



Bexley Wellbeing
Partnership

Clocktower
Local Care Network Profile



1 Introduction

Clocktower Local Care Network

Bexley Local Care Partnership (LCP) brings together 17 local partner organisations with a shared goal of supporting and improving the health, care and wellbeing of local people and communities. The LCP is divided geographically into three Local Care Networks (LCNs): North Bexley, Clocktower, and Frognal.

Profiles have been created for each LCN to identify health and wellbeing needs in the area, presenting clinical indicators alongside information on demographics and broader determinants of health. LCNs are new geographical constructs with no pre-existing summary statistics. These profiles use data from smaller areas as building blocks to calculate LCN figures. Where possible 2018 electoral ward data are used; in some cases lower super output areas (LSOAs) are used on a “best fit” basis as their boundaries are not exactly coterminous with ward and LCN boundaries.





2 Summary Indicators

Higher than England

Significantly higher than England

Lower than England

Significantly lower than England

Demographic Indicators

	England Benchmark	Bexley	Clocktower	Frognaal	North Bexley
Percentage of population whose ethnic group is not 'white'	14.6	18.1	15.1	9.4	27.1
Percentage of population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK'	20.2	22.7	19.3	13.5	32.4
General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. five year pooled	59.2	61.0	57.2	56.6	66.3
Percentage of the total resident population aged 85 and over	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	1.8
Percentage of the total resident population who are 0 to 15 years of age	19.2	20.7	19.0	18.8	23.3
Percentage of the total resident population who are 0 to 4 years of age	5.7	6.3	5.7	5.8	7.0
Percentage of the total resident population who are 16 to 24 years of age	10.5	9.8	9.0	10.0	10.2
Percentage of the total resident population who are 25 to 64 years of age	51.8	53.1	53.4	51.4	54.0
Percentage of the total resident population who are 5 to 15 years of age	13.5	14.4	13.3	13.0	16.3
Percentage of the total resident population who are 50 to 64 years of age	19.2	18.9	19.8	19.6	17.8
Percentage of the total resident population who are 65 and over	18.5	16.5	18.6	19.8	12.5
Population density, people per square kilometre	434.1	4116.6	5272.2	3243.7	4140.3
The percentage of people that cannot speak English well or at all, 2011	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.7

Higher than England
Significantly higher than England
Lower than England
Significantly lower than England

Inequality Indicators

	Benchmark (*indicates London benchmarks)	Bexley	Clocktower	Frogнал	North Bexley
% of Publicly Accessible Open Space	-	15.8	10.9	14.5	19.7
Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)	17.1	16.0	10.6	10.6	22.5
Households with overcrowding based on overall room occupancy levels	8.7	8.1	5.0	6.1	12.2
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	12.9	10.6	7.3	7.3	15.5
Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.7
Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)	13.2	10.1	9.6	8.8	11.5
Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI)	14.2	10.9	8.6	8.8	15.9
Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone	31.5	32.2	30.3	31.6	35.4
People on Universal Credit (as a proportion of residents aged 18-64)	-	11.4	8.4	6.9	17.6
Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular or occasional smokers (modelled estimates)	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.7	7.2
Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular smokers (modelled estimates)	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.1	3.5
Unemployment % (Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64): Female	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	3.5
Unemployment % (Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64): Male	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.0	4.5
Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit)	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.0	5.7
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Arson and Criminal Damage*	5.9	5.8	4.5	5.1	7.3
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Burglary*	5.9	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.7
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Drug Offences*	4.9	3.4	3.7	2.3	3.8
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society*	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Possession of Weapons*	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Public Order Offences*	6.6	5.0	4.7	3.9	5.9
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Robbery*	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Sexual Offences*	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.3
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Theft*	22.1	10.2	10.9	7.6	11.3
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Vehicle Offences*	11.2	7.9	6.4	7.4	9.5
Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Violence Against the Person*	26.0	22.2	18.3	17.3	28.7

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Lower than England
Significantly lower than England

Clinical Indicators

	England Benchmark	Bexley	Clocktower	Frognaal	North Bexley
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	97.8	93.3	93.3	107.9
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	97.8	90.7	92.9	109.3
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	94.0	87.6	94.7	100.8
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	91.7	79.3	80.6	113.1
Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	87.8	74.9	75.1	111.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	92.1	83.7	93.1	101.1
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	88.2	67.9	79.4	116.2
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	87.8	79.9	87.8	97.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	91.0	86.9	82.0	106.5
Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	100.0	92.0	83.0	95.8	98.5
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Broad definition)	100.0	88.9	79.7	79.9	105.7
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Narrow definition)	100.0	83.8	77.9	68.0	101.5
Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio	100.0	102.3	99.6	100.9	106.5
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.7	98.9
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio	100.0	98.1	103.0	97.2	93.5
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio	100.0	100.5	90.6	88.0	124.9
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio	100.0	123.4	123.6	125.6	121.1
Low birth weight of live babies, five year pooled	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1
Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long term illness or disability	17.6	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.7
Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined	9.7	10.5	8.8	8.5	12.9
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined	22.6	23.2	20.4	20.5	27.2
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined	20.4	22.4	20.7	18.4	25.7
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined	34.6	37.2	35.1	31.4	41.6

