

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Picture of Lewisham 2021

- What is a JSNA?
- The JSNA Process in Lewisham
- The Borough
- Mortality
- Overarching Health Indicators
- Health & Wellbeing Strategy Priorities
- Other Determinants of Health
- Services



The JSNA is a process by which the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population are described and considered

Aids commissioning and strategic decision making

Helps local authorities and partners fulfil their responsibility to improve health and wellbeing

Should highlight inequalities between different groups of the population

The production of a JSNA is a statutory requirement for Health and Wellbeing Boards and is crucial for informing Health and Wellbeing Strategies



 A revised JSNA process was agreed by the Health and Wellbeing Board in <u>July 2017</u>

Achieve wider stakeholder engagement

Take account of and help determine local priorities

Aims of new process

Provide a more strategic overview of needs

Be more transparent and accountable to the Health & Wellbeing Board and manage JSNA resources



- This document describes the population of Lewisham in terms of the key health and socio-demographic characteristics, including mortality, morbidity, ethnicity and inequalities.
- The JSNA is updated with new information, evidence and intelligence as it becomes available and as new issues and gaps are identified.





Achieving a healthy weight

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

Improving immunisation uptake

Reducing alcohol harm

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

Improving mental health and wellbeing

Improving sexual health

Delaying and reducing the need for long term care and support

Reducing the number of emergency admissions for people with long-term conditions

Health and Wellbeing Strategy Priorities -

The health and wellbeing strategy explains what priorities the Health and Wellbeing Board has set in order to tackle health need





The Borough

With a population of 305, 300 Lewisham is the 14th largest borough in London by population size and the 6th largest Inner London



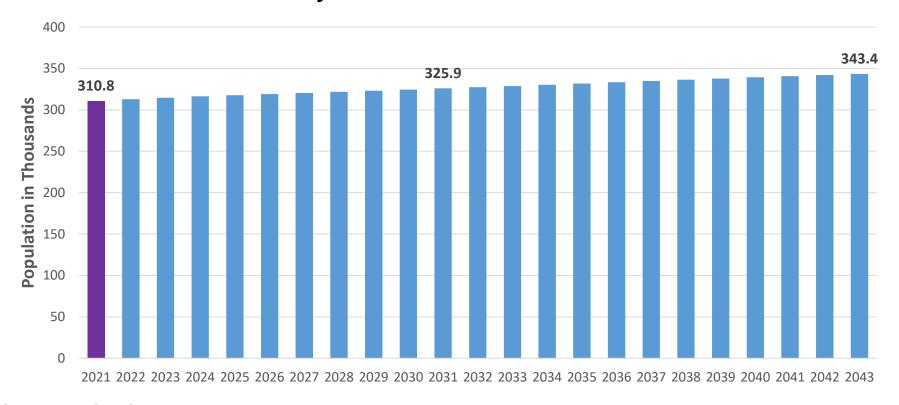
| | Males | Females | Total |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-17 | 35,101 | 33,175 | 68,276 |
| 18-64 | 103,429 | 104,250 | 207,679 |
| 65+ | 12,943 | 16,411 | 29,354 |
| Total | 151,473 | 153,836 | 305,309 |

Source: ONS 2020 Mid Year Population Estimates

Population by Age and Sex - Lewisham has a young population bias



The population is set to continue to grow, by the time of the 2031 Census it is expected to reach 325,900 and climb to 343,400 by the time of the 2043 Census.

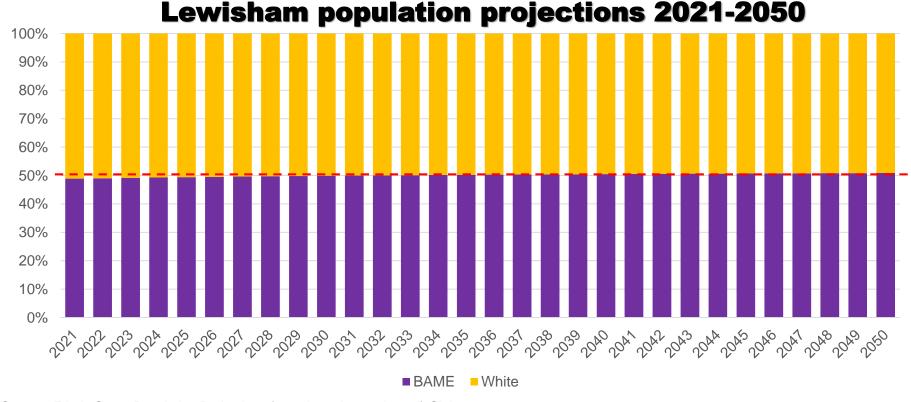


Source: ONS 2019

Population Growth - this growth is through a combination of the number of births exceeding the number of deaths, international migration, people moving to the borough from overseas



- The ethnic profile of Lewisham residents is forecast to change up to 2050 11
- By 2031 it is forecast that the White and BME population will be 50/50
- Subsequently the BME population is predicted to exceed the White population



