

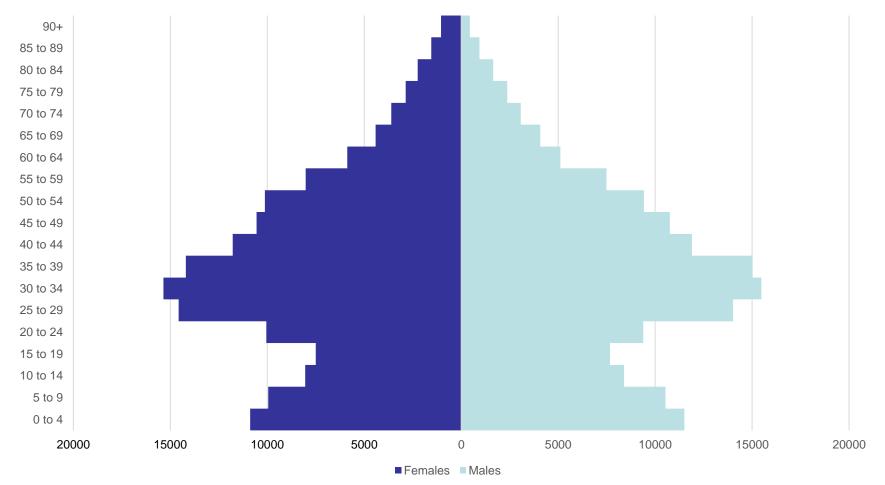
# Lewisham Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018

