

# Overview of Southwark's Population JSNA Factsheet

*Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*

People & Health Intelligence

Southwark Public Health

July 2018

## GATEWAY INFORMATION

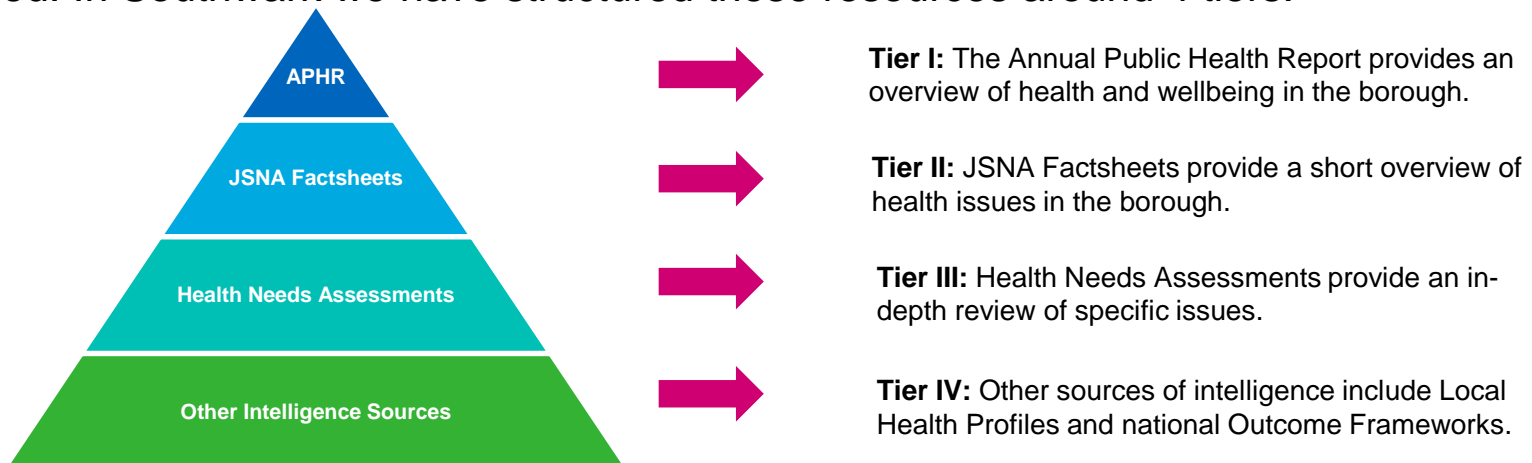
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# JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

## BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.
- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around 4 tiers:



- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: [www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA)

# JSNA Factsheets are data packs on specific topic areas and are designed to provide a short summary of key facts

## AIMS & OBJECTIVES

**Southwark is a young, growing and diverse inner London borough. This factsheet aims to provide an overview of our changing population. Specifically the report will provide information on:**

- Demographic characteristics of our population
- Population trends
- Population projections
- Factors driving our changing population, including:
  - Births and deaths
  - Internal migration
  - International migration

Further information on the various 'protected characteristics' covered under the Equality Act 2010 is also available via the Southwark JSNA webpages, [here](#).

