

Borough profiles

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Introduction

To support the discussion at the Board/Council of Governors meeting on 15th March 2018, this pack gives a high level snapshot of some of the key demographic & socio-economic factors affecting the health and wellbeing of the people and communities who live within the Trust area. It also provides some high level information on mortality and a small selection of key health outcomes. It is, in its brevity, limited in scope – a large amount of more detailed data is available on request.

The data presented is derived from the most recent available information, including Public Health England profiles and borough Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (data presented is generally 2016/17). Information supplied is not always consistent across boroughs, since borough JSNAs have different priorities, and different ways of presenting data.

Technical guidance to a selection of the indicators can be found on the last slide.

Figures in brackets represent England.

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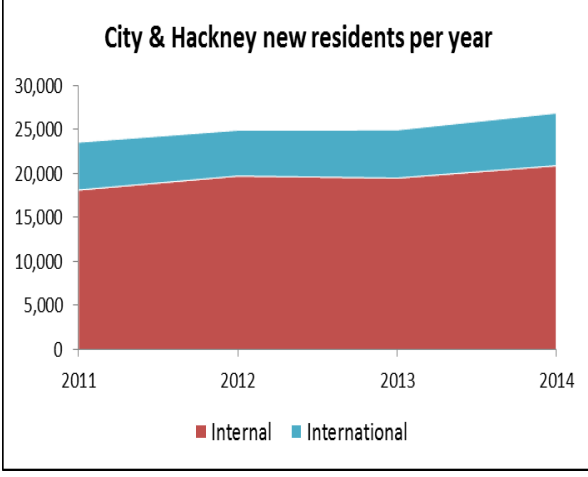
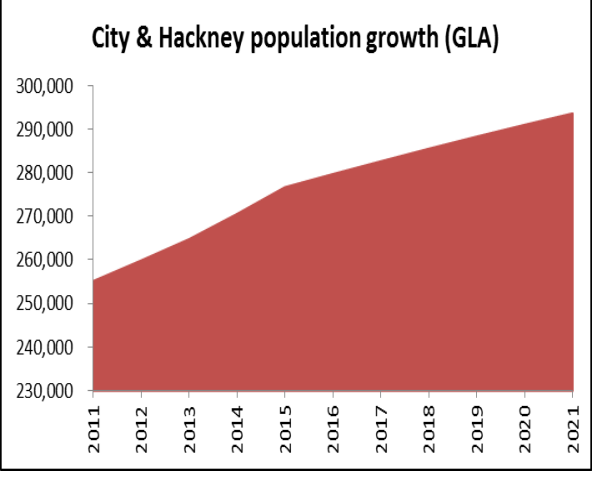
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City & Hackney: population

POPULATION

- Hackney is a relatively young borough, with 14% of the population aged over 55
- People from a BME community 43.1% (13.2%)
- People living alone: Hackney 14.6%; City 34.4% (12.8%)
- Dependency ratio (dependents/working population): Hackney 39.7%; City 38.9 (60.7%)
- Almost three quarters of the local population are of working age (16-64years): 72% in Hackney, and 73% in the City. Two thirds of working age adults are in employment – this equates to an employment rate of 66%



HOUSING

- 44% householders rent from a social landlord, 26% are owner occupiers
- Hackney has on of the highest rate of overcrowding in England at 15.6%, with the City at 7.5% (4.8%)

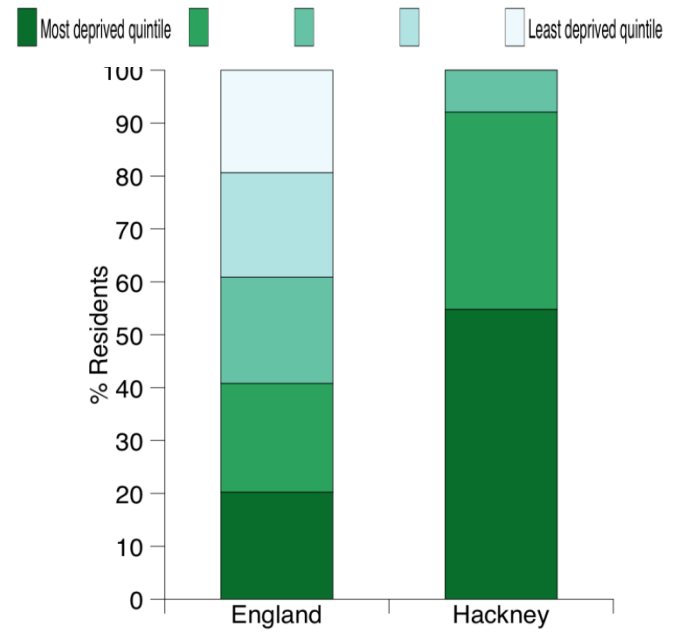
DEPRIVATION

- Hackney was the 11th most deprived borough in England in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (in 2010 it was 2nd)
- Deprivation score (IMD 2015): 35.3; and when including the City it is 34.6 (21.8)
- Proportion of lower super output areas in top 10% most deprived nationally: 28%
- Children aged under 16 living in low income families: Hackney 30.2% and City 12.0% (20.1%)

OTHER RISK FACTORS

- Long term unemployment: Hackney 0.59% (0.37%)
- Violent crime per 1000 population: Hackney 25.9 and City 98.0 (17.2)
- GCSEs achieved: 63.3% A*-C including English and Maths) (57.8%)
- The statutory homelessness rate per 1,000 households: Hackney 9.2 and City 6.4 (2.5)

