

JSNA

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

PEOPLE

Authored by: JSNA COLLABORATORS
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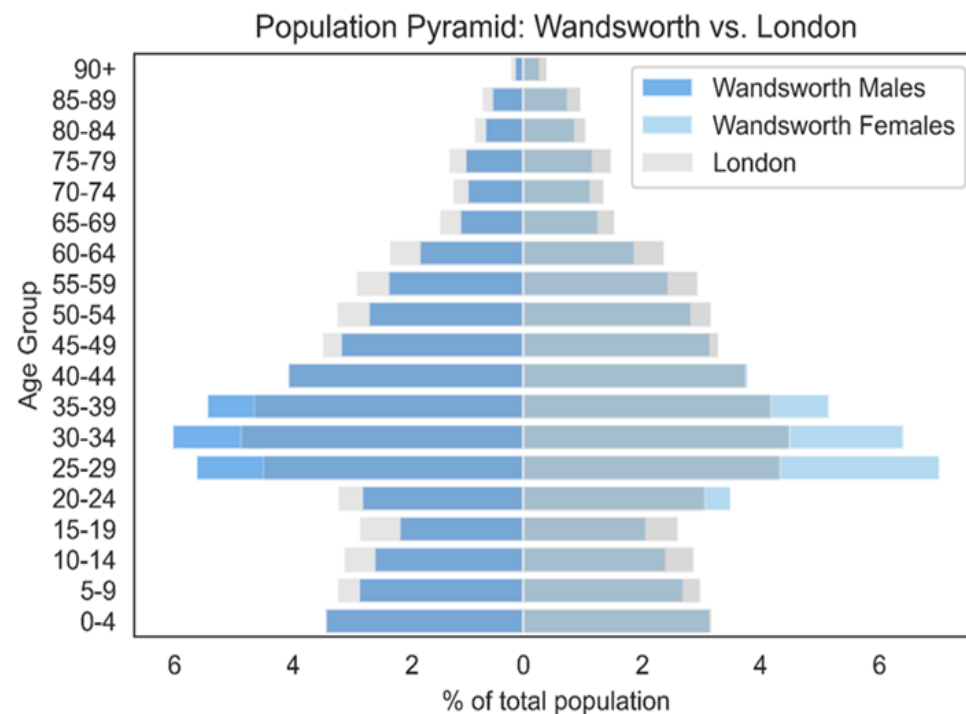
Population Overview

Public Health



Population

- Wandsworth is home to an estimated 328,828 residents, the second largest population in inner London
- Large Inner London borough -mobile, young, educated and economically active
- By 2029 the population is expected to increase to more than 373,000, one of the fastest rates of population growth in London.
- One of the youngest populations in the country, with a median age around 33.7 years (London=35.1)
- The population percentage for all age groups below 20 years of age and above 45 years is smaller than the London average. However, for ages 25 to 39 the proportion of Wandsworth residents is higher than in London—this is particularly visible in females aged 25–34.
- Almost 1 in 3 residents live alone



Deprivation

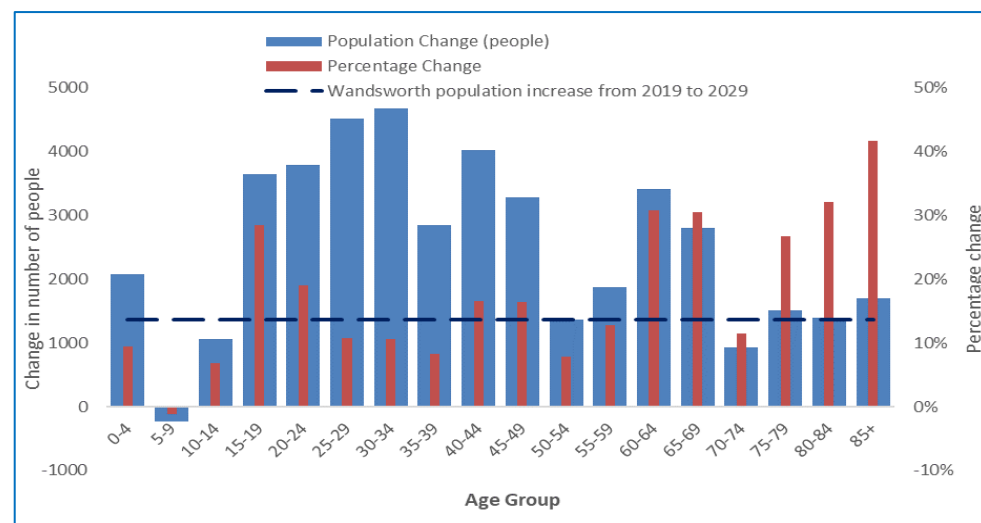
- Males in least deprived areas of the borough live 5.5 years longer and females 5.2 years than those in more affluent areas
- Wandsworth ranked 6th lowest borough in London for fuel poverty with 1 in 10 households experiencing poverty
- Wandsworth ranked 10th lowest borough in London for the proportion of residents claiming child benefit. However, the use of food banks, providing emergency food supplies, is increasing with one-third of food being provided for children of primary school age
- Wandsworth Foodbank saw an 11% increase on the previous year, and a 78% increase from 5 years ago in the three-day emergency food supplies (2019)

Growth

- Local population increase is currently driven by natural change (more birth than deaths) and in the next 10 years (2029) will be driven by large new housing developments such as Nine Elms
- 60% of the projected population increase will take place in 4 wards—Queenstown, Fairfield, St. Mary's Park and Thamesfield

