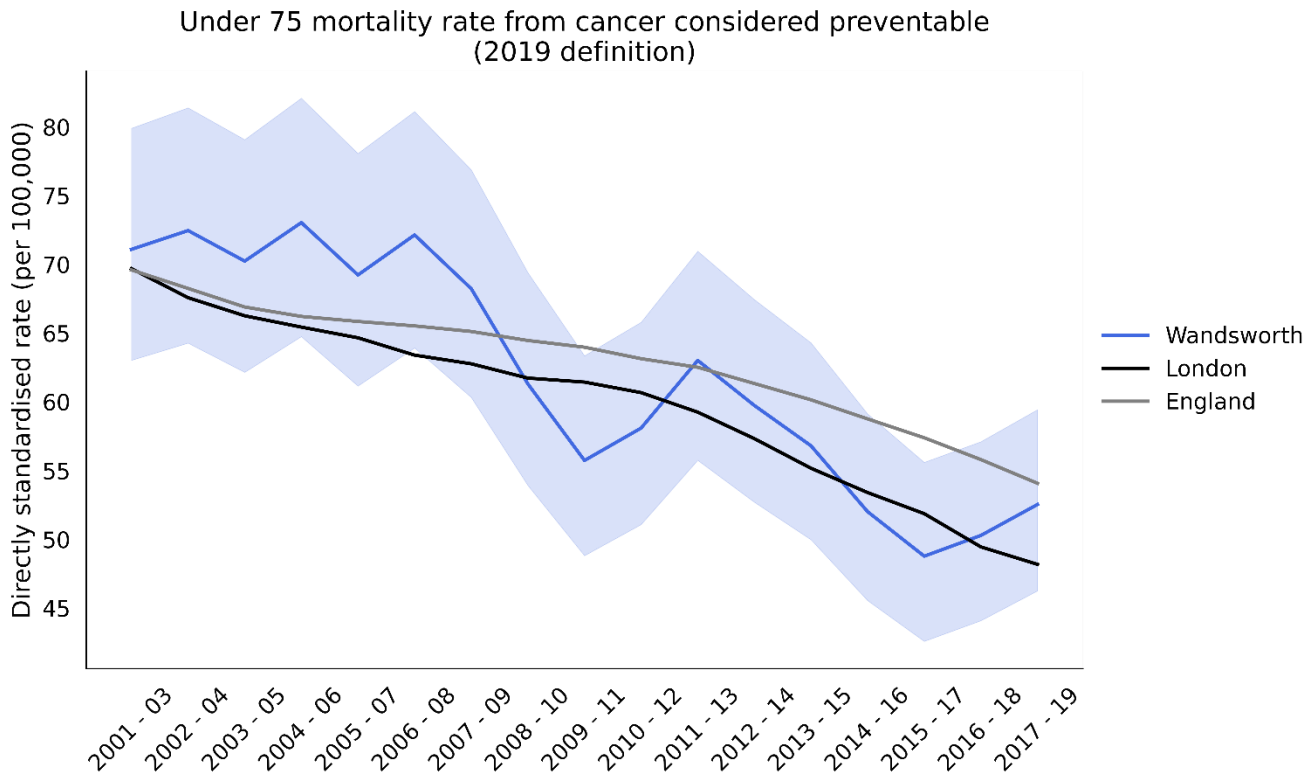
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (2019 definition)
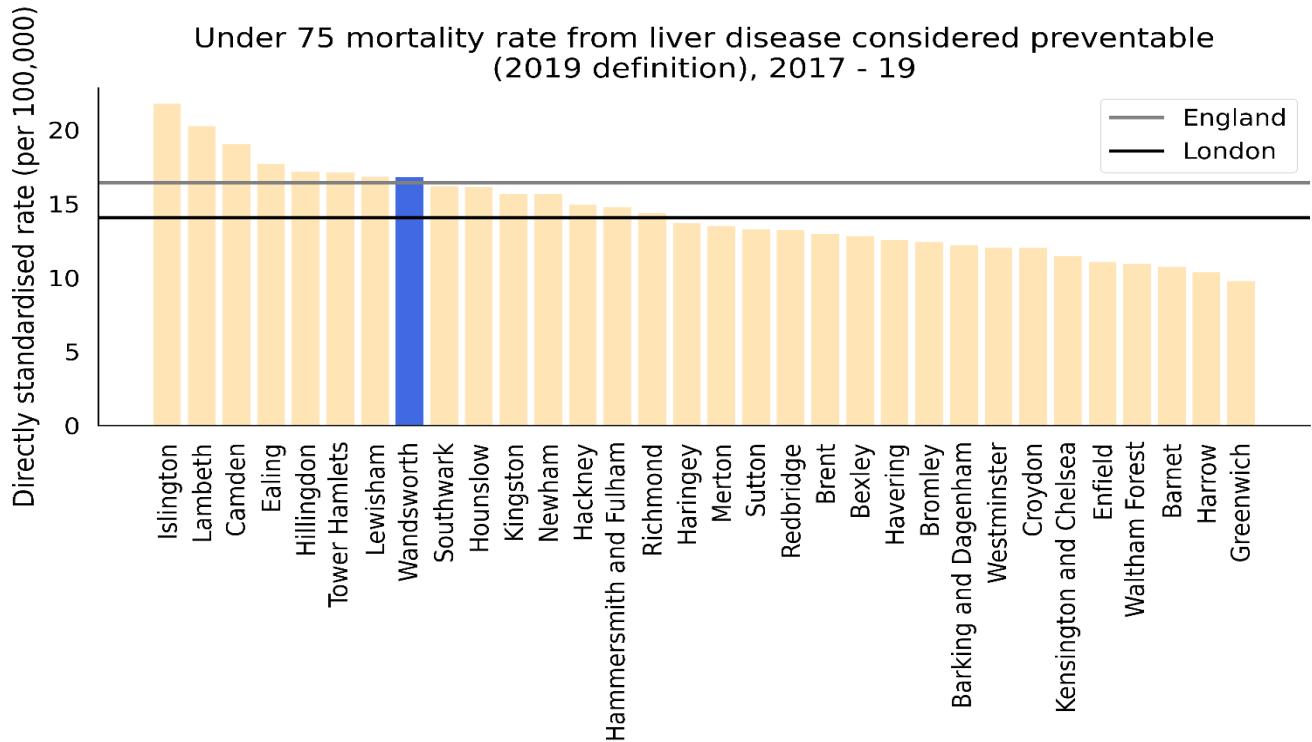
- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Preventable Liver Disease Deaths

Wandsworth's latest (2017–19) under 75 preventable liver disease mortality rates were 16.8 per 100,000 population (n=95), 8th highest rate in London(**Figure 46**), which was 2.2% higher than the England average and 19.5% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 22.3% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with an 18.2% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 47**). Prior to 2017–19 rate has been steadily decreasing over but the latest figure has shown an increase, from 14.0 to 16.8/100,000 population.

Figure 46: Preventable Mortality from Liver Disease by Local Authority, 2017–19

Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable
(2019 definition), 2017 - 19

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 47: Preventable mortality from liver disease, 2001–2019

Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered
preventable (2019 definition)

*- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
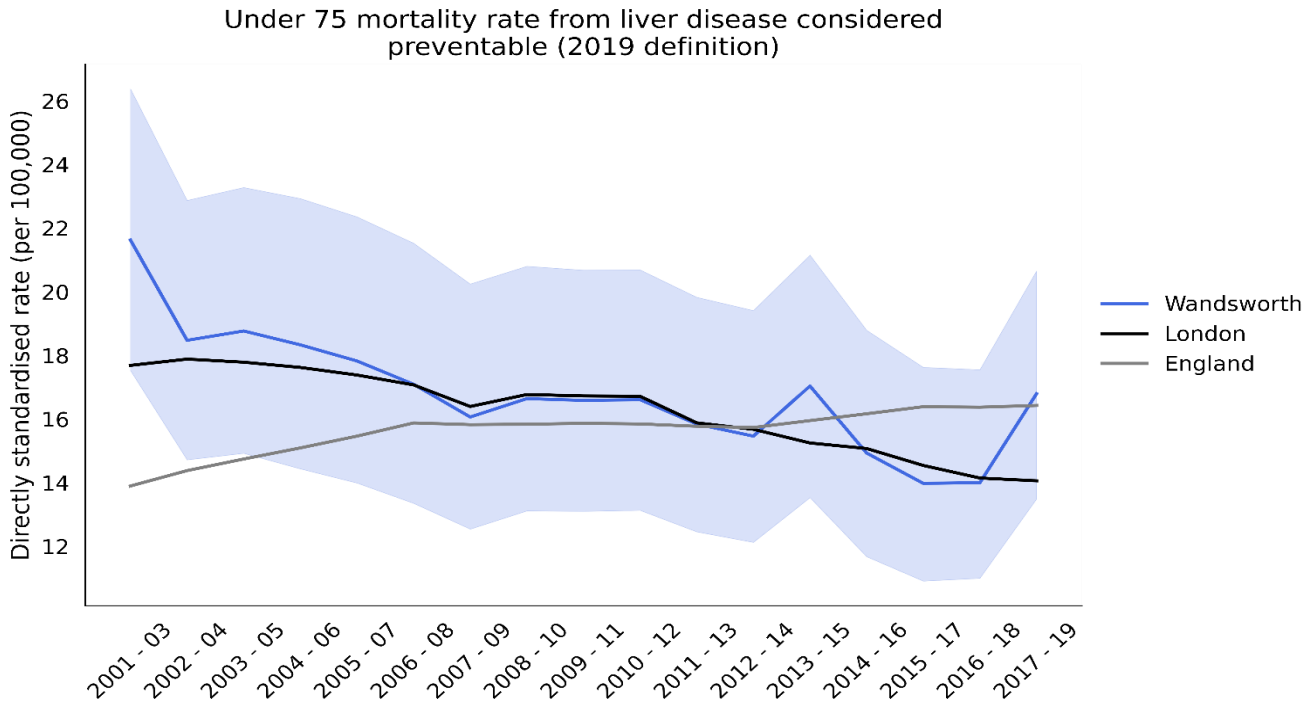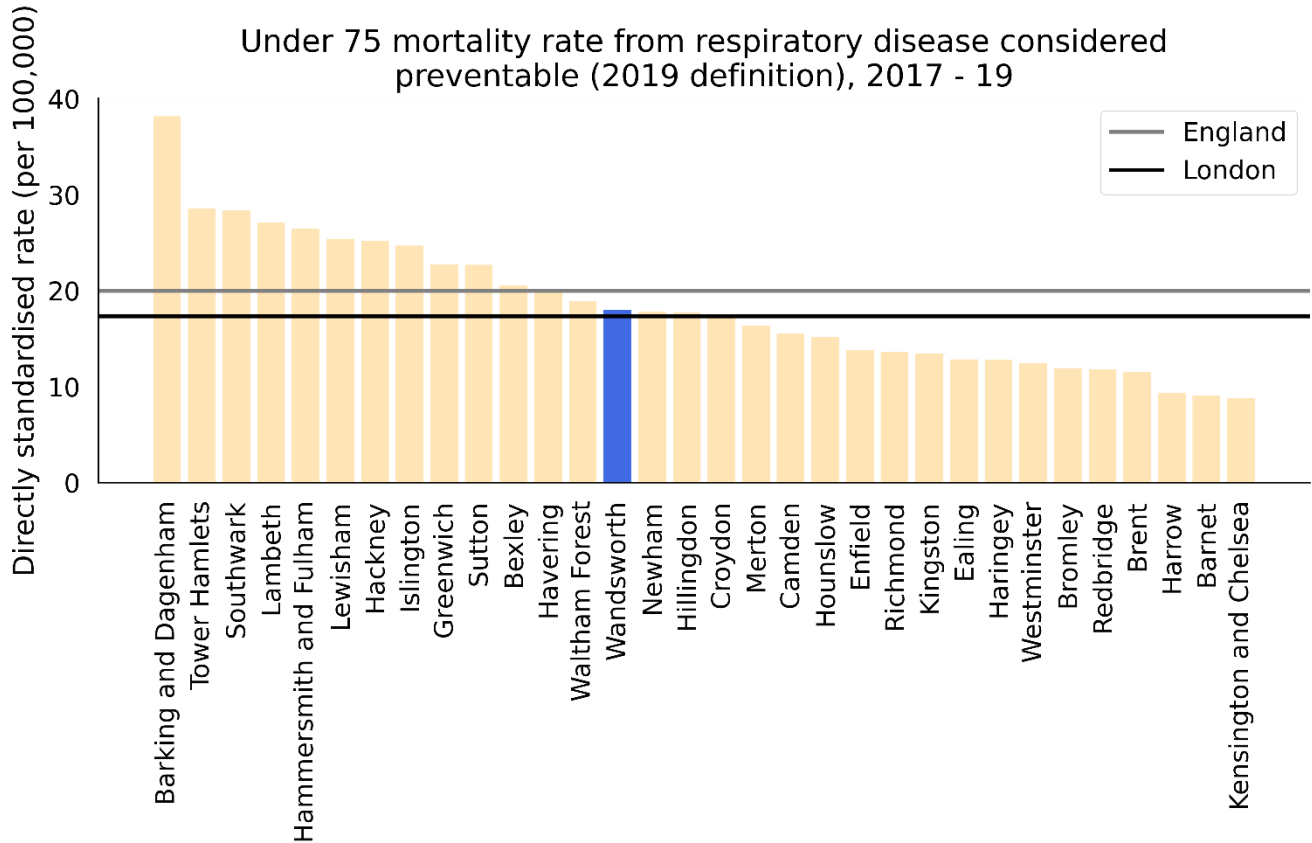*Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework*

Preventable Respiratory Disease Deaths

Wandsworth's latest rate of preventable respiratory mortality was 18.0 per 100,000 population, 16th highest in London (**Figure 48**), which was 10.1% lower than the England average and 3.6% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 19.5% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 5.0% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 49**). For the last 6 years the rate has stopped decreasing and remained stable, oscillating between 17 and 18 per 100,000 population.

Figure 48: Preventable Mortality from Respiratory Disease by Local Authority, 2017–19

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 49: Preventable Mortality from Respiratory Disease, 2001–2019
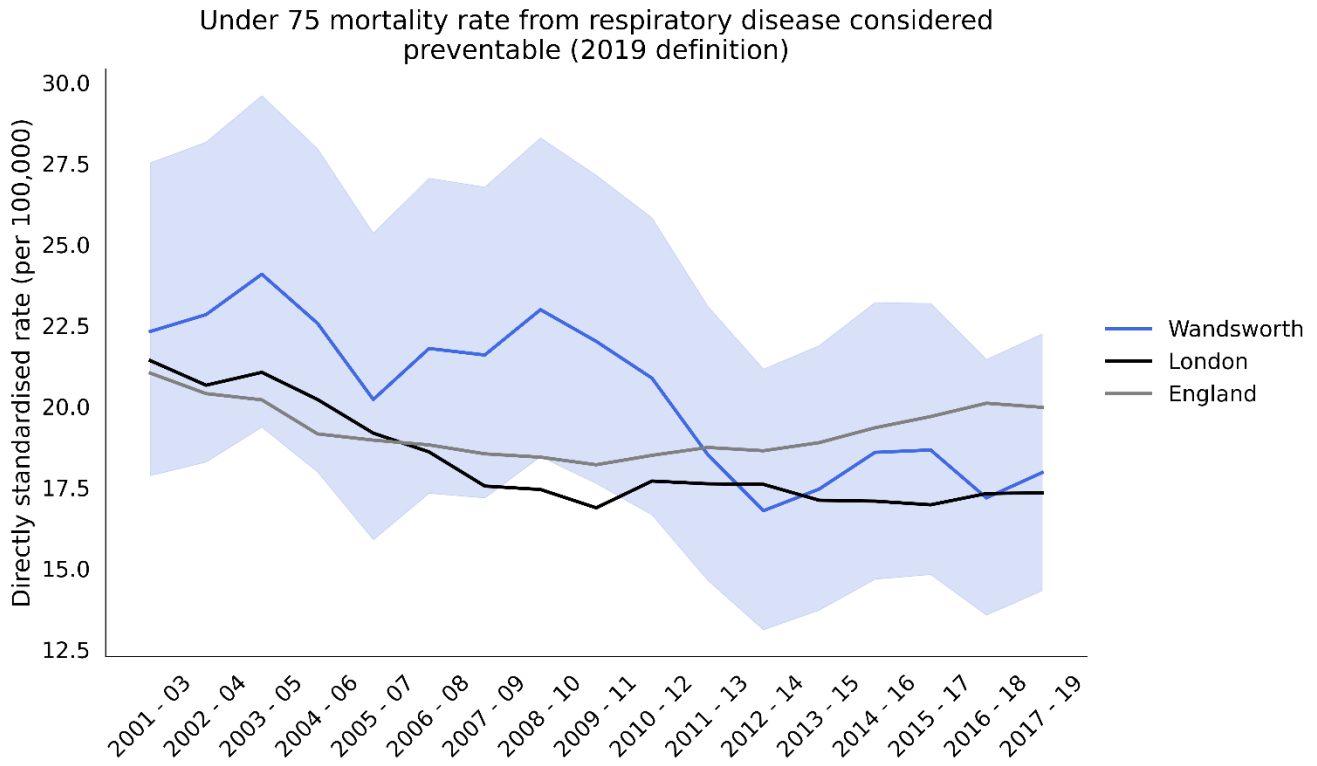
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (2019 definition)

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

3.4 Other causes

Fraction of Mortality Attributable to Particulate Air Pollution

Wandsworth's latest proportion of mortality attributable to air pollution was 6.4% , 15th lowest in London (**Figure 50**), which was higher than the England average but slightly lower than the London average. The latest Borough fraction was also 12.5% lower from year 2010, in comparison with an 8.3% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 51**).

