Open Agenda

Southwark Council

Healthy Communities Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Monday 8 December 2014
7.00 pm
Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Tabled Documents

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Contact

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Health in Southwark: Scrutiny

Ruth Wallis

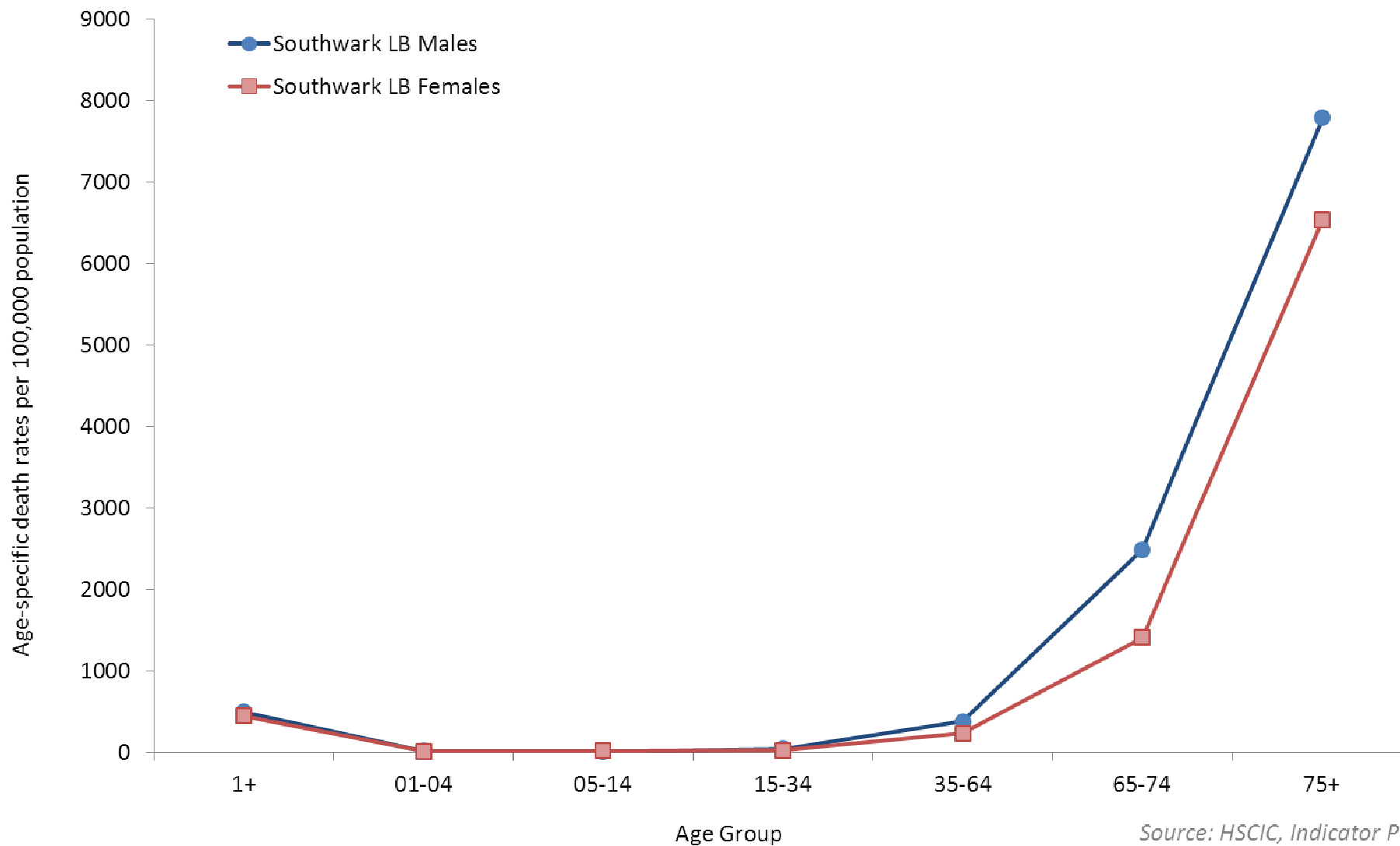**Director of Public Health**

Working together for the public's health
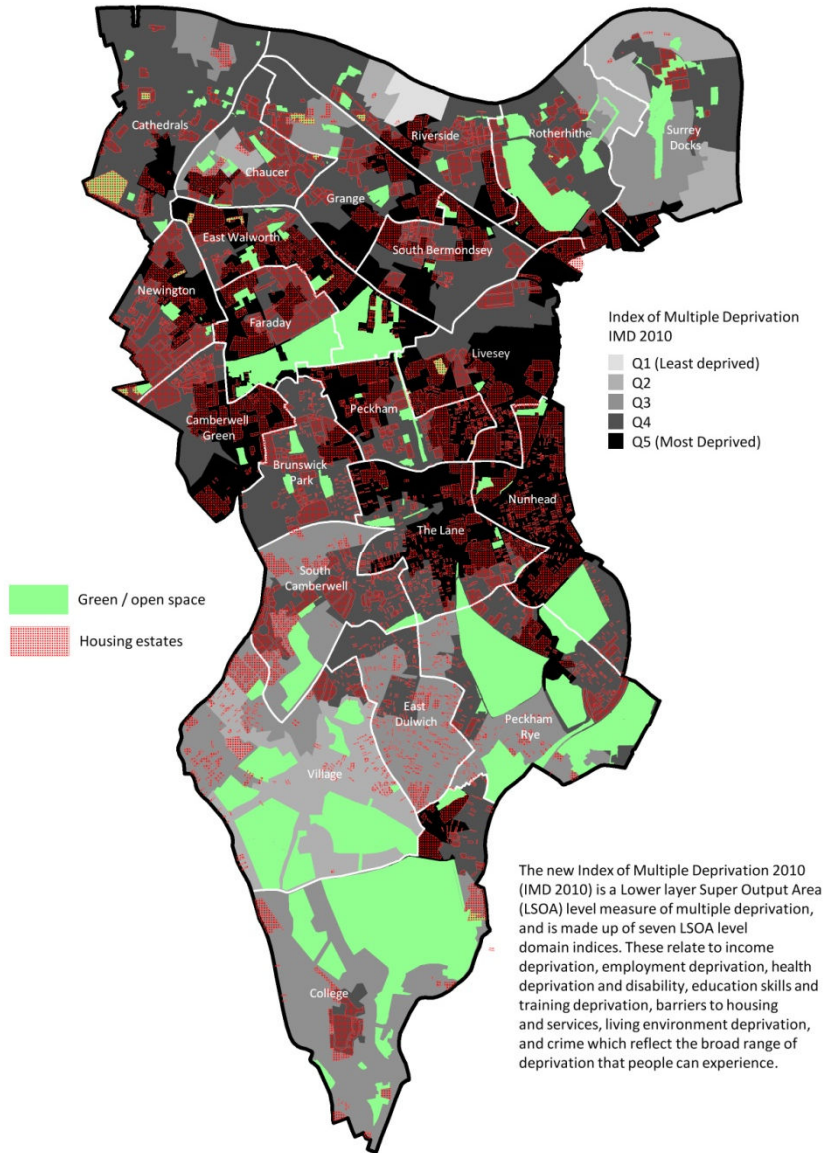
Lambeth

