

Sutton's Strategic Needs Assessment

Borough Profile



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1. Introduction to Sutton



Introduction to Sutton

Sutton is an Outer London borough in south west London, covering an area of 43 square kilometres (17 square miles). It borders Croydon to the east, Merton to the north, Kingston to the north west, and the Surrey boroughs of Epsom and Ewell to the west, and Reigate and Banstead to the south. There are 20 wards in the borough, an increase of two, as of May 2022.

The borough of Sutton is characterised by suburban development. It has over 90 parks and green spaces, covering nearly 12% of the borough (c.500 hectares of land). There are **4,771 people per square kilometre living in Sutton**, compared to an average of 5,596 people per square kilometre in London, making Sutton the 22nd least densely populated of the 33 boroughs (1st is most dense). Despite this, Sutton is within the top 10% densely populated of all local authorities in England. There is variation across the borough, as shown by Fig.1, with up to 15,145 people per square kilometre in some neighbourhoods. The most densely populated areas are in Sutton Central, Sutton West & East Cheam, Hackbridge and The Wrythe¹.

Population density in Sutton

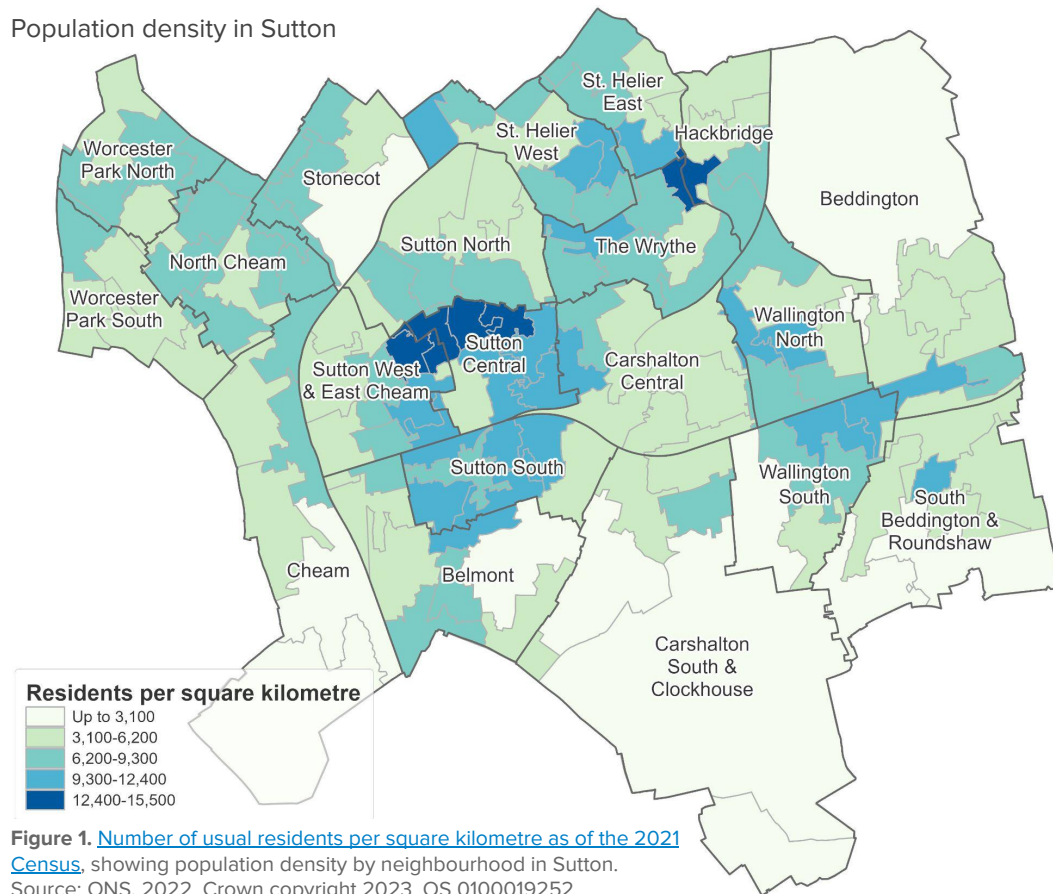


Figure 1. [Number of usual residents per square kilometre as of the 2021 Census](#), showing population density by neighbourhood in Sutton. Source: ONS, 2022. Crown copyright 2023. OS 0100019252

2. People

Sutton's population is 209,517, an increase of 9.6% between 2011 and 2021

Population change over the last decade (2011-2021)

Sutton's population was estimated to be 209,517 as of the ONS' mid-2021 estimates, an increase of 9.6% in the last decade (from 2011 to 2021, according to mid-year population estimates).

Sutton's population has grown faster than previously projected. In this time, the borough's population has also grown more rapidly than London (7.2%) and England (6.5%).

Between 2011 and 2021, the populations of people 65 years and over and children under 15 years, increased by 15.7% and 15.6% respectively, whilst there was a smaller increase in the population of working aged adults (6.6%)².

Looking forward, the 2021-based Greater London (GLA) projections forecast the Sutton population to be 213,580 in 2023⁴.

Annual population change (2020-2021)

Between 2020 and 2021, the population declined by -0.2% across the borough. There were high levels of migration both in and out of the borough compared to the average over the previous five years, but more people migrated out than in. The decline was compounded by fewer births, and more deaths than the previously seen average³. This is projected to be a one-off, with the population projected to grow in future years (more detail on page 8).

Population by ward in Sutton (mid-2021)

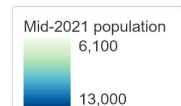
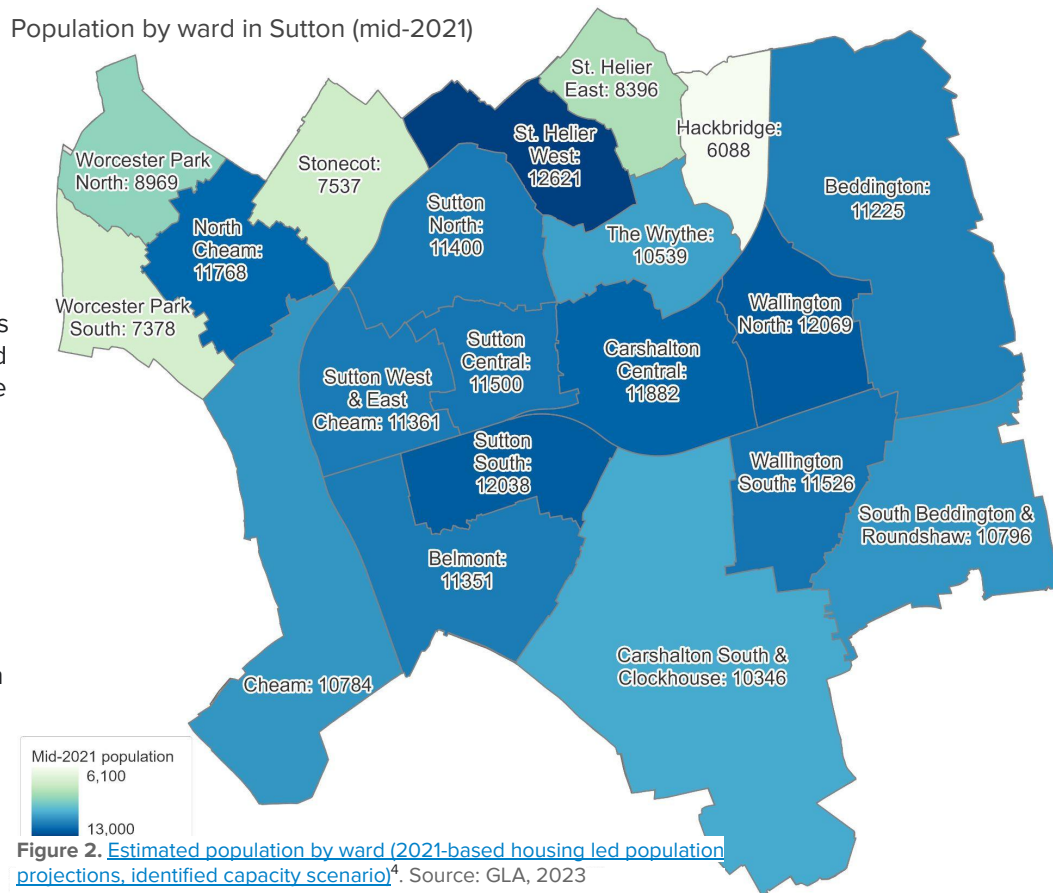


Figure 2. [Estimated population by ward \(2021-based housing led population projections, identified capacity scenario\)](#)⁴. Source: GLA, 2023

Sutton is a good place to raise a family. There are relatively more children and likely parents of school-aged children living in Sutton compared to England

Fig. 3 shows the [population structure of Sutton](#) compared to London and England as mid-2021. In Sutton:

- There are relatively more children aged 0-14 years compared to the London and England populations.
- There are also relatively more adults aged 35-49 years compared to England.
- The adult population is older compared to the London population, with a higher proportion of people aged over 40 years old living in Sutton.

The median age in Sutton is 39.6 (compared to 35.9 in London, and 40.7 across England) - this is an increase of about 1 year in the last decade. The median age in Sutton is the 4th highest out of all London boroughs⁴.

More details on each age group are on pages 9-11.

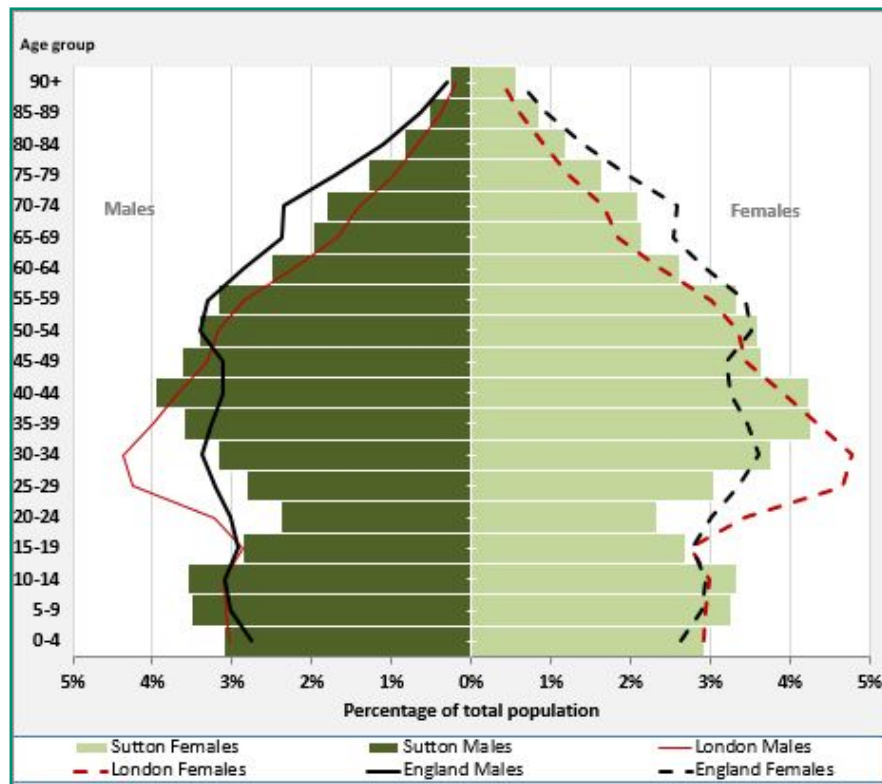


Figure 3. [Mid-2021 population structure in Sutton, compared to London and England.](#)

Source: ONS, 2022

Population growth is projected to slow, in contrast to the last decade, to 1.7% by 2033, taking the population to an estimated 217,178

Population projections suggest that Sutton’s population will grow at a [slower rate over the next decade](#). Based on these forecasts, the borough’s population will increase from 213,580 in 2023 to 215,882 (a 1.1% increase) in 2028, and 217,178 (a 1.7% increase) in 2033. Sutton’s ageing population and low birth rates are causing growth to slow. Forecasts suggest the majority of population growth will be a result of migration⁴.

Growth is likely to be skewed towards older age groups as shown by Table 1; more analysis is on pages 9-11.

















Age Group (Years)	2023		2028		2033		
	Number	Number	% Change from 2023		Number	% Change from 2023	
0-4	11,914	11,324	-5.20%		11,439	-4.20%	
5 to 10	16,637	14,542	-14.40%		13,681	-21.60%	
11 to 17	20,453	20,429	-0.10%		18,063	-13.20%	
18-24	14,433	15,441	6.50%		15,858	9.00%	
25-64	117,073	117,577	0.40%		117,339	0.20%	
65-84	28,463	31,721	10.30%		34,754	18.10%	
85+	4,606	4,849	5.00%		6,044	23.80%	
TOTAL	213,580	215,882	1.10%		217,178	1.70%	

Table 1. [2021-based demographic projections for Sutton \(identified capacity scenario\)](#), compared to the projected population in 2023. Greater London Authority (2023)

Population growth in London is expected to be higher than in Sutton, and to slow over the next decade. The region’s population is forecast to grow by 2.6% by 2028, and 4.9% by 2032.

Population growth in Sutton is not expected to be uniform across the borough. In twelve of the twenty wards, the population is expected to grow, with the population of the remaining eight contracting.

Wards with the highest projected population growth:

1. Sutton Central (5.3% by 2028, and 23.4% by 2033)
2. Hackbridge (3.9% by 2028, and 4.0% by 2033)
3. Sutton South (2.6% by 2023, and 3.5% by 2033)

Wards with highest projected population decline:

1. St Helier East (-1.4% by 2028, and -2.8% by 2033)
2. South Beddington & Roundshaw (-1.1% by 2028, and -2.6% by 2033)
3. St Helier West (-0.6% by 2028, and -2.1% by 2033)

Sutton has become more ethnically diverse. In 2021, 57% of the population was White British, compared to 71% in 2011. This change has happened faster than previously projected.

A higher proportion of Sutton's population are under the age of 18 than the London and England average. Growth amongst school-aged children has been particularly high over the last decade

23.4% of Sutton's population are under 18 (48,972 people), compared to 21.5% in London and 20.8% in England².

- 6.0% (12,607 children) are under 5, comparable to 6.0% in London and 5.4% in England.
- 17.4% (36,365 children) are aged 5-17 (compared to 15.5% in London and 15.4% in England).

In the last decade, the [population of under 15s in Sutton has increased by 15.6%](#), which is more than the London (3.4%) and England (4.6%) averages². This growth has happened despite a [decline in the birth rate](#) (reflecting the regional and national trend) and seems to have been largely driven by migration of children into the borough⁵. In the most recent 6-year period (from 2015 to 2020), Sutton experienced the [second largest net inflow of children](#) (aged up to 15 years old) of all London boroughs³.

Over the next decade, the number of [children and young people living in the borough is likely to decline](#). This is as a result of lower projected birth rates and a possible reduction in migration, which has driven population growth over the last ten years⁴.

Population models suggest that:

- There will likely be a 5.2% decline in the number of children aged 0-4 between 2023 and 2028.
- The biggest reduction in population across all age groups by 2028 is expected to be amongst children aged 5-10 (-14.4%).
- The number of children aged 11-17 is projected to decline at a slower rate over the same time period (-0.1%).