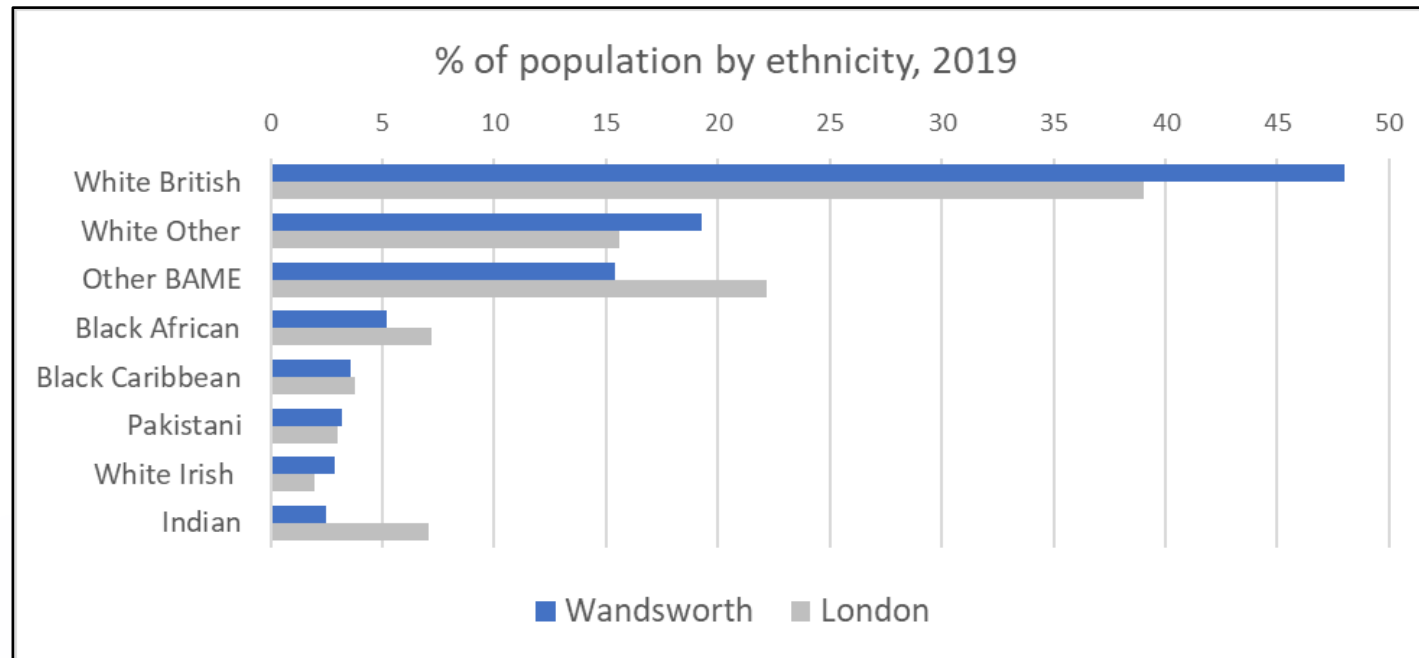
Age

- Wandsworth has one of the youngest populations in the country, with a median age around 33.7 years (London=35.1) and has one of the highest proportions of the local population aged 20–44 years, in London
- The largest increase in numbers will be among those aged 20–39 years, driven by internal migration from other parts of UK moving into the borough
- But the largest percentage increase will be in age groups 60 years and older with the population of those aged 85+ years growing by 42%



