

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Picture of Lewisham 2019
Part B

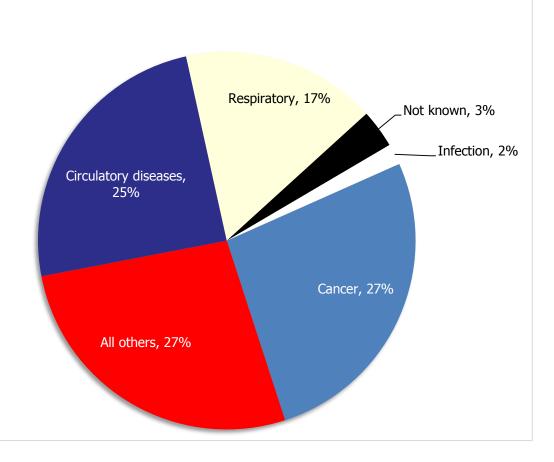


Mortality

Lewisham faces a number of challenges associated with the identified health priority areas but health inequalities also exist within the borough

The main cause of death in Lewisham is cancer, followed by circulatory disease and respiratory

Lewisham's Black and Minority Ethnic communities are also at greater risk from health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and stroke. Identifying those with disease early and treating them optimally is essential

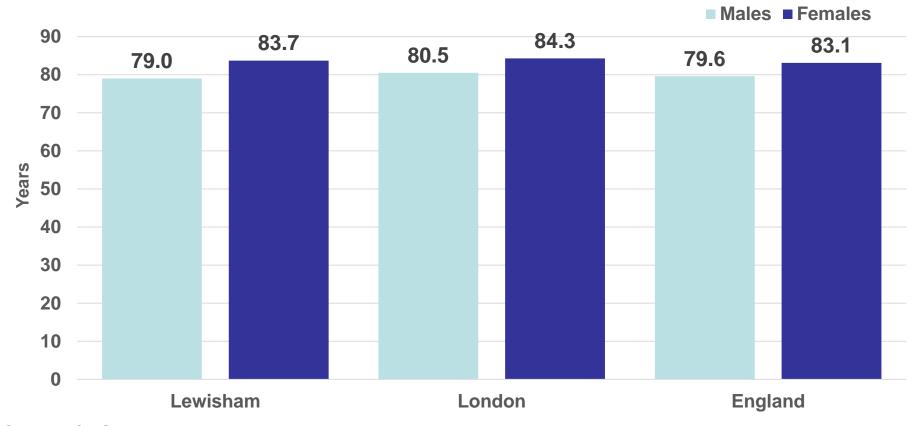


Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS (2017/18)



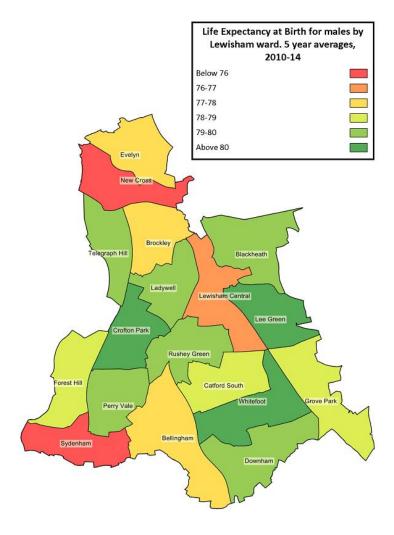


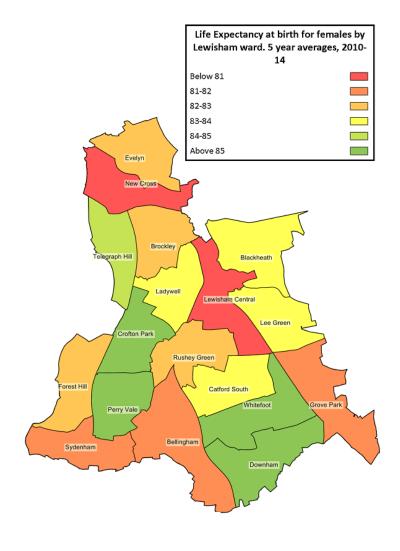
- Life expectancy has historically been lower in Lewisham than England
- However for females, Lewisham life expectancy now exceeds the national average
- For male residents life expectancy is significantly lower than the national average