% of population living in each level of deprivation

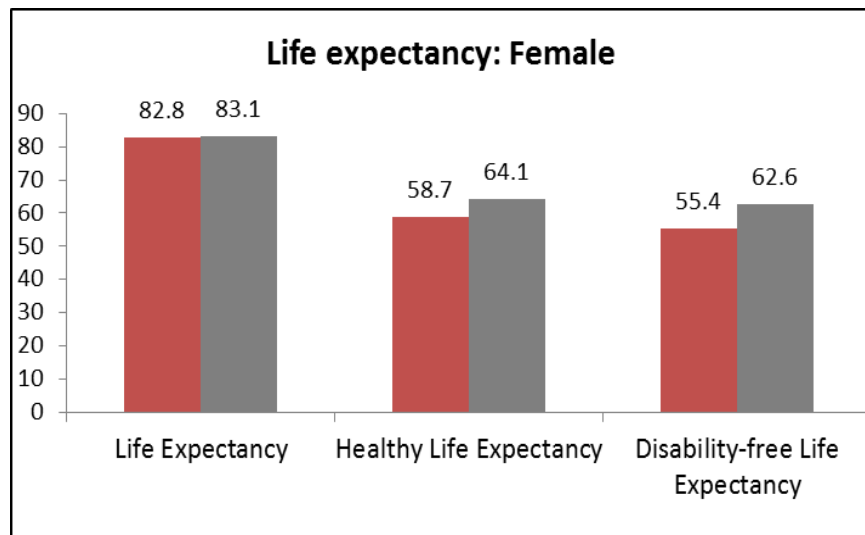


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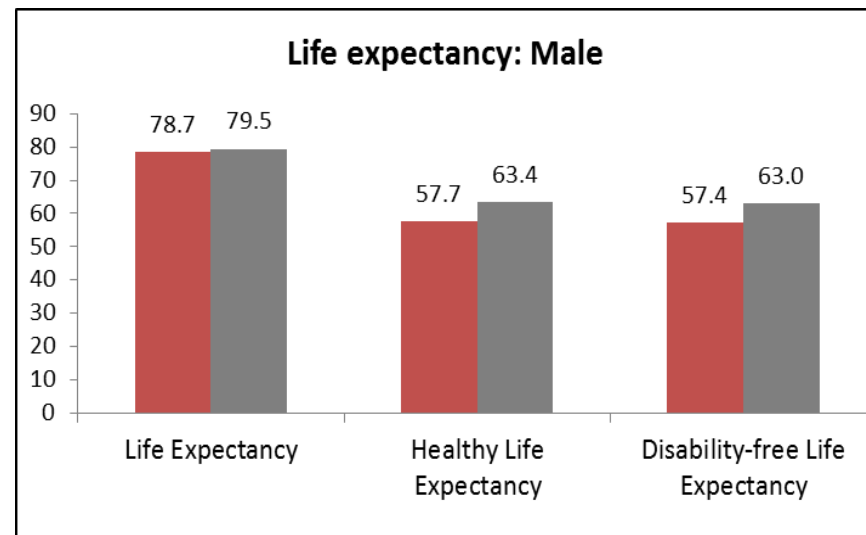
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City & Hackney: health & wellbeing



Grey: England



LIFE EXPECTANCY and DEATHS

- City & Hackney Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability-free Life Expectancy are below the national average for males and females
- The City & Hackney excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI is at 281% (370%)
- The calculated value for excess winter deaths for City & Hackney is 25.8% (15.1%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 population: 8.1 (9.9)
- The rate of death from drug misuse for City & Hackney in the period 2014-2016 was 5.1 per 100,000 population
- Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: City 6.4% and Hackney 6.3%

LIFESTYLE RISK FACTORS

- Prevalence of obesity among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) is at 26.2%
- Smoking prevalence adults: Hackney 19.6% and City 13.3%
- 70.3% of adults are physically active, the highest percentage of the five ELFT boroughs
- In City & Hackney in 2014-5 there were 99 hospital stays for self harm; and 4,626 admissions for alcohol related harm in 2016-17
- 2014-15: Hackney Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: 8.3 per 1000 population; City is 2.8 per 1000 population

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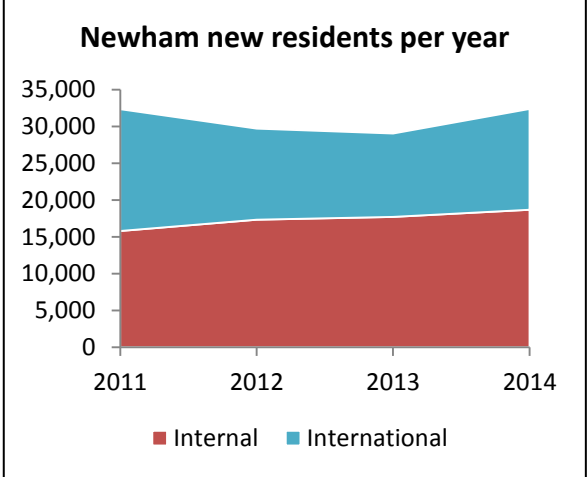
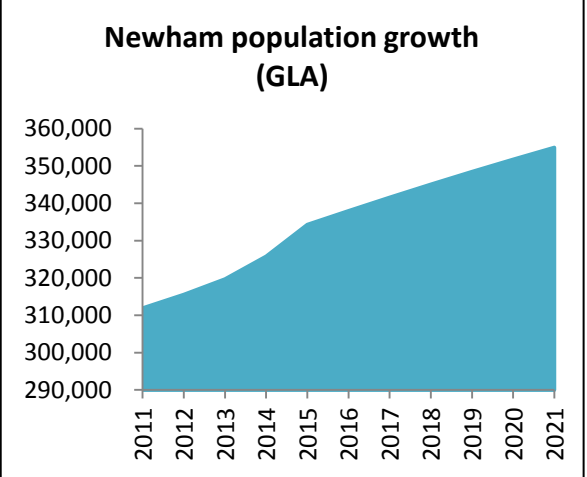
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Newham: population

POPULATION

- Estimated population of 340,700 (8th largest borough in country and 4th largest in London)
- One of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 28% of children live in low income families
- 5th youngest borough in country (median age of 30.8 years and second youngest in London)
- 75% of the population from BAME communities which is the highest in the country (13.2%)
- Of ELFT's boroughs, Newham has lowest proportion of people living alone at 8% (12.8%)
- Dependency ratio (dependents/working population): 43.7% (60.7%)

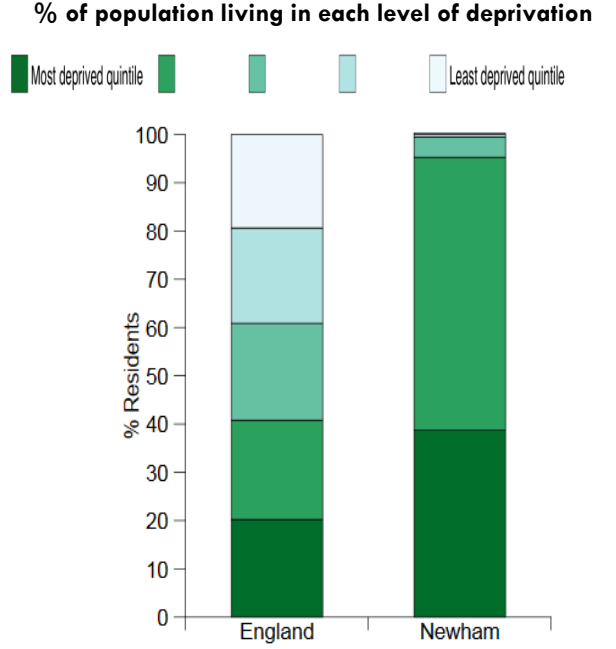


HOUSING

- Rate of overcrowding: 25.4% (4.8%)
- The statutory homelessness rate is 11.9 per 1,000 households (2.5)
- Newham ranked 4th worst in the country for housing deprivation