Ethnicity

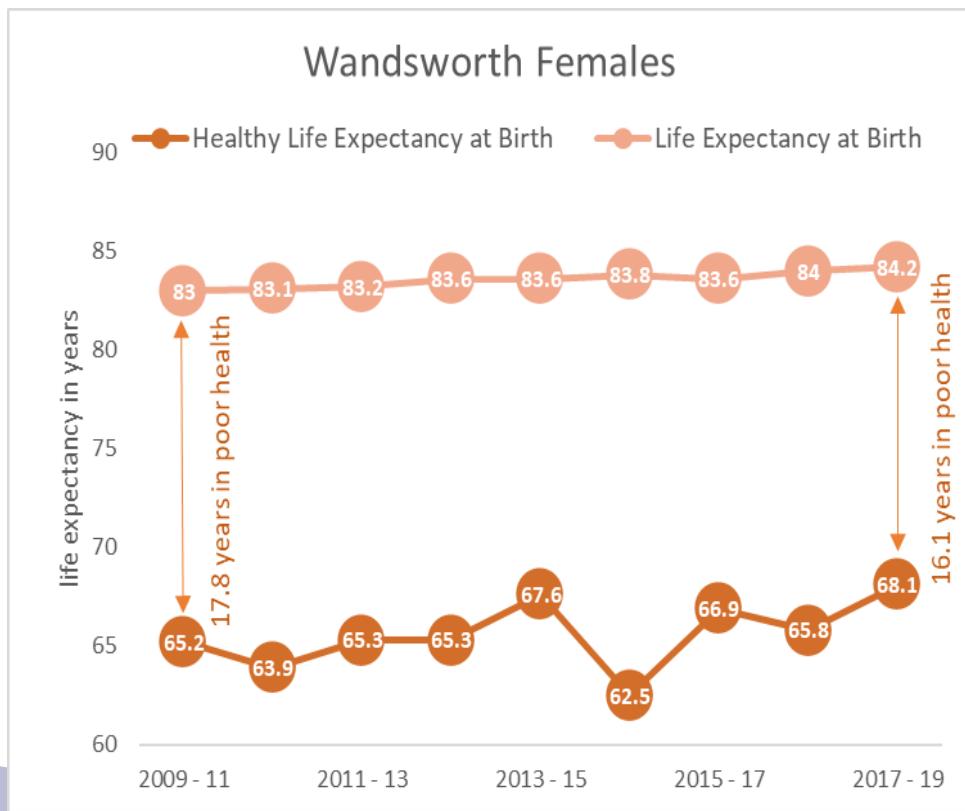
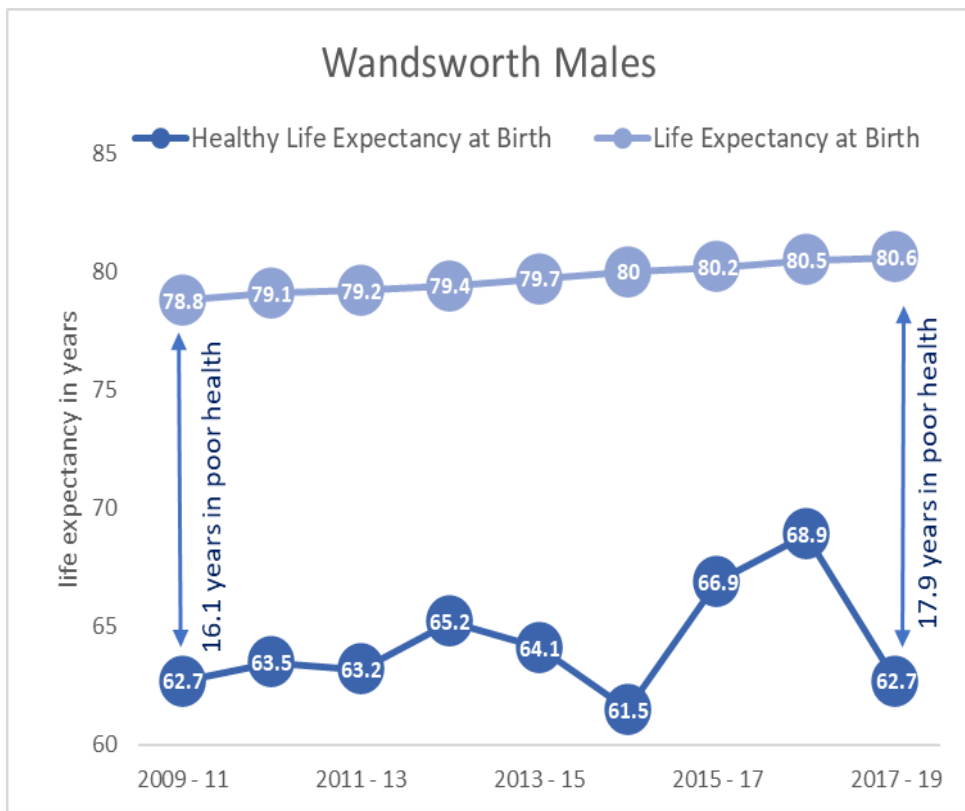
- The largest ethnic group in Wandsworth is White British
- Almost 1 in 3 identify as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME), a lower proportion than the average for London and Inner London
- The BAME population is younger with higher proportion of children and fewer older people. Wandsworth children's population is 45% BAME, compared to 30% BAME in the whole population
- The BME population will stay relatively similar at around 30%, and among children, BME children will continue to make up almost 45% of the under 18 population
- BAME population is higher in the South and Northeast of the borough. The BAME population account for more than half of the population in Tooting (at 53%)
- English Proficiency is high with English language usage increasing



Life Expectancy

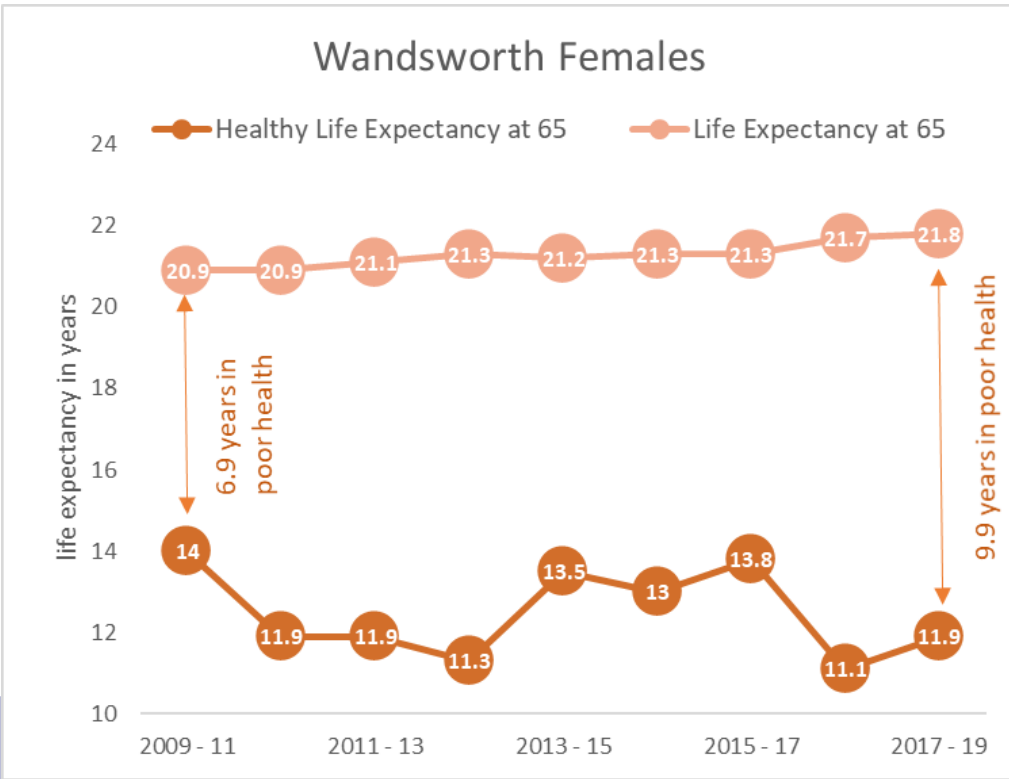
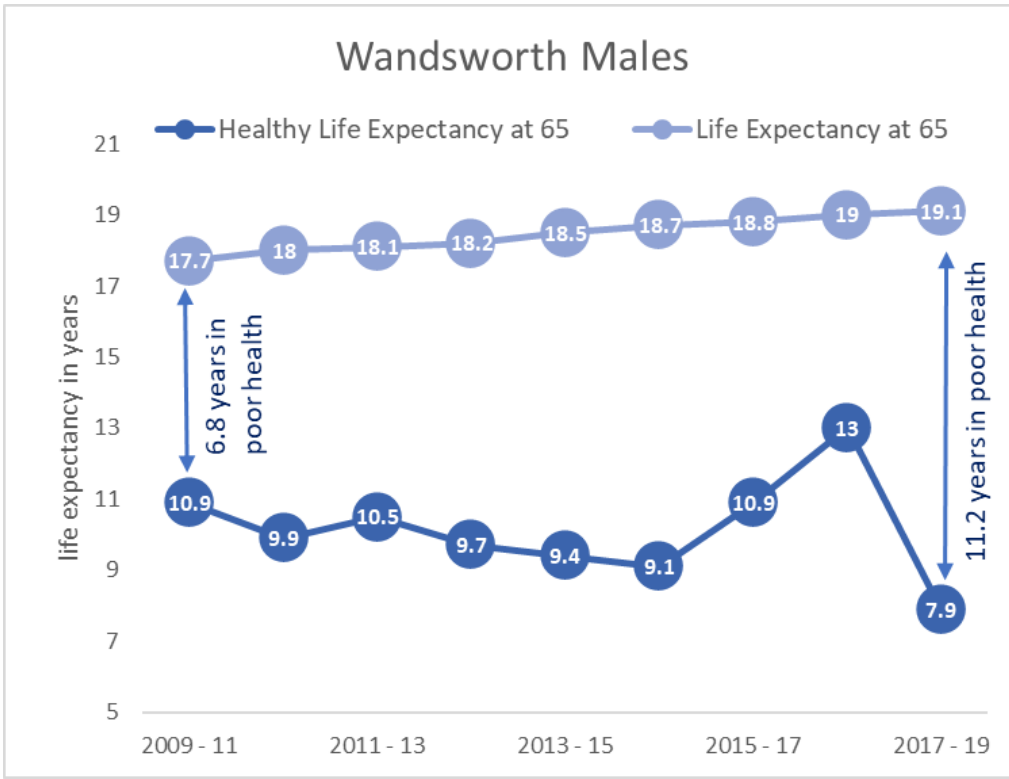
Life Expectancy (LE) and Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at Birth