Source: ONS, 2015-17



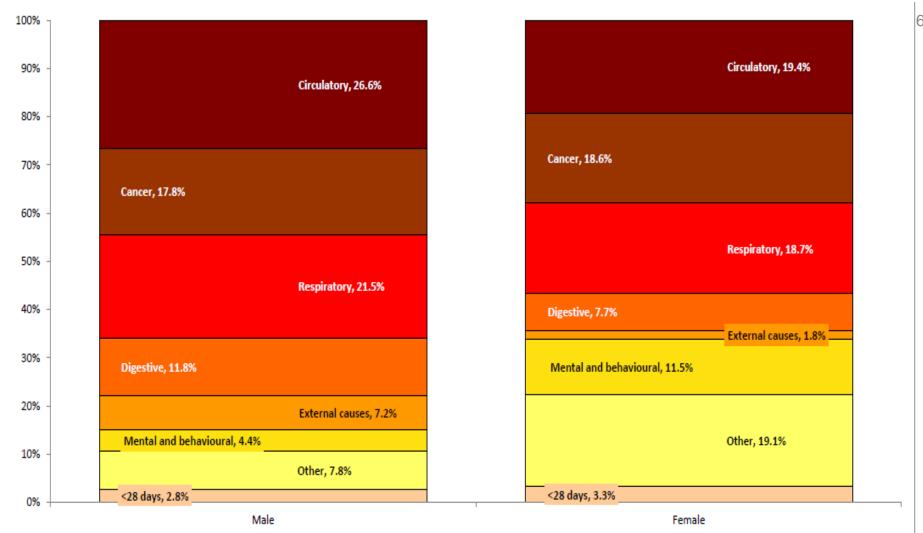




Source: ONS, 2010-14

Map of Life Expectancy by Ward - variation is seen across the borough





Despite cancer being the major cause of death in the borough, in terms of reducing inequalities circulatory disease is a greater contributor for both men and women

Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Lewisham's most deprived quintile and Lewisham's least deprived quintile by broad cause of death, 2012-2014 Analysis by Public Health England Epidemiology and Surveillance team



based on ONS death registration data, and mid year population estimates

SII shows how much healthy life expectancy varies with deprivation, within a borough, giving a score in years

The SII values are interpreted alongside the overall values for healthy life expectancy to gain a true picture of a local area

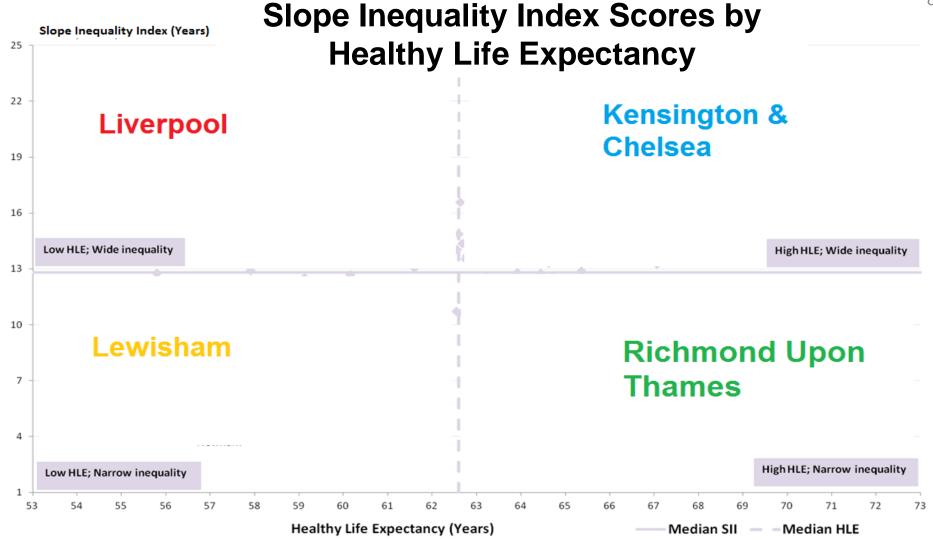
The higher the SII score, the greater the inequality. Boroughs are also ranked, with 1 seeing the highest inequality

Data is based on Middle Super Output Area* values for life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy

* Lewisham has 36 MSOAs, (each electoral ward is spilt in two)