Number of children by age living in Sutton in 2021, and as a proportion of the overall population, compared to London and England

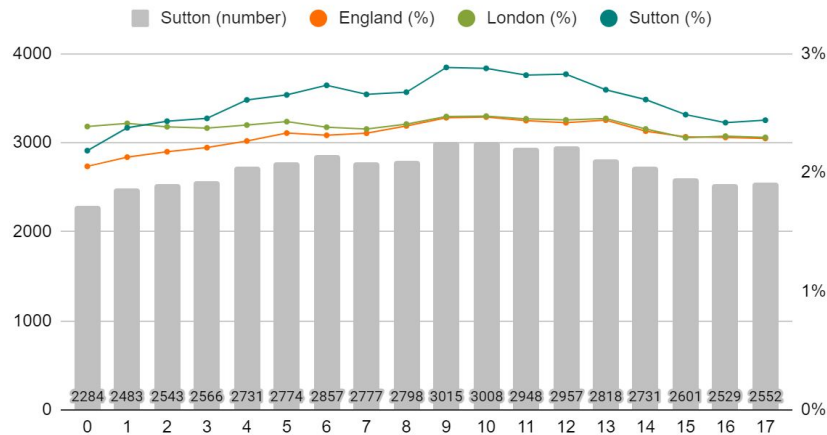


Figure 4. [Mid-2021 population of children and young people aged 0 to 17 in Sutton, compared to England and London](#). Source: ONS, 2022

A higher proportion of Sutton's working age population are over the age of 40 than across London as a whole, with a gap in the number of adults aged 18 to 39

61.4% of Sutton's population are aged 18 to 64 (128,681 people), compared to 66.5% in London and 60.7% in England².

- 27.4% (57,179 people) of Sutton's population are aged 18 to 39, lower than London's population (35.2%), but comparable to England (28.5%).
- Migration out of the borough leads to a [decline in young adults aged 18 to 24](#). This trend likely reflects young adults moving to attend university elsewhere. As there is no university in Sutton, we do not see a corresponding influx of young people in this age group³.
- In contrast, there are relatively more adults aged 40 to 64 (34.1%, 71,502 people) living in Sutton than in London (31.4%) and England (31.2%).
- Above the age of 50, there is net migration out of Sutton. More adults at this age leave the borough than move to Sutton. This trend has contributed to a slower rate of ageing in the borough than elsewhere (more detail on page 11).

Over the next five years, [projections show there will be an increase in the number of younger adults](#). The population of 18 to 24-year-olds will increase by 6.5%. There will be a marginal increase in the number of adults aged 25-64 (0.4%)⁴.

Number of working age adults by age living in Sutton in 2021, and as a proportion of the overall population, compared to London and England

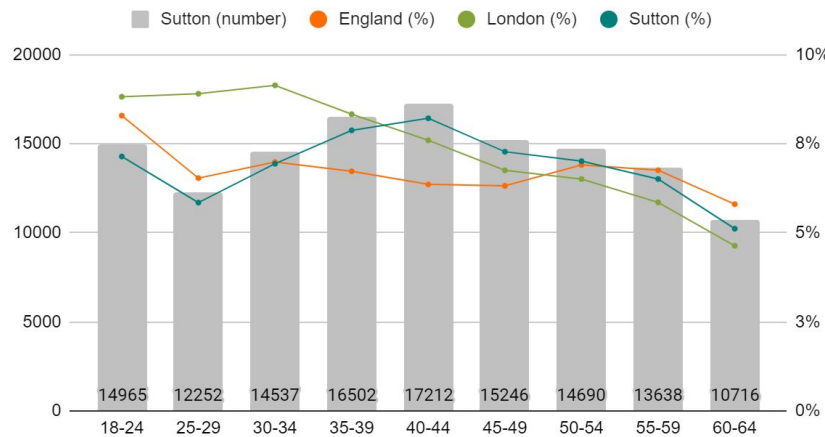


Figure 5. [Mid-2021 population of adults aged 18 to 64 by five year age band in Sutton, compared to England and London](#). Source: ONS, 2022

Sutton has an older population than the London average. Although the population of over 65s is growing, the population is not ageing as rapidly as has been seen across England

Adults aged 65 and over make up 15.2% of the population (31,864 people), compared to 11.9% in London and 18.5% in England².

Sutton has an older population than the regional average. Over the last decade, the population of over 65s has increased by 16.8%. This age group has grown faster than the average rate of population growth across all age groups in Sutton over the same time period, but the rate of growth is below the national increase amongst this age group (19.9%). The lower rate of growth amongst older age groups in Sutton (compared to London and England) is likely a result of migration out of the borough that continues beyond working age, particularly amongst adults aged 65-69³. This is likely the reason the population is not ageing as rapidly as seen across England on average.

Despite this, projections show over 65s will be the fastest-growing age group in Sutton over the next decade. In the medium term, over the next five years, the highest growth is expected to be amongst adults aged 65-84 (10.3% increase), with a lower increase amongst adults aged 85+ (5.0%). Between 2027 and 2032, projections show the ageing of the population will accelerate, particularly amongst adults aged 85+, with a 23.8% increase in population projected for this age group.

Age is a risk factor for long term conditions and disability which are likely to increase demand for health and care services. There will likely also be an increase in demand for services and housing options that allow individuals to remain independent at home. The number of adults aged 65-84 are forecast to increase by 18.1% from 2027 to 2032⁴.

Number of adults over 65 by age living in Sutton in 2021, and as a proportion of the overall population, compared to London and England

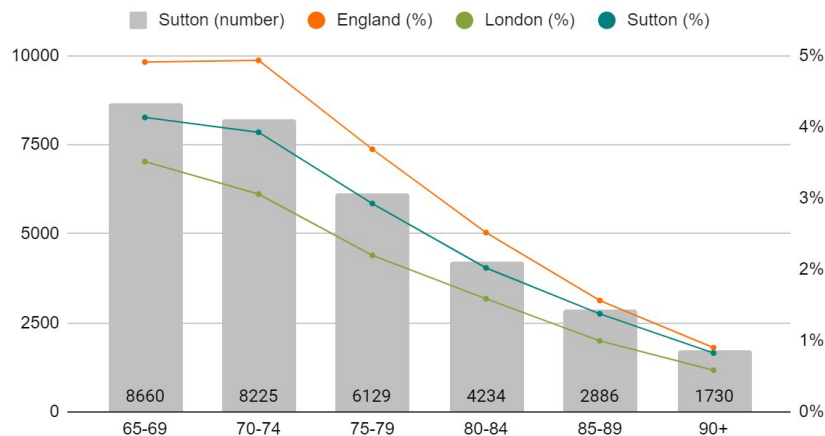


Figure 6. [Mid-2021 population of adults over 65 by five-year age band in Sutton, compared to England and London](#). Source: ONS, 2022

43% of Sutton's population are from Asian, Black, Mixed/ Multiple and White non-British ethnic backgrounds

Sutton has become [more ethnically diverse in the last decade](#). In 2021, 43% of the population were from Asian, Black, Mixed/ Multiple and White non-British ethnic backgrounds (with 32% from Asian, Black, Mixed/ Multiple and 'Other ethnic groups'). The remaining 57% of the population in Sutton was White British, compared to 71% at the 2011 Census. This change in the ethnic makeup of the Sutton's population has happened faster than population models had predicted⁶. [Previous estimates](#) anticipated it would take another decade for 56% of the population to be White British⁷.

[The population of school pupils in Sutton is more diverse](#) compared to population as a whole. In 2021/22 48% of pupils were from Asian, Black, or Mixed/Multiple ethnic backgrounds: 27% are Asian, 8% are Black, 11% are of Mixed ethnicities, and 2% are from other ethnic groups⁸.

In the last two years there has been significant migration into the borough, with Sutton welcoming more than 2,000 people from Hong Kong. More recently, smaller numbers of refugees from Ukraine and Afghanistan have also moved to the Sutton.

The number of residents from 'Other White'. Mixed (mainly White & Black Caribbean) and Asian (mainly Indian and Other Asian) groups will grow over the next decade⁷.

Percentage of residents from Asian, Black, Mixed/ Multiple and White non-British ethnic backgrounds in Sutton, by ward

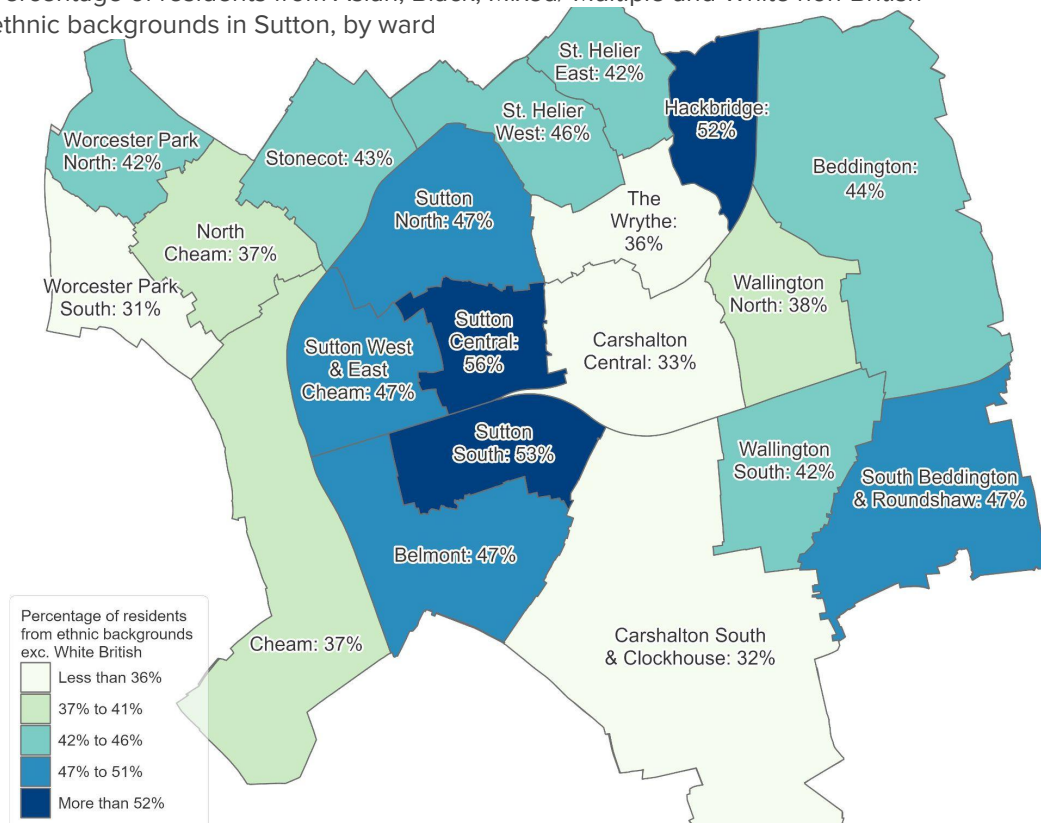


Figure 7. [A map showing the percentage of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups by ward in Sutton as of the 2021 Census](#). Source: ONS, 2023.

43% of Sutton's population are from Asian, Black, Mixed/ Multiple and White non-British ethnic backgrounds

57% of the [population in Sutton](#) is estimated to be White British, higher than London (37%) but below the England average (74%) (see Fig. 8)⁶.

In Sutton, the proportion of the population from all other ethnic groups combined is 43%, which is close to double that across England (26%) but lower than London (63%):

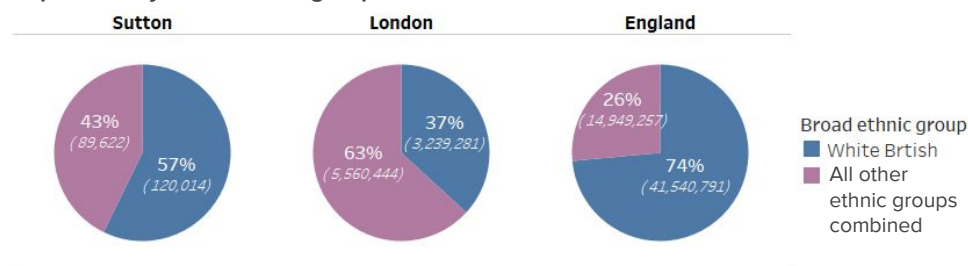
- 17.4% of the population are of Asian ethnicities, up from 11.6% in 2011, a 6.0% increase, the largest increase of all high level ethnic groups
- 5.9% are of Black ethnicities, up from 4.8% in 2011
- 4.8% of the population are of Mixed or and Multiple ethnicities, up from 3.8% in 2011
- 11.1% of the population are White, from non-British backgrounds, up from 6.4% in 2011.

The ethnic groups with the biggest populations in Sutton, excluding White British, are:

1. Asian/ Asian British Indian (6.0%)
2. Asian/ Asian British Pakistani (2.9%)
3. Asian/ Asian British Sri Lankan (2.0%)
4. Asian/ Asian British Chinese (1.9%)
5. Black/ Black British Caribbean (1.6%)

More detail is in Fig.8.

Population by broad ethnic group



Proportion of the population by ethnic group

Ethnic group	Sub-ethnic group	Sutton	London	England
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	Indian	6.0%	7.5%	3.3%
	Other Asian	5.8%	4.6%	1.7%
	Pakistani	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%
	Chinese	1.9%	1.7%	0.8%
	Bangladeshi	0.8%	3.7%	1.1%
	Total		17.5%	20.7%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	African	3.5%	7.9%	2.6%
	Caribbean	1.6%	3.9%	1.1%
	Other Black	0.8%	1.7%	0.5%
	Total	5.9%	13.5%	4.2%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	White and Asian	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%
	Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%
	White and Black Caribbean	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%
	White and Black African	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%
	Total	4.8%	5.7%	3.0%
White	British	57.2%	36.8%	73.5%
	Other White	9.3%	14.7%	6.3%
	Irish	1.5%	1.8%	0.9%
	Roma	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total	68.3%	53.8%	81.0%
Other ethnic group	Any other ethnic group	2.7%	4.7%	1.6%
	Arab	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%
	Total	3.4%	6.3%	2.2%

Figure 8. [A summary of the high level and detailed ethnicities of Sutton residents.](#) Source: ONS, 2022

0.22% of Sutton's population are Gypsy or Irish Travellers, or Roma, with variation across the borough.

Research conducted by the ONS to understand the lived experience of Gypsy and Traveller communities, reported that they experienced a range of health conditions, which, coupled with delayed healthcare seeking and perceived barriers to accessing healthcare, could lead to vulnerability to negative health outcomes⁹.

In the 2021 census, 129 Sutton residents reported their ethnicity as Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and 332 as Roma, making up 0.2% of Sutton's population⁶.

As of January 2022, there were 44 caravans occupied by Travellers; this number has remained steady over the last six counts¹⁰:

- 66% of caravans are socially rented, with the remaining 34% privately owned.
- All of the Traveller caravans in Sutton were on authorised sites. Sutton currently has two traveller sites. Both are in Carshalton Road, near Woodmansterne.