DEPRIVATION

- Newham was the 25th most deprived borough in England in 2015 (2nd in 2010)
- Deprivation score (IMD 2015): 32.9 (21.8)
- 41% of children live in poverty
- 28.8% of children live in income deprived households; compared to London average of 24.1% (20.1%)
- About 20% of all adults and 25% of all older people were income poor. The median annual household income in Newham was £28,780 (2012/13) which was £10,000 lower than the London average



OTHER RISK FACTORS

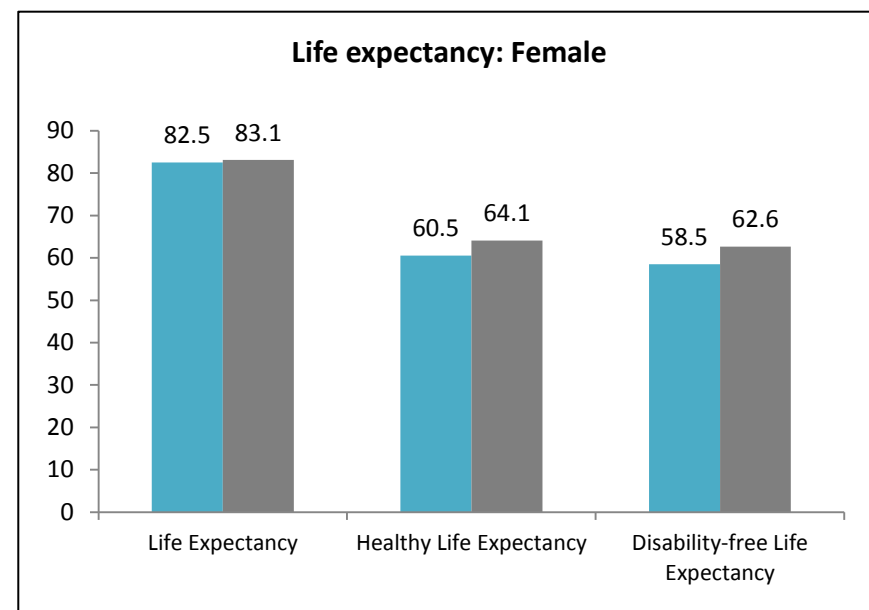
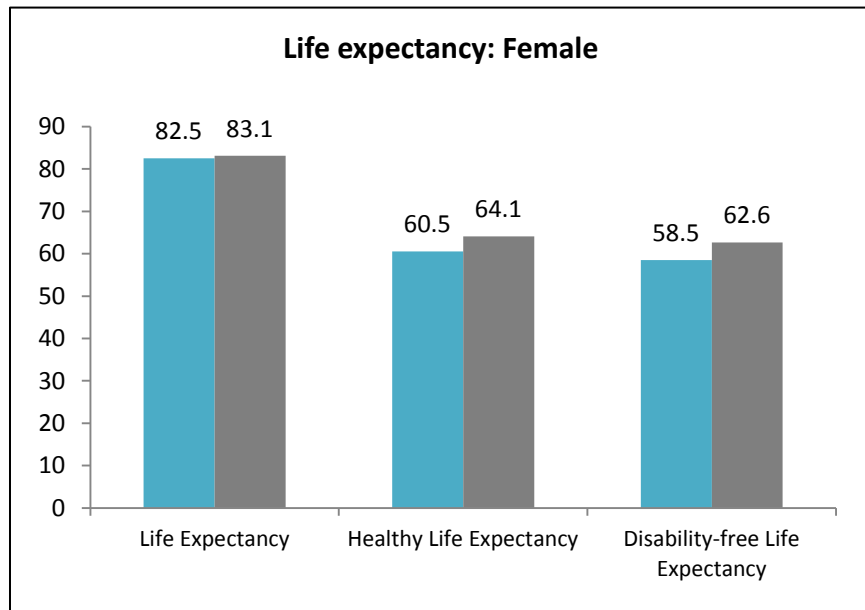
- Long term unemployment: 0.39% (0.37%)
- Violent crime per 1000 population: 24.7 (17.2)
- GCSEs achieved: 56.5% A*-C including English and Maths) (57.8%)

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Newham: health & wellbeing



Grey: England

LIFE EXPECTANCY and DEATHS

- Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability-free Life Expectancy are below the national average for males and females
- Life expectancy is 6.0 years lower for men and 7.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Newham than in the least deprived areas.
- The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI is at 364% (370%)
- The calculated value for excess winter deaths is 20.6% (15.1%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 population: 7.3 (9.9)
- The rate of death from drug misuse in the period 2014-2016 was 2.7 per 100,000 population
- Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: 6.0%

LIFESTYLE RISK FACTORS

- Prevalence of obesity among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) is at 26.8%
- Smoking prevalence in adults is 20.6%
- 58.4% of adults are physically active
- In 2014-5 there were 188 hospital stays for self harm; and 5,556 admissions for alcohol related harm in 2016-17
- 2014-15: Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: 4.8 per 1000 population

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Tower Hamlets: population

POPULATION

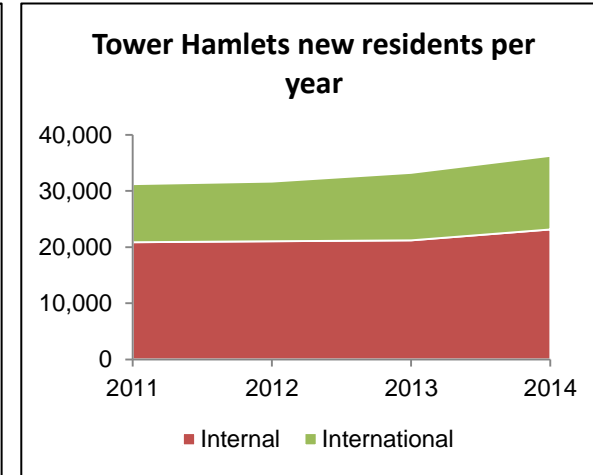
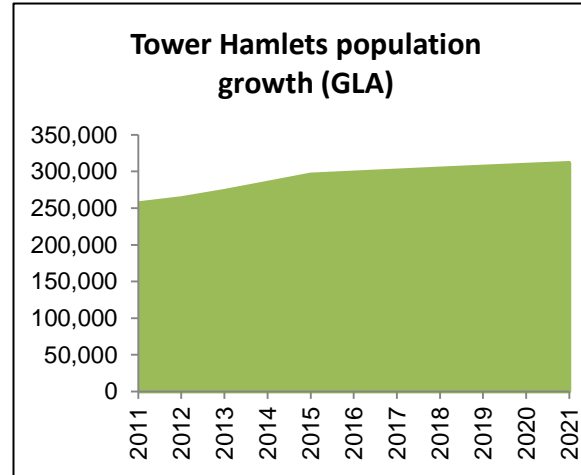
- Tower Hamlets has a diverse population with almost 69% from a minority ethnic group (13.2%)
- The fastest growing borough in the country
- A young population. 48% are aged 20-39 compared to 36% across London
- People living alone: 13% (12.8%)
- Population churn is c. 23%
- Dependency ratio (dependents/working population): 36.2% (60.7%)

