



JSNA

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

# JSNA OVERVIEW 2021

Authored by: JSNA COLLABORATORS  
NOVEMBER 2021



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

# Table of Contents

### Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Table of Contents .....	1
COVID-19 Impact on the JSNA Report .....	3
People and Place Overview.....	6
Deprivation .....	7
LSOA Level.....	7
Ward Level .....	8
Life Expectancy and Mortality.....	9
Life expectancy at birth.....	9
Healthy Life expectancy at birth .....	10
Life expectancy at 65 .....	10
Inequality in life expectancy and its drivers.....	11
Mortality .....	13
Leading causes of deaths in Wandsworth .....	13
Premature Mortality (Under 75 mortality) .....	13
Preventable Mortality .....	14
Start Well .....	16
Conception, Pregnancy and Birth .....	16
Schools .....	17
Vaccination.....	18
Mental Health .....	18
Health Behaviours .....	18
Healthcare.....	19
Vulnerable children and young people.....	20
Key causes of Morbidity and Mortality.....	21
Morbidity .....	21
Mortality .....	22
Risk Factors .....	23
Live Well .....	24
Lifestyle .....	24
Obesity, healthy eating and physical activity.....	24
Alcohol .....	25
Smoking.....	26



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Cardiovascular Disease.....	28
Diabetes .....	28
Heart .....	28
Kidney.....	29
Stroke .....	29
STI.....	29
Abortion .....	30
Contraception .....	30
Mental health and suicide .....	31
Cancer Screening.....	32
Drugs .....	32
Health Checks.....	33
Musculoskeletal conditions .....	33
Learning Disability.....	34
Main Causes of Morbidity and Mortality.....	34
Morbidity in 15-49 year olds.....	34
Morbidity in 50-69 year olds.....	35
Mortality in 15-49 year olds.....	36
Mortality in 50-69 year olds.....	37
Mortality risk factors in 15-49 year olds .....	39
Mortality risk factors in 50-69 year olds .....	40
Age Well .....	41
Dementia.....	41
Hospital admission and mortality in dementia.....	41
Vaccination.....	41
AAA Screening.....	41
Sight loss .....	42
Winter .....	42
Falls and hip fractures.....	42
Diseases.....	43
End of Life care.....	43
Place of death .....	44
Key causes of morbidity and mortality .....	44
Morbidity in Older Adults .....	45
Mortality in Older Adults .....	46

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Mortality Risk Factors .....	47
7. Community Voice .....	48
Acknowledgments.....	50

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

This document provides a high level overview of the Wandsworth JSNA 2021. The document summarises the detailed analysis of specific JSNA chapters. It can be used as a supplementary report to the JSNA.

# COVID-19 Impact on the JSNA Report

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has had multiple and wide ranging impacts on the population. It has increased and expanded the role of both statutory and voluntary sector organisations, and other community led services. The Pandemic has created a whole new set of challenges for carers, hospitals, GPs, and care homes, leaving in its wake health and social care service backlogs, establishment, and management of a new and significant vaccination programme. The impacts span the life course and wide-ranging issues from political, economic, social, technology, lifestyle, and health.

The pandemic has highlighted more starkly, issues such as health and social inequalities and deprivation, anxiety and mental ill-health, and many others. The JSNA health outcomes and wider determinants data presented in this JSNA generally predate the pandemic and could be expected to deteriorate in areas such as life expectancy, mortality, and morbidity rates. Mortality from COVID-19 has had an unequal impact on different population sub-groups and exacerbated health inequalities; however, this will not be fully reflected in this JSNA as the data is not yet available at a local level.

It remains important to monitor pre-Covid time trends to understand the baseline from which to measure the local effects of Covid on key statistics. The Protect Well chapter has more detailed COVID health outcomes and impact. It is expected that the first post-COVID information will be available in the next 12 months as we continue to monitor the available information.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) analyse the health needs of populations to inform and guide the commissioning of health, well-being, and social care services within local authority geographic areas. The JSNA should guide decisions around where to invest or reduce spending. It will identify and provide understanding of current and future health and wellbeing needs of the population. This is then used to inform the priority setting for the Joint Health and Well-being Strategy and provides an evidence base for future service planning and commissioning. This JSNA will be informed by findings from various relevant Health Needs Assessments (HNAs).

In-depth HNAs may be required in addition to this overarching JSNA when a local area is redesigning care pathways so that correct decisions are made for that population. Stevens and Raftery <sup>1</sup> describe three approaches to HNAs:

- **Epidemiological:** this approach considers the epidemiology of the condition, current service provision, and the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions and services
- **Comparative:** this approach compares service provision between different populations. Large variations in service use may be influenced by a number of factors, and not just differing needs
- **Corporate:** this approach is based on eliciting the views of stakeholders - which may include professionals, patients, and service-users, the public and politicians - on what services are needed. Elements of the corporate approach (i.e. community engagement and user involvement) are important in informing local policy

In practical terms, HNA often incorporates elements of all three of the above approaches.

## Concept of Need

Need is an important concept. It is used in the planning and management of health and care services including health improvement, resource allocation, and equity. However, need has many aspects.

Bradshaw <sup>2</sup> defines four ways in which need is perceived:

- **Normative need,** based on professional judgement (such as the need for medical treatment)
- **Felt need,** which comprises individual's perceptions of variations from normal health
- **Expressed need,** which can be the vocalisation of need or how people use services
- **Comparative need,** based on judgements by professionals as to the relative needs of different group

From a population health perspective need relates to the capacity to benefit and that we can do something about. In our JSNA, need is assumed to exist when there is an effective and acceptable intervention, or the potential for health gain.

## Content

The JSNA 2020 in depth sections have been decided based on priorities in 2019-2022 Health and Care plans, areas of poorer health and social outcomes or that affect many people, health inequalities, local intelligence from collaborators on the SNA Strategic group.

The JSNA is structured across the life course:

- **Start Well**
- **Live Well**
- **Age Well**

Other sections cover **People, Place, Vulnerable Groups, Community Voice, and Protect Well**

This 2020 JSNA provides a refresh by looking at:

- **Overarching health** (e.g. life expectancy)

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- The wider determinants of health (e.g. education, SEND, employment, housing, deprivation, environment)
- Health improvement (e.g. smoking, physical activity, sexual health, substance misuse)
- Health protection (e.g. COVID-19, air quality)
- Healthcare and premature mortality (e.g. NHS Health checks, long term conditions etc.)

### What data will the JSNA include?

There are numerous sources of population data available, however both JSNAs will use the [GLA Housing Led Projection data](#) (denominator file), with rates presented as either per 10,000 or per 100,000. Data should be presented for the last 5 years, from 2014-2019, with whichever years are available. Population projections from the GLA, for wards and borough, are available up to 2050.

What we already have:

<https://www.datawand.info/>

DataWand houses the previous JSNA for the borough of Wandsworth. There is an interactive tool available on [DataWand](#) that provides information on population and equalities data. DataWand also include data on community safety, economy and employment, environment, housing etc. There are [videos and how to guides available](#) to help new users. Under [links and resources](#), you will find links to various other health, social care and local government data sources.

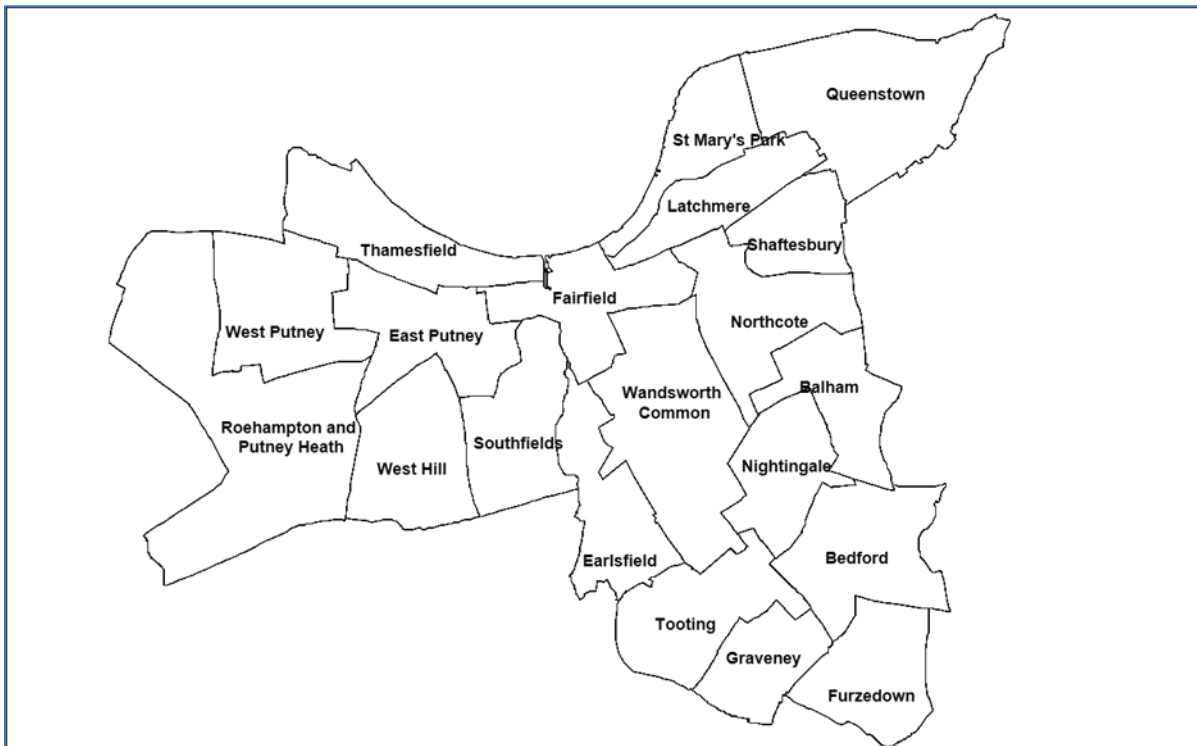
There are a number of tools that allow need and outcomes to be easily obtained. The site contains a vast range of 2011 Census data alongside data from a variety of other sources including the Office for National Statistics, NHS Digital, HM Revenue & Customs, Police Data, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government and many more.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

# People and Place Overview

- Primary Care: There are 71 pharmacies and 53 GP practices, including 13 Health Centres, in Wandsworth. In Wandsworth, 96% of the population has access to GP by 15 minutes of walking or public transport. There are also 54 Dental Services and 25 Optician Services
- St George’s Hospital is a large Teaching Trust which provides Community Services to residents of Wandsworth, Local Hospital Services and Specialist Services
- Queen Mary Hospital provides various Community and Clinical Health and Non-emergency Medical Services
- Royal Hospital for Neurodisability which provides rehabilitation and long-term care for people with complete neurological disabilities
- Care Homes: There are 33 Residential and Nursing Care Homes in the Borough
- 

### Map of Wandsworth Wards



### Arts Culture and Leisure

Within Wandsworth, the majority of the population (87%) are culturally active but there are notable pockets within the Borough where (13%) residents have little cultural or creative engagement

Cultural organisations: there are 65 cultural organisations and at least 2860 creative organisations based in Wandsworth

Landmarks: There are also many landmarks in the Borough which can be enjoyed, including Battersea Power Station, London Heliport, Young’s Brewery and the Peace Pagoda. Battersea Park is also a venue for many events including the Battersea Park Dog Show, Live at the Bandstand and the London Motor Show



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

**Vibrant town centres:** Vibrant town centres in Balham, Clapham Junction, Putney, Tooting, Wandsworth offer easy access to services, foster social interactions and support local economy

**Sports and Leisure Venues:** Locally there are 8 sports centres, four leisure centres, 5 swimming pools including the Tooting Bec Lido, 16 sports pitches and 10 areas with tennis courts

### Deprivation <sup>1</sup>

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) across England. An LSOA of rank 1 is the most deprived in England and an LSOA of rank 32,844 is the least deprived. Using these rankings, we can group LSOAs into quintiles of deprivation (1 being the most deprived and 5 the least). More information on deprivation in Wandsworth, including heatmaps and area reports can be found on the [DataWand website](#).

In 2019, the borough of Wandsworth ranked 173rd out of 317 local authorities across England (317 ranking least deprived and 1 ranking most deprived); Wandsworth is within the 50% least deprived Local Authorities (LAs) in England, where in 2015, it was amongst the 50% most deprived. Wandsworth remains within the least deprived third of London LAs, between 2015 and 2019.

Wandsworth ranks amongst the least deprived LAs in England for four of seven deprivation domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training and Health Deprivation & Disability) - it has a particularly high ranking for Education, Skills & Training and compared to 2015, its rank and score for Income have improved.

In line with many other London boroughs, Wandsworth ranks amongst the more deprived LAs in England for the Barriers to Housing & Services and Crime domains, however, Wandsworth ranks amongst the least deprived LAs in London for five of seven deprivation domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training; Barriers to Housing & Services and Crime).

Between 2015 and 2019, Wandsworth moved from the 50% least deprived to the 50% most deprived London boroughs in the Health Deprivation & Disability domain. Despite relatively less deprived rankings since 2015, Wandsworth's most deprived measures were the Living Environment and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) measure both regionally and nationally.

### LSOA Level

In contrast to 2015, no Wandsworth LSOAs were ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in England on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). There was a general reduction in the number of LSOAs ranked across the 50% most deprived deciles and a corresponding increase amongst the least deprived. There were clusters of more deprived LSOAs within the easterly, westerly and southerly points of the borough. 38% of Wandsworth residents live within the 50% most deprived LSOAs nationally, down from 47% in 2015 and a smaller proportion than London where over 60% of the population live in the 50% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Within the Living Environment domain, 97% of Wandsworth residents live in the 50% most deprived LSOAs nationally compared to 85% of the London population. Wandsworth had three LSOAs that ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in London (down from four LSOAs in 2015) - collectively home to 5,300 residents.