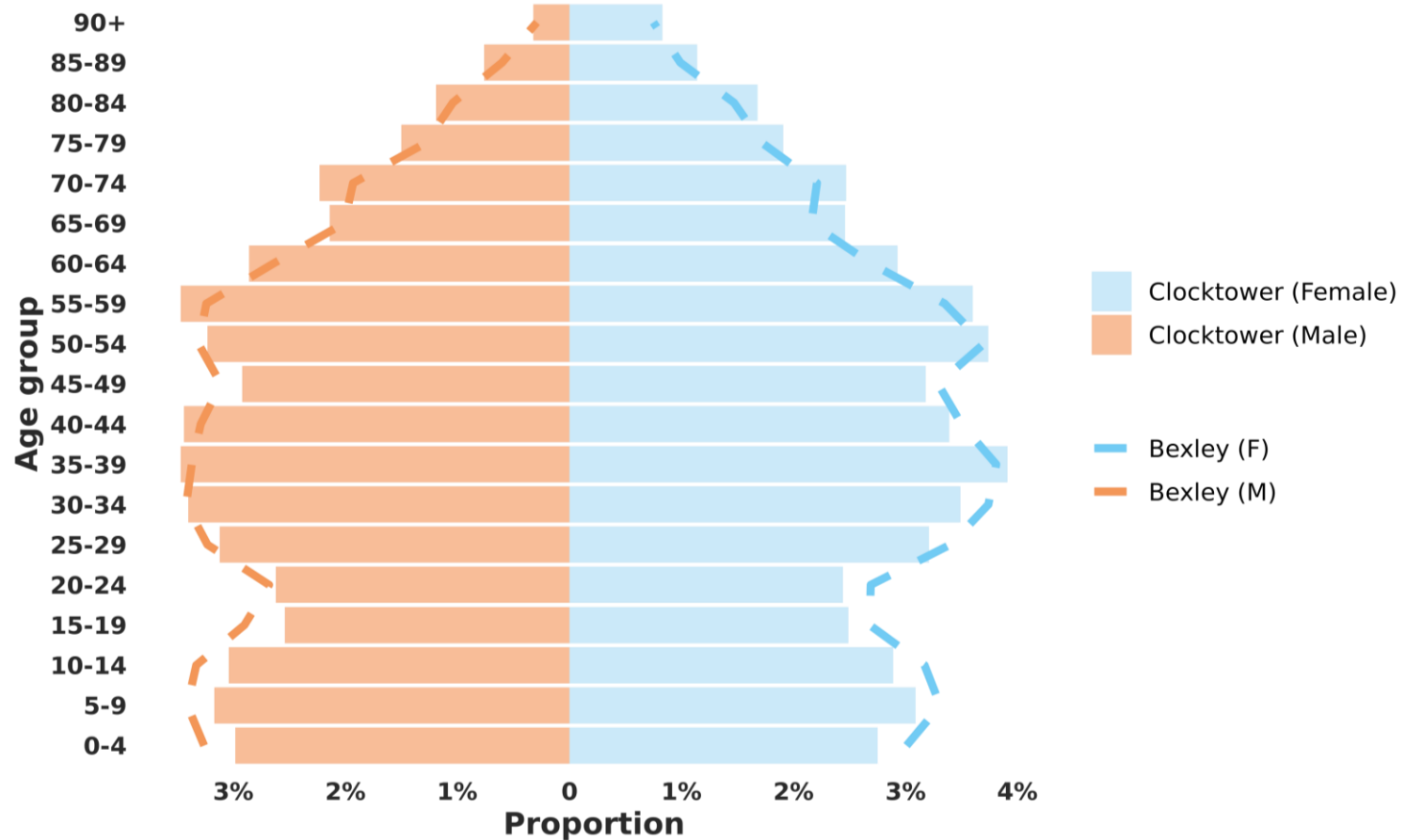


3 Demographics

Proportion of estimated resident population by sex and age band, 2021

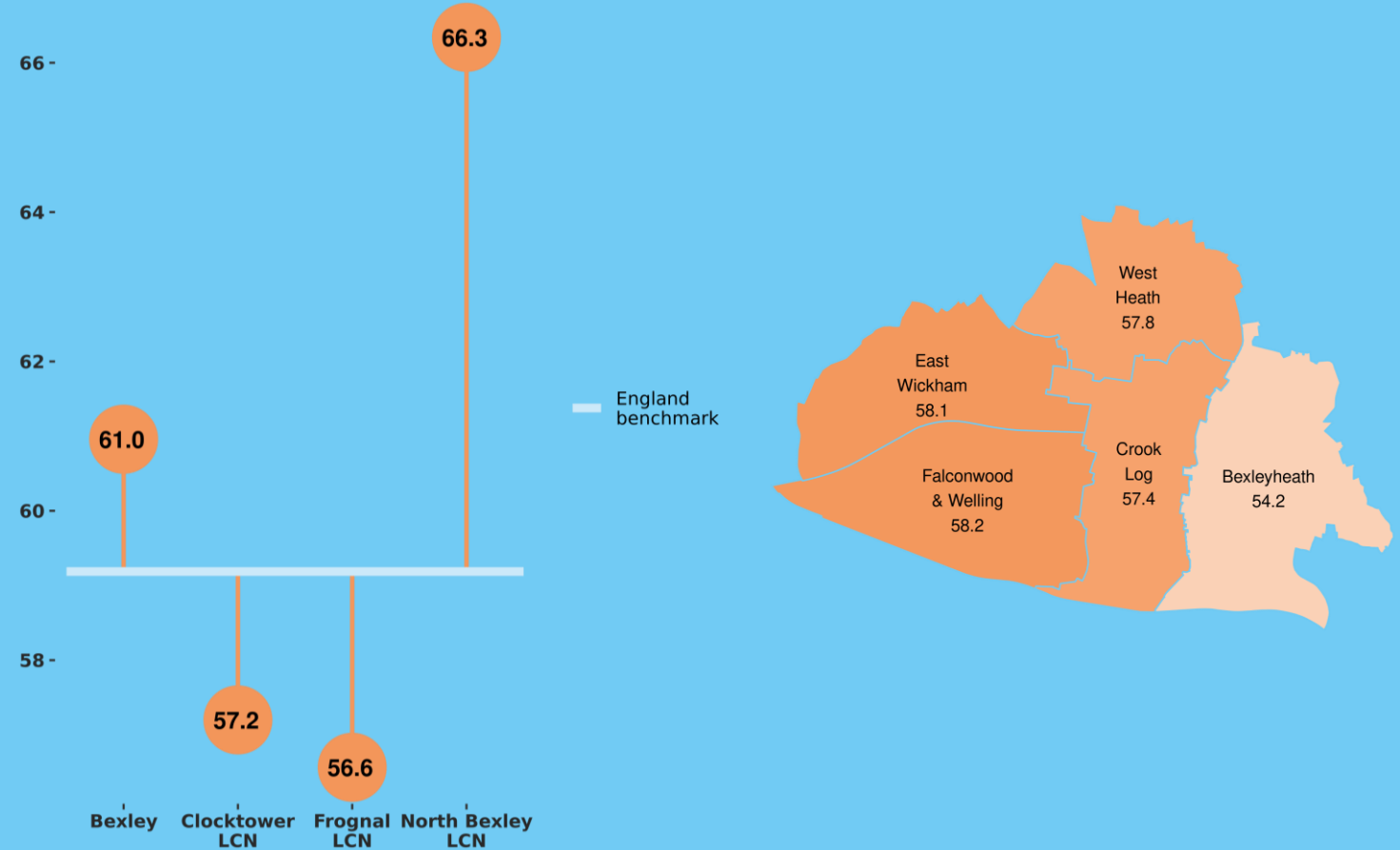
Clocktower is the second most populous LCN in Bexley, with an estimated 80,500 residents.

Clocktower has a very similar age and sex structure to Bexley as a whole. Like all LCNs in Bexley, it has less young adults aged 16-24 than the London average, but unlike some other parts of Bexley also has less than the England average. Clocktower has a higher proportion of residents aged 85+ than the England average.



General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women, 2016-20

Clocktower, and every individual ward within Clocktower, have a lower fertility rate than the England average.



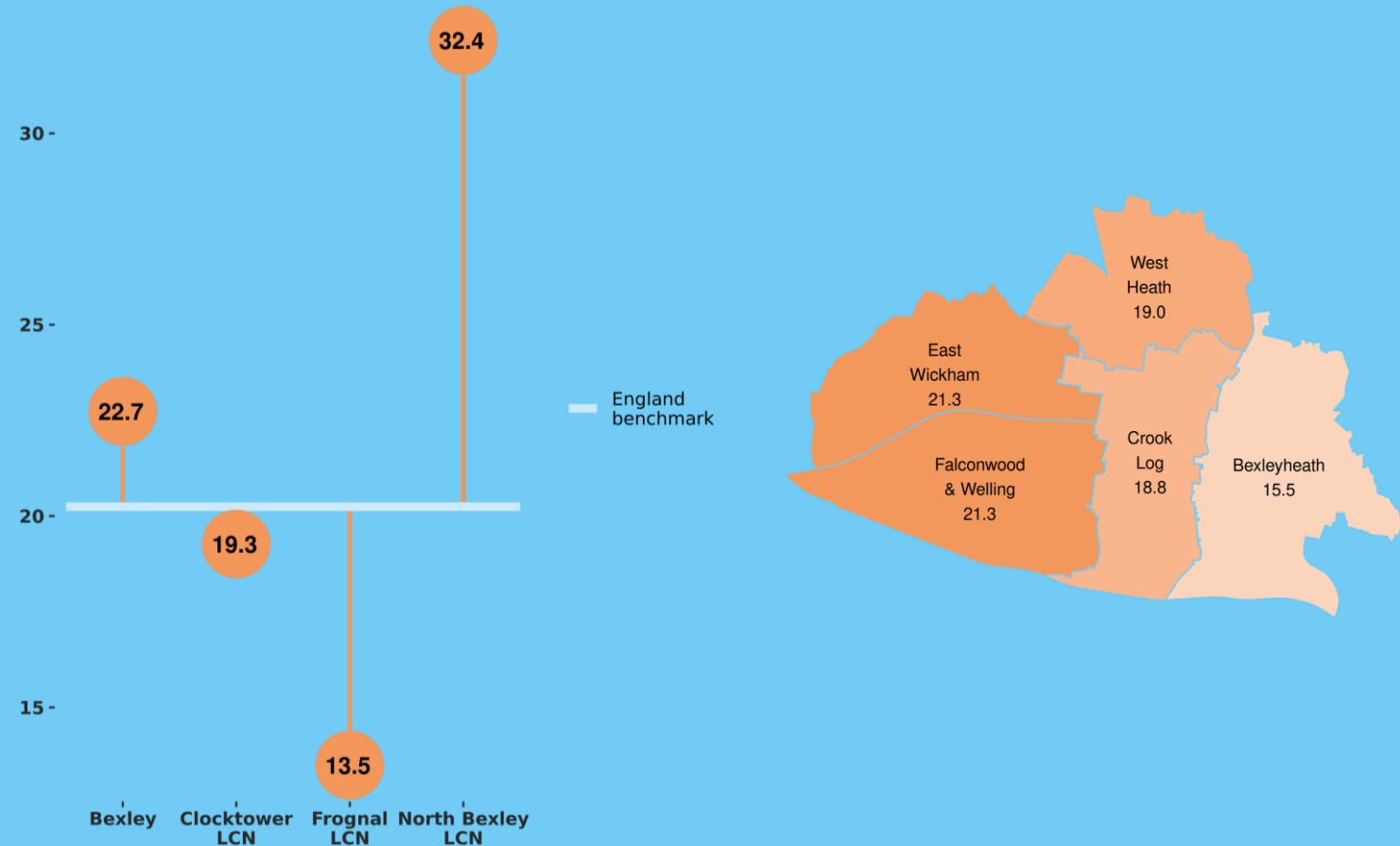
*These data are not currently available for Clocktower as a whole