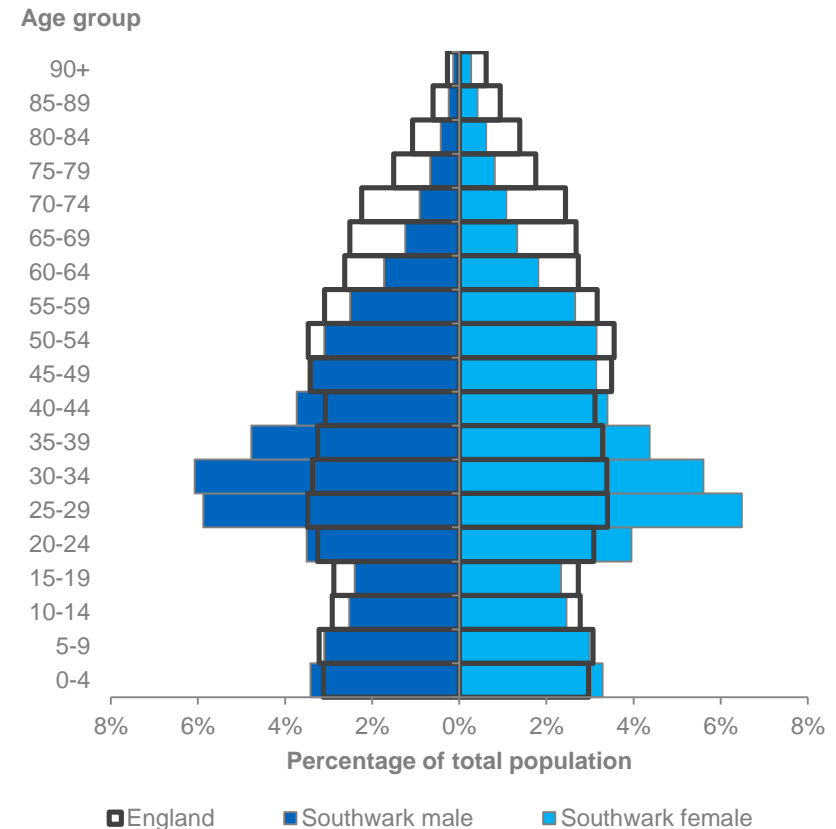
# Over 314,200 people live in Southwark, and our population is much younger than the national average

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Figure 1: Southwark population numbers and structure in 2017 compared to England



### References

1. ONS mid-year resident population estimates released June 2018
2. NHS Digital. Patients registered at a GP Practice. Interactive Dashboard.

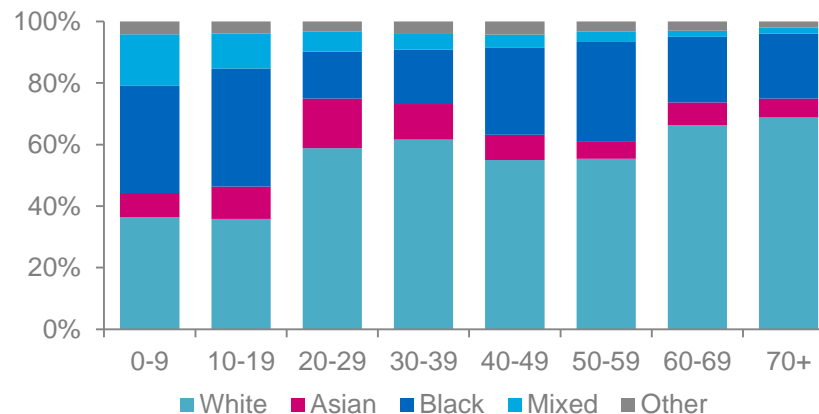
# Southwark is both ethnically and culturally diverse, particularly among those under 20

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

- Just over half (54%) of Southwark's population is of white ethnicity, a quarter (25%) black and a third of Asian (11%) or other (10%) ethnicities.
- This differs from the rest of London where a considerably smaller proportion (13%) identify as black and a considerably larger proportion identify as Asian (21%).
- The ethnic diversity of the borough varies markedly across age groups and the population under 20 is much more diverse than other age groups, with a similar proportion of young people from white and black ethnic backgrounds.

Figure 2: Population of Southwark in 10-year age bands, by ethnicity 2016



### References

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

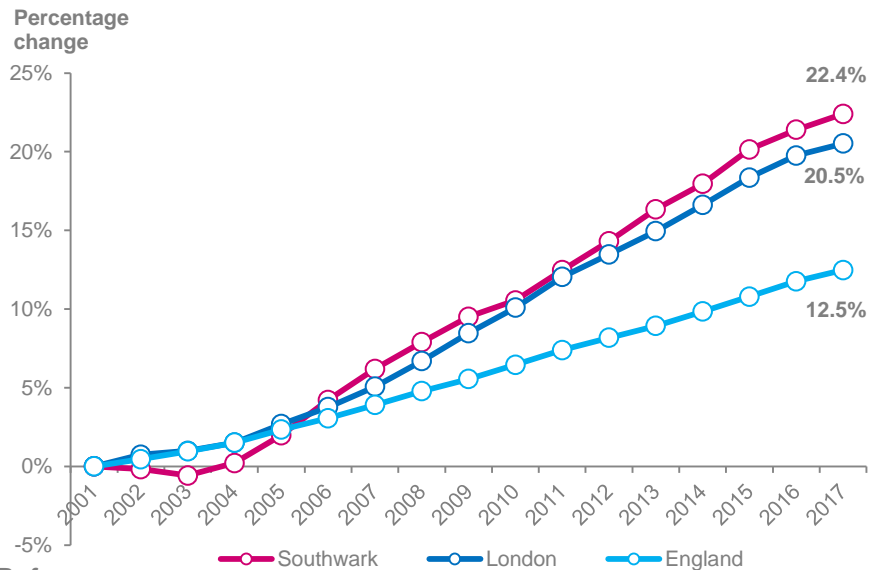
# Southwark is growing much faster than the national average, and has the second highest growth in SE London