Percentage of residents from Gypsy and Irish Traveller or Roma ethnicities by ward

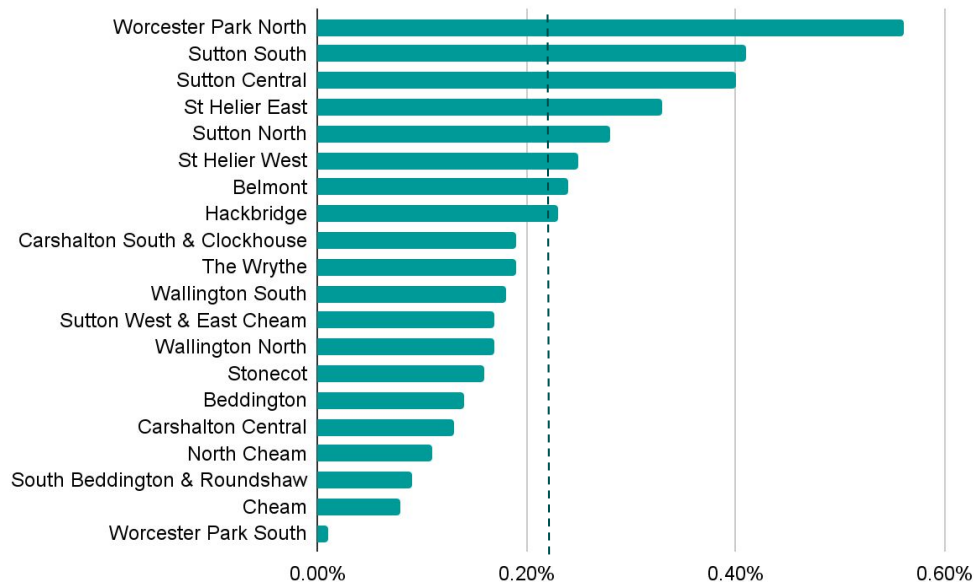


Figure 9. [Percentage of residents who identified as Gypsy or Irish Travellers and Roma in the 2021 Census, broken down by ward.](#) Source: ONS, 2022

17% of households have members who do not speak English as their first language

Over 80 languages are spoken as a first language in Sutton (as shown by Fig. 10), with 28,871 (17%) households having members who do not speak English as their first language¹¹. The top five languages spoken are:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Tamil | 4. Bulgarian |
| 2. Polish | 5. Romanian |
| 3. Urdu | |

1.9% of residents do not speak any English, or do not speak English well¹².

There is variation by ward:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sutton Central (3.4%) | 4. St Helier East (2.4%) |
| 2. St Helier West (2.6%) | 5. Sutton South (2.4) |
| 3. Sutton North (2.5%) | |

Close to a third of people living in Sutton were born outside the UK (up from 20% in 2011, but still lower than 40% across London). 12% of residents were born in the Middle East and Asia, 8% in EU countries, and 4% in Africa¹³. The top five countries of birth are:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. India | 4. Poland |
| 2. Sri Lanka | 5. Pakistan |
| 3. Other EU (01-11)* | |

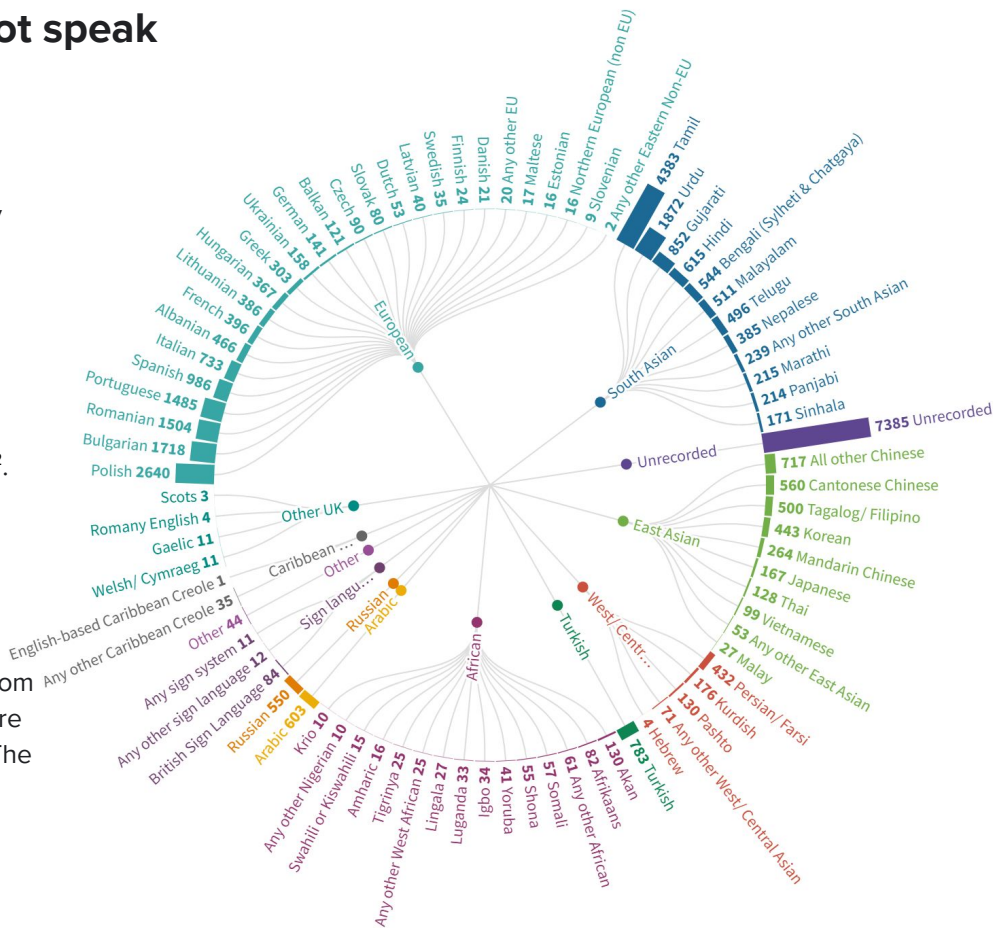


Figure 10. [First languages spoken in Sutton](#). Source: ONS, 2022

* Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Croatia (Poland, Romania and Lithuania also joined during 2001 to 2011, but are counted separately).

The percentage of people with physical disabilities is projected to increase over the next 15 years

Physical disabilities

Estimates show that **16% of residents in Sutton have a disability**¹⁴.

In 2020, the **most prevalent disabilities** amongst residents in Sutton were¹⁵:



'Some' hearing loss - 9,389 people per 100,000



Impaired mobility - 5,348 people per 100,000



Moderate personal care disabilities - 3,861 people per 100,000

It is estimated that the number of residents with physical disabilities will increase over the next 15 years. This is likely a result of an ageing population and certain long-term conditions.

The **biggest increases** are forecast to come from:



Long-term conditions caused by a stroke



Hearing loss



Type 1 and 2 **Diabetes**

Learning disabilities

Estimates show that **0.6% of residents have a learning disability** in Sutton¹⁶.

In 2020, the **most prevalent learning disabilities** amongst residents were^{17a}:



Moderate or severe learning disabilities - 704 people per 100,000



Moderate or severe learning disabilities and living with a parent - 252 people per 100,000

It is projected that there will be a marginal increase in the rate of learning disabilities over the next 15 years in Sutton. Exceptions to this are the rate of people with Down's syndrome, and challenging behaviour, which are likely to remain the same.

1.0% of the adult population in Sutton are estimated to have an autism, rising to 1.9% of school-aged children

'Autism is a lifelong developmental disability that affects how people communicate and interact with the world. It is a spectrum condition and affects people in different ways'^{17b}. Recent research has brought together data on the number of children with an autism spectrum disorder included as a primary or secondary special educational need in an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP), and data on pupils receiving autism-specific support from schools (therefore including pupils waiting for their EHCP) to create an estimate of autism prevalence in schools. The research suggests that, nationally, [1.8% of school children have autism](#)^{7c}.

The highest reported prevalence is amongst children from Black ethnic groups (2.1%), and the lowest amongst children from Roma/Irish Traveller ethnic groups (0.9%). Boys showed a prevalence of autism of 2.8% and girls showed a prevalence of 0.65%, with a boy-to-girl ratio of 4.3:1 (although evidence coming through suggests that there is near even prevalence between genders, with girls better at masking than boys, leading to lower diagnosis rates). Pupils with a record of autism in schools were 60% more likely to also be socially disadvantaged, and 36% less likely to speak English^{17c}.

Fig.10b shows that the estimated prevalence of autism amongst children in Sutton is slightly higher than the national average, at 1.9%. In Sutton, as of 2020, it was estimated that [1.0% of the population of adults aged 18-64 have autism](#)^{17a}.

The prevalence of autism is projected to increase slightly over the next fifteen years^{17a}, however anecdotal reports from the health and education sectors, and the difference between prevalence in children and adults highlighted above, suggest numbers of people being diagnosed with autism are increasing more rapidly than projected. The increase is likely to be because autism has become better recognised by both parents and schools in recent years^{17c}.

Estimated percentage of children with autism spectrum disorders

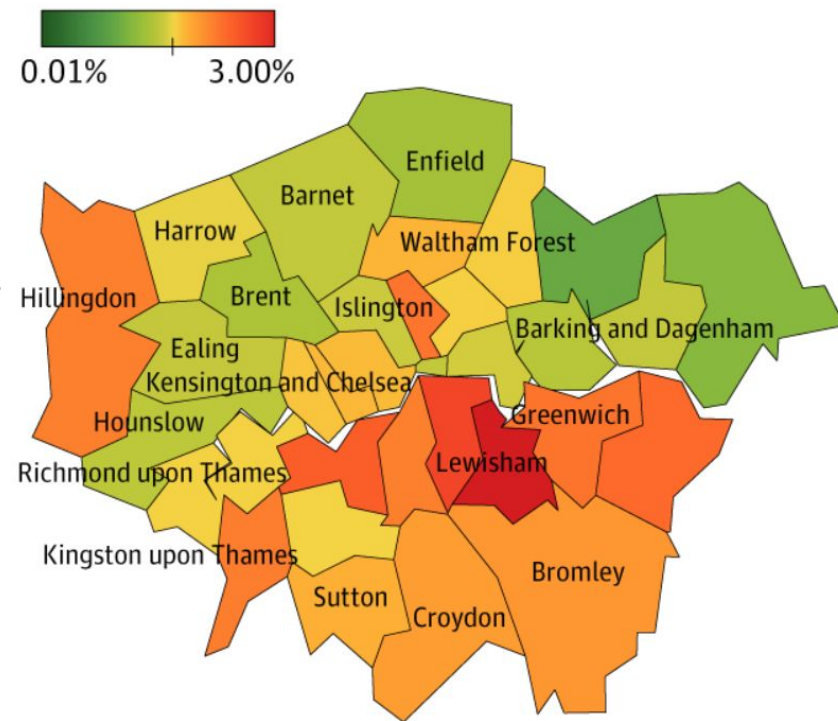


Figure 10b. [Estimated percentage of children with autism spectrum disorders across London](#). Source: JAMA Pediatrics, 2020

There are approximately 15,999 unpaid carers in Sutton

Unpaid carers are usually children and spouses who care for a family member, friend, or neighbour who needs support because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability, or old age. Typically their support includes personal care, emotional support and help with practical tasks. Caring can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing.

The Census 2021 identified that there were approximately **15,999 unpaid carers** (aged five years and over) in Sutton¹⁸.

Sutton saw London's joint third-largest percentage-point fall (alongside Havering) in the proportion of people providing up to 19 hours of weekly unpaid care (from 7.3% in 2011, to 4.3% in 2021). Across the region the proportion fell from 6.4% to 3.8% and in England, the proportion fell from 7.2% in 2011 to 4.4% in 2021.

It is important to note that the Census 2021 was undertaken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This may have influenced how people perceived how much unpaid care they provide, and affected how they chose to respond.

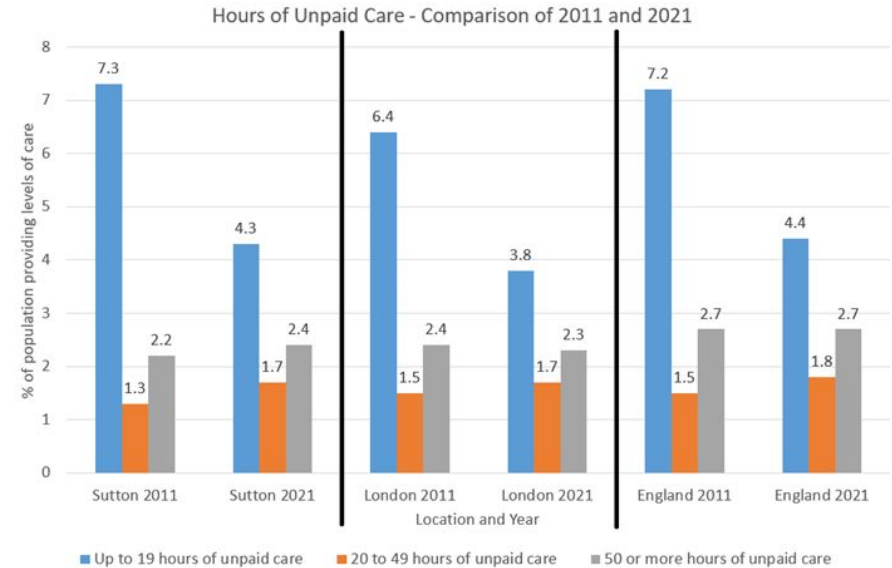


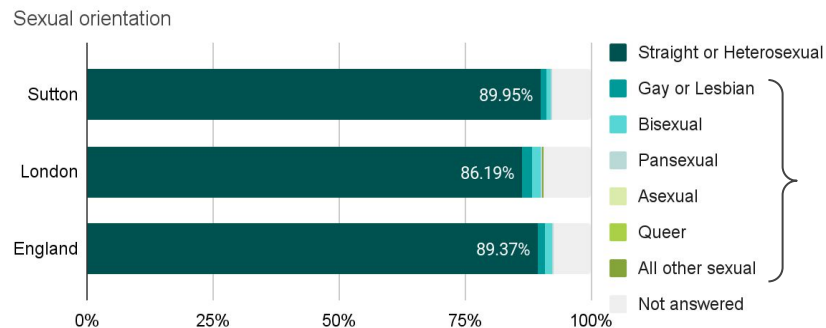
Figure 11. [Provision of unpaid care](#). Source: ONS, 2023

2.4% of Sutton residents identify as LGB+, a lower proportion than London and England

The 2021 Census asked, for the first time, about people's [sexual orientation](#)¹⁹. The question was voluntary, and for people aged 16+. In Sutton:

- 90.0% of residents identify as Straight or Heterosexual
- 1.2% of residents identify as Gay or Lesbian
- 1.0% of residents identify as Bisexual
- 0.2% of residents identify as Pansexual
- 0.04% of residents identify as Asexual
- 0.01% of residents identify as Queer
- 0.01% of residents identify as another sexual orientation

Fewer Sutton residents identify as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Pansexual, Asexual, Queer, or another sexual orientation than the London and England averages. The percentages reported in the Census are lower than previous estimates, which may suggest some of the 7.7% of people who did not answer the question did not feel comfortable sharing their sexual orientation.