Sources: 1. Office for National Statistics and OHID
2. Greater London Authority 2016-based Housing-led ward projections

Percentage of population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK', 2011

Clocktower has a lower proportion of residents whose ethnicity is not 'White UK' compared to England and Bexley. However Clocktower has a higher proportion of residents whose ethnicity is not 'White' compared to England. This is because in Clocktower 'White UK' is over-represented within the 'White' ethnic group.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census: NOMIS standard tables (QS201EW)

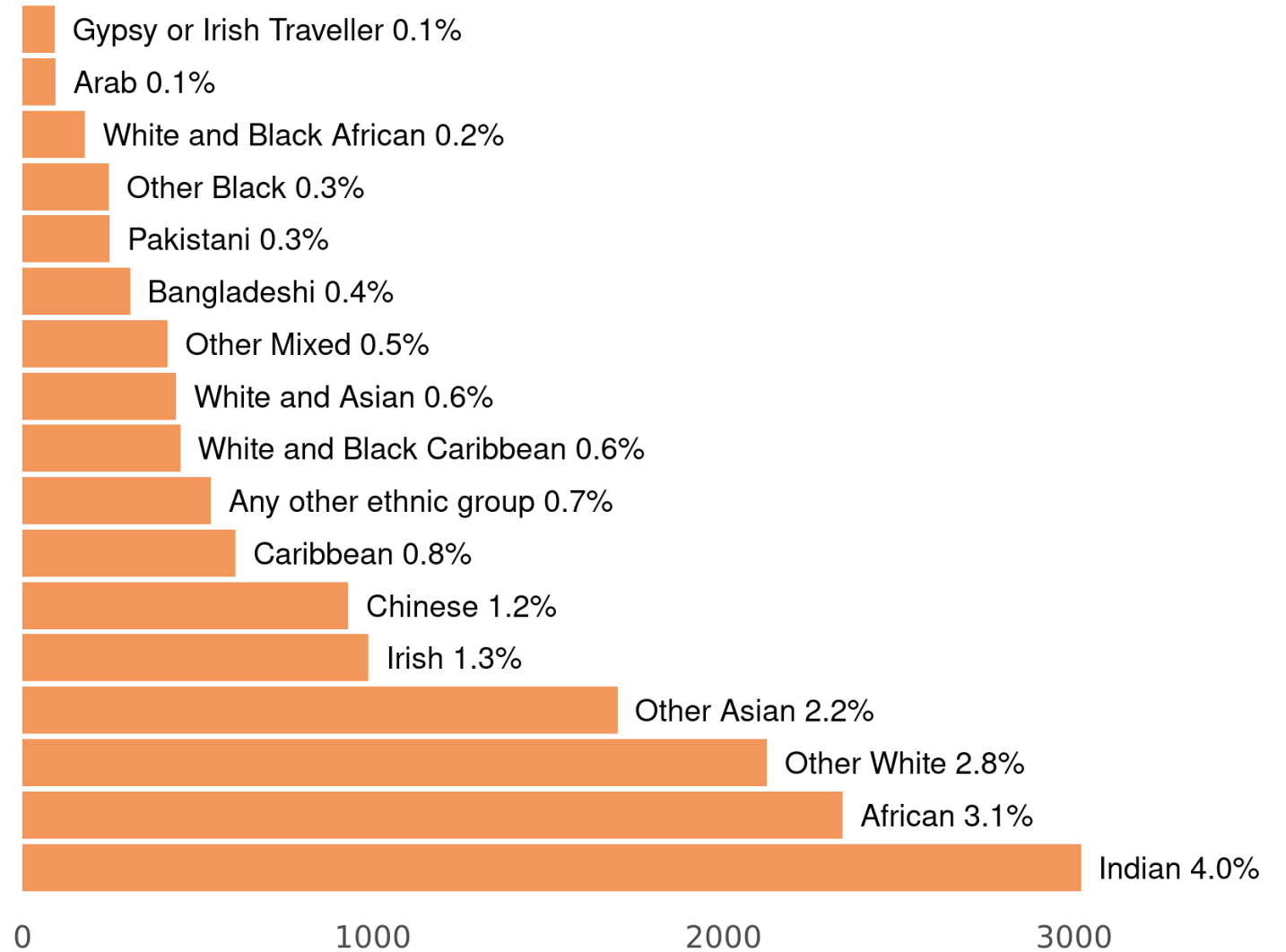


Proportion of the resident population by ethnic group (excluding White UK), 2021

The next largest ethnic group after 'White UK' in Clocktower is Indian. People from an Indian background experienced a higher level of excess mortality during the Covid-19 pandemic compared to people from a white background.

Ethnic minority groups generally have worse health than the overall population – some groups fare much worse than others – and the pattern varies for each health condition, with evidence to suggest that poorer socioeconomic position is the main factor in driving ethnic health inequalities.

Sources: 1. Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census: NOMIS standard tables (QS201EW)
2. The Health Foundation: Covid-19 Marmot Review
3. Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology. Ethnicity and Health, 2007





5 Inequalities

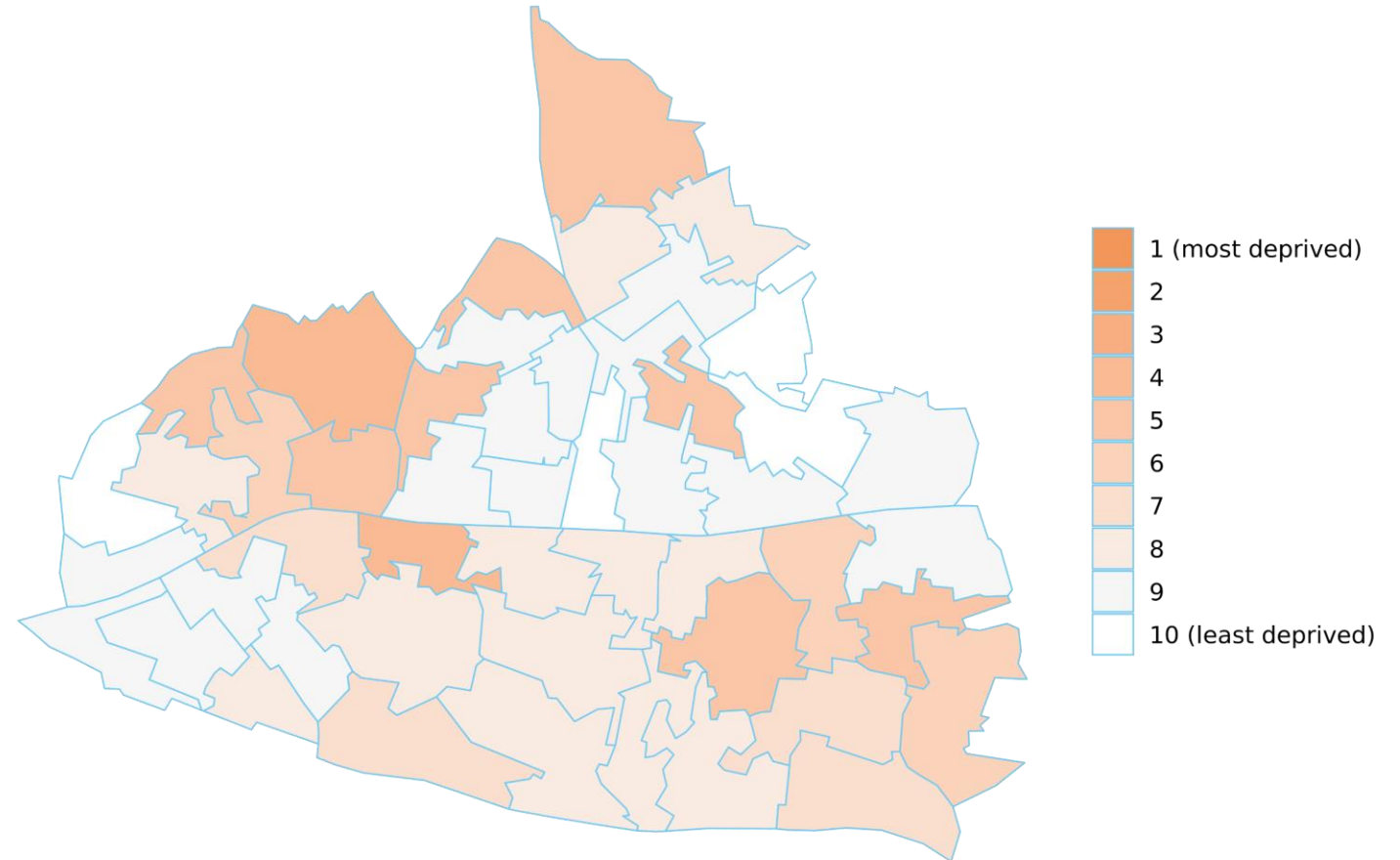
Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2018

The Index of multiple deprivation ranks small areas by:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Crime
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation

In comparison to other areas of England, Bexley has lower levels of deprivation (Bexley ranks 191st of 326 local authorities in England, and 26th of 32 London Boroughs).