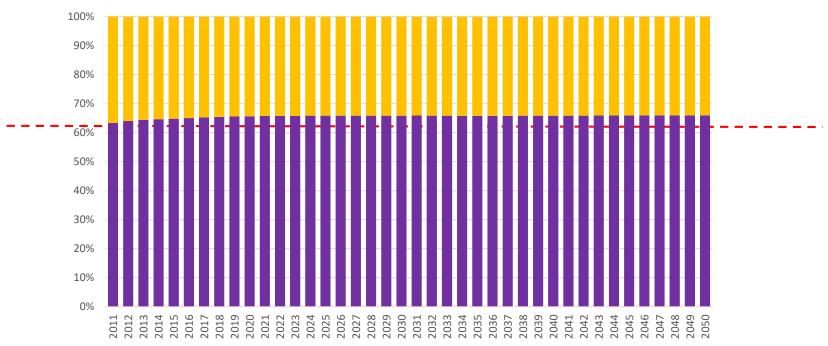
Source: Ethnic Group Population Projections (2016 based central trend) GLA

Ethnicity - understanding the current and future ethnic composition of the borough is important as some health conditions impact disproportionately on certain ethnic groups, e.g. diabetes. There is also disparity by ethnicity in use of and access to some services



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





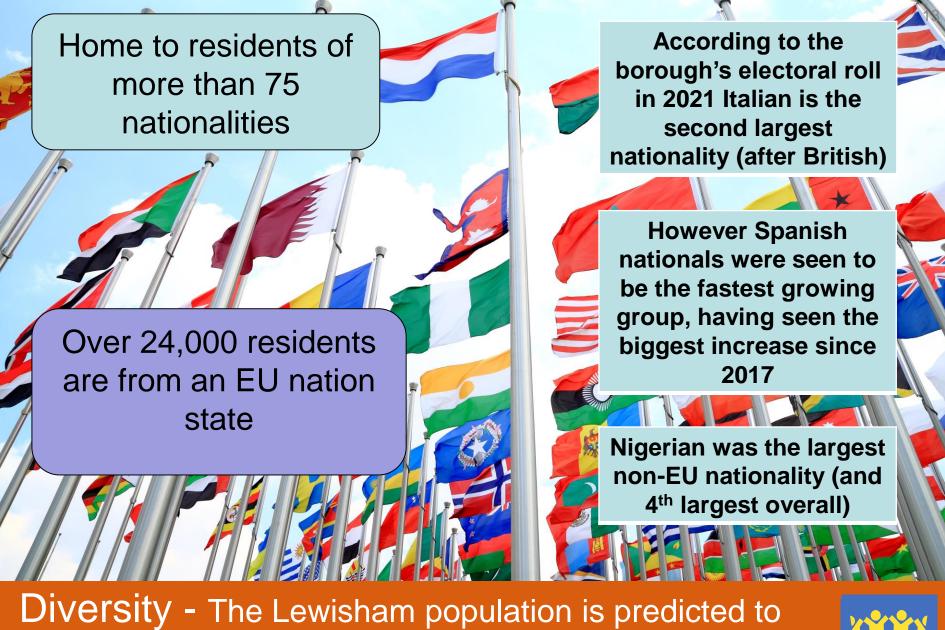
Source: 2016 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, GLA

BAME White

Ethnicity of Young People - between 2011 and 2031the size of the population of BME children & young people 0-19 will grow at



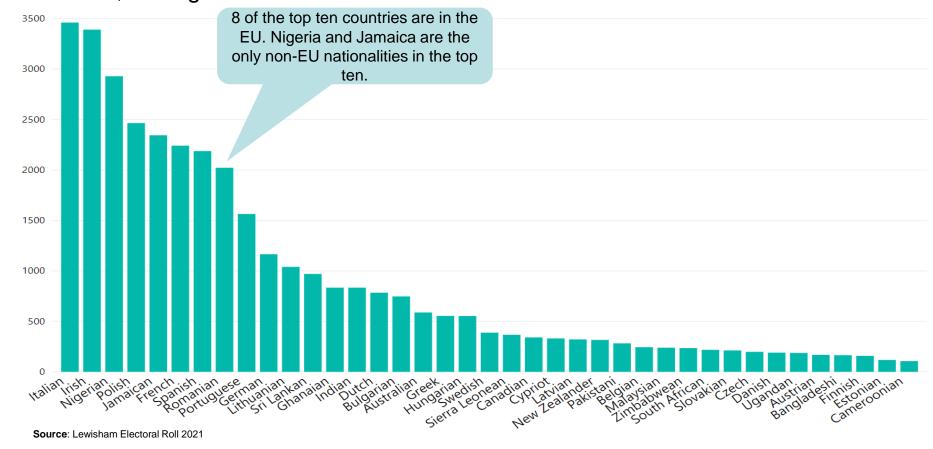
more than three times the rate of their White counterparts



Diversity - The Lewisham population is predicted to continue to diversify as it grows over the coming decades



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





The 2011 Census remains the most comprehensive source for data on religion/faith for residents. Over half of all residents identified as Christian. Residents stating their religion was Muslim was the second largest group.