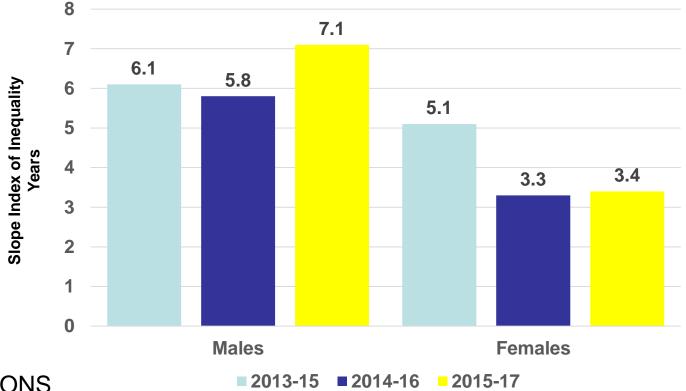




Boroughs can be classified as one of the above four categories, determined by the years of Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) and how wide the inequality is. Lewisham has relatively low Healthy Life Expectancy but inequality for this indicator is narrow



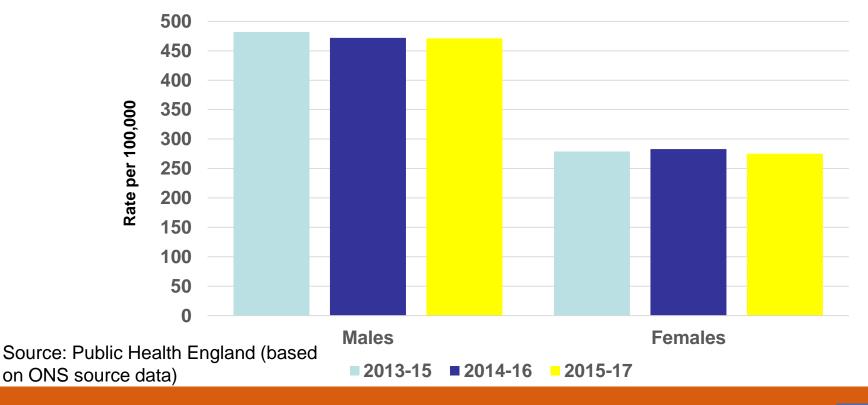
- For both men and women in Lewisham the previous trend in inequality reducing has stalled
- However Lewisham is ranked 29th out of 32 London boroughs for women but 12th for men (1st sees the greatest inequality)
- Females have seen greater improvement that males



Source: ONS

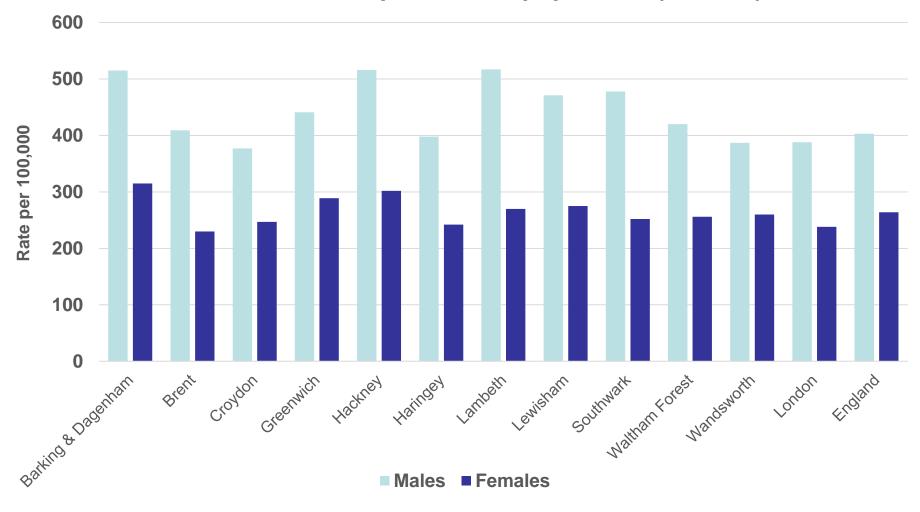


- Lewisham is faring less well for <u>premature deaths</u>
- Has 5th highest rate of all London boroughs for men and 7th highest for women
- However only the male rate is significantly worse than England





Premature Deaths per 100,000 population (2015-17)





- The trend of improvements in life expectancy in Lewisham appears to have stalled and should be monitored
- There remain concentrated areas where deprivation and poorer outcomes persist
- Planning of services should consider how to address these inequalities and aim to spread the improvements borough wide





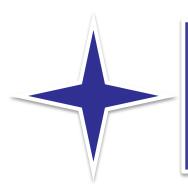
Health - Overarching Indicators

Under 75 Mortality from cardiovascular disease has declined and is now in line with the national average (PHE)

Stroke Admissions have also to decreased to become better than the national average (HES)

The Lewisham NHS Health Check programme is now in its second cycle. 16 pharmacies provide this service in Lewisham