0.5% of Sutton residents identify with a different gender to the sex they were registered with at birth

The 2021 Census asked, for the first time, about people's [gender identity](#)²⁰. The question was voluntary, and for people aged 16+.

- 93.5% of residents identify with the same gender as the sex on their birth certificate, comparable to across England (93.5%), but below the London average (91.2%).
- 0.5% of residents identify with a different gender to the sex they were registered with at birth:
 - 0.2% did not specify their gender identity
 - 0.1% identified as a trans man
 - 0.1% identified as a trans woman
 - 0.04% identified as non-binary
 - 0.03% identified with another gender identity.
- 6.0% of residents did not answer the question, so the true number may be higher.

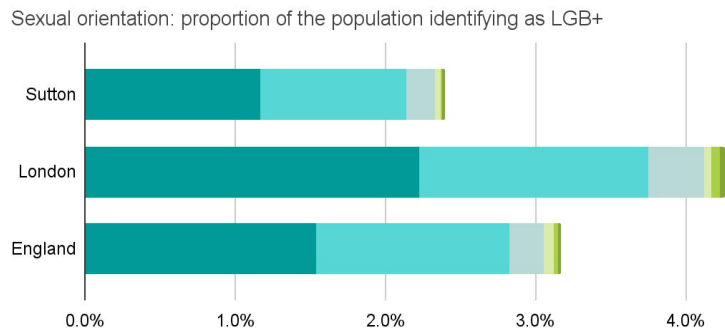


Figure 12. [Sexual orientation](#). Source: ONS, 2023

3. Place

Seven neighbourhoods in Sutton are within the most deprived 20% of the country, and are often next to some of the least deprived areas in the country

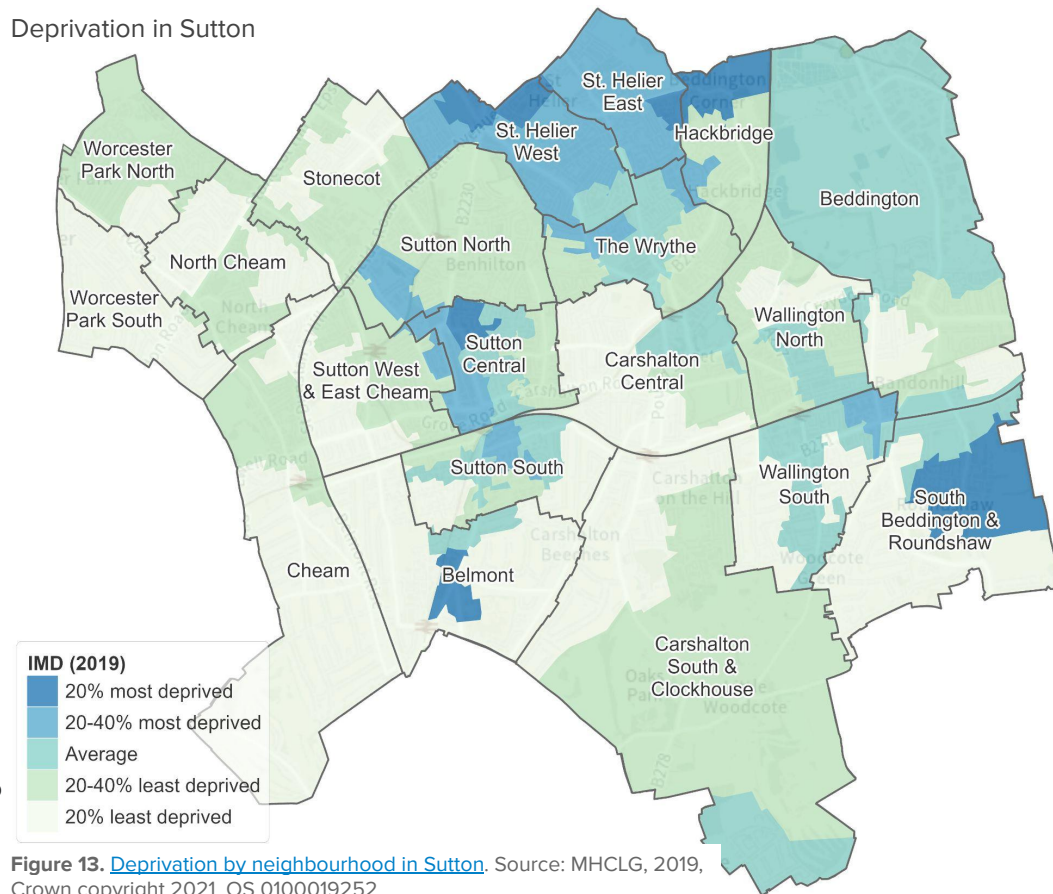
The [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The indices are based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation²¹.

Sutton is a relatively less deprived borough and based on the IMD (2019) is ranked 226th overall out of 317 local authorities in England (the 1st being most deprived).

There are pockets of significant deprivation in the borough, shown by the darker areas in Fig. 13. 6% of small areas (seven out of 121) in Belmont, Hackbridge, South Beddington & Roundshaw, St Helier East, St Helier West and Sutton Central wards are in the 20% most deprived areas in the country. These neighbourhoods are often next to some of the least deprived in England. 35% of Sutton's neighbourhoods (42 out of 121) are in the 20% least deprived areas in England.

Although it is difficult to compare one IMD release with another, in 2015 there were fewer small areas in Sutton in the most affluent 20% in England (39 out of 121), compared to 2019, but the same number in the most deprived 20% (7 out of 121).

Deprivation in Sutton



81% of residents aged 16-64 in Sutton are economically active, comparable with regional and national averages, but more people who are economically inactive want a job than elsewhere

There are 133,800 working-age adults in Sutton.

- Of this population, **109,700 (81.4%) are economically active** (either in employment, self employed and looking for work). Economic activity levels in Sutton are now comparable to London and England, having been above London and England for more than five years (Fig. 14).
- 96,800 adults (77.2%) were in employment from October 2021 to September 2022 (75.8% in London and 75.7% in England)¹.
- Of the 24,400 working age adults (18.5%) in Sutton who are not economically active, 8,500 (34.8%) want a job, which is almost double the proportion in London (18.3%) and England (18.4%)²².

Percentage of adults aged 16-64 who are economically active

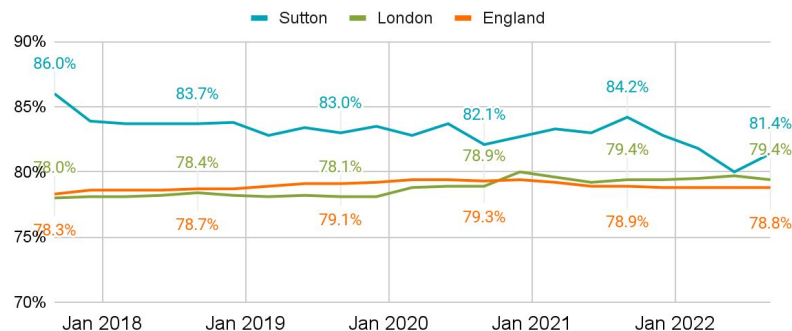


Figure 14. [Percentage of adults aged 16-64 who are economically active](#), 2017-2022. Source: NOMIS (2022)

In December 2022, **2.9% of the population aged 16-64** were receiving out of work benefits, below the London (4.7%) and England (3.8%) averages²².

There is variation across the borough, with the highest claimant counts in:

- St Helier West (4.3%)
- Sutton Central (4.1%)
- South Beddington and Roundshaw (3.9%)

Unemployment peaked in February 2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic. Although the proportion of people unemployed has since declined, it has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Unemployment in Sutton is 0.5% higher than in March 2020 (start of the pandemic), compared to 1.6% in London, and 0.8% in England²².

In 2020, the proportion of 16 to 17 year olds who were not in education, employment or training (**NEET**) in Sutton was **3.2%**. This is on a downward trajectory and is better than both London (4%) and England (5.5%)²³.

The median annual income in Sutton is £36,281, which is £1,699 lower than the regional average, and £4,312 higher than the national average²². Whilst there is a lower range of income variation in Sutton compared to London, estimates suggest that **20.8% of residents earn below the London Living Wage** (compared to 20.2% in London as a whole)²⁴.

It is estimated that 18% of Sutton residents live in poverty, rising to 25% of children living in the borough

Poverty is often a symptom of complex problems and too often these issues are passed on from one generation to the next. Children in families affected by poverty can have reduced chances of success in their own lives.

It's estimated that [18% of residents live in poverty](#). The proportion of residents living in poverty is around a third lower than the London average (27%)²⁴.

A higher proportion of children live in poverty than the general population. Between 2015 and 2020, it was estimated that around [30% of children lived in poverty in the borough, declining to 25% in 2021](#). The proportion of children living in poverty in Sutton is lower than London (30%), and England (27%). Data for 2021 is less reliable than previous years as a result of data quality issues caused by the pandemic. This may mean the apparent decline between 2020 and 2021 is exaggerated²⁵.

One aspect of poverty residents experience is fuel poverty. The drivers of fuel poverty are low income, poor energy efficiency, and high energy prices. People experiencing fuel poverty are more likely to live in cold homes. Living in a cold home is associated with poor health outcomes and an increased risk of death for all age groups. More than [one in five \(21.5%\) excess winter deaths in England and Wales are attributable to the coldest 25% of housing](#)²⁶.

As of 2020, [10% of households in Sutton experienced fuel poverty](#), below the average of 12% across London, and 13% in England. However, this masks variation in the borough, with over 20% of households experiencing fuel poverty in some neighbourhoods²⁷. It is likely this number has [doubled through 2022](#)²⁸, putting some groups of residents (e.g. people with disabilities, older residents and children) at additional risk.

65% of households in Sutton are adult-only (with 12% of over 65s living alone), but the proportion of households with children is increasing, in contrast to the rest of the country

There are [83,773 households](#) with at least one usual resident in Sutton, an increase of around 5% since 2011, comparable to growth across London.

Most households in the borough include two or more adults with no children, in line with previous years (Fig. 15). However, in contrast to the national picture, where the number of households with children has fallen, there has been an increase in households with two adults and children (up 3% as a proportion of overall households since 2011).

[11.9% of households in Sutton have one adult aged over 65](#) (compared to 9.1% in London and 12.8% in England)²⁹. The number of older people living alone can indicate levels of social isolation; this population may require more support from health and social care services.

Household composition in Sutton between 1981 and 2021

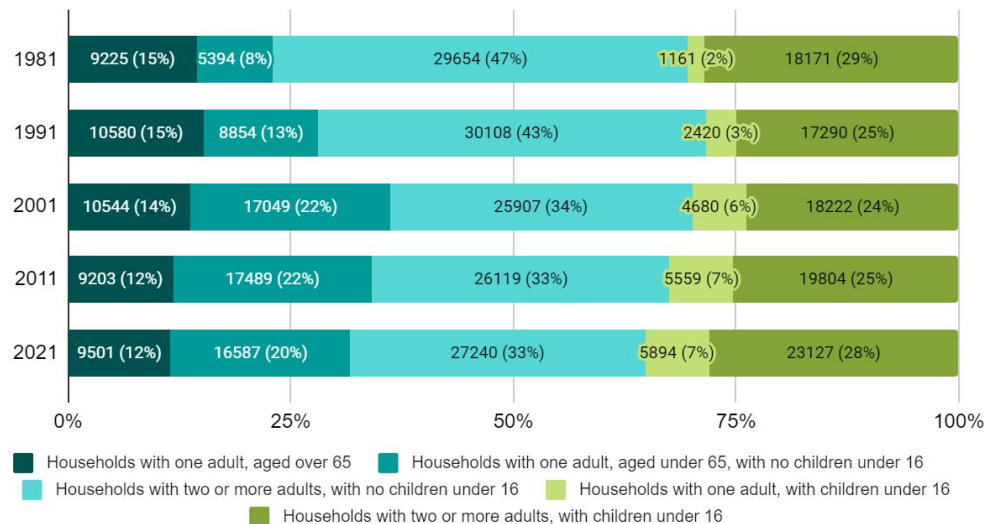


Figure 15. [Household composition in Sutton from 1981 to 2021](#), categories adapted from Census 2011. Source: ONS: Table TS003 (2021), Table KS105EW (2011), Table KS020 (2001), Local Base Statistics, Cell L42 (1991) and Small Area Statistics (1981)

There is variation in household composition across the borough, which may affect demand for services

Across the borough, most households have two adults. Three wards have majority households of a different composition to the borough average²⁹:

- Hackbridge (one adult under 65)
- St Helier East (two or more adults, with children under 16)
- St Helier West (two or more adults, with children under 16)

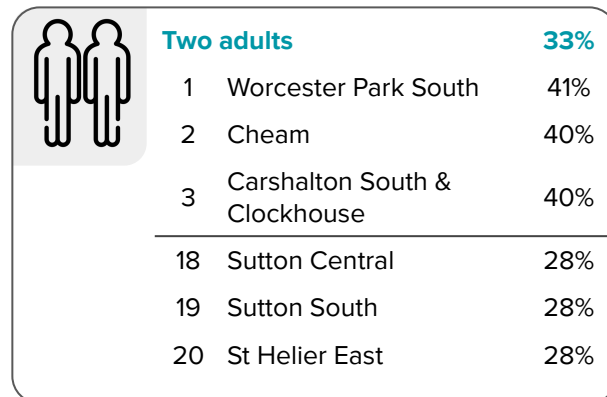
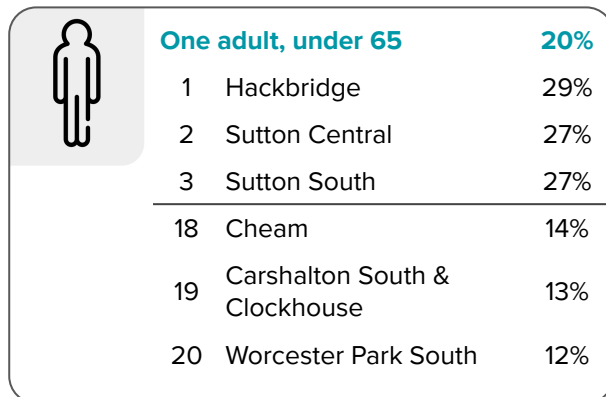
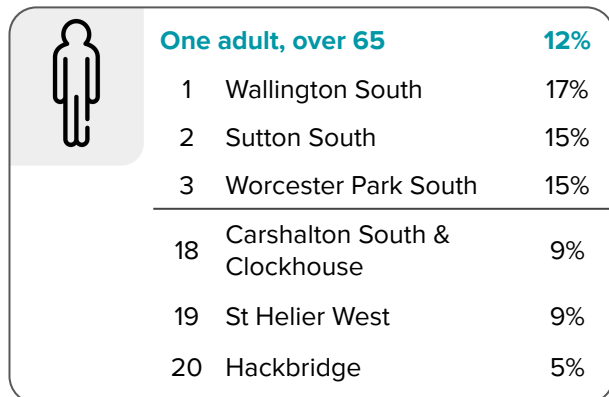
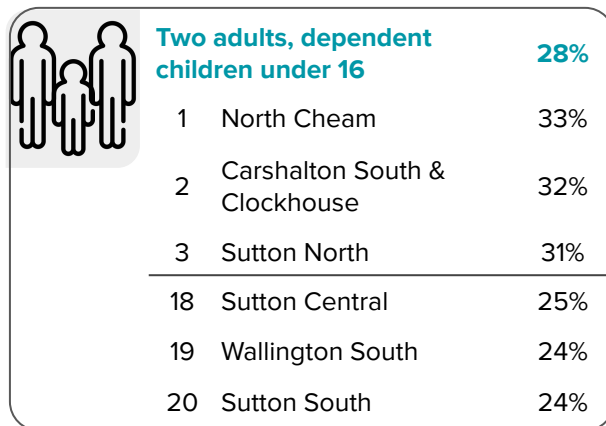


Figure 16. [Household composition by ward](#). Source: ONS, 2022

Housing is more affordable for residents in Sutton than across London as a whole, but still less affordable than across England

[Housing affordability](#) affects where people live and work and influences health (e.g. the quality of housing, poverty, community cohesion, and time spent commuting)³⁰.