HOUSING

- 40% of the population live in social rented accommodation compared to 24% in London
- Rate of overcrowding: 16.8% (4.8%)
- The statutory homelessness rate is 4.6 per 1,000 households (2.5)

OTHER RISK FACTORS

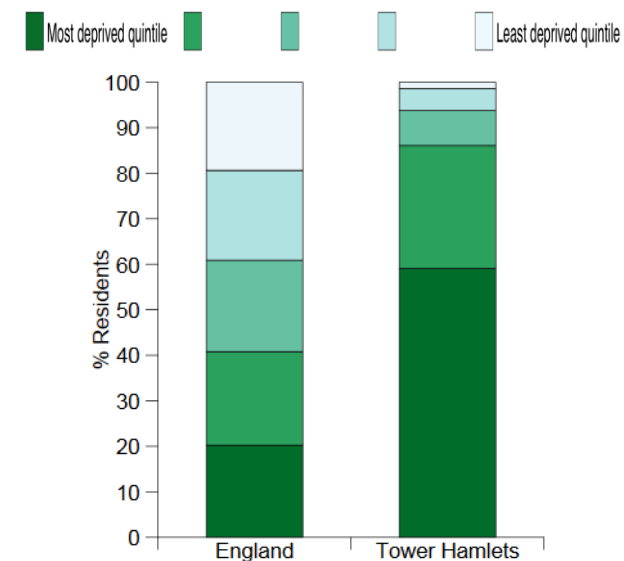
- Longterm unemployment: 0.51% (0.37%)
- Amongst the highest rates of violence against the person offences, including gang, knife, and sexual crimes, with 24.2 per 1000 (17.2)
- GCSEs achieved: 59.0% A*-C including English and Maths) (57.8%)



DEPRIVATION

- One of the 20% most deprived authorities in England; IMD index: 35.7 (21.8)
- About 39% of children live in low income families (20.1%), with 34.4% of children living in poverty (highest in UK)
- Ranks the highest nationally (worst for income) on the Income Deprivation for Older People index
- Deprivation is widespread and 58% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Tower Hamlets are in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally

% of population living in each level of deprivation

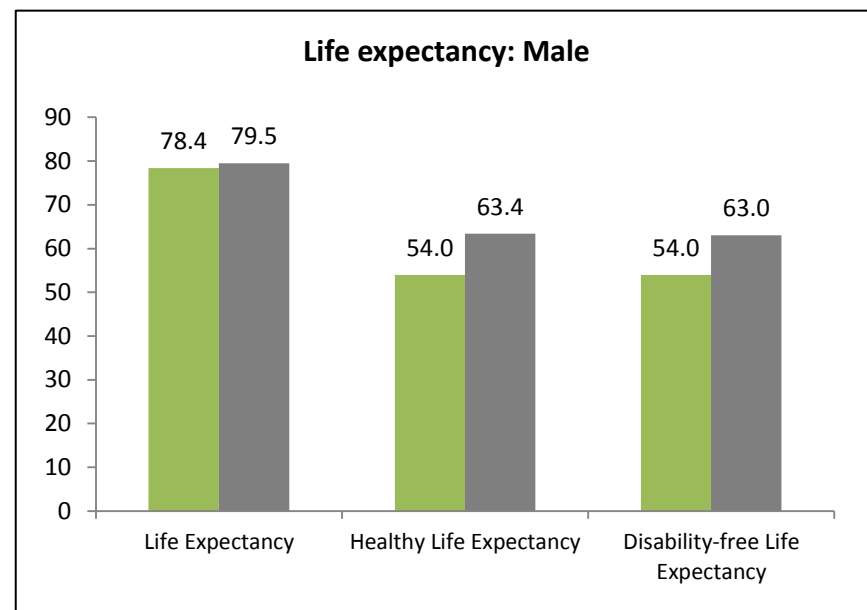
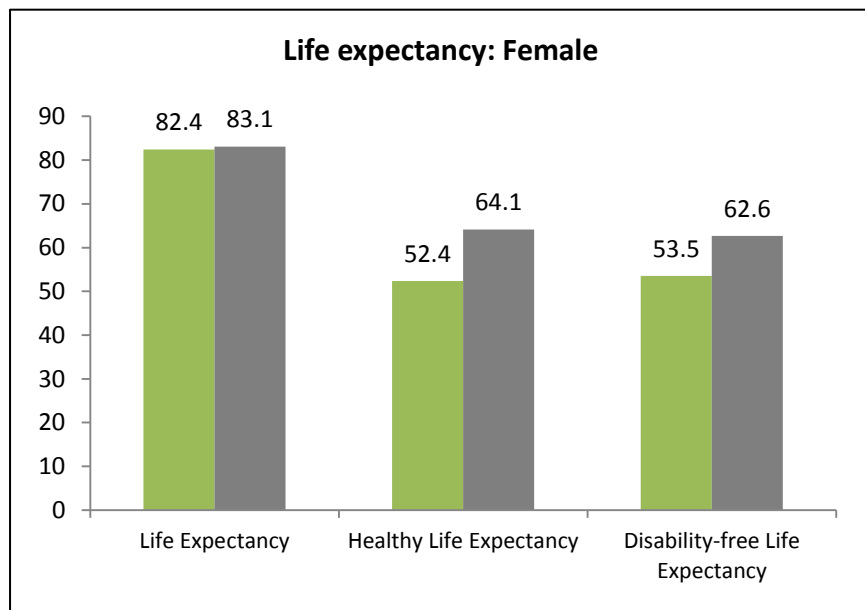


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Tower Hamlets: health & wellbeing



Grey: England

LIFE EXPECTANCY and DEATHS

- Tower Hamlets has one of the highest proportion of years spent in disability in the country for both males and females.
- Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability-free Life Expectancy are below the national average for males and females
- The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI is 319% (370%)
- The calculated value for excess winter deaths is at 8.9% (15.1%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 population: 8.6 (9.9)
- The rate of death from drug misuse in the period 2014-2016 was 5.5 per 100,000 population

