

BATTERSEA PROFILE

Wandsworth 
Primary Care Trust

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CONTENTS

1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- 1.1 General practices in Battersea
- 1.2 General population
- 1.3 Marital status
- 1.4 Ethnicity
- 1.5 Country of birth
- 1.6 Religion
- 1.7 Families
- 1.8 Index of Multiple Deprivation

2. Social and Economic Activities

- 2.1 Housing
- 2.2 Employment / Work

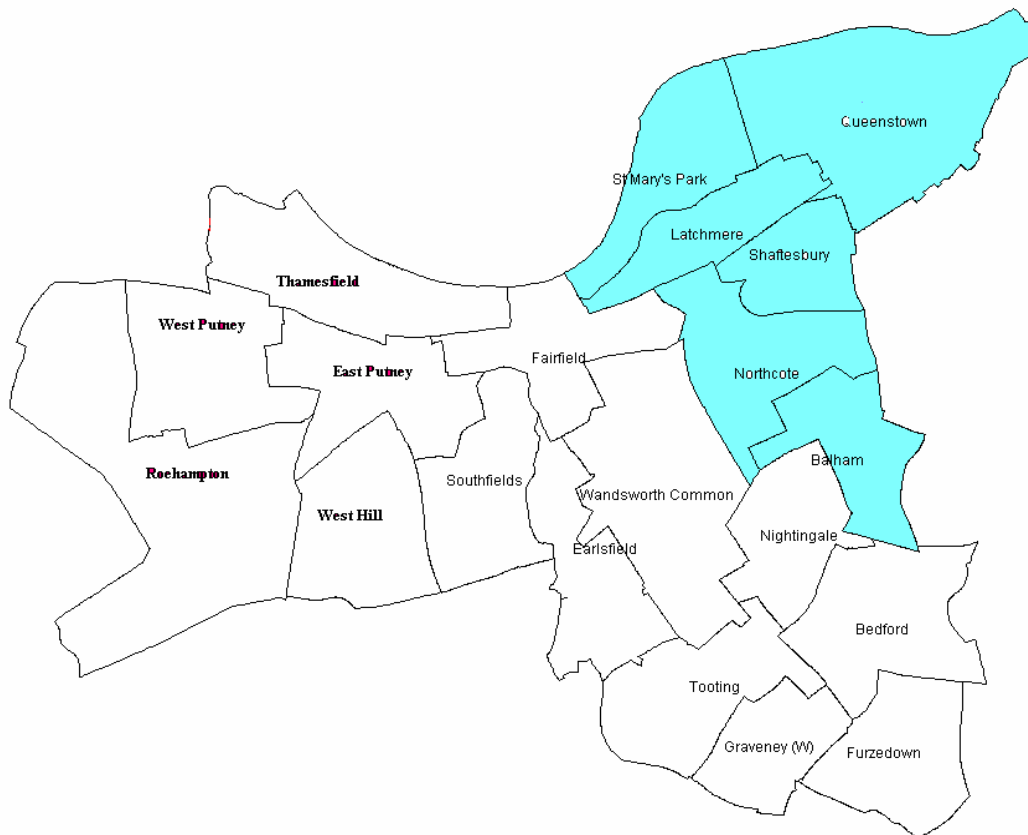
3. Births

- 3.1 Births 2002 & 2001

4. Mortality and Morbidity

- 4.1 Deaths 2002 & 2001
- 4.2 Standard Mortality Ratios
- 4.3 Limiting Long Term Illness
- 4.4 Self assessment of good health

Battersea Health Profile....



This document aims to give a general profile of the population of Battersea locality. The report will focus on the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, social and economic activities in the area, the number of births, morbidity and mortality statistics. The map above shows that Battersea is in the northeast part of the borough of Wandsworth. The “core” wards that cover the Battersea locality are Balham, Latchmere, Northcote, Shaftesbury, St Mary’s Park and Queenstown.

1. SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 General practices in Battersea

Table 1 shows the general practices, which constitute the Battersea area, together with their list populations, as recorded in Dynamis, July 2003.

Table 1: General Practices in Battersea and practice list populations

PRACTICE /SENIOR GP	OTHER GP'S	NUMBER OF GPS	LIST POPULATION
MH Ansari	AM Hossain	2	4763
K Begg	-	1	2498
JD Churcher	SLP North, DG Finch, J Grannell	4	8873
JA Gazzard	MG Durham, AG Dicks, A Eno, CS Winstanley	5	8744
SB Fernando	-	1	2065
AJ Surawy	NM Williams, N Bass, D Whooley	4	6616
J Pattabhi	-	1	3032
CJD Peach	RP Schofield, NJ Salt	3	6932
NA Shakir	-	1	2443
EE Snape	CL Elin, HM Pugh, SF Fitzgerald, EPF Wolff, SA Mills	6	10938
SA Qaiyum	-	1	2153
A Kumar	P Kumar	2	3062
RK Gulati	H Puvinathan, P Ramanathan	3	6241
A Okonmah	S Haq, RA Savage, R Butt, A Salim	5	15742
SA Job	J Wharram, H Eakin, IW Smith, I Gavrielides	5	7822
DBA Kahn	-	1	2661
CM Kroll	HDD Brook, SP Freeman, SC Robinson, JP Gray, HM Lucas	6	10404
BATTERSEA TOTAL		51	104989

Source: Dynamis July 2003

1.2 General population

On Census day, 29th April 2001, there were 75,651 (usual) residents of Battersea. The table below shows the total resident population in each of the "core" wards in Battersea. There is a large difference between the registered population of Battersea and the resident population. Most of the data in this report is on the resident population due to the availability of the data at this level only (i.e. not available for registered population).

Table 2: Total resident population for Battersea electoral wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION</i>
Latchmere	12,596
Northcote	12,851
Shaftesbury	12,464
St Mary`s Park	12,395
Queenstown	12,505
Balham	12,840
TOTAL	75,651

Source: Census 2001

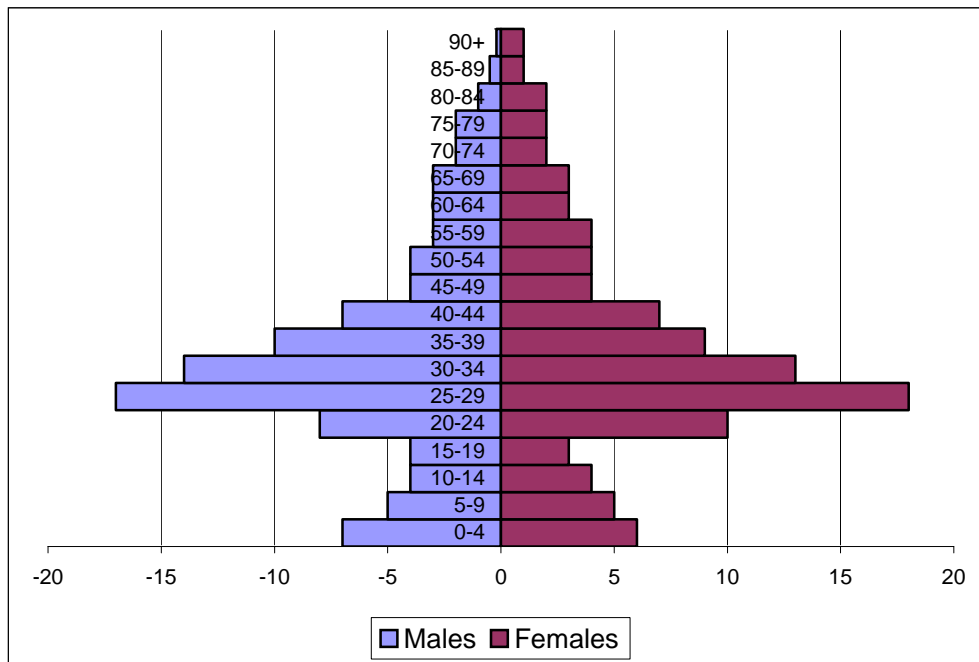
Table 3 and Figure 1 show the age structure of the Battersea population. A large proportion of the population of Battersea is aged between 25-29. 18% of females and 17% of males fit into this age category. The population pyramid shows clearly how the population of Battersea is a very young one and is very similar to the Wandsworth age structure. In Battersea, 56.4% of the population are aged between 20-44. In comparison 35.1% of the England and Wales population is in this age group and 42.8% of the London population. 53.7% of the Wandsworth population are aged between 20-44.

Table 3: Age structure for the Battersea population at ward level

	0 - 4	5 - 7	8 - 9	10 - 14	15	16 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85 - 89	90 & OVER
Balham	927	393	198	407	62	170	154	1096	2379	3912	1598	444	598	344	106	52
Latchmere	913	468	308	653	129	237	240	1163	1872	3288	1467	420	785	476	117	60
Northcote	1005	442	221	398	52	140	139	939	2479	4254	1439	320	528	349	89	57
Shaftesbury	678	277	151	378	59	159	145	1142	2655	3859	1445	393	619	381	97	26
St Mary's Park	679	355	213	448	80	192	268	1257	1914	3475	1704	463	647	467	123	110
Queenstown	720	403	246	607	105	256	196	1225	2080	3650	1486	437	607	374	74	39

Source: Census 2001

Figure 1: Population pyramid for the Battersea Locality



Source: Census 2001

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the ward population who are children 0-4 years. The graph shows that the wards Northcote and St Mary's Park have the highest percentage of children aged 0-4 (8%) and Shaftesbury is the ward with the lowest percentage of children aged 0-4 (5%).

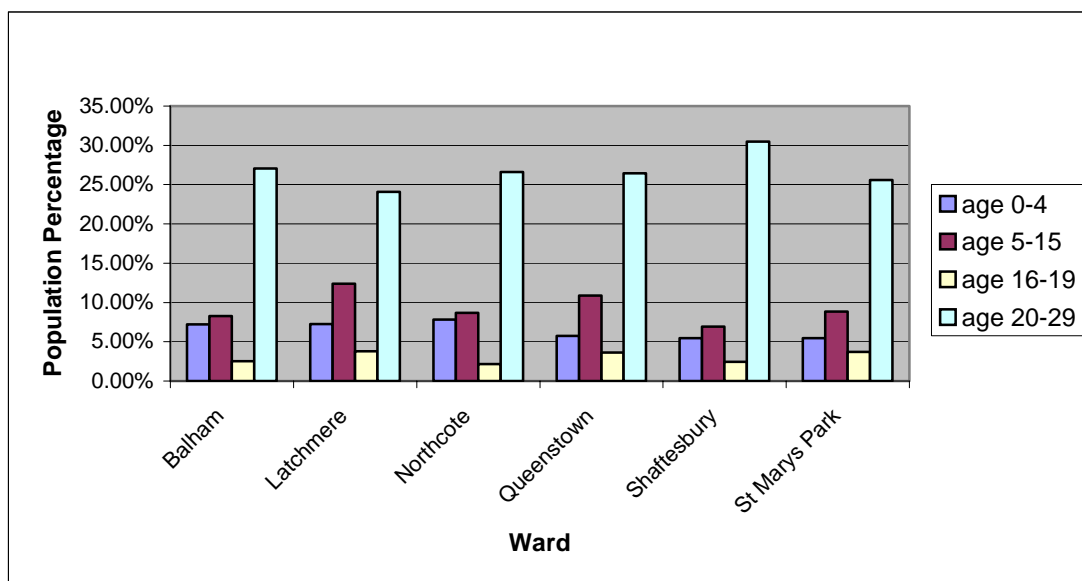
Figure 2: Percentage of the ward population who are children 0-4 years, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the population aged 29 years and under at ward level. The graph reflects the high percentage of 20-29 year olds in the Battersea area. Shaftesbury is the ward with the highest percentage of people in the 20-29 age group and Latchmere is the ward with the lowest percentage of people in this age group. Latchmere also has a higher percentage of people aged between 5 and 15 compared with the other wards.

Figure 3: Percentage of the population aged 29 years and under by ward for Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Table 4 shows that Battersea has a much smaller proportion of older people compared to London and England. The most obvious difference seems to be in the 65-74 age group. The London percentage is 8.35 and the England percentage 6.53. Northcote is the ward with the smallest number of people aged 65-74 (4.11%) and Latchmere the ward with the largest number of people aged 65-74 (6.23%). Battersea wards have a lower percentage of older people compared to London and England for all of the age groups below.

Table 4: Percentage of Battersea population that consists of older people, comparisons drawn with London and England

	PEOPLE AGED 65 - 74	PEOPLE AGED 75 - 84	PEOPLE AGED 85 - 89	PEOPLE AGED 90 & OVER
Balham	4.66	2.68	0.83	0.40
Latchmere	6.23	3.78	0.93	0.48
Northcote	4.11	2.72	0.69	0.44
Shaftesbury	4.85	2.99	0.59	0.31
St Mary's Park	5.22	3.77	0.99	0.89
Queenstown	4.97	3.06	0.78	0.21
London	8.35	5.60	1.30	0.64
England	6.53	4.33	1.06	0.52

Source: Census 2001

1.3 Marital status

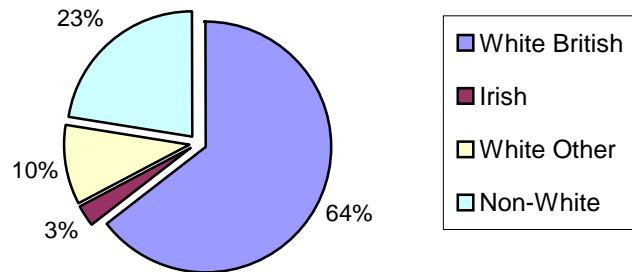
29.2 per cent of the Battersea adult population (aged 16 and over) were married or re-married. Separated or divorced people make up 9.8 per cent.

The largest group for marital status in Battersea is single people, who make up 56 per cent of the adult population. Wandsworth is ranked 5th out of the 376 districts in England and Wales for proportion of single people. Not surprisingly all other areas ranked above it were London Boroughs.

1.4 Ethnicity

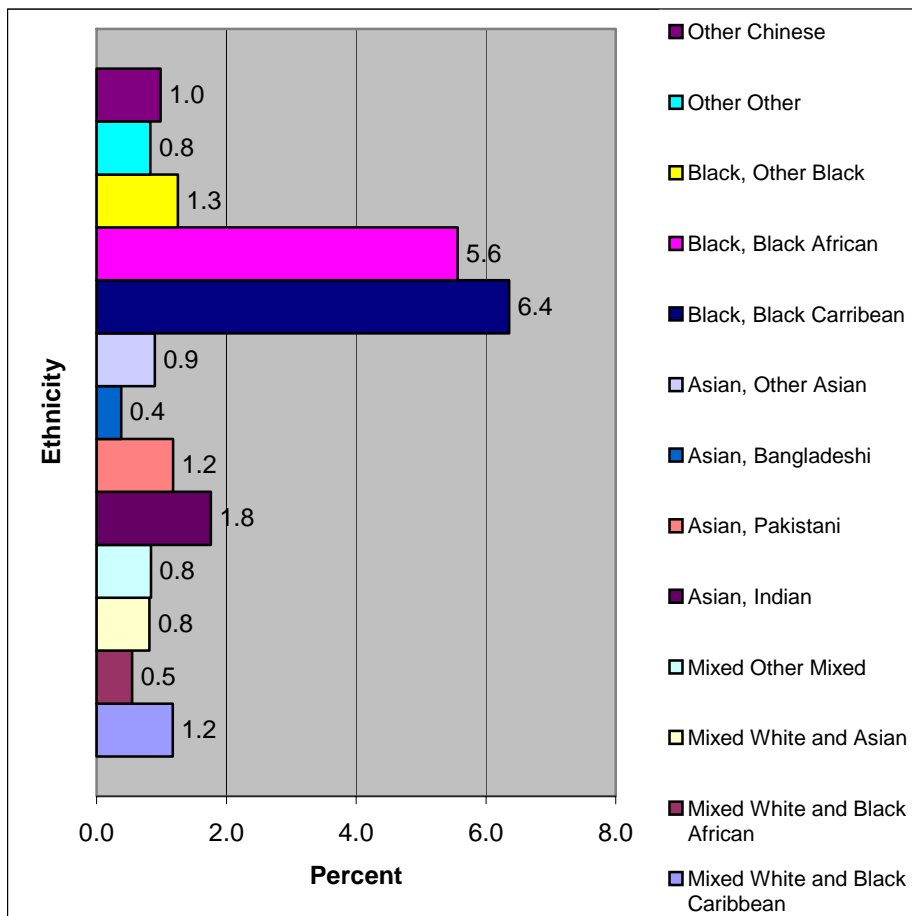
Figure 4 shows the ethnic composition of the population of Battersea as described by the residents. Sixty-four per cent of the population of Battersea described themselves as White British. Twenty-three per cent of the population described themselves as Non-White. The largest non-white ethnic group in Battersea was Black Caribbean (6.4%).

Figure 4: Ethnic composition of the population of Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Figure 5: Non-White composition of the population of Battersea, 2001



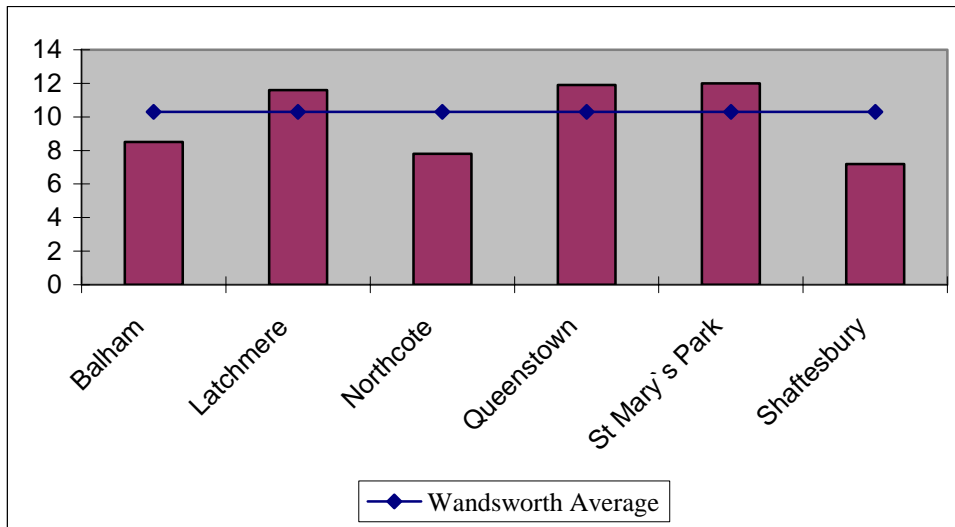
Source: Census 2001

1.5 Country of Birth

Of people living in Battersea, 69.1 per cent gave their country of birth as England. 2.4 per cent gave their country of birth as Scotland, 1.4 per cent gave their country of birth as Wales, 0.7 per cent gave their country of birth as Northern Ireland and 2.1 per cent stated that their country of birth was the Republic of Ireland. 4.5 per cent stated they were born in other EU countries and 19.8 per cent of people were born elsewhere.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of children born outside the UK in Battersea. St Mary's Park is the ward with the highest percentage of children born outside the UK (12.0%) and Shaftesbury has the lowest percentage of children born outside the UK (7.2%).

Figure 6: Percentage of children born outside the UK, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

1.6 Religion

There are 48,371 (64%) people in Battersea who state their religion as Christian. This is a lower proportion than the England and Wales average (71.8%) but slightly higher than the London average (58.2%)

Battersea has a small proportion of Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh. 0.6 per cent stated their religion as Buddhist, 1.2 per cent stated their religion as Hindu, 0.6 per cent stated their religion as Jewish, 4 per cent as Muslim and 0.2 per cent stated their religion as Sikh. 20.5 per cent of the population of Battersea stated that they had no religion.

It should be noted that the religion question was voluntary, and 8.6 per cent of Battersea residents did not state their religion.

1.7 Families

Married couples make up 19.9 per cent of the population of adults (aged 16 and over) in Battersea. Of all households in Battersea 9.8 per cent are made up of married couples with dependent children and 2.7 per cent with non-dependent children.

9.8 per cent of the adult population of Battersea are co-habiting couples. 7.9 per cent of cohabiting couples have no children, 1.7 per cent have dependent children and 0.2 per cent have non-dependent children.