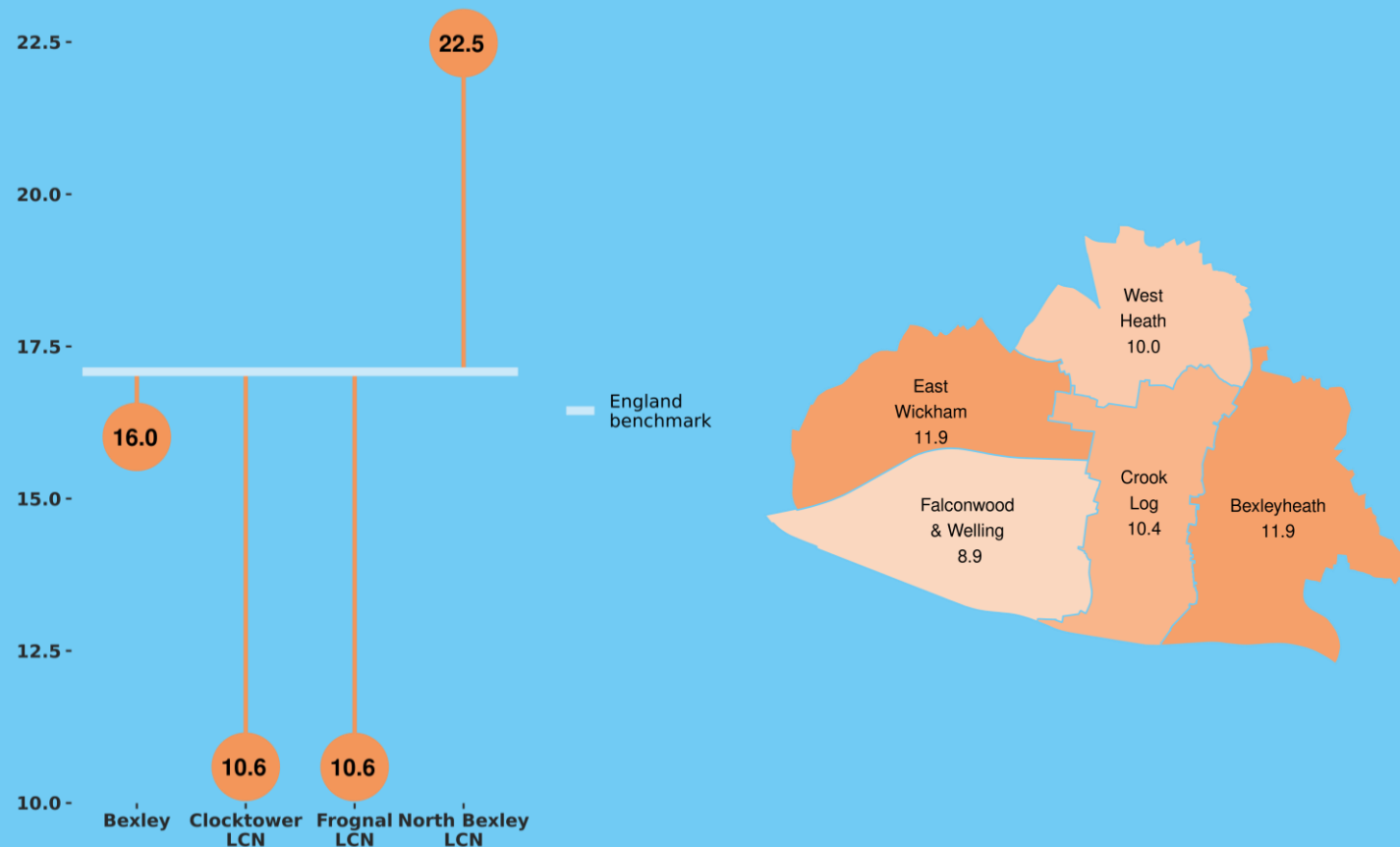
However there are areas of deprivation within Bexley. 80% of the areas in Clocktower are less deprived than the England Median, however 20% are more deprived.



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2016

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

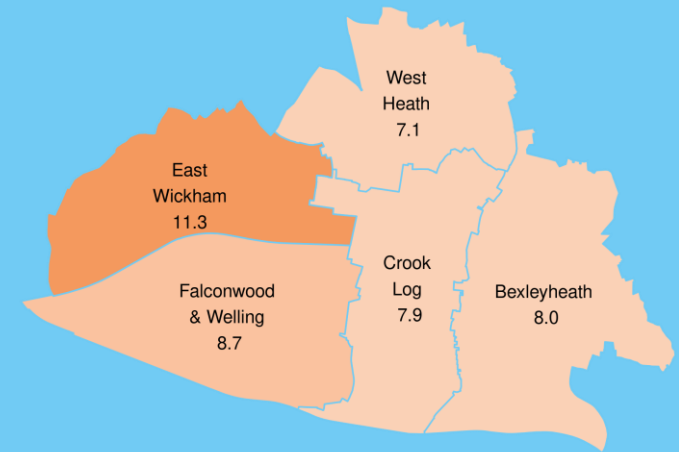
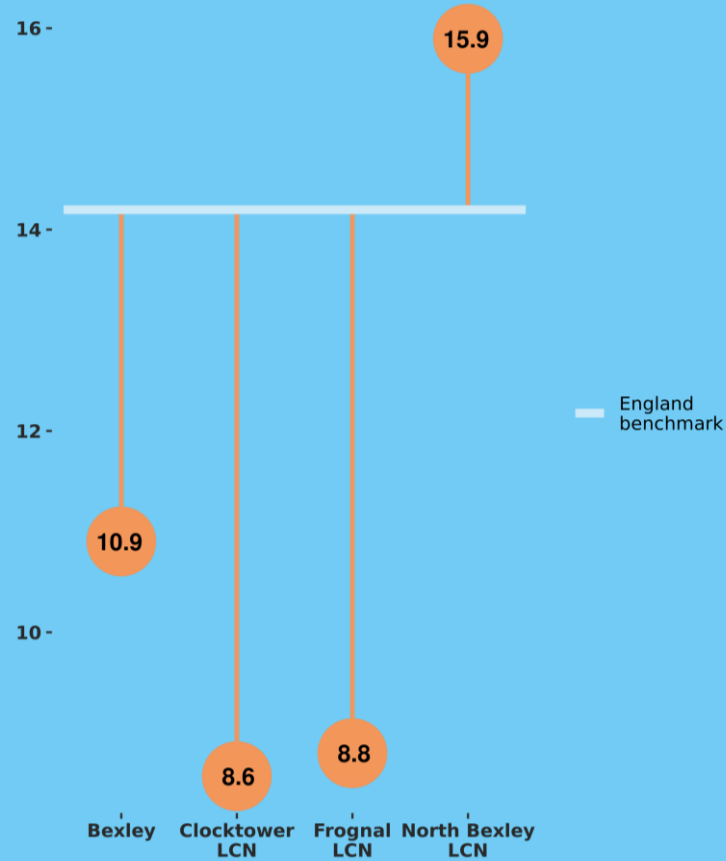
A lower proportion of children in Bexley are affected by income deprivation than the England average, and an even lower proportion in Clocktower – around 1 in 10. There is little variation between Clocktower's wards.