---

<sup>1</sup>Emily Heades, Isabel Stewart. Insight & Analytics Team - Wandsworth Council 14 October 2019  
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/c81a545ae7e541e3ae99f47b8147dd6e>

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Within London (regionally), almost 50% of LSOAs in Wandsworth moved down into a more deprived decile in the Health Deprivation & Disability domain. Now, almost 50% of LSOAs in the borough fall amongst the 50% most deprived LSOAs in London compared to 35% in 2015 - this explains the borough level shift.

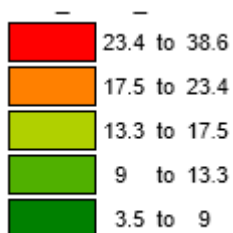
### Ward Level

The three LSOAs amongst the 10% most deprived in London were in Latchmere (2) and Tooting (1). Balham, Northcote and Thamesfield had no LSOAs amongst the 50% most deprived nationally and regionally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Locally, Thamesfield and Northcote had the fewest LSOAs amongst the 50% most deprived.

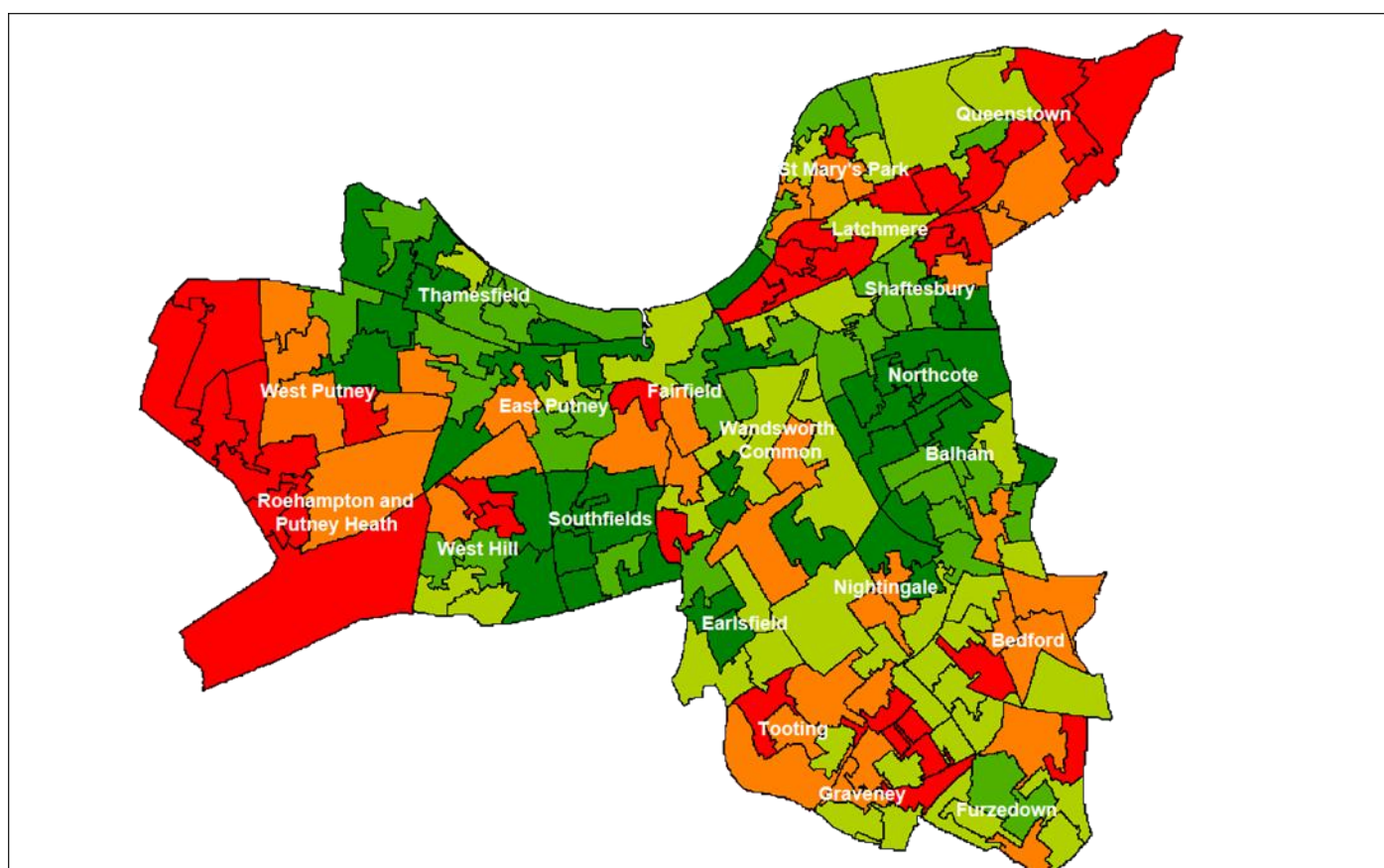
All LSOAs in Roehampton and 88% of LSOAs in Latchmere are within the 50% most deprived nationally, regionally and locally on the IMD. Locally, Graveney, Queenstown and Tooting also have large proportion of LSOAs amongst the borough's 50% most deprived. Regionally and locally, Roehampton has the most deprived LSOAs across all indices apart from IDAOP1 (where Bedford and Graveney have an equal number of deprived LSOAs), Crime and Living Environment (where it is one of the least deprived wards).

At the regional level, Queenstown had the most LSOAs moving down into a more deprived decile (40%) between 2015 and 2019 where locally, Thamesfield saw the most relative change in this direction (67%). Both regionally and locally, Balham and Southfields had the most LSOAs moving down into a more deprived decile in the Health Deprivation & Disability domain. Locally, regionally and nationally, Shafetsbury has most LSOAs moving up into a less deprived decile.

### Map of Index of Multiple Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area, LSOA, 2019



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021



## Life Expectancy and Mortality

In Wandsworth in 2017-19, life expectancy is 80.6 years for males and 84.2 years for females which are both higher than the England average. At 65, life expectancy for males in Wandsworth is an additional 19.1 years compared to 21.8 years for females; both figures are also higher than the England average.

### Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth provides us with information on the estimated length of life a newborn baby would survive if he/she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his/her life.

**Males:** In 2017-19, life expectancy at birth in males in Wandsworth was 80.6 years, which was higher than the England average of 79.8 years, but similar to the London average of 80.9 years. Locally, life expectancy has steadily increased in males and they are living 4.8 years longer than they were in 2001-03.

**Females:** In 2017-19, life expectancy in females in the borough was 84.2 years which was higher than the England average of 83.4 years but lower than the London average of 84.7 years. After years of steady increase, since 2012-14, female life expectancy in Wandsworth and England has not increased. Since 2001-03, female life expectancy has increased by 4 years.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Healthy Life expectancy at birth

Healthy life expectancy is the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition (rather than with a disability or in poor health).

**Males:** In 2017-19, healthy life expectancy at birth in males in Wandsworth was 62.7 years which was higher than the England average of 63.2 years and the London average of 63.5 years. Locally, the male healthy life expectancy is not showing any substantial improvements, this is also mirrored at the national and regional level – the latest 2017-19 figure for Wandsworth is identical to the 2009-11 figure of 62.7.

**Females:** In 2017-19, healthy life expectancy at birth in females in the borough was 68.1 years which was higher than the England average of 63.5 years and the London average of 64.0 years. Locally, healthy life expectancy in females has increased with females living 2.9 years longer in good health than they were in 2009-11.

### Life expectancy at 65

Life expectancy at 65 is an estimate of the average number of years at age 65 a person would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his or her life after that age.

**Males:** In 2017-19, male life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 19.1 years (12<sup>th</sup> lowest in London), which was similar to the England value (19.0) but significantly lower than the London value (19.7). Locally, 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.

**Females:** In 2017-19, female life expectancy at 65 in Wandsworth was 21.8 years (11<sup>th</sup> lowest in London) which was significantly higher than the England average (21.3) but significantly lower than the London average (22.3). 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.

### Life expectancy 2017-19 in Wandsworth, London, and England

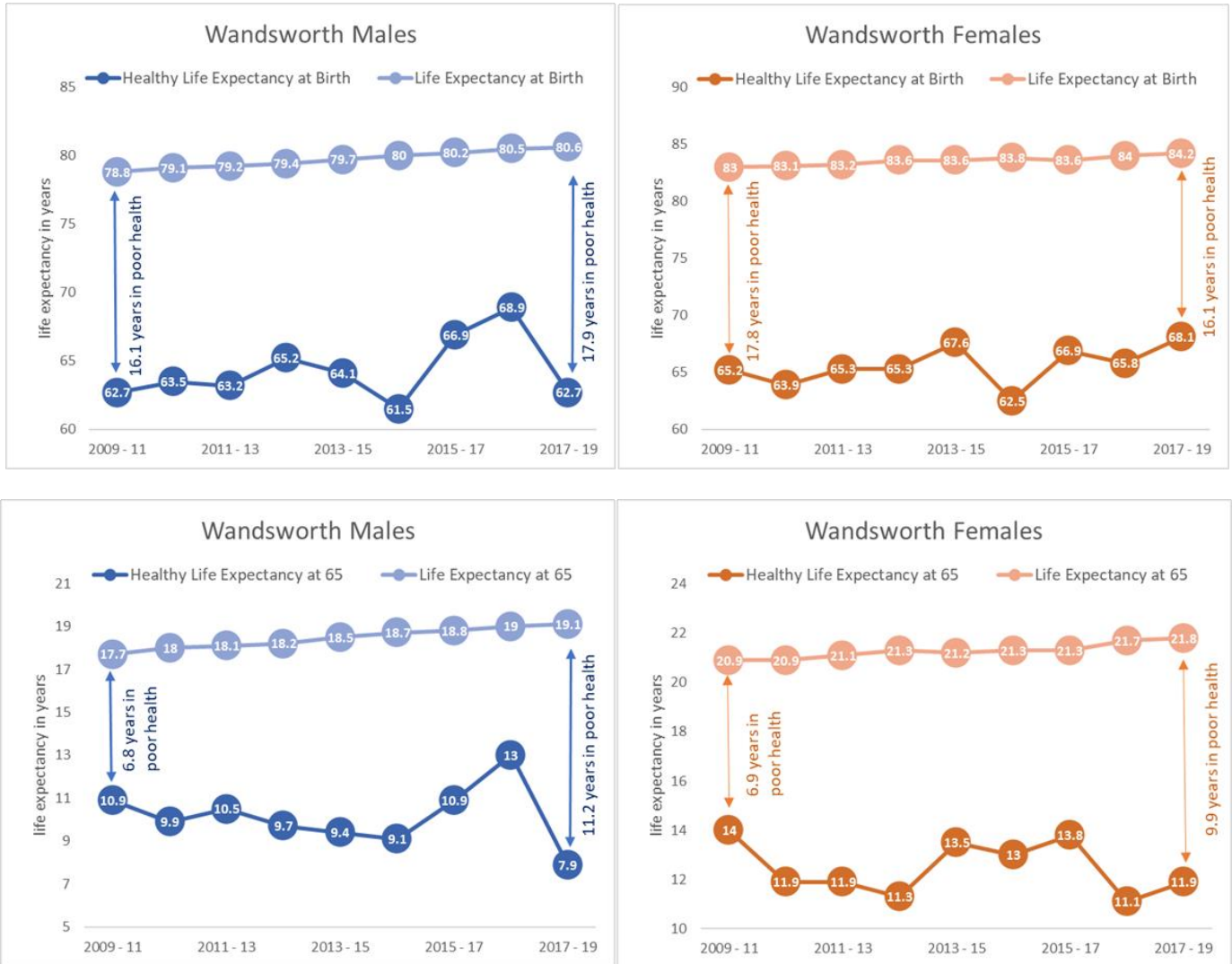
Life Expectancy indicator	Wandsworth	London	England
LE at birth – males	80.6	80.9	79.8
LE at birth – females	84.2	84.7	83.4
Healthy LE at birth – males	62.7	63.5	63.2
Healthy LE at birth – females	68.1	64.0	63.5
LE at age 65 – males	19.1	19.7	19.0
LE at age 65 – females	21.8	22.3	21.3
Healthy LE at age 65 – males	7.9	9.7	10.6
Healthy LE at age 65 – females	11.9	10.4	11.1
LE Gap most and least deprived areas– male	5.5	7.2	9.4

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

<b>LE Gap most and least deprived areas-female</b>	5.2	5.1	7.6
--	-----	-----	-----

Source: ONS via PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework

### Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth and at age 65



### Inequality in life expectancy and its drivers

PHE’s [Segment Tool](#)<sup>2</sup> provides information on the causes of death and age groups that are driving inequalities in life expectancy. If the causes of death that contribute most to the gap in life expectancy are targeted, then inequalities should be reduced.

The gap in life expectancy between the most and the least deprived areas in Wandsworth males in 2017-19 was 5.5 years (5<sup>th</sup> lowest in London) as 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. The male inequality gap in life expectancy has continued to decrease in the last 3 years.