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

**Just over 314,200 people live in Southwark, up from 256,700 in 2001. This represents an increase of more than a fifth over that period, compared to an increase of 12.5% nationally.**

- Southwark has seen the second largest population increase in South East London since 2001, behind only Greenwich.
- Between 2016 and 2017 the number of people living in Southwark grew by just under 2,600 people. This was below our long-term average increase of 3,600 people per year.

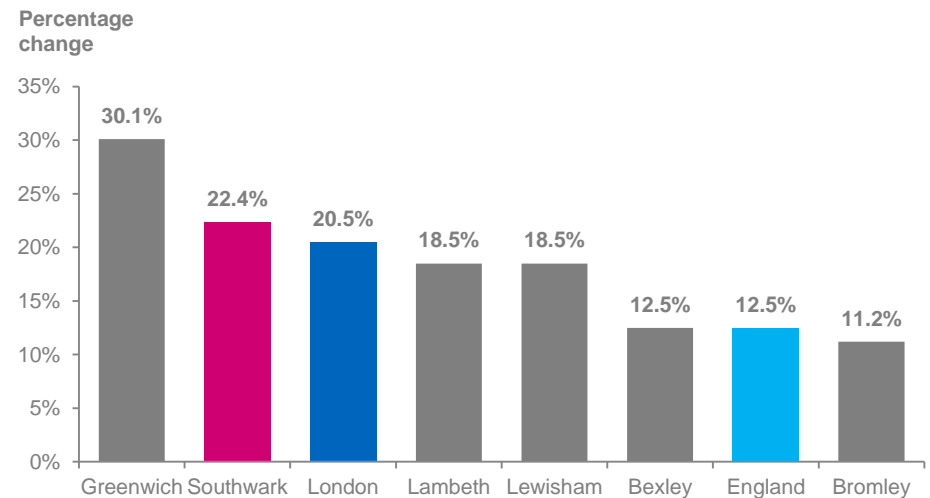
Figure 3: Population growth since 2001



### References

1. ONS mid-year resident population estimates released June 2018

Figure 4: Population growth since 2001 across SE London



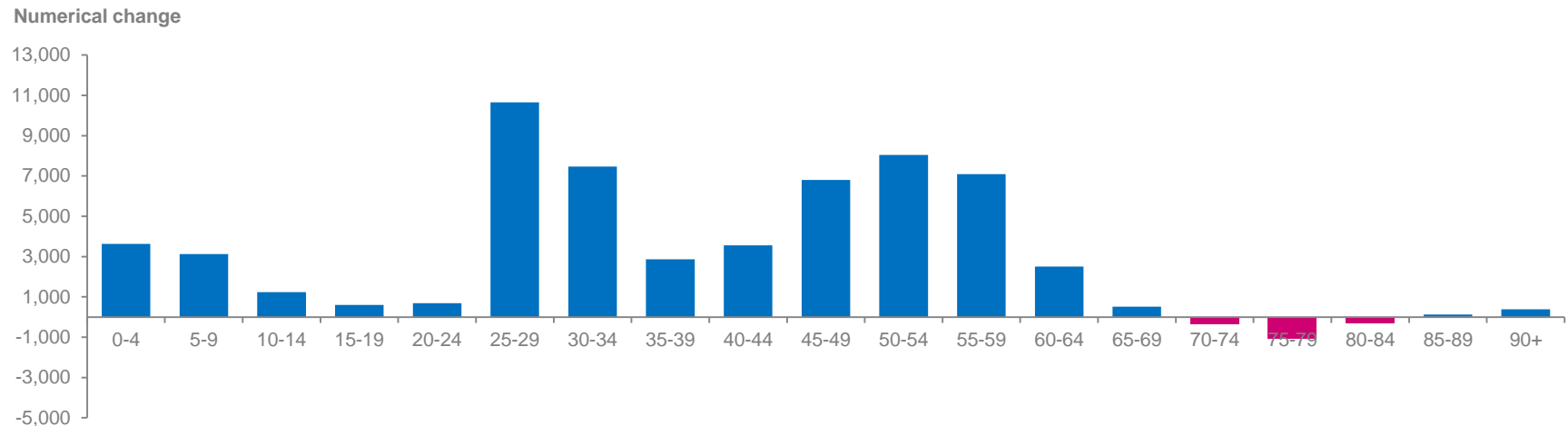
# Since 2001 we have seen growth across all age groups, with the exception of those aged 70 to 84