Southwark Council

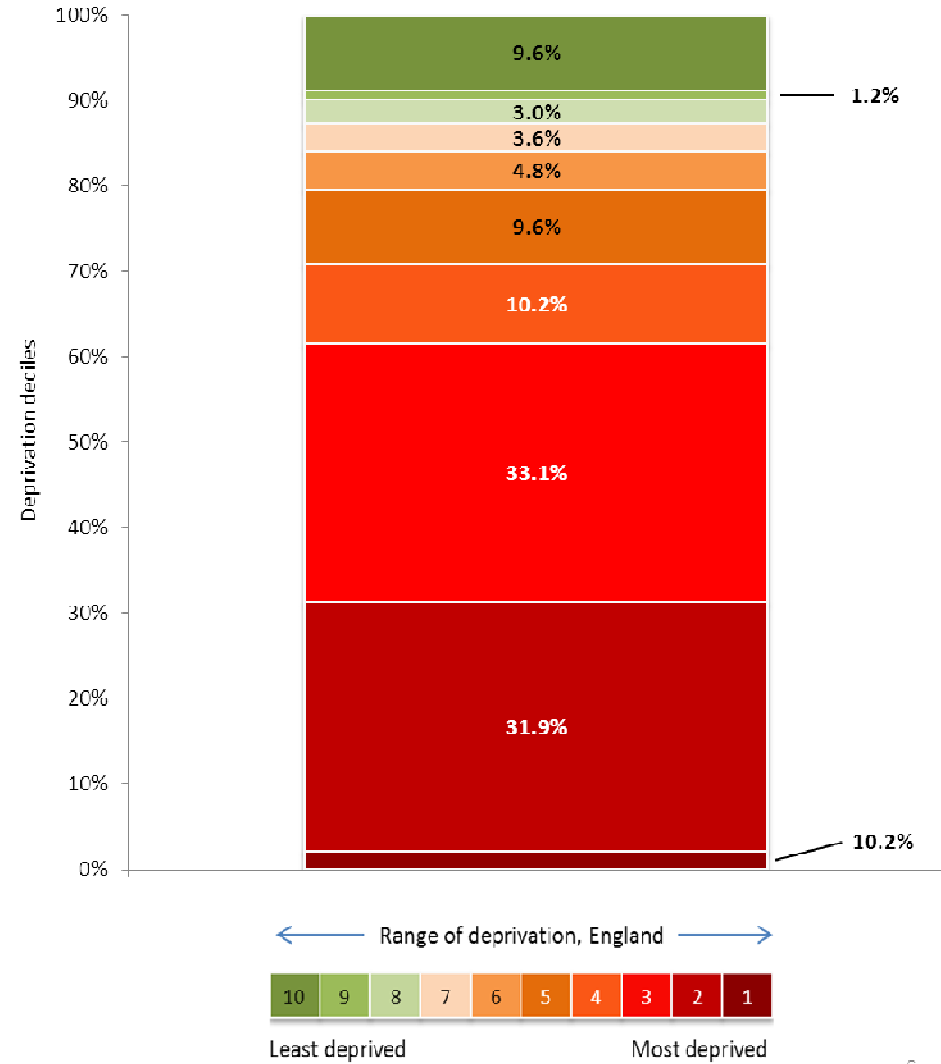# Mortality from all causes, age specific death rates per 100,000, 2010-2012 pooled

Source: HSCIC, Indicator Portal

Map of Inequalities, IMD 2010, Southwark

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010, Southwark, national context

Index of Multiple Deprivation
IMD 2010

- Q1 (Least deprived)
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4
- Q5 (Most Deprived)

Green / open space

Housing estates

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. These relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime which reflect the broad range of deprivation that people can experience.

Southwark LSOA IMD10 deciles, national context

Deprivation deciles

9.6%
1.2%
3.0%
3.6%
4.8%
9.6%
10.2%
33.1%
31.9%
10.2%

Range of deprivation, England

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Least deprived   Most deprived

Source:

Summary of health issues, Southwark, 2014

HIGH BURDEN

IMPROVING

Life expectancy (LE)
Gap in LE (males)
Preventable premature mortality from cancer;
CVD; respiratory disease; liver disease
Mortality from causes amenable to health care*
Smoking prevalence (overall)
Teenage conceptions
Hip fractures in elderly
Child poverty

WORSENING

Healthy (LE)
LE gap (males)
Hypertension prevalence
Alcohol related burden
Drugs related burden
Childhood & adult obesity prevalence
Sexual Health burden (HIV, STIs)
Lower prevalence of LTC (lower detection)
Falls injury (older people)
Wider determinants of health burden
Violence related health burden
Low wellbeing levels*
Mental ill-health
Smoking in routine and manual groups
Social isolation in adult social care users
Emergency hospital re-admissions

LOW BURDEN

Gap in LE (females)
Infant mortality
Physical activity adults
Childhood vaccination related diseases
Childhood tooth decay*
Preventable sight loss
Excess winter deaths*
Injuries in young people
Mortality from communicable diseases
Low birth weight
Road traffic injuries / mortality

Vit D deficiency rickets
Injuries in Children
TB incidence
Suicide

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Marmot indicators, Southwark, 2011

UCL Institute of Health Equity

London Health Observatory

Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England, 2011 - Southwark

The chart below shows key indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that correspond, as closely as is currently possible, to the indicators proposed in Fair Society, Healthy Lives. Results for each indicator for this local authority are shown below. On the chart, the value for this local authority is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England, shown as a bar.

- Significantly better than the England value
- Not significantly different from the England value
- Significantly worse than the England value

Regional value | England value

England Worst | England Best

25th percentile | 75th percentile
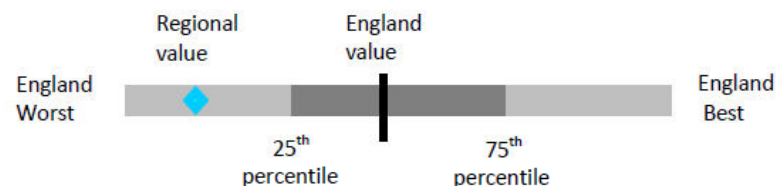
	Indicator	Local Authority Value	Regional Value	England Value	England Worst	Range	England Best
	Health outcomes						
	Males						
1	Male life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	78.6	78.3	73.7		84.4
2	Inequality in male life expectancy at birth (years)	9.5	7.1	8.8	16.6		2.7
3	Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)	9.6	9.1	10.9	20.0		1.8
	Females						
4	Female life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9	83.1	82.3	79.1		89.0
5	Inequality in female life expectancy at birth (years)	6.9	4.7	5.9	11.5		1.8
6	Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)	7.7	7.9	9.2	17.1		1.3
	Social determinants						
7	Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	56.6	54.7	55.7	41.9		69.3
8	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.3	5.8	7.0	13.8		2.6
9	People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%)	24.6	20.6	15.5	41.1		5.1
10	Inequality in percentage receiving means-tested benefits (% points)	31.3	30.1	30.6	61.3		2.9

Breakdown of the life expectancy gap, 2009-2011, between Southwark as a whole and England as a whole, by cause of death
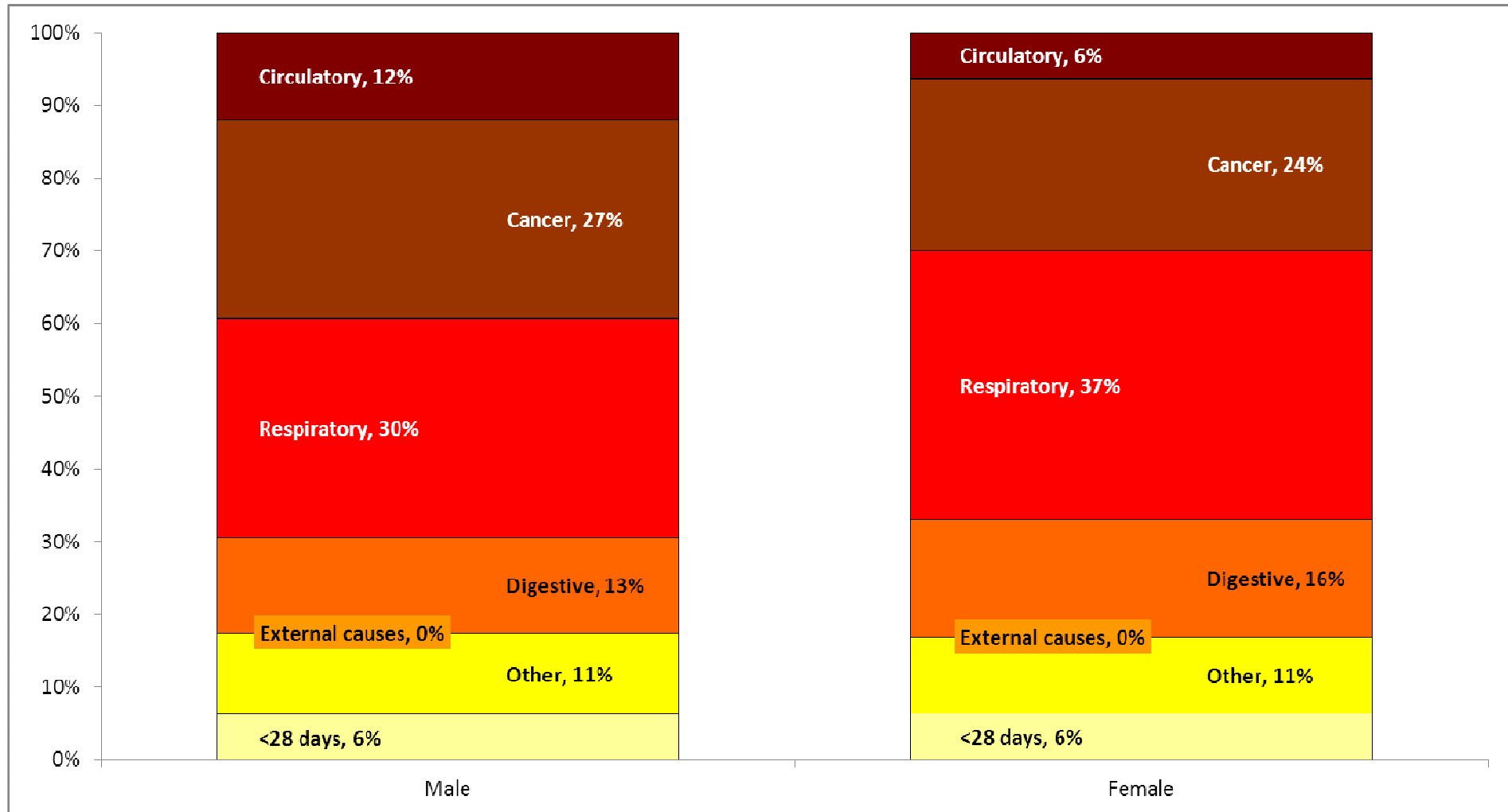
Southwark, premature deaths