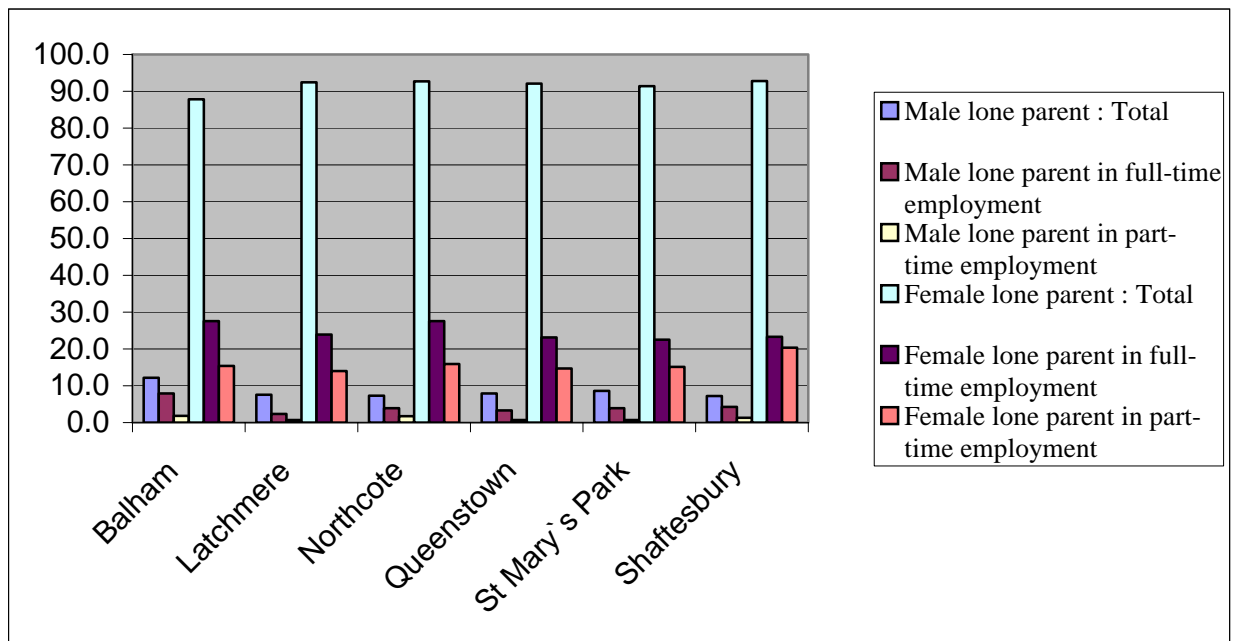
The number of households in Battersea that comprise of lone parents is 10.1%. For Battersea 3.2% of lone parent households are with non-dependent children.

Nearly 13.1 per cent of Battersea households consist of pensioners only. This is made up of 10 per cent that live on their own, 2.8 per cent who live as a family and 0.3 per cent who live in other households with just pensioners.

Battersea has a large number of single person households other than lone pensioners. 28.1% of households in Battersea are non-pensioner single persons.

Figure 7 and Table 5 show the number and percentage of lone parent households with dependant children in Battersea. These both show that the percentage of female lone parents is much higher than the male lone parents. Balham has a lower percentage of female lone parents compared with the other wards. The data shows that a higher percentage of single parent males are in employment than single parent females.

Figure 7: Percentage of lone parent households with dependant children, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

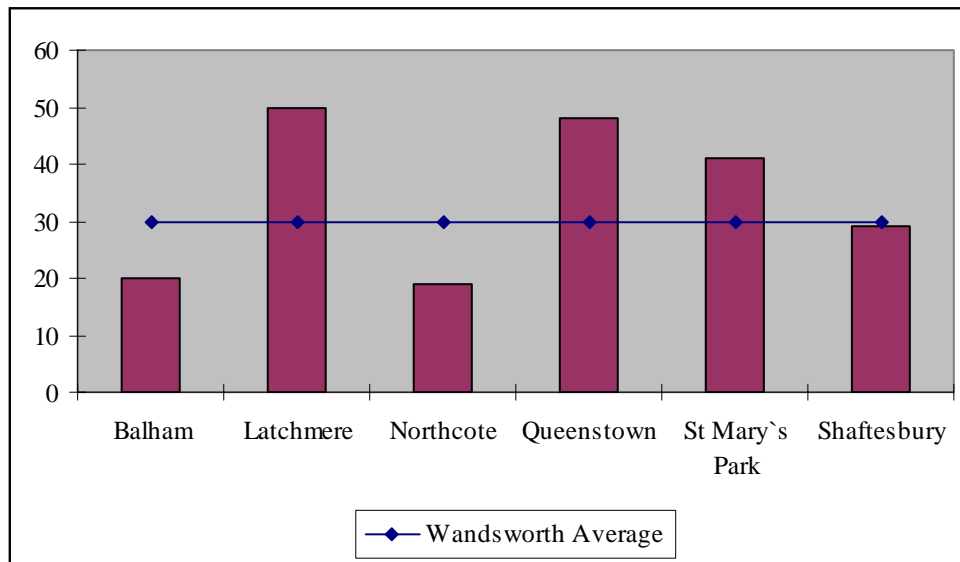
Table 5: Number of lone Parent households with dependant children, Battersea, 2001

	ALL LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	MALE LONE PARENT: TOTAL	MALE LONE PARENT IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	MALE LONE PARENT IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	FEMALE LONE PARENT: TOTAL	FEMALE LONE PARENT IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	FEMALE LONE PARENT IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
Balham	214	26	17	4	188	59	33
Latchmere	728	55	17	5	673	174	102
Northcote	232	17	9	4	215	64	37
Queenstown	571	45	19	4	526	132	84
St Mary's Park	430	37	17	3	393	97	65
Shaftesbury	236	17	10	3	219	55	48
TOTAL	2,411	197	89	23	2,214	581	369

Source: Census 2001

Figure 8 shows the percentage of children in lone parent households in Battersea. Latchmere is the ward with the highest percentage of children in lone parent families (50%) and Northcote has the lowest percentage of children in lone parent families (19%).

Figure 8: Percentage of children in lone parent households, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

1.8 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (old ward boundaries)

Table 6: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 by Battersea wards

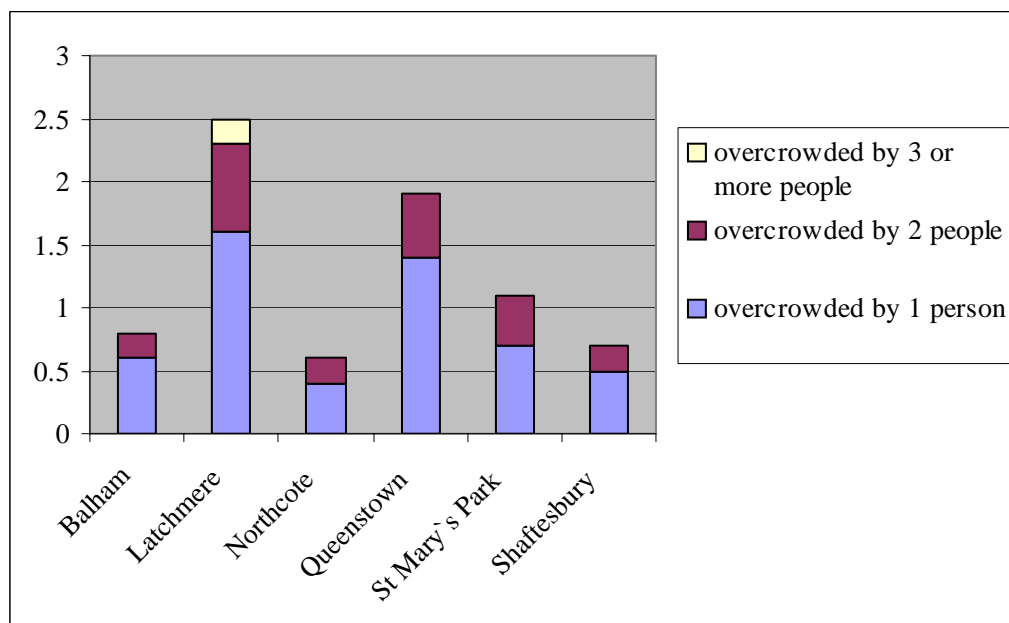
WARD	IMD SCORE
Latchmere	41.97
Queenstown	30.03
St. John	27.71
St. Mary's Park	24.55
Shaftesbury	19.06
Balham	17.27
Northcote	12.27

Source:ONS

The index of multiple deprivation (IMD) is a set of deprivation indices which provide a guide to the extent of various types of deprivation within areas. The IMD contains six domains – income, employment, health and disability, education, housing and geographical access to services. Each ward is given a score and rank in each domain, based on its performance in respect of a range of relevant indicators. The higher the score the greater the deprivation in the area. Table 6 shows that the ward Latchmere ranks as the most deprived ward in Battersea and Queenstown as the second. If we look at Wandsworth wards all together, Latchmere ranks as the most deprived ward in Wandsworth and Queenstown is the third most deprived area. The lowest ranked ward in Wandsworth is Thamesfield (8.99 IMD), which is in the Putney and Roehampton locality.

Overcrowding is seen as a good indicator of deprivation. Figure 9 shows the percentage of households, which are overcrowded in Battersea. The graph has a breakdown by overcrowding by 3 or more people, 2 people and 1 person. The graph shows that Latchmere has a higher percentage of households which are overcrowded by one person, 2 people and 3 or more people. This matches with the IMD score above, showing us that Latchmere is the most deprived ward in Battersea and also in the borough.

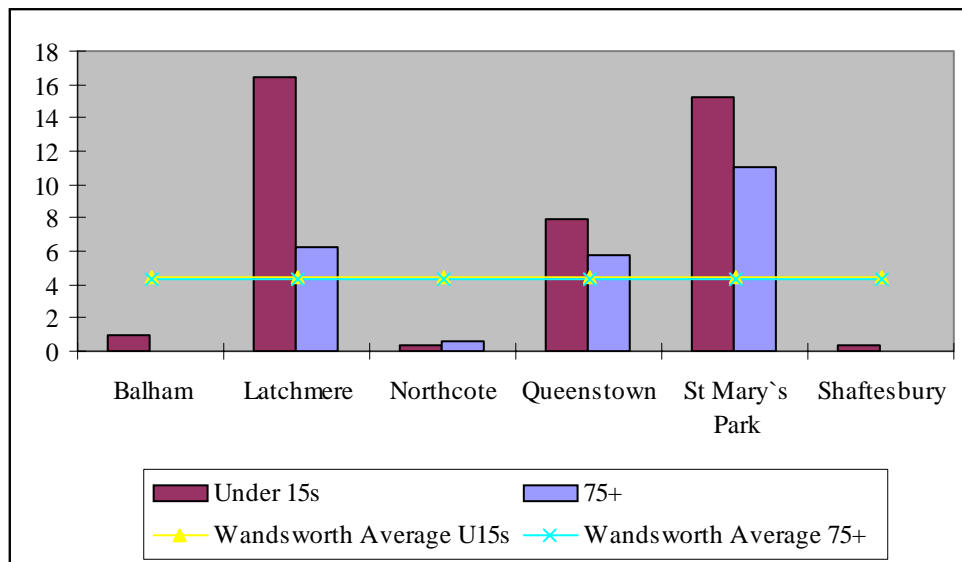
Figure 9: Percentage of households which are overcrowded, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Another indicator of deprivation is living on the 5th floor and above. Looking at the Under 15s and Over 75s indicates deprivation as it can be seen as unsocial and there are a number of risks involved in living on the 5th floor and above. Figure 10 shows that in Latchmere there are a high percentage (16.5%) of Under 15s living on the 5th floor and above. St Mary's Park has the highest percentage of Over 75's (11.0%) living on the 5th floor and above. Balham and Shaftesbury have a very small percentage of Under 15s and no Over 75s living on the 5th floor and above.

Figure 10: Percentage of children and older people who are living on the 5th floor and above, Battersea, 2001



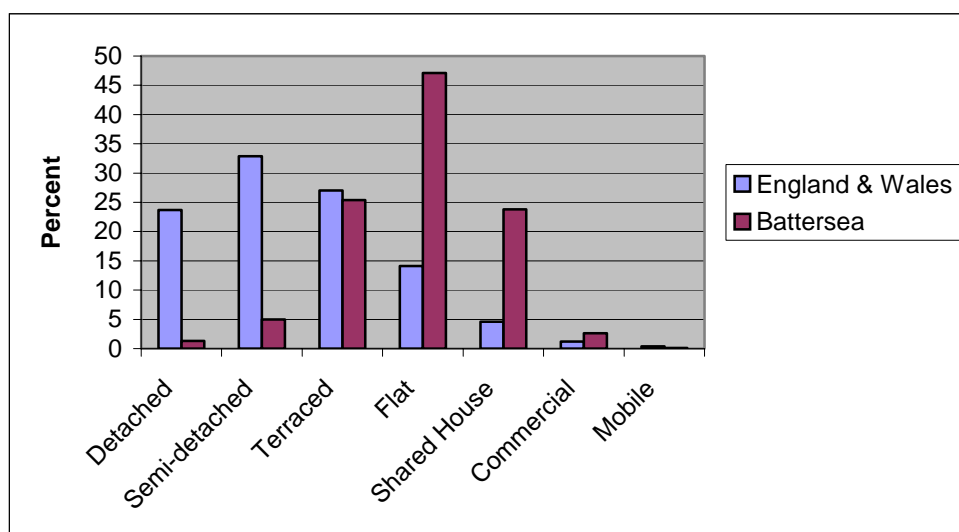
Source: Census 2001

2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

2.1 Housing

There are a total of 35,101 households in Battersea, of which 1,640 are vacant and 224 are second residences/holiday accommodation. The type of housing in Battersea is shown in figure 11 with England and Wales included for comparison. Not surprisingly Battersea has a large proportion of flats and very few detached houses.

Figure 11: Housing Types in Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

For Battersea just below half of the homes are owner occupied (45.8% of all households). As expected, a large proportion of houses in London are rented (43.5%) and Battersea is no exception to this (54.2%). The greatest proportion of rented accommodation in Battersea is from the private sector (20.7% of all households), followed by local authority (19.2% of all households), housing association/registered social landlord (10.9% of all households) and 3.3 per cent “other.”

The average household size for Battersea is lower than the England and Wales average, with the Battersea average being 2.14 persons and the England and Wales average being 2.36. The average number of rooms per household is lower for Battersea (4.41) than England and Wales (5.34).

Comparing the number of rooms with the number of occupants gives a picture of overcrowded households. In Battersea 17.4 per cent were defined as overcrowded. All Inner London boroughs had a similar or higher figure to this.

Table 7 shows how Battersea compares with England and Wales for the proportion of houses with central heating and/or bath shower.

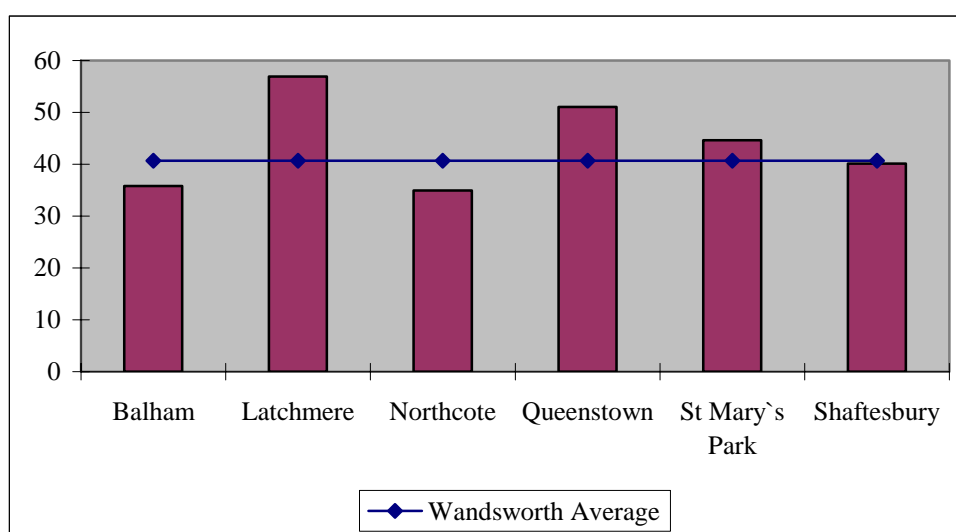
Table 7: Proportion of houses with central heating and/or bath and shower

<i>PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS</i>	<i>BATTERSEA</i>	<i>ENGLAND & WALES</i>
With central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet	91.4	91.2
Without central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet	0.4	0.2
Without central heating, with sole use of bath/shower and toilet	7.6	8.3
With central heating, without sole use of bath/shower and toilet	0.6	0.3

Source: Census 2001

In Battersea, more households own a car or van than the Inner London average but fewer households own a car or van than the England and Wales average. For Battersea 44.1 per cent of households own no car or van, 43 per cent own one and 11 per cent own two or more. In England and Wales 26.8 per cent own no car or van, 43.8 per cent own one car or van and 29.4 per cent own two or more. Figure 12 shows the percentage of households not owning a car or van by ward for Battersea.

Figure 12: Percentage of households not owning car/van, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

2.2 Employment/work

Table 8 shows the economic activity of people living in Battersea. The percentage of people in Battersea unemployed is above the national average.

Table 8: Economic activity of residents in Battersea

PERCENTAGE OF 16-74 YEAR OLD	BATTERSEA	E & W
Employed	68.8	60.6
Unemployed	4.2	3.4
Economically active F/T students	2.0	2.6
Retired	6.8	13.6
Economically inactive students	5.0	4.7
Looking after home/family	5.6	6.5
Permanently sick or disabled	3.8	5.5
Other economically inactive	3.8	3.1

Source: Census 2001

Table 9 shows the levels of qualification of people living in Battersea compared with the levels for England and Wales. The percentage of people with no qualifications is well below the national average. This is reflective of the younger population of Battersea and can also be seen by the high percentage of people with level 4/5 # qualifications (48.9%).

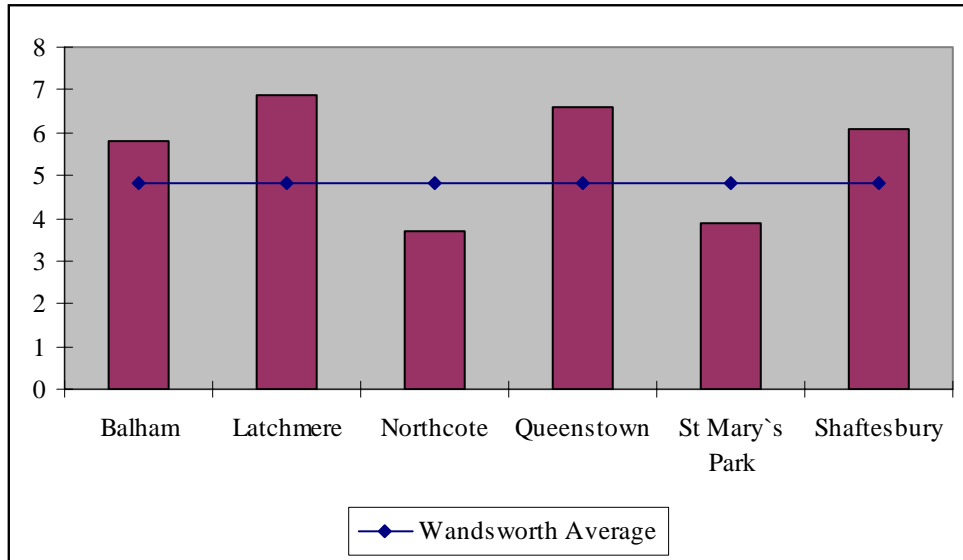
PERCENTAGE OF QUALIFICATIONS	BATTERSEA	E & W
No Qualifications	16.4	29.1
Highest qualification on attained level 1	7.7	16.6
Highest qualification on attained level 2	12.8	19.4
Highest qualification on attained level 3	10.2	8.3
Highest qualification on attained level 4/5#	48.9	19.8
Other qualifications/Level unknown	3.9	6.9
F/T students 16-17	1.5	2.7
F/t students 18-74	5.0	4.3

Source: Census 2001

Notes: * 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ
 ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ
 *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.
 # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Figure 13 shows the percentage of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed in Battersea. Latchmere has the highest percentage (6.9%) of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed and Northcote has the lowest percentage (3.7%).

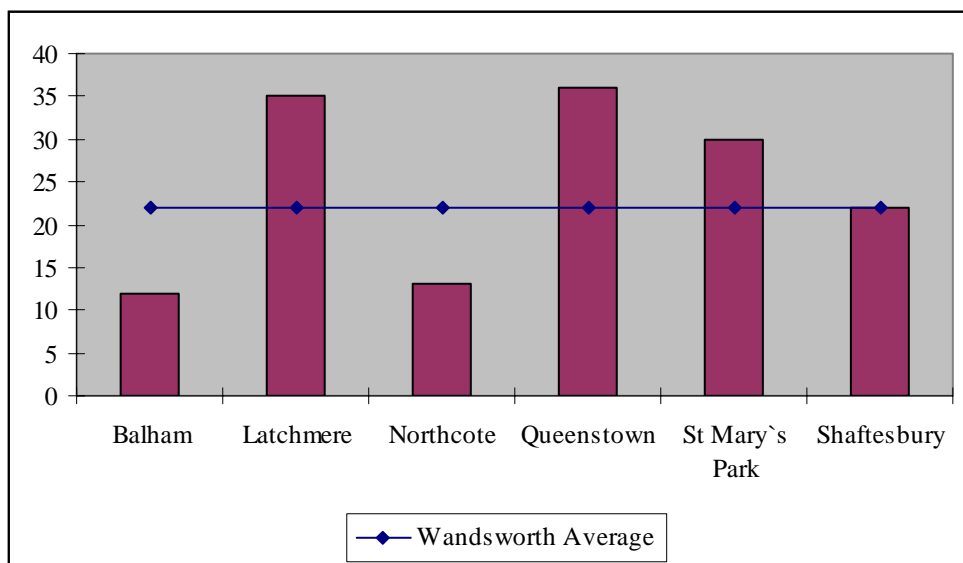
Figure 13: Percentage of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Figure 14 shows the percentage of children living in workless households in Battersea. Queenstown is the ward with the highest percentage of children living in workless households (36%). Latchmere also has a high percentage of 35. Balham and Northcote both have low percentages of children living in workless households. In Balham the figure is 12% and in Northcote it is 13%.