- Male and female life expectancy at birth steadily increases for males and females
- Healthy life expectancy at birth fluctuates from year to year for both sexes
- Female HLE continues to increase with the latest of 68.1 years being the highest on record
- Male HLE has been the highest in 2016–18 but has decreased from 68.9 years to 62.7 years in 2017–19
- The overall number of years of life lived in poor health is increasing in males (from 16.1 years in 2009–11 to 17.9 years in 2017–19) but decreasing in females (from 17.8 years in 2009–11 to 16.1 years in 2017–19)



Life Expectancy (LE) and Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at age 65

- Male and female life expectancy at age 65 continues to increase
- Similarly to HLE at birth, HLE at 65 fluctuates year on year
- Male healthy life expectancy at age 65 has dropped by more than 5 years—from 13 years in 2016–18 to 7.9 years in 2017–19



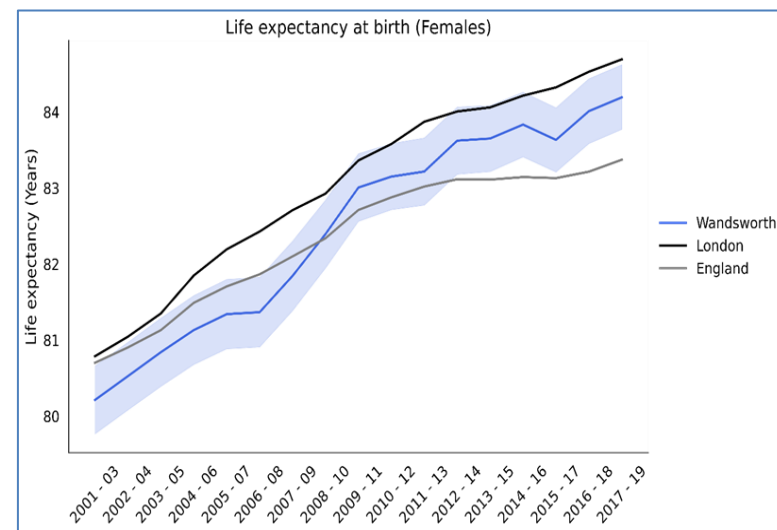
Life Expectancy (LE) Female

LE at Birth:

- Female Life expectancy at birth in 2017–19 was 84.2, significantly higher than the England average but lower than the London average
- Females in the borough live 3.6 years longer than males.

LE at age 65 years:

- Locally there has been a steady increase over the years with females surviving 2.8 years longer at age 65 than they were in 2001–03
- In 2017–19, female life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 21.8 years (11th lowest in London) which was significantly higher than the England average (21.3) but significantly lower than the London average (22.3)



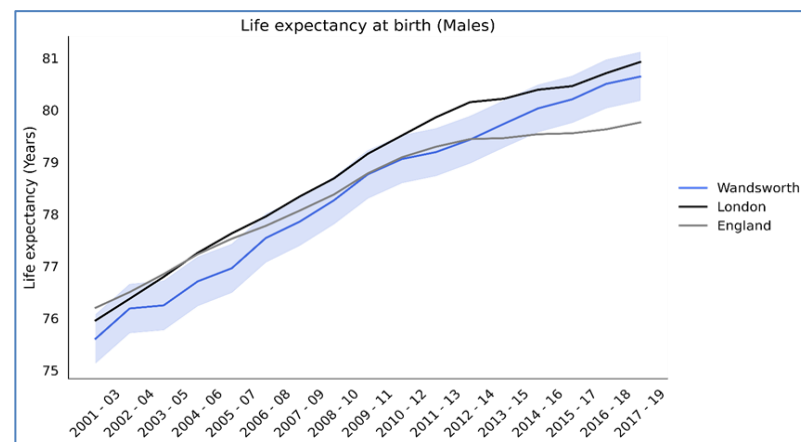
Life Expectancy Males

LE at birth:

- In Wandsworth between 2017–19, life expectancy at birth was 80.6 years in males, which was significantly higher than the England (79.8 years), but similar to the London average (80.9 years)
- Locally, life expectancy has steadily increased in males and they are living 5 years longer than they were in 2001–03

LE at 65 years:

- In 2017–19, male life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 19.1 years (12th lowest in London), which was similar to the England value (19.0) but significantly lower than the London value (19.7)
- There has been a steady increase over the years with men surviving 3.2 years longer at age 65 than they were in 2001–03; the pace of increase in Wandsworth has been faster than the England average

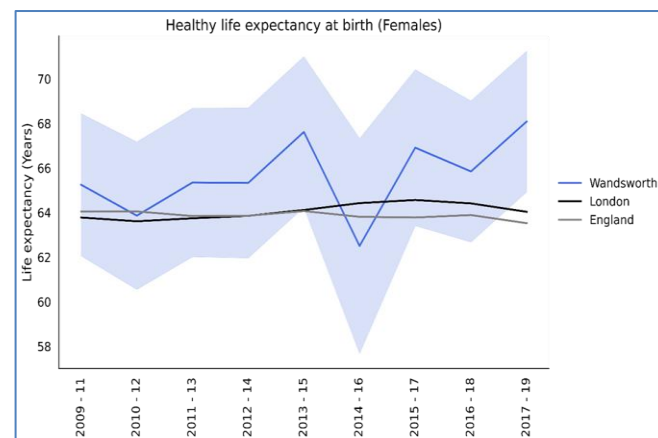
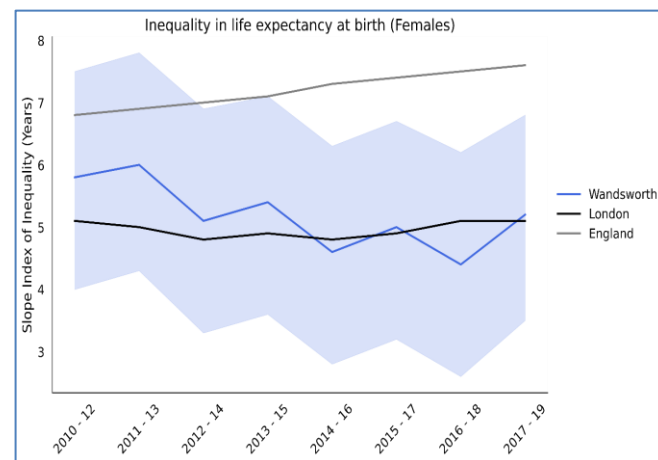


Inequality in Female Life Expectancy

- Among females the slope index of inequality in life expectancy was 5.2 years (the 16th highest in London)
- A female living in the most deprived area of the borough is expected to live 5.2 years less than her counterpart living in the least deprived area of the borough
- In females, circulatory conditions is attributable to one quarter of the life expectancy gap, followed by mental health including dementia and Alzheimer's disease (19.4%)

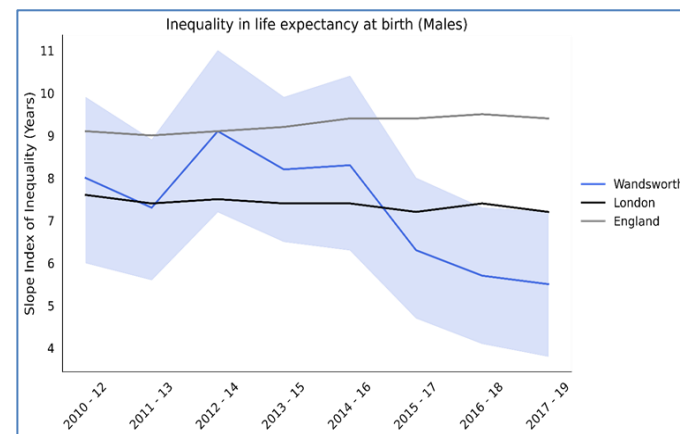
Female Healthy Life Expectancy

- Female healthy life expectancy at birth increased by 2.9 years between 2009–11 (65.2 years) and 2017–19 (68.1 years). There has been a decrease in the number of years of life lived in poor health for females.



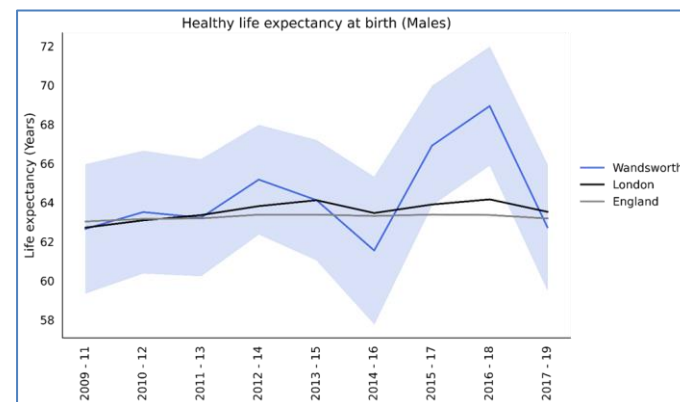
Inequality in Male Life Expectancy

- Male inequality gap in life expectancy has continued to decrease in the last 3 years
- The gap in life expectancy between the most and the least deprived areas in Wandsworth males in 2017–19 was 5.5 years (5th lowest in London)
- A man living in the most deprived wards of the borough is expected to live 5.5 years shorter than his counterpart living in the most affluent areas of Wandsworth
- In males, circulatory conditions and cancer are the biggest contributors to the life expectancy gap, responsible for 26.8% and 21.8% respectively