**Appendix B - Lewisham The Place** 



**Source**: MYE 2016, Office for National Statistics

### Population by Gender and Five Year Age Band

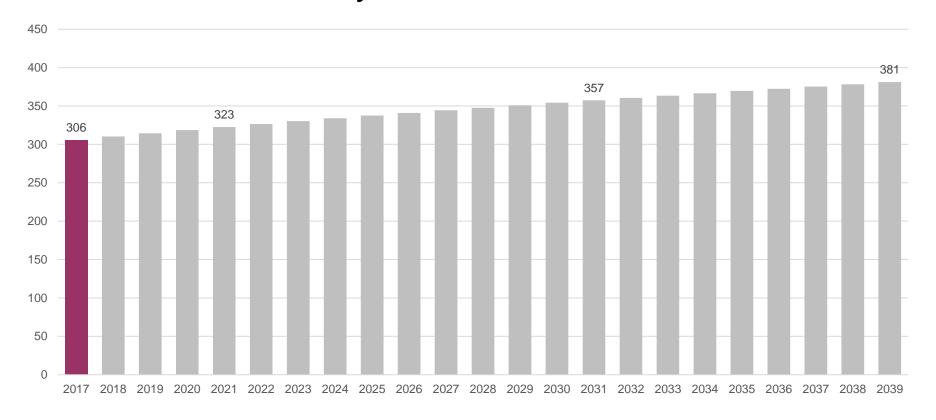


Source: GLA, 2017

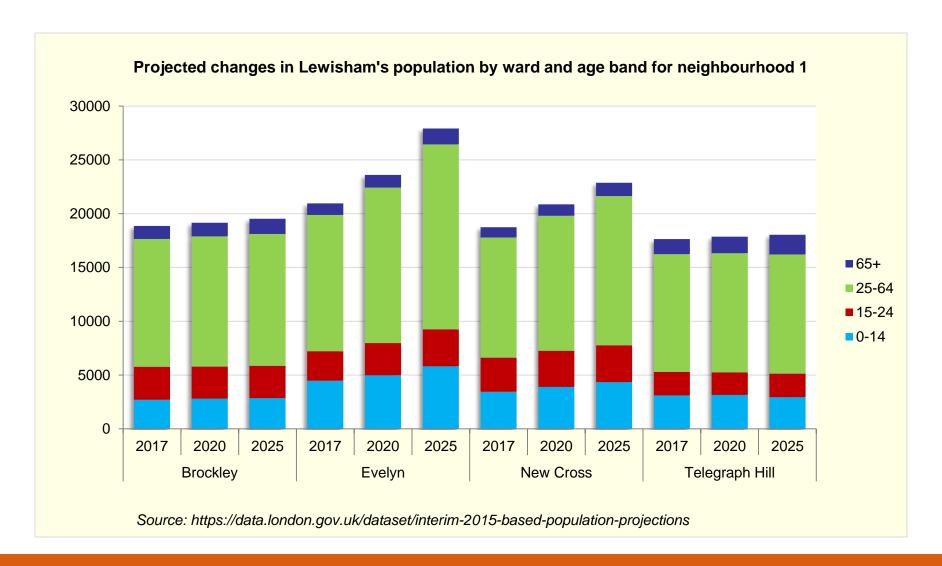


## Population by Age and Sex

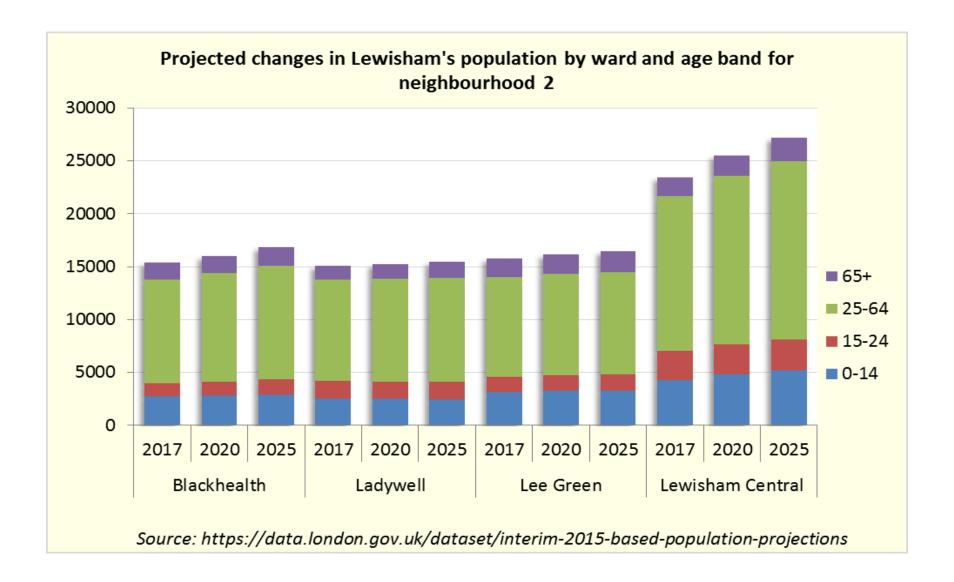
The population is set to continue to grow, by the time of the 2021 Census it will reach 323,000 and climb to 357,000 by the time of the 2031 Census.