It is slightly more affordable for residents to buy a house in Sutton than across London. The [median house price in Sutton is 11.6 times the median annual salary](#). This is slightly lower than London, where the median house is 12.5 times the median annual salary. In contrast, buying a home in England costs 7.8 times the median annual salary³¹.

[Housing tenure](#) in Sutton differs significantly from the regional average. 20% of people in Sutton rent their home from a private landlord, significantly below the regional average. 14% of households rent from a social landlord, also below the regional average.

64.7% of the population in Sutton are homeowners (including those who own outright and bought with a mortgage). This is one of the highest proportions of all London boroughs and higher than the London (46.0%) and the England (61.7%) averages³².

Housing tenure in Sutton, compared to London and England

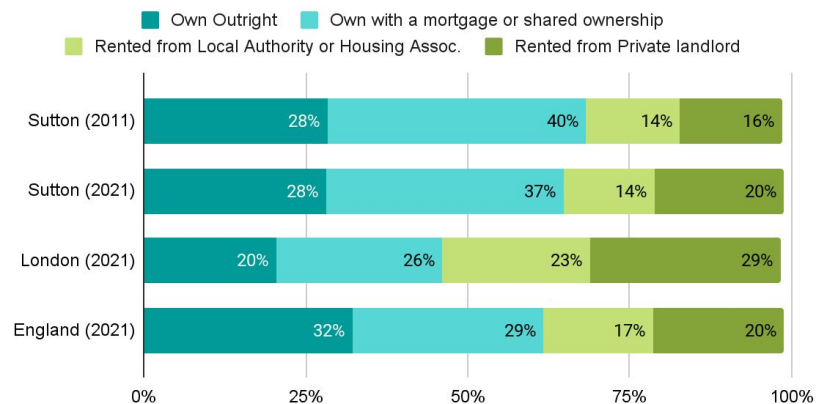


Figure 17. [Percentage of residents by housing tenure](#) in Sutton, compared to London and England. Source: ONS, 2022

Sutton has a growing number of households in temporary accommodation, with a disproportionate number of applicants from Black backgrounds

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and poor health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. It often results from a combination of events such as relationship breakdown, debt, adverse experiences in childhood, and ill health.

804 Sutton households were assessed as homeless, or at risk of homelessness in 2020/21. This equated to 84% of the 962 households assessed and 9.7 per 1,000 estimated households, significantly lower than the London (14.5 per 1,000) and England averages (11.3 per 1,000). However, homelessness, where the main applicant is 16 to 24, is more prevalent than the regional and national averages³³.

The Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) reported there were 14 rough sleepers in Sutton from July to September 2022 - three were intermittent and 11 were new rough sleepers³⁴.

In 2020/21, there were 826 Sutton households in temporary accommodation (10 per 1,000 households), which is significantly higher than England (4 per 1,000 households) but lower than the London average of 17 per 1,000 households³⁵. This shows the combined regional pressures of high housing costs, and a shortage of options to move households out of temporary accommodation.

In addition, the rate of Sutton households in temporary accommodation increased rapidly (by 20%) from 2019/20 to 2020/21, more than London average (3% increase). As of December 2022, there were 1,067 children in temporary accommodation in Sutton, up 4% from the same time in 2021 equal to 1 in 50 children³⁶, compared to 1 in 100 estimated across England³⁷.

A disproportionate number of applicants for temporary accommodation are from Black backgrounds, accounting for 15% of main applicants, compared to 6% of the population³³, as shown by Fig. 18.

Ethnicity of people in temporary accommodation, compared to the whole population

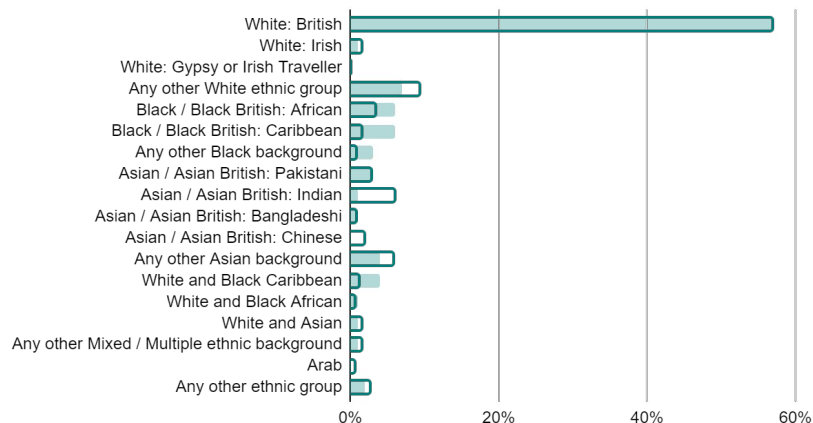


Figure 18. Percentage of residents in temporary accommodation by ethnicity, in comparison to the whole population. Source: DLUHC, 2022

4. Health and care

Introduction to health and care

The factors that determine the health of a population are broadly divided into the following categories³⁸:

- Socio-economic factors: employment, income, education, housing, environment, etc.
- Lifestyle choices: smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol, uptake of preventive services, etc.
- Health service provision: the contribution of health services to health differs by population subgroup.
- Genetics: although a relatively small contribution, its importance is increasing.

Determinants of Health

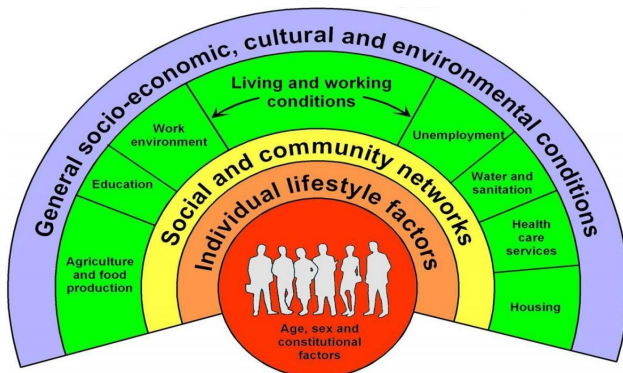


Figure 19. Source: Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health³⁸

Individually and collectively, we can influence some of these factors in Sutton and in so doing improve the quality of residents' lives. Sutton is a relatively healthy borough but some people experience better health than others and the reasons vary across the local population. Health inequalities are differences in health status between social groups. The lower an individual's socioeconomic position, the higher their risk of poor health. Such disparities in health are considered avoidable and modifiable.

Reducing health inequalities has been a longstanding national and local priority. There is also ample evidence that it is possible to prevent such situations from occurring. Therefore, there has been a strong national and local policy drive to shift more resources into prevention and early intervention and away from more expensive services that are required once problems have occurred. This understanding informs the selection of our prevention priorities and shapes the things we can do in Sutton to deliver these priorities.

This Health and Care profile will give readers high level insight into the health of Sutton's residents, their current and future health and care needs, and how people use local services.

Wider determinants of health

The wider determinants, are a range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health, influenced by the local, national and international distribution of power and resources which shape the conditions of daily life. They determine the extent to which different individuals have the physical, social and personal resources to identify and achieve goals, meet their needs and deal with changes to their circumstances.



Fine particulate air pollution in Sutton (in similarity to almost all London boroughs) is significantly worse than the national average - **9.2µg of fine particulates per metre cubed** in Sutton, compared to 9.6µg in London, and 7.5µg in England as of 2020³⁹. Although the rate is declining, there are a higher **percentage of deaths attributed to air pollution, at 6.8%**, than the national average (5.6%), but lower than the London average (7.1%)⁴⁰.



1.7% of adults cycle for travel at least three times a week, compared to 4.1% across the rest of London, and 2.3% in England. The rate has fluctuated since 2015/16, with no improvement⁴¹.



Between August 2019 and July 2020, there were **100 excess winter deaths, a rate of 21.5%**, statistically similar to London (18.8%), and England (17.4%)⁴². It is likely that, with the combined impact of Covid-19 and pressures facing the NHS, this will increase.



Crime is lower in Sutton than elsewhere in London: there were **75.4 offences per 1,000 people** through 2022 (3.9% higher than in 2021), compared to 108.2 across London on average (7.2% higher than in 2021)⁴³.



There were **1,882 domestic violence offences** in 2022 (9.1 per 1,000 people, compared to 10.7 per 1,000 in London), down 7.0% compared to 2021, in contrast to an increase of 0.6% in London. Offences are trending up, with particular peaks over the summer months⁴³.



Between 2018/19 and 2020/21, there were **250 hospital admissions for violent crime (42.1 per 100,000)**, comparable to the rate in London (44.3 per 100,000), and England (41.9 per 100,000). The rate has fluctuated historically, but is trending down⁴⁴.

The total number of babies born in Sutton has been decreasing since 2009

The total number of babies born in Sutton has been decreasing since 2009. There were 2,347 live births in 2021, down from 2,786 in 2009⁵.

In 2021, the general fertility rate in Sutton was 57 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years old, similar to London (56 per 1,000) and England (56 per 1,000). The general fertility rate has been on a downward trend since 2016 when the rate was 66.7 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years (see Fig. 20).

Low birth weight is associated with an increased risk of infant mortality, developmental problems in childhood and poorer health in later life. Between 2016-2020, the proportion of low birth weight babies in Sutton (7.0%) was similar to the national average (6.8%)⁴⁵.

Engaging mothers early with health services and ongoing support in the early years are critical to the long term health of the child. Early engagement enables assessment of maternal poor health and risk including obesity and smoking. In Sutton, the proportion of women smoking at the time of delivery has not changed significantly over time and in 2020-2021 5.5% of women smoked at time of delivery. This was similar to the London average (4.5%) but significantly better than the England average (9.1%)⁴⁶.

Trend in general fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (2007- 2021) for Sutton, London and England

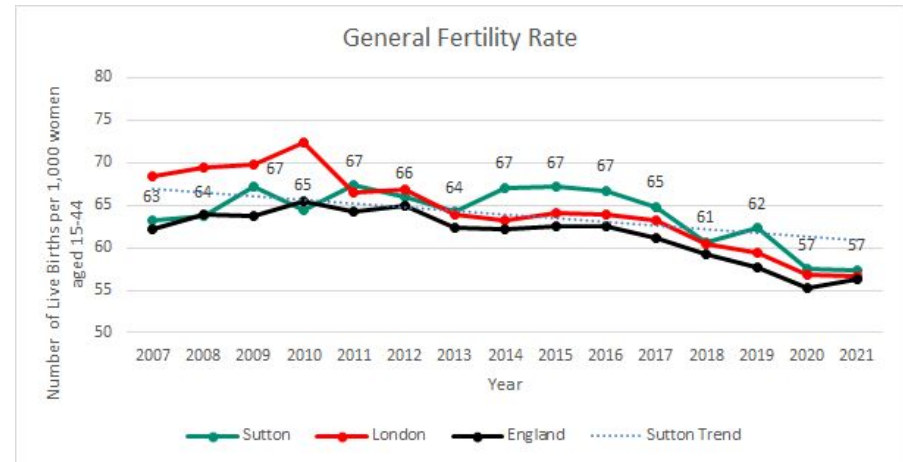
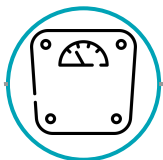


Figure 20. [Births and fertility rate](#). Source: Office for National Statistics, 2022.

Many children in Sutton have a good start to life, but there are opportunities to improve their health and wellbeing

Most of the indicators in the government's [Child and Maternal Health profile](#) indicators are similar to, or better than, the national average⁴⁷. But, there are opportunities to reduce the impact of some risk factors and improve health and wellbeing outcomes now and in later in later life.



16.2% of children in reception were overweight or obese, rising to 36.3% by year six, significantly below the national and regional averages. The rate at year six is increasing⁴⁷.



43.7% of children are active for 60+ minutes a day (the recommended amount), comparable to England (44.6%) and London (44.4%)⁴⁷.



Children in care had an [Attainment 8 score at key stage four of 21.4](#), lower than the whole-borough [average \(57.6\)](#) and the London average amongst children in care (24.7)⁴⁷.



Children receiving free school meals (FSM) had an [Attainment 8 score of 44.1](#), lower than the whole-borough [average \(57.6\)](#), and the London average for children with FSM (45.5)⁴⁷.



32.8% are not breastfed at all, more than across London (17.5%), but fewer than across England (41.4%). 32.0% of infants are exclusively breastfed, comparable to London and England⁴⁸.



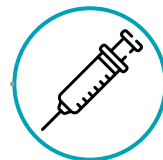
78.8% of infants have a 6-8 week review, dropping to 64.2% of children having their 2-2.5 year review, both significantly lower than the national average, and declining⁴⁷.



Hospital admissions for self harm doubled amongst 10-14 year olds in 2020/21 (compared to 2019/20), showing the impact of the pandemic on young people's mental health⁴⁷.



A&E attendances for under 18s are above the national average, and particularly [high \(and increasing\) for children aged 0 to 4](#) (750 per 1,000 children, 660 per 1,000 nationally)⁴⁷.



Fewer than 90% of children have received several key vaccinations: Hib and MenC booster, PCV booster, and the MMR vaccinations at two and five years old⁴⁷.



The [rate of referrals to secondary mental health services for children](#) have increased by over 8% year on year between 2017/18 and 2019/20⁴⁹.

The proportion of children with Education, Health and Care Plans has been increasing

Education, Health and Care Plans

An education, health and care plan (EHCP) is a personalised document for children and young people from birth to the age of 25 who have special educational needs or disabilities (SEND).

It makes educational provision to meet their special educational needs with the aim of securing the best possible outcomes across education, health and social care and prepares them for adulthood.

In Sutton the proportion of children with an EHCP has been steadily increasing and in the school year ending 2022, there were 1,995 plans in place, equivalent to 317 per 10,000 of the population aged 0 to 24. As seen across London and England, the rate of EHCPs in Sutton has been increasing steadily year on year, but is consistently higher than the average rate seen elsewhere⁵⁰.