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

**While there has been substantial population growth in Southwark since 2001, this has not been evenly spread across the different age groups.**

- Estimates indicate that the increase is particularly concentrated among young adults and also those in their late 40s and 50s.
- The number of people in their late 20's has increased by almost 10,700 over the period.
- At the other end of the spectrum there has been a slight reduction in the number of Southwark residents in their 70's and early 80's; down by over 1,700 since 2001.

Figure 5: Population growth since 2001 in Southwark by age band



### References

1. ONS mid-year resident population estimates released June 2018



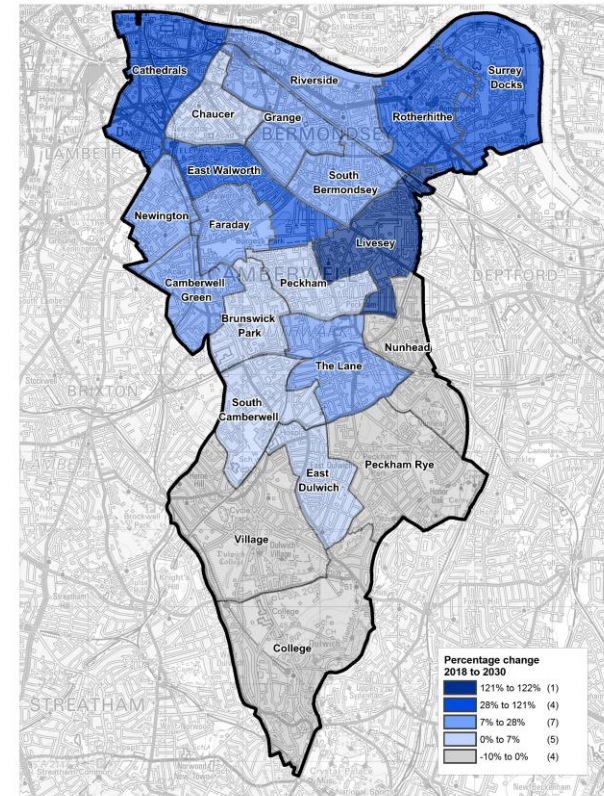
# Southwark's population is projected to continue to increase, growing by almost 20% by 2030

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The latest population projections indicate the growth in our population will continue in the medium term.

- The Borough Preferred Option population projections produced by the GLA show that the population of Southwark is expected to increase by almost 20% by 2030.
- This increase will equate to almost 60,000 additional residents over the period.
- Projections show a north-south divide in our population change, with growth concentrated in the north of the borough.
- In particular, developments around Old Kent Road, Canada Water and Elephant and Castle, will lead to significant population increases in these communities.
- In contrast to this, projections suggest there will be a small decline in the population in communities in the south of the borough.

Figure 6: Projected population growth 2018 to 2030



Projected population change in Southwark by ward between 2018 and 2030

Data source: GLA 2015 based borough preferred option population projections  
Southwark Public Health Department | People & Health Intelligence | publichealth@southwark.gov.uk,  
July 2018.