<sup>2</sup> [Public Health England](#), Segment Tool. 2015-2017

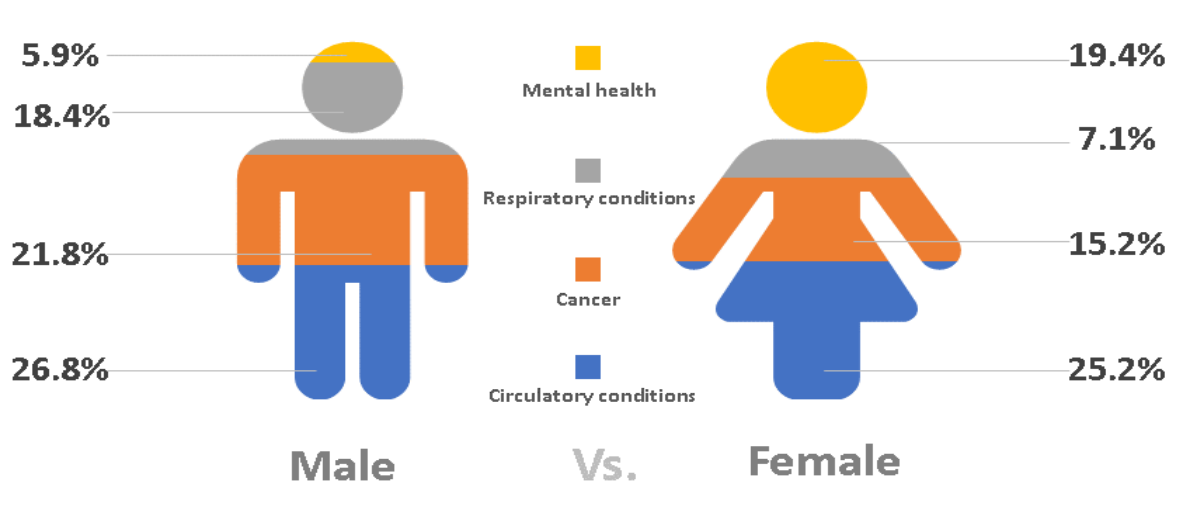


## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Among females this gap in life expectancy was 5.2 years (16<sup>th</sup> highest in London). A female living in the most deprived area of the borough is expected to live 5.2 years shorter than her counterpart living in the least deprived area of the borough. The female inequality gap in life expectancy had been decreasing in years 2010 – 2016 but in the last years it has remained unchanged and equal to around 5 years.

The age groups driving the gaps in life expectancy in males are the 60-79 year olds who contribute 43.6% to the gap and 40-59 years olds who contribute 37.9% to the gap in life expectancy. In females, the age groups driving the gaps are the 60-79 year olds who contribute 36.8% to the gap and 80+ who contribute 27.2% to the life expectancy gap.

### Key differences of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in men and women in Wandsworth, by top causes of deaths, 2015-17

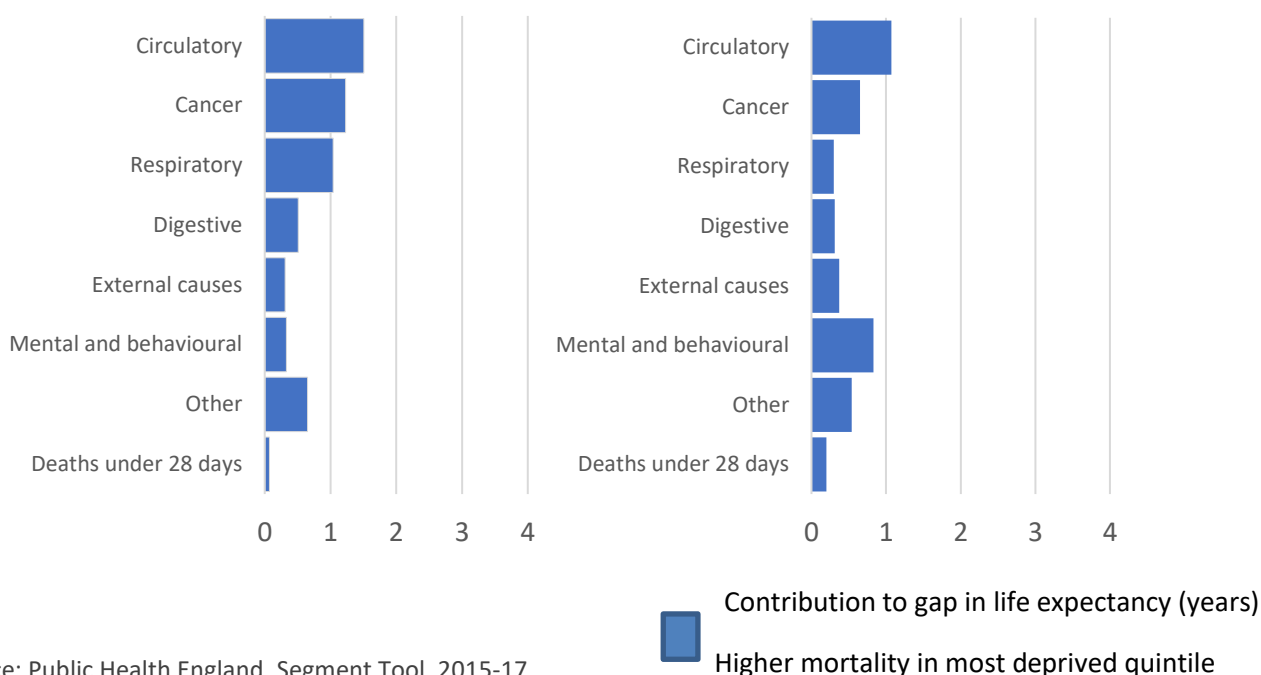


Bar chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Wandsworth, by broad cause of death, 2015-17.

Male

Female

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021



Source: Public Health England. Segment Tool. 2015-17

### Mortality

This covers the causes of deaths in the borough.

#### Leading causes of deaths in Wandsworth

Top 5 causes of death in 2019 by age group– males and females					
Age group	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
<5	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	Lower respiratory infections	SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)	Endo/metab/ blood/ immune
5-14	Brain cancer	Congenital defects	Other malignant neoplasms	Road injuries	Endo/metab/ blood/ immune
15-49	Self-harm	Drug use disorders	Cirrhosis	Ischaemic heart disease	Breast cancer
50-69	Ischaemic heart disease	Lung cancer	COPD	Breast cancer	Cirrhosis
70+	Ischaemic heart disease	Lower respiratory infections	Stroke	COPD	Alzheimer’s disease

Key:

Non-communicable diseases
Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Injuries

#### Premature Mortality (Under 75 mortality)

In Wandsworth, there were 1,706 deaths (312 per 100,000) among those aged 75 and under during 2017-19; the local under 75 mortality rate is 7<sup>th</sup> highest in London, lower than England average but higher than the average rate for

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

London. Since 2001-03, the number of deaths per studied period has decreased by 488 and the overall rate of decrease in premature mortality is higher than England and London reductions. Locally, the largest contributors to premature mortality are cardiovascular disease, cancer, and respiratory disease.

Among Wandsworth females, the under 75 mortality rate is significantly higher than London and increased during 2015-17. The most marked difference between London and Wandsworth is in breast cancer survival. We could add that related to this is breast cancer screening coverage where Wandsworth is significantly lower than the London and England averages here as well.

People with serious mental health illness, such as bipolar and schizophrenia, are at an increased risk of premature mortality. In Wandsworth, the extent to which adults with a serious mental illness die prematurely compared to adults in the general population is 322% higher. Nationally, most of these deaths are due to cardiovascular disease and cancer. These findings in part reflect the higher rates of smoking, alcohol use and substance use among those with serious mental health illness.

### Under 75 (premature) mortality counts and rate per 100,000 residents aged under 75, 2017-19.

	Wandsworth - n	Wandsworth - rate	London - rate	England - rate
<b>Under 75 mortality – all causes</b>	1,706	312	299	326
<b>Under 75 mortality – all causes (Male)</b>	997	386	373	397
<b>Under 75 mortality – all causes (Female)</b>	709	247	230	258

Source: [PHE Fingertips: Mortality Profile](#)

In Wandsworth

- Smoking remains a major contributor to preventable and premature deaths, 708 deaths can be attributed to smoking, this has declined from 882 in 2007-09.
- The rate of suicides in the borough has been decreasing in the last 3 reporting periods. In 2017-19 the rate was 8.8 per 100,000, in comparison to 10.1/100,000 in England and the London average of 8.2/100,000; there were 66 suicides in years 2017-19 in Wandsworth.

### Preventable Mortality

In 2017-19 the highest number of preventable deaths in Wandsworth were due to cancer (n=262), cardiovascular diseases (n=150), liver disease (n=95) and respiratory conditions (n=86) All these conditions are affected by health behaviours, such as smoking. For all disease categories, preventable mortality in males almost doubles the rate of mortality in females; this inequality is especially visible in preventable cardiovascular mortality where men's rate almost triples women's rate (44.8/100,000 vs. 17.4/100,000. For all preventable mortality indicators, Wandsworth's rates are lower than England's.

### Under 75 preventable mortality, directly standardised rates per 100,000 population, 2017-19

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

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

Source: PHE [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#), 2021

All the major preventable mortality causes in Wandsworth have seen a decline in numbers and rates of mortality since 2001-03; however, the rates of decline varied depending on the disease that caused the premature deaths. The figures below present combined male and female mortality rates from preventable causes broken down by the disease.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Start Well

This section covers the population needs related to 0-17 year olds in the borough.

[Data extracted from PHE- Child and Maternal health]

#### Conception, Pregnancy and Birth

*Fertility rate in Wandsworth is lower than London and England and is declining. Teenage conceptions are declining, 2018 saw 42 under 18-year olds becoming pregnant. 1 in 33 women smoked at the time of delivery in Wandsworth, the rate has been declining.*

- In 2019, Wandsworth's **fertility rate** of 48.1/1,000 (n=4,471), significantly lower than the London and England averages of 58.9/1000 and 57.7/1,000 respectively, and the trend has shown a decline since 2011.
- In 2018 **teenage pregnancy rate**, (11.3/1000) is lower than the London (13.9/1000) and England (16.7/1000) averages with 42 under 18-year-old girls becoming pregnant in 2017. 73.8% (n= 31) of these **conceptions led to an abortion**.
- Over a quarter of England **abortions in under 25-year olds** are repeat abortions; in 2019, the proportion of under 25 repeat abortions in the borough was 28.5% (n=133), which was lower than the London rate of 30.7% but slightly higher than the England average of 27.7%.
- Those under 25-year were less likely to **choose long acting reversible contraception (LARC)**, compared with over 25s. In 2019, 30.8% (n=840) of under 25s in Wandsworth chose LARC, compared to 42.6% (n=2,345) of over 25s, with the latter being lower than the London and England averages.
- **Smoking in pregnancy** increases the risk of miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, and premature birth. In 2019/20, 2.4% of women (n=108) smoked at the time of delivery in the borough, a decrease from previous year's rate of 2.5%. Wandsworth was lower than the London and England averages of 4.8% and 10.4% respectively.

*Wandsworth babies get a similar or better start to life than babies in London or England. The borough performs better in terms of low birth weight babies and breastfeeding initiation. The under 18 birth rate was the 6<sup>th</sup> highest compared to the other London boroughs. The numbers of teenage mothers have been decreasing and mothers over the age of 40 has been increasing. Around 1 in 4 births were to mothers from black and minority ethnic groups, lower than BAME proportion in the general population.*

- In 2018 **under 18s birth rate** (age 15-17 years) in the borough was 1.9/1000 (n=7) which was a 64% decrease from 2017; the rate is significantly lower than the England average of 4.5/1,000 and lower than the London value of 2.8/1,000.
- **Premature birth (less than 37 weeks gestation)**, which is linked to smoking during pregnancy, was also lower in the borough at 69.5/1000 between 2015-17 (n= 996) compared to the London and England averages of 79.2/1,000 and 81.2/1000.
- **The percentage of low birth (under 2500g) weight of term babies** in 2019 at 2.84% (n=117), was lower than England and London, but 9.2% higher compared to previous year (2.6%). The **percentage of very low birth weight of all babies** (under 1500g) in 2018 was 0.89% (n=41) which was lower than the London and England averages.
- In 2017-19 Wandsworth's **stillbirth rate** (foetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks of gestation) was 3.5/1000 (n=49). Risk factors associated with this are maternal obesity, ethnicity, smoking, pre-existing diabetes, and a history of mental health problems. The boroughs' **infant mortality rate** (infant deaths under 1 year of age)



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

has been declining since 2012-14 and in 2017-19 the rate in the borough was 2.3/1,000 (n=32); a 38% drop from 2012-14.