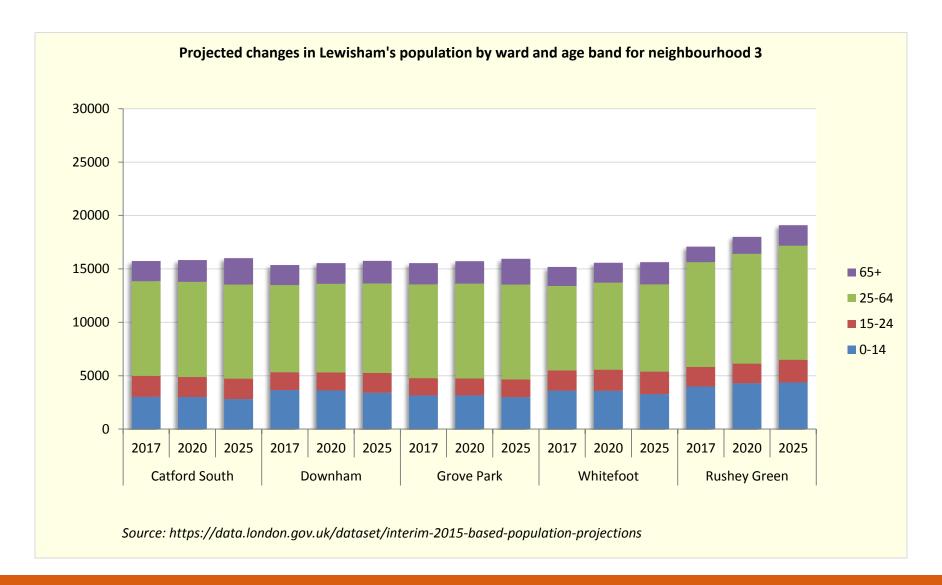




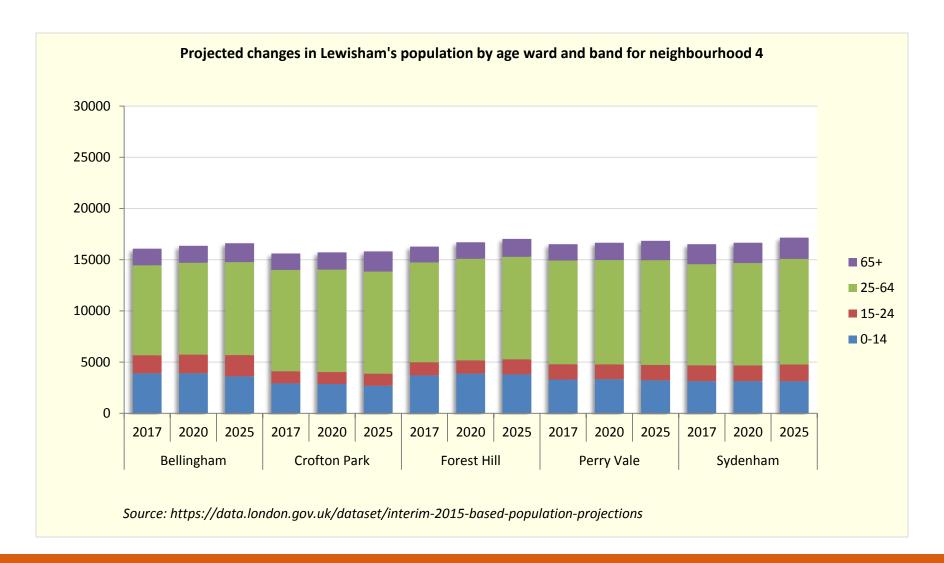








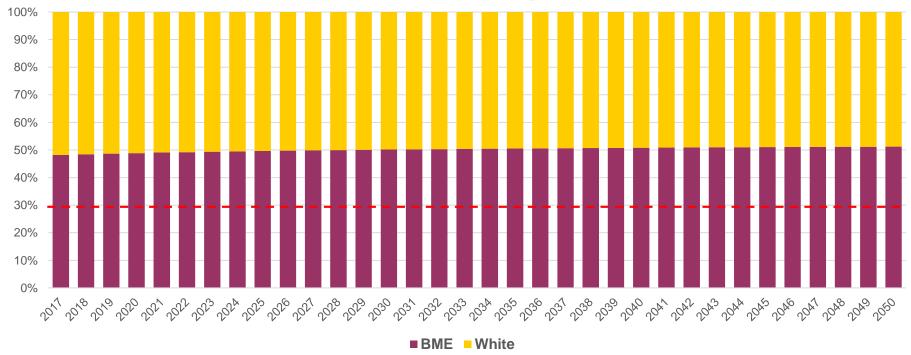






- The ethnic profile of Lewisham residents is forecast to change up to 2050.
- By 2028 it is forecast that the White and BME population will be equal.
- Subsequently the BME population is predicted to exceed the White population

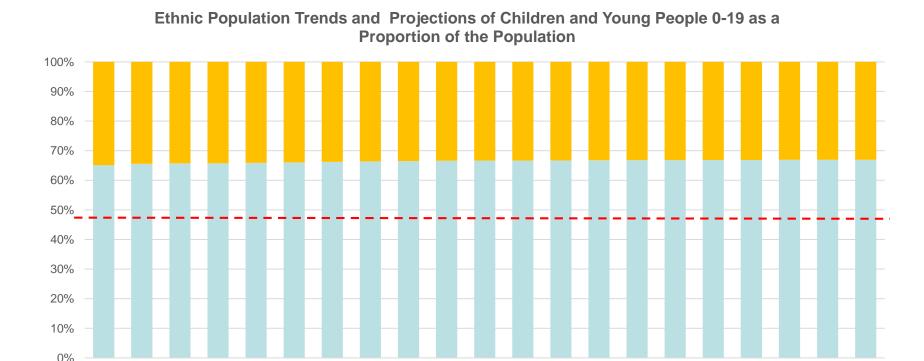




Source: 2015 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, GLA



However for young people the ethnic proportions are and will continue to be quite different the percentage of 0-19s of BME heritage has remained at or marginally above 65% since 2011. By 2031 the proportion of BME residents aged 0-19 is projected to reach 67%.