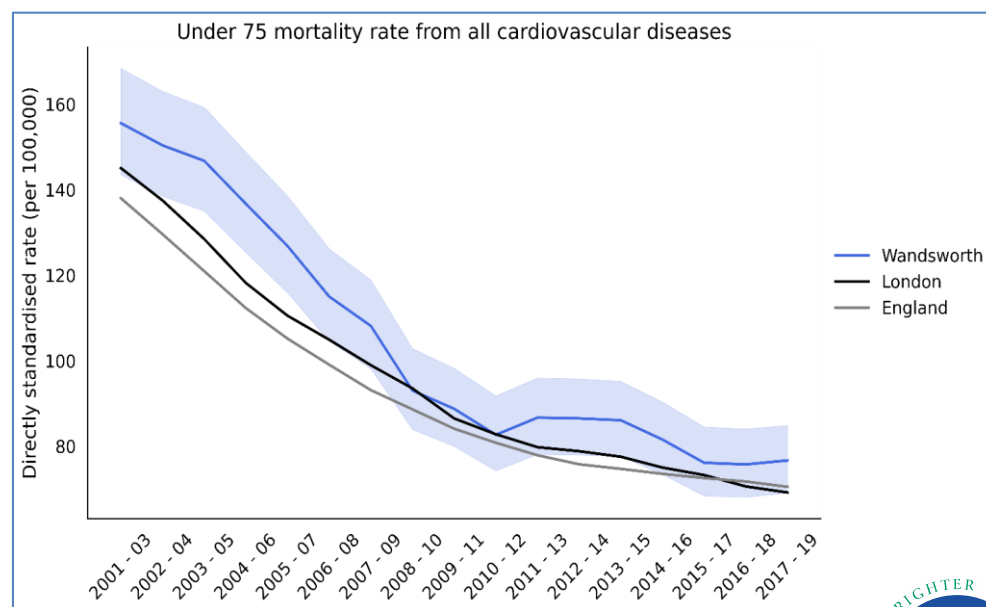
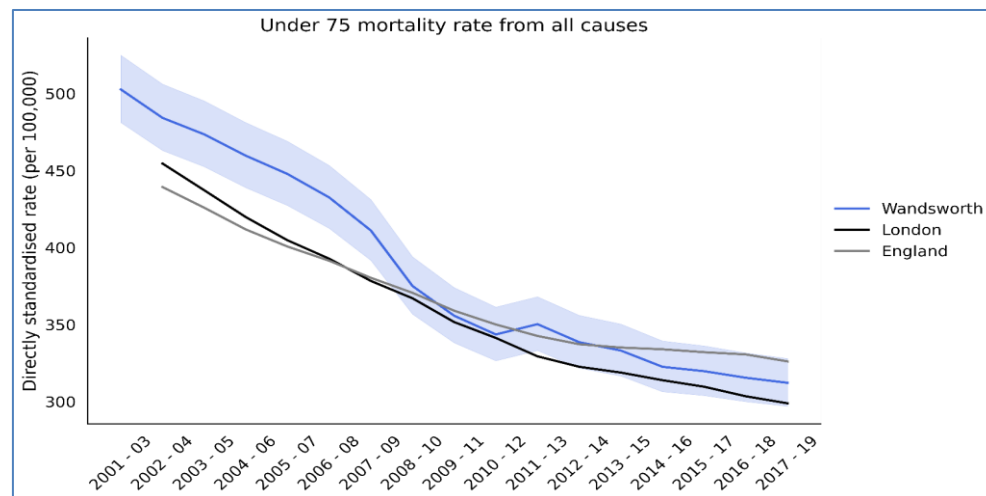
Male Healthy Life Expectancy

- Male healthy life expectancy at birth has fluctuated yearly from 2009-11 (62.7 years) to 2017-19 (62.7 years). However, the overall figure and the number of life years in poor health remain unchanged.
- Male healthy life expectancy at birth was the highest in 2016-18 (68.9 years) but dropped in 2017-19 (62.7 years).



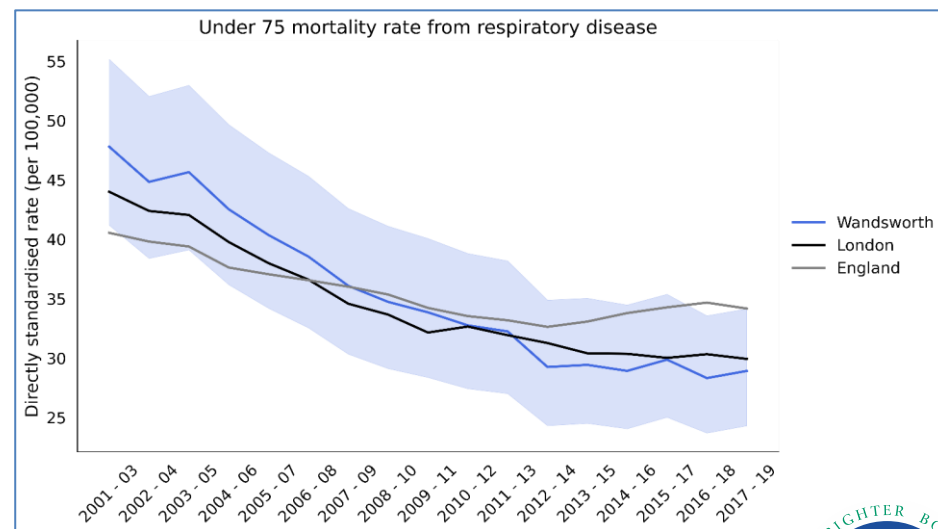
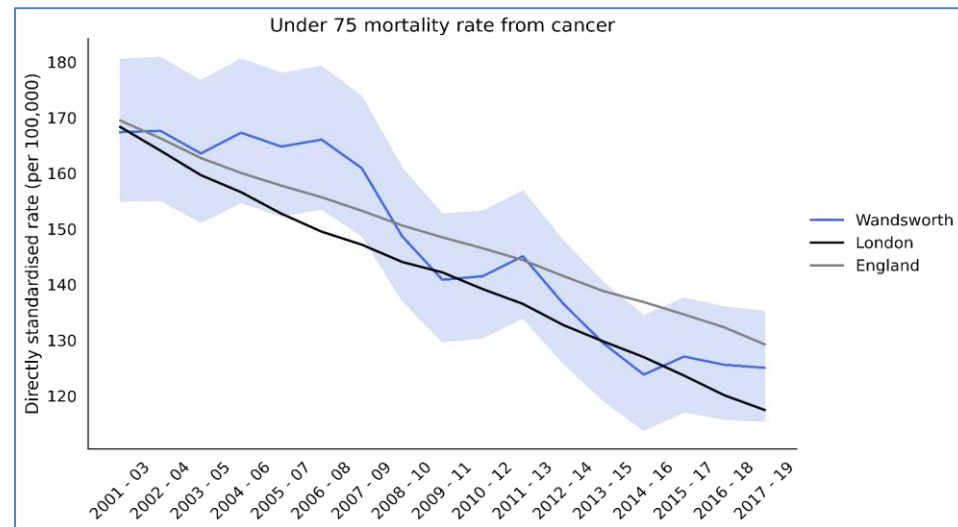
Premature Mortality