75,155

24,505



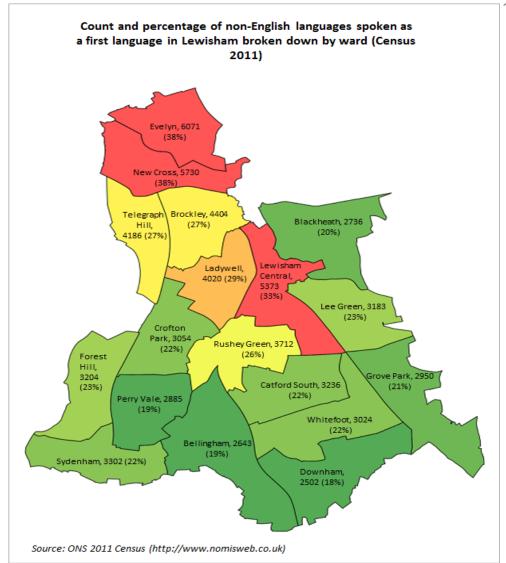
27.2

8.9

No religion

Religion not stated

- Residents whose first language is not English are concentrated in the north of the borough as well as Lewisham Central ward.
- The School Language
 Census taken in
 Autumn 2018, showed
 over 170 languages are
 spoken by Lewisham
 pupils





In relative terms, Lewisham remains amongst the most deprived local authority areas in England

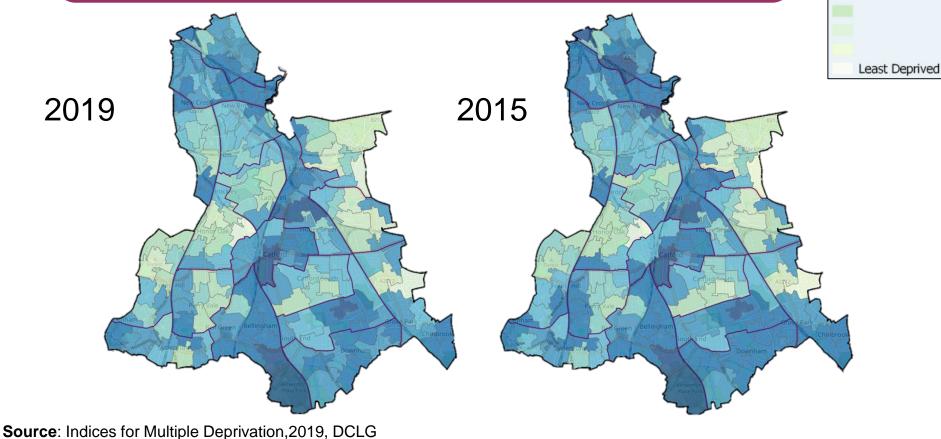
In the overall Index of
Multiple Deprivation or IMD
(the combined score from all
the indices), Lewisham's
average score was 26.66

This puts Lewisham as the **63rd most deprived** of all 326 English Local Authorities (one being the most deprived), compared to a ranking of 48th for 2015 and 31th for 2010

Therefore Lewisham is within the 20% most deprived Local Authorities in England Within London Lewisham is ranked the 7th most deprived borough (DCLG, 2019)



The maps breaks down urban deprivation into smaller geographies. It shows that whilst Lewisham was less deprived in 2019 compared to 2015, concentrations of deprivation in the north and south of the borough remain comparatively high.

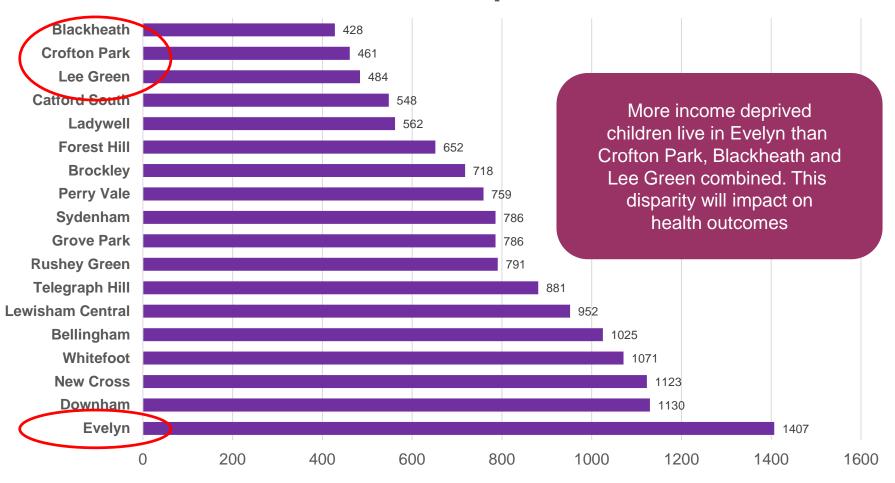






Most Deprived

Number of Income Deprived Children



Source: Children in Relative Low Income, Stat-Xplore DWP, 2021



14.5% of residents are living with a long term condition which limits their daily activities*

This is slightly below the England average of 17.6%, however this is likely to be due to the younger population bias

For those of working age this reduces to 11.5%

* Proxy question for disability 2011 Census



People with a learning disability have shorter life expectancy

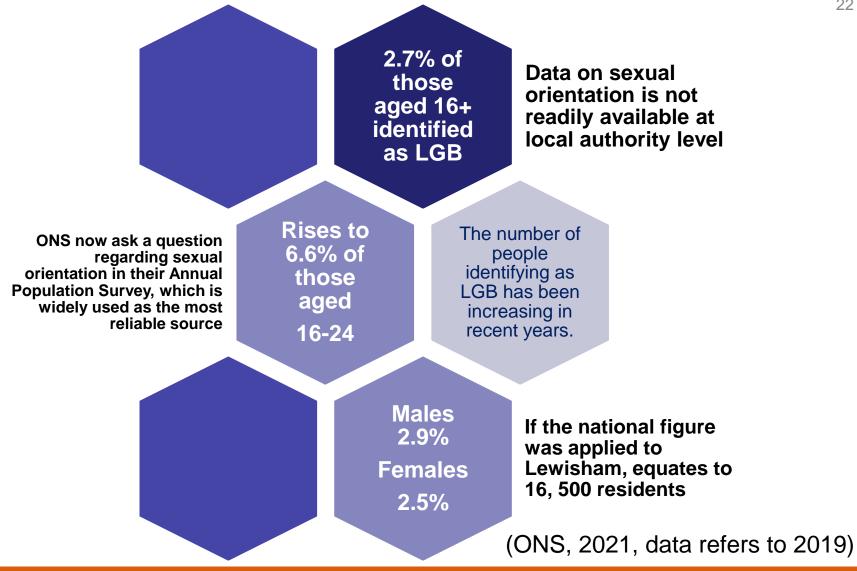
Disproportionately affected by certain health conditions including coronary heart disease, respiratory disease and epilepsy