Pupils with Education Health and Care Plans, per 10,000 of the population aged 0 to 24 years

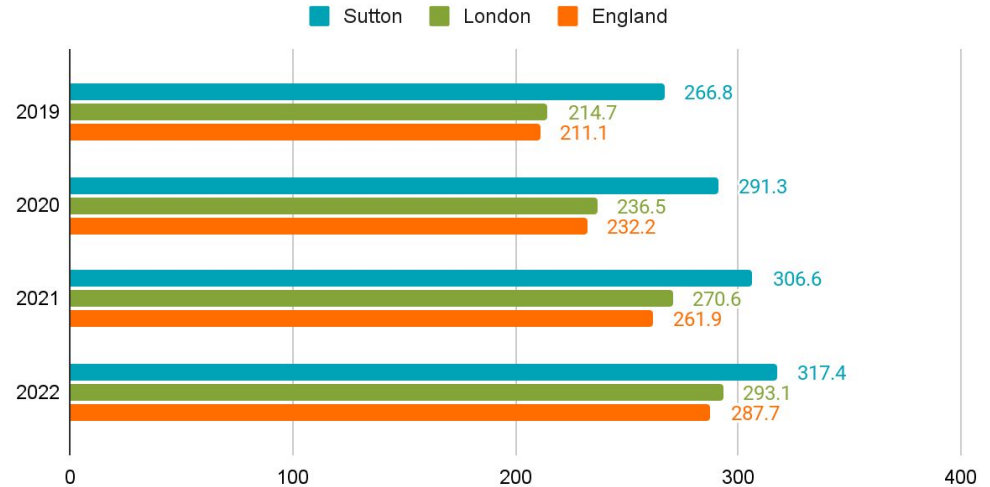


Figure 21. [Pupils at school in Sutton with an Education, Health and Care Plan](#), shown as a rate per 10,000 of the resident population aged 0 to 24, compared to London and England. Please note that ONS population estimates for 2019 and 2020 are subject to change in 2023, which will affect the estimated rate of children and young adults with EHCPs for these years. Source: ONS, 2022

Children’s social care

Referrals to Children’s Social Care

Fig. 22 shows the rates of referrals to Children's Social Care since 2013. The rate in Sutton has increased since 2013 with some years showing higher rates than Outer London, statistical neighbours and England. [The number of referrals in Sutton has fluctuated](#) over the last few years, rising from 2,505 referrals in 2018 to 2,841 in 2021⁵¹. In 2021/22, the rate of referrals dropped below Outer London, statistical neighbours and England.

Children in Need

Children and families with complex needs can benefit from additional, coordinated support. Working with the family, multi-agency Children in Need (CIN) plans are developed which can include: advice, guidance and counselling, family support and practical parenting advice and financial support. As of 31 March 2022, [1,812 children in Sutton were Children in Need](#) which is equal to 367.2 children per 10,000 of the population, above the average rate across Outer London and England, and amongst statistical neighbours⁵¹.

Referrals to Children's Social Care (total referrals and rate per 10,000 children)

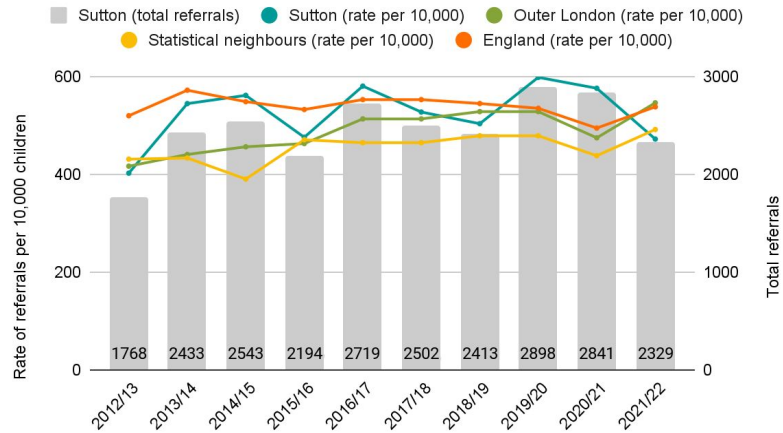


Figure 22. [Referrals to children's social care](#). Source: Department for Education (2022)⁵²

Children in need (total children in need and rate per 10,000 children)

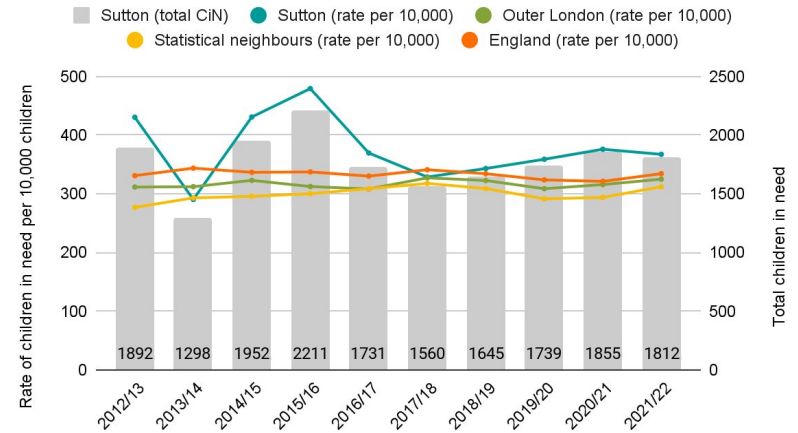


Figure 23. [Children in Need](#). Source: Department for Education (2022)⁵²

Children’s social care

Child Protection Plans

In cases where a child is considered to have suffered or be at risk of suffering significant harm then a Child Protection Plan must be put in place to ensure their safety and prevent them from suffering further harm. [196 children in Sutton had a Child Protection Plan](#) as of 31 March 2022, equal to 40 children per 10,000. Generally the rate of children with Child Protection Plans is higher than comparators, but the rate and number of children with Child Protection Plans has fluctuated dramatically⁵¹.

Child protection plans (total children with a plan and rate per 10,000 children)

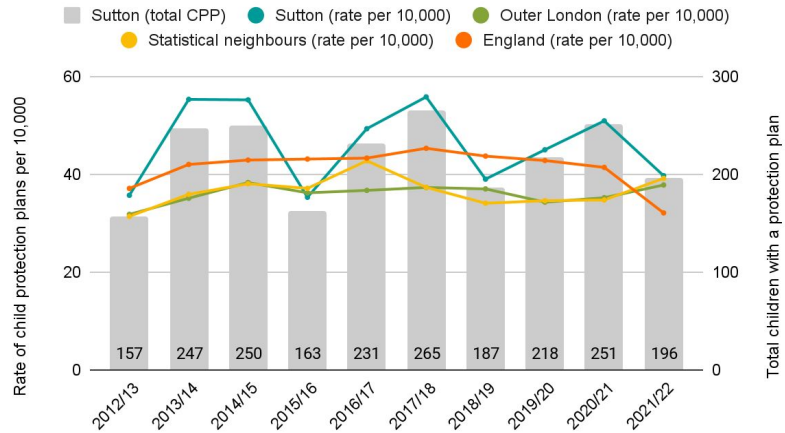


Figure 24. [Children protection plans](#). Source: Department for Education (2022)⁵²

Looked After Children

Children become looked after when their parents are unable to provide ongoing care in either a temporary or permanent capacity. Children can either be looked after as a result of a voluntary agreement by their parents or as the result of a care order made by a court. Children may be placed with family members, friends or foster carers depending on individual circumstances. As of 31 March 2022, there were [236 children looked after in Sutton](#), equivalent to a rate of 48 per 10,000, which has remained stable over time. Fig. 25 compares the rate of children looked after in Sutton to London and England. It shows that the rate of children looked after in Sutton is lower than England, where increases have been seen over the last few years, but similar to London and Sutton’s statistical neighbours⁵¹.

Children looked after (total children looked after and rate per 10,000 children)

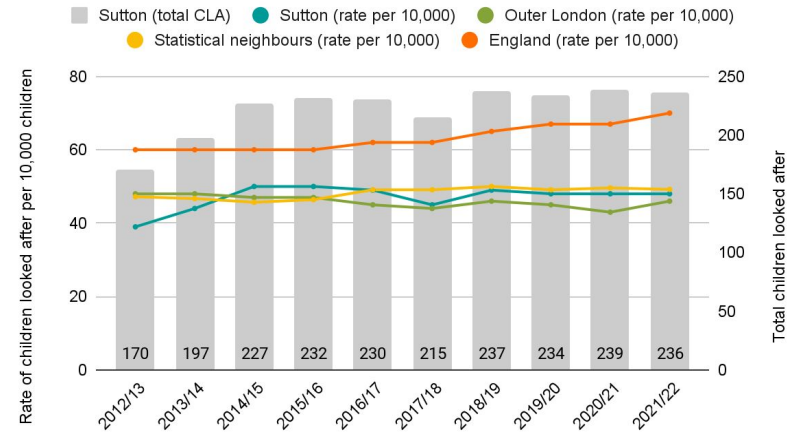


Figure 25. [Children looked after](#). Source: Department for Education (2022)⁵²

Key risk factors for ill health in Sutton are: smoking, obesity, diet, insufficient physical activity, alcohol misuse, and environmental issues

Data from the [Global Burden of Disease \(2019\) study](#) shows the top ten risk factors for poor health, disability and death in Sutton⁵³.

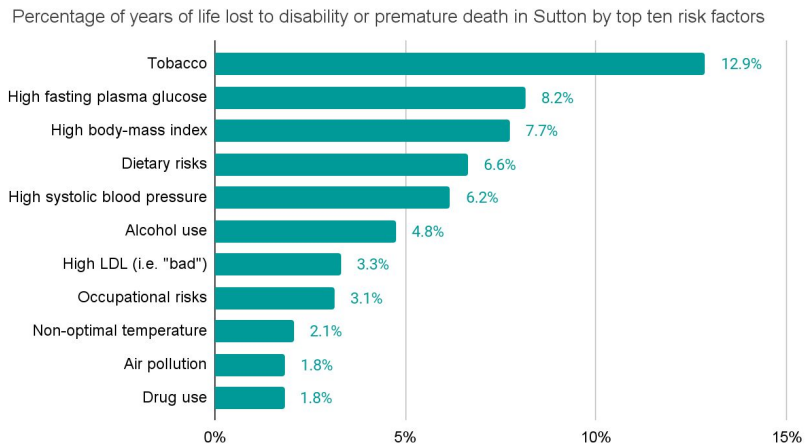
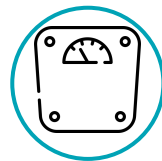


Figure 26. [Disability Adjusted Life Years in Sutton, by the top ten risk factors](#). A 'Disability Adjusted Life Year' shows the impact of specific risk factors on society. It measures the number of years lived with a disability, and the number of years of life lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. Source: Global Burden of Disease Study, 2019

The infographics opposite show the latest prevalence of key risk factors for adults in Sutton compared to London and England.



Tobacco is the highest risk factor for ill health in Sutton. As of 2020/21, **14.2% of adults were current smokers**. This is below the England (15.9%) and London averages (15.5%). The percentage of smokers is declining, but **fewer adults in Sutton successfully quit smoking after four weeks** than the national and regional averages, and this is declining⁵⁴.



In 2020/21 **62.8% of adults were overweight or obese**. This is comparable to England (63.5%), but significantly worse than London (56.0%). The rate of overweight and obese adults in Sutton has been increasing faster than elsewhere⁵⁵.



28.6% of adults in Sutton were physically inactive in 2020/21. This is significantly worse than England (23.4%) and London (24.3%), and has been worsening over the previous three years³⁹.



The rate of **hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions are below the national average**, however the increase in **alcohol-related deaths in 2020** suggests that people may not have seen seeking help when needed⁵⁶.

1 in 3 patients registered with a GP in Sutton have a long-term condition

Data from the [Global Burden of Disease \(2019\)](#) study shows the top fifteen diseases that cause poor health, disability and death in Sutton⁵³. Cancers collectively account for 17.7% of years of life lost due to disability or death, followed by cardiovascular diseases (13.5%), musculoskeletal disorders (11.6%), mental disorders (8.1%) and neurological disorders (7.4%). Fig. 27 ranks the diseases in more detail. In the 10 years between 2009 - 2019 the burden of disease in Sutton changed with some diseases, (including: cancer, neurological disorders, and diabetes) placing an increasing burden on residents, communities and health and care services.

Percentage of years of healthy life lost due to disability, or premature death in Sutton by top fifteen diseases, or 'Disability Adjusted Life Years'

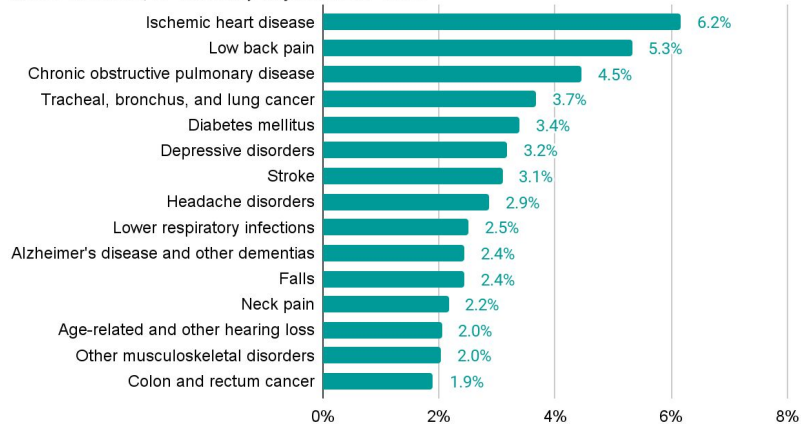


Figure 27. [Disability Adjusted Life Years in Sutton](#), by the top 15 diseases. A 'Disability Adjusted Life Year' shows the impact of specific diseases on society. It measures the number of years lived with a disability, and the number of years of life lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. Source: Global Burden of Disease Study, 2019

Long term conditions

71,194 (out of 207,159) people, registered with one of the four Sutton Primary Care Networks, has been diagnosed with at least one long-term condition. This equates to about 1 in 3 of the population, which is higher than the national average (1 in 4). Of those with a LTC the most common conditions in Sutton are:

1. Hypertension (35%)
2. Depression (32%)
3. Asthma (32%)
4. Diabetes (15%)
5. Cancer (10%)

The prevalence of these LTCs is generally on an upward trend and in the case of depression, has almost doubled from 6.2% in 2013/14 to 11.2% in 2020/21. In Sutton there are opportunities to improve outcomes for residents because a gap remains between actual diagnosis and expected prevalence of conditions and not all individuals with LTCs are managed to national treatment targets (see diabetes section page 37).

The number of people with multiple conditions is rising and in Sutton, more than 1 in 3 people (39.6%, 28,187 people) with a LTC have complex comorbidities. Living with numerous, complex health problems is more common for older people and those from more disadvantaged communities⁵⁷.

1 in 3 patients registered with a GP in Sutton have a long-term condition

Diabetes

As of January 2023, 10,555 people in Sutton have been diagnosed with diabetes (880 with Type 1 and 9,882 with Type 2). The proportion of the population diagnosed with diabetes in Sutton is the second highest in South West London.