LIFESTYLE RISK FACTORS

- 26.8% 10-11 year olds are obese
- Smoking prevalence in adults is 22.1%
- 67.6% of adults are physically active
- In 2014-5 there were 110 hospital stays for self harm; and 3,922 admissions for alcohol related harm in 2016-17
- 2014-15: Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: 8.3 per 1000 population

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Bedfordshire: population

POPULATION

Central Bedfordshire:

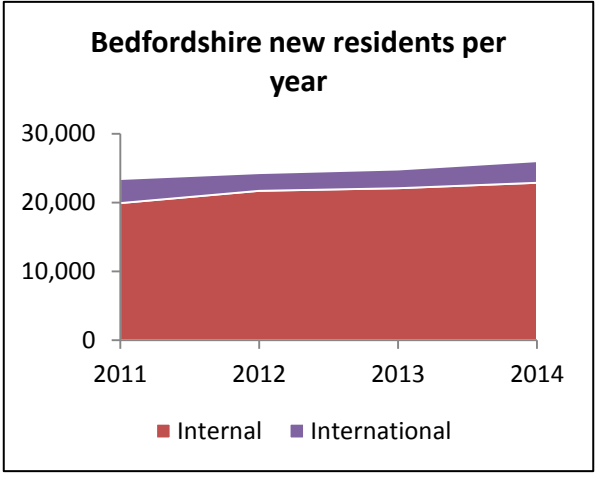
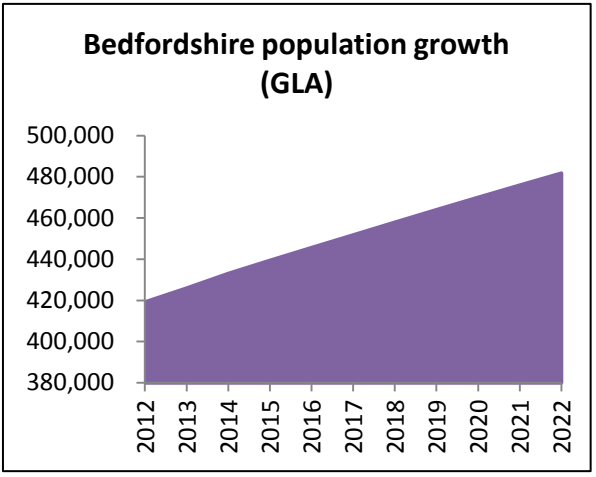
- 11th largest of 56 unitary councils in England by area and 15th largest by population size

Bedford borough:

- Up to 100 different ethnic groups; 1 in 3 people in Bedford and Kempston are from minority ethnic groups, compared to less than 1 in 8 in rural areas
- Rise in migration from new EU Accession countries, Poland and Lithuania, and new migrant communities from Afghanistan and Zimbabwe
- Housing Benefit claimants: 71.3% Social Rental and 28.7% Private Rental

Combined Bedfordshire:

- People living alone: 22% (12.8%)
- Dependency ratio (dependents/working population): 62.6% (60.7%)



HOUSING

- Housing Benefit claimants: 71.3% Social Rental and 28.7% Private Rental
- Rate of overcrowding: Bedford 4.3%, Central Bedfordshire 2.7% (4.8%)
- The statutory homelessness rate per 1,000 households: Bedford 4.3 and Central Bedfordshire 1.5 (2.5)

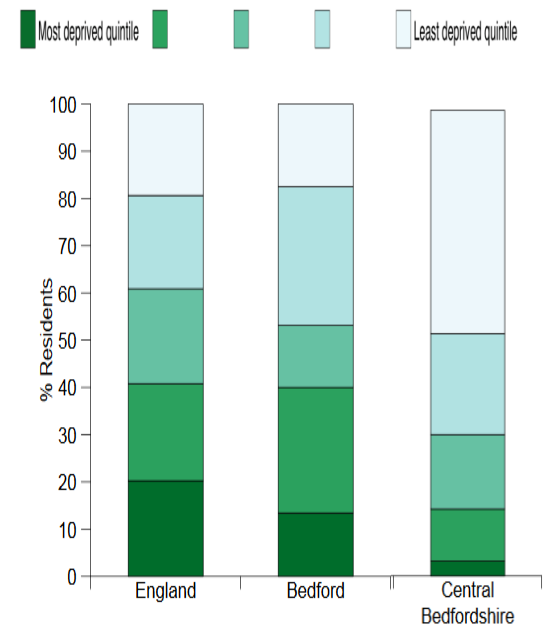
OTHER RISK FACTORS

- Longterm unemployment in Bedford 0.62% and Central Bedfordshire 0.14% (0.37%)
- Violent crime per 1000 population: 17.6 in Bedford and 10.5 Central Bedfordshire (17.2)
- GCSEs achieved: Bedford 53.5% and Central Bedfordshire 58.0% (57.8%)
- Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: Bedford 4.8% and Central Bedfordshire 4.9%