Lewisham QOF Prevalence* is 0.5%

Equates to over 1,600 patients

*2020/21





Sexual Orientation



- People providing high levels of care are twice as likely to have poor health compared with those without caring responsibilities (<u>Carers UK</u>)
- 8.1% of Lewisham residents provide at least some unpaid care each week (around 22,500) (2011 Census)

| Day to Day Activities are Limited to Some Extent (2011 Census) | | | |
|--|------------|--|--|
| Carers | Non Carers | | |
| 23.7% | 13.2% | | |

Only 22.2% of <u>adult carers</u>
 have as much social contact
 as they would like (NHS Digital, 2018/19)





- The borough's growing population means extra demand for services, ranging from GP Practices, Pharmacies and Sexual Health Clinics
- It is crucial to fully understand this growth to be able to plan effectively
- Continuing diversity must also be considered when planning and commissioning services
- Need to be aware of languages to keep services accessible
- To make services increasingly equitable it is crucial to be aware of the inequalities that currently exist





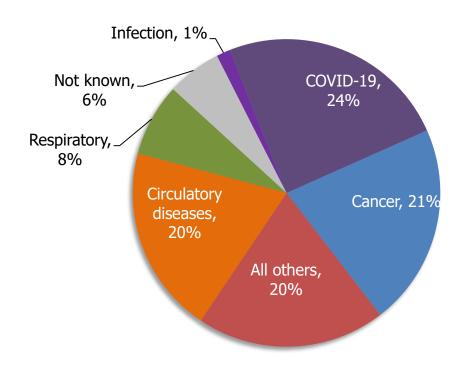
Mortality

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

Chart 3: Death of Lewisham residents of all ages by underlying cause of death, 2020-21

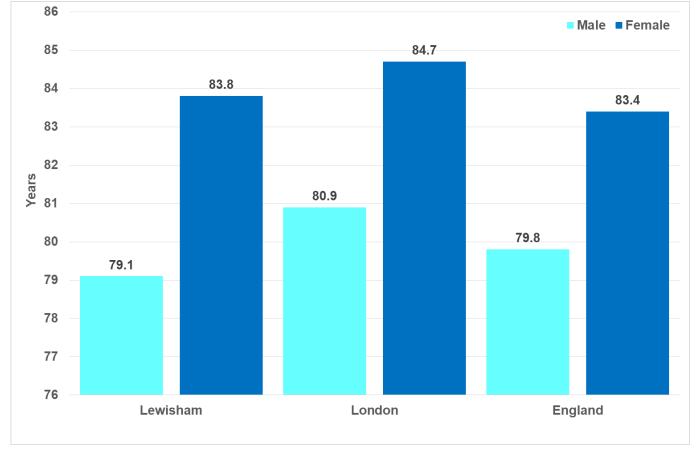


Source: Primary Care Mortality Database/local analysis (2020/21)





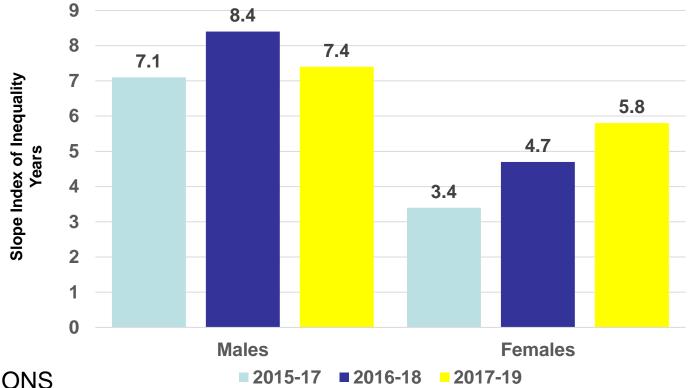
- Life expectancy has historically been lower in Lewisham than England
- However for females, Lewisham life expectancy now exceeds the national average
- For male residents life expectancy is significantly lower than the national average



Source: ONS, 2017-19



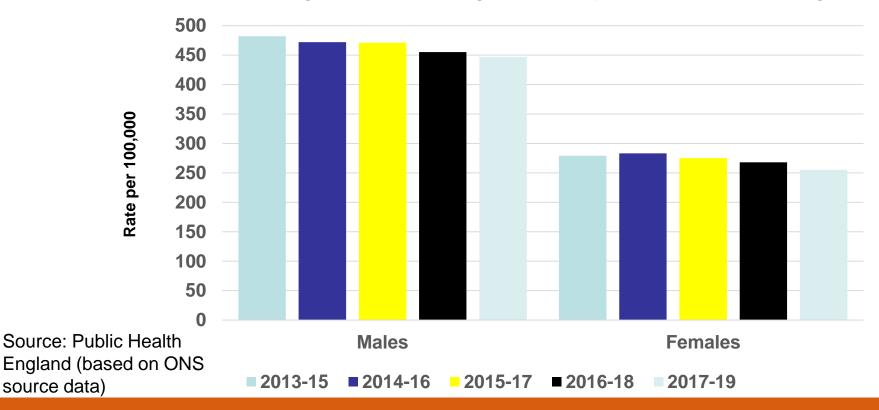
- For both men and women in Lewisham the previous trend in inequality reducing has stalled
- Lewisham is ranked 12th out of 32 London boroughs for women but 10th for men (1st sees the greatest inequality)
- Females have seen greater inequality through the last three data publications