In Sutton, the prevalence of diabetes has been increasing slowly but steadily since 2012/13, from 5.7% to 6.9% in 2018/19, where it has since plateaued. However, the total population of people with diabetes is likely to be higher and the South West London (SWL) Diabetes Board estimate that 31% of cases are currently undiagnosed.

Risk factors for Type 2 diabetes include hypertension, obesity, mental health conditions, low physical activity and high alcohol consumption.

In Sutton, only 24% of diabetic patients meet all three treatment targets, whilst 9% do not meet any treatment targets and have no interactions with their GP⁵⁷.

For more information on long-term conditions in Sutton, see the [2021 Annual Director of Public Health Report](#)⁵⁸.

Cancer

In 2020 - 2021 there were [882 new cancer cases](#) diagnosed across all Sutton PCNs (a crude rate of 429 per 100,000) similar to England (456 per 100,000)⁵⁹.

Early identification of cancer through screening can result in better outcomes for breast, cervical and bowel cancer. In Sutton (in 2021)⁶⁰:

- Cervical cancer screening coverage (25-49 years) is 70% which is better than London (59.1%) and England (68%). And there is no significant change in the trend in Sutton.
- Cervical cancer screening coverage (50-64 years) is 74.2% which is better than London (70.9%) and similar to England (74.7%). However, this is on a downward trend in Sutton.
- Breast cancer screening coverage is 59.7% which is better than London (55.2%) but worse than England (64.1%). There was a significant drop from 2020 to 2021 locally (from 74.5%), regionally (from 67.2%) and nationally (from 74.1%). This could be due to the impact of the pandemic but the same sharp drop is not seen for other cancer screening indicators.
- Bowel screening coverage is 67.8% which is better than both London (59.3%) and England (65.2%). In Sutton, the coverage is increasing and getting better.

It is estimated that at least 40,000 residents will experience a mental health disorder each year

A mental illness or mental health disorder is an illness that affects that way people think, feel, behave, or interact with others. There are many types of mental illnesses with different signs and symptoms. It is estimated that 1 in 4 people will experience a mental health problem of some kind each year, equivalent to over 40,000 Sutton residents. The number of people estimated to experience different forms of mental health problems in any given week in Sutton is in Fig. 28. Mental health disorders are more prevalent amongst women than men, with 1 in 5 women reporting symptoms of a common mental disorder, compared to 1 in 8 men⁶¹.

Estimated prevalence of adult mental health disorders (based on the mid-2021 population)

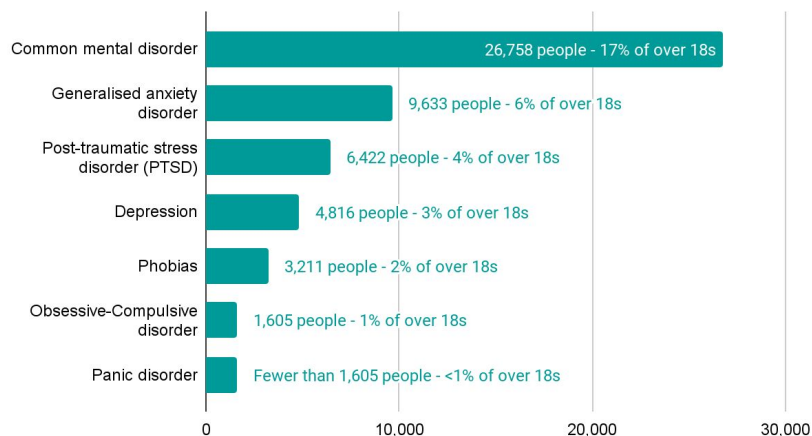


Figure 28: Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders amongst the adult population in mid-2021. Source: Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2014)⁶¹.

In 2020/21 6,510 people were referred to the Sutton Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) service. The most represented groups were women (68% of referrals) and those aged 18-35 years (50% of referrals)⁶².

Referrals to the Sutton Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) service by age band

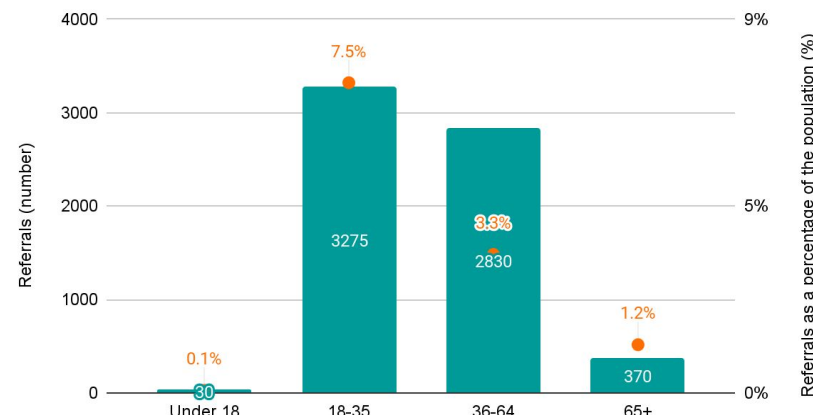


Figure 29: Psychological Therapies: Annual report on the use of IAPT services England 2020/21

In 2021/22 there were 1,973 people registered with a Sutton GP who had been diagnosed with a serious mental illness. This population is at higher risk of obesity, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cardiovascular disease and experience higher premature mortality rates⁶³. In Sutton, the excess under 75 mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in adults with severe mental illness is 502.8% significantly worse than London (326.9%) and England (306.6%)⁶⁴.

Age well



76.6% of residents over 65 received the flu vaccine in 2021/22. Although this represents an increase prior to the Covid-19 pandemic (as seen regionally and nationally), the rate is below the national average (82.3%)⁶⁵.



46.6% of residents aged 71 have had a vaccination for shingles in 2019/20. This is slightly lower than 2018/19. Vaccine coverage in Sutton is slightly lower than the England average (48.2%)⁶⁵.



9,501 adults over 65 live alone in Sutton, equating to 12% of all households in the borough. These residents are at a higher risk of experiencing loneliness and social isolation. The highest rates are in Wallington South (17%), Sutton South (15%), and Worcester Park South (15%)²⁹.



4.7% of residents over 65 have a dementia diagnosis (equal to 1,491 residents). In 2022, 1,502 residents were diagnosed with dementia, estimated to be 70.2% of the population with dementia, meaning 450 people could be living without a diagnosis, limiting their support⁵⁷.



The electronic frailty index (eFI) is a tool that can be used to identify people as they progress through different levels of frailty, and is based on a person's needs, rather than service use. In Sutton, 3,660 residents registered with a GP have an eFI score indicating 'severe frailty'. 64% (2,333) are female and 36% (1,327) are male⁵⁷.



Historically, the rate of emergency admissions for falls amongst Sutton residents has been around a third higher than the London and England averages. Through 2020/21, the rate appeared to drop by over 40%, however this may be skewed by a reduction in admissions due to Covid-19, and difficulties verifying data for 2020/21. In Sutton, the rate of hip fractures in those aged 65+ is 487 per 100,000 similar to London (428 per 100,000) and England (529 per 100,000)⁶⁵.

The mortality rate for Sutton residents has been declining over the last decade, aside from 2020, highlighting the impact of Covid-19

All cause mortality

All-cause mortality is a fundamental measure of the health status of a population. It shows the cumulative effect of: the prevalence of risk factors, the prevalence and severity of disease, and the effectiveness of interventions and treatment.

For the three most recent years for which whole-year data is currently available (2018-2020), **4,774 people died in Sutton from all causes** - an all-cause mortality rate of 911 per 100,000, which is better than England (973 per 100,000) but worse than London rate (880 per 100,000)⁴⁰.

Premature mortality

1,463 (31%) of these people died prematurely (i.e. before they were 75 years old). This equates to an all-cause premature mortality rate of 299.7 per 100,000 persons, which is significantly lower than both London (316.1 per 100,000) and England (336.5 per 100,000). The rate of premature mortality in Sutton has generally been on a downward trend, in line with national trends. In 2020, the impact of Covid-19 slightly increased the rate of people dying prematurely⁴⁰.

The top three causes of premature death were:

1. Cancer, which accounts for over a third of premature deaths
2. Cardiovascular disease
3. COVID-19

Preventable mortality

Preventable deaths are deaths from underlying conditions that, at the time of death, are considered totally or mostly avoidable through effective public health and primary prevention interventions.

In 2020, of the **543 premature deaths of Sutton residents, 197 (36.8%) were considered preventable**. This represents a rate of 118.5 per 100,000 - similar to London (122.7 per 100,000) and better than England (140.5 per 100,000). This rate is generally on a downward trend (see Fig. 30).

The under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable for males in Sutton (153.4 per 100,000) is significantly higher than for females in Sutton (85.6 per 100,000)⁴⁰.

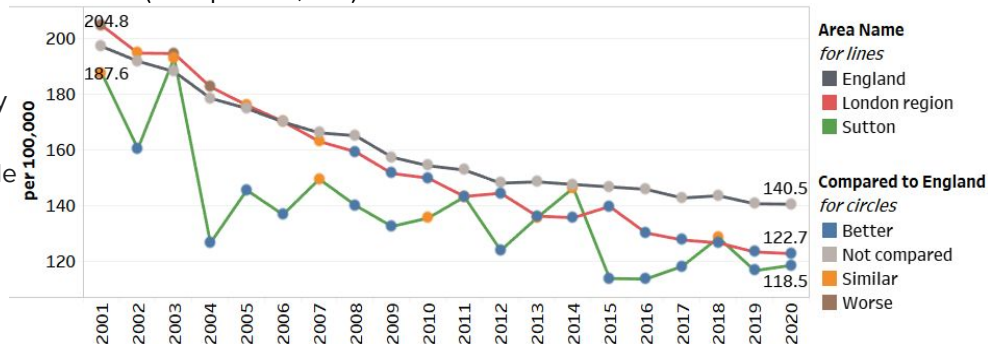


Figure 30: [Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable](#), for Sutton, London and England, 2001 to 2020. Source: Office for Health Inequalities and Disparities

Life expectancy for Sutton residents has not changed significantly over the last decade

	Females		Males	
	Age	Inequality	Age	Inequality
Sutton	84.0	4.3	80.3	4.6
London	● 84.3	● 5.4	● 80.3	● 7.5
England	● 83.1	● 7.9	● 79.4	● 9.7

Life expectancy at birth in Sutton is:

- Similar
- Significantly better

Table 2. Life expectancy at birth, and inequality in life expectancy (i.e. years of life fewer) between the most and least socially deprived areas, compared to London and England (2018-20). Source: OHID, 2022

In Sutton, life expectancy (LE) at birth is **80.3 years for males** and **84 years for females**, which is similar to London and significantly better than the England average. Over the last decade (of three-year rolling periods from 2009-11 to 2018-20), LE in Sutton has not changed significantly for both males and females. However, there was a marginal dip in LE across the board in 2018-20. This drop was due to the higher mortality rate in 2020 caused by the COVID pandemic. A look at LE in Sutton by single years shows a drop from a peak of 81.3 years in 2019 to 79.1 years in 2020⁶⁵.

LE is closely related to the overall level of deprivation and people living in more affluent areas tend to live significantly longer than people living in deprived areas. The slope index of inequality (SII), which is a measure of the difference in LE between the most and least deprived groups in the population, is **4.6 years for males** and **4.3 years for females** respectively (both significantly lower than the England average). The SII for Sutton males

is narrowing though not statistically significant but the SII for Sutton females remains the same⁴².

The number of years of life that residents are expected to spend in good health (healthy life expectancy - HLE) is **66.3 years for males** and **68.5 years for females** in Sutton. Though both are significantly better than England's average and have improved over time, this means that a significant amount of life are spent in poorer health⁶⁵, as shown by Fig. 30:

- 14 years (17% of life) for men
- 15.5 years (or 18% of life) for women

Life expectancy at birth in good health, and poorer health



Figure 31. Life expectancy at birth, split by sex and years spent in good and poorer health. Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, 2022

2,685 adults received long-term support from adult social care in 2021/22, an increase of 12% on the previous year, more rapid growth than seen elsewhere

Long-term support from adult social care

In 2021/22, 1,775 adults aged 65+ received support from adult social care, equal to 5.6% of the population, above the England average (5.1%), but below the London average (7.2%). The rate of people in this age group requiring support is increasing at a faster rate than seen elsewhere.

910 adults aged 18-64 received support from adult social care (0.7% of the population), below the national and regional averages (both 0.8%)⁶⁶.

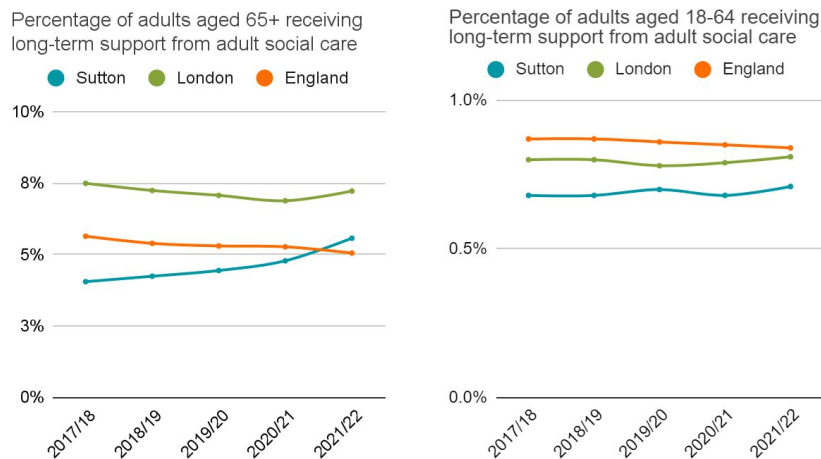


Figure 32. Percentage of adults in Sutton receiving long-term support from adult social care compared to London and England. Source: [Adult social care use of resources](#), LGA (2022)

Reablement

In 2021/22, 4.6% of residents aged over 65 were offered reablement after discharge from hospital, above the London average (4.1%), as shown by Fig. 32. This is an improvement on previous years, when the percentage of residents offered reablement has been below the London average⁶⁷.

Percentage of residents aged 65+ offered reablement services after discharge from hospital (2021/22)

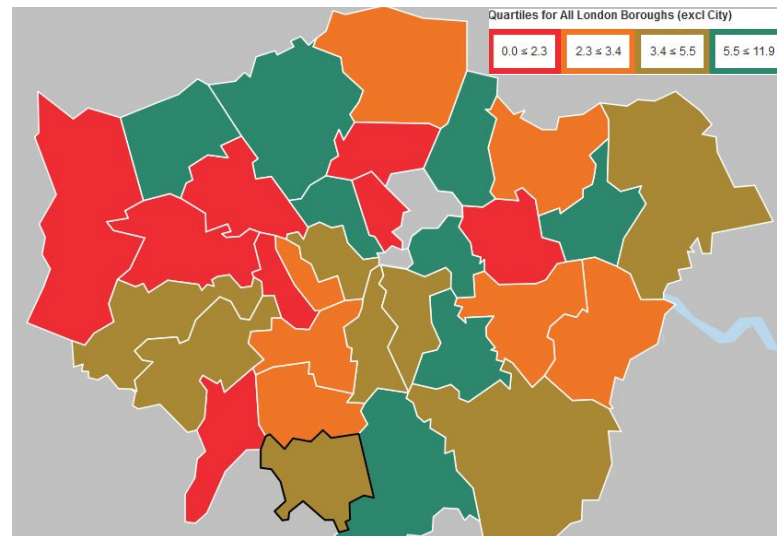


Figure 33. [Percentage of residents aged 65+ offered reablement services after discharge from hospital \(2021/22\), by London borough](#). Source: NHS Digital via LGINform (2022)

As of 31 March 2022, there were 1,999 residents receiving residential, nursing, supported living and community based care in Sutton.