DEPRIVATION

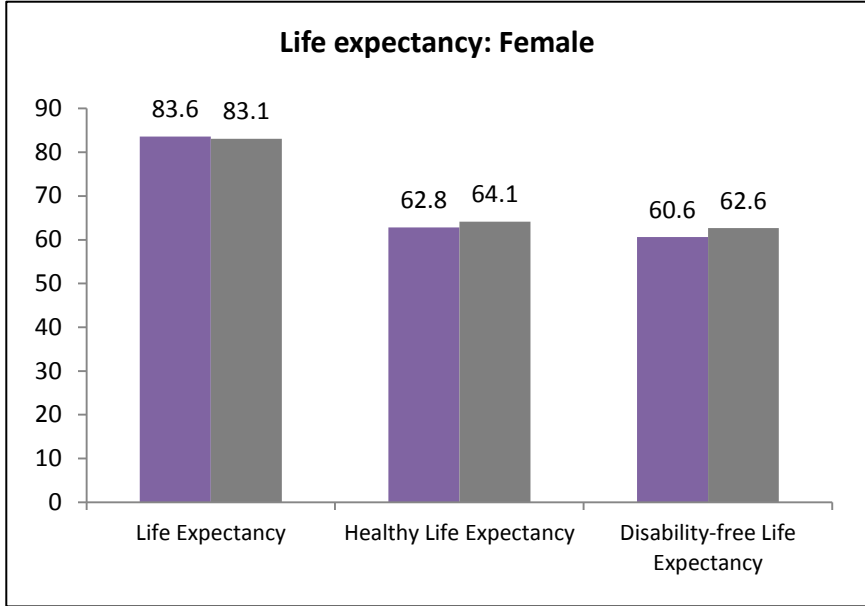
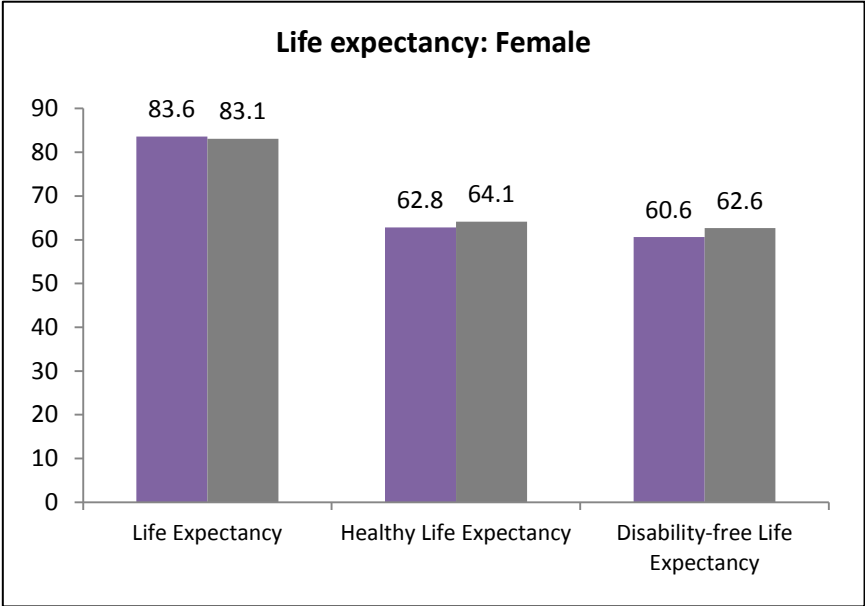
- Bedford borough: 148 out of 326 local authorities in 2015 IMD, but this masks pockets of significant deprivation that fall within the 30% most deprived areas in the country
- Central Beds: Levels of deprivation are relatively low. However, 5 LSOAs in most deprived 10-20% in England; 8 in most deprived 20-30%
- Children aged under 16 living in low income families: 18.4% (20.1%)
- Deprivation score (IMD 2015): 14.9 (21.8)
- In Central Bedfordshire between 34% and 40% of children living in income deprived households

% of population living in each level of deprivation



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Bedfordshire: health & wellbeing



Grey: England

LIFE EXPECTANCY and DEATHS

- Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability-free Life Expectancy are below the national average for males and females
- The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI is at 246% in Bedford and 244% Central Bedfordshire (370%)
- The calculated value for excess winter deaths is 17.9% (15.1%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 population: Bedford 9.2 and Central Bedfordshire 7.2 (9.9)
- The rate of death from drug misuse in the period 2014-2016 was 3.4 per 100,000 population

LIFESTYLE RISK FACTORS

- Obesity prevalence children: Year 6 (10-11 years): Bedford 19.9%; Central Bedf 16.3%
- Smoking prevalence adults in Bedford 14.2% and Central Bedfordshire 17.5%
- 61.3% of adults are physically active
- In 2014-5 there were 117 hospital stays for self harm. There were 8,103 admissions for alcohol related harm in 2016-17
- 2014-15: Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: 5.1 per 1000 population

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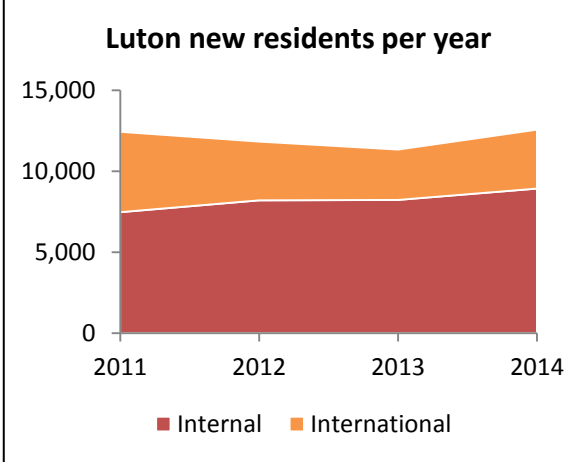
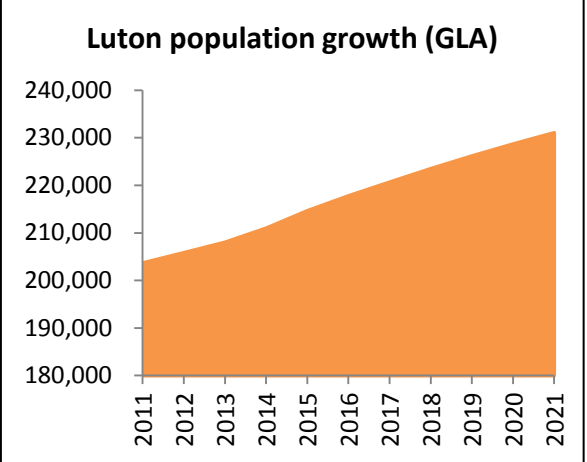
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Luton: population

POPULATION

- Population projected to grow 20% in the next 20 years
- Luton has high population churn and estimated that 70% of population in 2010 was either not born or not living in Luton (2001 Census)
- 55% of population being BME (13.2%)
- Over next 13 years the retired population is projected to increase by 40% and very elderly by 91%
- People living alone: 10% (12.8%)
- Dependency ratio (dependents/working population): 57.2% (60.7%)



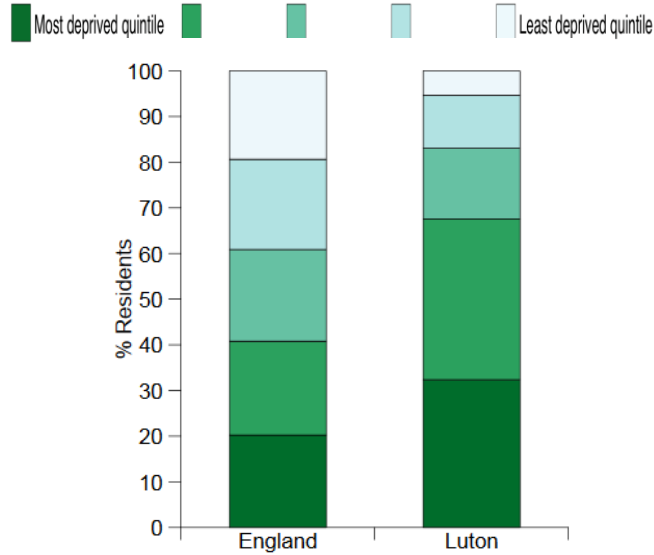
HOUSING

- 74,293 households of which 60.2% were either owned or owner occupied, 15.7% were social rented and 22.7% private rented (2011 census)
- Rate of overcrowding: 11.1% (4.8%)
- The statutory homelessness rate is 5.0 per 1,000 households (2.5)