Figure 50: Proportion of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution by local authority, 2019
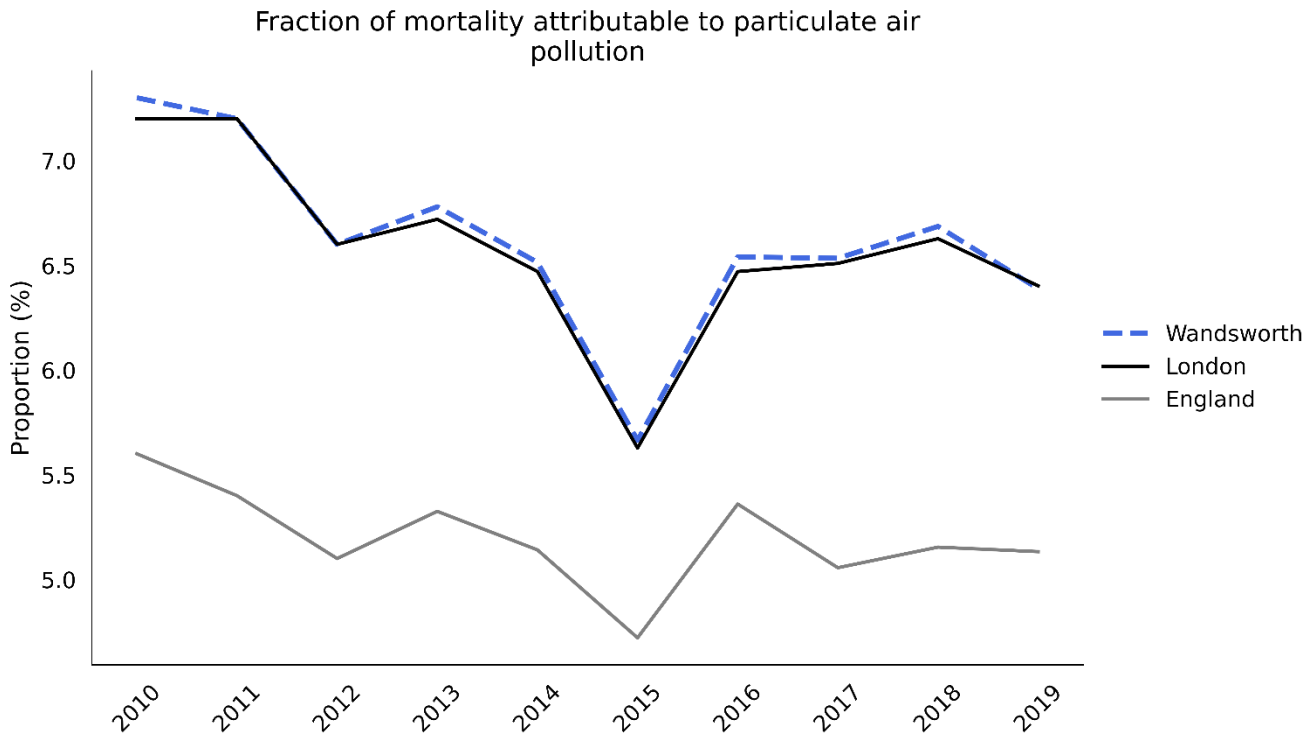
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2019
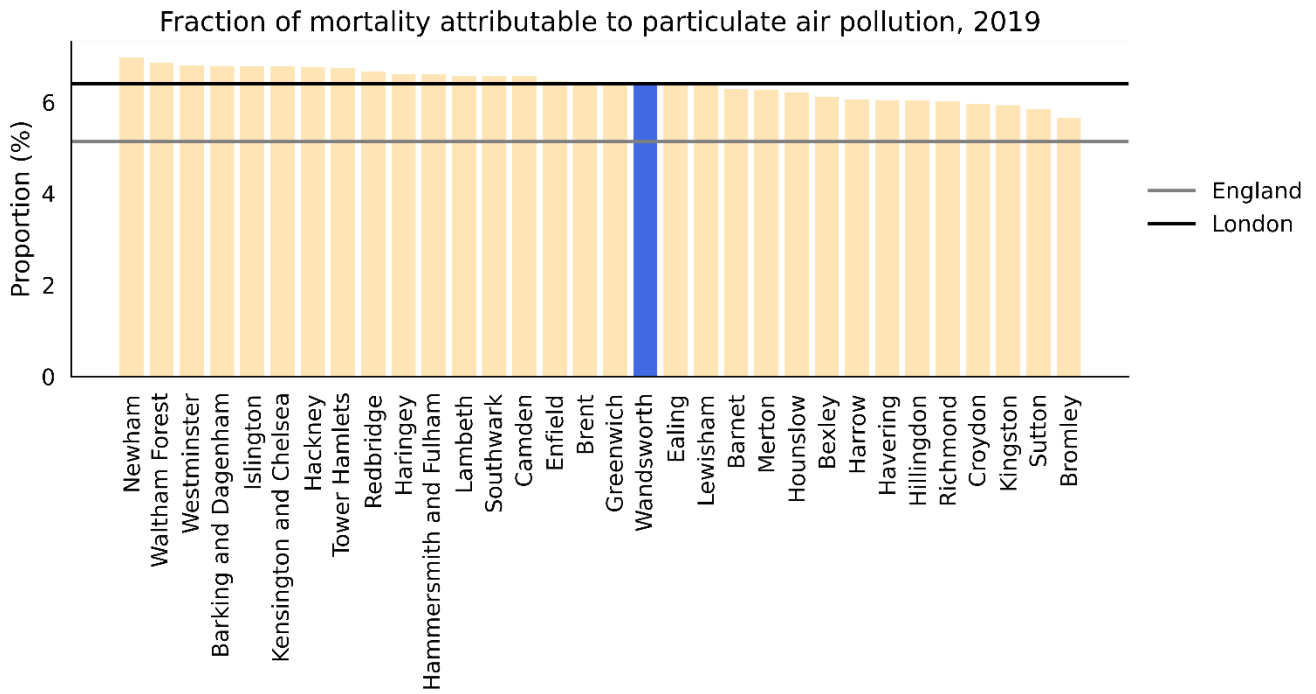
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 51: Proportion of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2010–2019

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Mortality from Communicable Diseases, including Influenza

Wandsworth's latest rate of mortality from communicable disease was 12.6 per 100,000 population, 8th lowest in London(**Figure 52**), which was 12.4% higher than the England average and 18.8% higher than the London average. The latest Borough figure was also 39.3% lower from year 2001–03, in comparison with a 2.6% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period. The rate had stopped a 6-yearly substantially decreasing trend in 2011-13. Since then, the rate is slowly rising, mirroring the trajectory for England and London (**Figure 53**).

Figure 52: Mortality from communicable diseases by local authority, 2017–19
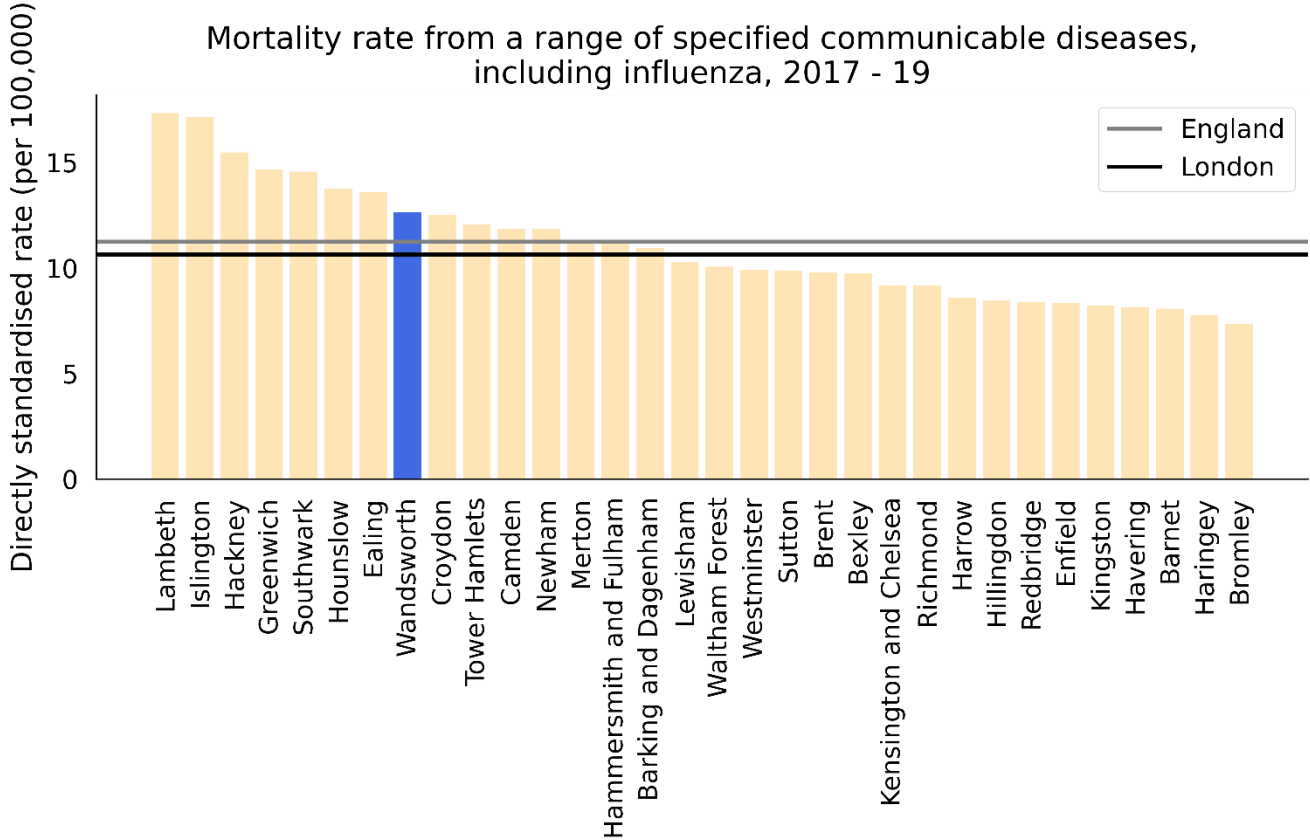
Source: PHE [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#)

Figure 53: Mortality from communicable diseases, 2001–2019
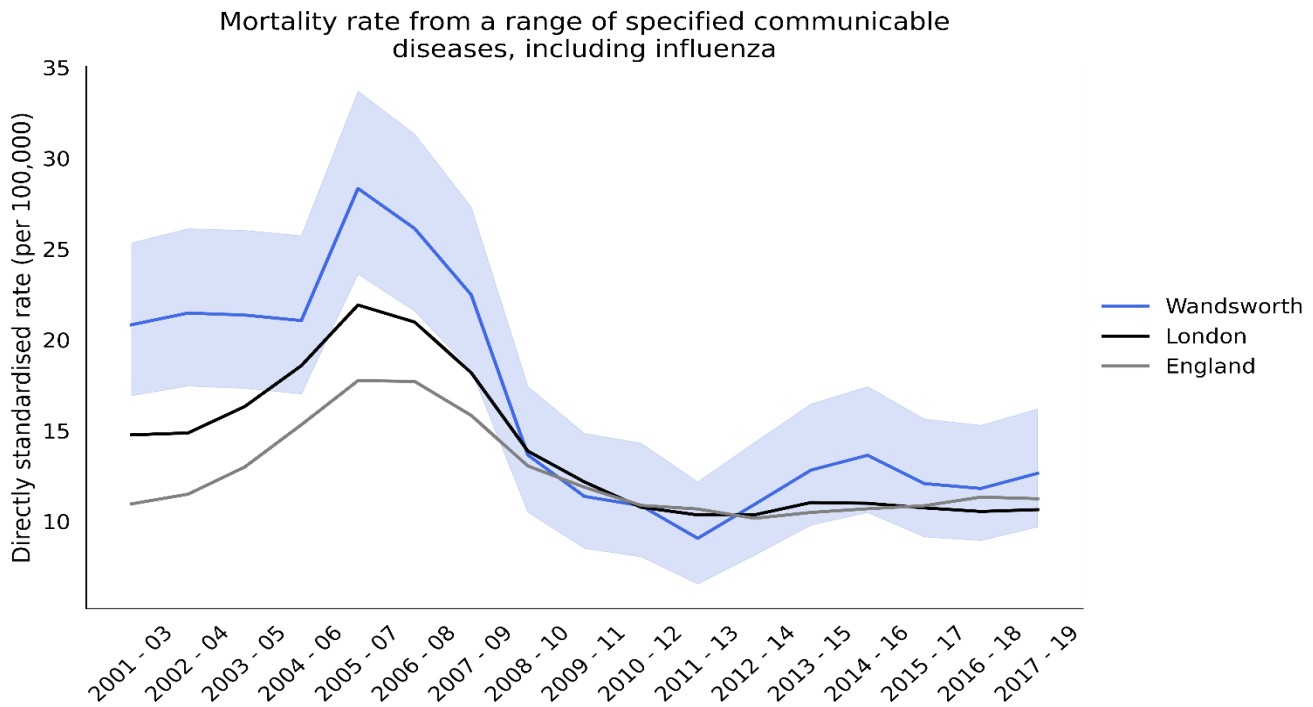
Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