2023 2024

Source: 2015 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, GLA ■ BME ■ White

2013 2014

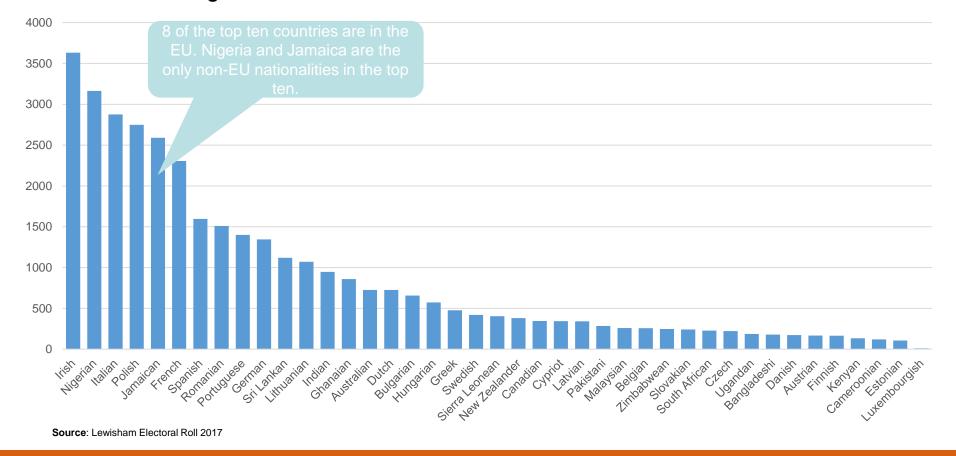


### Ethnicity of Young People

- Lewisham is home to residents of more than 75 nationalities from five continents
- Italian, Romanian, Spanish, Irish and Portuguese are the fastest growing non-British nationalities in Lewisham
- Nearly half of the 23,000 EU nationals resident in Lewisham are from just four EU nations: Ireland, Italy, Poland and France;
- As a share, the proportion of Lewisham residents who are White and those of BME heritage is expected to equalise by the end of the next decade;
- Between 2011 and 2031, the size of the population of BME children & young people 0-19 will grow at more than three times the rate of their White counterparts;
- The period 2011 to 2031 will see a decline in the proportion of White residents of working age (16-64). However, by 2031 White residents will still account for more than half of all 16-64s in Lewisham;
- The number of White and BME residents aged 65 plus is expected to increase by 2031. However, over the period, the rate of growth of BME over 65's is expected to increase by nearly threefold compared to 2011;
- By 2031, Other White residents, are projected to account for nearly three in ten of all White residents up from two in 10 in 2011 (the fastest growing subset of White residents);
- As a share of the BME population, the proportion of residents designated Black African and Black Caribbean is projected to decrease by 2031, whilst the proportion of those designated Other Black, Other Mixed and Other Ethnicity is projected to increase.

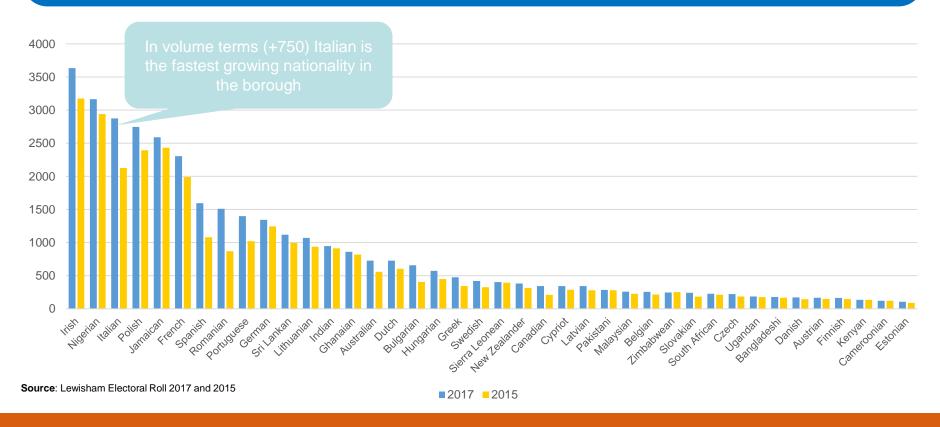


The chart below shows nationalities on Lewisham's Electoral Roll that are at or above triple digits. Aside from those who identify as British, the top ten most numerous nationalities are Irish, Nigerian, Italian, Polish, Jamaican, French, Spanish, Romanian, Portuguese and German.