All local authorities

National view: Southwark's rank within the 150 local authorities in England.

Premature mortality outcomes ■ worst ■ worse than average ■ better than average ■ best

Overall premature deaths per 100,000 for 2010 - 2012 ⓘ

121st OUT OF 150 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- **267** LOWEST: WOKINGHAM
- **416** SOUTHWARK
- **586** HIGHEST: MANCHESTER

Similar local authorities
Better than avg | 7th out of 15

National
Worst | 121st out of 150

Population
293,530

Total premature deaths
1,854 2010–2012 ⓘ

Rank	Deaths per 100,000 for 2010 - 2012 ⓘ	Common causes

Cancer

110th OUT OF 150 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- **114** LOWEST: HARROW
- **162** SOUTHWARK
- **207** HIGHEST: MANCHESTER

Smoking
Alcohol
Poor diet
How to reduce cancer rates
Reduce your risk of cancer

Heart disease and stroke

117th OUT OF 150 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- **56** LOWEST: DORSET
- **101** SOUTHWARK
- **145** HIGHEST: MANCHESTER

High blood pressure
Smoking
Poor diet
How to reduce heart disease rates
Reduce your risk of heart disease

Lung disease

131st OUT OF 149 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- **21** LOWEST: SUFFOLK
- **48** SOUTHWARK
- **82** HIGHEST: BLACKPOOL

Smoking
Air pollution
How to reduce lung disease rates
Reduce your risk of lung disease

Liver disease

137th OUT OF 149 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- **10** LOWEST: WEST BERKSHIRE
- **28** SOUTHWARK
- **42** HIGHEST: BLACKPOOL

Alcohol
Hepatitis
Obesity
How to reduce liver disease rates
Reduce your risk of liver disease
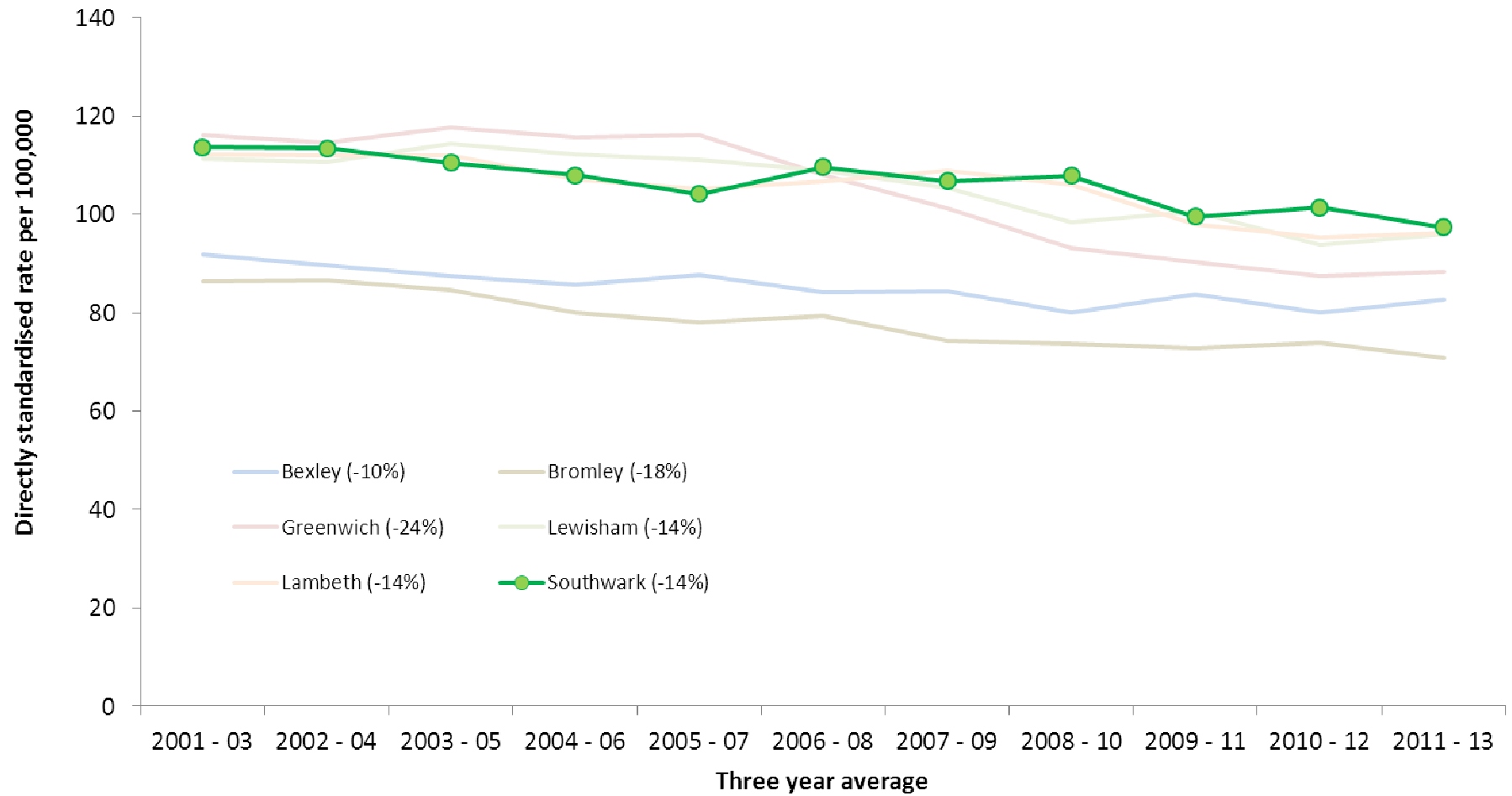
Premature mortality by cause