Figure 14: Percentage of children living in workless households, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

3. BIRTHS

3.1 Births 2002 & 2001

Number of births:

Table 10 shows the number of live and stillbirths registered in the core Battersea electoral wards during 2002. The fertility rates have also been calculated for each ward.

Table 10: Number of live and still births, fertility rates, 2002, Battersea core wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, 2002</i>	<i>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS, 2002</i>	<i>FERTILITY RATE</i>
Balham	229	0	57.4
Latchmere	218	1	60.0
Northcote	278	1	67.3
Queenstown	177	3	44.0
Shaftesbury	196	0	48.1
St. Mary's Park	181	0	49.4
BATTERSEA TOTAL	1,279	5	

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district birth extracts, Census 2001

Table 11 shows the number of live and stillbirths registered in the core Battersea electoral wards during 2001.

Table 11: Number of live and still births, 2001, Battersea core wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, 2001</i>	<i>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS, 2001</i>
Balham	232	1
Latchmere	195	1
Northcote	274	3
Queenstown	142	1
Shaftesbury	189	0
St. John	208	2
St. Mary's Park	165	1
BATTERSEA TOTAL	1,405	9

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district birth extracts

4. MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

4.1 Deaths 2002 & 2001

Number of deaths:

Table 12 shows the number of deaths by ward for deaths from all causes in 2002 & 2001

Table 12: Number of deaths from all causes in Battersea, 2002 & 2001

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2002</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2001</i>
Latchmere	138	114
Northcote	76	59
Shaftesbury	77	79
St Mary's Park	145	143
Queenstown	74	64
Balham	68	73
St John	-	88
Wandsworth	1,991	2,071

Source: ONS 2002, ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 13: Death rates per 1,000 by ward for 2002

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>DEATH RATE PER 1,000</i>
Balham	5.3
Latchmere	11.0
Northcote	5.9
Shaftesbury	6.2
St Mary's Park	11.7
Queenstown	5.9

Source: ONS 2002, ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts, Census 2001

Main causes of death, Battersea population, all ages:

Deaths data can be analysed at different levels of detail. At a very broad level, table 14 and 15 below show the number of deaths occurring amongst the Battersea population during 2002 and 2001 categorised by ICD-10 chapter. This data excludes deaths in neonates (aged under 28 days).

Table 14: Non-neonatal deaths in Battersea by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2002

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system	104	100	204
Neoplasms	81	62	143
Diseases of the respiratory system	33	52	85
Diseases of the digestive system	9	16	25
External causes of morbidity and mortality	18	6	24
Diseases of the nervous system	7	13	20
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4	10	14
Diseases of the genitourinary system	7	7	14
Mental and behavioural disorders	2	11	13
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6	3	9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	2	6	8
Disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2	5	7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	4	4
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0	2	2
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	0	1	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0	1	1
Total	275	299	574

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 15: Non-neonatal deaths in Battersea by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2001

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system	101	116	217
Neoplasms	81	73	154
Diseases of the respiratory system	36	55	91
Diseases of the digestive system	16	15	31
Diseases of the nervous system	6	6	12
Mental and Behavioural disorders	12	22	34
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	8	6	14
Infectious and parasitic diseases	7	6	13
Diseases of the genito -urinary system	2	7	9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0	5	5
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	2	1	3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1	1	2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1	0	1
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1	0	1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	3	8	11
External causes of morbidity and mortality	13	6	19
Total	290	327	617

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

These data have been analysed at a greater level of detail in order to identify the main diagnoses causing death among the Battersea population. Table 16 and Table 17 show the ten main causes of death in Battersea amongst those aged 28 days and over in 2002 and 2001.

Table 16: Ten main causes of death, Battersea, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	46
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	43
Malignant neoplasms of bronchus and lung	39
Pneumonia	29
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	24
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	19
Cerebrovascular disease	15
Atherosclerotic heart disease	14
Malignant neoplasm of breast	13
Unspecified dementia	12
Total	254

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 17: Ten main causes of death, Battersea, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	53
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	40
Malignant neoplasms of bronchus and lung	37
Pneumonia	37
Unspecified dementia	29
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	29
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	29
Atherosclerotic heart disease	13
Malignant neoplasm of breast	12
Cerebrovascular disease	10
Total	289

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Main causes of death, Battersea population, deaths in different age-groups:

The following tables show the main causes of death among different age groups of the Battersea population during 2002 and 2001.

Table 18: Deaths <16 years, Battersea population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3
Other diseases of pulmonary vessels	1
Asphyxiation	1
Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	1
Pyogenic arthritis	1
Total	9

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 19: Deaths <16 years, Battersea population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	2
Other disturbances of cerebral status of newborn	1
Other congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified	1
Sudden infant death syndrome	1
Meningococcal infection	1
Bacterial infection of unspecified site	1
Sickle-cell disorders	1
Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	1
Total	9

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 20: Deaths in adults aged 16-44, Battersea population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Unspecified viral hepatitis	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	1
Malignant neoplasm of testis	1
Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids	1
Epilepsy, unspecified	2
Rheumatic mitral valve diseases	1
Hypertensive heart disease	1
Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis	1
Alcoholic liver disease	1
Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver	1
Other diseases of liver	1
Acute pancreatitis	1
Acute tubulo-interstitial nephritis	1
Congenital malformations of cardiac septa	1
Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	1
Pedestrian injured in transport accident	1
Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	1
Car occupant injured in transport accident	2
Exposure to other specified electric current	1
Accidental exposure to unspecified factor	1
Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	1
Intentional self-harm by jumping or lying before moving object	2
Assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge	2
Poisoning by & exposure to other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological substances, undetermined intent	1
Event of undetermined intent, other specified events	2
Total	36

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 21: Deaths in adults aged 16-44, Battersea population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Meningococcal infection	1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease resulting in other conditions	1
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	1
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	1
Malignant neoplasm of brain	1
Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	1
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	4
Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	1
Myeloid leukaemia	1
Amyloidosis	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids	1
Eating disorders	1
Epilepsy	1
Status epilepticus	1
Asthma	1
Lupus erythematosus	1
Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	1
Car occupant injured in collision with fixed or stationary object	1
Car occupant injured in noncollision transport accident	1
Accidental poisoning by & exposure to narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) not elsewhere classified.	1
Accidental poisoning by & exposure to other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological substances	1
Intentional self-poisoning by & exposure to narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) not elsewhere classified.	1
Intentional self-harm by jumping from a high place	1
Poisoning by & exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism & psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent	1
Other specified events, undetermined intent	2
Total	30

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 22: Deaths in adults aged 45-64, Battersea population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	7
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus & lung	6
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	4
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	3
Malignant neoplasm of breast	3
Unspecified diabetes mellitus	3
Atherosclerotic heart disease	3
Intracerebral haemorrhage	3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	2
Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	2
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	2
Multiple sclerosis	2
Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis	2
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2
Other	31
Total	75

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 23: Deaths in adults aged 45-64, Battersea population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus & lung	7
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	7
Acute myocardial infarction	4
Malignant neoplasm of breast	4
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	3
Malignant neoplasm of colon	3
Malignant neoplasm of liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	3
Malignant melanoma of skin	3
Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	3
Intracerebral haemorrhage	3
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	3
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3
Alcoholic liver disease	3
Other	35
Total	84

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 24: Deaths in adults aged 65-74, Battersea population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	14
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	14
Acute myocardial infarction	10
Atherosclerotic heart disease	6
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	4
Other cerebrovascular diseases	4
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	3
Unspecified renal failure	3
Other	52
Total	110

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 25: Deaths in adults aged 65-74, Battersea population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	14
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	12
Acute myocardial infarction	12
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	6
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	6
Unspecified diabetes mellitus	4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	3
Malignant neoplasm of breast	3
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	3
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	3
Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	3
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	3
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3
Other	45
Total	120

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 26: Deaths in adults aged 75 +, Battersea population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	29
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	26
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	25
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	21
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	18
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	18
Unspecified dementia	12
Other cerebrovascular diseases	11
Other bacterial intestinal infections	8
Heart failure	7
Pneumonia, unspecified	7
Other	166
Total	348

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 27: Deaths in adults aged 75 +, Battersea population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Pneumonia, organism unspecified	39
Acute myocardial infarction	37
Chronic ischaemic heart disease	32
Unspecified dementia	28
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	24
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	23
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	17
Heart failure	13
Other cerebrovascular diseases	9
Senility	8
Other	145
Total	375

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

4.2 Standard Mortality Ratios

SMR's have been calculated so that deaths in the wards can be compared having adjusted for the varying age structure difference between the wards, i.e. a high SMR is not due to a ward having a large elderly population.

Table 28: SMR's, All causes, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE				FEMALE			
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL
Latchmere	325	146.4	130.9	163.2	312	129.4	115.5	144.6
Northcote	183	100.8	86.7	116.5	180	95.1	81.7	110.0
Shaftesbury	205	110.7	96.1	127.0	205	110.5	95.9	126.7
St Mary's Park	290	137.4	122.1	154.2	468	162.8	148.4	178.2
Queenstown	230	124.5	109.0	141.7	215	111.0	96.6	126.8
Balham	150	83.7	70.8	98.2	211	98.3	85.4	112.5
Wandsworth	4918	114.7	111.5	117.9	5702	112.9	110.0	115.8

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 29: SMR's, All cancers, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	Observed	MALE			Observed	FEMALE		
		SMR	LL	UL		SMR	LL	UL
Latchmere	92	151.3	122.0	185.6	70	123.8	96.5	156.4
Northcote	52	112.3	83.9	147.3	53	119.8	89.7	156.7
Shaftesbury	46	92.7	67.9	123.7	60	128.4	98.0	165.3
St Mary's Park	72	125.8	98.4	158.4	78	127.7	100.9	159.3
Queenstown	71	139.8	109.2	176.3	63	133.2	102.4	170.5
Balham	43	87.9	63.6	118.5	48	97.5	71.9	129.3
Wandsworth	1298	112.5	106.5	118.8	1267	109.1	103.2	115.3

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 30: SMR's, CHD, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	Observed	MALE			Observed	FEMALE		
		SMR	LL	UL		SMR	LL	UL
Latchmere	59	115.0	87.6	154.2	49	118.4	87.6	156.5
Northcote	30	76.2	51.4	108.7	39	123.7	87.9	169.1
Shaftesbury	53	128.0	95.9	167.5	31	99.4	67.5	141.1
St Mary's Park	44	91.2	66.3	122.5	55	111.8	84.2	145.5
Queenstown	49	116.3	86.1	153.8	28	86.2	57.3	124.6
Balham	28	69.8	46.4	100.8	40	111.4	79.6	151.7
Wandsworth	963	98.7	92.6	105.2	868	100.2	93.7	107.1

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 31: SMR's, Circulatory Disease, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE				FEMALE			
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL
Latchmere	106	125.1	102.4	151.3	111	121.1	99.6	145.8
Northcote	61	92.2	70.5	118.4	72	102.2	80.0	128.7
Shaftesbury	85	124.1	99.1	153.5	61	89.2	68.2	114.5
St Mary's Park	81	101.6	80.7	126.2	124	110.9	92.3	132.3
Queenstown	83	120.3	95.8	149.2	69	95.8	74.5	121.2
Balham	47	71.6	52.6	95.2	83	102.8	81.9	127.5
Wandsworth	1677	103.7	98.8	108.7	1899	98.4	94.0	102.9

Source: London Health Observatory

4.3 Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

Table 32 and Figure 15 show the households with limiting long-term illness and dependent children in Battersea. Latchmere has the highest percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness (32.5%). Also Latchmere has the highest percentage of no adults in employment with dependant children (9.0%), no adults in employment without dependent children (28.3%) and households with dependant children all ages. Close analysis shows that the wards of Balham and Northcote produce extremely similar percentages and the wards of Queenstown, St Mary's Park and Shaftesbury again share strong similarities.

24% of households in Battersea have one or more person with a limiting long-term illness. This compares to 30% in London and 34% in England. This is most probably a reflection of the large young adult population of Battersea.

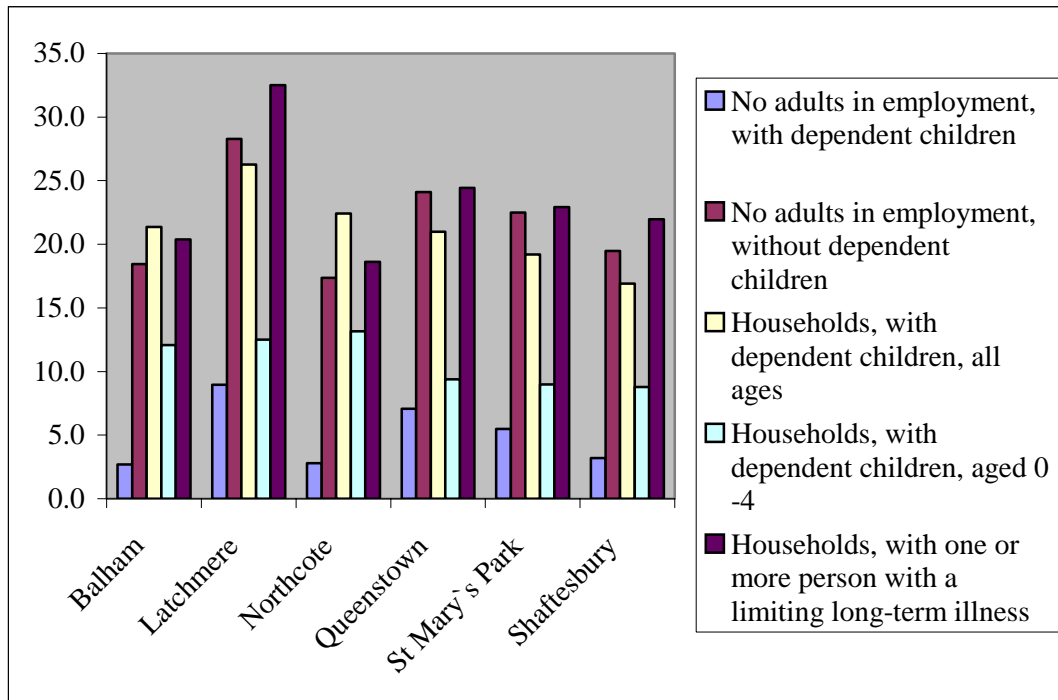
Table 32: Households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Battersea, 2001
(numbers)

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT, WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, ALL AGES	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AGED 0 -4	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PERSON WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS
Balham	5671	152	1046	1212	685	1156
Latchmere	5839	523	1652	1534	730	1898
Northcote	5669	158	984	1271	746	1055
Queenstown	6129	434	1477	1286	575	1498
St Mary's Park	5952	327	1339	1143	534	1365
Shaftesbury	5841	186	1138	987	513	1283

TOTAL	35101	1780	7636	7433	3783	8255
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Source: Census 2001

Figure 15: Percentage of households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Battersea, 2001



Source: Census 2001

4.4 Self Assessment of good health

The general health of the population of Battersea as reported by themselves is shown in Table 33 and Figure 16 along with the average for England and Wales. Generally the percentage of people reporting their health as “not good” was lower than the percentages for London (9.03%) and England (8.28%). However, Latchmere, with a percentage of 9.73% was the only ward that was higher than the London and England percentages. Northcote had the highest percentage of people stating that their health was “good” (80.01%)

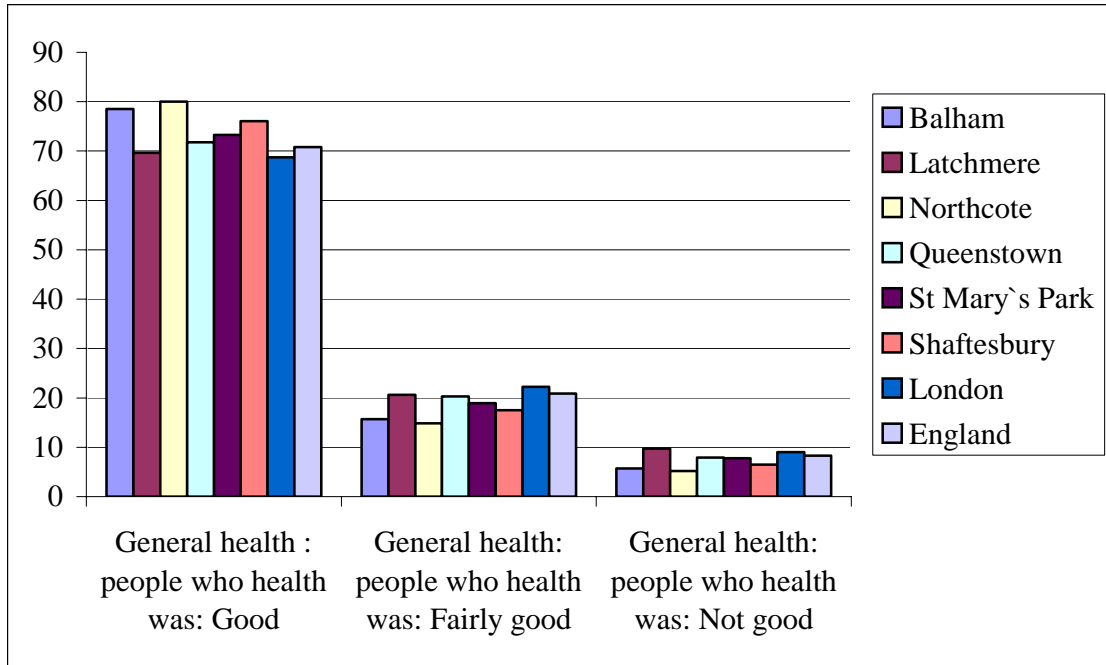
Table 33: Ward level self-assessment of good health, comparisons made with London and England.

	People who health was, Good	People who health was, Fairly good	People who health was, Not good
Balham	78.55	15.72	5.72
Latchmere	69.64	20.63	9.73
Northcote	80.01	14.83	5.16
Queenstown	71.81	20.30	7.89
St Mary's Park	73.29	18.92	7.79
Shaftesbury	76.06	17.48	6.46

London	68.76	22.21	9.03
England	70.82	20.90	8.28

Source: Census 2001

Figure 16: Ward Level self-assessment of good health

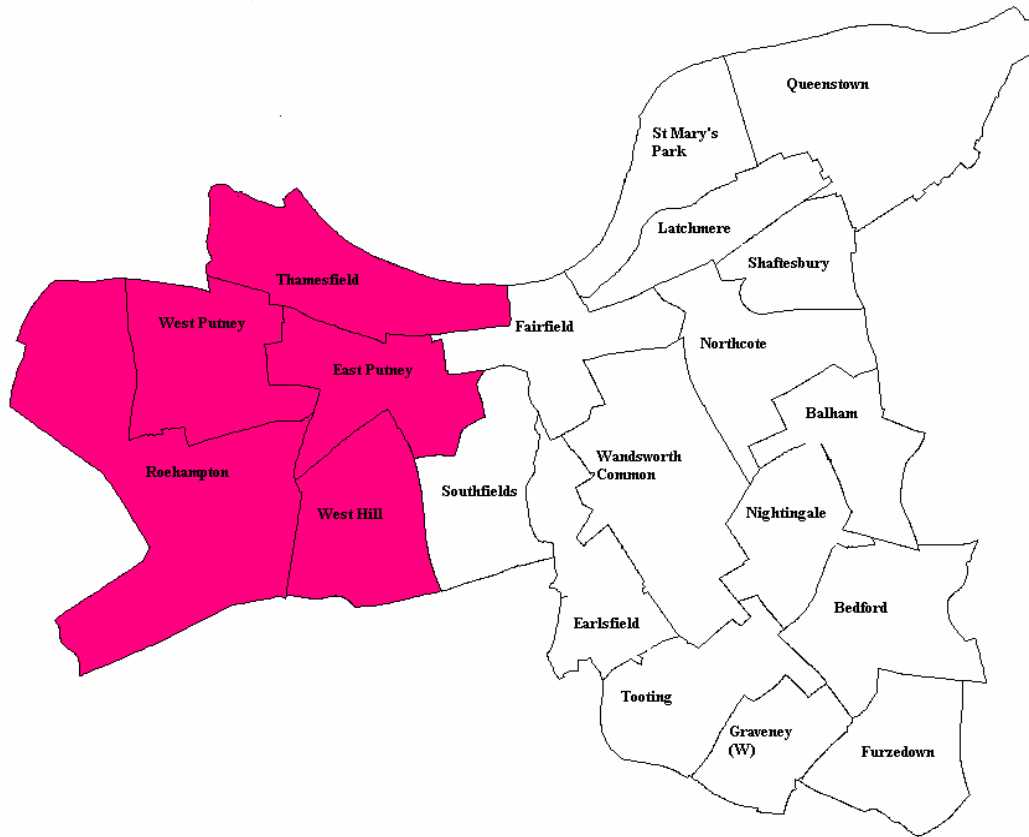


Source: Census 2001

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON PROFILE

Wandsworth 
Primary Care Trust

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Wandsworth Primary Care Trust
February 2004



1. Introduction

This profile aims to give an overview of the population of Putney and Roehampton locality including the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, social and economic activities in the area, the number of births, morbidity and mortality statistics. The map above provides you with an overview of the wards (highlighted in pink) that will be included in this profile and they are East Putney, Roehampton, Thamesfield, West Hill and West Putney.