- In 2018/19, the percentage of **deliveries to mothers from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups** was 29.2% (n=1,185), which was lower than the London average of 40.4% but higher than the England average of 20.3%.
- Increases in breastfeeding are expected to reduce illness in young children, have health benefits for the infant and the mother and result in cost savings to the NHS through reduced hospital admission for the treatment of infection in infants. Breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infants in the first stages of life. There is evidence that babies who are breast fed experience lower levels of gastro-intestinal and respiratory infection. Observational studies have shown that breastfeeding is associated with lower levels of child obesity. In 2016/17, 91.9% (n=4,198) mother initiated breast feeding in the first 48 hours after delivery in Wandsworth. This value was higher than the England average of 74.5%

## Schools

*In 2018, 1 in 6 pupils in Wandsworth were eligible for and claiming free school meals, with 1 in 2 achieving a good level of development at the end of reception year. Obesity rate triples between reception (6.4%) and year 6 (19.0%). 1 in 6 pupils had special educational needs which was higher than the London and England rates and compared to the London boroughs Wandsworth was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate.*

- The percentage of **pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals** has shown a declining trend since 2014 and reached 15.4% (n=5,229) in 2018. However, this rate was higher than the England average of 13.5%. The **percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception** has shown a steady increase across the years until its peak in 2017/18 with 64.4% of pupils of free school meals achieving a good development. However, the proportion has declined to 60.0% (n=250) in 2018/19, which was higher than the England average of 56.5% but lower than the London average of 64.1%
- In 2018/19, 76.3% (n=2,336) of children **achieved a good level of development at the end of reception**. The borough was significantly higher than the London and England averages.
- In 2018/19 the **prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) amongst reception pupils** was 6.4% (n=170) and the borough was below the London and England averages. Between 2015/16-2017/18 Queenstown ward<sup>3</sup> (most deprived) had the highest rate of obese reception year pupils at 11.8% and the lowest was within the ward of Northcote (affluent ward) with a rate of 3.4%.
- The **prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) amongst year 6 pupils** in 2019/20 was 19.0% (n=135), the borough's prevalence was lower than the London and England averages. .Between 2015/16-2017/18 Latchmere<sup>3</sup> ward (most deprived) had the highest rate of obese year 6 children at 26.7%, while the lowest was within the ward of Northcote at 7.4%.
- 17.3% (n=5,821) of the borough's school **pupils had special educational needs** which was higher than the London and England averages of 14.4%. Compared against the London boroughs, Wandsworth had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of pupils.
- The proportion of **children** in 2018 **with moderate learning difficulties known to schools** in the borough was 13.4/1000 (n=599) which was lower than the London and England averages. The proportion of **children with severe learning difficulties** was 2/1,000 (n=89). The proportion of **children with autism known to schools** shows an increasing trend over the years, and the borough rate reached 16.5/1000 (n=737) in 2018 which was an 18% increase from the 2015 value of 14/1000. Wandsworth was higher than the London and England values of 15/1000 and 13.7/1000 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Local Health. Prevalence of obesity in reception and year 6 pupils. 3-year average 2015/16-2017/18.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Vaccination

*Historically and currently, Wandsworth has been performing lower than the national average across all immunisation programmes. The borough faces challenges in attaining high coverage and uptake of vaccinations due to high population mobility (affects data collection and accuracy), increasing population, increasing fiscal pressures and demands on health services, a decreasing vaccinating workforce and increase in vaccination hesitancy. Vaccination coverage for 1 dose of MMR and 2 doses of MMR in 5 year olds were lower than the benchmark goal of 95% but similar to the London average. Vaccination coverage for Hib/MenC booster in 2 year olds and 5 year olds were both below the benchmark goal of 95%.<sup>4</sup>*

- Population **vaccination coverage for 1 dose of MMR in 5-year olds** decreased and in 2019/20 the rate was 89.4% (n=4,221) which was lower than the benchmark goal of 95%. **MMR for 2 doses in 5-year olds** was 79% (n=3,731) which was also lower than the benchmark goal.
- **Vaccination coverage for Hib/MenC booster in 2-year olds** in 2019/20 was 84.2% (n=3,924), which was lower than the benchmark goal of 95% and significantly lower than the England average but slightly higher than the London average of 83.5%. Similarly, **Hib/Men C booster vaccination coverage in 5-year olds** was below the benchmark goal with a rate of 87.2% (n= 4,323) in 2017/18.
- **PCV booster vaccination coverage** in 2019/20 was also lower than the benchmark goal with a rate of 83.8% (n=3,907), in comparison to 90.4% coverage in England and 82.9% coverage in London.

### Mental Health

*Emotional and mental health of children and young people is a key concern. There are an estimated 5,800 children aged 5-19 years old with a diagnosable mental health disorder.*

- The proportion of **school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs** was 3.68% (n=1,258) in 2020. The borough was significantly higher than the London and England averages. The rate was 4.2% among secondary school aged and 2.98% among primary school aged children.
- The *Mental Health of children and young people in England*<sup>5</sup> report states that 1 in 8 children have a **diagnosable mental health disorder** – that is roughly 3 children in every classroom. It is estimated that Wandsworth has 5,800 children aged 5-19 years old with a mental health disorder.
- The percentage of 15-year olds in the borough who were **bullied in the past couple of months**<sup>6</sup> was lower than the England average. The borough rate in 2014/15 was 46.9%.

### Health Behaviours

*Approximately 1 in 20 fifteen-year olds in Wandsworth reported themselves as being regular smokers with Northcote and Thamesfield having the highest rates. 1 in 7 fifteen-year olds have reportedly tried cannabis. 1 in 8 fifteen-year*

<sup>4</sup> Historically and currently, London performs lower than national (England) averages across all immunisation programmes. The challenges that London faces (which are the same challenges Wandsworth faces) in attaining high coverage and uptake vaccination rates is due to the high population mobility (this affects data collection and accuracy), increasing population (London's birth rate has increased resulting in a growing 0-5 population which puts pressure on existing resources such as GP Practices), increasing fiscal pressures and demands on health services and a decreasing vaccinating workforce

<sup>5</sup> [NHS Digital](#). Mental health of children and young people in England. 2017. Based on 12.8% of 5 to 19 year olds being identified as having a diagnosable mental health condition.

<sup>6</sup> [PHE](#). Response from the What about YOUth Survey. Percentage who were bullied in the last couple of months

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

*olds are physically active for at least 1 hour /day with around 1 in 2 consuming 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetable a day. 1 in 4 five-year olds experience tooth decay in the borough.*

- The **percentage of 15-year olds in the borough who reported themselves as being regular smokers** in the WAY survey in 2014/15 was 5% which was higher than the London average and 5<sup>th</sup> highest London borough out of 32. Northcote and Thamesfield wards had the highest percentage of regular smokers at 8.29% each. The lowest rates were seen within Tooting, at 3.09% and Latchmere, 3.14%<sup>7</sup> [Local health].
- The **percentage of 15-year olds who have ever tried cannabis** was also higher in Wandsworth at 15.1% than the London (10.9%) and England averages (10.7%) in 2014/15.
- Locally, in 2014/15, among 15 years olds 9.2% had been drunk in last 4 weeks, 3.1% were regular drinkers and 42.2% had ever had an alcohol drink. This was similar to London but much lower than England.
- A 2018 national survey showed that smoking had continued to decline overall and e-cigarettes, drug intake and having being surrounded by smokers was associated with current smoking. Similar decline has seen for alcohol use with strongest factor for drinking in the past week was 'parents don't discourage drinking'. Alcohol and smoking use was higher among white children and drug use was higher among mixed race children.<sup>8</sup>
- The **percentage of 15-year olds who are physically active for at least 1 hour per day seven days a week** was 12.1% in 2014/15. This borough rate was similar to the London and England averages. The borough's **percentage of 15-year olds who eat 5 portions or more of fruit and vegetable per day**, 57%, was also similar to the London and England averages.
- In 2018/19 the average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 5 year olds was 0.4, significantly lower than England and London averages, 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in London<sup>9</sup>.

## Healthcare

*Wandsworth's elective admission and emergency admission rate is higher than London, pattern seen across various age groups from 0-19. Wandsworth had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years. Higher admission rate was also seen for respiratory tract infections among infants and asthma admissions among 10-18 years old.*

- In 2019/20, the rate of **hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years** was significantly lower in Wandsworth at 72/10,000 (n=410), compared to England, 91.2/10,000. Wandsworth had the 11<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London. Hospital admissions were also higher in the borough amongst **15-24 year olds** compared to the London average at 119.3/10,000 (n=410). Injuries represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience. Wandsworth had the 14<sup>th</sup> highest rate compared against London boroughs for **hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-4 years** at 88/10,000 (n=190) in 2019/20.
- Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. Even though admitting a patient to hospital as an emergency case is costly and frequently preventable, the number of emergency admissions has been rising. **Emergency admissions in 0-17-year olds** in the borough has remained higher than the London average since 2013/14. In 2018/19, the rate of emergency admissions in Wandsworth was 66.1/1,000 (n=4,437). **Emergency hospital admissions for under 5-year olds** was significantly higher than the London average at 130.3/1,000 (n=2850) in 2018/19.

<sup>7</sup> [Local Health](#). Smoking prevalence at age 15, regular smokers (modelled prevalence). 2014

<sup>8</sup> [NHS Digital](#). Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England 2018 [NS]. 2018

<sup>9</sup> Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England: [oral health survey of five-year-old children 2019](#)

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- The rate of **emergency hospital admissions for respiratory tract infections in children aged 1 year** had sharply risen in the borough from 48/10,000 (n=23) in 2014/15 to 257.3/10,000 (n=115) in 2018/19 and placed Wandsworth as the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest borough in London. The borough's rate was significantly higher than the London and England averages. **2018/19 admission rate for respiratory tract infections in children aged 2,3 and 4 years** was the highest since 2014/15, at 46.7/10,000 (n=60), significantly higher than England and London averages.
- **Emergency admissions for asthma for young people aged 10-18** was also higher in the borough in 2018/19 at 181.3/100,000 (n=45) compared to the London and England averages.
- **Non-emergency (elective) hospital admissions** have also been increasing; with some being avoidable. Local services such as primary care and patient characteristics (age, ethnicity, deprivation, gender) can all affect the rate of elective admissions. The rate of **elective admissions in those aged 0-19 years** within the borough rose to 56.7/1000 (n=3,804) in 2016/17 and was higher than the London and England averages. Females in Wandsworth had lower admissions rates at 50.8/1000 compared to males, 62.4/1000.
- The highest elective hospital admission rates in the borough was seen in babies under 1 years old. Generally, one third of **elective admissions of babies aged under 1 year** in 2014/15 related to a congenital abnormality. An additional 11% of elective admissions of infants were related to complications of pregnancy, labour, and delivery. The rate of admissions in the borough in 2016/17 was 69.6/1000 (n=337) which was significantly higher than the England average of 58.2/1000 and the highest rate was seen amongst males.
- In 2018/19 the rate of **emergency hospital admissions of children and young people under 19 years with a primary diagnosis of diabetes** was 45.3/100,000 (n=30) in the borough which was higher than the London average (41.6/100,000) but lower than the England average of 50.7/100,000.

### Vulnerable children and young people

*1 in 6 children aged under 20 are living in low income families in the borough. Children who are in need due to abuse or neglect continues to rise and 1 in 28 school pupils have social, emotional and mental health needs. Across London, Wandsworth had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of homeless young people aged 16-24 years and was the 9<sup>th</sup> borough in London to have the highest rate of children from homeless households. Wandsworth had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in 15-19 year olds.*

- **Dependent children aged under 20 living in low income families** rose to 18.1% (n=10,045) in 2016. Wandsworth was significantly higher than the England average of 17% but lower than the London average.
- The rate of **children aged under 18 years who are in need due to abuse or neglect** has continued to rise within the borough from 178/10,000 (n=1,085) in 2016 to 247.4/10,000 (n=1,559) in 2018. The borough was significantly higher than the London average of 180.3/10,000 and the England average of 181.4/10,000. Wandsworth has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate compared to 32 London boroughs. **Children in care** has also increased within the borough and reached 49/10,000 (n=305) in 2018.
- In 2011, the **proportion of children aged under 15 providing unpaid care** was lower than the London and England rates. The borough rate was 0.87%
- The rate of **homeless young people aged 16-24 years** in Wandsworth rose by 11% from 1.06/1000 (n=145) in 2016/17 to 1.18/1000 (n=158) in 2017/18. The rate in the borough was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in London.
- **Children from homeless households** are often the most vulnerable. Homeless ness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. In 2017/18 the borough had a higher rate of family homelessness at 4.1/1,000 (n=569), compared to London and England even though the borough trend showed a decline since 2015/16.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- **Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in 15-19-year olds** rose by 37% from 354.7/100,000 (n=44) in 2016/17 to 485.2/100,000 (n=61) in 2017/18. The borough's rate was significantly higher than the London average of 341/100,000 but lower than the England average of 648.6/100,000.

### Key causes of Morbidity and Mortality

The, GB Global Burden of Disease GBD, provides modelled estimates of the burden of poor health and disability. The burden of disease analysis is a way to compare the impact of different diseases, conditions or injuries on a population. The impact can be divided into morbidity (living with a disease) and mortality (dying from a disease).

#### Morbidity

The GBD also provides modelled estimates of the burden that can be attributed to a number of risk factors. It uses years lived with disability (YLD) to attribute the burden of morbidity.

YLD is a measure of morbidity that combines the prevalence of each disease with a rating of the severity of its symptoms (excluding death itself), to give an overall measure of the loss of quality of life.

#### Top 5 diseases accounting for greatest burden of disease, 2019, Males and females aged under 5 years

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Dermatitis	Congenital disorders	Autism spectrum disorders	Neonatal disorders	Diarrheal diseases
London Males	Dermatitis	Congenital disorders	Neonatal disorders	Autism spectrum disorders	Diarrheal diseases
Wandsworth Females	Dermatitis	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	Diarrheal diseases	Viral skin diseases
London Females	Dermatitis	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	Diarrheal diseases	Viral skin diseases

Key:

Non-communicable diseases
Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Injuries

Dermatitis was ranked for its contribution towards morbidity in boys and girls aged under 5 years in Wandsworth and across London. Congenital birth disorders ranked as second in males aged under 5 years in Wandsworth, similarly to the London picture. For females, congenital disorders were the second highest contributor to the burden of disease in under 5s.

Within females aged 5-14 in Wandsworth, dermatitis, anxiety disorders and asthma ranked as top 3 contributors of morbidity, which is similar to greater London. However, in males aged 5-14 years, asthma, conduct disorder and dermatitis are the top contributors in both Wandsworth and London.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth-Males	Asthma	Conduct disorder	Dermatitis	Anxiety disorders	Autism spectrum disorders
London males	Asthma	Conduct disorder	Dermatitis	Anxiety disorders	Autism spectrum disorders



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Wandsworth-Females	Dermatitis	Anxiety disorders	Asthma	Headache disorders	Dietary iron deficiency
London Females	Dermatitis	Anxiety disorders	Asthma	Headache disorders	Dietary iron deficiency

Top 5 diseases accounting for greatest burden of disease, 2019, Males and females aged 5-14 years

Key:

Non-communicable diseases
Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Injuries

### Mortality

In 2019, neonatal disorders and congenital birth defects were the top 2 leading causes of death in males and females aged under 5 years in Wandsworth and across London.