4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable: trend between 2001-13; Source PHOF
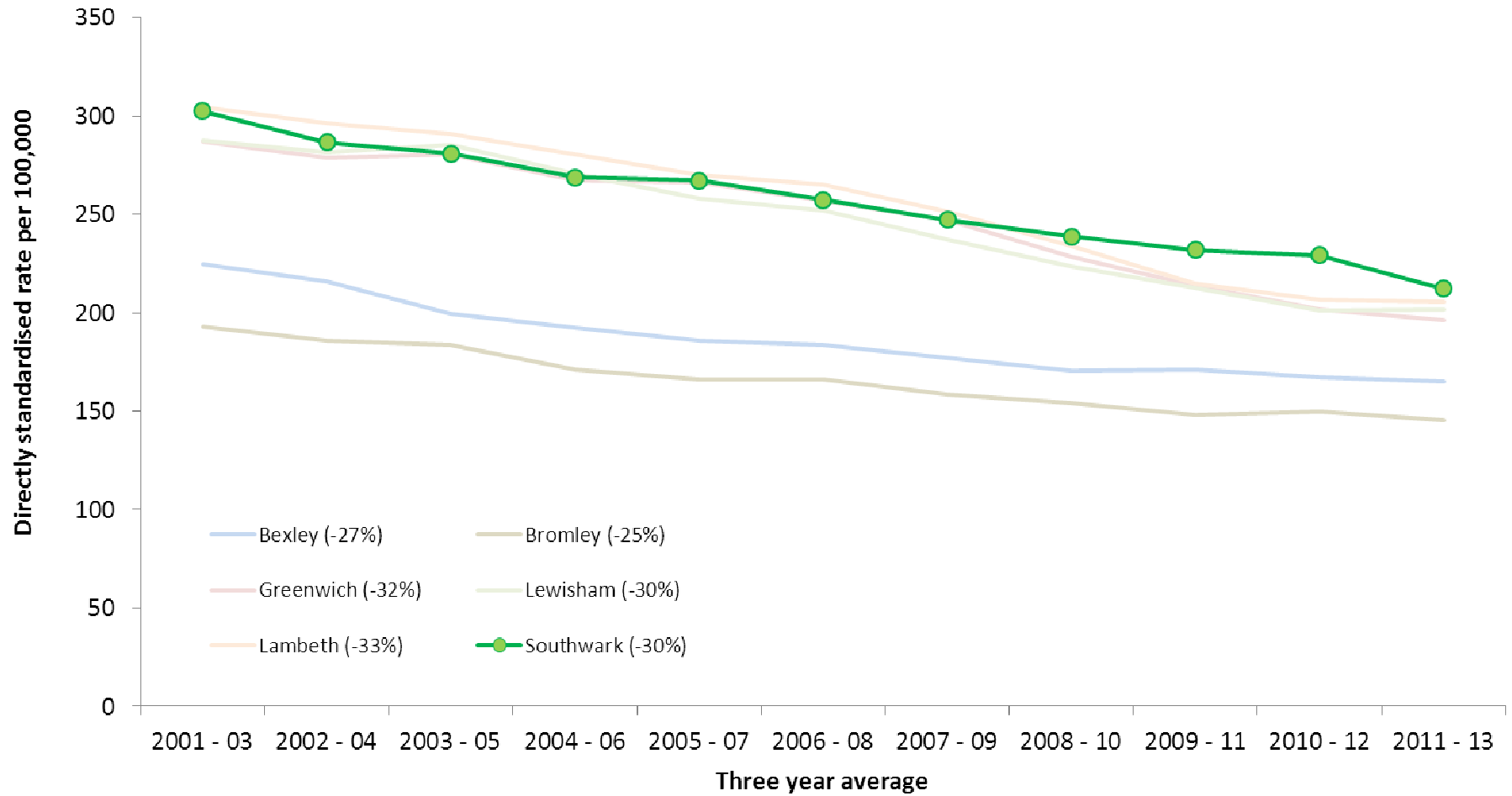
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable: trend between 2001-13; Source PHOF