2. The people of Putney and Roehampton

Table 1: Population Structure:

	2001 population: All People	2001 population: Males	2001 population: Females
East Putney	13196	6231 (47.22%)	6965 (52.78%)
Roehampton	13011	5624 (43.22%)	7387 (56.78%)
Thamesfield	12344	5973 (48.39%)	6371 (51.61%)
West Hill	14356	6696 (46.64%)	7660 (53.36%)
West Putney	12688	5822 (45.89%)	6866 (54.11%)
Putney and Roehampton	65595	30346 (46.26%)	35249 (53.74%)
Wandsworth	260380	123742 (47.52%)	136638 (52.48%)

Source:census 2001

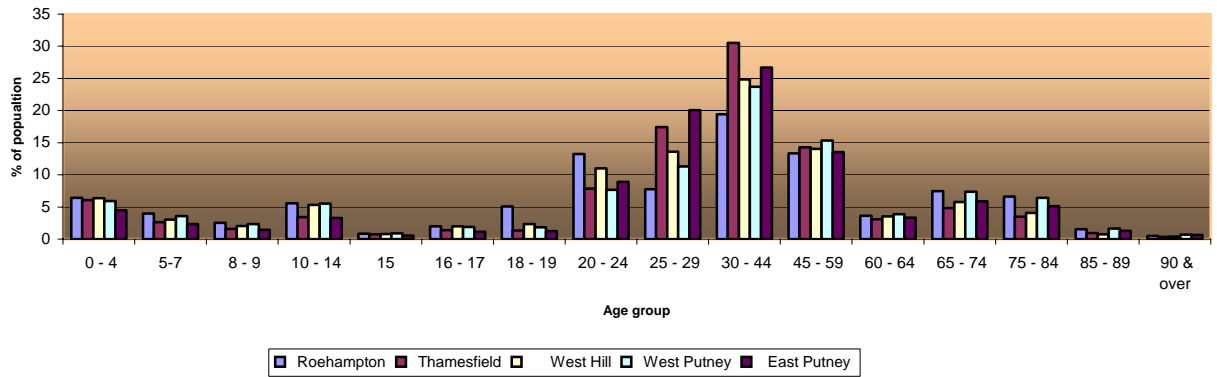
The table above shows the total population for Putney and Roehampton. In 2001 Wandsworth had a total population of 260,380, which consisted of 48% male and 52% females. Putney and Roehampton had a total population of 655,95. The ward with the highest male percentage was Thamesfield with 48% and the lowest being Roehampton with 43% in Putney and Roehampton locality. The ward with the highest percentage female population was Roehampton with 57% and the lowest being Thamesfield.

Age Structure

Table 2: Percentage of age structure for Putney and Roehampton population at ward level

	0-4	5-7	8-9	10-14	15	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85-89	90& OV ER
Roehampton	6.4	3.98	2.54	5.59	0.85	2.01	5.06	13.24	7.79	19.42	13.33	3.64	7.46	6.63	1.54	0.51
Thamesfield	6.05	2.62	1.6	3.44	0.75	1.38	1.34	7.87	17.43	30.52	14.27	3.11	4.81	3.5	0.96	0.33
West Hill	6.37	3.05	2.06	5.32	0.81	2.01	2.32	11.01	13.6	24.83	14.05	3.55	5.8	4.06	0.75	0.39
West Putney	5.92	3.59	2.36	5.52	0.9	1.91	1.86	7.66	11.3	23.68	15.33	3.9	7.36	6.41	1.62	0.69
East Putney	4.5	2.36	1.43	3.27	0.55	1.14	1.26	8.9	20.05	26.71	13.54	3.36	5.87	5.12	1.27	0.67

Figure 1: Percentage Population structure of Putney and Roehampton



Source: 2001 census

The bar chart above shows that the greatest proportion of the population in Putney and Roehampton is between the ages of 30-44 showing that there are plenty of young adults. The greatest proportion of young children is in the age group of 0-4. This is similar to the Wandsworth age structure.

2.1 Ethnicity

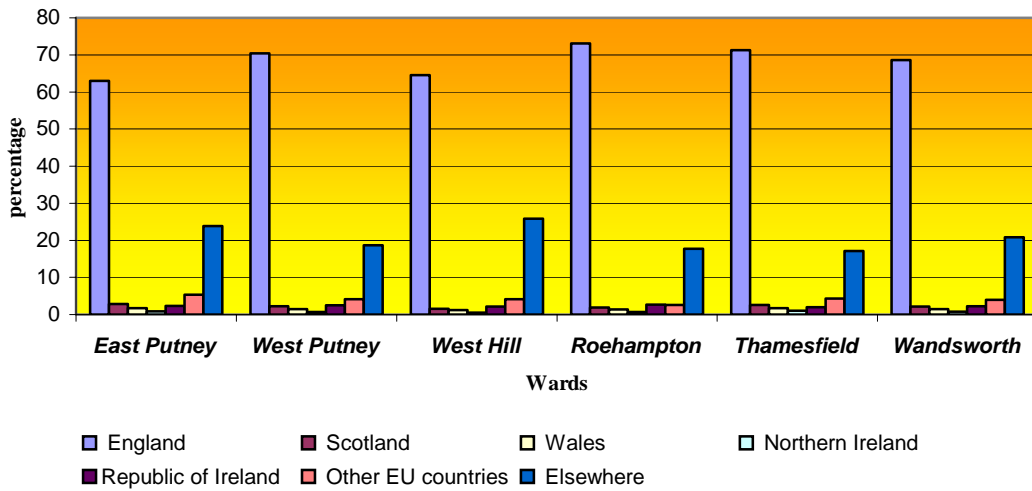
Table 3: Percentage of Ethnicity in Putney and Roehampton

	WHITE BRITISH	WHITE IRISH	WHITE OTHER WHITE	MIXED WHITE AND BLACK CARIBBEAN	MIXED WHITE AND BLACK AFRICAN	MIXED WHITE AND ASIAN	MIXED OTHER MIXED	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH INDIAN	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH PAKISTANI	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH BANGLADESHI	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH OTHER ASIAN	BLACK OR BRITISH BLACK CARIBBEAN	BLACK OR BRITISH BLACK AFRICAN	BLACK OR BRITISH OTHER BLACK	CHINESE OR OTHER ETHNIC GROUP CHINESE	CHINESE OR OTHER ETHNIC GROUP OTHER ETHNIC GROUP
East Putney	67.9	3.1	15.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.0	2.0
Roehampton	67.1	3.5	8.7	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	3.8	4.8	1.1	0.7	1.7
Thamesfield	76.2	3.2	12.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.0
West Hill	60.3	3.2	15.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	3.1	0.2	1.6	3.3	3.0	0.9	1.0	2.5
West Putney	71.1	3.3	12.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.7	2.1

Census:2001

The above table shows the percentage of ethnic composition of Putney and Roehampton by ward. There is a very high percentage of Asian or Asian British: Indian population in West Hill (2.1%) compared to the other wards as well as a high percentage of Pakistani population (3.1%). Both Roehampton and West Hill had higher percentages of Black Caribbean population compared to the others as well as Black African.

Figure 2:Percentage of places of birth for people in Putney and Roehampton



Source:Census:2001

The graph above shows the percentages of places of births for the different wards. In all wards the highest percentage of place of birth is England while the lowest is Northern Ireland. East Putney had the highest percentage of people born in other EU countries while Roehampton had the lowest.

% children born outside the UK

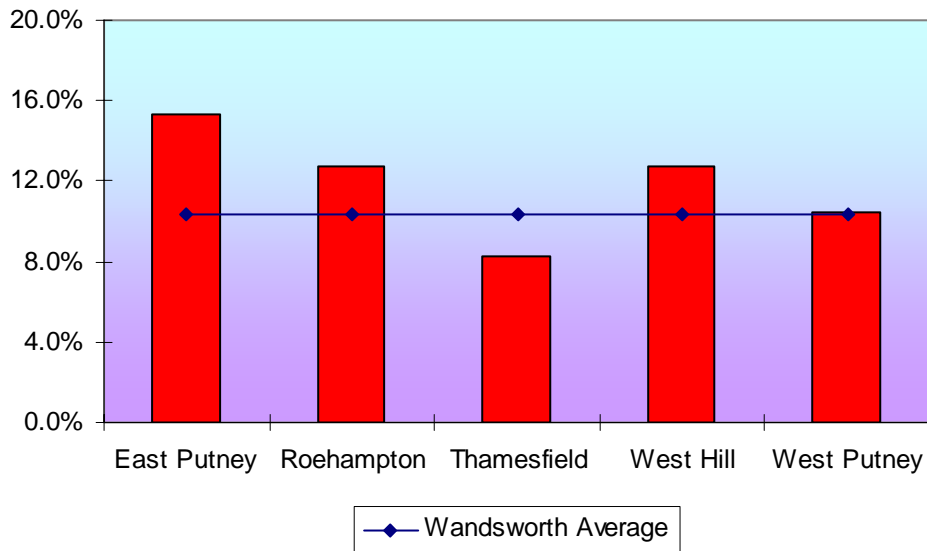
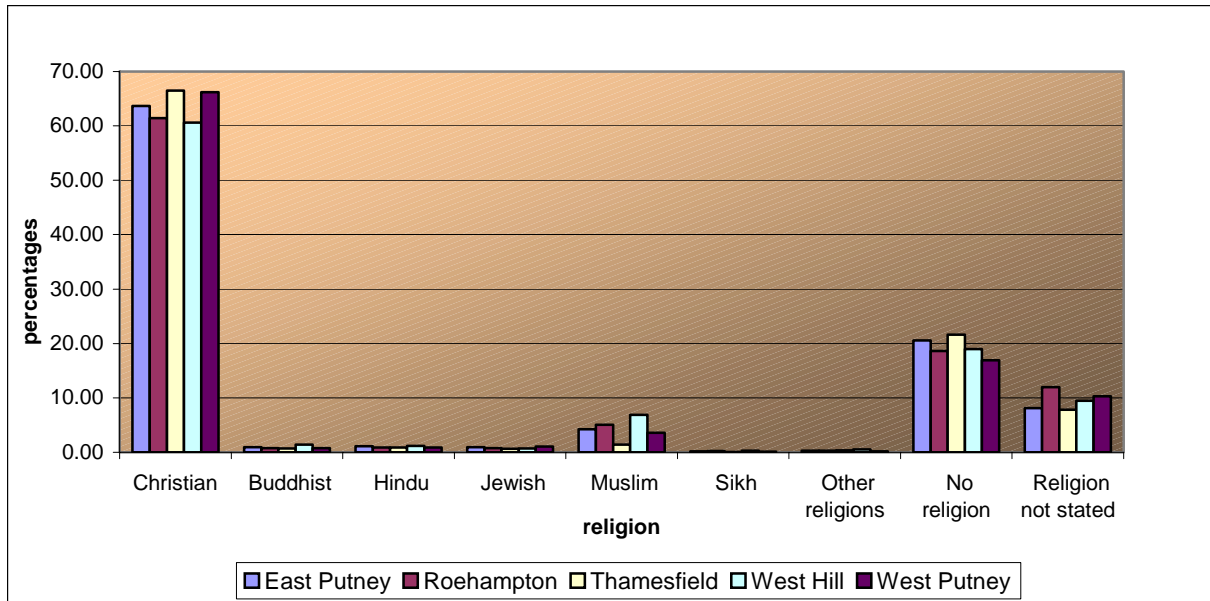


Figure 3:Percentages of different religions



Census: 2001

The above diagram shows the percentages of different religions in Putney and Roehampton. A huge percentage of the population are Christian and the second largest proportions of the population consider themselves to have no religion. There are also a high percentage of Muslim groups in Putney and Roehampton, the highest being in West Hill.

2.2 Living Arrangements

Table 4: Percentage showing living arrangements of people aged 16 and over

	People aged 16 and over living in households: Living in a couple: Married or re-married	People aged 16 and over living in households: Living in a couple: Cohabiting	People aged 16 and over living in households: Not living in a couple: Single (never married)	People aged 16 and over living in households: Not living in a couple: Married or remarried**	People aged 16 and over living in households: Not living in a couple: Separated (but still legally married)	People aged 16 and over living in households: Not living in a couple: Divorced	People aged 16 and over living in households: Not living in a couple: Widowed
East Putney	31.34	13.87	41.35	1.26	1.60	5.13	5.44
Roehampton	31.70	9.26	38.33	1.44	2.41	7.72	9.15
Thamesfield	34.14	15.83	38.35	1.10	1.43	4.52	4.63
West Hill	32.57	11.98	39.60	1.52	2.32	6.20	5.81
West Putney	37.57	10.18	35.22	1.33	1.88	6.24	7.57

Source: census 2001

Marital Status

East Putney has the highest percentage of single people aged 16 and over. West Putney has the lowest amount of single people at 44% and the highest amount of married people over 16 compared to the other wards. Roehampton has the highest amount of divorced people (8.65%) aged 16 and over while East Putney and Thamesfield both have the lowest at 6.23%.

2.3 Household spaces and Accommodation type

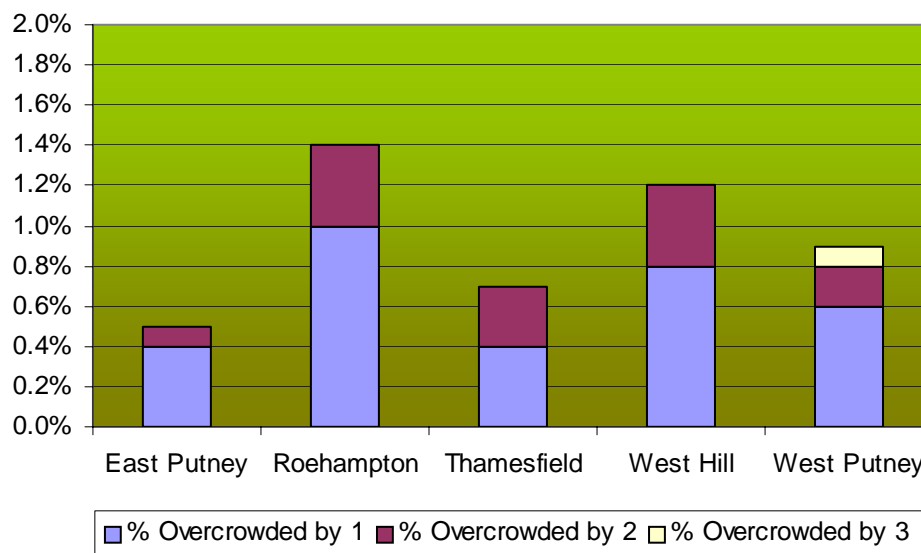
Table 5: Percentage of Household spaces and accommodation type

	All household spaces: With no residents: Vacant	All household spaces: With no residents: Second residence / holiday accommodation	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Whole house or bungalow: Detached	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end terrace)	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Flat; maisonette or apartment: Purpose Built block of flats or tenement	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Flat; maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Flat; maisonette or apartment: In commercial building*	All household spaces which are of accommodation type: Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
East Putney	4.09	0.99	4.39	8.51	14.00	54.12	22.79	1.26	0.00
Roehampton	8.92	0.94	4.23	3.91	11.80	85.28	3.76	0.75	0.11
Thamesfield	2.94	0.67	2.01	10.12	31.85	23.73	31.62	4.16	0.12
West Hill	4.35	0.70	4.72	9.02	13.87	73.26	3.70	0.44	0.05
West Putney	5.20	0.57	7.80	11.07	24.93	52.16	9.19	0.59	0.05

Source: census 2001

31.85% of Thamesfield residents live in whole house or bungalow: terraced while there are only 11.80% in Roehampton. 85.28% of residents in Roehampton live in a flat, maisonette or apartment, which accounts for the low percentage living in houses but only 23.73% do so in Thamesfield. 4.16% of residents in Thamesfield live in a flat, maisonette or apartment in a commercial building ('commercial building' includes in an office building; or hotel; or over a shop).

% of households overcrowded



2.4 Lone parent households with dependent children

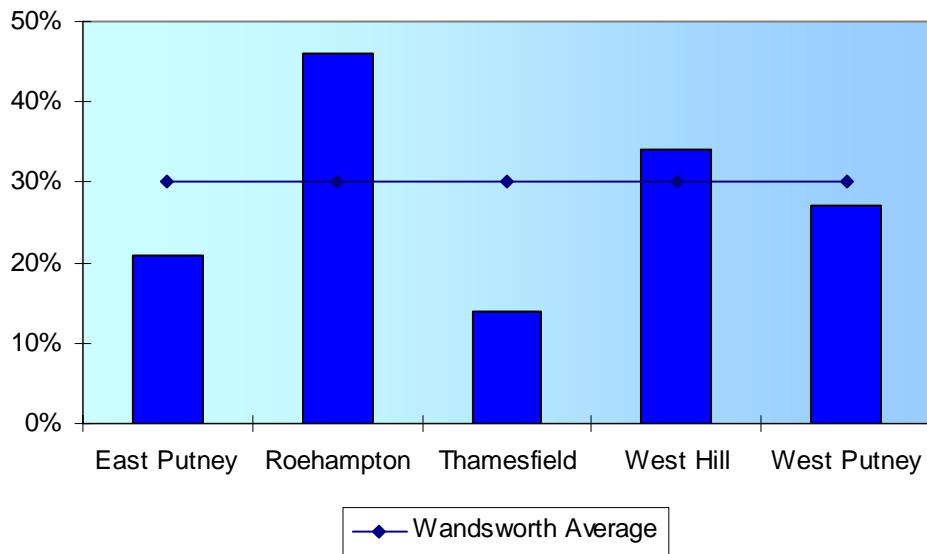
	<i>Male lone parent***: Total employment</i>	<i>Male lone parent***: in full-time** employment</i>	<i>Male lone parent***: in part-time** employment</i>	<i>Female lone parent***: Total employment</i>	<i>Female lone parent***: in full-time** employment</i>	<i>Female lone parent***: in part-time** employment</i>
East Putney	8.82	4.41	1.47	91.18	18.63	18.14
Roehampton	6.78	1.36	0.45	93.22	15.96	14.16
Thamesfield	11.11	7.84	0.00	88.89	26.14	13.73
West Hill	8.35	3.00	0.64	91.65	21.41	15.42
West Putney	8.99	4.06	0.00	91.01	15.94	16.23

Source: census 2001

Part time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week and full time as 31 hours or more per week.

A lone parent is defined as a parent with a dependent child living in a household with no other persons (whether they are related to the dependent child or not). There is a greater proportion of female lone parents than there are male. The highest proportion of male lone parents is in Thamesfield with 11%. There is a higher proportion of both sexes in full time employment for the wards.

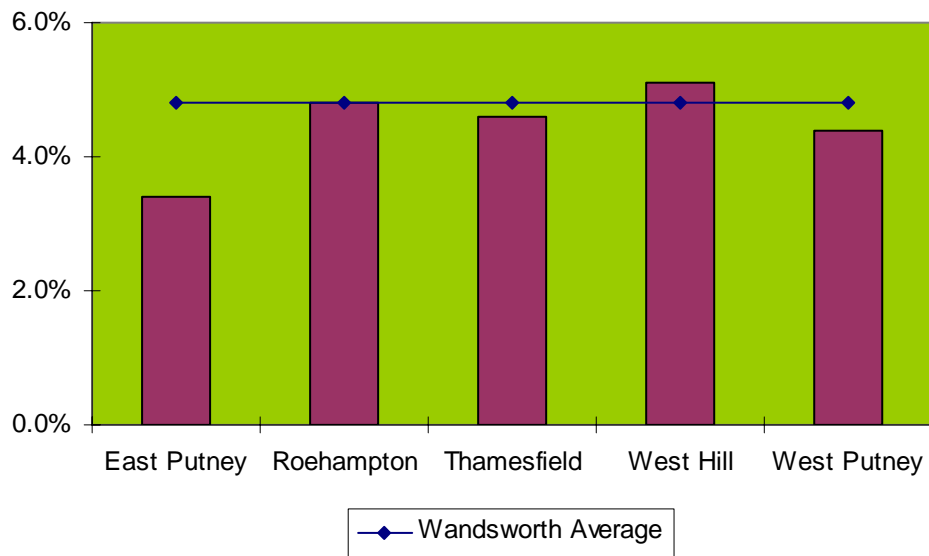
% children in lone parent households



2.5 Unemployment

There are a higher proportion of unemployed people aged 16-74 in Roehampton (1.63%) than any of the other wards. The second highest is West Hill with 1.24%. The lowest is Thamesfield whose 16-74 populations have 0.64% of it unemployed. The ward with the highest unemployment for the age group 16-24 is Roehampton with 1.38% and the lowest is East Putney with 0.53% of 16-24 being unemployed. There are a higher proportion of people aged over 50 who are unemployed in Roehampton (0.73%) while the lowest is in Thamesfield and East Putney with both being 0.55%.