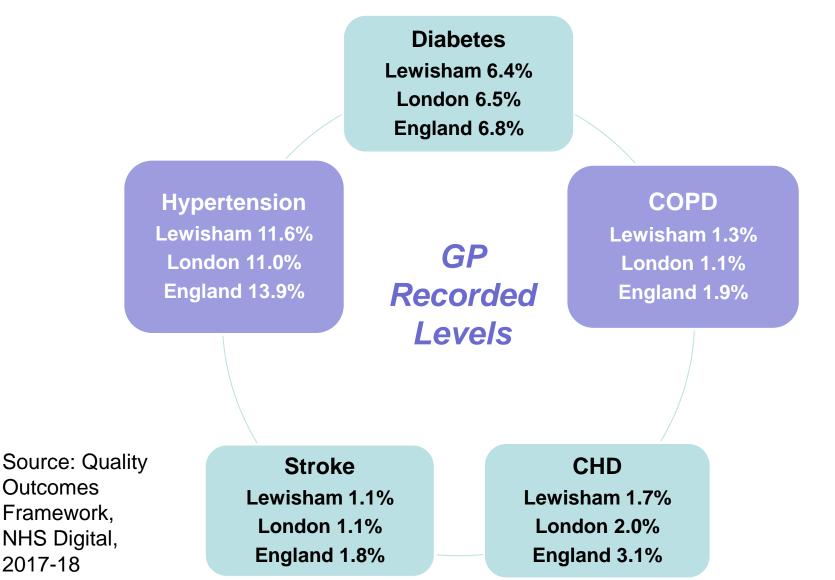


The proportion of babies born at a low birth rate has decreased notably since 2012 and is now comparable to the England average

In 2016 (most recent data available) 7.3% of babies were born at a low birth weight (under 2500g)

This decreases to 2.7% for babies born at term (at least 37 weeks gestation)





Long Term Conditions — Lewisham has a lower rate of many LTCs than England, however the younger age structure of the local population is a notable contributing factor



- More than one in five Lewisham children under 20 live in poverty (HMRC, 2015)
- Pupil absence is in line with London
 & England (The School Census, 2016/17)

Over 68,458 people aged 0-17 (ONS, 2018)



- School Readiness: Almost 8 in 10 children are achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, significantly better than the London and England averages (DfE, 2017/18)
- The latest data for the <u>rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice</u>
 <u>System</u> has increased and remains significantly worse than the
 London and England average (Police National Computer, 2017)
- 6.0% of 16-17 year olds are <u>Not in Education, Employment or Training</u> (NEET) (in line with England) (DfE, 2017)



Excess winter deaths (85+) are better than England (PHE, Aug 2016- Jul 2017)



Falls - Hips Fractures in people aged 65+, in line with the national average (HES, 2017/18)

The NHS Health Check, is a health check-up for adults in England aged 40-74. It's designed to spot early signs of stroke, kidney disease, heart disease, type 2 diabetes or dementia. In Lewisham the 2017/18 uptake of health checks was 38%

The residential admissions rate per 100,000 people aged 65+ is lower than England (2017/18, Better Care Fund)

Average health status
score for adults aged 65+
is lower than London and
England (GP Patient
Survey, 2016/17)

Dementia, 4.49% of GP patients aged 65+ are recorded as having dementia (Sept 2017, NHS Digital)

Older People





- Lewisham has seen improvements in certain health indicators, yet remains above the national average
- The proportion of children living in poverty is a key area for improvement, which will have a positive impact on a variety of outcomes in later life



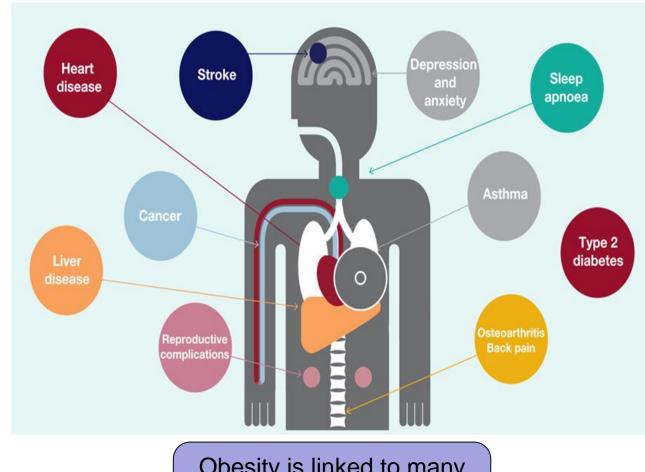


Health and Wellbeing Strategy Priorities

21% of children in Reception are overweight or obese Lewisham has high levels of childhood and adult obesity Physical activity is For adults the figure similar to the is 58% national average