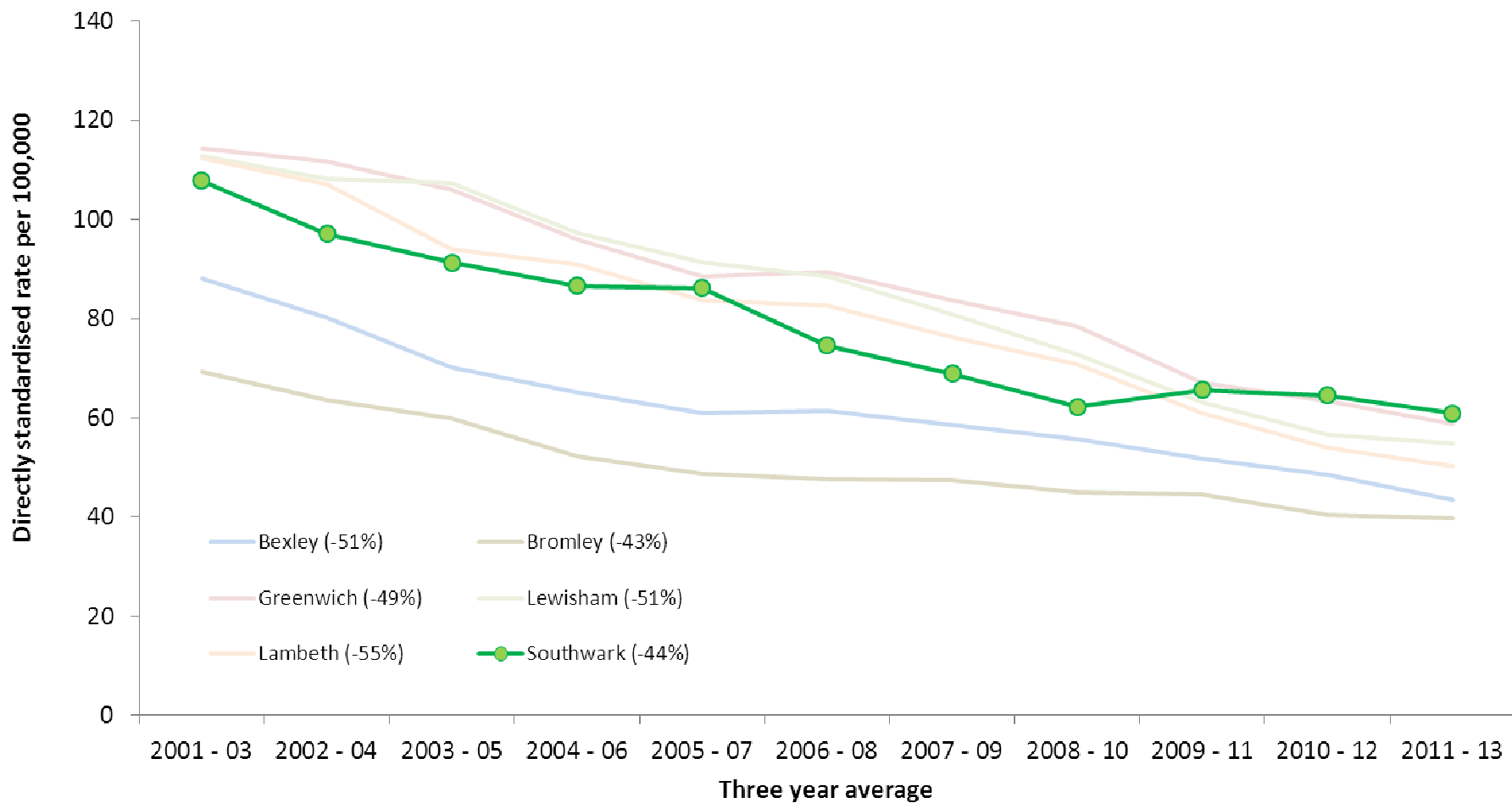
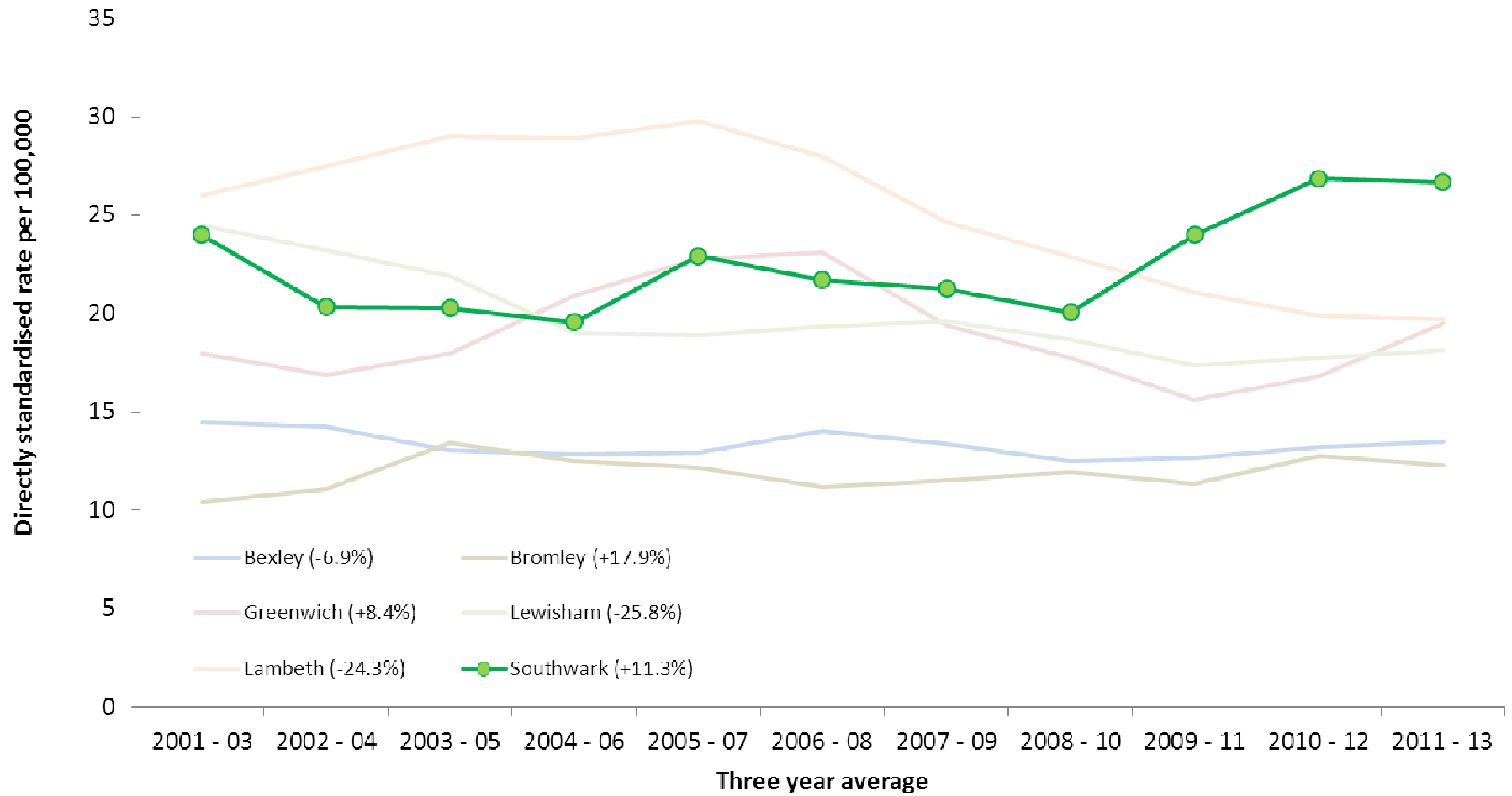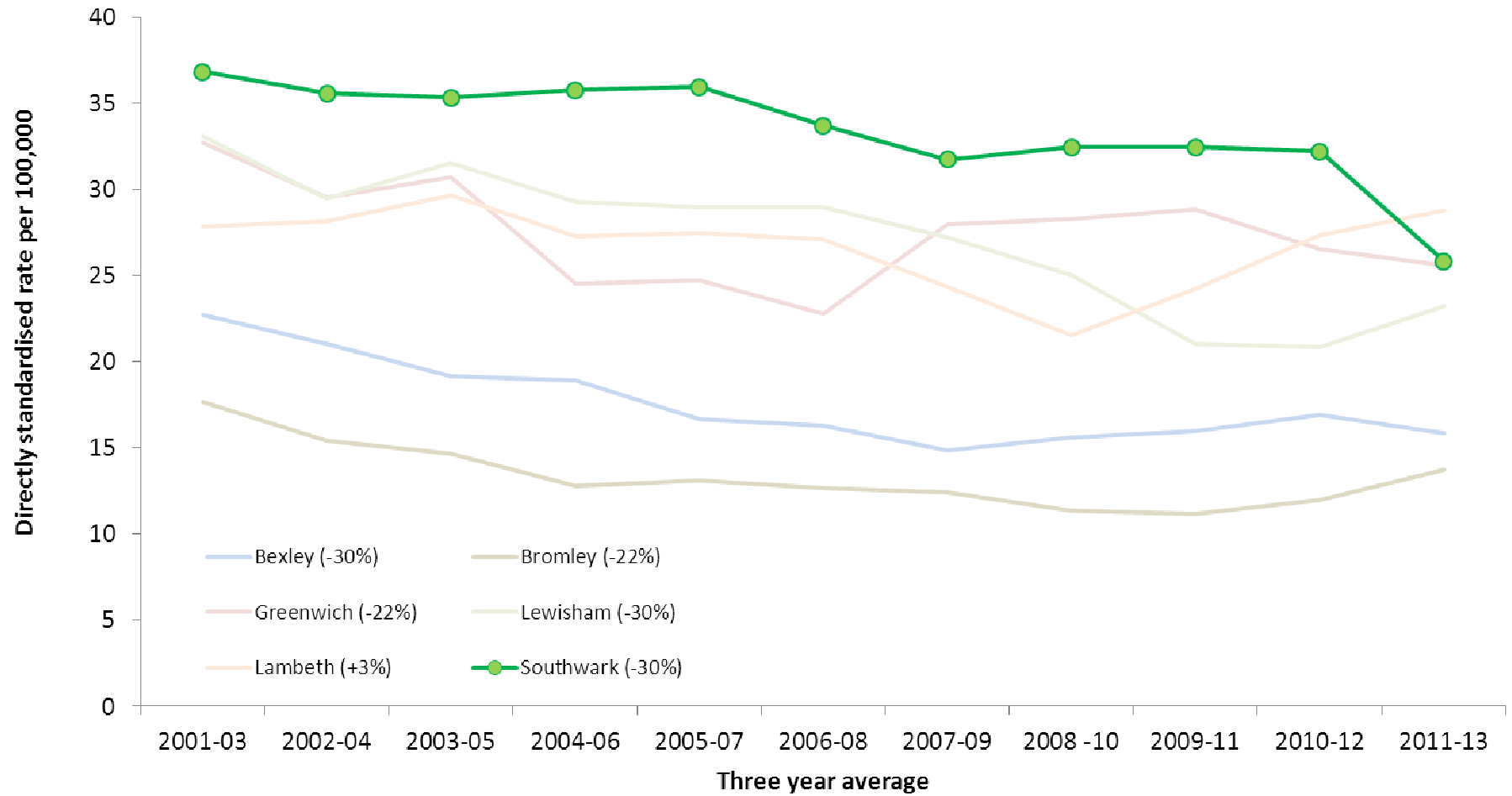4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - trend between 2001-13;
Source PHOF