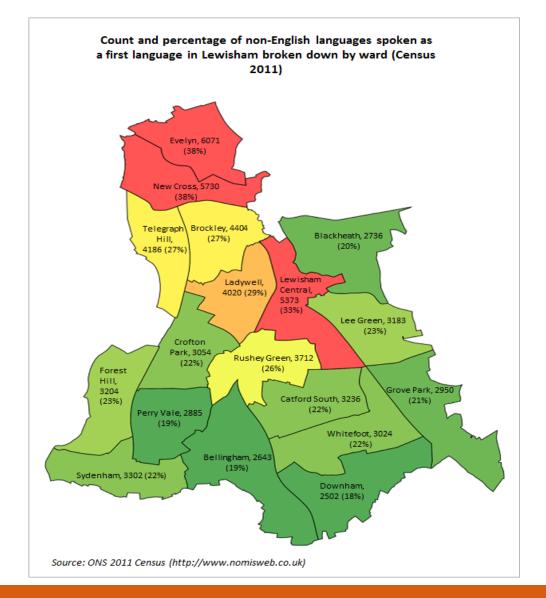
Between 2015 and 2017 the fastest growing nationality on Lewisham's Electoral Roll (by volume) was Italian (up 750 over the period), followed by Romanian (up 640), Irish (up 458) and Portuguese (up 378). Over the same period, Italian replaced Jamaican as the third most numerous non-British nationality, Polish is the fourth most numerous and Jamaican is now the fifth most numerous. Romanian has replaced Portuguese as the eighth most numerous non-British nationality and Portuguese has replaced German as the ninth most numerous non-British nationality in the borough.







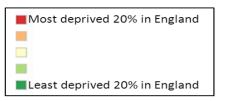
- Residents whose first language is not English are concentrated in the north of the borough as well as Lewisham Central ward.
- The School Language
   Census taken in
   Summer 2017, showed
   over 160 languages are
   spoken by Lewisham
   pupils

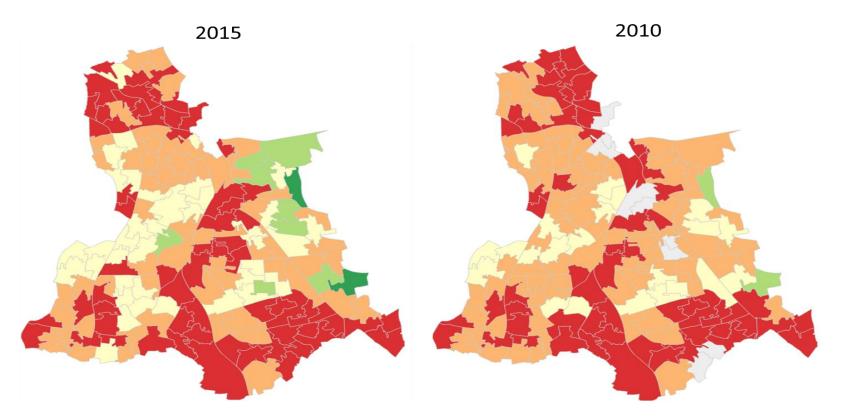




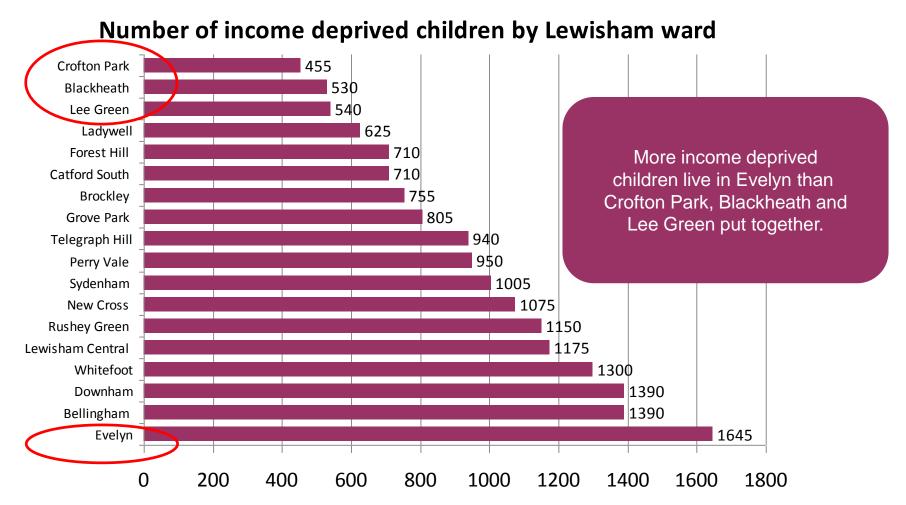
The map breaks down urban deprivation into lower geographies. It shows that whilst Lewisham was less deprived in 2015 compared to 2010, concentrations of deprivation in the north and south of the borough remain comparatively high.