4. Education and Employment

Many Wandsworth pupils attend independent schools, the borough has the fifth largest independent school cohort in inner London and the sixth largest in London. Despite this, local primary and secondary pupils are more likely to attend state-funded schools in other local authorities.

Wandsworth achieved above than the London and England averages for key stage 2 pupils meeting the expected standard in writing, reading and maths: key stage 4 attainment 8 score as well as GCSE students achieving grade 5 or above in English and maths. While the borough performs lower than England in proportion of A-level students achieving at least AAB grades and in rate of pupils' absences.

High educational attainment is evident amongst adults in the borough with nearly 2 out of every 3 of the working-age population possessing a degree or higher-level qualification.

The local trend shows that the proportion of pupils with special educational needs in Wandsworth schools has been declining but the borough remains higher than the London and national rates.

4.1 Education in Children

In 2019, 116 schools provided education to approximately 45,000[44] pupils within the borough of Wandsworth. Of these pupils, 46% attended state funded primary schools, 28% attended state funded secondary schools and 23% attended independent schools.

In 2019, the number of pupils attending Wandsworth schools with special educational needs (SEN) was 7,748 (17.2%). This was higher than the London (14.6%), Inner London (15.8%) and England (14.9%)[45]. Locally, the trend shows that the proportion of pupils with special educational needs in Wandsworth schools has been declining since 2016; however, Wandsworth has remained significantly higher than the London and England rates since 2014.[46]

➢ More details on education, educational attainment of school-aged children as well as on special educational needs (SEN) can be found in Start Well section.

4.2 Educational Attainment in Adults

The proportion of Wandsworth's population achieving degree or equivalent is one of the highest in London in London and England. 65.5% of residents have degree education or above, more than double the England level of 32% (**Table 13**). This higher level of educational attainment explains higher levels of income and employment in the borough and why almost 70% of the population work as managers, directors and in professional occupations. The percentage of the local population that have no qualifications has dropped from 7.7% in 2004 to 3.5% in 2018.

Table 13: Educational attainment of adults aged, number and percentage, 2018, Wandsworth.

	Wandsworth n	Wandsworth %	London %	England %
Degree or equivalent and above	151,700	65.5	47.2	32.0
Higher education below degree level	13,300	5.8	6.4	7.7
GCE A level or equivalent	24,300	10.5	15.6	22.4
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	22,300	9.6	13.9	21.4
Other qualifications (GCSE)	11,800	5.1	10.2	8.7
No qualifications (GCSE)	8,000	3.5	6.7	7.7

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, December 2018 via DataWand[47]

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[44] Richmond and Wandsworth SharePoint.
[45] GOV.UK. Special Education needs in England. January 2019.
[46] Public Health England. Child health profiles.2014-2018.
[47] DataWand. Children and Young People–Qualifications. 2018.

4.3 Employment and Economic Activity

In Wandsworth, 196,800 (83.5%) of those aged 16 to 64 were economically active (able to/looking for work) in the twelve months to June 2019. This was above both the London (78.2%) and England (79.1%) economic activity rates. Over the same period, 194,700 (79.6%) of the working-age population were in employment, exceeding the regional (74.5%) and national (75.8%) employment rates[48][49].

Proportionally, the employment and economic activity rates are lower amongst females in the borough compared to males - this pattern is observed nationwide. However, compared to London and England, there is a smaller proportion of 16 to 24-year-olds that are economically active and/or employed in Wandsworth (**Figure 54**). This could be partly explained by a larger proportion of individuals looking after the family/home in the borough with 35.6% of the economically inactive population looking after family, compared to 29% in London and 24% in England. Additionally, economic activity and employment amongst those aged 65+ is higher than the regional and national level[50].

Figure 54: Percentage of Employment and Economic activity rates and percentage, by age group, 2019, Wandsworth.
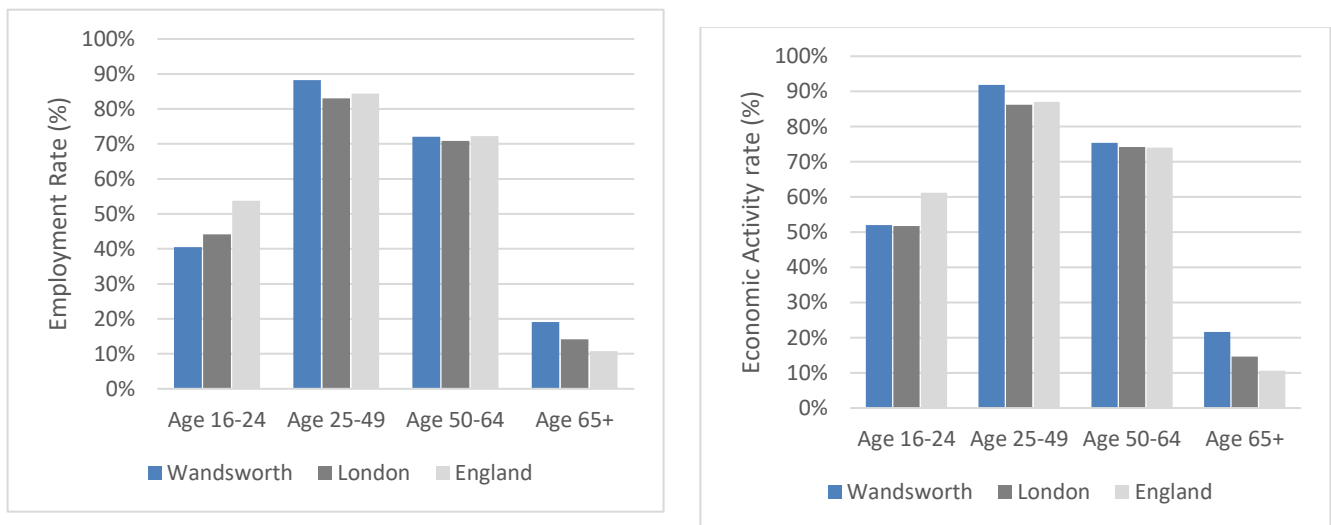
Source: Nomis web. Annual population survey, Economic activity rate and employment rate.

Local residents are also more likely to be full-time, salaried, and work in the private sector. It is also more common for residents to work over 35 hours, with 44% working 35-44 hours and 35% working over 45 hours. Residents in Wandsworth are more likely to be working more than 45 hours per week (34%) in comparison with a London average of 27% and England average of 23%; this could be due to longer hours at managerial and professional jobs.[51]

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[48] DataWand Economy and Employment Profile
[49] Nomis Labour Market Profile
[50] Nomis Web. Annual population survey of economic activity rate and employment rate. 12 months leading to March 2019.
[51] Office of National Statistics, Census-Occupation by distance travelled to work 2011

Wandsworth residents are much more likely to be in managerial, professional, and technical occupations (73.2%) compared to London (58.1%) and England (47.6%).[54] There is a lower proportion of Wandsworth residents carrying out administrative, secretarial, and skilled trade occupations compared to the London and England averages. Less than 5% are employed in elementary occupations.

ONS analysis found that 7.4% of jobs in England are at high risk of automation i.e., replacing tasks currently done by workers with technology which could include computer programs, algorithms or even robots. The risk of automation tends to be higher for lower skilled roles and the three occupations with the highest probability of automation are waiters and waitresses, shelf fillers and elementary sales occupations[52] . Wandsworth has 4.2% of its population in elementary occupations, and 5% in sales and customer service occupations due to this the risk of automation to Wandsworth workers is relatively low compared to the average in England.
See the DataWand Economy and Employment Profile for more detail.

The numbers of young people not in education, employment or training in Wandsworth is higher than expected and is also out of line with the pattern of educational attainment (**Table 14**). More information on young people not in education or employment is available in Start Well section of the JSNA.

Table 14: Job density ratio, unemployment, employment percentage, out of work claimants, workless household and 16–17-year-olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known, ratio, percentage, and number, 2017-2019, Wandsworth, London, and England.

	Wandsworth	London	England
Job density ratio *2017* (number of filled jobs in an area, e.g., job density of 1.0 is one job per person aged 16-64)	0.64	1.02	0.87
Unemployment (Jun 2018-June 2019)	4.3% (n=8,800)	4.7%	4.1%
Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	79.6% (n=194,700)	74.5%	75.8%
Out of work benefits claimants, Sept 2019	2.0% (n=4,765)	2.9%	2.8%
Workless households, 2018	9.0% *(10,100)*	12.4%	13.9%
16–17-year-olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known, 2019[53]	8.8% (n=340)	4.8%	5.5%

Source: Nomis - Labour Market Profile–Wandsworth[54] (except NEET)

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[52] Office of National Statistics , Which occupations are at higher risk of being automated, 2017.
[53] Department of Education. NEET and participation: local authority figures. 2019
[54] DataWand. Economy and Employment.