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2016

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

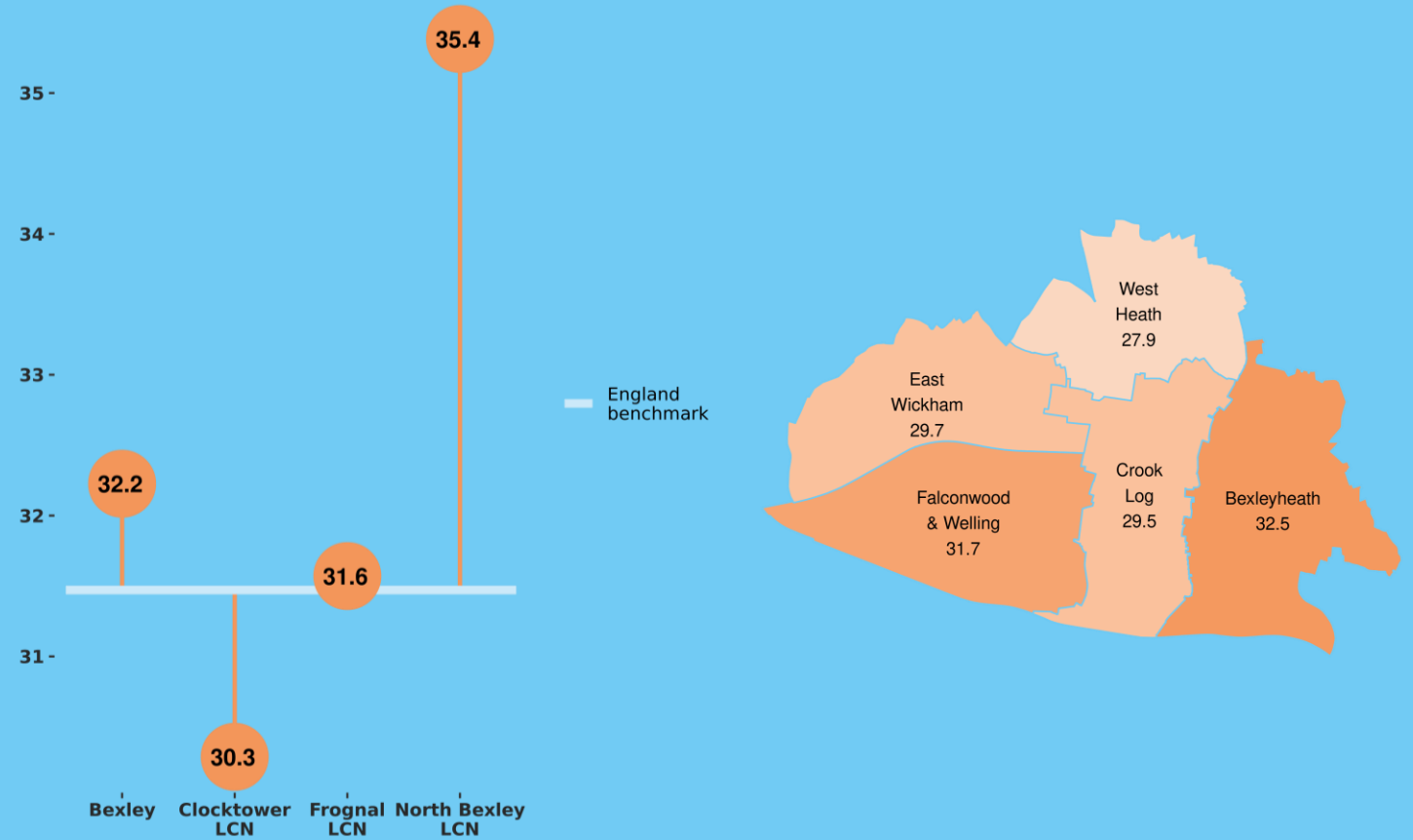
Less than 1 in 11 older people in Clocktower are affected by income deprivation – the lowest proportion in Bexley, and below the England average. There is however variation between wards, with East Wickham experiencing a higher level than the Bexley average.



People aged 65+ living alone, 2011

Clocktower is the only LCN in Bexley with a lower proportion of older people living alone, compared to the England average.

However within Clocktower, both Bexleyheath and Falconwood & Welling experience a higher level than the England average.

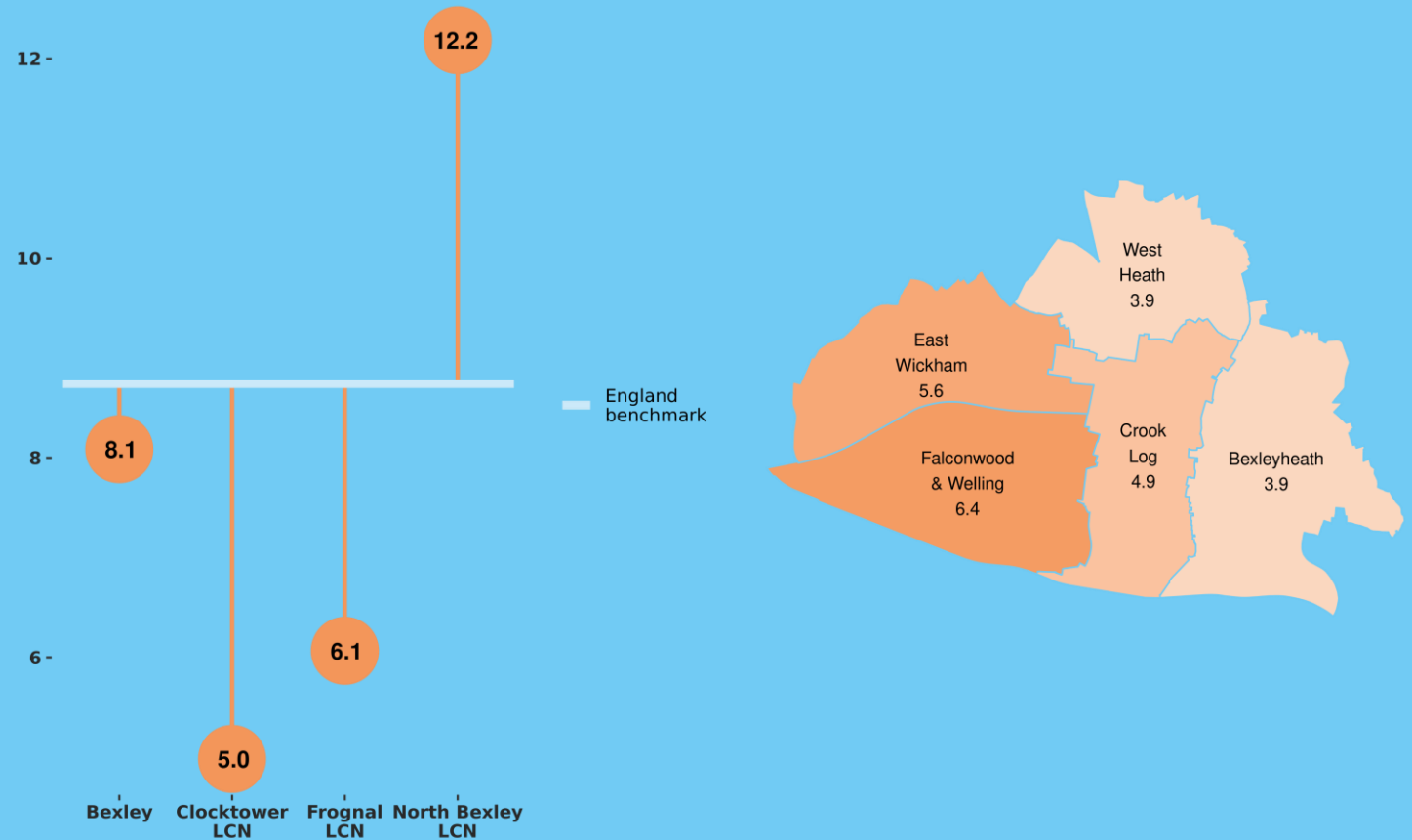


Household Overcrowding, 2011

All LCNs in Bexley have a much higher population density than the England average, which is expected for a London Borough.

Despite this, Clocktower has a lower level of household overcrowding than the Bexley and England averages, at around 1 in 20 households.

Household overcrowding has been identified as a strong risk factor for transmission of Covid-19 across England and Wales.



Benefits Claimants (Left) Out of Work (Right) Total Universal Credit

Worklessness is associated with poorer physical and mental health, however it is important to take into account the nature and quality of work.

Whilst there is a lower proportion of people in Clocktower claiming out of work benefits than the England average, around 1 in 30, it is important to note that the total number of claimants of universal credit is almost triple this, at around 1 in 11.