Source: ONS



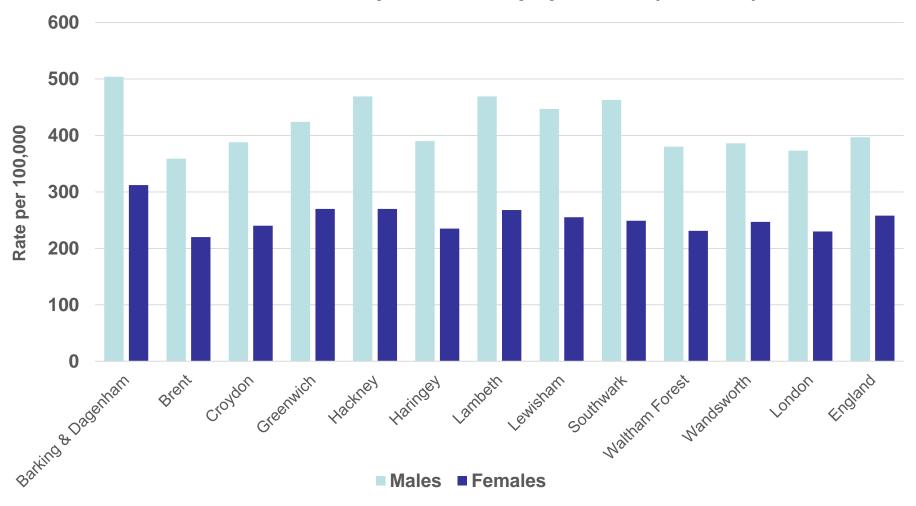
- Lewisham is faring less well for <u>premature deaths</u>
- Has 7th highest rate of all London boroughs for men and 8th highest for women
- The rate for both genders is significantly worse than England



Premature Deaths



Premature Deaths per 100,000 population (2017-19)





- 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





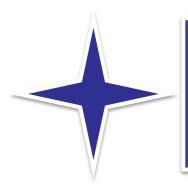
Health - Overarching Indicators

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

Stroke Admissions have increased to become worse than the national average (HES)

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





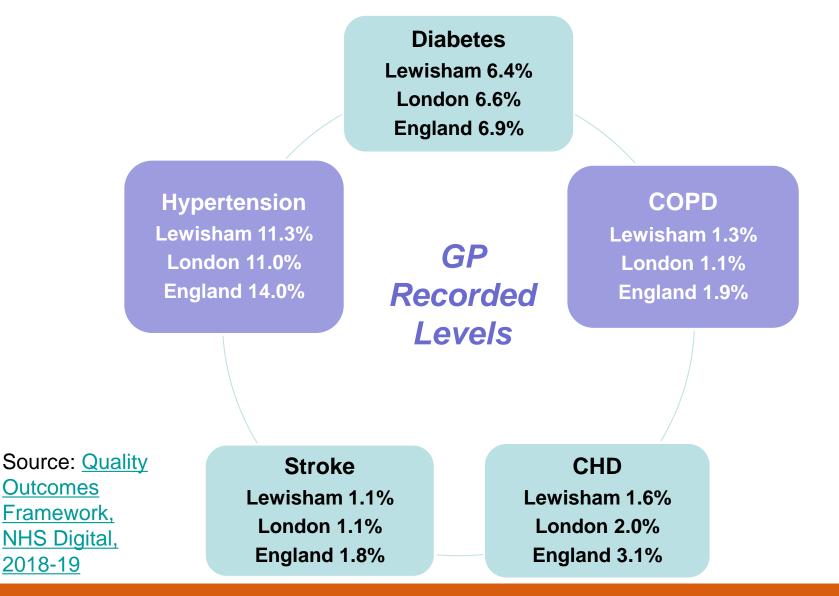
The proportion of babies born at a low birth rate has decreased notably since 2012 and is now comparable to the England average

In 2019 (most recent data available) 3.2% 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, 2016)
- <u>Pupil absence</u> is in line with London
 & England (The School Census, 2018/19)

Over 68,200 people aged 0-17 (ONS, 2021)



- School Readiness: 7.5 out of 10 children are achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, better than the London and England averages (DfE, 2018/19)
- The latest data for the <u>rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice</u>
 <u>System</u> has decreased and is moving in line with the London and
 England average (PHE Population Health, 2019)
- 5.5% of 16-17 year olds are <u>Not in Education, Employment or Training</u> (NEET), in line with the England average (DfE, 2019)



Excess winter
deaths (85+)
were worse than
England (PHE,
Aug 2018- Jul
2019)



Falls - Hips Fractures in people aged 65+, were better the national average (HES, 2019/20)

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 2019/20 uptake of health checks was 32%