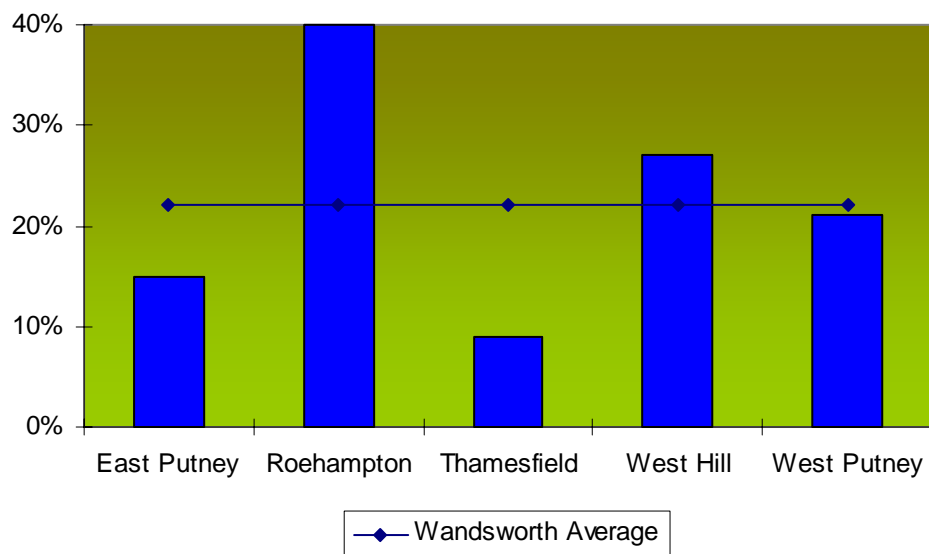
% 16-24 year olds who are unemployed



% 16-74 years old unemployed by period of unemployment



% children living in workless households



2.6 Economic Activity

For the census, part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week. Full time is defined as working 31 or more hours a week. East Putney and Thamesfield have the highest amount of economically active people working full time and Roehampton has the lowest at 31.99% and also has the highest percentage working part time.

	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: EMPLOYEES PART-TIME	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: EMPLOYEES FULL-TIME	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: UNEMPLOYED	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: UNEMPLOYED	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE: FULL-TIME STUDENT	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE: RETIRED	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE: STUDENT	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE: LOOKING AFTER HOME/FAMILY	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE: PERMANENTLY SICK/DISABLED	PEOPLE AGED 16-74: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE: OTHER	UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 16-74: WHO HAVE NEVER WORKED	UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 16-74: WHO ARE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED**		
East Putney	5.32	56.75	9.87	3.04	1.58	7.82	4.43	5.24	2.55	3.39	0.53	0.55	0.18	0.73
Roehampton	7.34	31.99	5.56	4.91	8.41	10.07	12.98	7.60	6.35	4.78	1.38	0.73	0.58	1.63
Thamesfield	5.51	55.77	13.24	3.06	1.54	6.65	4.43	5.20	2.06	2.54	0.59	0.55	0.15	0.64
West Hill	7.08	45.77	8.18	4.11	3.91	7.84	7.42	6.38	5.36	3.95	1.00	0.58	0.38	1.24
West Putney	7.06	43.97	9.55	3.41	3.39	10.45	6.19	8.19	4.32	3.47	0.67	0.60	0.24	1.01

Source: Census 2001

2.7 Hours worked

	Males aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Part-time: 6-15	Males aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Part-time: 16-30	Males aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 31-37	Males aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 38-48	Males aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 49 or more	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Part-time: 1-5	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Part-time: 6-15	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Part-time: 16-30	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 31-37	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 38-48	Females aged 16-74 in employment working (hours a week): Full-time: 49 or more	
East Putney	0.47	1.80	4.81	8.76	49.48	34.67	0.93	4.88	11.56	15.93	48.30	18.40
Roehampton	0.94	5.02	11.23	11.84	49.96	21.01	2.18	14.71	23.55	20.86	31.52	7.18
Thamesfield	0.58	1.99	4.46	8.32	46.46	38.19	1.25	5.23	12.89	15.11	46.34	19.18
West Hill	0.55	2.95	7.89	12.81	51.81	23.99	0.86	7.46	16.98	22.06	41.44	11.20
West Putney	0.82	2.73	7.06	10.15	45.34	33.90	1.69	9.85	17.41	19.73	37.73	13.61

Source: Census 2001

There is a very high amount of males and females working 38-48 hours per week compared with all the other hours. Thamesfield had the highest amount of males working 38-48 hours per week while East Putney had the highest amount of females working 38-48 hours per week. Thamesfield had a high amount of both females and males working 49 or hours per week.

2.8 Industry employment

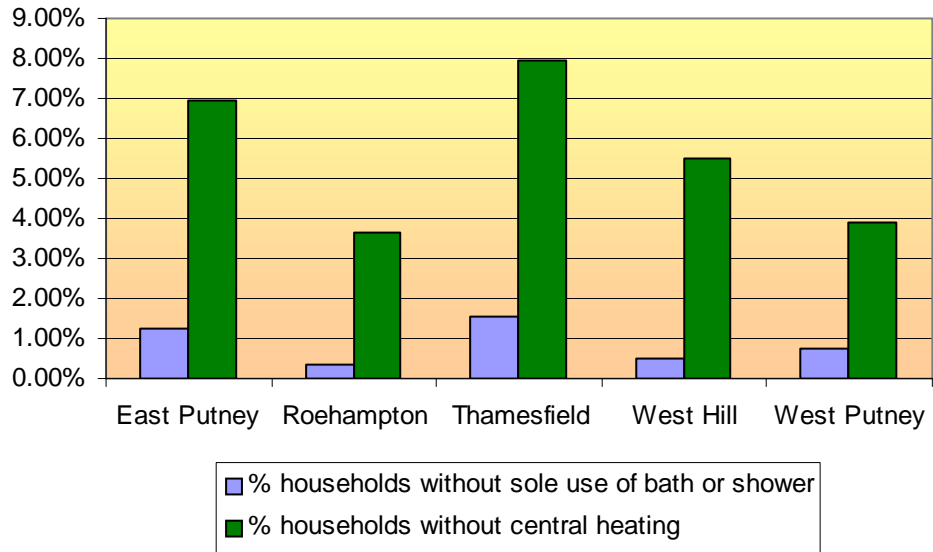
The chart on the following page shows the different industries of employment in Putney and Roehampton. It clearly shows that real estates; renting and business activities is very popular within the wards. The top two professions within Roehampton are Real estates and wholesale and retail trade. The least popular professions are fishing, Agriculture, mining and quarrying and electricity in all wards.

2.9 Occupation Groups

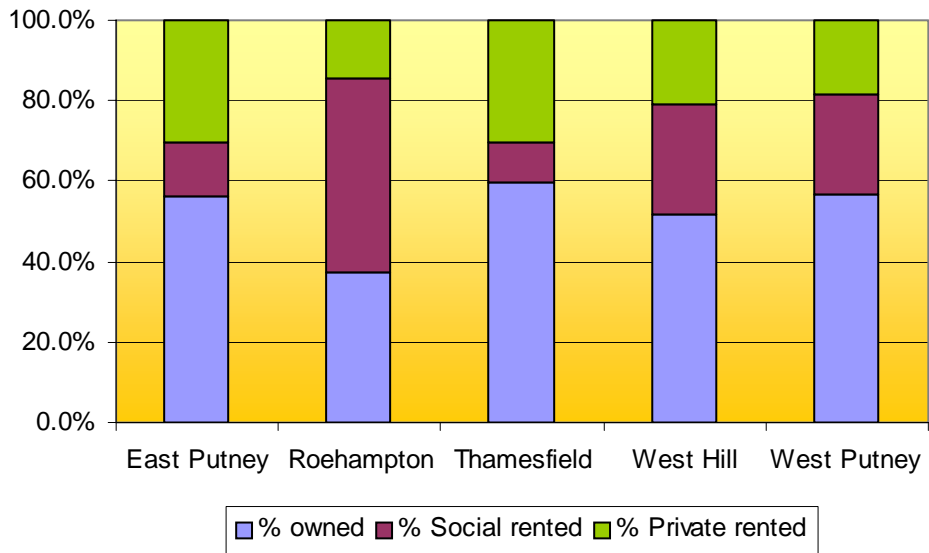
Thamesfield (27.31%) and East Putney (24.59%) have more managers and senior officials compared to the other wards, as well as in professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations. There are a very high number of people aged 16-74 in elementary occupations in Roehampton (13.25%) compared to the other wards that all have much lower amounts. The top three occupation groups across all wards are managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations.

Tenure????????????????????

Household amenities



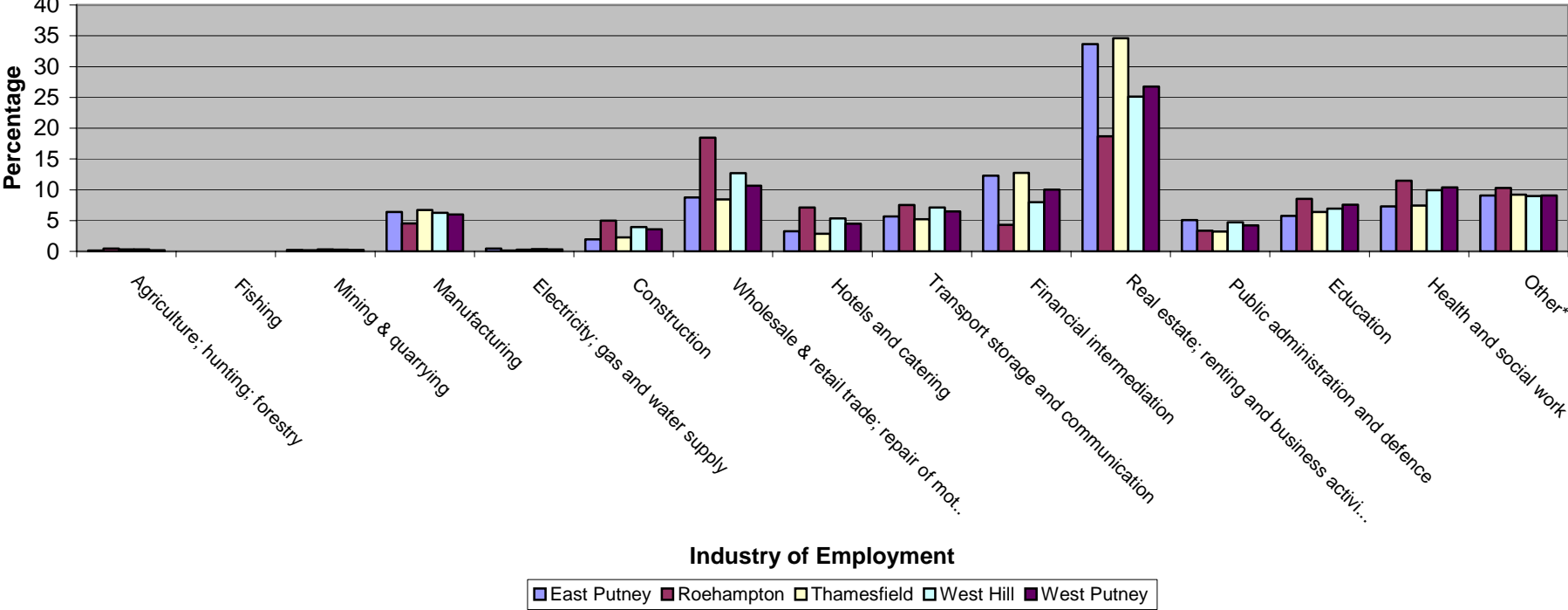
Ward tenure pattern 2001



% of children and older people who are living on 5th floor and above



Percentage of people aged 16-74 In Industry of Employment



2.10 Qualifications and Students

	People aged 16 - 74 with: No qualifications	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 1*	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 2**	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 3***	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4/5#	People aged 16 - 74 with: Other qualifications/level unknown	Total number of full-time students and schoolchildren: Aged 16 - 17	Total number of full-time students and schoolchildren: Aged 18 - 74
East Putney	10.06	5.78	11.81	10.03	59.07	3.24	1.31	4.38
Roehampton	27.26	10.86	14.65	18.59	23.08	5.55	2.13	18.67
Thamesfield	9.53	4.85	11.07	10.40	61.59	2.56	1.55	4.08
West Hill	19.91	8.54	13.76	12.97	39.35	5.47	2.25	8.56
West Putney	18.75	7.96	13.74	11.99	43.37	4.19	2.11	7.16
England and Wales	29.1	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.8	6.9	2.7	4.3

Source: Census 2001

Roehampton shows a very high percentage of people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications. The value of Roehampton (27.26%) is almost as high as England and Wales (29.1%). Level 1* includes all those who have obtained one or more GCSE grades, NVQ level 1 or foundation GNVQ. Roehampton seems to have a higher amount of 16-74 year olds having reached level 1 compared to the other wards. Level 2** includes all those aged 16-74 who have obtained five or more GCSE grades A-C, school certificate, one or more A-levels, NVQ level 2 or intermediate GNVQ. Here again Roehampton has the highest amount but Thamesfield but Thamesfield and East Putney have the lowest. Level 3*** includes all those who obtained two or more A-levels, four or more AS levels, higher school certificate, NVQ level 3 or advanced GNVQ. # represents a first degree, higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, qualified teacher status, qualified medical doctor, qualified dentist, qualified nurse, midwife or health visitor. East Putney and Thamesfield have the highest amount of people aged between 16-74 with this qualification, Thamesfield having the highest (61.59%). England and Wales overall shows a very low number at 19.8%.

2.11 Travel

The table below shows the ways in which people travel to work in Putney and Roehampton compared with that of England and Wales. 34.66% of people in Putney use the underground, metro, light rail or tram to travel to work while only 10.14% do so in Roehampton. Thamesfield and West Putney both have high amounts of people who travel to work by train. 24.19% of people in Roehampton use the bus, mini bus or coach to travel while only 5.59% do the same in East Putney. The final two columns show the number of people who travel to work by public transport who live in a household with/ without car or van.

	PEOPLE WHO WORK MAINLY AT OR FROM HOME	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 IN EMPLOYMENT WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: UNDERGROUND; METRO; LIGHT RAIL; TRAM	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: TRAIN	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: BUS; MINI BUS OR COACH	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: MOTORCYCLE; SCOOTER; MOPED	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: DRIVING A CAR OR VAN*	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: PASSENGER IN A CAR OR VAN	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO TRAVEL TO WORK BY: TAXI OR MINICAB	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: BICYCLE	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: ON FOOT	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74 WHO USUALLY TRAVEL TO WORK BY: OTHER**	PUBLIC TRANSPORT USERS IN HOUSEHOLDS# WITH CAR OR VAN##	PUBLIC TRANSPORT USERS IN HOUSEHOLDS# WITHOUT CAR OR VAN##
East Putney	7.57	34.66	20.05	5.59	1.87	18.63	0.96	0.31	3.12	6.81	0.43	38.39	21.82
Roehampton	6.98	10.14	11.93	24.19	2.06	27.50	1.92	0.29	3.30	11.17	0.54	24.41	19.37
Thamesfield	8.86	24.44	22.24	9.46	2.08	19.44	0.73	0.32	4.52	7.28	0.63	38.72	17.42
West Hill	7.71	32.86	11.33	8.89	1.56	24.78	1.43	0.37	2.81	7.88	0.39	30.86	21.57
West Putney	8.24	14.27	22.62	12.30	2.19	25.31	1.63	0.36	4.43	8.42	0.24	33.41	15.74
England and Wales	9.19	3.01	4.08	7.40	1.09	55.23	6.25	0.52	2.76	10.00	0.47	10.00	4.41

Source: Census 2001

Percentage of Households not owning a car or a van



2.12 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (old ward boundaries)

Ward Name	<i>IMD Score</i>
East Putney	12.96
Parkside	22.49
Roehampton	40.05
Thamesfield	8.99
West Hill	29.17
West Putney	23.11

Source: ONS

This is the deprivation measure that is used by local authorities. It replaces the index of local deprivation and uses a broader range of data sets and more up to date figures to produce a series of deprivation indices at both ward level and local authority district levels. It provides a guide to the extent of various types of deprivation within areas.

The IMD contains 6 domains:

Income, employment, health and disability, education, housing and geographical access to services.

Each ward is given a score and rank in each domain based on its performance in respect of a range of relevant indicators. Using this you can see that Roehampton ranks as the most deprived ward in Putney and Roehampton, and West Hill as the second. Thamesfield shows a much less deprived ward with an IMD score of 8.99. The score in Wandsworth ranges from 8.9 in Thamesfield to 42 in Latchmere.

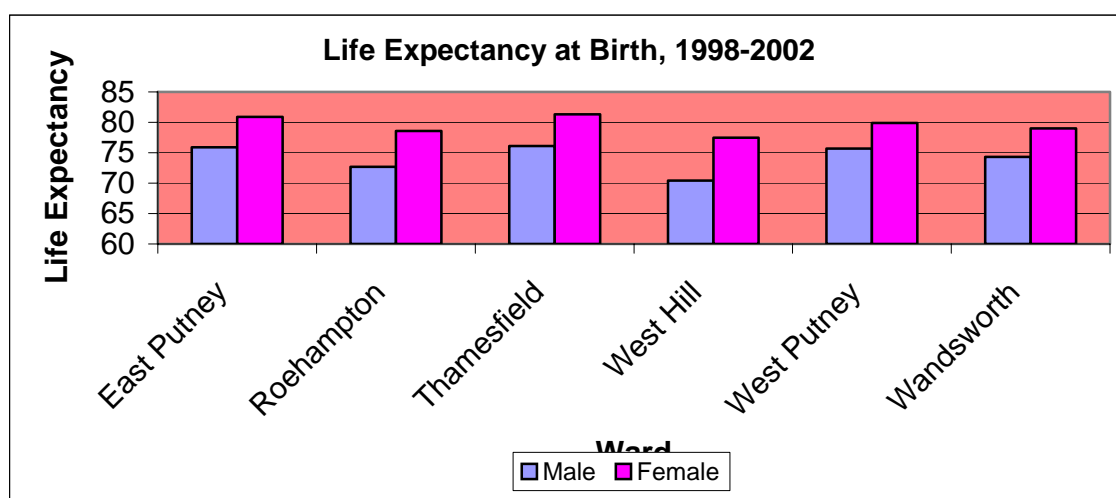
2.13 Morbidity and Mortality

Life expectancy at birth, 1998-2002

Ward	Male			Female			Female/male difference
	LE	95% CI		LE	95% CI		
East Putney	75.9	74.2	77.5	80.9	79.6	82.3	5.1
Roehampton	72.7	71.1	74.4	78.6	77.0	80.2	5.9
Thamesfield	76.1	74.5	77.7	81.3	79.7	83.0	5.2
West Hill	70.4	68.9	72.0	77.5	76.3	78.8	7.1

West Putney	75.7	74.0	77.3		79.9	78.5	81.3		4.2
Wandsworth	74.3	74.0	74.7		79.0	78.7	79.4		4.7

Source – London Health Observatory



Thamesfield has the highest male life expectancy at 76 years of age as well as the highest female life expectancy at 81 years of age. Roehampton has the lowest male life expectancy at 72 but West Hill has the lowest female life expectancy at 77.5.

Number of deaths from all causes in Putney and Roehampton, 2002 & 2001

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2001</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2002</i>
East Putney	112	102
Roehampton	114	148
Thamesfield	87	54
West Hill	84	138
West Putney	132	134

Source: ONS 2002, ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Death rates per 1,000 by ward for 2001

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>DEATH RATE PER 1,000</i>
East Putney	8.1
Roehampton	10.1
Thamesfield	5.7
West Hill	6.2
West Putney	11.7

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts, Census 2001

Deaths in Putney and Roehampton by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2001

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system	79	88	167
Neoplasms	74	67	141
Diseases of the respiratory system	42	47	89
Diseases of the digestive system	10	14	24
Diseases of the nervous system	16	15	24
Mental and Behavioural disorders	4	15	19
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	4	5	9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1	2	3
Diseases of the genito -urinary system	5	3	8
Diseases of the muskuloskeletal system and connective tissue	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	0	0	0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	0	0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0	0	0
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0	0	0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	5	14	19
External causes of morbidity and mortality	16	5	21
Total	257	276	533

Deaths in Putney and Roehampton by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2002

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
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Diseases of the circulatory system	78	130	208
Neoplasms	87	71	158
Diseases of the respiratory system	32	46	78
Diseases of the digestive system	11	13	24
Diseases of the nervous system	10	3	13
Mental and Behavioural disorders	5	14	19
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	4	3	7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3	5	8
Diseases of the genito -urinary system	3	4	7
Diseases of the muskuloskeletal system and connective tissue	2	1	3
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	0	0	0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1	0	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0	0	0
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	10	18	28
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	9	16	25
External causes of morbidity and mortality	15	7	22
Total	270	331	601

Ten main causes of death, Putney and Roehampton, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Chronic Ischaemic Heart Disease	55
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage	41
Acute myocardial infarction	37
Pneumonia	37
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	36
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	27
Senility	20
Heart failure	19
Unspecified dementia	17
Malignant neoplasm of breast	12
Total	301

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Ten main causes of death, Putney and Roehampton, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Chronic Ischaemic Heart Disease	47
Pneumonia	40
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	32
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage	32
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	31
Acute myocardial infarction	28
Malignant neoplasm of breast	19
Unspecified dementia	18

Senility	18
Heart failure	14
Total	279

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

2.14 Limiting Long-Term Illness

Table showing households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Putney and Roehampton, 2001 (numbers)

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS: NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS: NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT: WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: ALL AGES	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: AGED 0 -4	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH ONE OR MORE PERSON WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS
East Putney	6450	159	1527	999	470	1345
Roehampton	5314	597	1875	1537	672	1959
Thamesfield	5673	114	1111	1116	551	1045
West Hill	5889	382	1346	1512	705	1584
West Putney	5591	288	1721	1372	569	1621
TOTAL	28917	1540	7580	6536	2967	7554

Source: Census 2001

Table showing households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Putney and Roehampton, 2001 (percentages)

	HOUSEHOLDS: NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS: NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT: WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: ALL AGES	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: AGED 0 -4	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH ONE OR MORE PERSON WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS
East Putney	2.5	23.7	15.5	7.3	20.9
Roehampton	11.2	35.3	28.9	12.6	36.9
Thamesfield	2.0	19.6	19.7	9.7	18.4
West Hill	6.5	22.9	25.7	12.0	26.9

The census asked residents about the illnesses they had that might have limited their day-to-day activity and this covered any long term illness, health problems or disability. Although this was self reported it is likely to be a reasonable pointer to the need for health and social care services.