DEPRIVATION

- Ranked as 69th of 326 most deprived local authority area
- 9 Lower level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in top 10% most deprived areas in country
- Deprivation score (IMD 2015): 27.6 (21.8)
- Children aged under 16 living in low income families: 24.5% (20.1%)

% of population living in each level of deprivation



OTHER RISK FACTORS

- Longterm unemployment 0.4% (0.37%)
- Violent crime per 1000 population: 20.8 (17.2)
- GCSEs achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths): 51.0% (57.8%)

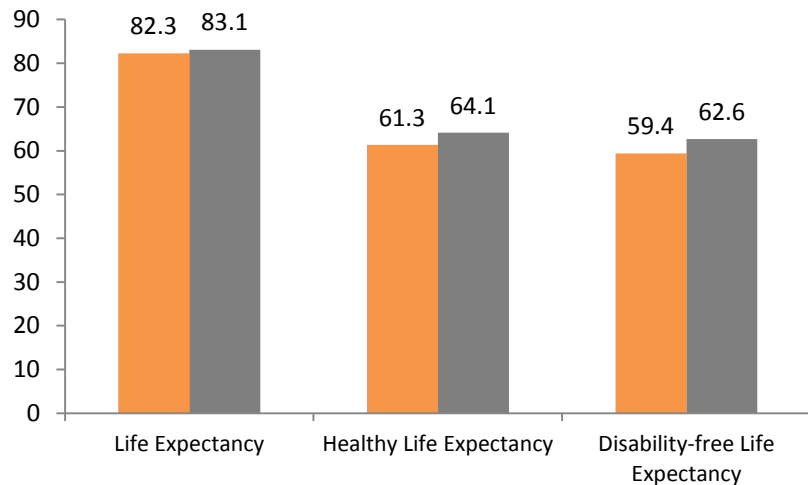
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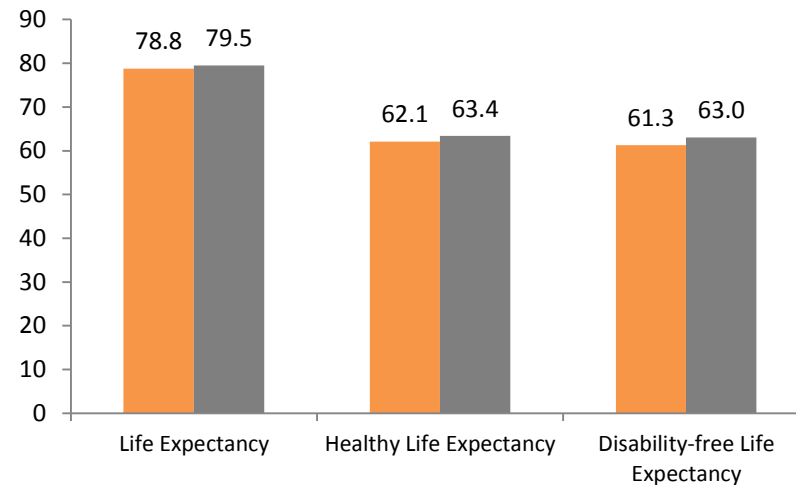
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Luton: health & wellbeing

Life expectancy: Female



Life expectancy: Male



Grey: England

LIFE EXPECTANCY and DEATHS

- Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability-free Life Expectancy are below the national average for males and females
- Ranked 276 and 275 out of 404 local areas for male and female life expectancy respectively
- The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI is at 279% (370%)
- The calculated value for excess winter deaths is 17.4% (15.1%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 population: 9.0 (9.9)
- The rate of death from drug misuse in the period 2014-2016 was 2.4 per 100,000 population
- Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution: 5.0%