Top 5 causes of deaths, 2019, Males and females aged under 5

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)	Endocrine, metabolic, blood and immune disorders	Sexually transmitted infections excluding HIV
London Males	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)	Endocrine, metabolic, blood and immune disorders	Sexually transmitted infections excluding HIV
Wandsworth Females	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)	Endocrine, metabolic, blood and immune disorders	Sexually transmitted infections excluding HIV
London Females	Neonatal disorders	Congenital defects	SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)	Endocrine, metabolic, blood and immune disorders	Sexually transmitted infections excluding HIV

In 2019, brain cancer was the leading cause of death in males and females aged 5-14 years in Wandsworth which was similar across greater London.

Top 5 causes of deaths, 2019, Males and females aged 5-14 years

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Brain cancer	Congenital defects	Leukaemia	Road injuries	Other malignant neoplasms
London Males	Brain cancer	Road injuries	Congenital defects	Other malignant neoplasms	Leukaemia
Wandsworth Females	Brain cancer	Road injuries	Congenital defects	Other malignant neoplasms	Leukaemia
London Females	Other malignant neoplasms	Congenital defects	Brain cancer	Endocrine, metabolic, blood and immune disorders	Road injuries

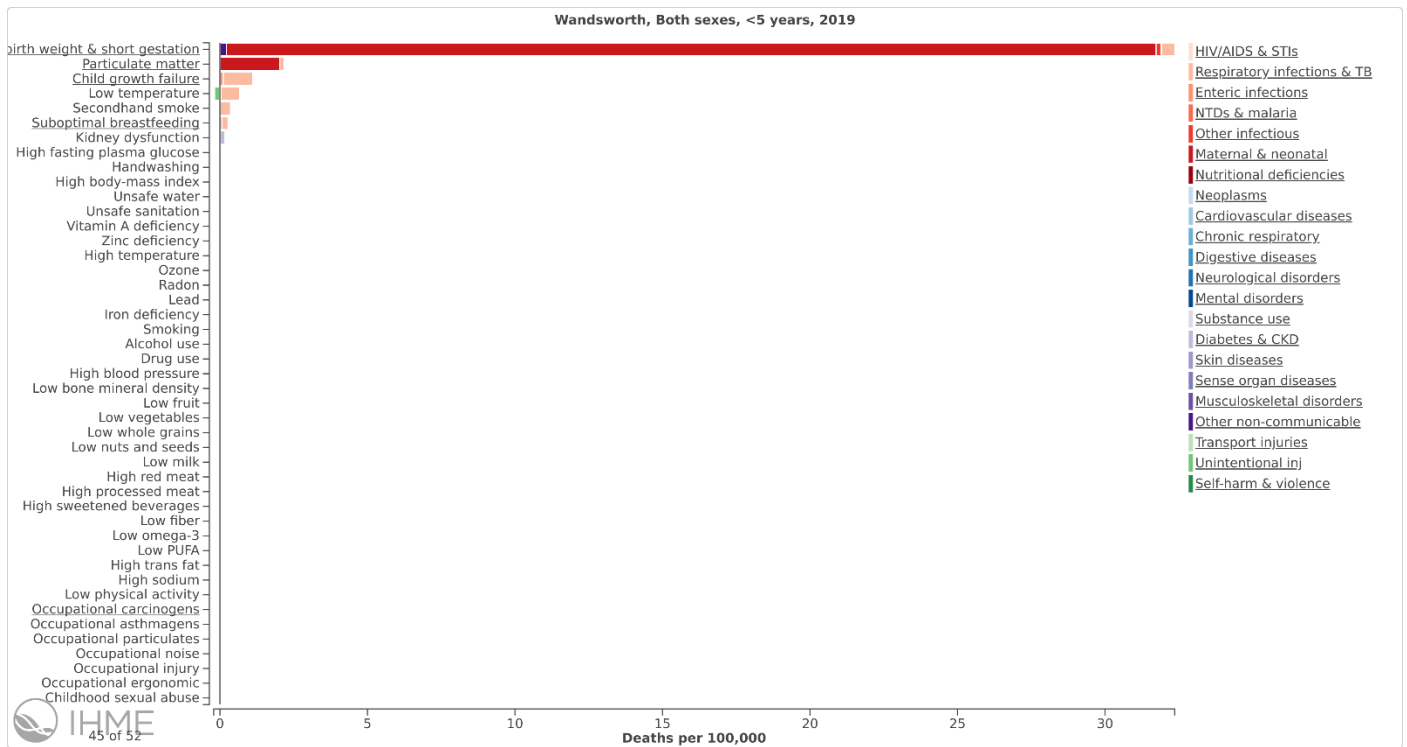
# Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

## Risk Factors

Causes of death in the population are influenced by a broad range of factors. Using the Global Burden of Disease, certain risk factors for disease can be ranked based on the proportion of deaths they are associated with. Risk factors are divided into 3 main groups: behavioural, metabolic, and environmental. Behavioural risk factors include smoking, alcohol use and drug use. Metabolic risk factors include high BMI and high cholesterol while environmental risk factors include air pollution, unclean water, and other risks due to the living and working environment.

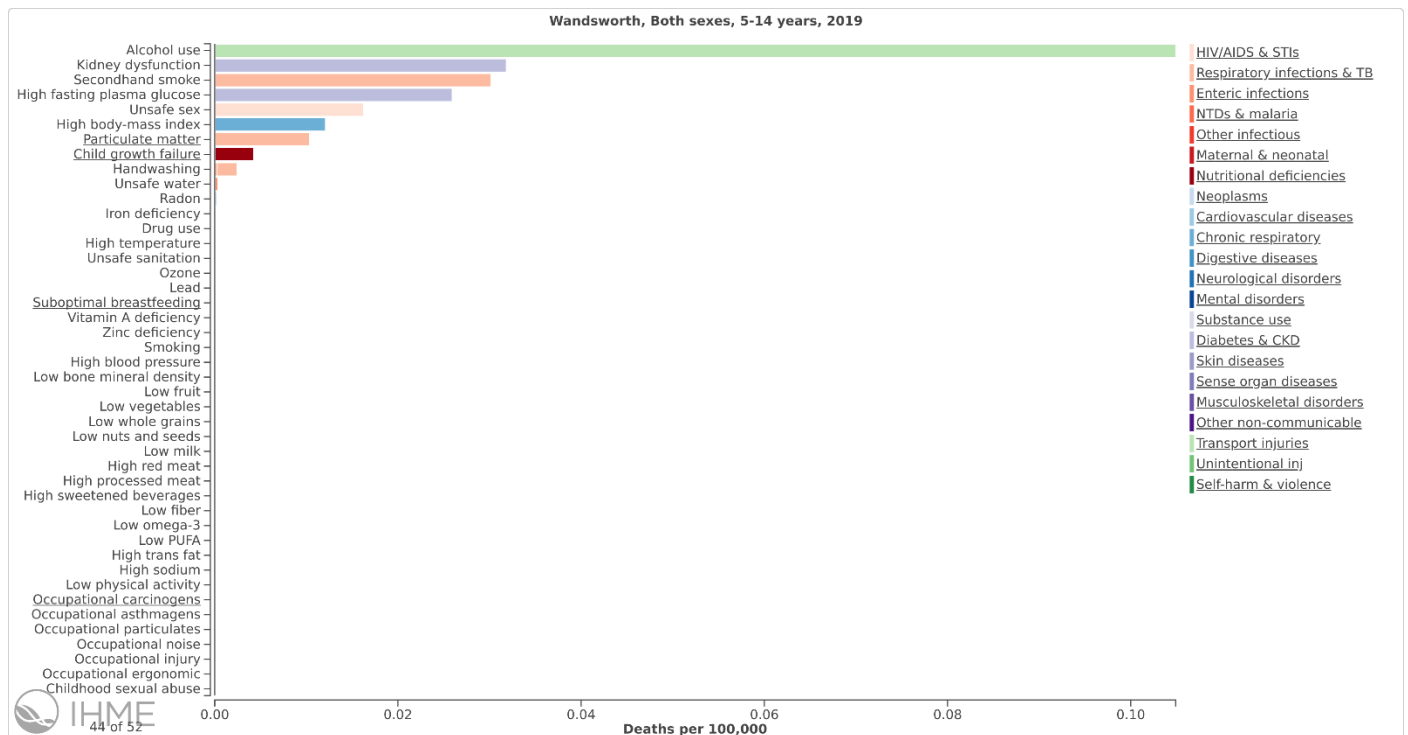
In 2019, low birthweight, short gestation and air pollution were the leading risk factors causing deaths in under 5s in Wandsworth. For deaths among those aged 5-14 years in Wandsworth, alcohol use is the behavioural risk factor associated with the highest proportion of deaths, 1.8% of total deaths. Alcohol use was associated with transport injuries as the causes of death. This was similar to greater London.

Attribution of deaths to risk factors broken down by broad cause of death in <5 year olds in Wandsworth, 2019



Attribution of deaths to risk factors broken down by broad cause of death in 5-14 year olds in Wandsworth, 2019

# Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021



## Live Well

### Lifestyle

#### Obesity, healthy eating and physical activity

Adult obesity has decreased in Wandsworth with the borough's figures substantially below the England and London averages. Adults carrying out physical activity and the proportion meeting the recommended 5-a day for fruit and vegetables was higher locally than the London and England averages. The proportion of people walking and cycling to work was also higher than the averages for England and London.

- The **percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese** in Wandsworth was 50.3% in 2019/20, 4.2% decrease from previous year's value of 52.5%, the borough's proportion was significantly lower than the London and England averages of 55.7% and 62.8% respectively. In 2019/20 the **rate of finished admission episodes with a primary diagnosis of obesity** in Wandsworth was 26/100,000<sup>10</sup> which was higher than the England average of 20/100,000 but lower than the London value of 29/100,000. Wandsworth's rate has increased by 44.4% from previous year's value of 18/100,000.
- Local adults are more physically active compared to London and England. The **percentage of physically active adults 19+ years**, doing at least 150+ minutes moderate intensity minutes physical activity per week, 72.3% in 2019/20 locally, which was significantly higher than the London and England averages (65.2% and 66.4%

<sup>10</sup> Statistics on obesity, physical activity and diet- England. [NHS digital](#).

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

respectively); and the **percentage of physically inactive** (engaging in less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week) adults has consistently been lower than the London and England averages throughout the years with the proportion of adults being 17.5% in 2019/20.

- In 2018/19 the **percentage of adults (aged 16+) walking for travel at least 3 days per week** was 45.0%, which was higher than previous years and higher than the England and London values. The **percentage cycling for travel at least 3 days per week** in 2018/19 was 10.5% which was higher than previous year (7.9%) and England (3.1%).
- In 2019/20 the **proportion of the population (aged 16+) meeting the recommended '5-a-day' of fruit and vegetable** on a 'usual day' was higher than the London and England averages at 63.9%. Wandsworth was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest borough in London. The **average daily quantity of vegetables consumed** was slightly higher than fruits at 2.9 compared to 2.5 of fruit.

### Alcohol

*Alcohol consumption is high locally. Wandsworth had the third highest rate of litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade in London, with wine sales being the most popular. 2 in 5 adults in Wandsworth drink over 14 units of alcohol a week which higher than London and there were an estimated 3900 dependent drinkers in the borough. Alcohol continues to be a key contributor to hospital visits with 5,105 hospital visits in 2018/19 attributed to alcohol related conditions and 1,890 due to alcohol specific conditions. Locally 50 people under the age of 75 died from alcohol related conditions in years 2017-19.*

- Wandsworth adults consume on average 6.1L of alcohol from off-licenses and 2011/14 data showed that quarter of local adults (25.3%) binge drank on their heaviest drinking days, almost 2 in 5 (43.9%) drank more than 14 units a week and less than one in 10 did not drink (9.9%). These levels were some of the highest in London. While this data is old, it showed that local drinking levels were higher, likely due to a large young adult population.
- An estimated 1.48% of local adults were dependent drinkers, that would be 3909 individuals based on 2019 population estimates.
- The total number of **individuals who received treatment at a specialist alcohol misuse service** in 2017/18 was 544. Compared against the London boroughs, Wandsworth had the highest number in treatment and third highest number of dependent drinkers.
- Treatment completion was at 49.2% in 2019, which was significantly higher than the London and England averages and the 7<sup>th</sup> highest across London.
- **Admission episodes for alcohol-related unintentional injuries** (narrow) in 2018/19 was 158.4/100,000 (n=427) which was a 3.2% increase from previous year's value of 153.5/100,000 (n=403). The borough value was 11<sup>th</sup> highest compared against other London boroughs. Admission episodes were 3 times higher in males at 251.0/100,000 compared to females 80.7/100,000.
- **Admission episodes for mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol** (narrow) was significantly higher in Wandsworth, 58.7/100,000 (n=155), compared to the London average, 55.8/100,000. Although the borough rate was higher than London, the trend shows the values have been decreasing over the years.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's rate of admission episodes for **alcohol-specific conditions** was 828.1 per 100,000 (n=1890), which is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London, 28.6% higher than the England average and 38.4% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 90.7% higher than in 2008/09, in comparison to 38.5% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period
- In 2018/19, Wandsworth's rate of **admissions for alcohol-related conditions** was 2399.0 per 100,000 (n=5105), which is the 14<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in London, 1.3% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2018/19 was also 61.8% higher than in 2008/09, in comparison to 44.4% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- In 2018/19, Wandsworth's rate of **admissions for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease** was 1229.3 per 100,000 (n=2308), which is the 8th lowest rate in London, 0.8% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2018/19 was also 76.4% higher than in 2008/09, in comparison to 61.0% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2018/19, Wandsworth's rate of **hospital admissions for alcoholic liver disease** was 215.1 per 100,000 (n=456), which is the 2nd highest rate in London, 64.0% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2018/19 was also 92.8% higher than in 2008/09, in comparison to 60.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period
- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's rate of **under 75 mortality from alcoholic liver disease** was 8.1 per 100,000 (n=50), which is the 7th highest rate in London, 9.6% lower than the England average and 32.9% higher than the London average.