There is a very high proportion of households which contains one or more person with a limiting long-term illness in Roehampton (36.9%) and the lowest being Thamesfield with 18.4%.

2.15 People with Good Health

	General health people who health was : Good	General health people who health was : Fairly good	General health: people who health was : Not good
Roehampton	66.27	23.73	10.01
Thamesfield	81.03	14.04	4.93
West Hill	72.79	18.58	8.63
West Putney	72.74	19.21	8.05
East Putney	76.72	17.06	6.22
London	68.76	22.21	9.03
England	70.82	20.90	8.28

Source: Census 2001

This table represents the general health of the population as reported by themselves along with the average for England and London.

There is a fairly high percentage of people in Thamesfield whose health was considered to be good but the lowest percentage was in Roehampton with 66.27%. Roehampton also had the highest percentage of people whose health was not good at 10.01%, which was higher than London.

2.16 Health and Provision of unpaid Care

	LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS: PEOPLE WITH LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS	LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS: PEOPLE WORKING AGE WITH LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS	GENERAL HEALTH: PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS : GOOD	GENERAL HEALTH: PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS : FAIRLY GOOD	GENERAL HEALTH: PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS : NOT GOOD	PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE: ALL PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE UNPAID CARE	PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE: ALL PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE UNPAID CARE: 1-19 HOURS A WEEK	PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE: ALL PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE UNPAID CARE: 20-49 HOURS A WEEK	PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE: ALL PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE UNPAID CARE : 50+ HOURS A WEEK
East Putney	12.62	5.37	76.72	17.06	6.22	6.48	4.90	0.48	1.10
Roehampton	19.23	8.72	66.27	23.73	10.01	7.42	4.56	1.08	1.79
Thamesfield	9.53	4.30	81.03	14.04	4.93	6.32	4.97	0.57	0.78
West Hill	15.20	8.14	72.79	18.58	8.63	7.64	5.15	0.96	1.53
West	15.84	6.45	72.74	19.21	8.05	8.45	5.83	0.85	1.77

Putney									
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Source: Census 2001

Limiting Long Term Illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability that limits daily activities or work. The table shows Roehampton having the highest amount of people with limiting long-term illness and Thamesfield having the lowest at 9.53%. Roehampton and West Hill both have the highest amount of people with LLTI who are of working age. Thamesfield showed the highest amount of people whose health was good but Roehampton had the highest percentage of poorly healthed people.

2.17 CVD

Age standardised deaths from Circulatory diseases (ICD9 390-459, ICD10 I00-I99) under 75 years at ward level, 1998-2002. (England = 100)

Ward Name	Male				Female				Persons			
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL
East Putney	27	76.8	50.6	111.8	22	108.7	68.1	164.6	49	86.5	64	114.3
Roehampton	43	107.6	77.8	144.9	28	116	77.1	167.7	71	108.1	84.4	136.3
Thamesfield	26	83.9	54.8	122.9	15	**	**	**	41	86.6	62.2	117.5
West Hill	52	136.6	102	179.1	35	157.8	109.9	219.4	87	140.9	112.9	173.8
West Putney	38	91.7	64.9	125.8	23	99.9	63.3	149.8	61	93.1	71.2	119.6
Wandsworth	749	111.1	103.3	119.4	449	125.9	114.5	138.1	1198	115.2	108.8	121.9

Source: London Health Observatory

The standard mortality rate for circulatory diseases was highest in males in West Hill and Roehampton with both having figures above the England average. The highest figures in females were for East Putney, Roehampton and West Hill. For both females and males the ward with the highest mortality rate from CVD was for Roehampton and West Hill showing that these two areas have the highest amount of deaths from CVD than any of the other wards.

2.18 CHD

Age standardised deaths from CHD ((ICD9 410-414, ICD10 I20-I25) under 75 years at ward level, 1998-2002 (England = 100)

Ward Name	Observed	Persons		95%CI	
		SMR	LL	UL	UL
East Putney	32	91.7	62.7	129.4	
Roehampton	35	86	59.9	119.6	
Thamesfield	20	68.8	42	106.2	
West Hill	54	141.6	106.4	184.7	
West Putney	33	81.2	55.9	114	
Wandsworth	676	105.7	97.9	114	

Source: London Health Observatory

2.19 Cancer

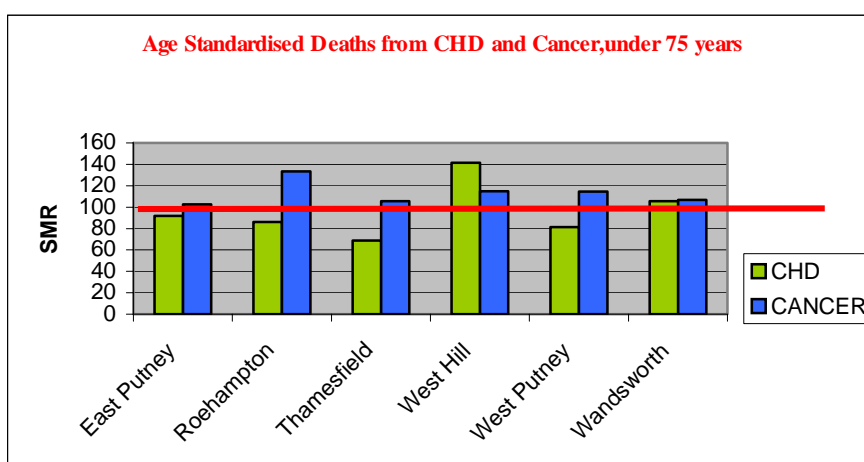
Age standardised deaths from all cancers (ICD9 140-208, ICD10 C00-97) under 75 years at ward level, 1998-2002 (England = 100)

Ward Name	Observed	Persons		95%CI	
		SMR	LL	UL	UL
East Putney	67	102.7	79.6	130.4	

Roehampton	98	133.5	108.4	162.7
Thamesfield	59	105.7	80.5	141.8
West Hill	82	114.8	91.3	142.5
West Putney	85	114.4	91.3	141.4
Wandsworth	1289	106.8	101	112.8

Source: London Heath Observatory

The graph below shows the SMRs for CHD and cancer. The line going across the 100 mark is the England and Wales average. Each of the wards has a standard morality rate above the 100 average for cancer telling us that a lot more people die of cancer in Wandsworth than in E&W, the highest figure being in Roehampton. Thamesfield has the least number of people dying from CHD and the highest is in West Hill with an SMR of 141.6.



2.20 Diabetes

E10- Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

E11- Non-insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

E13- Other specified diabetes mellitus

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON	NO. OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS FOR DIABETES
Roehampton	12
Thamesfield	3
West Hill	2
West Putney	4
East Putney	2

Source: Clearnet 2003

There are very little hospital admissions for diabetes in Wandsworth however, Roehampton has the highest number of hospital admissions for Diabetes with 12 while West Hill and East Putney have the lowest.

WANDSWORTH SOUTH PROFILE

Wandsworth 
Primary Care Trust

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CONTENTS

1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- 1.1 General practices in Wandsworth South
- 1.2 General population
- 1.3 Marital status
- 1.4 Ethnicity
- 1.5 Country of birth
- 1.6 Religion
- 1.7 Families

2. Social and Economic Activities

- 2.1 Housing
- 2.2 Employment / Work

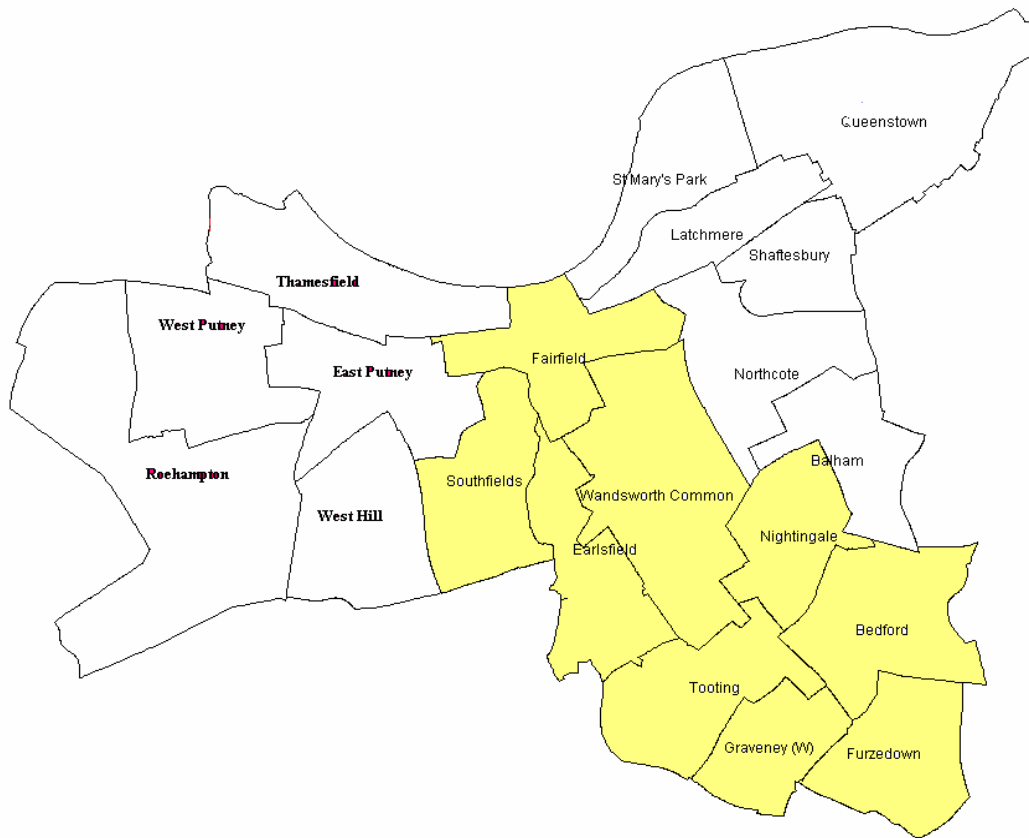
3. Births

- 3.1 Births 2002 & 2001

4. Mortality and Morbidity

- 4.1 Deaths 2002 & 2001
- 4.2 Standard Mortality Ratios
- 4.3 Limiting Long Term Illness
- 4.4 Self assessment of good health

Wandsworth South Health Profile....



This document aims to give a general profile of the population of Wandsworth South locality. The report will focus on the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, social and economic activities in the area, the number of births, morbidity and mortality statistics. The map above shows that Wandsworth South is in the central and southeastern part of the borough of Wandsworth. The “core” wards that cover the Wandsworth South locality are Bedford, Earlsfield, Fairfield, Furzedown, Graveney, Nightingale, Southfields, Wandsworth Common and Tooting.

1. SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 General practices in Wandsworth South

1.2 General population

On Census day, 29th April 2001, there were 119,134 (usual) residents of Wandsworth South. The table below shows the total resident population in each of the electoral wards in Wandsworth South. There is a large difference between the registered population of Wandsworth South and the resident population. Most of the data in this report is on the resident population due to the availability of the data at this level only (i.e. not available for registered population).

Table 1: Total resident population for Wandsworth South electoral wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION</i>
Bedford	13,017
Earlsfield	12,903
Fairfield	12,034
Furzedown	13,539
Graveney	13,213
Nightingale	13,549
Southfields	14,063
Tooting	13,261
Wandsworth Common	13,555
TOTAL	119,134

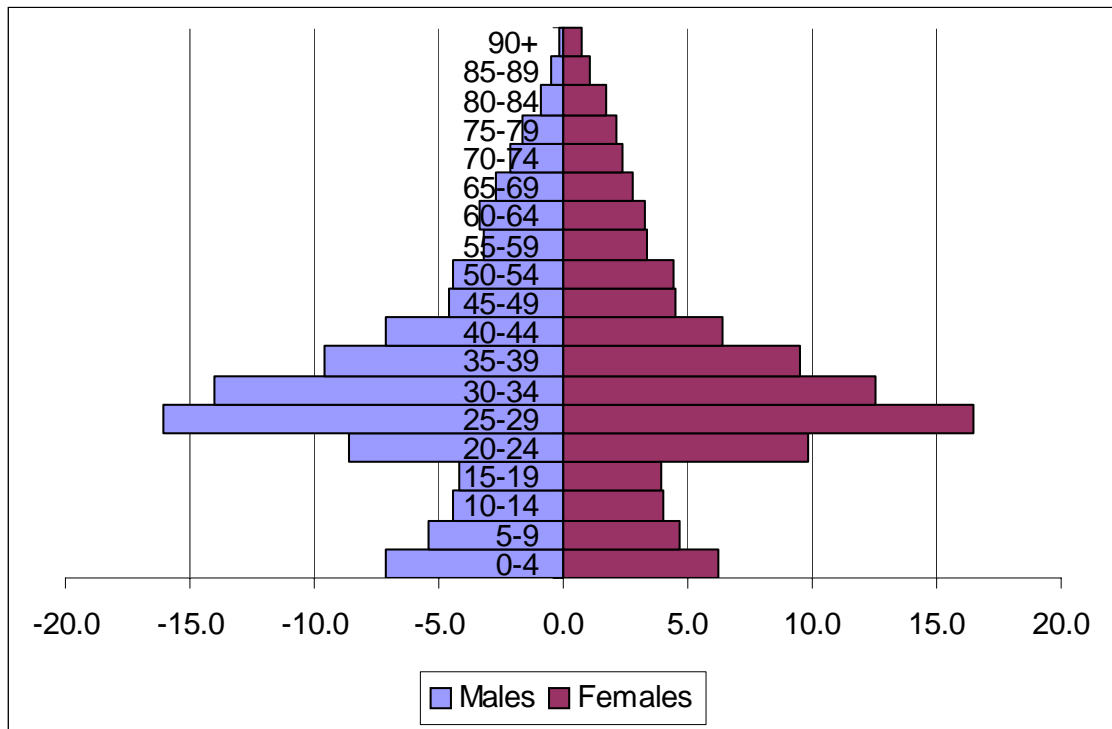
Source: Census 2001

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the age structure of the Wandsworth South population. A large population of the population of Wandsworth South is aged between 25-29. 16.1% of males and 16.5% of females fit into this age category. The population pyramid shows clearly how the population of Wandsworth South is a very young one and is very similar to the Wandsworth age structure. In Wandsworth South, 54.9% of the population are aged between 20-44. In comparison 35.1% of the England and Wales population is in this age group and 42.8% of the London population. 53.7% of the Wandsworth population are aged between 20-44.

Table 2: Age structure for the Wandsworth South population at ward level

	PEOPLE AGED 0 - 4	PEOPLE AGED 5 - 7	PEOPLE AGED 8 - 9	PEOPLE AGED 10 - 14	PEOPLE AGED 15	PEOPLE AGED 16 - 17	PEOPLE AGED 18 - 19	PEOPLE AGED 20 - 24	PEOPLE AGED 25 - 29	PEOPLE AGED 30 - 44	PEOPLE AGED 45 - 59	PEOPLE AGED 60 - 64	PEOPLE AGED 65 - 74	PEOPLE AGED 75 - 84	PEOPLE AGED 85 - 89	PEOPLE AGED 90 & OVER
Bedford	747	384	273	486	68	168	145	1218	2470	4132	1468	381	588	349	88	52
Earlsfield	800	374	236	534	102	222	262	1176	2301	3814	1418	406	629	466	102	61
Fairfield	711	283	167	392	68	156	151	1007	2591	3859	1382	349	505	308	75	30
Furzedown	862	503	338	795	123	312	399	1143	1407	3673	1853	533	854	534	136	74
Graveney	754	353	272	596	104	272	246	1466	2222	3605	1601	468	688	413	104	49
Nightingale	1117	468	236	447	73	154	170	1149	2218	4068	1549	431	666	464	181	158
Southfields	1056	424	242	534	85	211	168	1180	2255	4397	1768	475	612	479	121	56
Tooting	741	388	267	621	92	253	266	1730	2205	3249	1596	504	809	414	85	41
Wandsworth Common	1111	504	325	609	85	235	190	910	1774	4157	2004	422	658	427	87	57

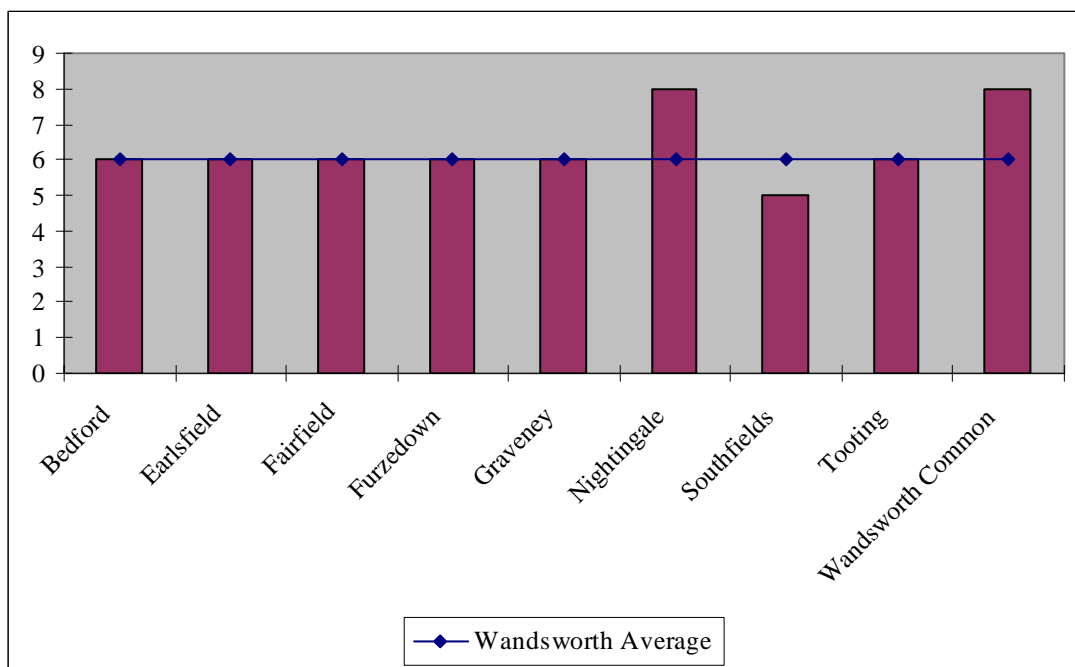
Figure 1: Population pyramid for the Wandsworth South Locality



Source: Census 2001

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the ward population who are children 0-4 years. The graph shows that the wards Nightingale and Wandsworth Common have the highest percentage of children aged 0-4 (8%) and Southfields is the ward with the lowest percentage of children aged 0-4 (5%).

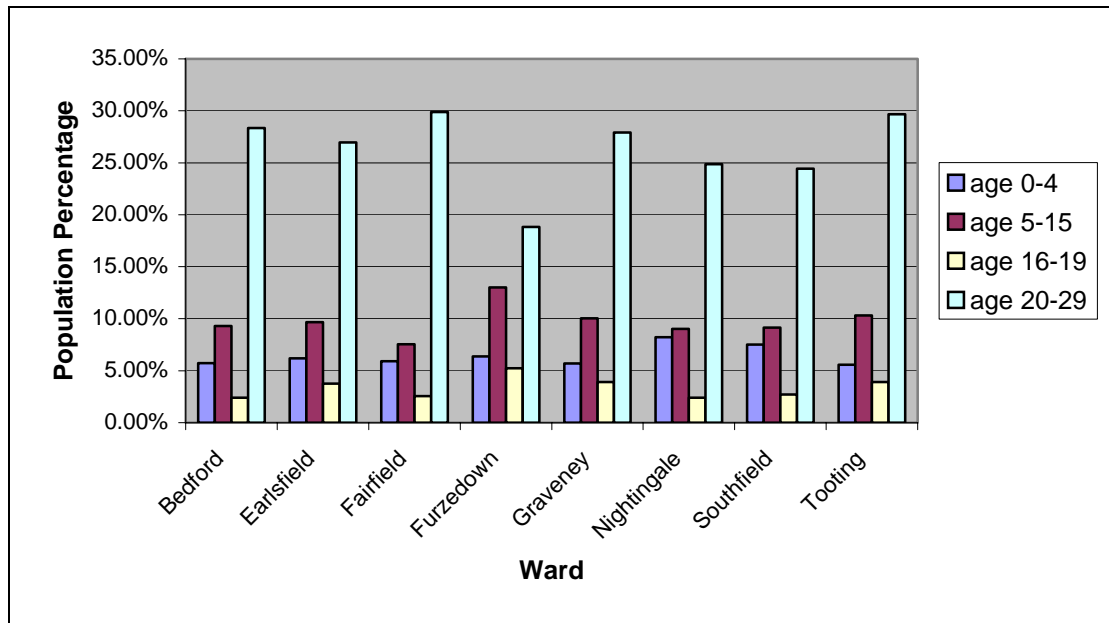
Figure 2: Percentage of the ward population who are children 0-4 years, Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the population aged 29 years and under at ward level. The graph reflects the high percentage of 20-29 year olds in the Wandsworth South area. Fairfield is the ward with the highest percentage of people in the 20-29 age group and Furzedown in the ward with the lowest percentage of people in this age group. Furzedown also has a higher percentage of people aged between 5 and 15 compared with the other wards.