4.4 Income

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) estimates that Wandsworth residents working full-time earned £43,470 in 2019. This is amongst the top three annual earnings in London and England.

The ASHE estimates that full-time working residents earn £815.80 per week which was the third highest weekly pay in London behind Kensington and Chelsea (£912.90) and Richmond (£820.20), and the fourth highest weekly pay in England. Male residents working full-time earnt a median weekly salary of £862.40 which was around £90 more per week compared to female residents (£768.80).

While the local median income is higher than in London and England, 20% of the residents made less than £440.8 pounds per week. In 2012/13, wards with the lowest median household income were Roehampton, Latchmere, Tooting and Graveney.[55] Between 2007 to 2017, the median weekly income (in real terms, after adjusting for inflation) of all London workers dropped by 8.3%. Those working in Wandsworth saw a slightly smaller decrease of 7.4%.[56] In 2018, an estimated 22% (23,000) of employees in Wandsworth were earning less than £10.20 per hour, which was considered the London Living Wage (LLW). This proportion is amongst the lowest half of London boroughs and since 2008 the proportion of people earning less than the LLW has increased from 15% (14,000).[57]

Gender Pay Gap

Gender pay gap is measured by the absolute difference between median gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of men and women as a proportion of median gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of men, presented as a percentage. The positive indicator value means that the median men earnings are higher than women by the specified percentage.

Wandsworth's latest gender pay gap was 3.7%, 2nd lowest in London, (**Figure 55**), 80.3% lower than the England average and 77.8% lower than the London average. The latest Borough figure was substantially higher from year 2011, in comparison with a 10.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 56**).

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[55] London Datastore. Household Income Estimates for Small Areas. 2013
[56] London Datastore. Place based median earnings (Gross Weekly), by Full time and Gender (ONS). 2018
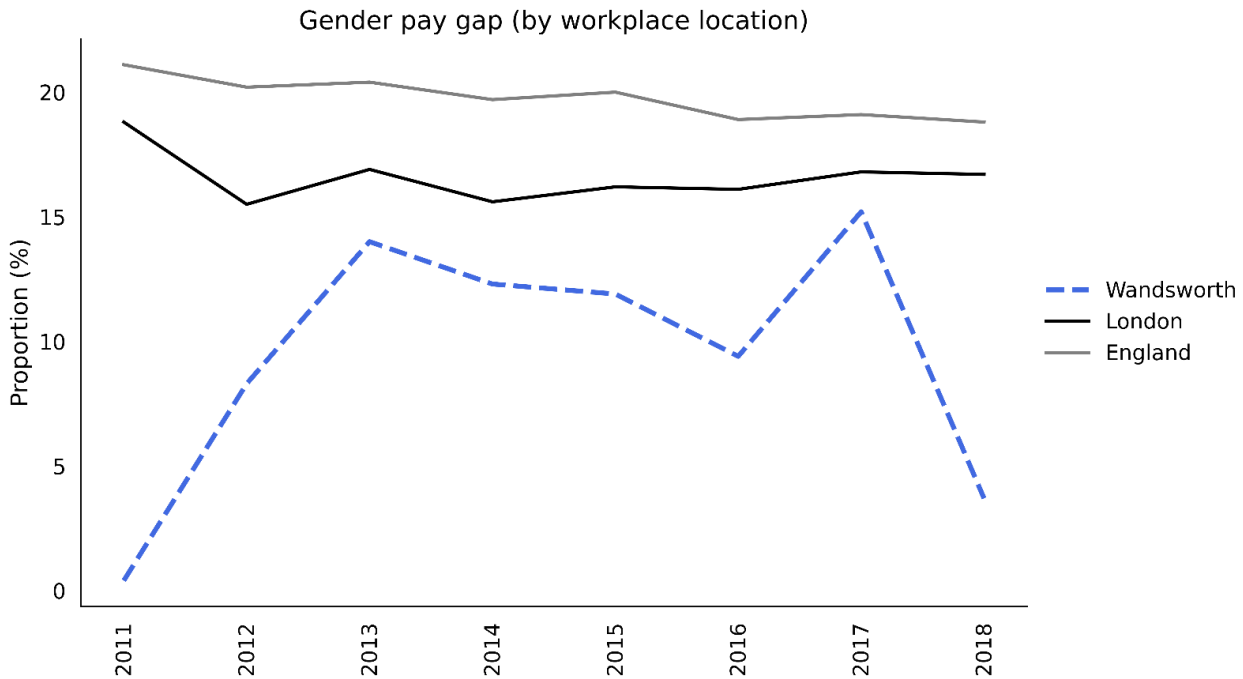[57] London Datastore. Employees earning below the London Living Wage (LLW). 2018.

Figure 55: Gender pay gap by local authority, 2018

Gender pay gap (by workplace location), 2018
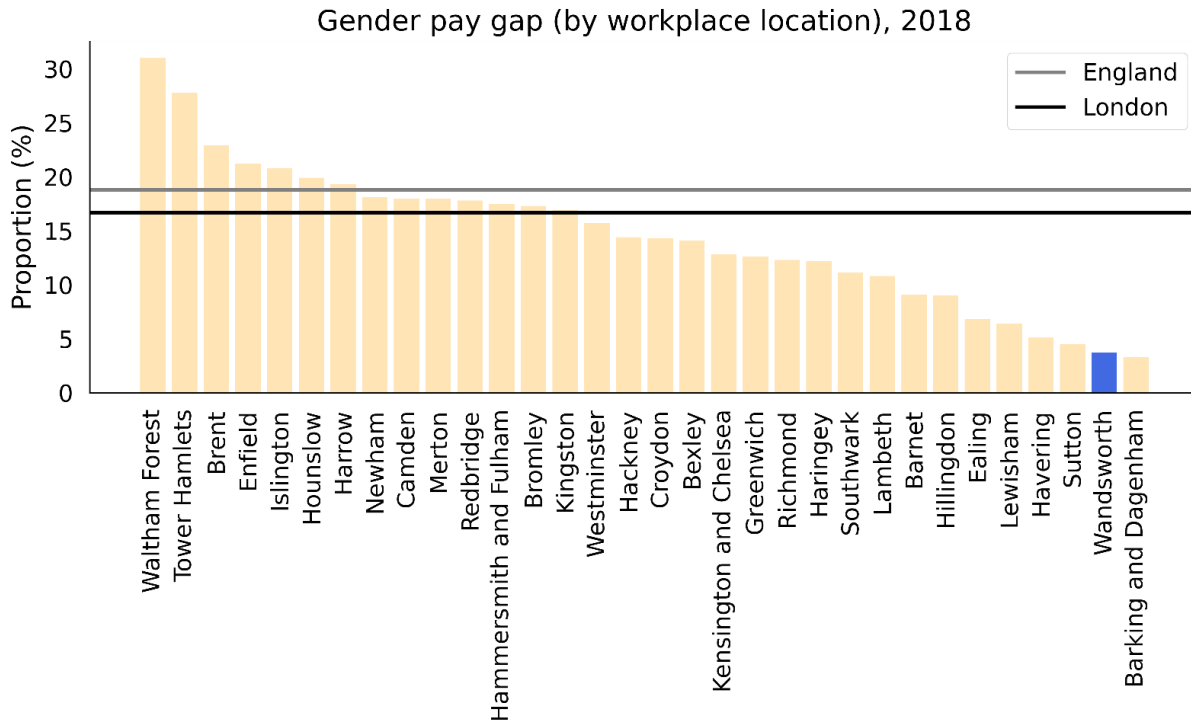
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 56: Gender pay gap, 2011–2018

Gender pay gap (by workplace location)

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Job Seekers Allowance

Jobseeker's allowance[58] is a working-age benefit for people who are not in full time employment (work less than 16 hours per week) and are available for, and actively seeking work. In February 2019, there were 1,222 JSA claimants in Wandsworth. This was a 14% reduction from the number of claimants in November 2018, (1423 people) and a 46% reduction from the previous year's value (2,259 people). The greatest majority of JSA claimants in February 2019 were aged 35-44 at 23%; the second highest group to be seeking JSA were the 25–34-year-olds at 16%.

Income Support

Income support is intended to help people on low incomes. Eligible claimants are those who are:

- aged between 16 and pension qualifying age
- in receipt of no/low income and have little savings
- not working or working under 16 hours a week (and/or with a partner working under 24 hours a week) because they are unavailable for full-time employment (e.g., pregnant, lone parents, carers, sick or disabled).

Of the borough's 16-64-year-old population, 0.9% (2128) were claiming income support in November 2018. This was an 11% reduction from the previous year's rate of 1%. Wandsworth's rate was lower than the London and England's averages of 1.1% and 1.2% respectively.[59]

Universal Credit

Universal credit is a payment that helps with living costs. Those claiming are either on low income or out of work. During November 2018, 0.5% (1,298 people)[60] individuals aged 16-64 in employment were claiming universal credit. In the same timeframe, 1.1% (2,565) not in employment were claiming universal credit. Of the 3,844 households on universal credit, 69% (2,634) were single adult households with no dependent child while 24% (917) were single adult households with dependant(s). This is similar to the 'Universal Credit Roll-Out 2018-19'[61] briefing paper by the House of Commons which stated that, as of December 2017, around 75% of households in Great Britain on Universal credit are single adult households with no children. By November 2019, 8,170 households in Wandsworth were claiming Universal Credit.

Unemployment

At 4.3%, Wandsworth is estimated to have one of the lowest (7th lowest) unemployment rate in London (not including City of London) in the 12 months to June 2019. The 2011 census showed that Roehampton and Putney Heath had the highest rate of unemployment at 13.7% with the lowest seen in Northcote with 3%. The borough also has a lower claimant count compared to London and England in September 2019 with 4,765 (2.0%) people claiming out of work benefits. Among those aged 16-64 years, 2.0% were claiming out of work benefits. While

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[58] https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml#
[59] London Datastore. Income Support Claimants, 1999-2018. Data used: 2018
[60] Stat-Xplore Universal credit
[61] Universal Credit roll-out:2018-19- UK Parliament

not working would be the right option for some of the residents, staying out of work can contribute to worsening health outcomes.