### Smoking

*Smoking prevalence declined in the borough, but generally higher rates of smoking were seen in males as well as those in long-term unemployment and those in routine and manual occupations.*

*Smoking attributable deaths, smoking attributable deaths from heart disease, stroke and mortality from lung cancer, have all shown a declining trend over time. Mortality rate from oral cancer saw an increasing long-term trend with a slight reduction in deaths taking place in 2014-16. The rate of smokers successfully quitting at 4 weeks has declined in the borough, a similar picture seen across London and England.*

- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's prevalence of adults (18+) that was 15.0%, which is the 15th lowest rate in London, 4.6% higher than the England average and 2.7% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 13.3% lower than in 2013/14, in comparison to 16.4% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. The borough rate was similar to London and England. Higher rates of smoking was seen in males at 16.6%, compared to females at 12.0%.
- **Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations** declined since 2016 (35.1%) and 2018 (19.1%); 2019 rate in Wandsworth is slightly higher than in the previous year, at 19.2%, but still lower than London and England averages of 23.2% and 25.4% respectively.
- In 2014/15, 1,252 (38.4%) of **adults with serious mental illness**, lower than the England average. The rate of **smoking in adults with a long-term mental health condition** has increased from 22.8% in 2017/18 to 23.5% in 2018/19. **Smoking prevalence in adults with anxiety and depression** was 25.4% in 2016/17, similar to the London and England averages. Nationally, smoking prevalence amongst those with anxiety and depression is highest among the Gypsy or travellers, white and black Caribbean's and Chinese ethnic groups, where the rates are higher than the national average of 25.8%. It is also highest amongst those who are bisexual and gay/lesbian.
- Smoking remains the biggest single cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in the world and accounts for 1 in 6 of all deaths in England. In 2016-18 there were 687 (234/100,000) **deaths attributable to smoking in those aged 35+**. The rate has shown a declining trend over time which is a similar picture seen **within smoking attributable deaths from heart disease**. The number of deaths declined to 70 deaths (22.5/100,000) in 2016-18. Nationally, death rates from heart disease was higher in the more deprived deciles. There were 22 ( 7.1/100,000) **smoking attributable deaths from stroke** in Wandsworth. The highest rate of mortality from diseases attributable to smoking was seen in those dying from **lung cancer**;248 (50.9/100,000) deaths. **COPD** (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) accounted for 233 (48.9/100,000) deaths. Deaths from **oral cancer saw** a 73% rise in 2016-18 to 30 (5.7/100,000) deaths, up from 16 in the previous year. Wandsworth ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest borough in London.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- **Smoking attributable hospital admissions** in Wandsworth has increased from 1,417/ 100,000 (n=1519) in 2017/18 to 1,505/100,000 (n=1,654) in 2018/19; the latest rate is higher than the London average but lower than the England rate, 1,454 and 1,612 per 100,000 respectively. Again, hospital admissions nationally were higher in those living in more deprived areas.
- **The rate of emergency admissions for COPD**- an umbrella term for serious lung conditions that include chronic bronchitis and emphysema- declined from 470 (463/100,000) in 2018/19 to 415 (402/100,000) in 2019/20. This was higher than the London average of 358/100,000 and lower than the England average of 415/100,000. Since 2010/11 the borough rate has been consistently higher than London on all but two periods with higher admission rates seen in males in the borough compared to females, 422 and 413 per 100,000 respectively.
- There were 376 (77.0/100,000) **lung cancer registrations** in Wandsworth in 2016-18; a slight reduction from previous reporting period, 388 (82.3/100,000) lung cancer registrations in Wandsworth in 2015-17; the latest rate is similar to the London and England averages of 74.3 and 77.9 per 100,000. Nationally, lung cancer registration rates are higher within the most deprived deciles compared to the least. **Oral cancer registrations** also declined from 100 (19.2/100,000) in 2015-17 to 93 (17.2/100,000) ; higher than England and London averages of 15.0 and 14.6 per 100,000.
- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's **rate of mortality from lung cancer** was 54.4 per 100,000 (n=270), which is the 11th highest rate in London, 2.6% higher than the England average and 13.2% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2017 - 19 was also 25.7% lower than in 2001 - 03, in comparison to 18.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Mortality rates in Wandsworth males was higher compared to females.
- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's **mortality rate from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease** was 46.5 per 100,000 (n=227), which is the 16th highest rate in London, 7.8% lower than the England average and 3.2% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2017 - 19 was also 30.8% lower than in 2001 - 03, in comparison to 9.5% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Smoking is the biggest single cause of preventable mortality and morbidity and accounts for 1 in 6 deaths in England. In 2016 - 18, Wandsworth's **rate of smoking attributable deaths** was 234.0 per 100,000 (n=687), which is the 14th highest rate in London, 6.5% lower than the England average and 7.0% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2016 - 18 was also 30.0% lower than in 2007 - 09, in comparison to 18.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2016 - 18, Wandsworth's rate of **smoking attributable deaths from heart disease** was 22.5 per 100,000 (n=70), which is the 12th highest rate in London, 1.8% lower than the England average and 12.4% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2016 - 18 was also 44.0% lower than in 2007 - 09, in comparison to 43.0% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2016 - 18, Wandsworth's **smoking attributable deaths from stroke** was 7.1 per 100,000 (n=22), which is the 15th highest rate in London, 7.0% lower than the England average and 0.1% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 44.3% lower than in 2007 - 09, in comparison to 36.3% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Nationally, casualty rates were highest in the less deprived deciles of the country compared to those living in the more deprived.
- **Smokers setting a quit date** within the borough has been declining since 2014/15. In 2019/20 the rate was 3,194 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (n=1,162), a 21% reduction from 2018/19 4,042/100,000 (n=1,314). A similar trend is seen within **smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks** (those smokers who successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up). In 2019/20 the borough rate was 1,847 per 100,000 population age 16+ (n=672), a 14% reduction from previous year, 2,144 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (n=697).



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Cardiovascular Disease

*Patients aged over 15 years recorded as smokers in the borough been declining since 2013/14 and was lower than the London rate. The borough was the 5th lowest in London for patients recorded to have hypertension. Blood pressure measurements in population aged 45 and over were less frequently taken than the average rates for London and England. The prevalence of patients with a diagnosis of heart failure was the lowest in London. The borough ranked second lowest in London for patients recorded to have chronic kidney disease.*

Risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease are smoking, hypertension and blood pressure.

- In 2019/20, there were 46,260 (13.3%) **patients recorded as current smokers on Wandsworth's GP registers**, a reduction of 12.5% from previous year (51,713, 15.2%). The borough rate was lower than London and England.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of hypertension** was 8.1% (n=33240), which is the 4th lowest rate in London.
- 103,368 (84.0%) **patients aged over 45 years had a blood pressure recording in the preceding 5 years** in 2019/20, the rate is 6.2% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 5.2% lower from year 2014/15, in comparison to 1.2% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Diabetes

- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of diabetes** was 4.3% (n=14839), which is the 5th lowest rate in London, lower than the England average and the London average.
- In 2018/19, 51.5% (n=615) of **people with type 1 diabetes received all 8 care processes**, which is the 5th highest rate in London, and higher than the England average.  
In 2018/19, Wandsworth's proportion of **people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes who received all 8 care processes** was 72.6% (n=9370), which is the 4th highest rate in London, 33.7% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure continues to increase.

### Heart

- Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the single most common cause of premature death in the UK. In 2019/20, 1.3% (n=5462) of **people had a diagnosis of CHD in GP records**, which is the 4th lowest rate in London, 57.0% lower than the England average and 31.6% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 10.6% lower than in 2012/13, in comparison to 7.4% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's rate of **CHD emergency admissions** was 424.9 per 100,000 (n=805), which is the 11th lowest rate in London, lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 48.7% lower from year 2003/04, in comparison to 34.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- 1,323 (0.3%) **patients with heart failure were recorded on the practice disease registers** in 2017/18. The borough ranked lowest across London. There were 364 (219.4/100,000) hospital admissions for heart failure in Wandsworth; higher than the England average of 161.7/100,000.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of heart failure** was 0.3% (n=1444), which is the lowest rate in London, 61.4% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 14.8% higher from the baseline year (2009/10), in comparison to 24.9% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- The borough has seen an increasing trend of admissions since 2014/15. In 2019/20, Wandsworth's rate of **heart failure admissions** was 218.1 per 100,000 (n=380), which is the 9th highest rate in London, 26.9% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 4.8% higher from year 2003/04, in comparison to 6.8% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Kidney

- In 2018/19, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD)** was 1.4% (n=4679), which is the 2nd lowest rate in London, 65.5% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2018/19 was also 13.5% lower than in 2012/13, in comparison to 3.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Stroke

- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of stroke** was 0.8% (n=3347), which is the 3rd lowest rate in London, 54.6% lower than the England average and 24.0% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 3.7% higher than in 2012/13, in comparison to 5.8% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of atrial fibrillation** was 0.9% (n=3800), which is the 8th lowest rate in London, 55.7% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 37.4% higher from year 2009/10, in comparison to 47.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's **under 75 mortality rate from stroke** was 11.4 per 100,000 (n=57), which is the 11th lowest rate in London, 8.3% lower than the England average and 10.0% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 63.2% lower than in 2001 - 03, in comparison to 52.5% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### STI

*The rate of new sexually transmitted infections (STI) in Wandsworth was higher than the England average and the rate of STI testing was higher than the London and England averages and the figures continued to increase. Chlamydia detection rates in 15-24 year olds was higher than the London average with rates being higher in females than males. Rates of syphilis almost doubled in the last 7 years – with the latest Wandsworth's figure being 335.7% higher than the England average. Since 2016, chlamydia diagnostic rate in people aged 25 and over in Wandsworth has been increasing and is now 272.4% higher than the England average. In 2019 there were 63 new HIV diagnoses among people aged over 15 years and the prevalence rate was worse than the England rate. Almost 57% of females in Wandsworth prefer user-dependent methods of contraception while 40% prefer hormonal short-acting contraceptives. The total rate of LARC (long-acting reversible contraception) prescribed in primary care was lower than that prescribed in other sexual health services. The rate of abortions in the borough shows an increasing trend with the pace of overall increase slower than in England.*

- In 2019, Wandsworth's **rate of all newly diagnosed sexually transmitted infections** was 2377.5 per 100,000 (n=7838), which is the 7th highest rate in London, 191.4% higher than the England average. The latest

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

borough's figure for 2019 was also 27.5% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 0.1% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

- In 2019, Wandsworth's **STI diagnoses rate excluding chlamydia in under 25-year olds** was 2677.0 per 100,000 (n=6455), which is the 7th highest rate in London, 197.4% higher than the England average and 38.1% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 32.0% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 7.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2018, Wandsworth's **syphilis diagnostic rate** was 54.5 per 100,000 (n=178), which is the 9th highest rate in London, 335.7% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2018 was also 196.0% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 128.9% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **diagnostic rate of genital warts** was 232.0 per 100,000 (n=765), which is the 2nd highest rate in London, 160.6% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 12.0% lower than in 2012, in comparison to 35.3% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **genital herpes diagnosis rate** was 167.4 per 100,000 (n=552), which is the 3rd highest rate in London, 179.1% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 24.0% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 0.3% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial sexually transmitted infection in England with rates higher in young adults than any other age group. Since 2016, **chlamydia diagnostic rate in people aged 25 and over** in Wandsworth has been increasing. In 2019, Wandsworth's rate was 860.3 per 100,000 (n=2051), which is the 6th highest rate in London, 272.4% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 79.5% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 42.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Detection rates in females were higher than in males, and detection rates nationally were lowest within the least deprived deciles compared to the more deprived areas.
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **HIV diagnosed prevalence rate** was 5.4 per 1,000 population aged 15-59 (n=1233), which is the 16th highest rate in London, 124.5% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 13.1% higher than in 2011, in comparison to 21.6% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019, there were 63 **new HIV diagnoses** in Wandsworth - 23.1 per 100,000 population aged 15+, the 13th highest rate in London, 183.5% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 19.2% lower than in 2011, in comparison to 36.4% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Abortion

- In 2019, Wandsworth's **abortion rate** was 17.4 per 1,000 females (n=1614), which is the 6th lowest rate in London, 7.2% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 4.7% higher than in 2012, in comparison to 13.4% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period
- In 2019, Wandsworth's rate of **repeat abortions in females aged under 25** was 28.5% (n=133), which is the 8th lowest rate in London, 2.9% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 9.3% lower than in 2012, in comparison to 2.3% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Contraception

*LARC prescribing increased and the borough ranked 5th highest in London. LARC prescribing was higher in SRH services compared to primary care. Women in Wandsworth preferred to use user-dependent methods of contraception rather than hormonal short-acting contraceptives or injections.*

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

The NICE guidelines advises that LARC methods, such as contraceptive injections, implants, the intra-uterine system (IUS) or the intrauterine device (IUD) are highly affective forms of contraception as they do not rely on daily compliance and are more cost effective than condoms and the pill. However, it is a priority to ensure that access to the full range of contraception is available to all.