Figure 3: Percentage of the population aged 29 years and under by ward for Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Table 3 shows that Wandsworth South has a much smaller proportion of older people compared to London and England. The most obvious difference seems to be in the 65-74 age group. The London percentage is 8.35 and the England percentage 6.53. Fairfield is the ward with the smallest number of people aged 65-74 (4.20%) and Furzedown the ward with largest number of people aged 65-74 (6.31%). Wandsworth South wards have a lower percentage of people aged 75-84 compared to London and England. For the age category people aged 85-89, Nightingale ward has a higher percentage of this age group (1.34%) compared to London (1.30%) and England (1.06%). This result is also shown for people aged 90 and over with Nightingale again having a higher percentage of this age category (1.17%) compared to London (0.64%) and England (0.52%). Nightingale is the only ward in Wandsworth South that has a higher percentage of people aged 85-89 and aged 90 and over than London and England.

Table 3: Percentage of Wandsworth South population that consists of older people, comparisons drawn with London and England

	PEOPLE AGED 65 – 74	PEOPLE AGED 75 – 84	PEOPLE AGED 85 – 89	PEOPLE AGED 90 & OVER
Bedford	4.52	2.68	0.68	0.40
Earlsfield	4.87	3.61	0.79	0.47
Fairfield	4.20	2.56	0.62	0.25
Furzedown	6.31	3.94	1.00	0.55
Graveney	5.21	3.13	0.79	0.37
Nightingale	4.92	3.42	1.34	1.17
Southfields	4.35	3.41	0.86	0.40
Tooting	6.10	3.12	0.64	0.31
London	8.35	5.60	1.30	0.64
England	6.53	4.33	1.06	0.52

Source: Census 2001

1.3 Marital status

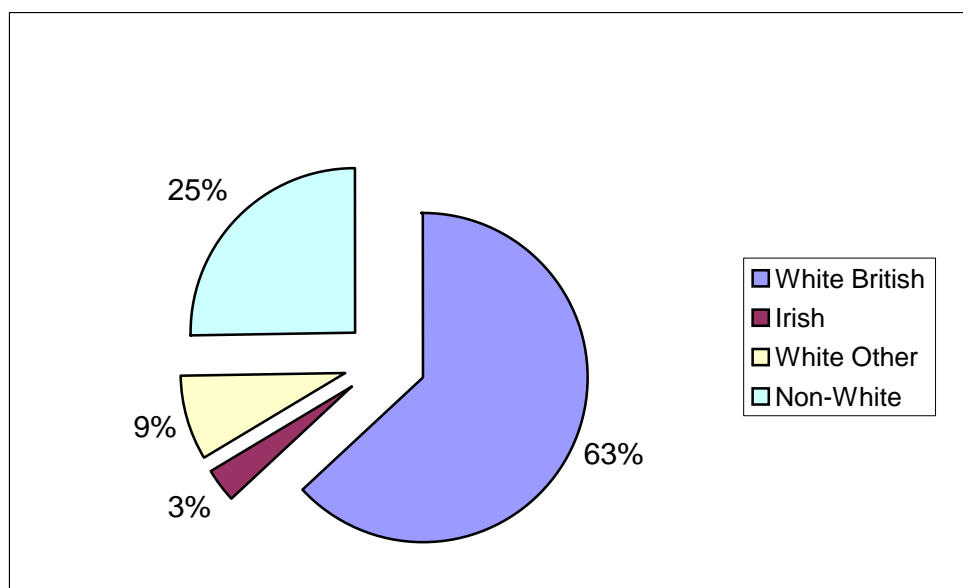
32.8 per cent of the Wandsworth South adult population (aged 16 and over) were married or re-married. Separated or divorced people make up 8.2 per cent.

The largest group for marital status in Wandsworth South is single people, who make up 53.9 per cent of the adult population. Wandsworth is ranked 5th out of the 376 districts in England and Wales for proportion of single people. Not surprisingly all other areas ranked above it were London Boroughs.

1.4 Ethnicity

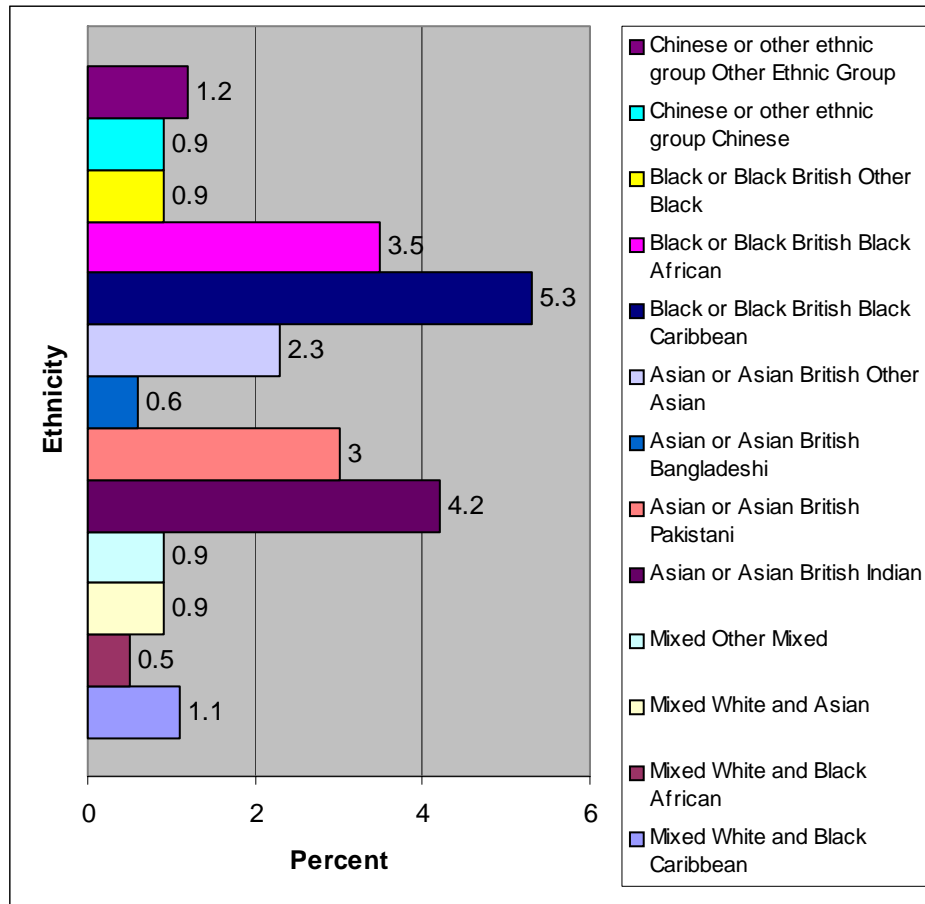
Figure 4 shows the ethnic composition of the population of Wandsworth South as described by the residents. Sixty-three per cent of the population of Wandsworth South described themselves as White British. Twenty-five per cent of the population described themselves as Non-White. The largest non-white ethnic group in Wandsworth South was Black Caribbean (5.3%)

Figure 4: Ethnic composition of the population of Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Figure 5: Non-White composition of the population of Wandsworth South, 2001



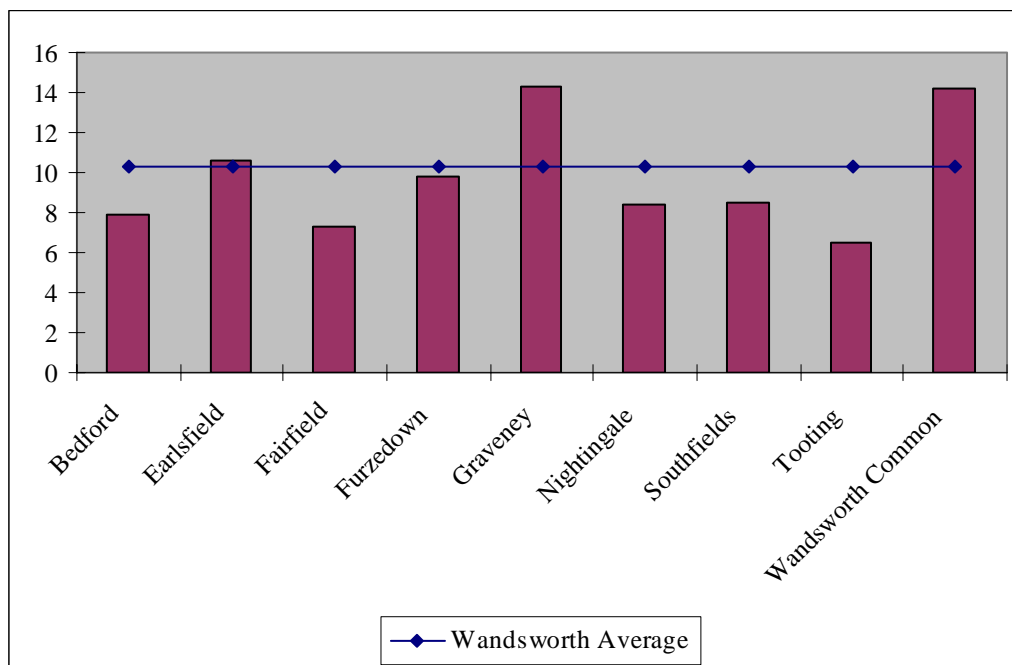
Source: Census 2001

1.5 Country of Birth

Of people living in Wandsworth South, 68.5 per cent gave their country of birth as England. 2.1 per cent gave their country of birth as Scotland, 1.5 per cent gave their country of birth as Wales, 0.8 per cent gave their country of birth as Northern Ireland and 2.3 per cent stated that their country of birth was the Republic of Ireland. 3.5 per cent stated they were born in other EU countries and 21.4 per cent of people were born elsewhere.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of children born outside the UK in Wandsworth South. Graveney is the ward with the highest percentage of children born outside the UK (14.3%) and Tooting has the lowest percentage of children born outside the UK (6.5%).

Figure 6: Percentage of children born outside the UK, Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

1.6 Religion

There are 70,876 (59.5%) people in Wandsworth South who state their religion as Christian. This is a lower proportion than the England and Wales average (71.8%) but very slightly higher than the London average (58.2%)

Wandsworth South has a small proportion of Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh. 0.6 per cent stated their religion as Buddhist, 3.6 per cent stated their religion as Hindu, 0.6 per cent stated their religion as Jewish, 6.4 per cent as Muslim and 0.3 per cent stated their religion as Sikh. 20 per cent of the population of Wandsworth South stated that they had no religion.

It should be noted that the religion question was voluntary, and 8.5 per cent of Wandsworth South residents did not state their religion.

1.7 Families

Married couples make up 23.1 per cent of the population of adults (aged 16 and over) in Wandsworth South. Of all households in Wandsworth South 12.1 per cent are made up of married couples with dependent children and 3.3 per cent with non-dependent children.

10.9 per cent of the adult population of Wandsworth South are co-habiting couples. 8.7 per cent of cohabiting couples have no children, 2.0 per cent have dependent children and 0.2 per cent have non-dependent children.

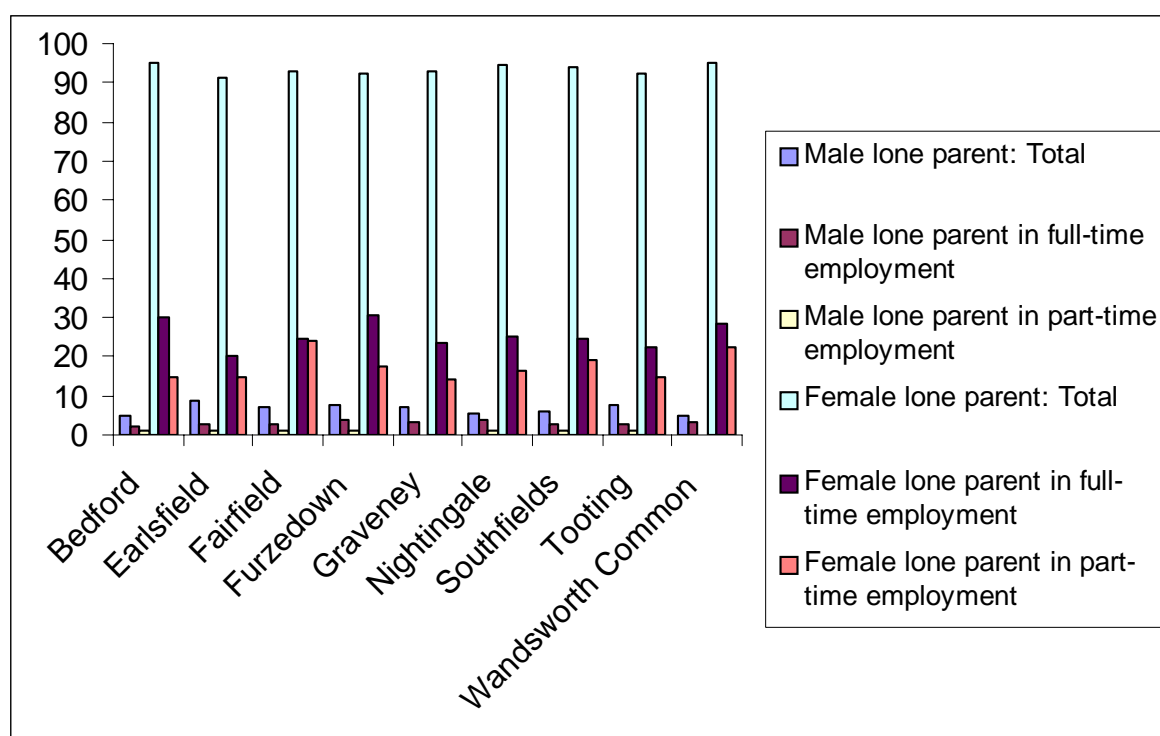
The number of households in Wandsworth South that comprise lone parents is 8.4%. For Wandsworth South 2.9% of lone parent households are with non-dependent children.

Nearly 13.2 per cent of Wandsworth South households consist of pensioners only. This is made up of 9.7 per cent that live on their own, 3.1 per cent who live as a family and 0.4 per cent who live in other households with just pensioners.

Wandsworth South has a large number of single person households other than lone pensioners. 25.7% of households in Wandsworth South are non-pensioner single persons.

Figure 7 and Table 4 show the number and percentage of lone parent households with dependant children in Wandsworth South. These both show that the percentage of female lone parents is much higher than the male lone parents. The data shows that a higher percentage of single parent males are in employment than single parent females.

Figure 7: Percentage of lone parent households with dependant children, Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

Table 5: Number of lone parent households with dependant children, Wandsworth South, 2001

	ALL LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	MALE LONE PARENT: TOTAL	MALE LONE PARENT IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	MALE LONE PARENT IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	FEMALE LONE PARENT: TOTAL	FEMALE LONE PARENT IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	FEMALE LONE PARENT IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
Bedford	254	13	6	3	241	76	37
Earlsfield	343	29	10	3	314	70	51

Fairfield	262	19	7	3	243	65	63
Furzedown	398	31	16	4	367	121	70
Graveney	400	29	13	0	371	93	56
Nightingale	265	14	10	3	251	66	44
South fields	317	19	9	4	298	78	61
Tooting	359	27	9	4	332	80	54
Wandsworth Common	245	12	8	0	233	69	55
TOTAL	2,843	193	88	24	2,650	718	491

Source: Census 2001

1.8 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (old ward boundaries)

Table 6 shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation for the wards in Wandsworth South. The ward Wandsworth Common was only formed in 2002.

Table 6: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 by Wandsworth South wards

WARD	IMD SCORE
Bedford	25.07
Earlsfield	24.57
Fairfield	18.99
Furzedown	27.37
Graveney	28.02
Nightingale	17.21
Southfield	14.2
Springfield	16.36
Tooting	29.85
Wandsworth Common	-

Source: ONS

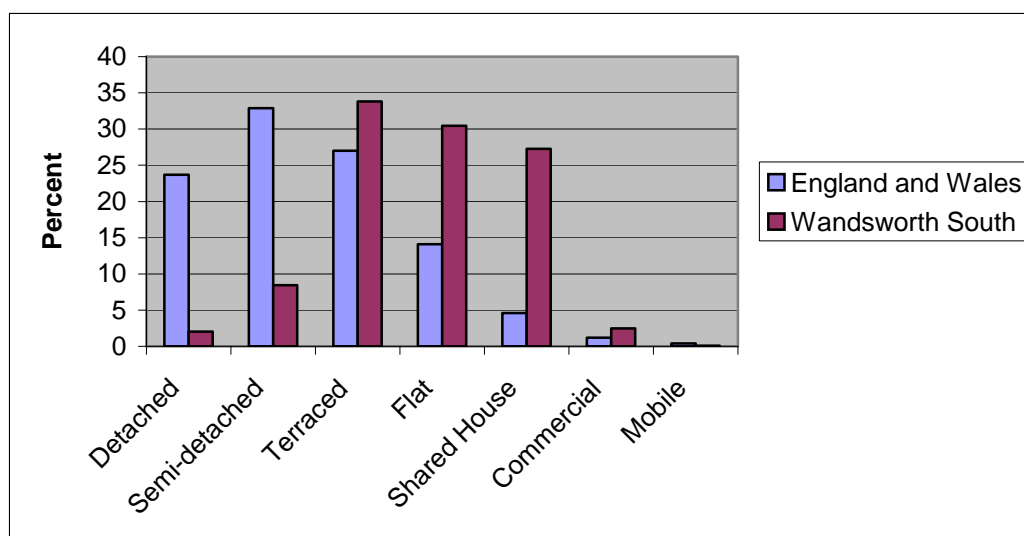
The index of multiple deprivation (IMD) is a set of deprivation indices which provide a guide to the extent of various types of deprivation within areas. The IMD contains six domains – income, employment, health and disability, education, housing and geographical access to services. Each ward is given a score and rank in each domain, based on its performance in respect of a range of relevant indicators. The higher the score the greater the deprivation in the area. The table shows that the ward Tooting ranks as the most deprived ward in Wandsworth South. The least deprived ward is Southfield. If we look at Wandsworth wards all together, Latchmere, which is in the Battersea locality, ranks as the most deprived ward with an IMD of 41.97. The lowest ranked ward in Wandsworth is Thamesfield (8.99 IMD), which is in the Putney and Roehampton locality.

2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

2.1 Housing

There are a total of 51,635 households in Wandsworth South, of which 2,211 are vacant and 161 are second residences/holiday accommodation. The type of housing in Wandsworth South is shown in figure 6 with England and Wales included for comparison. Wandsworth South has a large proportion of terraced houses, flats and shared houses in comparison with England and Wales. The percentage of detached and semi-detached houses in Wandsworth South is much lower than the percentage of this housing type in England and Wales.

Figure 6: Housing Types in Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

For Wandsworth South just above half of the homes are owner occupied (55.9% of all households). As expected a large proportion of houses in London are rented (43.5%) and Wandsworth South is no exception to this (44%). The greatest proportion of rented accommodation in Wandsworth South is from the private sector (23.4% of all households), followed by housing association/registered social landlord (8.7% of all households), followed by local authority (8.6% of all households) and 3.3 per cent “other.”

The average household size for Wandsworth South is slightly lower than the England and Wales average, with the Wandsworth South average being 2.27 persons and the England and Wales average being 2.36. The average number of rooms per household is lower for Wandsworth South (4.65) than England and Wales (5.34)

Comparing the number of rooms with the number of occupants gives a picture of overcrowded households. In Wandsworth South 15.8 per cent were defined as overcrowded. All Inner London boroughs had a similar or higher figure to this.

Table 7 shows how Wandsworth South compares with England and Wales for the proportion of households with central heating and/or bath shower. It can be seen that the percentage of households with central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet in Wandsworth South is lower than percentage of households in England and Wales.

Table 7: Proportion of houses with central heating and/or bath and shower

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	WANDSWORTH SOUTH	ENGLAND & WALES
With central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet	89.8	91.2
Without central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet	1.0	0.2
Without central heating, with sole use of bath/shower and toilet	8.4	8.3
With central heating, without sole use of bath/shower and toilet	0.9	0.3

Source: Census 2001

In Wandsworth South, more households own a car or van than the Inner London average (39.3%) and the England and Wales average (43.8%). In Wandsworth South 39% of households own no car or van, 45.5 per cent own one and 15.5 per cent own two or more. In England and Wales 26.8 per cent own no car or van, 43.8 per cent own one car or van and 29.4 per cent own two or more.

2.2 Employment/work

Table 8 shows the economic activity of people living in Wandsworth South. The percentage of people in Wandsworth South in employment is above the national average.

Table 8: Economic activity of residents in Wandsworth South

PERCENTAGE OF 16-74 YEAR OLD	WANDSWORTH SOUTH	E & W
Employed	67.6	60.6
Unemployed	3.7	3.4
Economically active F/T students	2.6	2.6
Retired	7.2	13.6
Economically inactive students	6.0	4.7
Looking after home/family	5.4	6.5
Permanently sick or disabled	3.4	5.5
Other economically inactive	4.1	3.1

Source: Census 2001

Table 9 shows the levels of qualification of people living in Wandsworth South compared with the levels for England and Wales. The percentage of people with no qualifications is well below the national average. This is reflective of the younger population of Wandsworth South and can also be seen by the high percentage of people with level 4/5# qualifications (47.1%).