**Source**: Indices for Multiple Deprivation, 2015



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- 14.5% of residents are living with a long term condition (proxy measure for disability from the 2011 Census)
- 16 of the 119 (13.5%) of respondents to the public survey considered themselves to be a disabled person meaning this group can be seen as representative in terms of proportion
- The Quality and Outcomes Framework prevalence as measured by GP Practices for registered patients with a Learning Disability was 0.4%

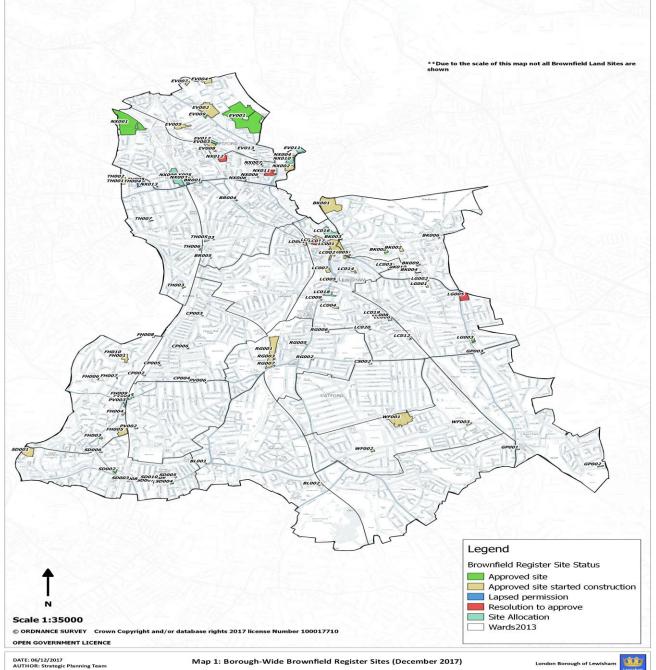


- Data on sexual identity and sexual orientation is not robustly available at local authority level
- The Office for National Statistics now ask a question regarding sexual identity in their Annual Population Survey, which is widely used as the most reliable source
- In 2016, just over 1 million (2.0%) of the UK population aged 16 and over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB)
- The population aged 16 to 24 were the age group most likely to identify as LGB in 2016 (4.1%).
- More males (2.3%) than females (1.6%) identified themselves as LGB in 2016
- If the national figure is applied to the Lewisham population, this equates to just over 6,000 residents



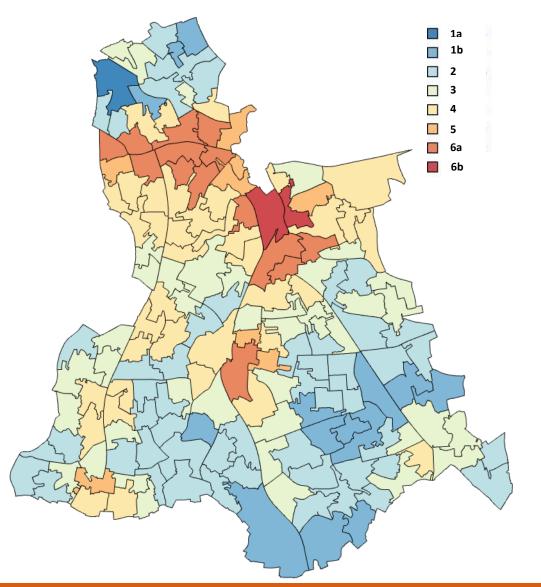
- The <u>Lewisham Planning Service Annual</u>
   <u>Monitoring Report 2016-17</u> was published in December 2017.
- It states there is a resilient supply of housing land for the next 15 years, with a supply of 13,940 dwellings and 46% of the units being developed in the first five years.





The majority of sites for development are in the northern half of the borough





PTAL is a measure of connectivity by public transport, which has been used in various planning processes in London for many years. For any selected place, PTAL suggests how well the place is connected to public transport services. It does not cover trips by car. PTAL values are simple. They range from zero to six, where the highest value represents the best connectivity.

#### A location will have a higher PTAL if:

- It is at a short walking distance to the nearest stations or stops
- Waiting times at the nearest stations or stops are short
- More services pass at the nearest stations or stops
- There are major rail stations nearby
- Any combination of all the above.

Public Transport Access Levels (PTAL) - the map highlights which areas of the borough are more accessible or connected than others, which is important in terms of planning services. Thus we can see that broadly the north of the borough is better connected