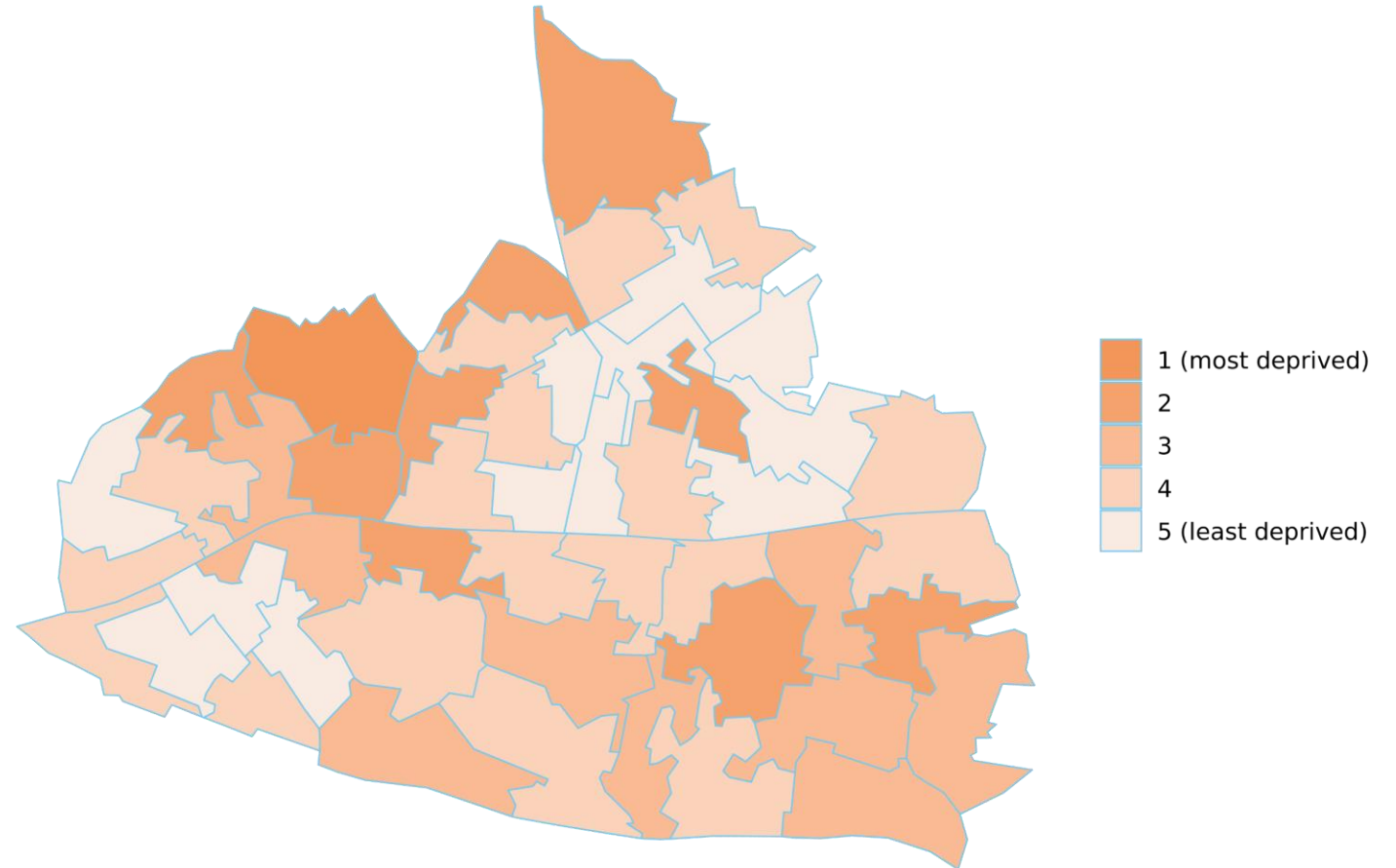


4 Health Profile

Life Expectancy Gap, 2020-2021

People living in the most deprived 20% of Bexley have a shorter life expectancy than those living in the least deprived 20%. For females the gap is 2.2 years, and for males the gap is 5.2 years.

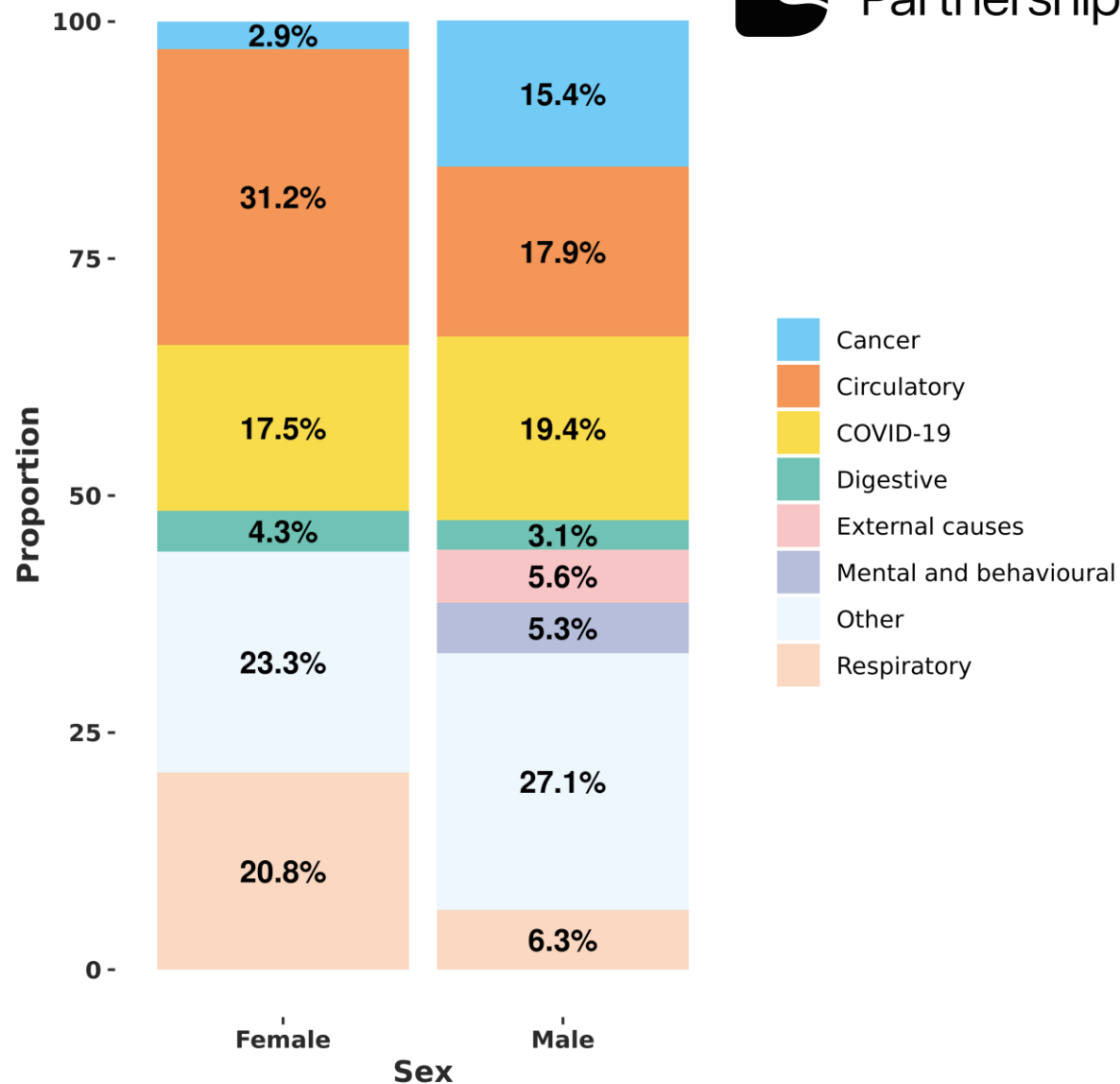
In Clocktower, around 1,900 people (2.4%) live in the most deprived 20% of Borough, and around 18,654 people (23.1%) live in the least deprived 20% of the Borough.