4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable: trend between 2001-13; Source PHOF

4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable: trend between 2001-13; Source PHOF

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Risk factors

2.14 - Smoking Prevalence - trends in SE London (source PHOF)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bexley (+6.4%)	17.1	18.8	17.7	18.2
Bromley (-6.0%)	17.0	17.5	17.8	16.0
Greenwich (-31.2%)	24.1	19.2	18.4	16.6
Lewsiham (-0.3%)	20.7	22.6	21.4	20.6
Lambeth (-7.1%)	21.4	18.3	21.3	19.9
Southwark (-0.4%)	20.8	19.6	19.7	20.7
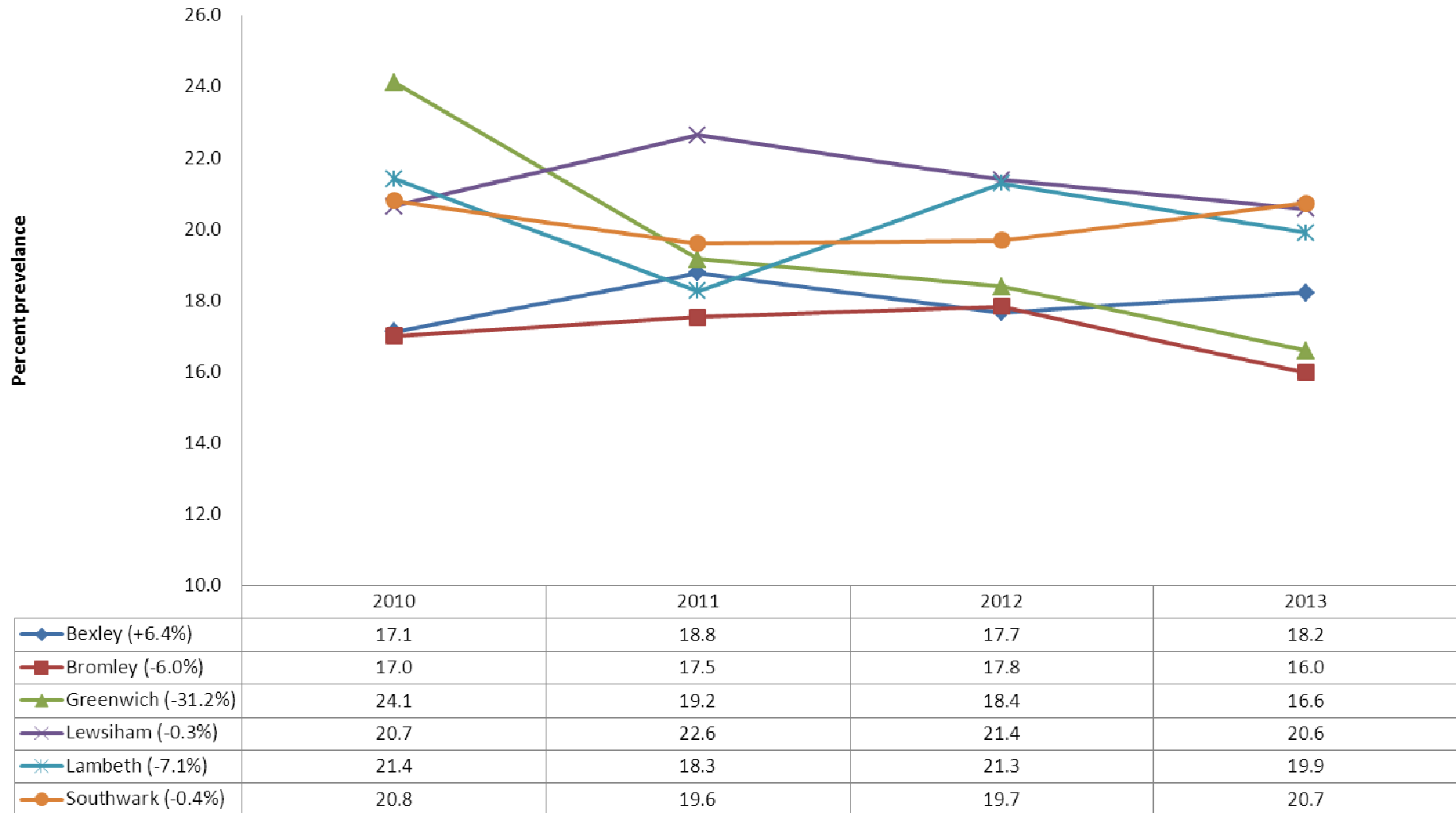
2.14 - Smoking prevalence - routine & manual - trends in SE London (Source PHOF)