Source: NCMP, 2018/19 & Active Lives Survey, 2016/17





Obese adults are seven times more likely to become type 2 diabetic than adults of a healthy weight

Obesity is linked to many serious health risks in both children and adults

Obesity also doubles the risk of dying prematurely





- Lewisham continues to have high rates of breastfeeding, out-performing both London & England
- Almost <u>9 in 10</u> mothers initiate breastfeeding
- 3 out of 4 mothers are breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks
- The borough has achieved UNICEF Baby Friendly accreditation and continues work towards increasing rates

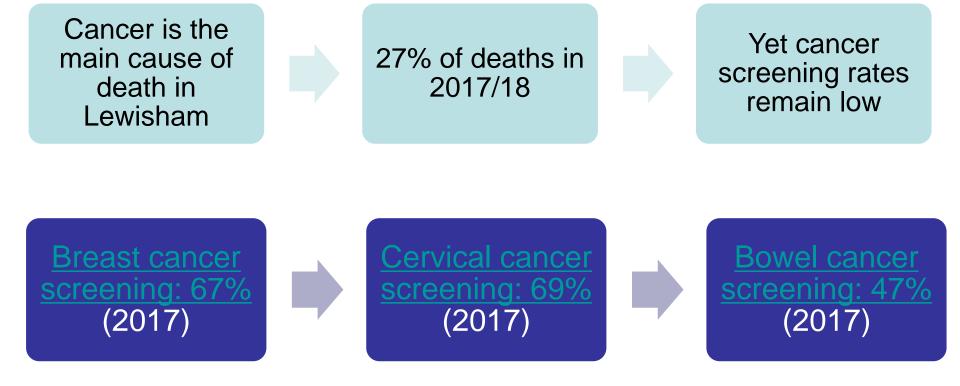






Physical Activity





Priority 2 - Increasing the number of people who survive colorectal, breast and lung cancer for 1 and 5 years



Immunisation remains one of the most cost effective healthcare interventions

Despite improvements, uptake for certain childhood immunisations falls below herd immunity

Key Vaccine	Uptake rate (2017/18)
Hib/Men C at 2	89.4%
D3 at 1	89.7%
D4 at 5	84.0%



Notable increase in uptake of MMR vaccine

Children in Reception, Y1 & Y2 now receive the flu vaccine

65+ Flu vaccine uptake is also low

HPV uptake has improved to be in-line with England

Key Vaccine	Uptake rate (2017/18)
MMR1 at 2	89.6%
MMR2 at 5	87.7%

Priority 3 - Improving Immunisation Uptake



Alcohol plays an important role in society, being consumed by the majority of adults and making an important contribution to the economy

However, the consumption of alcohol has both health and social consequences, including related health problems and loss of economic activity

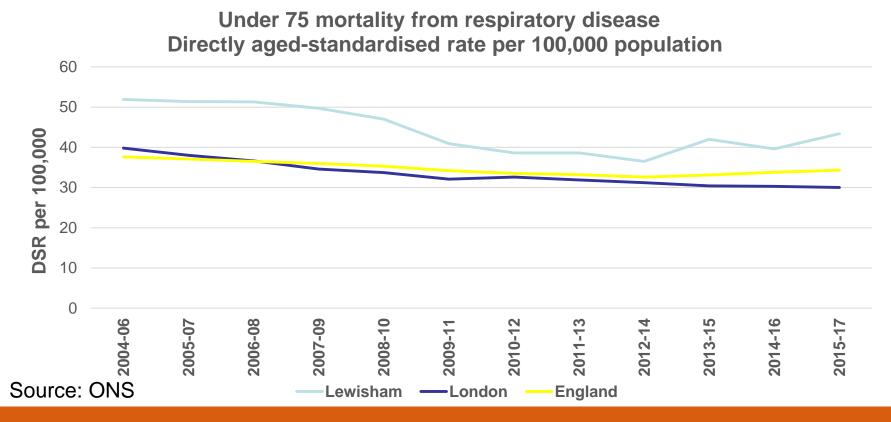
Alcohol misuse also affects wider society through crime and adverse effects on inter-personal relationships

Under 75 liver disease mortality for males has reduced but remains statistically higher than England (PHE, 2015-17)

Alcohol related admissions remain significantly lower than England (PHE, 2017/18) Lewisham Practitioners continue to be trained in Brief Interventions and Making Every Contact Count