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

22.4% of children in Reception are overweight or obese

This rises to 38.3% in Year 6

Lewisham has high levels of childhood and adult obesity

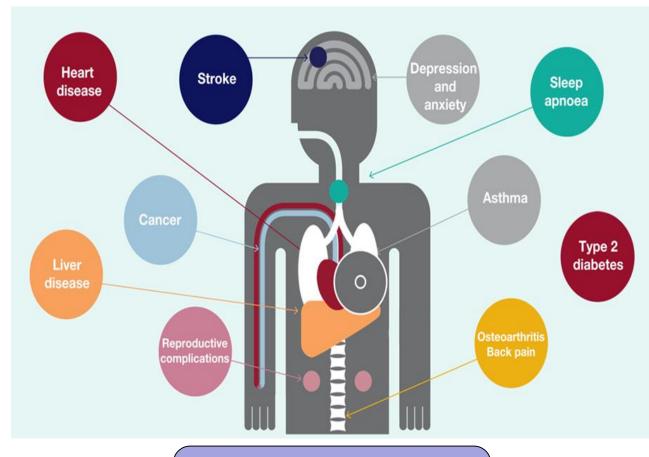
For adults the figure is 53.6%

Physical activity is similar to the national average

* Newer data is available for England

Source: NCMP, 2019/20 & Active Lives Survey, 2019/20





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





- 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

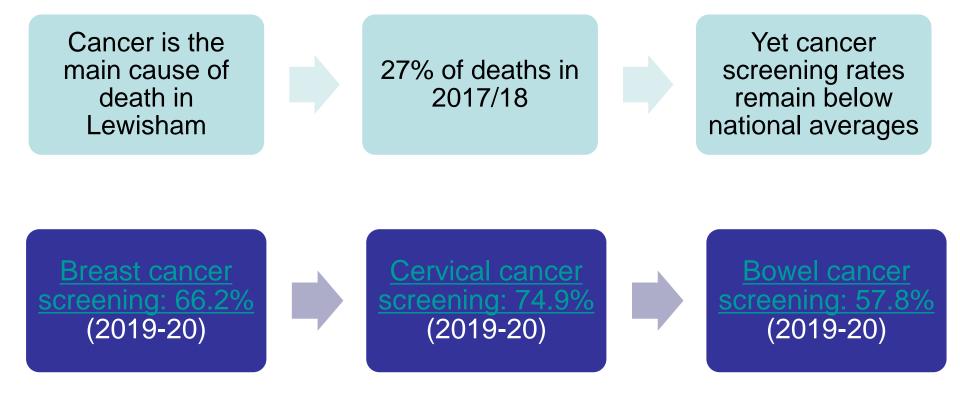






Physical Activity





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 (2019/20) |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Hib/Men C at 2 | 83.2% |
| D3 at 1 | 89.4% |
| D4 at 5 | 77.1% |



Slight decrease 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 (2019/20) | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| MMR1 at 2 | 83.4% | |
| MMR2 at 5 | 85.7% | |



Lewisham

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

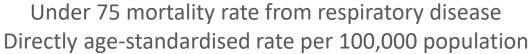
Alcohol misuse also affects wider society through crime and adverse effects on inter-personal relationships

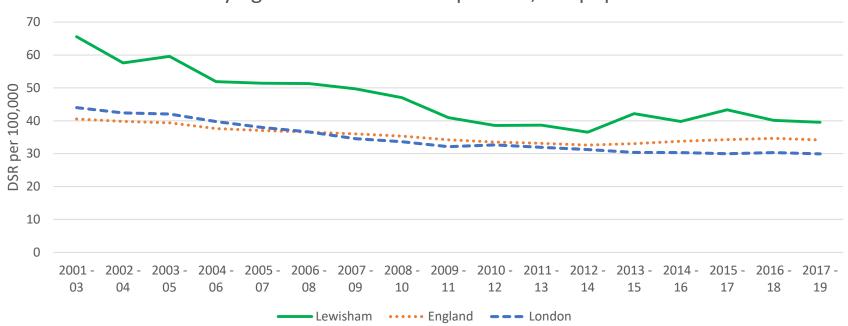
Under 75 liver disease mortality for males has reduced but remains statistically higher than England (PHE, 2017-19)

Alcohol related admissions remain significantly lower than England (PHE, 2018/19) Lewisham Practitioners continue to be trained in Brief Interventions and Making Every Contact Count



- At 14.5% of the population, more people <u>smoke in Lewisham</u>, compared to London and England (ONS, 2019)
- People who work in <u>routine & manual occupations</u> are more likely to smoke
- Smoking attributable <u>hospital admissions</u> and <u>mortality</u> are statistically higher than in England and London (HES, 2018/19 & ONS 2016-18)





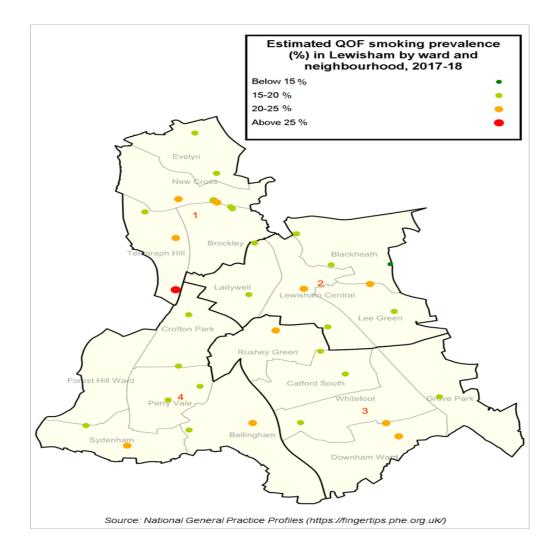
Source: ONS

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%) (2019/20)