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## References

1. GLA Borough Preferred Option Population Projections 2015.

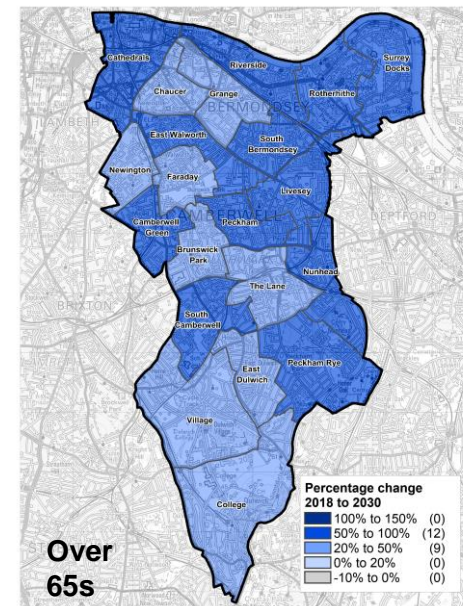
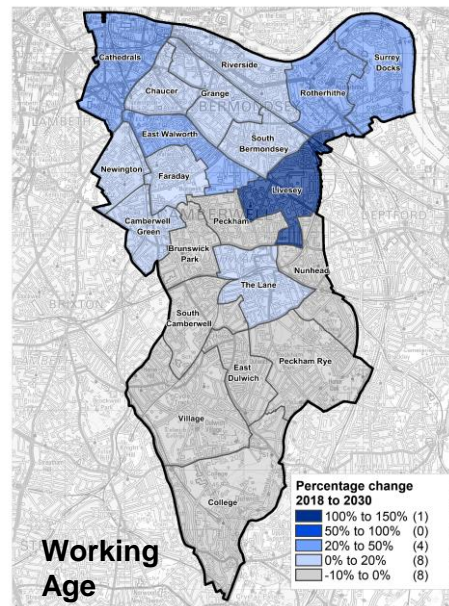
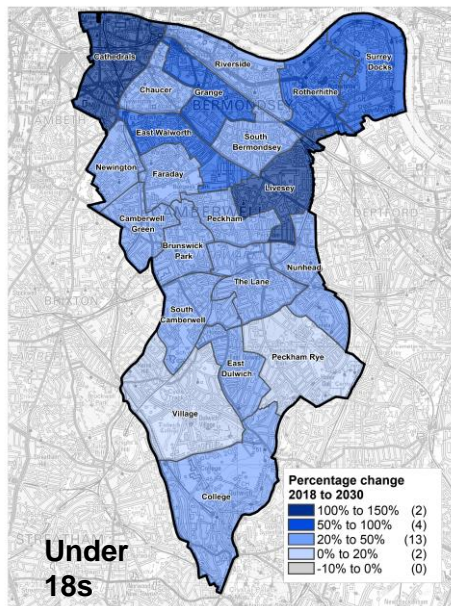
# The projected future growth in our population varies substantially by age and location

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**By 2030 there will be growth among young people, working age adults and older people.**

- The number of people under 18 is projected to increase by 7,600, with particularly large increases in Livesey and Cathedrals.
- The number of working age adults is projected to increase by 38,200. This increase is concentrated in the north of the borough, with reductions in the population in the south.
- The number of people aged 65 and over will increase by 13,700 by 2030, with increases across the borough.

Figure 7: Projected population growth 2018 to 2030 by age



### References

1. GLA Borough Preferred Option Population Projections 2015.
2. © OS Crown copyright & database rights 2018. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