- Locally, the largest contributors to premature mortality were cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease
- Wandsworth's latest under 75 cardiovascular mortality rate was 76.6 per 100,000 (10th highest in London), which was 8.8% higher than England average and 10.9% higher than London average
- The latest borough's figure was also 50.7% lower from the baseline year (2001–03), in comparison to 48.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period



Premature Mortality

- Wandsworth's latest under 75 cancer mortality rate was 125 per 100,000 (11th highest), which was 3.3% lower than England average and 6.4% higher than London average.
- The latest borough's figure was also 25.3% lower from the baseline year (2001–03), in comparison to 23.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period
- Similar to the premature cardiovascular mortality rates, premature mortality from cancer in the borough has plateaued and since 2014–16 it had stopped decreasing, which is in contrast to the ongoing reductions in London and England between 2014 and 2019

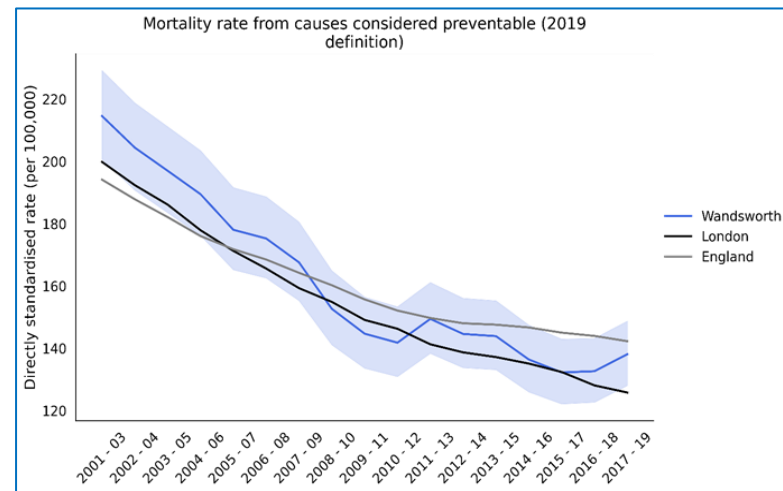
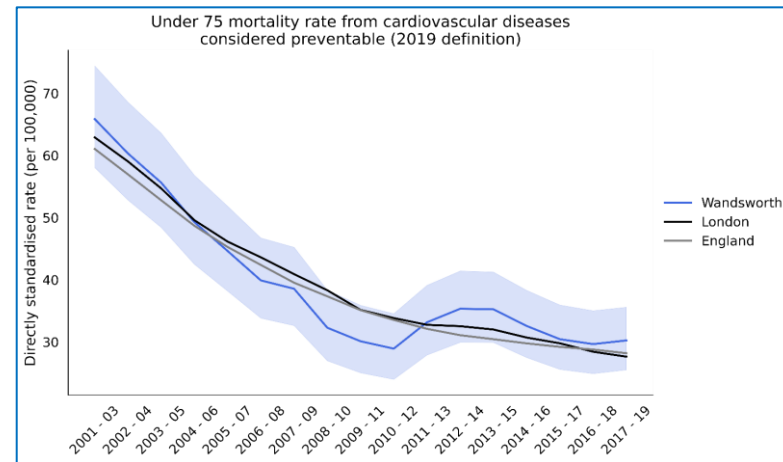