	2011	2012	2013
Bexley (-30%)	38.34	32.54	26.69
Bromley (+39%)	24.27	26.12	33.69
Greenwich (+1.2%)	21.83	23.30	22.08
Lewsiham (+21%)	25.42	24.33	30.66
Lambeth (-11%)	29.84	31.74	26.58
Southwark (-8%)	31.79	28.46	29.31
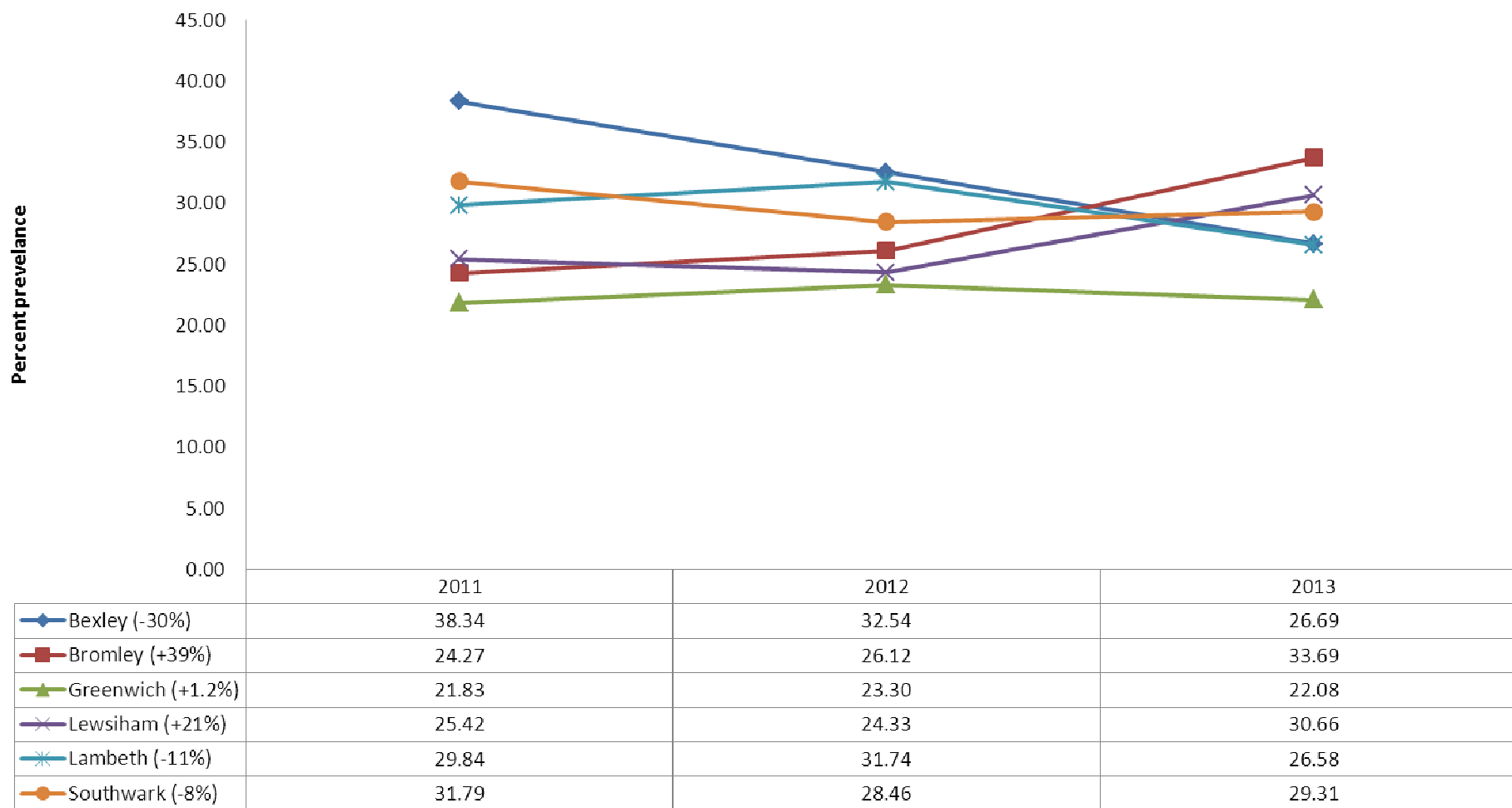
2.06i - Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds - trends in SE London (Source PHOF)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Bexley (+23%)	21.8	20.2	22.5	26.0	25.7	25.0	26.8
Bromley (+4%)	20.3	17.3	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.3	21.1
Greenwich (+19%)	22.4	21.3	26.0	28.0	27.2	27.8	26.7
Lewisham (-17%)	30.1	24.9	25.2	27.8	24.8	24.8	25.0
Lambeth (-11%)	26.5	26.1	27.7	26.4	24.5	22.7	23.5
Southwark(-2%)	27.2	27.9	28.1	29.6	28.5	25.8	26.7
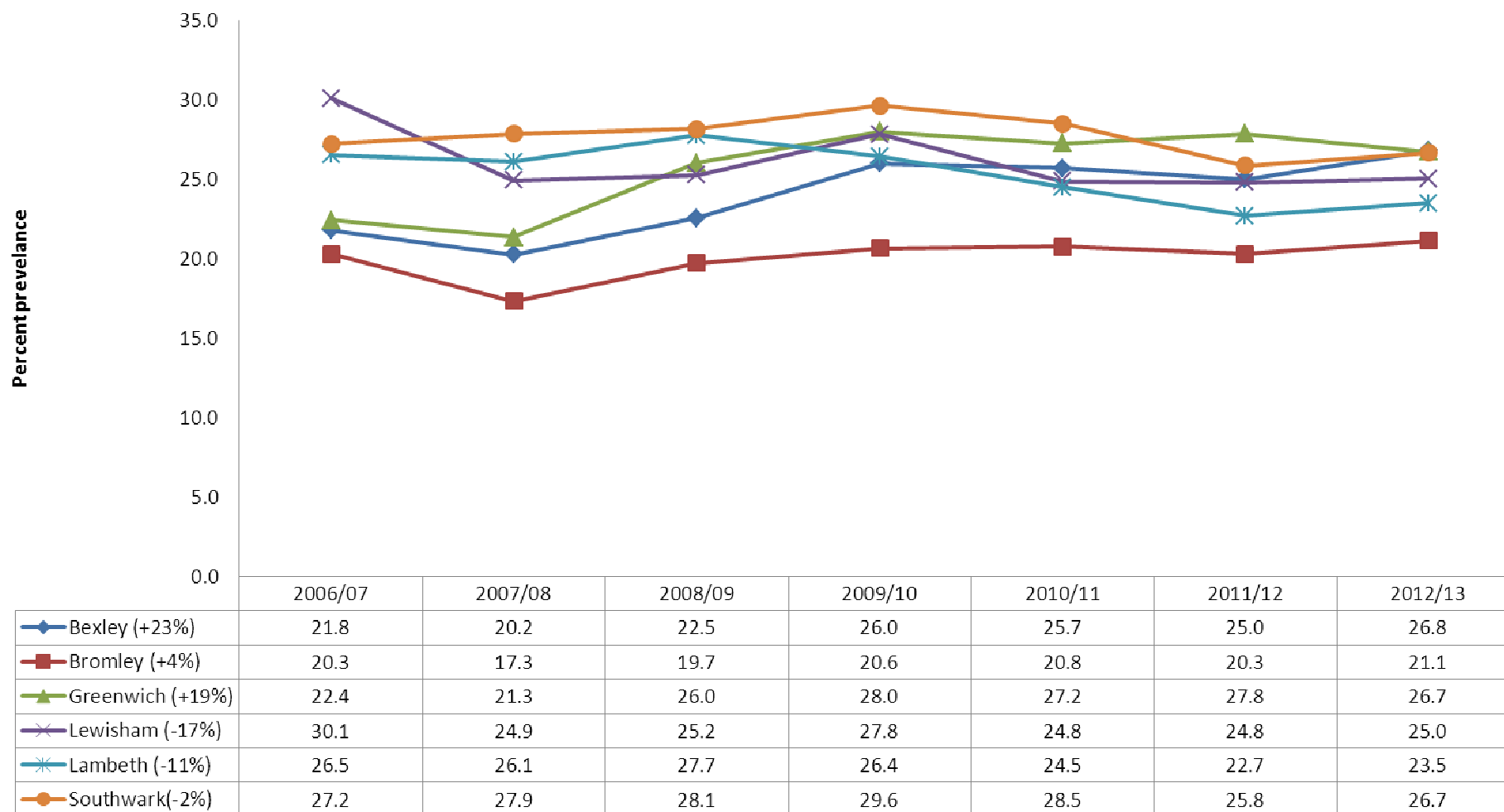
2.06ii - Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds - trends SE London (Source PHOF)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Bexley (+15%)	34.5	35.9	37.9	36.5	37.3	37.5	39.7
Bromley (+14%)	28.0	28.1	31.5	31.3	30.9	31.3	32.0
Greenwich (+12%)	35.0	37.8	37.1	38.0	41.2	41.4	39.2
Lewisham (+9%)	35.2	40.0	37.3	40.6	39.1	40.4	38.3
Lambeth (-5%)	41.5	38.6	40.5	41.6	39.7	38.8	39.3
Southwark (+8%)	41.0	41.9	40.0	40.3	41.9	42.7	44.2
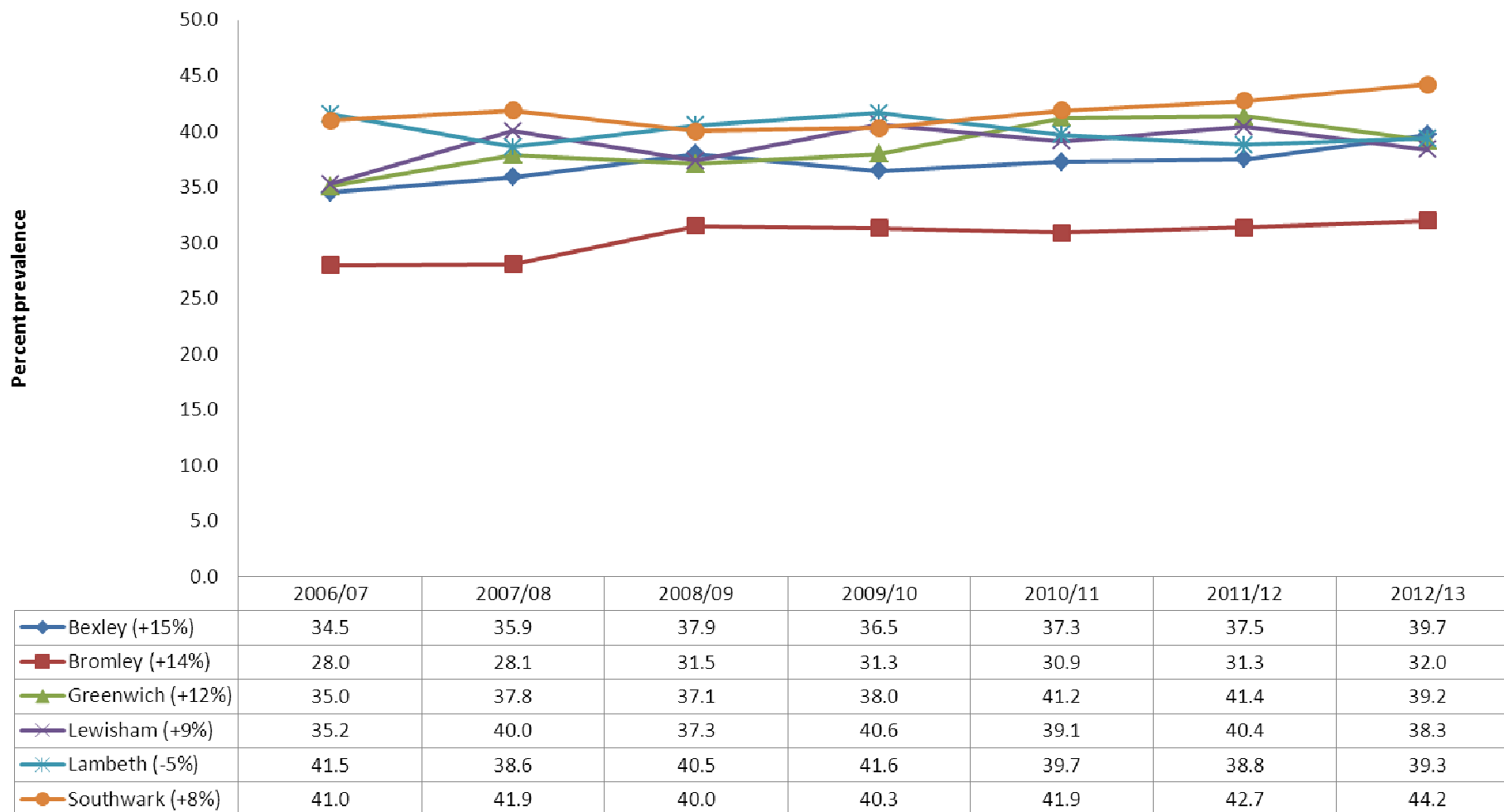
2.18 - Alcohol related admissions to hospital - trend in age standardised rate per 100,000 in SE London