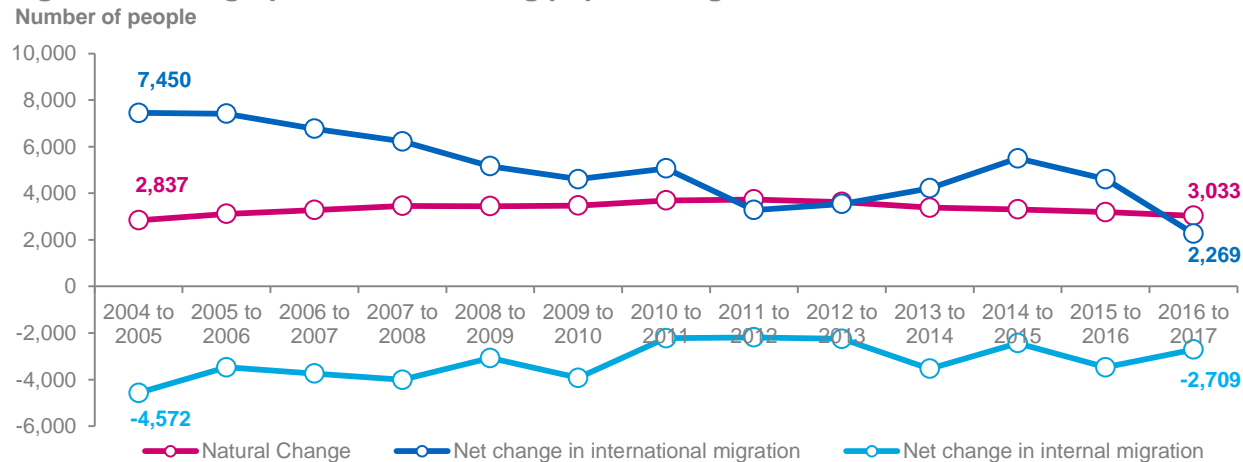
# Our population growth is being driven by natural change and international migration

## FACTORS DRIVING POPULATION CHANGE

The growth in our population is being driven by both natural change i.e.: more births than deaths, and international migration into the borough.

- Natural change has been relatively constant over the period, accounting for around 3,000 additional residents between 2016 and 2017.
- Net international migration has fallen substantially over the period. Between 2004 and 2005 it accounted for an increase of almost 7,500 people. The reduction in net international migration since then has mainly been caused by an increase in people leaving Southwark to go overseas rather than a reduction in those moving in.
- Internal / domestic migration within the UK has been a net drain on our population every year over the period, with more people moving out of Southwark, than moving in.

Figure 8: Demographic factors driving population growth in Southwark



### References

1. ONS Population Analysis Tool released June 2018

# Each year the equivalent of 10% of our population move into the borough and a further 10% move out

## FACTORS DRIVING POPULATION CHANGE

**While net internal / domestic migration is negative for Southwark, with around 2,700 more people leaving the borough for other parts of the UK than arriving, it is important to consider the scale of movement as this has implications for service delivery.**

- Southwark has one of the highest population turnover rates in the country.
- Between 2016 and 2017 approximately 29,300 people moved into Southwark from other parts of the UK, with 32,000 residents moving out.
- The majority of our population turnover is within London, with 60% of our population inflow coming from other parts of the capital, along with 64% of our population outflow.
- Lambeth and Lewisham account for the largest single sources and destinations of internal / domestic migrants, emphasising the localised nature of our turnover.

Population Inflow between 2016 and 2017		
LA of Origin	Number	%
1. Lambeth	3,500	11.9%
2. Lewisham	2,100	7.2%
3. Tower Hamlets	1,200	4.1%
4. Wandsworth	1,100	3.8%
5. Islington	900	3.1%
Inner London Inflow	11,500	39.2%
Greater London Inflow	17,600	60.1%
<b>Total Inflow</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Population Outflow between 2016 and 2017		
LA of Destination	Number	%
1. Lewisham	3,500	10.9%
2. Lambeth	3,100	9.7%
3. Greenwich	1,200	3.8%
4. Tower Hamlets	1,200	3.8%
5. Bromley	1,200	3.8%
Inner London Outflow	12,700	39.7%
Greater London Outflow	20,600	64.4%
<b>Total Outflow</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### References