Priority 6 - Improving Mental Health and Wellbeing



The teenage conception rate has reduced notably and is now in line with the national average (ONS, 2018)

Chlamydia positivity rates remain higher than London and England (PHE, 2019)

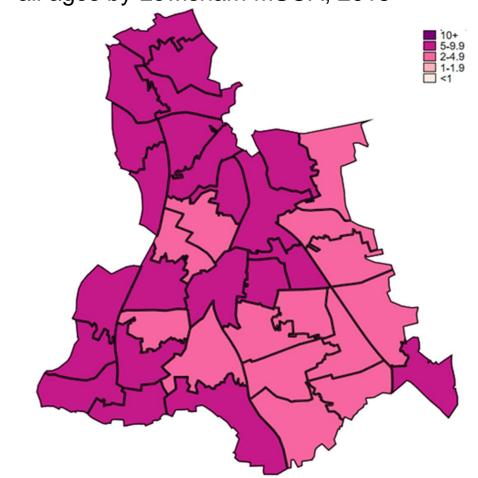
The rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia) are significantly higher than London and England PHE (2019)

At 25.3 per 1000 women the in Lewisham is significantly higher than England and the 9th highest in London Black Caribbean and Black
African women are over
represented in the number
having abortions
(Department of
Health/local analysis 2017)



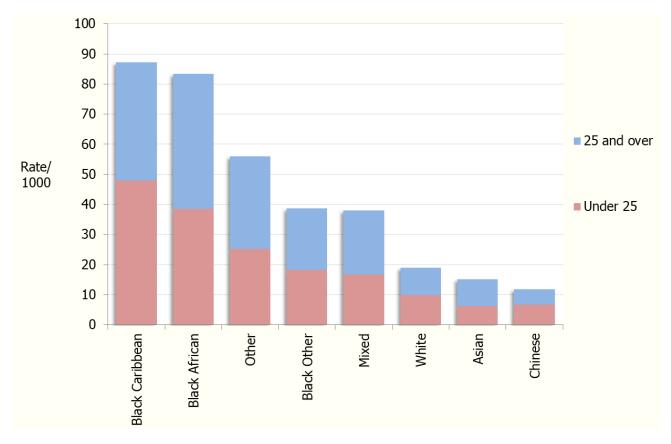
- HIV diagnosis is high compared to other London local authorities, as is the level of <u>new</u> diagnoses (PHE, 2019)
- The proportion of people presenting at a <u>late stage of HIV</u> infection has generally improved since 2010, although it has increased in recent years

Map of HIV prevalence/1000 population of all ages by Lewisham MSOA, 2018





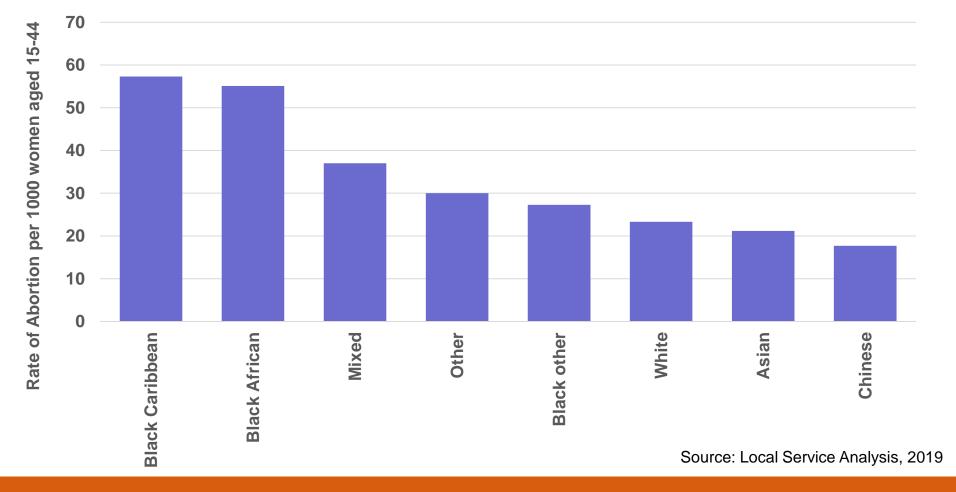
Use of EHC varies notably by ethnic group, with women from Black ethnic groups, seeing much higher usage rates per 1,000 population. Data refers to pharmacy prescribed EHC.



Source: Local Pharmacy Database, 2020/21



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.





Health and social care services are working together with voluntary services to provide more joined-up, proactive and personalised care for Lewisham residents. The name of this integrated care partnership is Lewisham Health and Care Partnerships. Working together in a joined-up way means we can coordinate services better. This will help residents to get the help they need when they need it.

Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust (LGT) One Health Lewisham (Pan-Lewisham GP Federation) NHS SEL
Clinical
Commissioning
Group
(Lewisham
Borough)

Lewisham Council 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



In 2018/19 6.9% of Lewisham residents aged 65+ received reablement services after hospital discharge, significantly higher than the national average

There was an increase in the number of delayed transfer of care days between Feb 2019 and Feb 2020

The % of people with long term conditions visiting GP who feel they have had enough support from local services in last 12 months is significantly below the England average

The <u>rate</u> of permanent admissions into residential and nursing care homes rose in 2019/20 to 697 per 100,000 population aged 65+ (this is now significantly higher than the England average)







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, 2017/18-2019/20)
- 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> <u>mortality attributable to air pollution</u> is 6.4%, this is in line with London, but higher than England (PHE, 2019)



| Condition | Indicator | Lewisham | London | England |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|--------|---------|
| Chronic Obstructive | Under 75 mortality per 100,000 from respiratory disease (2014-16) | 43.4 | 30.0 | 34.3 |
| Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) | 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

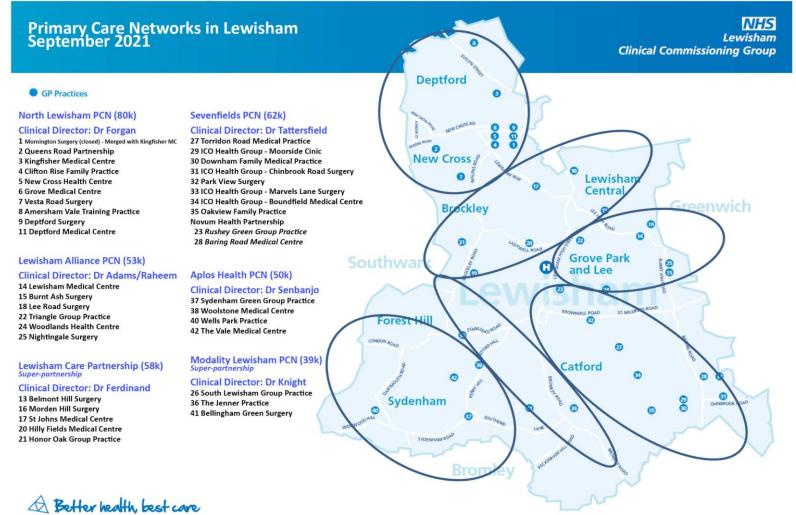
| Key Figures | Lewisham | London | England |
|--|----------|--------|---------|
| Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (rate per 1,000) | 20.0 | 15.3 | 12.3 |
| Households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (rate per 1,000) | 9.6 | 18.7 | 14.9 |

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019/20)



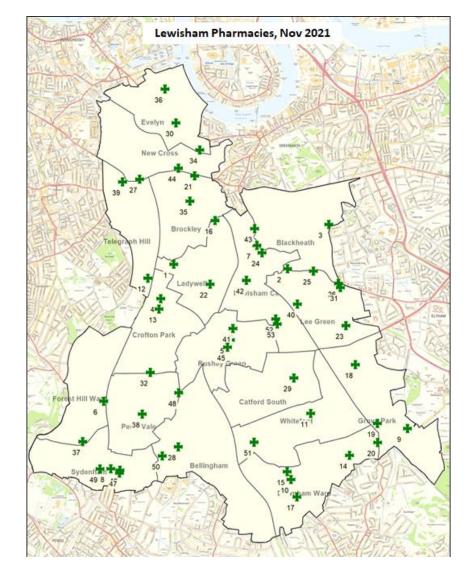


Services









| 1 Amin Pharmacy | 20 HarrisChemist | 39 Queens Road Pharmacy |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 Baum Pharmacy | 21 Krisons Chemist | 40 Rains Pharmacy |
| 3 Beechcroft Pharmacy | 22 LadywellPharmacy | 41 Rushey Green Pharmacy |
| 4 Bentley Chemist | 23 Lee Pharmacy | 42 Sheel Pharmacy Ladywell |
| 5 Boots UK Ltd | 24 Lewis Grove Pharmacy | 43 Sheel Pharmacy Lewisham |
| 6 Boots UK Ltd | 25 Lewisham Pharmacy | 44 Station Pharmacy |
| 7 Boots UK Ltd | 26 Lloyds Pharmacy | 45 Superdrug Pharmacy |
| 8 Boots UK Ltd | 27 Lloyds Pharmacy | 46 Superdrug Stores |
| 9 Brook Pharmacy | 28 Lloyds Pharmacy | 47 Touchwood Pharmacy |
| 10 Brownes Chemist | 29 Lloyds Pharmacy | 48 Touchwood Pharmacy |
| 11 Cambelle Chemist | 30 Lockyers Pharmacy | 49 Touchwood Pharmacy |
| 12 Cheltenham Chemist | 31 Lords Pharmacy | 50 Touchwood Pharmacy |
| 13 Crofton Park Pharmacy | 32 Medicos Pharmacy | 51 Vantage Pharmacy |
| 14 Day Lewis Pharmacy | 33 New Cross Pharmacy | 52 Widdicombe Chemist |
| 15 Day Lewis Pharmacy | 34 Nightingale Pharmacy | 53 Wood lands Pharmacy |
| 16 Day Lewis Pharmacy | 35 Osbon Pharmacy | |
| 17 Duncans Chemist | 36 Pepys Pharmacy | |
| 18 Gokul Chemists | 37 Perfucare | |
| 19 Grove Park Pharmacy | 38 Perry Vale Pharmacy | |





Acknowledgments

- Brian Coutinho, Lewisham Council
- Mike Hellier, Lewisham CCG
- Paul Aladenika Lewisham Council
- James Bravin Lewisham Council
- Sarah Wainer Lewisham CCG
- Jordan Knights Lewisham Council