In Wandsworth, there were 10,100 (9%), workless households i.e., households where no one aged 16 or older was working. This has dropped from 2004, when there were 15,300 workless households. During 2019, there were 340 16- and 17-years olds not in education, employment or training, this number has increased by 70% since 2017.

5. Vulnerable Groups

Disabilities

In Wandsworth, there are predicted to be 3.44 per 1,000 adults (18 and older) with a learning disability getting long term support from the Local Authority. This is higher than London at 2.91 per 1,000. Per 1,000 children living in the borough, 16.2 have a learning disability that is known to schools. This is a lower rate to London where its 22.95 out of 1,000 children.[62]

In 2019, 651 people living in Wandsworth aged 65 and over are predicted to have a learning disability. This makes up 7.07% of the 65 and over population in Wandsworth. This is predicted to slightly increase in 2020 (7.17%) before decreasing in 2025 (6.91%). This follows a similar trend to London and England. [63] The number of people living with a disability aged 18-64 is estimated to be 5,723 in 2019. Compared to those 65 and over, this is a much smaller proportion of that group at 1.7%.

Of the total population of 18-64-year-olds living in Wandsworth, 2.9% (9,589 people) are estimated to have an impaired mobility in 2019. This number will increase to 885 over the next ten years, however this will only be a 1% increase by 2030.

The rate of people living with sight loss in Wandsworth per 1,000 is lower than the national average. In 2018, the percentage of people living with sight loss compared to overall population is 1.83. A total of 5,250 people is estimated to be living with partial site loss. Of those people 3,900 had low vision site loss and 1,350 had moderate site loss. The number of people with severe site loss (blindness) was a lower estimate at 730. [64]

Poverty

The London Poverty Profile ranks London boroughs on key poverty and inequality indicators. Wandsworth performs well compared to other London boroughs for most indicators such as low pay, unemployment, and poverty. Only 11% of employed residents earn less than the London Living Wage - the joint lowest percentage in London. The unemployment ratio is the second lowest in London, at 3.5%. Additionally, the borough's poverty rate of 22% is below the London average of 27%.

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[62] Fingertips, Learning Disabilities Profiles.
[63] Poppi, LD–Baseline estimates Data used: 2019, 2020 and 2025.
[64] RNIB, Site Loss Data Tool

However, income inequality (the gap in income levels) in Wandsworth is the 6th highest in London. The borough also has relatively high premature mortality and homelessness acceptance rates.[65]

Child Poverty

End Child Poverty estimates that 17% of children in Wandsworth were living in poverty in 2017/18 (before considering housing costs). Compared to the London boroughs, Wandsworth was the 12th lowest for child poverty. Once housing costs are considered, 36% of children in the borough are estimated to be living in poverty. Within the borough, Queenstown; Roehampton and Putney Heath; Latchmere; Tooting and St. Mary's park were the top 5 wards with the highest proportion of children living in poverty (**Table 15**).

Table 15: Child in Poverty before and after housing costs by ward, percentage, 2017-18, Wandsworth

Children in Poverty (%)		
Ward	Before Housing Cost	After Housing cost
Queenstown	24.50%	51%
Roehampton and Putney Heath	23.50%	51%
Latchmere	21.30%	47%
Tooting	20.90%	43%
St Mary's Park	20.90%	43%
West Hill	20.70%	43%
Graveney	20.40%	41%
Earlsfield	18.50%	35%
Furzedown	18.20%	32%
Shaftesbury	16.40%	34%
Bedford	16.20%	35%
Fairfield	15.70%	32%
Southfields	14.60%	29%
West Putney	14.60%	35%
Wandsworth Common	13.80%	30%
Balham	13.80%	31%
Northcote	13.30%	27%
East Putney	12.50%	32%
Nightingale	10.90%	25%
Thamesfield	9.60%	22%

Source: End Child Poverty, Poverty in Your Area 2017/18 (2019)

Child benefit is usually paid to those responsible for children (aged under 16). In 2018, 24,555 families in Wandsworth were receiving child benefit, 10th lowest borough in London out of 32 boroughs[66]. Since 2012, this

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[65] Trust for London, London's Poverty Profile. Wandsworth
[66] London Datastore Child Benefits, Borough. 2003-2018

number has fallen by 29% from 34,480 families. The majority of families receiving child benefit had one child, 51% (12,560), while 33% (8,000) had two children.

Data from the Department of Work and Pensions describes the number of children living in households where a parent or guardian claimed out-of-work benefits. In 2017, there were 2,190 children aged under five living in all out of work benefit claimant households. This makes up 9.8% of children living in the borough of that age. This is smaller than the percentage rate in Inner London (14.6%) and England as a whole (15.6%). [67] As of 2016, 17.2% of children under 16 were living in low-income families. This is slightly higher than in England (17%) but lower than London (18.8%). This rate has reduced from 10 years prior, where it was at 26.5% in 2006. [68]

For some young women, having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, for others bringing up a child is extremely difficult and often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child. Associated poor outcomes include those relating to the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty.

For additional information on childhood poverty indicators in PHOF please see Start Well Population section.

Food Poverty
Between April 2018 and March 2019, Wandsworth Foodbank provided a record 5,770 three-day emergency food supplies which was an 11% increase on the previous year, and a 78% increase from 5 years ago.

More than one-third of emergency food supplies were for children (37%), the majority of whom were primary school age or younger. Statutory services made two-thirds (64%) of all referrals with the top three reasons for referral being:
- Income not covering essential costs: This is linked to benefits not keeping pace with the cost of living
- Benefit delays: Currently there is a five week wait for first payment of Universal credit therefore leading to foodbank referral
- Benefit changes: Universal Credit Advance payment is not a solution to Universal Credit's 5 -week wait. One-third of referrers cited repaying Advance Payment debt as a reason for food bank referral.
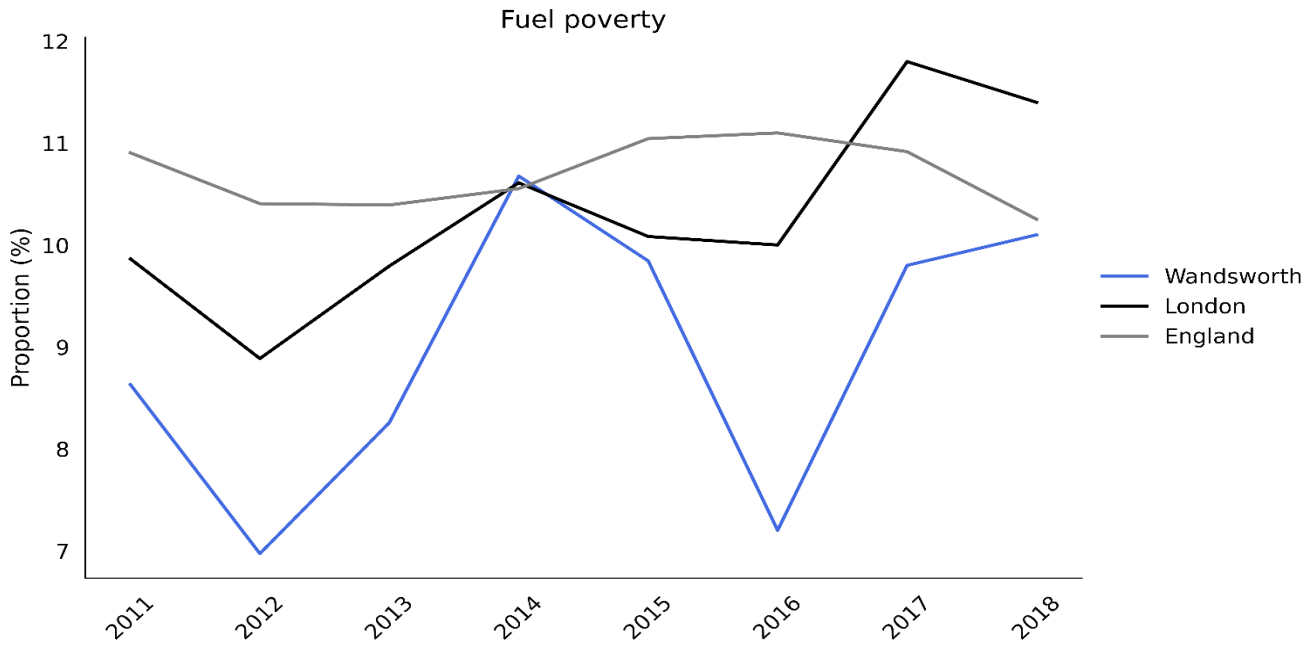
Fuel Poverty
Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty in Wandsworth declined from 9% (10,394 households) to 7% (9,853 households). However, between 2016 and 2018, in line with the London rate, there was a local increase to 10.1% (13,765) of households experiencing fuel poverty. The latest Borough figure was also 17.0% higher from year 2011, in comparison with a 6.0% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period (**Figure 57**). Compared against all 32 London boroughs, Wandsworth ranked as 9th lowest borough (**Figure 58**).