- At 15.5% of the population, more people <u>smoke in Lewisham</u>, compared to London and England (ONS, 2017)
- People who work in routine & manual occupations are more likely to smoke
- Smoking attributable <u>hospital admissions</u> and <u>mortality</u> are statistically higher than in England and London (HES, 2016/17 & ONS 2015-17)

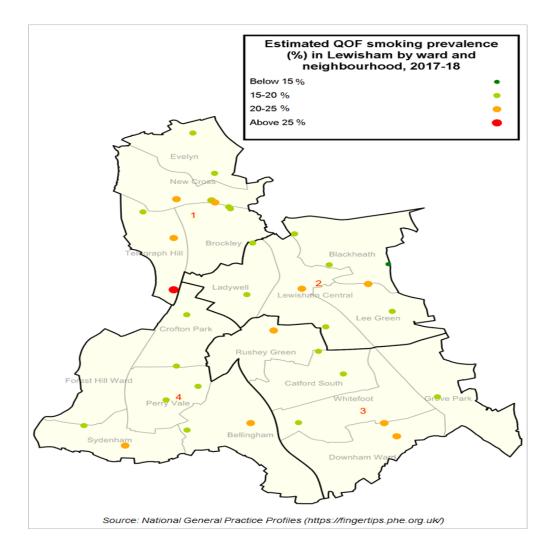


Priority 5 - Preventing the uptake of smoking among children and young people and reducing the numbers of people smoking



The map plots prevalence of smoking as known to GP Practices.

There is notable variation between practices.





GP recorded prevalence of depression (8.2%) is lower than England (9.9%) (2017/18)

Number of accepted referrals to the Lewisham Memory Service has remained steady since the launch in 2011

Number of patients on the Lewisham GP Practice Dementia Register has increased year on year since 2007 Significantly higher rates of serious mental illness in

compared to England (0.9%) (2017/18)

Priority 6 - Improving Mental Health and Wellbeing



The teenage conception rate has reduced notably and is now in line with the national average (ONS, 2016)

Chlamydia positivity rates remain higher than London and England (PHE, 2017)

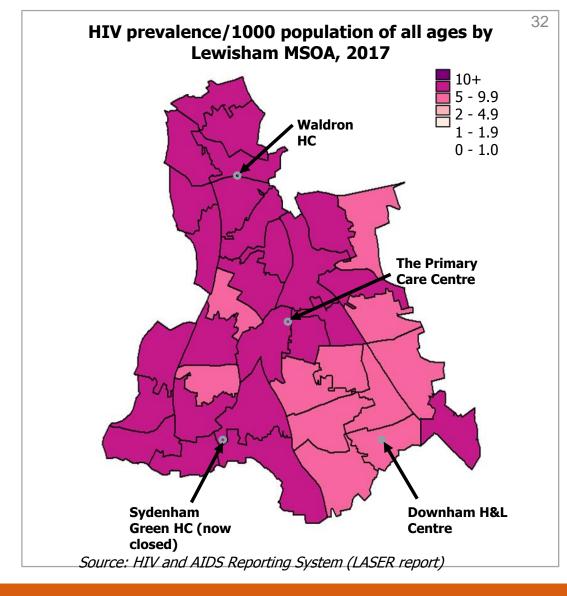
The rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia) are significantly higher than London and England PHE (2017)

At 23.1 per 1000 women aged 15-44 the in Lewisham is significantly higher than England and the 6th highest in London

Black Caribbean and Black
African women are over
represented in the number
having abortions
(Department of
Health/local analysis 2017)

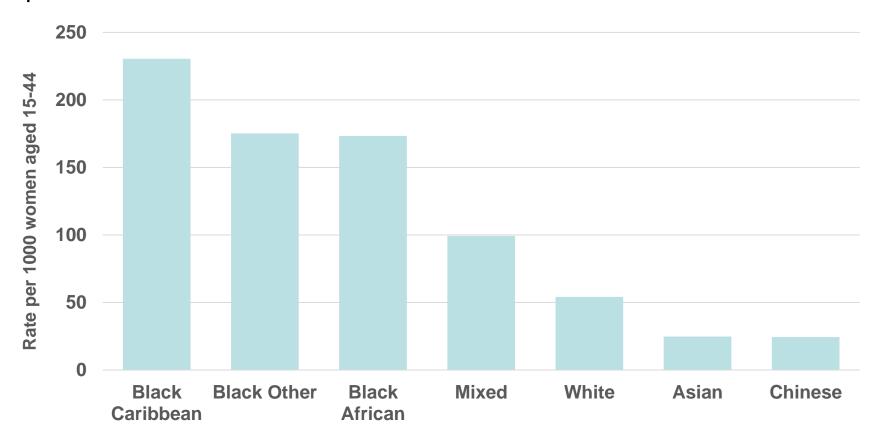


 The proportion of people presenting at a late stage of HIV infection has generally improved since 2010