Adult social care provide information advice and services to support residents to remain independent. The majority of people in receipt of support from adult social care are in the community (1,483 people, 74%), rather than residential (239 people, 12%), supported living (140 people, 7%) or nursing homes (137 people, 7%).

As of 31 March 2022, there were 1,999 residents receiving residential, nursing, supported living and community based care in Sutton. This excludes the number of Sutton residents who self-fund their care, which is currently not known⁶⁹.

The most used services for clients over 65 were:

1. Personal care support (720 people, 61% of clients over 65)
2. Support with memory and cognition (186 people, 16%)
3. Mental health support (82, 7%)

The most used services for clients aged 18-64 were:

1. Learning disability support (480, 59% of clients aged 18-64)
2. Physical support: personal care (169, 21%)
3. Mental health support (118, 15%)

Sutton's [Market Position Statement](#) provides more detail about need and demand for adult social care⁶⁹.

Number and percentage of people receiving adult social care support by type of service

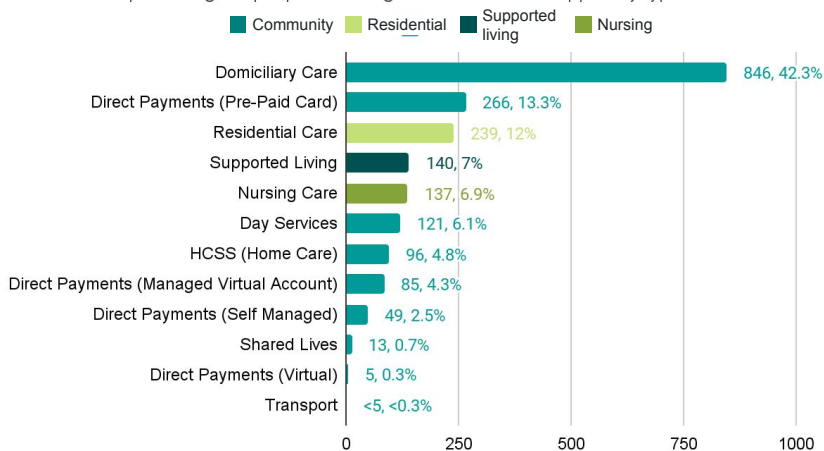


Figure 34. Source: Sutton Mosaic Social Care System Extract⁶⁹

Primary support reason for adult social care clients

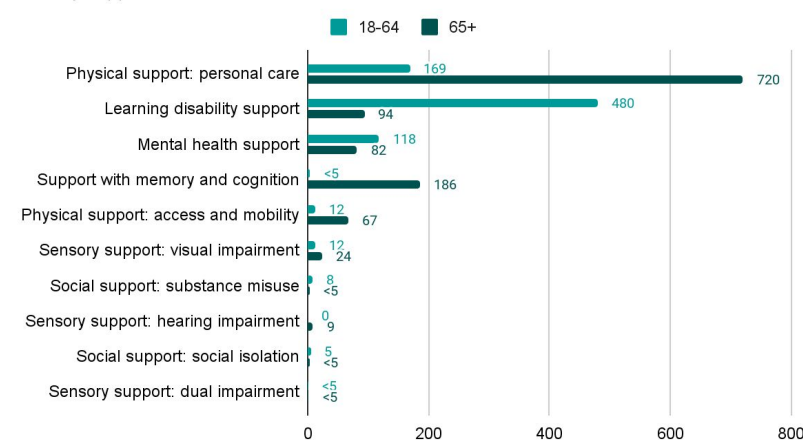
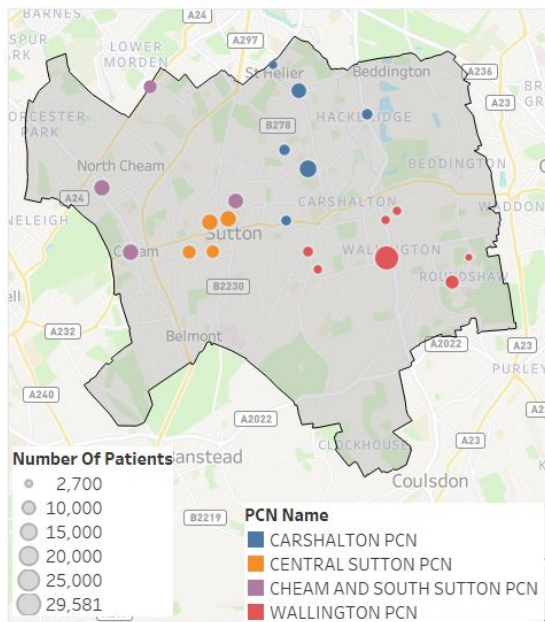


Figure 35. Source: Sutton Mosaic Social Care System Extract⁶⁹

There are 207,335 patients registered with 23 GP practices in Sutton

As of 1 April 2022, there were 207,335 patients registered with the 23 GP practices in the four Sutton Primary Care Networks (PCNs) - Carshalton PCN, Central Sutton PCN, Cheam and South Sutton PCN, and Wallington PCN. From April 2021 to March 2022, patients attended 139,807. Drivers for appointments are summarised to the right⁵⁷:

No. of patients by postcode



No. of patients by GP

PCN Name	Practice Name	Practice Postcode	
CARSHALTON PCN	BISHOPSFORD ROAD SURGERY	SM4 6BH	4,662
	FACCINI HOUSE SURGERY	SM4 6RS	5,024
	GREEN WRYTHE SURGERY	SMS 1JF	11,002
	HACKBRIDGE MEDICAL CENTRE	SM6 7HF	6,225
	THE CHESSER SURGERY	SMS 2RT	6,218
	THE SURGERY-181 CARSHALTON ROAD	SM1 4NG	4,862
CENTRAL SUTTON PCN	THE WRYTHE GREEN SURGERY	SMS 2RE	15,665
	THE GROVE ROAD PRACTICE	SM1 2DB	10,298
	THE HEALTH CENTRE	SM1 2RJ	14,339
	THE OLD COURT HOUSE SURGERY	SM1 4AF	12,942
CHEAM AND SOUTH SUTTON PCN	THE SURGERY - 48 MULGRAVE ROAD	SM2 6LX	8,707
	BENHILL & BELMONT PRACTICE	SM1 4EB	12,025
	CHEAM FAMILY PRACTICE	SM3 8BS	13,364
	CHEAM GP CENTRE	SM3 8EP	13,301
WALLINGTON PCN	JAMES O'RIORDAN MEDICAL CENTRE	SM3 9HE	9,490
	CARSHALTON FIELDS SURGERY	SMS 3LS	3,868
	DR SUGUMAR AND PARTNER	SM6 8BL	3,996
	MANOR PRACTICE	SM6 9DW	9,450
	PARK ROAD MEDICAL CENTRE	SM6 8AW	4,148
	SHOTFIELD MEDICAL PRACTICE	SM6 0HY	13,094
Grand Total	THE BEECHES SURGERY	SMS 3RB	5,468
	WALLINGTON FAMILY PRACTICE	SM6 0HY	16,487
	WALLINGTON MEDICAL CENTRE	SM6 9BY	2,700
			207,335

- 57% of GP appointments (614,429) were for patients with at least one pre-existing condition. 43% (455,308) were for those with no pre-existing condition.
- 59% of the patients seen during the period (2021/22) were frequent attenders, accounting for 73% of appointments.
- The top pre-existing conditions for adult attendees (aged 19+) were hypertension, musculoskeletal conditions, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and asthma.
- For children and young people (aged 0-18), mental health, asthma, diabetes and musculoskeletal conditions were the top pre-existing conditions.
- Girls and women were overrepresented in the attendees compared to the female patient population, and the opposite was the case for boys and men.
- Patients living in areas classified as more deprived accounted for a higher proportion of appointments.

Figure 36. Patients by PCN and postcode. Source: South West London Integrated Care System.

People living in the most deprived parts of the borough make higher use of accident and emergency services, than those living elsewhere in the borough

In 2019/20, there were **84,711 A&E attendances** by Sutton residents. This equates to a rate of 411 attendances per 1,000 people.

A breakdown of the rate of A&E attendances by small areas (Lower Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs), shown in Fix. 37, shows that people living in the more deprived parts of the borough are more likely to use A&E services than those from the least deprived areas in Sutton.

This finding is not unique to Sutton and in 2019/20 hospital accident and emergency activity showed that attendances for the 20% of the population living in the most deprived areas accounted for 27% of all A&E attendances (5.9 million attendances).

Moreover, there were almost twice as many attendances to A&E departments in England for the 10% of the population living in the most deprived areas (3.1 million), compared with the least deprived 10% (1.6 million)⁷⁰.

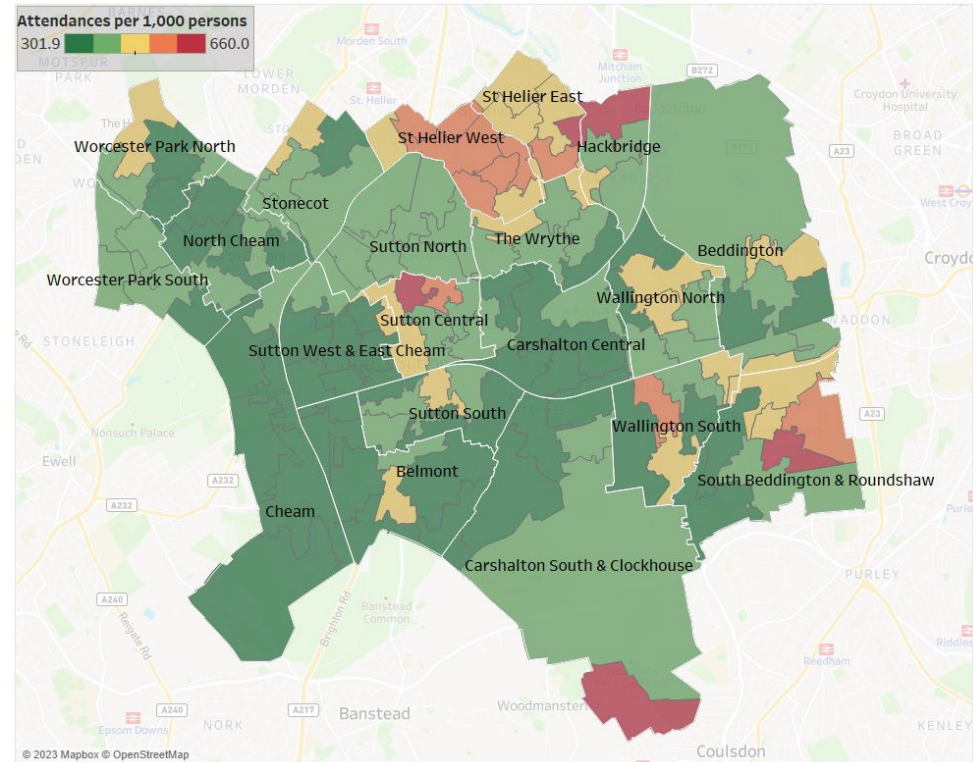


Figure 37. [Rate of A&E attendances by neighbourhood](#) in Sutton in 2019/20. Source: NHS England

39% of the 78,038 hospital admissions for Sutton residents were in an emergency

In 2019/20, there were [78,038 hospital admissions](#) (where a patient is under the care of a single consultant at a single hospital) for Sutton residents.

52% of these admissions (40,416) were recorded as elective admissions to hospital. The top ten reasons for planned admissions are shown in Fig. 38. The top 5 reasons alone account for almost 2 in every 3 (65%) planned admissions.

Top ten reasons for planned hospital admissions of Sutton residents (2019/20)

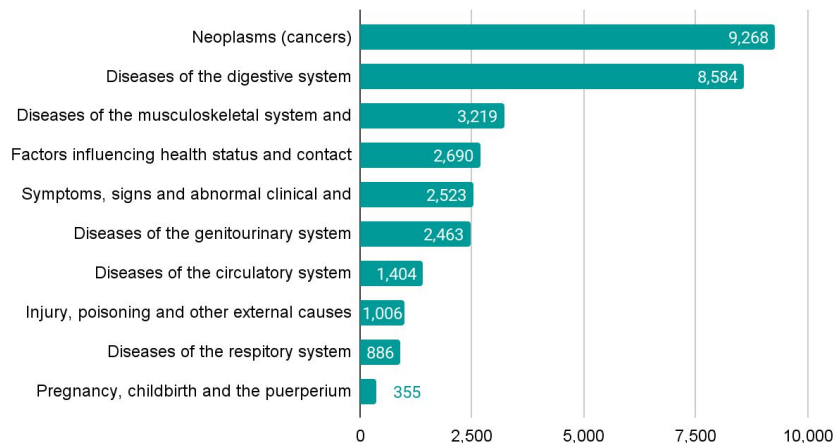


Figure 38. [Emergency hospital admissions](#) in 2019/20. Source: NHS England

39% (30,770) of hospital admissions were recorded as an emergency admissions. These are where patients were admitted to hospital urgently and unexpectedly. They are costly, usually unpleasant experiences for patients and many of them could potentially be avoided with timely and effective community care⁷¹.

The top ten reasons for emergency admissions are shown in Fig. 39. The top 5 reasons alone account for 63% of all emergency admissions.

Top ten causes of emergency hospital admissions for Sutton residents (2019/20)

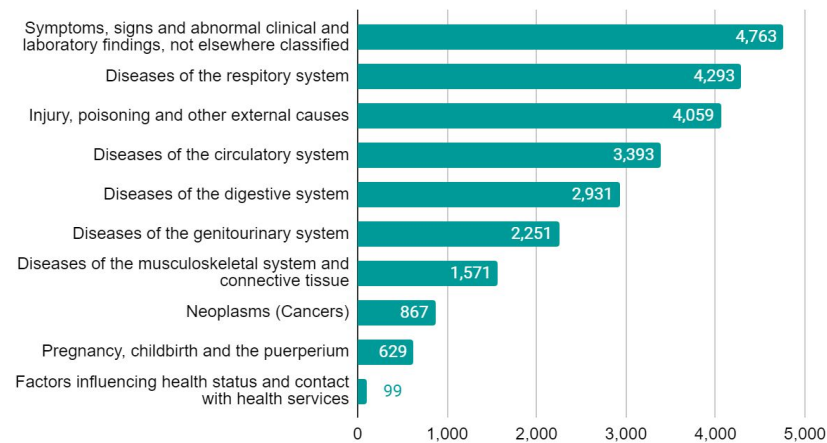


Figure 39. [Emergency hospital admissions](#) in 2019/20. Source: NHS England

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