LIFESTYLE RISK FACTORS

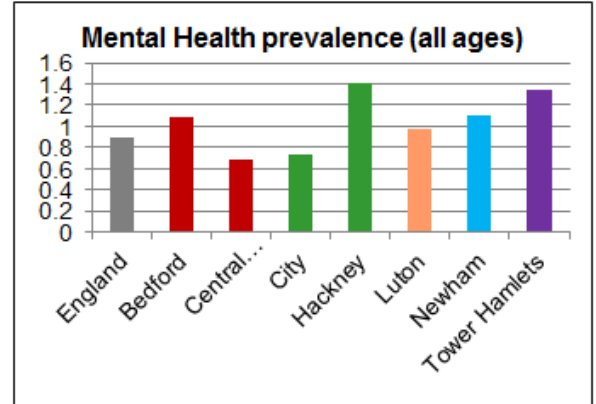
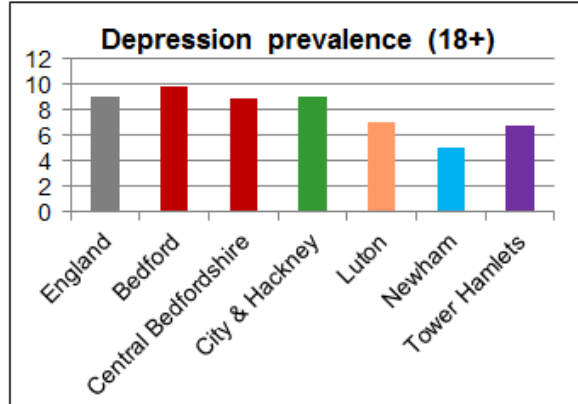
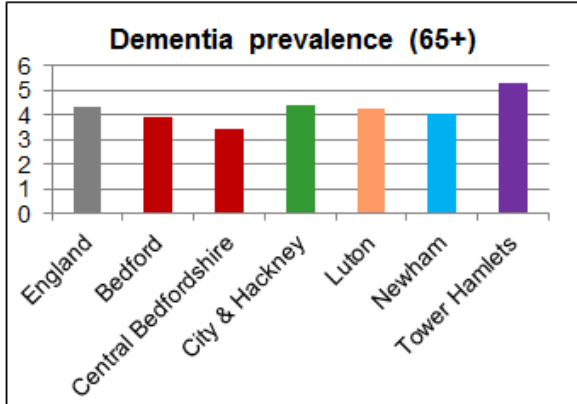
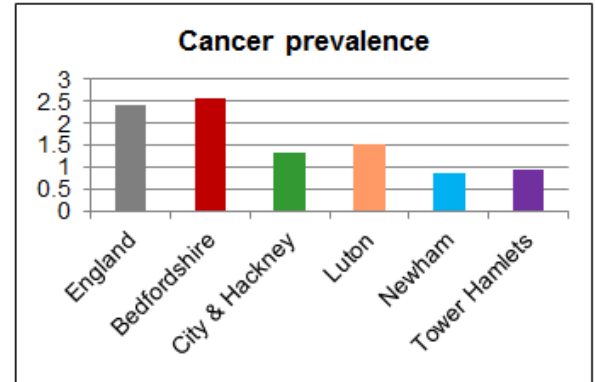
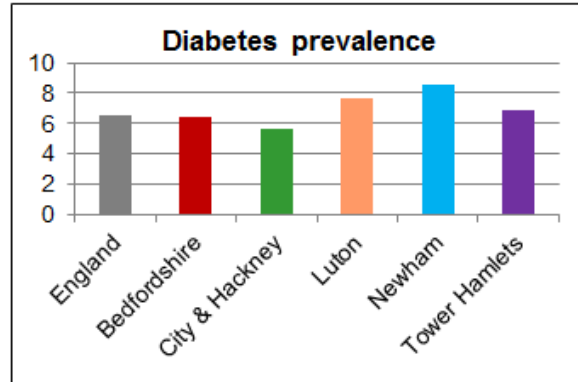
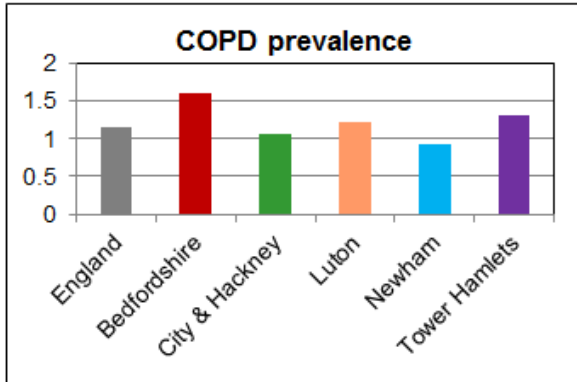
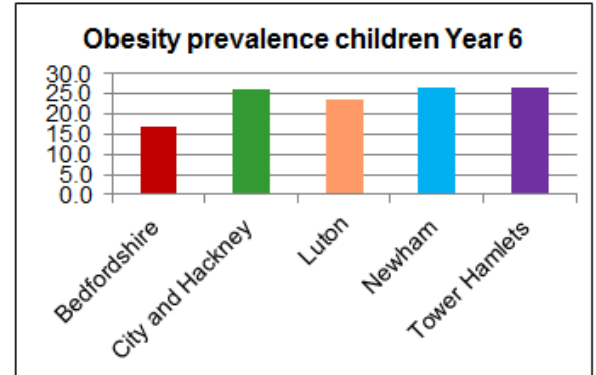
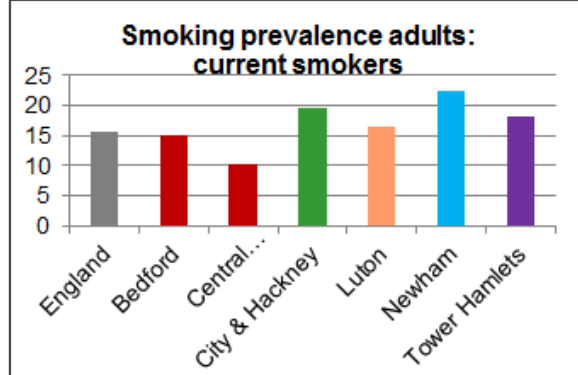
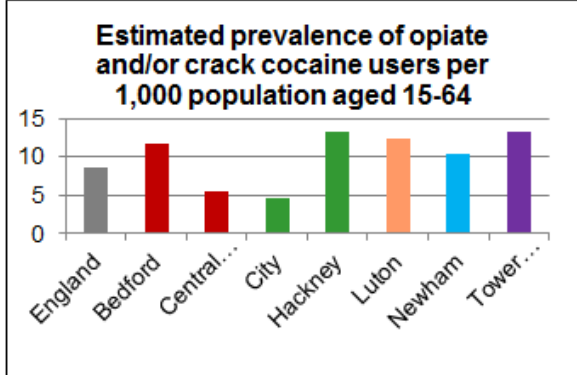
- Prevalence of obesity among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) is at 26.5%
- Smoking prevalence in adults is 20.0%
- 60.5% of adults are physically active, the highest percentage of the five ELFT boroughs
- 2014-5: 130 hospital stays for self harm; 4,626 admissions for alcohol related harm in 2016-17
- 2014-15: Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: 6.9 per 1000 population

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Some comparative health status indicators



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London Lives on the Line: Life Expectancy Map



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Technical guidance to a selection of the indicators

1. **The number appearing in brackets** for some of the indicator descriptions is the figure for England.
2. **A Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA):** is a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. It typically contain 4 to 6 OAs with a population of around 1500. The aim is to produce a set of areas of consistent size, whose boundaries would not change (unlike electoral wards), suitable for the publication of data such as the Indices of Deprivation.
3. **Healthy life expectancy and Disability-free life expectancy:** *Healthy Life expectancy* is an estimate of the number of years lived in “Very good” or “Good” general health, based on how individuals perceive their general health. *Disability-free life expectancy* estimates lifetime free from a limiting persistent illness or disability, and is based upon a self-rated assessment of how health limits an individual’s ability to carry out day-to-day activities.
4. **Dependency ratio (dependents/working population):** The dependency ratio compares the number of dependents (those not considered likely to be working) with the number of working age people. A high ratio means the area faces a greater burden for supporting the dependent population.
5. **The English Indices of Deprivation 2015** use 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area.
6. **Statutory homelessness rate:** refers to the rate of homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households. To be deemed statutorily homeless a household must have become unintentionally homeless and must be considered to be in priority need. As such, statutorily homeless households contain some of the most vulnerable and needy members of our communities.
7. **Long term unemployment:** The percentage of the working age population that have been claiming job seekers allowance for over 12 months.
8. **GCSEs achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths):** Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent, percentage of pupils at end of Key Stage 4 based on local authority of the pupil's residence
9. **Smoking prevalence:** The prevalence is calculated by dividing the weighted number of self-reported smokers (in the Annual Population Survey) aged 18+, by total number of respondents (with a valid smoking status) aged 18+, expressed as a percentage.
10. **The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI:** The ratio (as a percentage) of the observed number of deaths in adults in contact with secondary mental health services to the expected number of deaths in that population based on age-specific mortality rates in the general population of England.
11. **Calculated value for excess winter deaths:** The Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths. The excess winter mortality (EWM) index is calculated as excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage. The data in the slides refers to the period Aug 2015 - Jul 2016.
12. **Air pollution:** Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the % of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+.

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