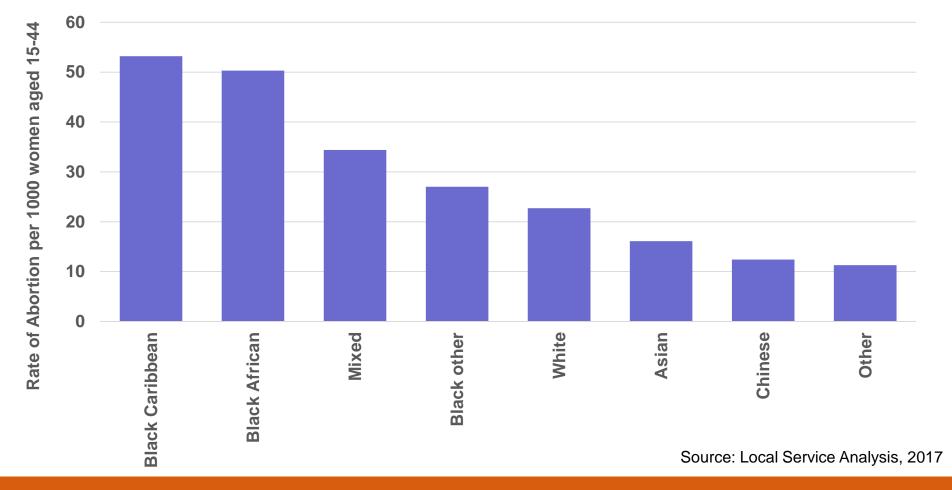
Use of EHC varies notably by ethnic group, with women from Black ethnic groups, seeing much higher usage rates. Data refers to pharmacy prescribed EHC.



Source: Local Pharmacy Database, 2017/18



The Abortion rate also varies notably by ethnic group. Women from Black African and Black Caribbean ethnic groups are more than twice as likely to have an abortion than White or Asian women.





Lewisham Health and Care Partners (LHCP) share a collective vision for a sustainable and accessible health and care system in Lewisham by 2020 that better supports people to maintain and improve their physical and mental wellbeing, to live independently and to have access to high quality care when they need it

Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust (LGT) One Health Lewisham (Pan-Lewisham GP Federation);

NHS Lewisham Clinical Commissioning Group (LCCG);

Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust (LGT); South London and the Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM);

Priority 8 - Delaying and reducing the need for long term care and support & Priority 9 - Reducing the number of emergency admissions for people with long-term conditions



4.0% of Lewisham residents aged 65+ received reablement services after hospital discharge, higher than the London and national average

Improvements were seen in delayed transfers of care in 2017/18

The number of people feeling supported with their long term condition reduced to 53.4% in 2017/18

The rate of admissions into residential care homes reduced notably in 2017/18 to 541 per 100,000 population







Other Determinants of Health

- Crime can have a number of impacts on health, including fear of crime and the direct impact of detrimental effect on the physical and mental health of victims
- Lewisham has the 17th highest crime rate in London (MPS, 2017/18)
- Hospital admissions for violence are now in-line with the London and England average (HES, 2015/16-2017/18)
- 26.6% of offenders are recorded as re-offending, in-line with London and England (2014, MoJ)
- In Lewisham the police are involved in a number of initiatives and groups alongside the council and health partners such as the Alcohol Delivery Group



There are several different gases which can occur in ambient air and which have been identified as having health impacts. These include nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and ground-level ozone (O₃). In addition, very small particles of dust can be inhaled and reach the inner airways and lungs

Breathing in polluted air is linked to respiratory illnesses including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), asthma cardiovascular disease and neurological impairments

The quality of the air in the local environment has an impact on the health of the public and ecosystems.