[67] London Datastore, Children out work benefit households, 2010-2017. Data used: 2017
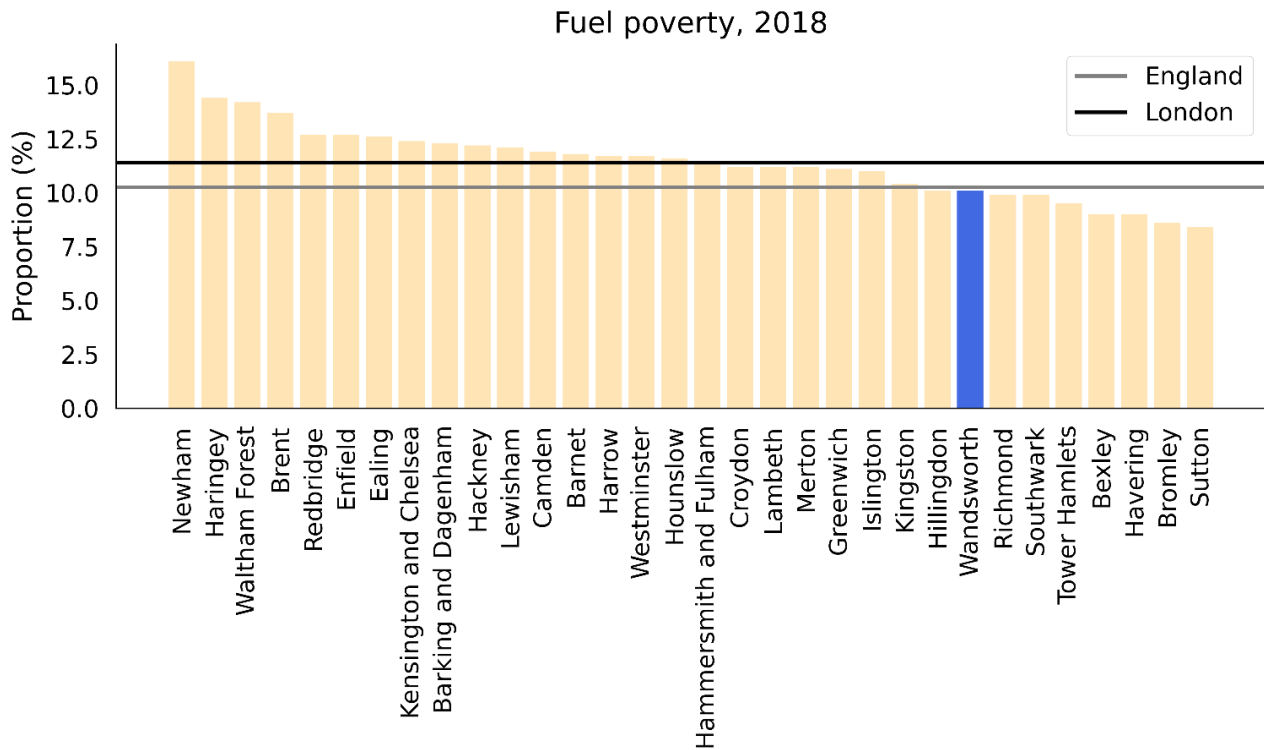[68] London Datastore, Children in Poverty–Borough, 2006-2016. Data used: 2016.

Figure 57: Percentage of Households Experiencing Fuel Poverty, 2011–2018

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 58: Percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty by local authority, 2018

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

In England, 20% of ethnic minority households live in fuel poverty compared to 10% of households from white ethnic groups. Lone parents with dependent children experienced a higher rate of fuel poverty at 25% compared to couples with dependent children, 15%. A higher rate of fuel poverty was seen amongst those who were unemployed, 32%, compared to those in part-time work, 17%, and in full-time work, 8% [69].

Crime and Children and Young People

Over the last 12 months of 17/18, there was a slight increase in the number of young victims of crime (n=1,109) but falls in the number of young suspects (n=1,569) and young people accused of a crime (n=250). Nevertheless, young people, particularly those aged 10-17 remain disproportionally affected by crime in Wandsworth. For young victims, this is most evident within the crime types of violence, sexual offences, and robbery. There continues to be an overrepresentation of BME young people suspected or accused of crime.

More information on youth crime can be found in Start Well.

## Violence against Women and Girls

The increasing trend in domestic abuse continued, with an 8.1% rise over 2018. The long-term increase is higher than that experienced in London. This is believed to be heavily influenced by a change in police recording and victim reporting practices in recent years as corresponding increases were not observed in crime survey for England.

The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) meet monthly to discuss and manage the highest risk cases of domestic violence in the borough. There were 328 cases heard over the 2018/19 which was a 24% rise on the previous 12-month period. 50% of cases involved a BME victim. While the largest increases were in younger (under 25) (n=49) and older (over 65) (n=24) victims, the most common age group remained 25-34 (n=108). Mental health and substance misuse were a common theme among victims and suspects.

Increases in sexual offending reporting are believed to be linked to the changes in recording and reporting practices. Overall, the rate of reported sexual offending remains significantly below London and England averages (**Figure 59**)–Wandsworth rate is 14th lowest in London (**Figure 60**). 34% of incidents are classified as rape, with the non-historic offences showing a reduction in victims under 18 and 62% reported as occurring between known parties. The remaining 66% of incidents are classified as other sexual offences.
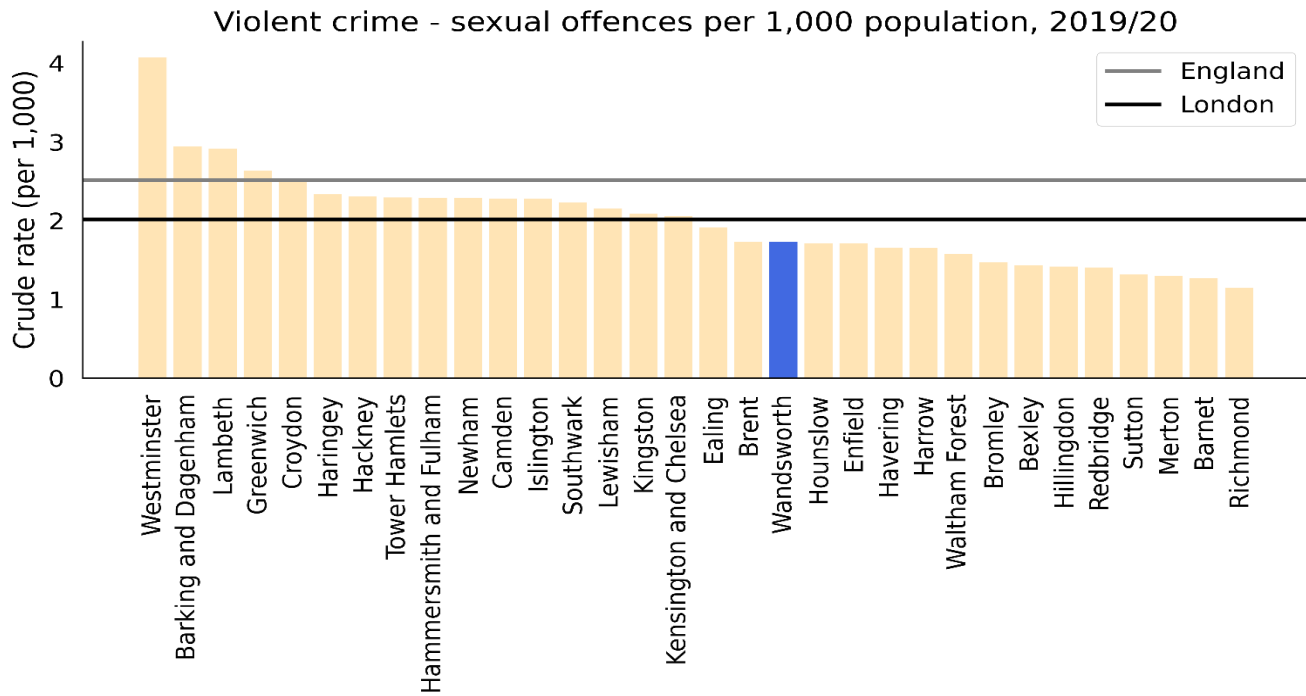
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[69] Public Health Outcome Framework. Fuel poverty. 2016

Figure 59: Reported Sexual Offences per 1,000 Population, 2010–2020
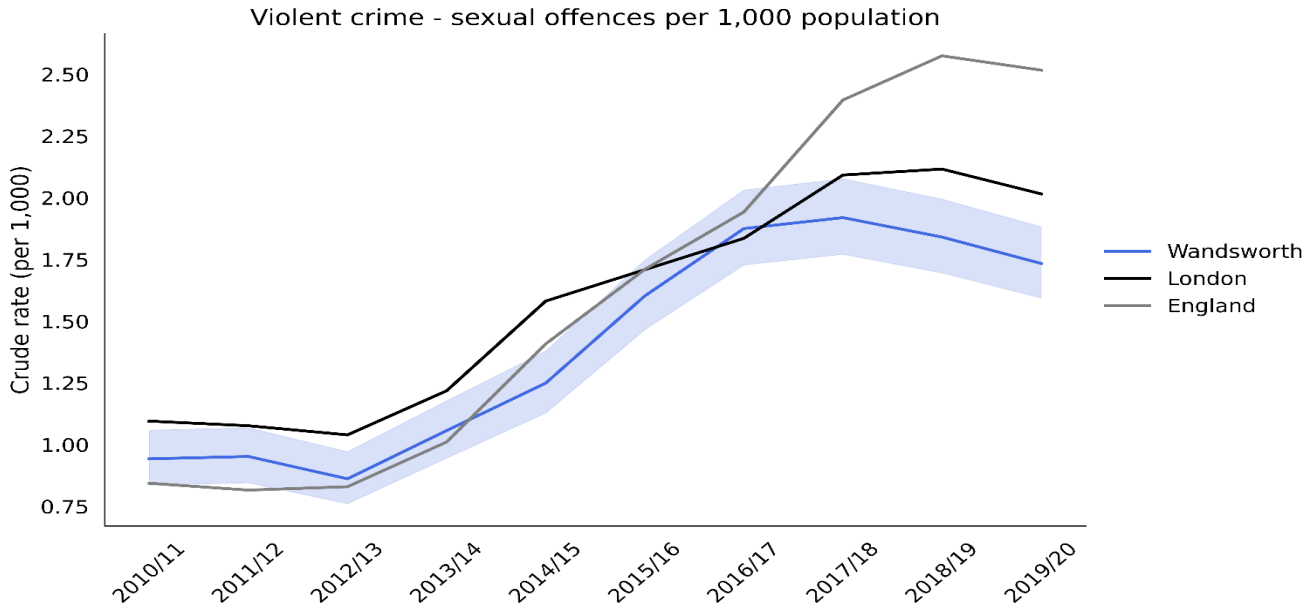
- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 60: Reported Sexual Offences per 1,000 Population by Local Authority, 2019/20