Preventable Mortality

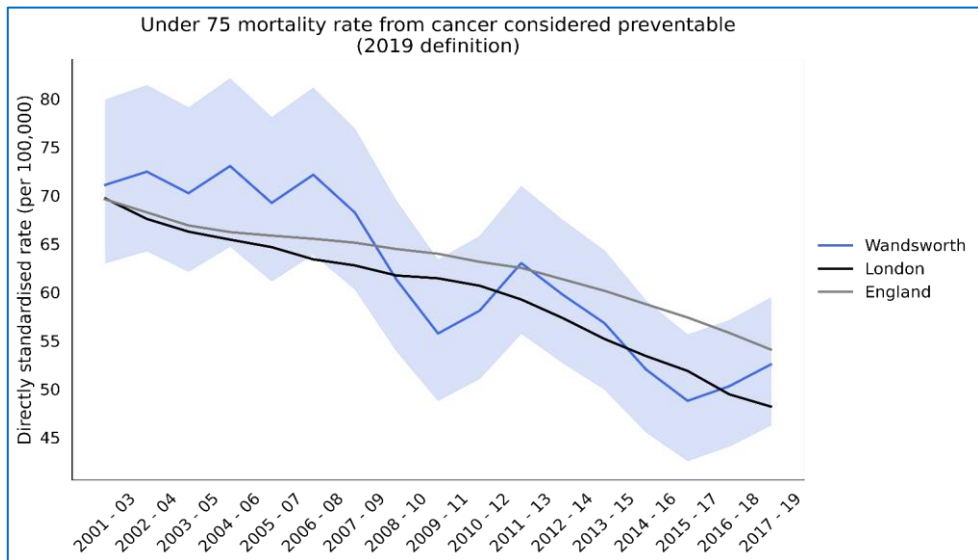
- For all cardiovascular and cancer preventable mortality indicators, Wandsworth’s rates are higher than England’s – except of female preventable mortality from cancer, which is lower in Wandsworth.
- The all cause preventable mortality rate was declining but saw a recent rise in 2017–19

Under 75 preventable mortality, DSR per 100,000 population, 2017–19

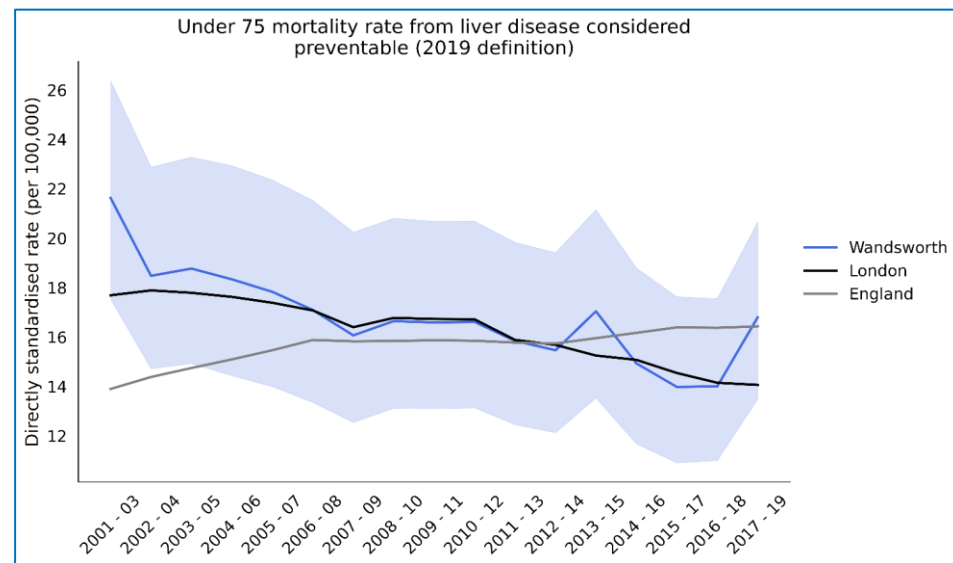
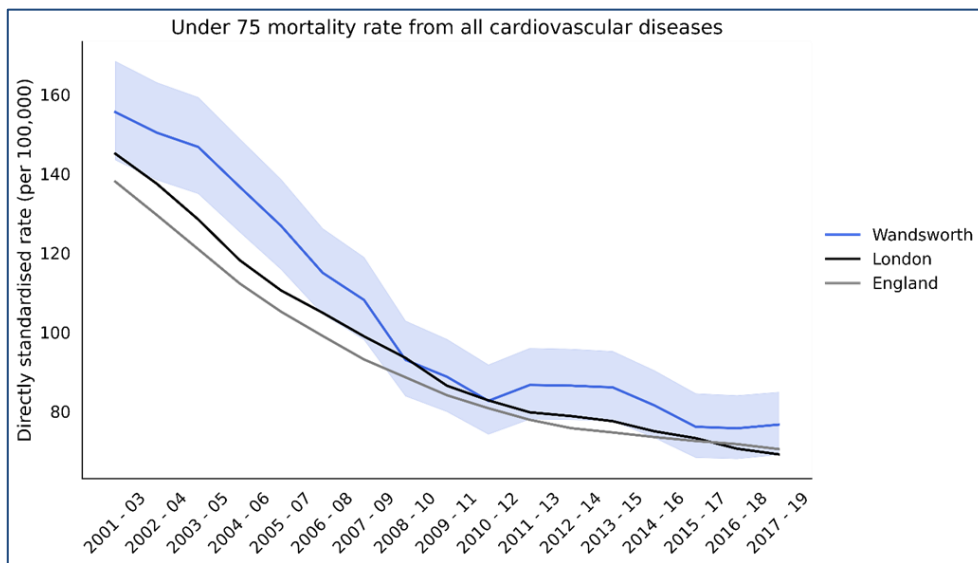
Sex	Cause of death	# of deaths	Wandsworth Rate	London rate	England rate
All persons	Cardiovascular disease	150	30.2	27.6	28.2
	Cancer	262	52.5	48.2	54.1
	Liver disease	95	16.8	14.1	16.4
	Respiratory disease	86	18.0	17.3	20.0
Males	Cardiovascular disease	105	44.8	40.7	40.8
	Cancer	163	71.2	64.6	68.7
	Liver disease	62	17.4	19.9	21.9
	Respiratory disease	44	18.9	21.6	22.5
Females	Cardiovascular disease	45	17.4	14.7	16.2
	Cancer	99	29.3	31.3	39.5
	Liver disease	29	10.0	8.5	11.2
	Respiratory disease	33	11.3	13.5	17.6



Premature mortality



- Largest contributors to premature mortality were cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease
- Premature mortality rates from cardiovascular and from cancer plateaued since 2014–16 in contrast to the ongoing reductions in London and England between 2014 and 2019



Acknowledgments

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Related Documents	DataWand	