- In 2019, Wandsworth's **total rate prescribed LARC (excluding injections)** was 50.1 per 1,000 females (n=4655), which is the 5th highest rate in London, 1.4% lower than the England average and 26.5% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 35.5% higher than in 2014, in comparison to 1.3% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019, Wandsworth's rate of **GP prescribed LARC** was 22.0 per 1,000 females (n=2039), which is the 5th highest rate in London, 26.8% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 27.4% higher than in 2011, in comparison to 2.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- The **proportion of women choosing user-dependant methods at SRH services** (rely on daily compliance) was 56.9% in 2018 which was lower than London. Women choose user-dependent methods at SRH Services (%)
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **proportion of women choosing user-dependant methods at SRH services** was 57.6% (n=4750), which is the 16th highest rate in London, 6.1% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 18.0% lower than in 2014, in comparison to 14.6% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Women choose hormonal short-acting contraceptives at SRH Services (%)
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **proportion of women choosing hormonal short-acting contraceptives at SRH services** was 37.5% (n=3090), which is the 9th lowest rate in London, 6.1% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 38.5% lower than in 2014, in comparison to 15.4% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Mental health and suicide

*The estimated common mental health disorder prevalence in Wandsworth is 11% higher than the England average. 26,306 (7.8 %) of Wandsworth patients affected by depression and 3,537 (1.1%) were diagnosed with depression in 2017/18 62 admissions to hospital were due to substance misuse in 15-24-year olds. The rate of suicides in Wandsworth is higher than the London average.*

- In 2017, Wandsworth's **estimated prevalence of common mental disorders** was 18.8 per 100 (n=49805), which is the 16th lowest rate in London, 11.0% higher than the England average and 2.5% lower than the London average.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded depression prevalence** was 7.8% (n=26306), which is the 11th lowest rate in London, 32.7% lower than the England average and 5.2% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 66.8% higher than in 2013/14, in comparison to 77.3% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- There has been a 45% increase of patients recorded to have depression in Wandsworth since 2013/14. 3,537 (1.1%) of **patients with depression were recorded on the practice disease registers for the first time in the financial year 2017/18.**
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of mental health illnesses** was 0.9% (n=3897), which is the 12th lowest rate in London, 1.9% higher than the England average . The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 2.4% higher than in 2013/14, in comparison to 8.6% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- According to the GP patient survey in 2017/18, 325 (7.1%) of respondents aged 16+ in Wandsworth **reported to have long-term mental health problems**, which was lower than the England average.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- In 2017/18, Wandsworth's **proportion of respondents to GP Patient Survey who reported to have long-term mental health problems** was 7.1% (n=325), which is the 16th lowest rate in London, 21.1% lower than the England average.
- In 2017/18 there were 105 **hospital admissions as a result of self-harm** in 10-24 years olds in Wandsworth. This was lower than the England rate and was an 18% increase from previous year.
- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's **suicide rate** was 8.8 per 100,000 (n=66), which is the 16th lowest rate in London, 13.2% lower than the England average and 6.7% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2017 - 19 was also 37.5% lower than in 2001 - 03, in comparison to 1.6% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period; the rates were four times higher in Wandsworth males, 14.5/100,000, compared to females, 3.6/100,000.
- In 2017/18 there were 1,613 (0.4%) **patients with dementia on the practice register** in Wandsworth. This was lower than London and England and Wandsworth ranked 9<sup>th</sup> lowest across in London.
- 

### Cancer Screening

*There was an increase of patients recorded as having cancer on the practice disease registers. Breast cancer screening coverage has been slowly declining since 2016 and is now lower than the average coverage for London and England. Cervical screening uptake among females aged 25-65 was lower than the England average with the trend slowly declining since 2014/15. There was an 11% increase of emergency hospital admissions where the patient had cancer as a diagnosis.*

- In 2018/19, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of cancer** was 1.8% (n=7484), which is the 8th lowest rate in London, 38.9% lower than the England average and 10.4% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 39.3% higher from year 2013/14, in comparison to 42.0% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Wandsworth's latest (2020) **breast cancer screening coverage in females aged 50—70 years** was 66.3%, which is the 15th lowest rate in London, 10.4% lower than the England average and 1.3% lower than the London average. The coverage has been slowly declining since 2018.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's rate of **females aged 25-64 attending cervical screening** was 65.8% (n=88544), which is the 15th highest rate in London, 9.0% lower than the England average and 0.8% higher than the London average.
- Wandsworth's latest **bowel cancer coverage in people aged 60 - 74** was 56.9% (2020) which is the 12th highest rate in London. The coverage has been rising sharply in the last 2 years.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **crude rate of cancer emergency admissions** was 336.4/100,000 population (n=1406) this is the 7th lowest rate in London, which is 39.6% lower than the England average and 11.5% lower than the London average. The latest Wandsworth's figure for 2019/20 was also 8.9% higher from (2012/13), in comparison to 5.3% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period. The rate has been decreasing since 2017/18.

### Drugs

*There was an increase in deaths from drug misuse in Wandsworth. The borough ranked 8th lowest for opiate /crack cocaine users cross London. Those receiving treatment at specialist drug misuse service was lower in the borough compared to London and England. Almost 1 in 10 opiate users who left drug treatment did not re-present themselves to treatment. Wandsworth's death rate from drug misuse was 2.3 per 100,000 (n=23) was the 10th lowest rate in London. Wandsworth's proportion of opiate users in treatment who successfully completed it was 8.2% - the 6th highest rate in London.*



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- In 2017 - 19, Wandsworth's **death rate from drug misuse** was 2.3 per 100,000 (n=23), which is the 10th lowest rate in London, 51.1% lower than the England average and 28.1% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure is identical to the 2001 – 03 rate, in comparison to 56.7% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2016/17 - 18/19, Wandsworth's rate of **hospital admissions due to substance misuse** was 63.6 per 100,000 (n=60), which is the 14th highest rate in London, 23.4% lower than the England average and 5.9% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2016/17 - 18/19 was also 35.5% higher than in 2008/09 - 10/11, in comparison to 30.9% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2016/17, Wandsworth's **rate of opiate and/or crack cocaine users** was 6.4 per 1,000 (n=1522), which is the 8th lowest rate in London, 27.4% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2016/17 was also 8.9% lower than in 2011/12, in comparison to 5.4% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Mental health problems are very common among those in treatment for drug use and in 2016/17 the **number of individuals who entered treatment at a specialist drug misuse service and were currently in receipt of treatment from mental health services for a reason other than substance misuse** at the time of assessment was 107 (25.5%) which was similar to the England average.
- In 2019, Wandsworth's **proportion of opiate users in treatment who successfully completed it** was 8.2% (n=40), which is the 6th highest rate in London, 45.8% higher than the England average and 22.2% higher than the London average. The latest borough's figure for 2019 was also 14.6% lower than in 2010, in comparison to 15.7% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Health Checks

*The cumulative percentage of eligible population that was offered an NHS Health Check is among the highest in London and England. However, the uptake of NHS Health Checks among the invited people is lowest than the London and England averages.*

- In 2015/16 – 19/20, **cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check** was 127%, which is 44.9% higher than the England average and 35.7% higher than the London average.
- In 2015/16 – 19/20, **cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check**. Wandsworth's latest rate was 46.1, which was 2.0% lower than the England average and 4.5% lower than the London average.

### Musculoskeletal conditions

*11.8% of patients in Wandsworth affected by back or joint pain. 29.3% of patients with MSK affected by depression or anxiety.*

- In England, low back and neck pain was ranked as the top reason for years lived with disability. MSK conditions are known to impact quality of life by increased pain, limiting range of motion and impacting the ability to take part in daily life such as attending work. In 2020, Wandsworth's **percentage reporting a long-term MSK problem** was 11.8% (n=540), which is the 3rd lowest rate in London, 35.4% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2020 was also 14.9% higher from the baseline year (2018), in comparison to 2.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- Nationally rates of MSK were higher amongst those living in the less deprived areas and higher rates of the condition were experienced amongst females compared to males. MSK problems rose with increasing age with higher than average rates being experienced in those aged 55 years and over.



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- Depression and anxiety are four times more common among people in persistent pain compared to those without pain. There has been an increasing trend of **long term MSK patients reporting depression or anxiety** in Wandsworth and in 2016/17 the percentage in the borough was 29.1% which was higher than the England average of 24.1%. Nationally, the rate of those with MSK reporting depression or anxiety was highest within the gypsy or Irish traveller groups at almost 59% as well as amongst those aged 18-24 years at 37.7%.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **rate of rheumatoid arthritis** was 0.4% (n=1473), which is the 6th lowest rate in London, 44.3% lower than the England average and 22.9% lower than the London average. The latest borough's figure was also 3.7% higher than in 2013/14, in comparison to 5.0% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Nationally, rates of rheumatoid arthritis were higher in those living in the less deprived deciles compared to those living in the most deprived.

### Learning Disability

*The borough had the 7th lowest rate of patients recorded to have learning disabilities. The borough ranked 4th highest in London for adults with a learning disability receiving support from the local authority.*

- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **GP recorded prevalence of learning disabilities** was 0.3% (n=1392), which is the 7th lowest rate in London, 33.5% lower than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 9.0% higher than in 2016/17, in comparison to 8.0% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period.
- In 2019/20, Wandsworth's **proportion of adults aged 18+ with learning disability receiving long-term support from local authorities** was 64.3 per 100 people on the GP learning disability register (n=895), which is the 4th highest rate in London, 29.4% higher than the England average. The latest borough's figure for 2019/20 was also 9.2% lower than in 2015/16, in comparison to 8.9% decrease in England's rate in the equivalent time period.

### Main Causes of Morbidity and Mortality

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) <sup>11</sup> provides modelled estimates of the burden of poor health and disability. The burden of disease analysis is a way to compare the impact of different diseases, conditions or injuries in a population and break it down by age group. For working age population two GBD age groups are available, 15-49 year olds and 50-69 year olds. The impact of disease on Wandsworth working age population can be divided into morbidity (living with a disease) and mortality (dying from a disease).

#### Morbidity in 15-49 year olds

The GBD provides modelled estimates of the burden that can be attributed to a number of risk factors. It uses years lived with disability (YLD) to attribute the burden of morbidity. YLD is a measure of morbidity that combines the prevalence of each disease with a rating of the severity of its symptoms (excluding death itself), to give an overall measure of the loss of quality of life.

In 2019, low back pain, depression, alcohol and drug use disorders, followed by headache disorders were the most common 5 causes of YLD in both Wandsworth and London males. In females, 3 of the top 5 causes are the same as in males (headache disorders, low back pain and depression); the remaining 2 top causes for females were gynaecological disorders and neck pain.

<sup>11</sup> [Global Burden of Disease, 2019](#)

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Conditions linked to the highest number of years of life lived with disability in males and females aged 15 – 49, Wandsworth and London, 2019

Top 5 conditions accounting for greatest burden of disease (YLD rate per 100,000 population, % of total YLD)						
Males and females aged 15-49						
Sex	Area name	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Males	Wandsworth	Low back pain (1050, 9.6%)	Depressive disorders (854, 7.8%)	Alcohol use disorders (817, 7.5%)	Drug use disorders (697, 6.4%)	Headache disorders (692, 6.3%)
	London	Low back pain (1034, 9.5%)	Depressive disorders (842, 7.7%)	Alcohol use disorders (827, 7.6%)	Drug use disorders (787, 7.3%)	Headache disorders (685, 6.2%)
Females	Wandsworth	Headache disorders (1418, 10.0%)	Gynaecological disorders (1408, 10.0%)	Low back pain (1370, 9.8%)	Depressive disorders (1169, 8.4%)	Neck pain (640, 4.6%)
	London	Gynaecological disorders (1417, 10.2%)	Headache disorders (1405, 9.9%)	Low back pain (1370, 9.9%)	Depressive disorders (1159, 8.4%)	Neck pain (645, 4.6%)

Key:

Non-communicable diseases

Source: [Global Burden of Disease, 2019](#)

### Morbidity in 50-69 year olds

In 2019, diabetes, low back pain, depression, osteoarthritis and hearing loss were the most common 5 causes of YLD in both Wandsworth and London males. In females, top 5 causes of YLD are the same as in males, except of hearing loss – in females the 5<sup>th</sup> most common cause of YLD are persistent headaches. For both, males and females, the order of top causes is the same in Wandsworth and London.

Conditions linked to the highest number of years of life lived with disability in males and females aged 50 – 69, Wandsworth and London, 2019

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

Top 5 conditions accounting for greatest burden of disease (YLD rate per 100,000 population, % of total YLD)						
Males and females aged 50 - 69						
Sex	Area name	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Males	Wandsworth	Diabetes (1829, 10.7%)	Low back pain (1812, 10.6%)	Depressive disorders (881, 5.2%)	Osteoarthritis (760, 4.4%)	Age-related hearing loss (739, 4.3%)
	London	Diabetes (1838, 10.7%)	Low back pain (1822, 10.6%)	Depressive disorders (880, 5.1%)	Osteoarthritis (761, 4.4%)	Age-related hearing loss (754, 4.4%)
Females	Wandsworth	Low back pain (2497, 12.8%)	Diabetes (1289, 6.6%)	Depressive disorders (1112, 5.7%)	Osteoarthritis (1052, 5.4%)	Headache disorders (1013, 5.2%)
	London	Low back pain (2515, 12.9%)	Diabetes (1324, 6.8%)	Depressive disorders (1109, 5.7%)	Osteoarthritis (1054, 5.4%)	Headache disorders (1006, 5.1%)

Key:

Non-communicable diseases

Source: [Global Burden of Disease](#), 2019

### Mortality in 15-49 year olds

In 2019, self-harm/suicide was the leading cause of death in males aged 15-49 years, followed by drug use disorders, ischaemic heart disease, cirrhosis and road injuries . Top 5 causes of death in London were the same.