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

LGBTQ

In 2016, 41.4% (1345) of new STI diagnosis in Wandsworth residents were among gay, bi, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), which is an increase from 37.6% (1152 diagnoses) in 2013. ONS estimates suggest 22% of the LGB population have been diagnosed with a new STI, which is significantly higher than the general population. [70]

In July 2017, a survey was launched to gather information about the experiences of LGBTQ people in the UK. This came about because, despite the UK bringing in the Marriage (Same-Sex couples) Act in 2013 as well as introducing 'Turing's Law' in the Policing and Crime Act in 2017, and despite the Parliament now having the highest proportion of openly lesbian, gay, and bisexual members, research and evidence suggests that LGBTQ people still face discrimination, bullying and harassment in education, at work and on the streets. LGBTQ communities also face hate crime and higher inequalities in health satisfaction. Over 108,000 people participated and the results from this resulted in a comprehensive LGBTQ Action Plan that sets out what steps the government will take in response to the findings. The results showed that more than two-thirds of LGBT respondents avoided holding hands with a same-sex partner for fear of negative reaction from others. At least 2 in 5 respondents had experienced an incident, such as verbal harassment or physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, because they were LGBTQ. Around 24% of respondents had accessed mental health services in the 12 months preceding the survey.[71]

Homelessness

In 2017/18, the rate of statutory homelessness (households who are eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need) within the borough was 5.9/1,000 which was significantly lower than the London average but significantly higher than the England average[72]. The rate has been increasing between 2009/10 and 2015/16; for years 2016/17 and 2017/18 the rate remained similar at around 6 per 1,000 households (**Figure 61**); the latest rate for the borough is 5th highest in London (**Figure 62**), significantly higher than the average rates for London and England.[73] The total number of homeless households in 2017/18 was 822.
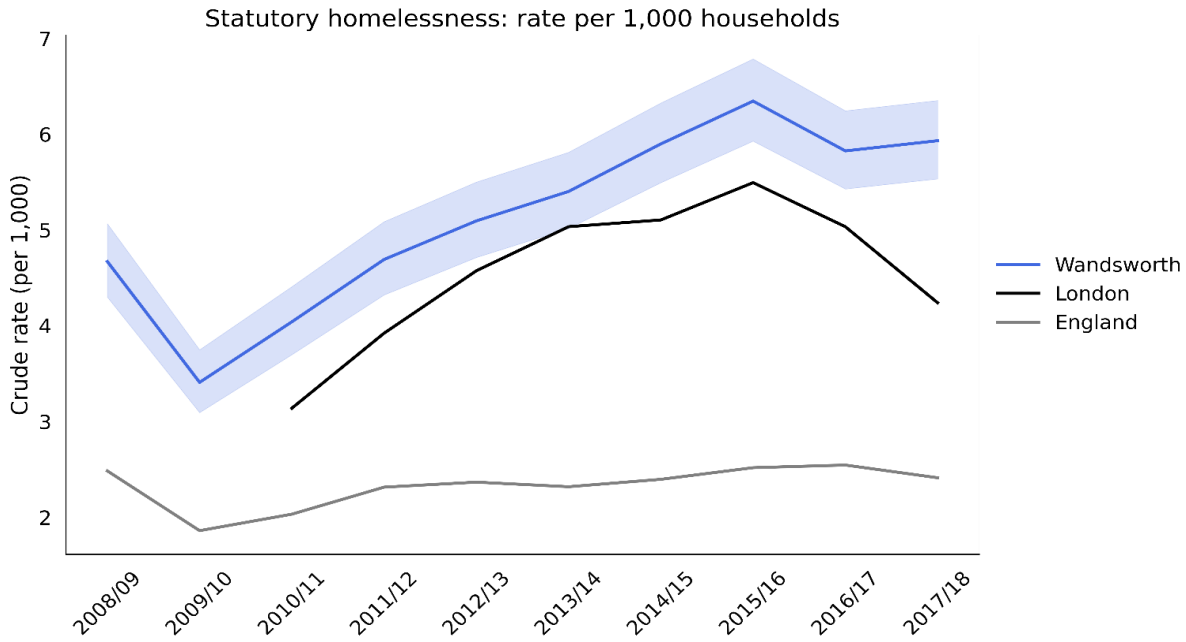
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[70] DataWand, Sexual Health Needs Assessment, 2018.
[71] National LGBT Survey. Summary report, July 2018 Government Equalities Office.
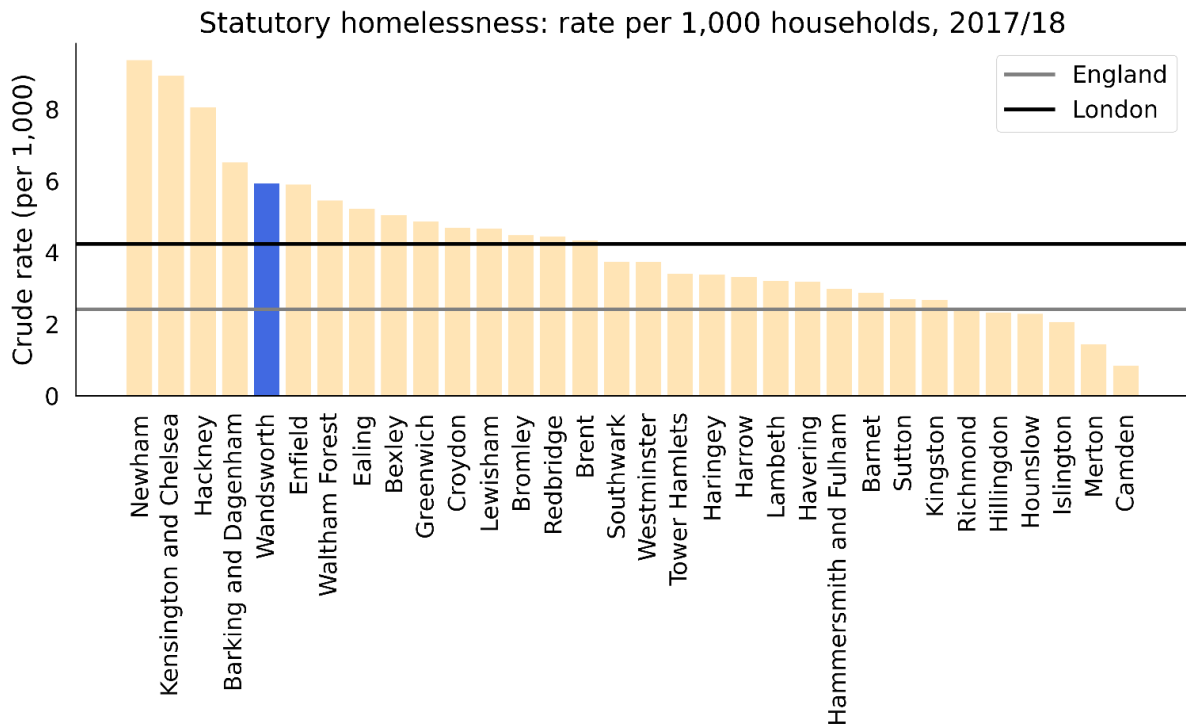[72] Public Health Outcome Framework
[73] DataWand, Deprivation report, 2015.

Figure 61: Statutory Homeless Households, 2010–2018

Statutory homelessness: rate per 1,000 households

- blue ribbon shows 95% confidence interval around Wandsworth's indicator values
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure 62: Statutory Homeless Households by Local Authority, 2017/18

Statutory homelessness: rate per 1,000 households, 2017/18

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

Official

The ONS has published experimental data on the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales, which estimates there were 726 deaths in 2018, up 22% on the previous year. The data also estimates that Wandsworth had 7 deaths in 2018, up from 2 in 2017.[74]

Rough Sleeping

Rough sleeping counts and estimates are single night snapshots of the number of people sleeping rough in local authority areas. Local authorities decide whether to carry out a count or an estimate. They are encouraged to gain intelligence for street counts and estimates from local agencies such as outreach workers, the police, the voluntary sector, and faith groups who have contact with rough sleeper on the street.

An annual report by GLA presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London. Information in this report is derived from the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN), a multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London. 2018/19 found 111 people sleeping rough in Wandsworth. This is an increase of 43 people (63%) compared to 2017/18 (68 people seen rough sleeping that year).[75] Wandsworth ranks 14th out of 32 London boroughs for number of rough sleepers and second lowest in Inner London. Increase in rough sleeping has been seen across London and particularly in Inner London boroughs; London has seen rough sleeping increase by 141% since 2009/10. Locally, the increase came after two years of decrease.

Among rough sleepers, 93 (83.7%) were males, 31 were 18-35 years old, 36 were 36-45 years old, 30 were 46-55 years and 14 were 55 years and older, and over 70% were white. Where information was available, 40/79 needed alcohol support, 30/79 needed drugs support, 52/79 needed mental health support and 31/71 had been to prison. In Wandsworth, the highest number of rough sleepers were seen around town centres and major transportation hubs such as Clapham Junction.

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[74] ONS. Deaths of homeless people in England and Wales: 2018. 2013-2018. Data used: 2017-2018
[75] London Datastore, Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports), 2014-2019, Data used: 2017-2019

Acronyms

ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
APS	Annual Population Survey
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
GBD	Global Burden of Disease
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GLA	Greater London Authority
GPG	Gender Pay Gap
HLE	Healthy Life Expectancy
IDAOPI	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LE	Life Expectancy
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning
LLW	London Living Wage
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSM	Men Who Have Sex with Men
NINos	National Insurance Numbers
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PHE	Public Health England
PHOF	Public Health Outcomes Framework

Acknowledgments