Condition-Specific Contribution to Life Expectancy Gap, 2020-2021

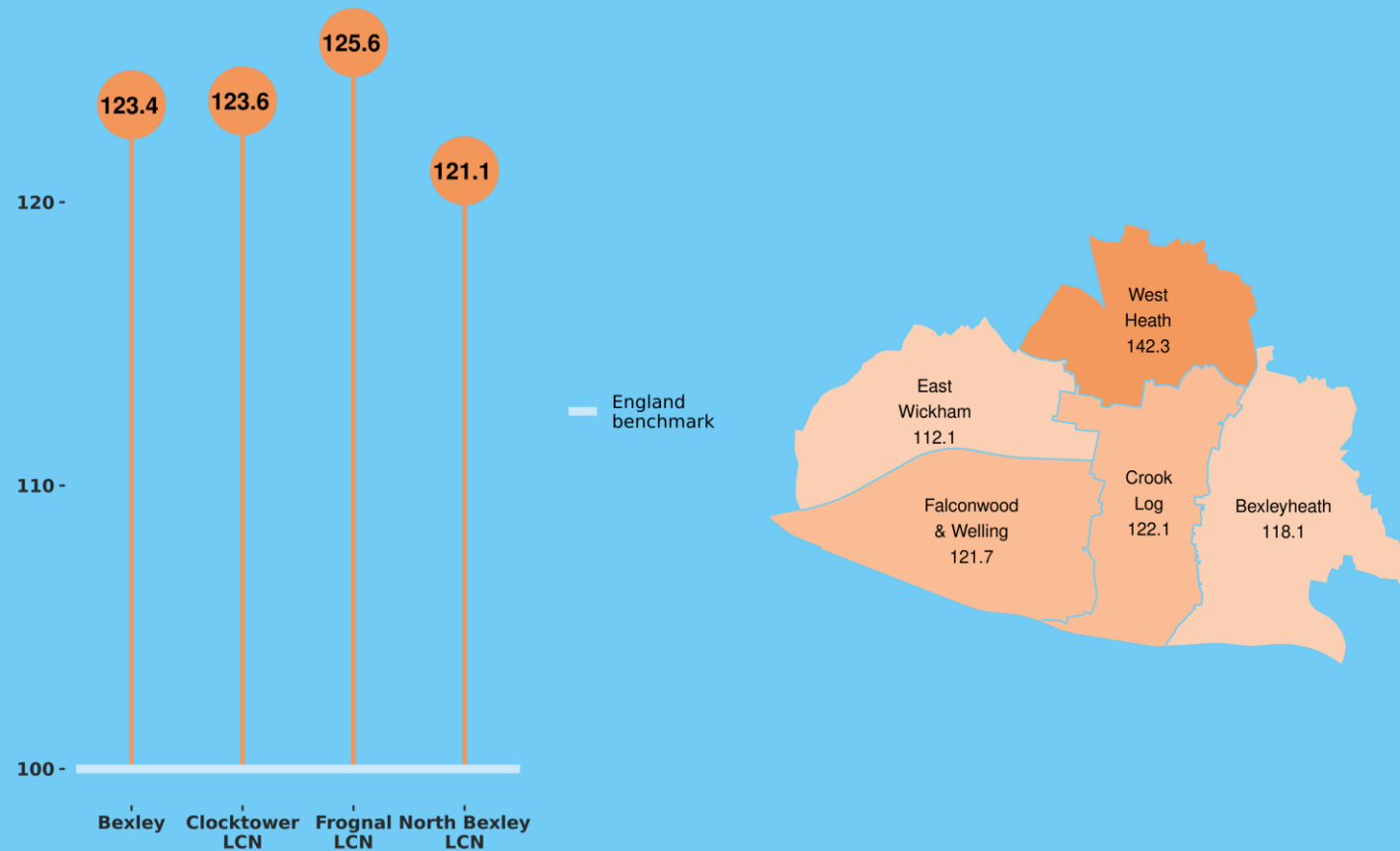
The life expectancy gap is caused by extra deaths occurring in the most deprived areas, compared to the least deprived areas. For females and males, different proportions of these deaths are caused by different conditions.

For females, the biggest contributor to the life expectancy gap is deaths from circulatory diseases, whilst for males it is Covid-19 (excluding the “Other” category).



Incidence of Prostate Cancer (Standardised Ratio), 2015-19

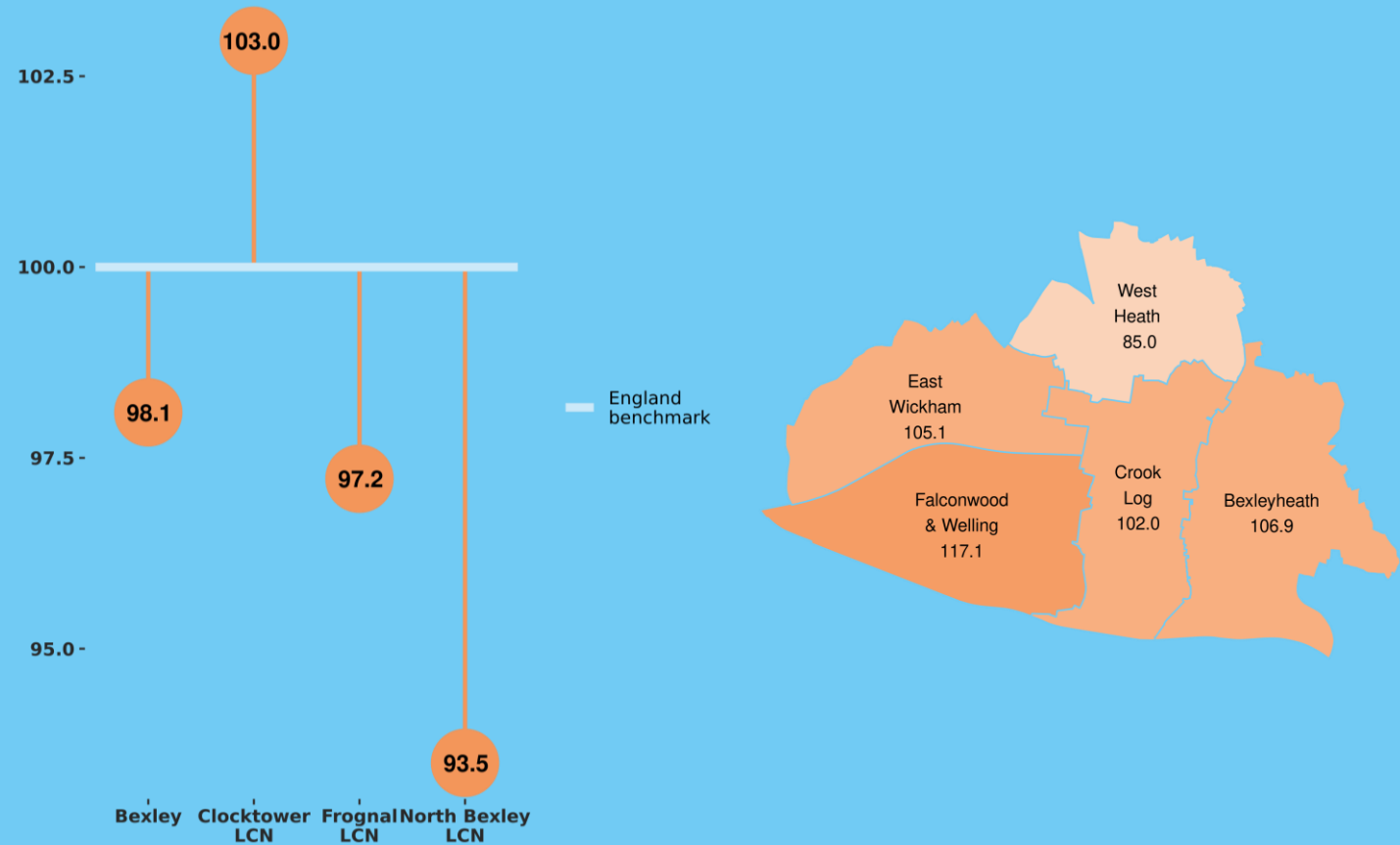
Like Bexley as a whole, Clocktower experiences a higher age-specific incidence of prostate cancer compared to England.



Incidence of Colorectal Cancer (Standardised Ratio), 2015-19

Clocktower is the only LCN in Bexley with a higher incidence of colorectal cancer than the England average.

There is, however, wide variation at ward level, with West Heath well below the England average, and Falconwood & Welling well above.