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Bexley (+20%)	1429	1736	1693	1710	1716
Bromley (+6%)	1445	1396	1397	1472	1535
Greenwich (+3%)	1743	1728	1891	1917	1800
Lewisham (-9%)	2056	2029	1849	1804	1880
Lambeth (+10%)	1771	1876	1796	2001	1954
Southwark (+17%)	1682	1788	1920	2031	1961
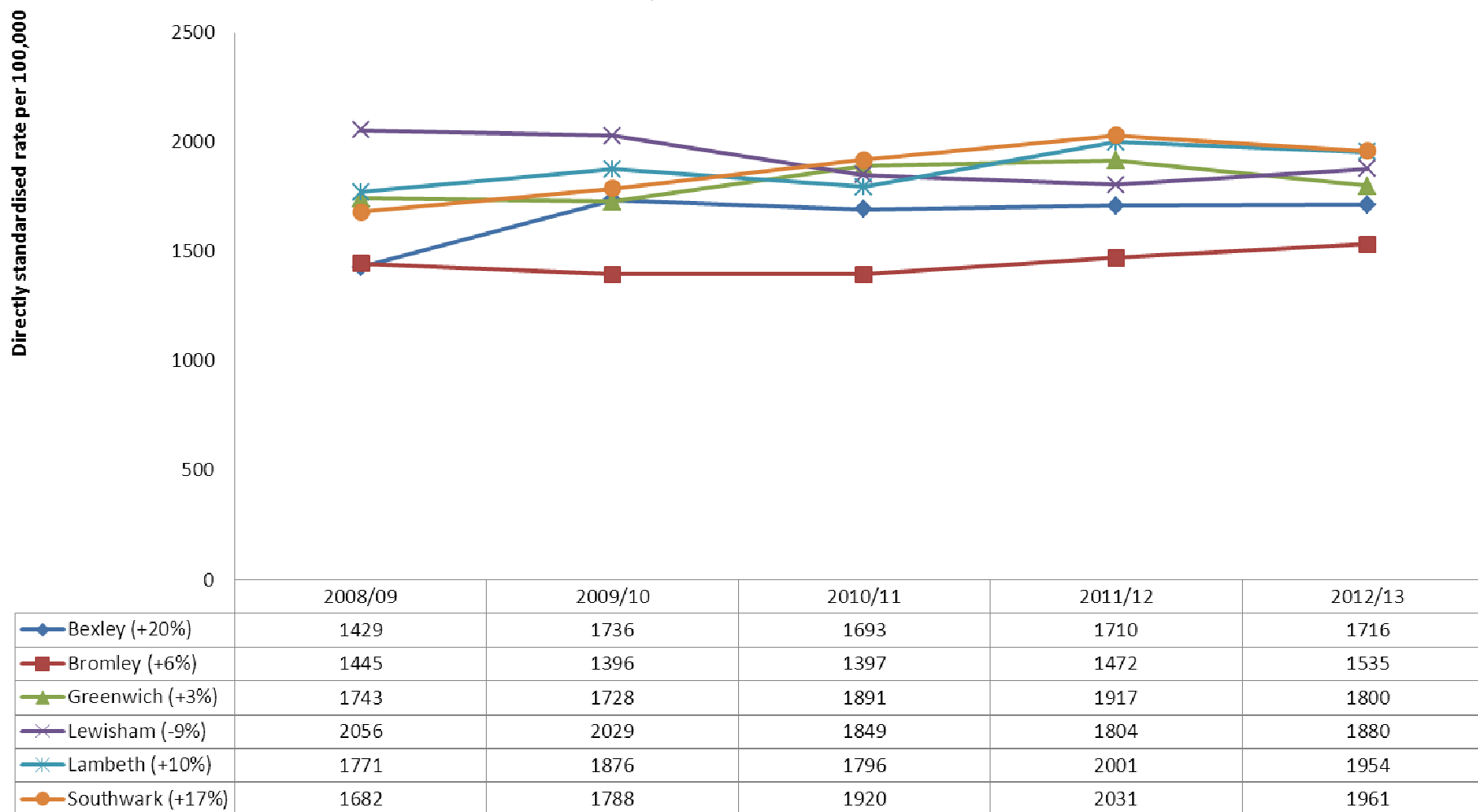
2.13ii - Percentage of active and inactive adults - inactive adults

	2012	2013
Bexley	30.7	33.5
Bromley	24.1	25.6
Greenwich	33.1	31.2
Lewisham	29.2	25.0
Lambeth	21.7	21.2
Southwark	26.3	27.0
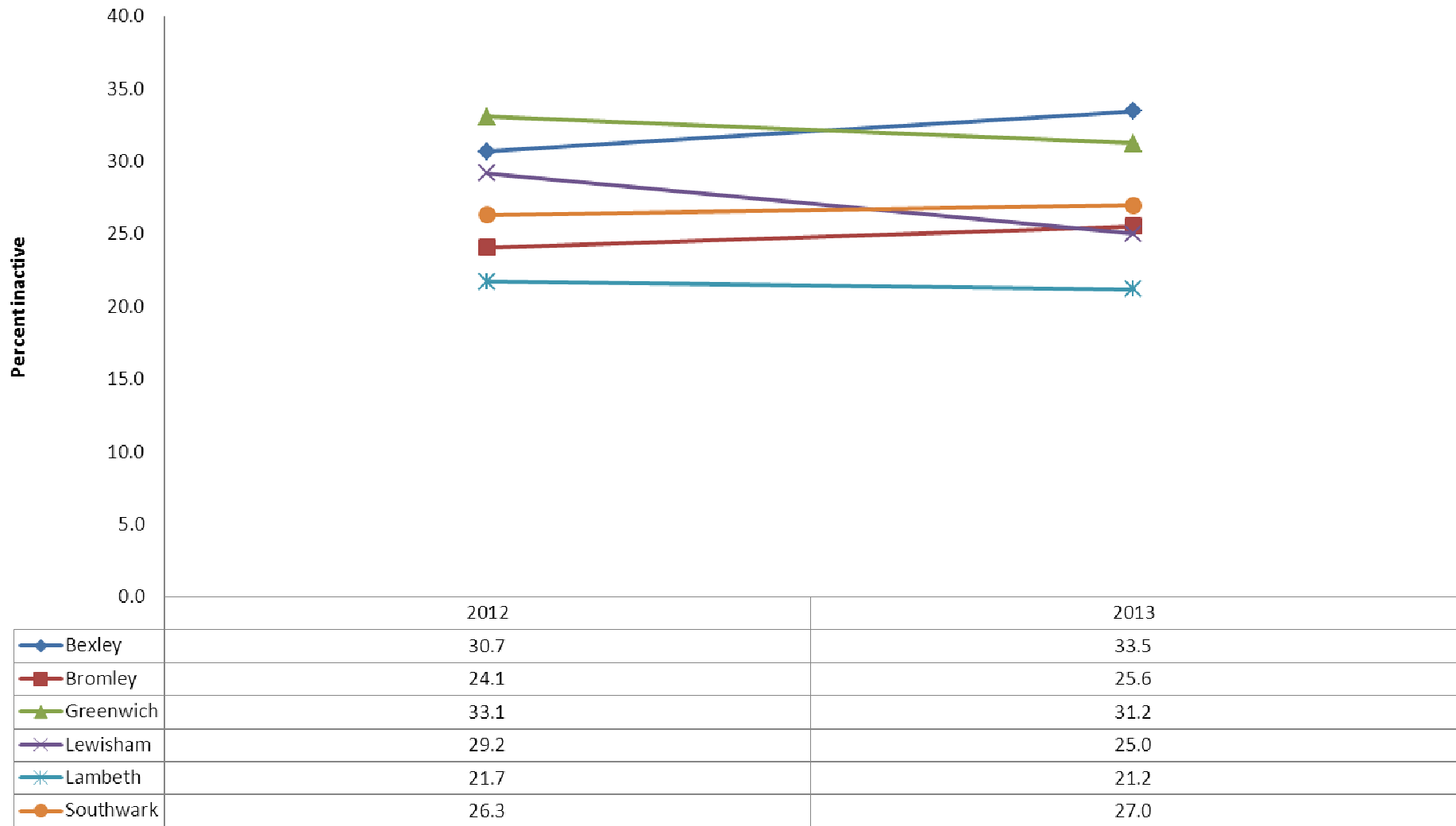
Marmot, reducing health inequalities

1. Give every child the best start in life

2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives

3. Create fair employment and good work for all

4. Ensure healthy standard of living for all

5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities

6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.