1. ONS Internal Migration Estimates released June 2018
2. ONS mid-year resident population estimates released June 2018



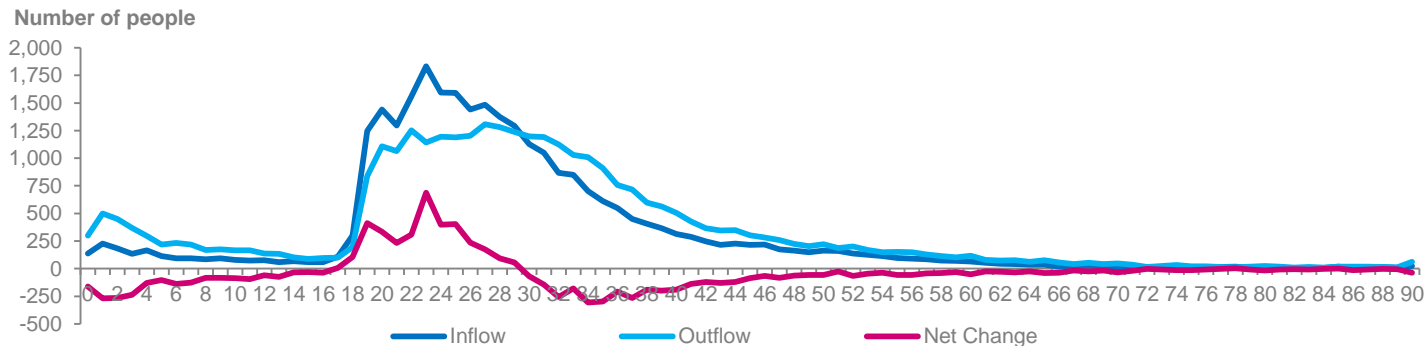
# Net internal / domestic migration patterns for Southwark are negative across all age groups except those aged 18 to 29

## FACTORS DRIVING POPULATION CHANGE

**As might be expected, internal / domestic migration patterns vary significantly by age, with our young adult population being particularly mobile.**

- There is a sharp increase in the migration inflow between the ages of 18 to 19, the main age at which people leave home for study, with a turnover rate among this group of 37%.
- There is a spike in internal migration among those aged 23, which may reflect graduates leaving university and moving for employment, or returning to their home address.
- Mirroring national patterns, movement patterns remain high among those in their 20's and early 30's before declining.
- The net loss in internal migration peaks among those in their mid-30s and among young children, and may be a reflection of couples moving out of inner-London to start a family.
- While many people move in and out of the borough each year, it is also worth acknowledging there is likely to be substantial movement within the borough in addition.

Figure 9: Internal migration patterns for Southwark, 2016 to 2017



### References

1. ONS Statistical Bulletin: Population estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2017

# Southwark is a densely populated inner London borough with a young, growing and mobile population

## SUMMARY

**Southwark is one of the most densely populated and diverse boroughs in the country, with a young, growing and mobile population.**

- Just over 314,200 people live in Southwark, up from 256,700 in 2001. This represents an increase of more than a fifth over that period.
- Southwark is an ethnically diverse borough. This varies markedly across age groups, with the population under 20 much more diverse than other age groups.
- Southwark has one of the fastest growing populations in South East London. Our population is projected to grow by almost 20% by 2030; equating to an extra 60,000 residents.
- While our population is comparatively young, this is not driven by a large number of children and young people. It is primarily a result of the large number of young adults in their 20s and 30s, and fewer adults aged 50 and over compared to other areas.
- The growth in our population is being driven by both natural change i.e.: more births than deaths, and international migration into the borough.
- Southwark has one of the highest population turnover rates in the country, with the equivalent of 10% of our population moving in, and 10% of our population moving out each year. Migration flows peak among those in their late teens and 20s, declining thereafter.
- The majority of our population turnover is within London, with 60% of our population inflow coming from other parts of the capital, along with 64% of our population outflow.

# We need to ensure local policies and services are developed with our changing population in mind

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**The growing and dynamic nature of our population has implications for the planning and delivery of services for local residents. Three broad areas for consideration include:**

### **Capacity**

Southwark has a rapidly growing population. Commissioners and policy makers should ensure services have sufficient capacity to accommodate our projected growth over the coming decade, particularly in areas of redevelopment. This may necessitate rethinking traditional models of delivery to ensure services remain affordable in times of budget pressures, e.g.: developing digital delivery models.

### **Accessibility**

Southwark has a diverse population. Commissioners and policy makers should work in partnership with local residents in the design and development of services to ensure they are accessible to all in need.

### **Turnover**

Southwark has a highly mobile population. Commissioners and policy makers should consider working in partnership with neighbouring boroughs when developing policies and services, particularly where these focus on those who are our most mobile.

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

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