Waltham Forest Council

Waltham Forest
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh
2014/5

Update for the Health and Wellbeing Board
Waltham Forest
March 2014
Data and 2011 census

- Team not able to access various forms of data for variety of reasons. Updated where possible.

- 2011 census count is much larger than previous ONS estimate.

- This may be the reason why life expectancy shows so much improvement- but need to explore this.
Population

• 258,249 people

• Over 96,861 households.

• The borough has a similar age structure to London as a whole – but a larger percentage of children and people aged 20-39 than the England and Wales average.

• Waltham Forest’s BAME population is 123,450 - 13th highest across the London boroughs and the 8th highest when expressed as a percentage of total population (47.8%). Higher than the estimate reported in last year’s JSNA.

• In the 0-19 year old population, 62.4% are from a Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) group.
Projected population to 2021

- Overall increase between 2011 and 2021 is projected to be around 32,614, a 12.6% increase.

- 13,156 more children (0-14 years)

- 2,086 fewer people aged 16-23 years

- 2,410 more people above the current state pension age (over 65s)
Life Expectancy and all cause mortality

- Life expectancy across the whole borough looks much improved compared to 2001, but underlying reasons for this are not yet fully understood.

- The population was undercounted in recent years, and it may simply be that the mortality data has been applied to a larger denominator (number of people living in the borough).

- All-cause mortality rates have fallen in last 10 years, and there continues to be a reduction in the rate of people dying from stroke or heart disease.
Life expectancy trend in males and females, based on 2001 census rolled forward
Socio Economic Deprivation

• Some evidence that deprivation increased in Waltham Forest, both relatively (i.e. compared to other boroughs) and absolutely.

• The evidence for this is the increased numbers of families and individuals in receipt of benefits and living in social housing (comparing 2009 to 2011 Mayhew population databases for the borough).
Socio-economic deprivation cont.

- Children in poverty
- Statutory homeless
- GCSE attainment
- Violent crime
- Long term unemployed
- Overcrowded accommodation
WF compares well on

- Initiating breast-feeding,
- Low rates of women smoking in pregnancy
- Higher numbers of adults eating healthier food
- Lower numbers of road injuries and deaths
Issues affecting children:

- Infant mortality rates - high compared to England
- Second highest rate/1000 of congenital and genetic birth disorders in London (estimated).
- Child Well-being index – rank below England average
- Immunisations – below WHO target, and recent decline in coverage
- 23.5% of year 6 children are obese;
- Large reduction in teenage pregnancy rates over the last few years
- Self-harm related emergency hospital admissions
- High % with special educational needs in schools
- Looked After Children receiving health assessments
Adults: smoking drinking and eating

- High rates of hospital admission for alcohol, the trend is upwards, with admissions for men significantly higher than London and England.
- About 20% of Waltham Forest residents have been identified as risk drinkers.
- High numbers of drug users with Hepatitis C virus, with over 50% of IV drug users injecting in 2012 HCV positive.
- Around 21% of the population smoke. Smoking attributable hospital admissions are amongst the highest in the country. Use of stop smoking services is declining.
- Adult obesity
Infectious Disease

- TB cases high and rising - currently 50/100,000 compared to a London wide rate of 44/100,000. Diagnosis in A&E indicates that TB is being diagnosed at a late stage. This is an important and urgent local issue.

- Young people are those most likely to be affected by a sexually transmitted disease, in particular chlamydia and gonorrhoea (16 – 24 year olds). Waltham Forest ranked 15th highest out of all local authorities for rates of sexually transmitted infections in 2012.

- HIV is more predominant in the over 25 age group. 802 people accessed services for HIV locally in 2011. A large number of people are diagnosed late with HIV - 47% of diagnoses made in 2011. Delayed access to treatment leads to lower life expectancy, the potential for more serious illness, higher need for health and social care services, and risk of onward transmission.
Diabetes remains a significant problem for the community, with QOF recording 5.9% of the population in total. This is considered an under recording of the true prevalence, with over 6,500 further people in the borough estimated to be undiagnosed.

The incidence of all cancers has risen in the years 2008-10. Cancer mortality is higher in the borough than England. There is poor 5-year survival which may reflect late presentation and poor awareness of signs and symptoms amongst segments of the local population.

Prostate cancer incidence is much higher than London as a whole and England (2010), but lung, bowel and breast cancer are either lower than London or similar.

Uptake of screening is in line with London rates, although similarly to the rest of London, lower than national targets.

The association between deprivation and prevalence of coronary heart disease in London remains strong, with Waltham Forest having a higher prevalence of CHD at all ages, comparable to other boroughs with high IMD scores (high relative deprivation).

GP registers (2011-12) record 2.08% of the population as having CHD. This is estimated to be about 35% of the true rate (estimated at 6.03%).
Long Term Conditions

• Cardiovascular disease remains the biggest killer of those aged 75 and under, and there are significantly higher rates in the poorer wards compared to more affluent areas.

• The increase in older black and minority ethnic populations in the borough is important to plan for, because these groups are more at risk of CVD.

• The 2010/11 Serious Mental Illness (SMI) register for Waltham Forest showed 2,813 people with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses registered with GPs. This amounts to a prevalence of 1%, higher than national and ONEL prevalence;

• BME groups and older people experience significantly higher emergency admission rates for severe mental illness compared to their White counterparts.
Older People, dementia and end of life care

• Admissions to hospital for falls remain significantly higher in Waltham Forest than in London and comparator boroughs. Implementing the Falls Prevention Strategy remains crucial. Mortality from fracture of femur is higher than comparators.

• There were on average 87 excess winter deaths per year in Waltham Forest between 2008 and 2011. For every additional winter death nationally, there are also around 8 admissions to hospital, 32 visits to outpatient care and 30 social services calls

• Nearly 1000 people diagnosed with dementia, and despite the relatively low recorded prevalence emergency admission rates for dementia in Waltham Forest from 2009/10 to 2011/12 were consistently higher than London and national rates.

• Palliative care registers in primary care capture less than half (47%) of the people needing palliative care. Proportion of deaths in hospital in Waltham Forest is high at 70.2%.
Future JSNA

• Assets and needs
• Prioritisation
• Key topics/ fact sheets
• Core indicators and trends
• Data updated as it is published
• Data made available for local interrogation
• Public, patient and community involvement
• Deep dives/ needs assessments