Air pollution is estimated to reduce life expectancy of every person in the UK by an average of 7-8 months (Air Quality Information for Public Health Professionals – City of London)

In Lewisham the <u>Proportion of all-cause adult</u> mortality attributable to air pollution is 6.5%, this is in line with London, but higher than England (PHE, 2017)



Condition	Indicator	Lewisham	London	England
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)	Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease (2014-16)	43.4	30.0	34.3
	Emergency hospital Admissions for COPD per 100,000 population (2016- 17)	430	399	417
Cardiovascular Disease	Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 (2014-16)	80.7	73.2	72.5
Asthma	Hospital admissions for asthma under 19 years per 100,000 population (2016/17)	323.9	201.2	202.8
Lung Cancer	Registration rate per 100,000 for lung cancer (2013-15)	85.7	77.3	78.5
	Mortality from lung cancer per 100,000 population (2014-16)	61.3	53.4	57.7

Prevalence of key air quality-related conditions in Lewisham



- Lewisham is the 13th most densely populated local authority in England
- Along with many inner London boroughs the availability and affordability of secure and quality housing is an issue
- The impacts on both physical and mental wellbeing are well documented

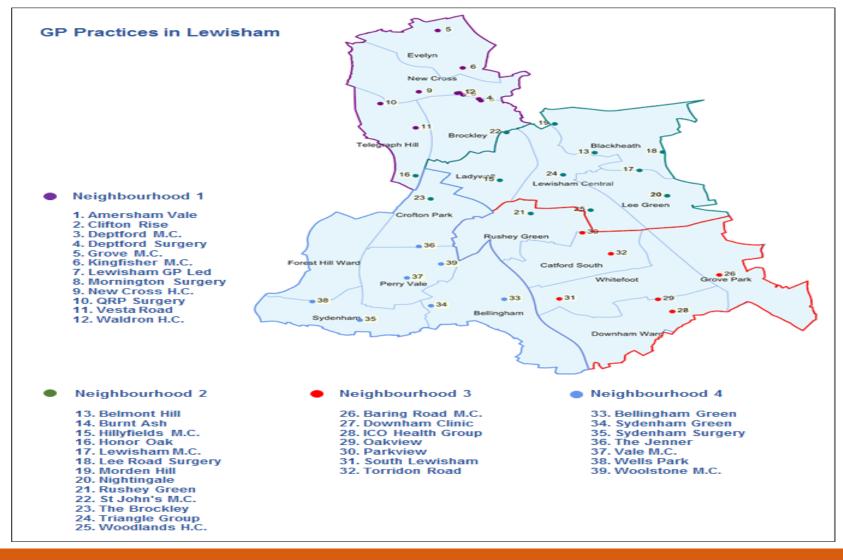
Key Figures	Lewisham	London	England
Households in temporary accommodation (rate per 1,000)	14.4	15.1	3.3
Statutory homelessness (rate per 1,000)	6.1	5.5	2.5





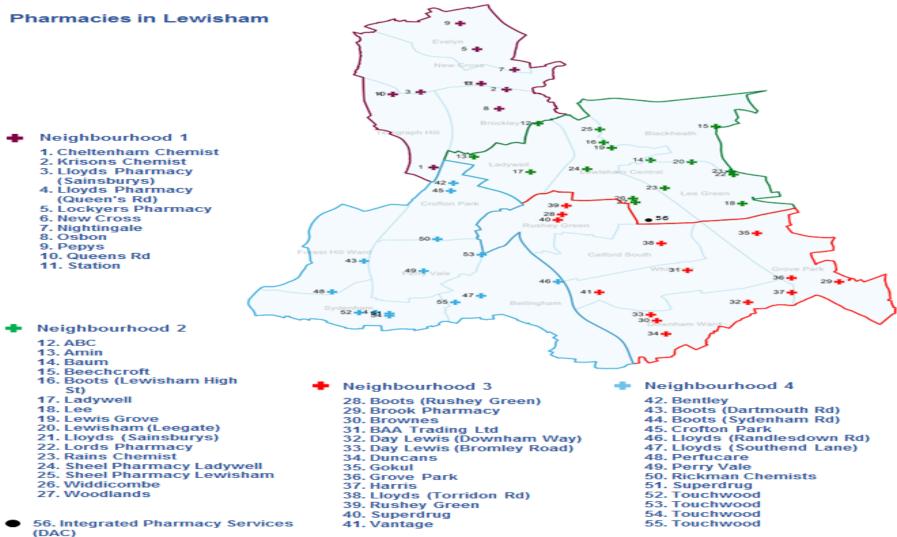


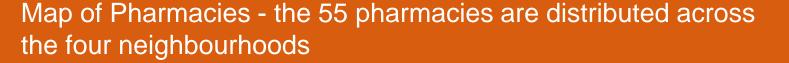
Services



GP Practices in Lewisham - Forest Hill Ward is the only ward which does not have a GP Practice











Acknowledgments

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