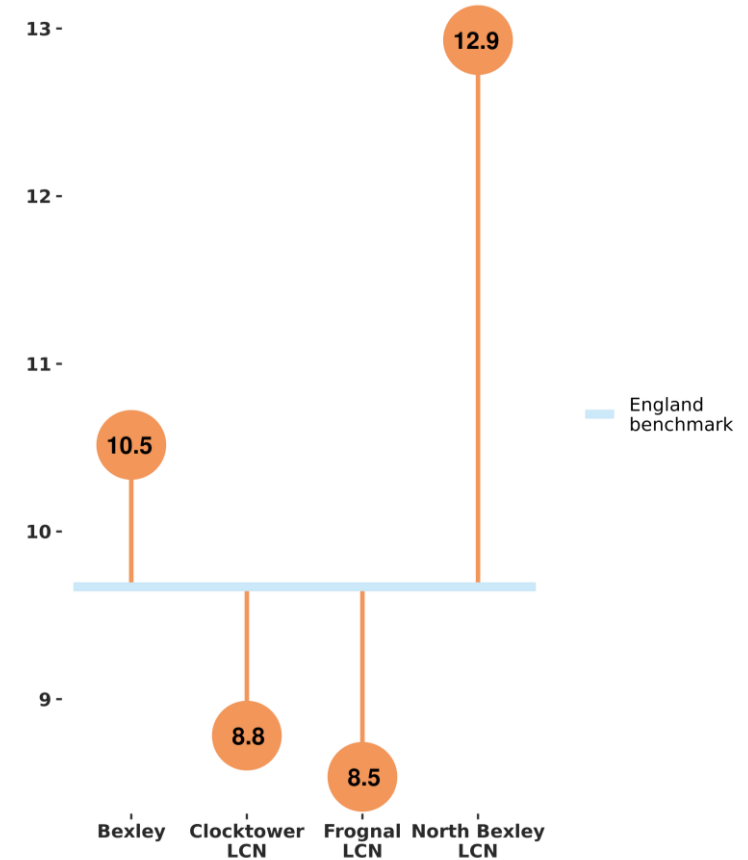
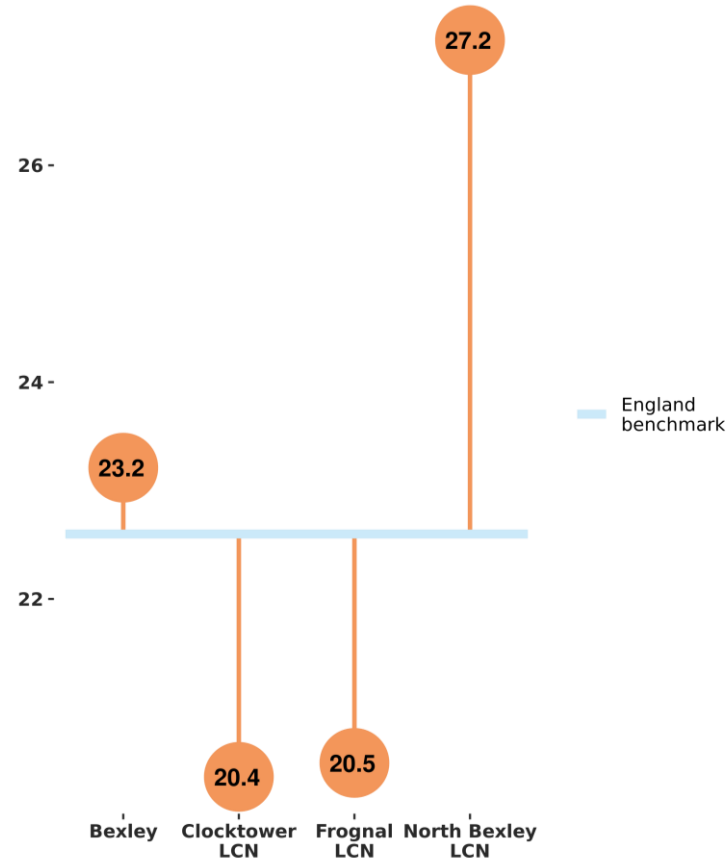


Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in reception age children, 2017/18-2019-20

A lower proportion of children in Clocktower enter primary school overweight than other areas of Bexley and England on average.

Children living with obesity are more likely to become adults living with obesity and thus increase the risk of obesity for their own children later in life: across Bexley as a whole, 29.5% of adults are thought to be obese, the second highest prevalence in London.

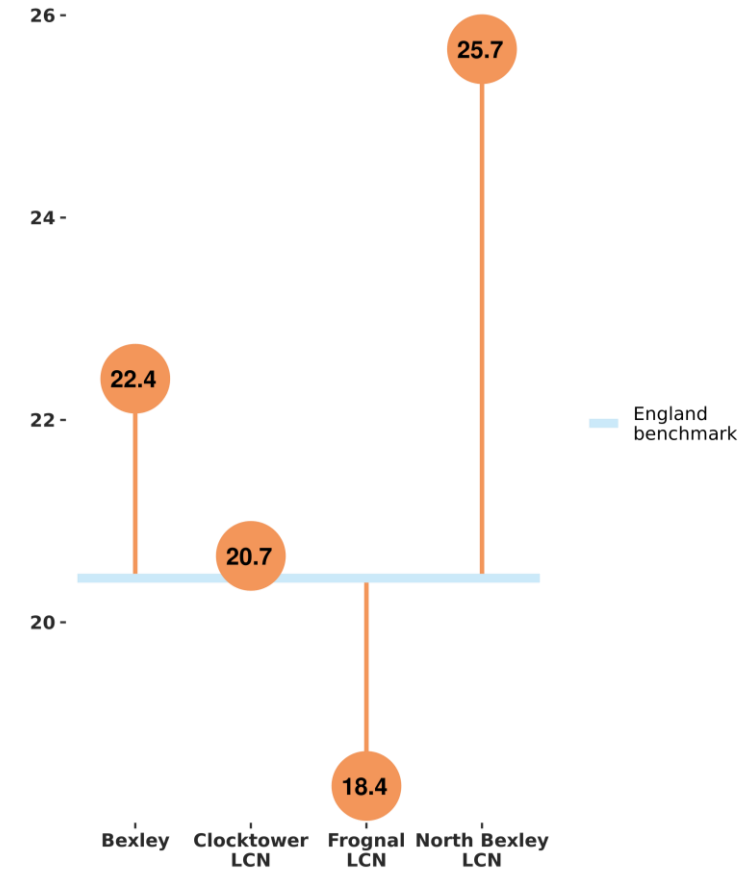
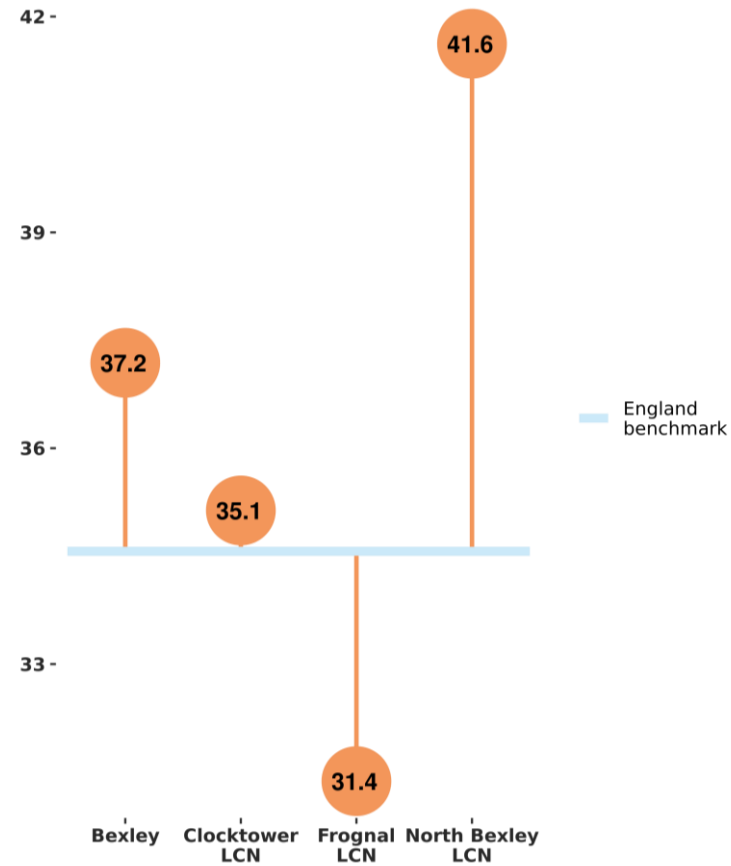
Sources: 1. NHS Digital National Child Measurement Programme
2. Sport England Active Lives Survey



Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in year 6 age children, 2017/18-2019-20

While 20.4% of children in Clocktower enter school overweight or obese in reception, a further 14.7% of children leave primary school overweight or obese (35.1%) – above the England average.

The proportion of children with obesity more than doubles during primary school, from 8.8% in reception to 20.7% in year 6 – also above the England average.



Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in year 6 age children, 2017/18-2019-20

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This is the first iteration of Bexley LCN profiles, focussing on established indicators and publicly available data. The Local Care Partnership aims to continuously develop and expand the profiles with evidence responding to strategic planning requirements.

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