PERCENTAGES OF QUALIFICATIONS	WANDSWORTH SOUTH	E & W
No Qualifications	16.0	29.1
Highest qualification on attained level 1	8.5	16.6
Highest qualification on attained level 2	13.9	19.4
Highest qualification on attained level 3	10.8	8.3
Highest qualification on attained level 4/5#	47.1	19.8
Other qualifications/Level unknown	3.8	6.9
F/T students 16-17	1.8	2.7
F/t students 18-74	6.3	4.3

Source: Census 2001

Notes: * 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ
 ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ
 *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.
 # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

3. BIRTHS

3.1 Births 2002 & 2001

Number of births:

Table 10 shows the number of live and stillbirths registered in the core Wandsworth South electoral wards during 2002. The fertility rates have also been calculated for each ward.

Table 10: Number of live and stillbirths, fertility rates, 2002, Wandsworth South core wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, 2002</i>	<i>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS, 2002</i>	<i>FERTILITY RATE</i>
Bedford	177	1	43.2
Earlsfield	221	0	51.7
Fairfield	184	0	46.5
Furzedown	216	3	58.6
Graveney	191	0	46.7
Nightingale	269	0	65.2
Southfield	270	2	61.7
Tooting	182	1	45.0
Wandsworth Common	232	3	64.6
WANDSWORTH SOUTH TOTAL	1,942	10	

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district birth extracts, Census 2001

Table 11 shows the number of live and stillbirths registered in the core Wandsworth South electoral wards during 2001. It should be noted that in 2001 the ward Springfield existed which was later replaced by Furzedown and Wandsworth Common.

Table 11: Number of live and stillbirths, 2001, Wandsworth South core wards

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, 2001</i>	<i>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS, 2001</i>
Bedford	170	1

Earlsfield	185	2
Fairfield	148	1
Graveney	210	1
Nightingale	281	1
Southfield	295	0
Springfield	209	1
Tooting	207	0
WANDSWORTH SOUTH TOTAL	1,705	7

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district birth extracts, Census 2001

4. MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

4.1 Deaths 2002 & 2001

Number of deaths:

Table 12 shows the number of deaths by ward for deaths from all causes in 2002 and 2001

Table 12: Number of deaths from all causes in Wandsworth South, 2002 & 2001

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2002</i>	<i>NUMBER OF DEATHS, 2001</i>
Bedford	59	76
Earlsfield	97	50
Fairfield	71	41
Furzedown	115	-
Graveney	82	96
Nightingale	142	174
Southfield	79	90
Springfield	-	92
Tooting	111	93
Wandsworth Common	81	-
WANDSWORTH SOUTH TOTAL	837	712

Source: ONS 2002, ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 13: Death rates per 1,000 by ward for 2002

<i>ELECTORAL WARD</i>	<i>DEATH RATE PER 1,000</i>
-----------------------	-----------------------------

Bedford	4.5
Earlsfield	7.5
Fairfield	5.9
Furzedown	8.5
Graveney	6.2
Nightingale	10.5
Southfields	5.6
Tooting	8.4
Wandsworth Common	6

Source: ONS 2002, ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts, Census 2001

Main causes of death, Wandsworth South population, all ages:

Deaths data can be analysed at different levels of detail. At a very broad level, table 14 and 15 below show the number of deaths occurring amongst the Wandsworth South population during 2002 and 2001 categorised by ICD-10 chapter. This data excludes deaths in neonates (aged under 28 days).

Table 14: Non-neonatal deaths in Wandsworth South by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2002

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system	127	175	302
Neoplasms	91	94	185
Diseases of the respiratory system	45	72	117
Diseases of the digestive system	29	19	48
External causes of morbidity and mortality	21	11	32
Diseases of the nervous system	14	19	33
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7	14
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10	15	25
Mental and behavioural disorders	3	15	18
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	11	9	20
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	8	15	23
Disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	4	4	8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	2	2
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1	3	4
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	0	2	2
Total	371	462	833

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 15: Non-neonatal deaths in Wandsworth South by ICD 10 Chapter and sex, 2001

<i>ICD-10 CHAPTER</i>	<i>MALES</i>	<i>FEMALES</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system	124	121	245
Neoplasms	81	70	151
Diseases of the respiratory system	53	74	127
Diseases of the digestive system	22	19	41
Diseases of the nervous system	9	12	21

Mental and Behavioural disorders	5	14	19
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3	9	12
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	5	10
Diseases of the genito -urinary system	1	8	9
Diseases of the muskuloskeletal system and connective tissue	2	7	9
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	1	1	2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0	2	2
Malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2	1	3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	7	19	26
External causes of morbidity and mortality	16	13	29
Total	331	375	706

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

These data have been analysed at a greater level of detail in order to identify the main diagnoses causing death among the Wandsworth South population. Table 16 and Table 17 show the ten main causes of death in Wandsworth South amongst those aged 28 days and over in 2002 and 2001.

Table 16: Ten main causes of death, Wandsworth South, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	59
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	52
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	46
Pneumonia	45
Malignant neoplasms of bronchus and lung	42
Atherosclerotic heart disease	33
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	29
Senility	21
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	17
Unspecified dementia	17
Total	361

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 17: Ten main causes of death, Wandsworth South, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction	62
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	47
Pneumonia	47
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	44
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	34
Malignant neoplasms of bronchus and lung	32

Senility	23
Atherosclerotic heart disease	16
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	15
Unspecified dementia	15
Total	335

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Main causes of death, Wandsworth South population, deaths in different age-groups:

The following tables show the main causes of death among different age groups of the Wandsworth South population during 2002 and 2001.

Table 18: Deaths <16 years, Wandsworth South population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4
Meningitis, unspecified	1
Degenerative disease of nervous system, unspecified	1
Epilepsy, unspecified	1
Total	7

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 19: Deaths <16 years, Wandsworth South population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5
Interstitial pulmonary disease, unspecified	1

Disorders of phosphorus metabolism	1
Congenital cerebral cysts	1
Pneumonitis due to food and vomit	1
Choanal atresia	1
Infantile cerebral palsy, unspecified	1
Total	11

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 20: Deaths in adults aged 16-44, Wandsworth South population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute hepatitis C	1
Pneumocystosis	1
Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified	1
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung, unspecified	2
Malignant melanoma of skin, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm of vulva, unspecified	1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri, unspecified	1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	1
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	1
Unspecified diabetes mellitus	1
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cocaine	1
Multiple sclerosis	1
Epilepsy, unspecified	3
Atherosclerotic heart disease	1
Subarachnoid haemorrhage, unspecified	1
Intracerebral haemorrhage, unspecified	1
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	1
Other specified respiratory disorders	1
Vascular disorder of intestine, unspecified	1
Peritonitis, unspecified	1
Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified	3
Systemic lupus erythematosus, unspecified	1
Polycystic kidney, adult type	1
Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality	1
Pedestrian injured in unspecified traffic accident	1
Fall on and from stairs and steps	1
Struck by thrown, projected or falling object	1
Other accidental hanging and strangulation	2
Inhalation of gastric contents	1

Accidental poisoning by & exposure to narcotics & psychodysleptics (hallucinogens), not elsewhere classified	1
Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation & suffocation	2
Intentional self-harm by unspecified means	1
Drowning and submersion, undetermined intent	1
Total	41

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 21: Deaths in adults aged 16-44, Wandsworth South population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Meningococcaemia, unspecified	1
HIV disease resulting in other types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	1
HIV disease resulting in other malignant neoplasms	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach, unspecified	1
Malignant neoplasm of Parietal lobe	1
Chronic myeloid leukaemia	2
Thoracic aortic aneurysm, ruptured	1
Phlebitis & thrombophlebitis of other deep vessels of lower extremities	1
Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified	2
Other and unspecified cirrhosis of liver	1
Pedal cyclist injured in collision with heavy transport vehicle or bus	1
Driver injured in collision with other and unspecified motor vehicles in traffic accident	1
Car occupant (any) injured in unspecified traffic accident	1
Accidental poisoning by & exposure to other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological substances	1
Intentional self-poisoning by & exposure to other & unspecified drugs, medicaments & biological substances	1
Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	1
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation, undetermined intent	1
Other specified events, undetermined intent	1
Total	20

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 22: Deaths in adults aged 45-64, Wandsworth South population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	9
Atherosclerotic heart disease	5
Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified	5
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	4
Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	4
Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified	3
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm of breast, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	2
Multiple myeloma	2
Unspecified diabetes mellitus	2
Nonrheumatic aortic valve disorders	2
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	2
Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis	2
Down's syndrome, unspecified	2
Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	2
Other	41
Total	95

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 23: Deaths in adults aged 45-64, Wandsworth South population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	14
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	9
Atherosclerotic heart disease	6

Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	5
Malignant neoplasm of breast, unspecified	4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus or lung, unspecified	3
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	3
Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver	3
Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified	3
Other and unspecified cirrhosis of liver	3
Intracerebral haemorrhage, unspecified	2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	2
Endometrium	2
Liver cell carcinoma	2
Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified	2
Other	38
Total	101

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 24: Deaths in adults aged 65-74, Wandsworth South population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung, unspecified	16
Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	11
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	10
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	7
Atherosclerotic heart disease	6
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	6
Malignant neoplasm of breast, unspecified	4
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas, unspecified	4
Multiple myeloma	3
Motor neuron disease	3
Malignant neoplasm of colon, unspecified	3
Other	71
Total	144

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 25: Deaths in adults aged 65-74, Wandsworth South population, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	16
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus or lung, unspecified	12

Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	11
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	9
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	5
Atherosclerotic heart disease	5
Malignant neoplasm of Oesophagus, unspecified	4
Abdominal aortic aneurysm, ruptured	4
Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	3
Malignant neoplasm of Bladder, unspecified	3
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	3
Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified	3
Other	43
Total	121

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

Table 26: Deaths in adults aged 75 +, Wandsworth South population, 2002

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	44
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	42
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	42
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	38
Atherosclerotic heart disease	21
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	21
Senility	21
Unspecified dementia	17
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus or lung, unspecified	15
Pneumonia, unspecified	14
Urinary tract infection, site not specified	14
Congestive heart failure	13
Cerebral infarction, unspecified	12
Other	235
Total	549

Source: ONS 2002, Annual district death extracts

Table 27: Deaths in adults aged 75 +, Wandsworth South, 2001

<i>CAUSE OF DEATH</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
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Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	47
Acute myocardial infarction, unspecified	41
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	35
Chronic ischaemic heart disease, unspecified	26
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	23
Senility	23
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus or lung, unspecified	17
Unspecified dementia	15
Other	232
Total	459

Source: ONS 2001, Annual district death extracts

4.2 Standard Mortality Ratios

SMR's have been calculated so that deaths in the wards can be compared having adjusted for the varying age structure difference between the wards, i.e. a high SMR is not due to a ward having a large elderly population.

Table 28: SMR's, All causes, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE				FEMALE			
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL
Bedford	179	95.2	81.8	110.2	205	108.0	93.7	123.9
Earlsfield	248	126.2	110.9	142.9	296	127.9	113.7	143.3
Fairfield	161	111.1	94.6	129.6	181	105.3	90.5	121.8
Furzedown	278	111.5	98.8	125.4	291	102.6	91.1	115.1
Graveney	220	107.8	94.1	123.1	222	102.3	89.3	116.7
Nightingale	348	148.9	133.7	165.4	465	132.6	120.8	145.2
Southfields	211	95.5	83.1	109.3	235	94.9	83.2	107.9
Tooting	228	111.0	97.1	126.4	255	120.3	106.0	136.0
Wandsworth Common	206	99.5	86.4	114.0	247	117.2	103.0	132.7

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 29: SMR's, All cancers, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE				FEMALE			
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL
Bedford	46	92.3	67.6	123.2	44	97.7	71.0	131.1
Earlsfield	55	105.6	79.5	137.4	56	103.5	78.2	134.4
Fairfield	44	112.6	81.8	151.1	50	119.9	89.0	158.1
Furzedown	71	105.1	82.1	132.6	72	108.6	84.9	136.7
Graveney	58	105.0	79.7	135.7	50	94.9	70.5	125.2
Nightingale	60	101.6	77.5	130.7	47	69.2	50.9	92.0

Southfields	53	90.9	68.1	118.9	57	100.0	75.7	129.6
Tooting	62	108.1	82.9	138.6	56	104.7	79.1	135.9
Wandsworth Common	61	108.2	82.8	139.0	51	98.3	73.1	129.2

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 30: SMR's, CHD, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE			FEMALE					
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	
Bedford	39	93.5	66.5	127.8	28	88.0	58.5	127.1	
Earlsfield	53	119.9	89.8	156.9	44	110.8	80.5	148.8	
Fairfield	31	97.9	66.5	139.0	26	91.0	59.4	133.3	
Furzedown	66	114.9	88.9	146.2	57	116.6	88.3	151.0	
Graveney	36	77.8	54.5	107.8	41	111.3	79.9	151.1	
Nightingale	58	112.5	85.4	145.4	63	105.0	80.7	134.3	
Southfields	59	119.0	90.6	159.5	50	119.9	89.0	158.0	
Tooting	58	122.9	93.3	158.9	45	124.8	91.0	167.0	
Wandsworth Common	41	87.4	62.7	118.6	29	81.9	54.9	117.7	

Source: London Health Observatory

Table 31: SMR's, Circulatory Disease, All ages, 1998-2002
SMR for England = 100

Ward Name	MALE			FEMALE					
	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	Observed	SMR	LL	UL	
Bedford	60	86.7	66.1	111.6	73	102.8	80.6	129.3	
Earlsfield	90	122.3	98.3	150.3	106	120.4	98.6	145.7	
Fairfield	58	112.4	85.3	145.3	46	72.4	53.0	96.6	
Furzedown	105	110.1	90.0	133.3	114	105.1	86.7	126.2	
Graveney	76	99.5	78.4	124.5	80	98.1	77.8	122.2	
Nightingale	106	121.0	99.0	146.3	134	96.8	81.1	114.7	
Southfields	85	102.9	82.2	127.3	86	92.1	73.7	113.7	
Tooting	89	115.7	92.9	142.4	86	109.0	87.2	134.6	
Wandsworth Common	69	89.8	69.9	113.7	94	120.2	97.1	147.1	

Source: London Health Observatory

4.5 Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

Table 32 and Figure 7 show the households with limiting long-term illness and dependent children in Wandsworth South. Furzedown has the highest percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness (30.3%). Also Furzedown has the highest percentage of no adults in employment without dependent children (26.1%). Close analysis shows that the wards of Nightingale and Southfields produce extremely similar percentages. In comparison with other wards, Tooting has consistently high percentages for most of the categories listed.

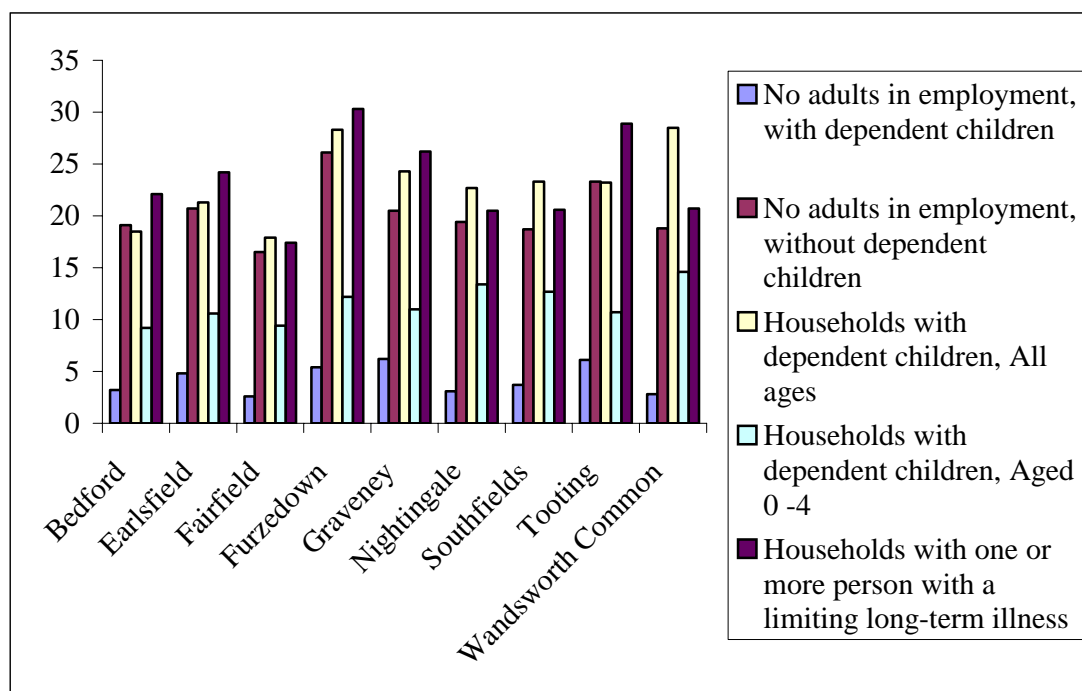
23% of households in Wandsworth South have one or more person with a limiting long-term illness. This compares to 30% in London and 34% in England. This is most probably a reflection of the large young adult population of Wandsworth South.

Table 32: Table showing households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Wandsworth South, 2001 (numbers)

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT, WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	NO ADULTS IN EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, ALL AGES	HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AGED 0-4	HOUSEHOLDS: WITH ONE OR MORE PERSON WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS
Bedford	6041	191	1151	1117	555	1336
Earlsfield	5758	277	1190	1225	613	1393
Fairfield	5789	152	956	1036	542	1005
Furzedown	5515	299	1440	1560	673	1672
Graveney	5476	342	1120	1333	600	1434
Nightingale	5963	184	1159	1354	802	1223
Southfields	6301	232	1180	1470	801	1301
Tooting	5434	332	1268	1262	584	1571
Wandsworth Common	5358	148	1009	1527	783	1109
TOTAL	51635	2157	10473	11884	5953	12044

Source: Census 2001

Figure 7: Bar Chart showing percentage of households with Limiting Long-Term Illness and dependent children, Wandsworth South, 2001



Source: Census 2001

4.6 Self Assessment of good health

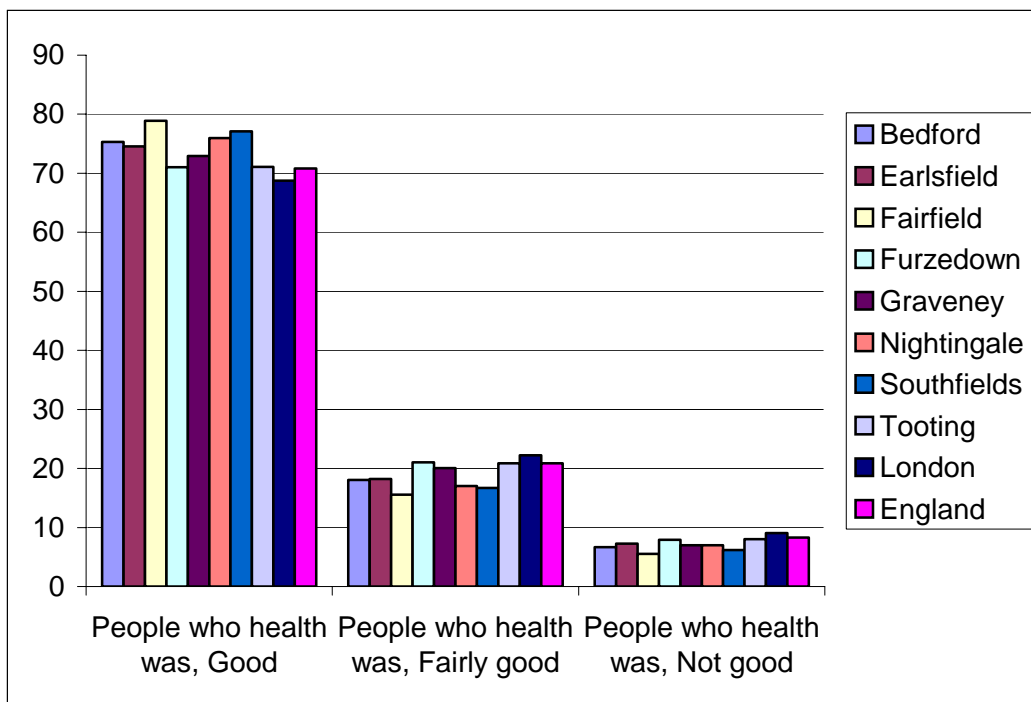
The general health of the population of Wandsworth South as reported by themselves is shown in Table 33 and Figure 8 along with the average for England and Wales. Generally the percentage of people

reporting their health as “not good” was lower than the percentages for London (9.03%) and England (8.28%). Fairfield had the highest percentage of people stating that their health was “good” (78.87%)

	PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS, GOOD	PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS, FAIRLY GOOD	PEOPLE WHO HEALTH WAS, NOT GOOD
Bedford	75.30	18.04	6.66
Earlsfield	74.53	18.20	7.27
Fairfield	78.87	15.58	5.55
Furzedown	71.05	21.02	7.93
Graveney	72.92	20.08	7.00
Nightingale	75.97	17.02	7.01
Southfields	77.12	16.71	6.17
Tooting	71.07	20.88	8.05
London	68.76	22.21	9.03
England	70.82	20.90	8.28

Source: Census 2001

Figure 8: Ward Level self-assessment of good health



Source: Census 2001