In Wandsworth's females aged 15-49 years, breast cancer and self-harm/suicide were the most common causes of death, followed by cirrhosis, drug use and lung cancer. The order of top female causes of death in Wandsworth and London were also the same.

Cause of mortality ranked in males and females aged 15-49 in Wandsworth and London, 2019

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

	Cause of death, 2019				
	Males and females aged 15-49 (death rate per 100,000, % of total deaths)				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Self-harm (10.1, 14.0%)	Drug use disorders (6.1, 8.5%)	Ischaemic heart disease (5.2, 7.2%)	Cirrhosis (5.0, 7.0%)	Road injuries (4.5, 6.3%)
London Males	Self-harm (10.8, 13.3%)	Drug use disorders (7.2, 8.8%)	Ischaemic heart disease (7.2, 8.8%)	Cirrhosis (6.0, 7.4%)	Road injuries (5.5, 6.7%)
Wandsworth Females	Breast cancer (6.0, 12.2%)	Self-harm (3.9, 8.0%)	Cirrhosis (2.9, 6.0%)	Drug use disorders (2.7, 5.7%)	Lung cancer (2.0, 4.0%)
London Females	Breast cancer (6.7, 13.0%)	Self-harm (3.4, 7.1%)	Cirrhosis (3.0, 6.3%)	Drug use disorders (2.4, 5.1%)	Lung cancer (2.0, 4.1%)

Key:

Non-communicable diseases
Injuries

Source: [Global Burden of Disease](#). 2019

### Mortality in 50-69 year olds

In 2019, ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in males aged 50-69 years in Wandsworth, followed by lung cancer, cirrhosis, COPD and colorectal cancer. Top 5 causes of death in London were the same and in the same order.

In Wandsworth's females aged 50-69 years, lung cancer and breast cancer were the most common causes of death, followed by ischaemic heart disease, COPD and colorectal cancer. The order of top female causes of death in Wandsworth and London were also the same.

Cause of mortality ranked in males and females aged 50-69 in Wandsworth and London, 2019

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

	Cause of death, 2019				
	Males and females aged 15-49 (death rate per 100,000, % of total deaths)				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Ischaemic heart disease (95.8, 16.9%)	Lung cancer (59.6, 10.5%)	Cirrhosis (30.8, 5.4%)	COPD (29.7, 5.2%)	Colorectal cancer (23.9, 4.2%)
London Males	Ischaemic heart disease (126.6, 18.3%)	Lung cancer (74.1, 10.7%)	Cirrhosis (37.0, 5.3%)	COPD (35.4, 5.1%)	Colorectal cancer (31.5, 4.5%)
Wandsworth Females	Lung cancer (55.1, 11.6%)	Breast cancer (50.7, 10.6%)	Ischaemic heart disease (37.8, 7.9%)	COPD (28.7, 6.0%)	Colorectal cancer (21.6, 4.5%)
London Females	Lung cancer (56.0, 12.4%)	Breast cancer (49.4, 10.9%)	Ischaemic heart disease (35.3, 7.8%)	COPD (25.6, 5.7%)	Colorectal cancer (21.1, 4.7%)

Key:

Non-communicable diseases

Source: [Global Burden of Disease](#). 2019

# Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

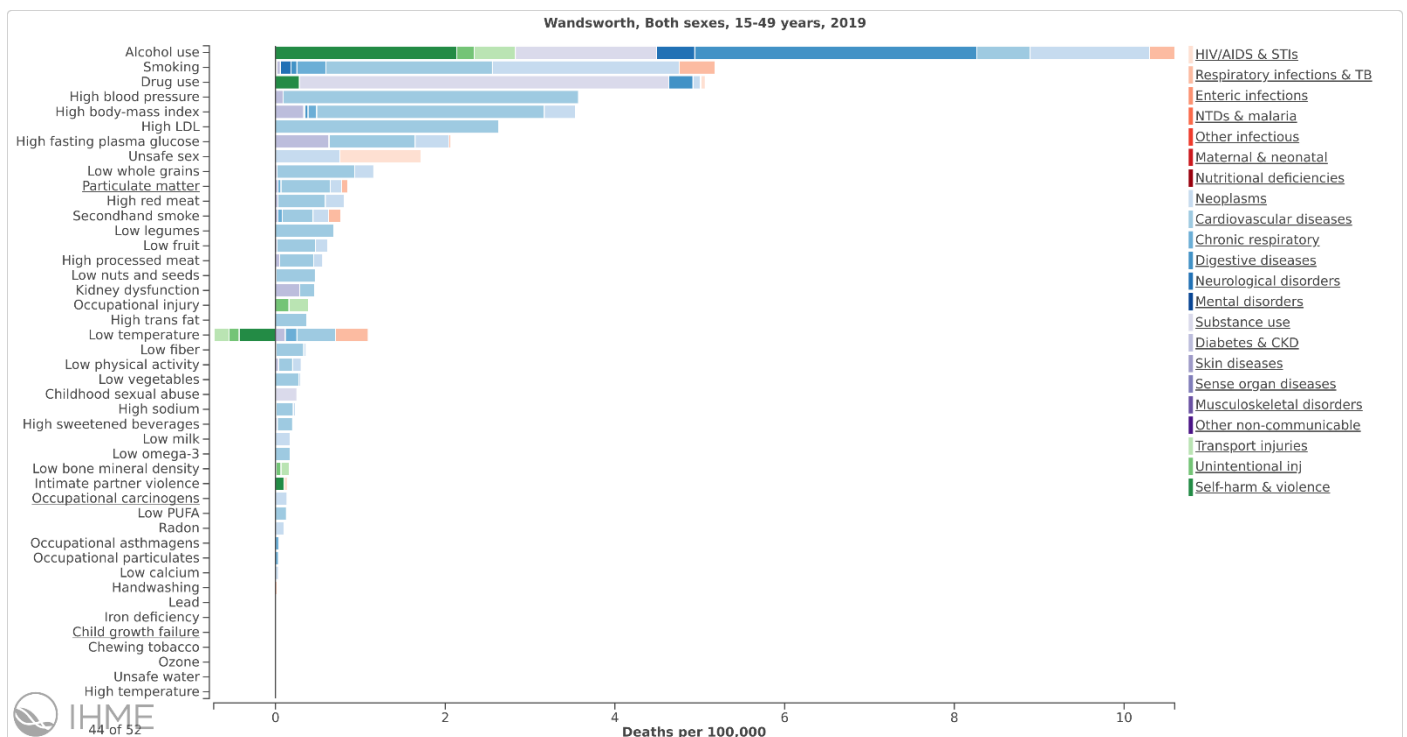
## Mortality risk factors in 15-49 year olds

Causes of death in the population are influenced by a broad range of factors. Using the Global Burden of Disease, certain risk factors for disease can be ranked based on the proportion of deaths they are associated with. Risk factors are divided into 3 main groups: behavioural, metabolic, and environmental.

The risk factors accounting for the highest proportion of deaths among those aged 15-49 years were alcohol use, tobacco use and drug use. Alcohol use was by far the most significant risk factor and contributed mainly to deaths from suicide/self-harm, neurological disorders and cancers.

Tobacco, active and passive smoking, contributed the deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancers.

### Attribution of deaths to risk factors broken down by broad cause of death in 15-49 year olds in Wandsworth, 2019





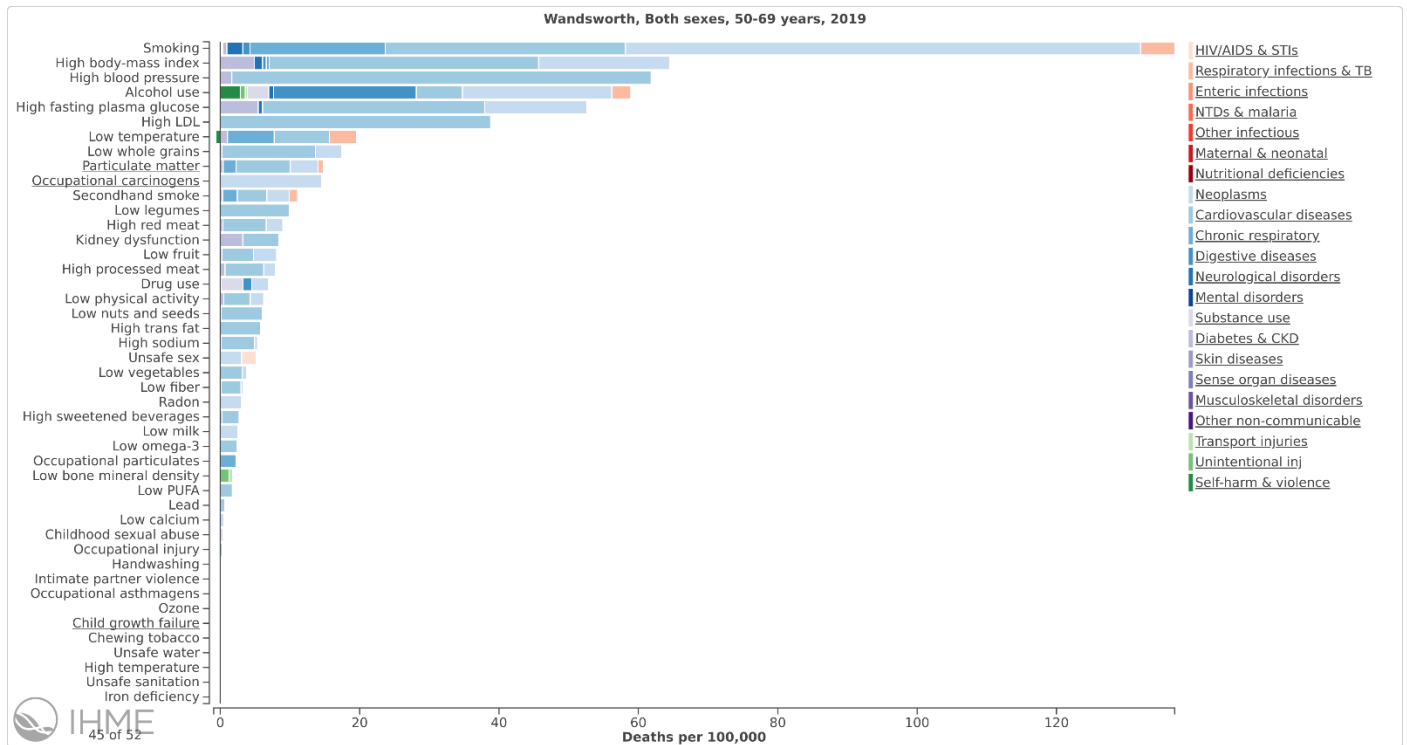
# Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

## Mortality risk factors in 50-69 year olds

The risk factors accounting for the highest proportion of deaths among those aged 50-69 years were tobacco use, dietary risks and high blood pressure.

Tobacco, active and passive smoking, contributed to the deaths from chronic respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease and cancers. Dietary risks contributed mainly to the CVD and cancer deaths. High blood pressure was mainly contributing to CVD deaths.

## Attribution of deaths to risk factors broken down by broad cause of death in 50-69 year olds in Wandsworth, 2019



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

# Age Well

## Dementia

*1,676 of over 65-year olds in Wandsworth living with dementia and the borough ranked 8th highest in London. 61% of residential care homes and nursing home beds that were suitable for people with dementia were rated 'good' or 'outstanding'. Emergency hospital admissions for people with dementia increased and the borough was 6th highest in London. Wandsworth ranked 4th highest across London for morality rate in people with dementia. Suicide in over 65 year olds have increased in the borough and Wandsworth ranked 4th highest across London.*

In 2020, there were 1,693 (4.7%) over 65-year olds in Wandsworth with a recorded prevalence of dementia, a significantly higher prevalence than the London and England averages of 4.2% and 4.0% respectively. The borough ranked 4<sup>th</sup> highest in London.

The Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 highlights the people with dementia should have access to safe and high-quality long-term care services. In England, there are currently 436,380 people with a diagnosis of dementia, and it is estimated that 70% may eventually require long-term residential care. Therefore, this information is required regarding the quality of residential care home and nursing home beds, specifically those suitable for persons with dementia aged 65+.

In 2018, the **percentage of residential care home and nursing home beds suitable for a person with dementia which are rated as 'good' or 'outstanding'** by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in Wandsworth was 61.1% (n=653) which, although was a 18% increase from previous year, was lower than the London and England average of 71.6% and 68.6% respectively. Wandsworth ranked 8<sup>th</sup> lowest across London.

### Hospital admission and mortality in dementia

- In 2018/19 there were 1,515 (4,820 per 100,000 population aged 65+, DSR) **emergency hospital admissions for people with a mention of dementia**; a 19% increase from previous year. The borough rate was higher than the London and England rates and Wandsworth ranked 6<sup>th</sup> highest in London.
- The rate of **mortality in people aged 65+ with a mention of dementia** in 2019 was 848/100,000 (n=265) in Wandsworth, a 7.1% increase from previous year. The borough's rate was significantly higher than London rate (722/100,000) but similar to the England average of 849/100,000 and ranked 6<sup>th</sup> highest across London.

## Vaccination

*Wandsworth vaccination coverages were all lower than the benchmark goals for flu, PPV and shingles.*

- **Flu vaccine uptake** in adults aged 65+ in 2019/20 in Richmond was 65.7% (n= 23,248), which was lower than the benchmark goal of 75%, slightly lower than the London average (66.2%) but significantly lower than the England average of 72.4%.
- Population vaccination coverage for **PPV (pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine)** in the borough in 2019/20 was 62.4% (n= 20,675) which was lower than the benchmark goal of 75%, significantly lower than the London (63.7%) and England averages.
- **Shingles vaccination coverage** in 71-year olds in 2018/19 was 43.9% (n=545) which was lower than the benchmark goal of 60%, and lower than London (46.0%) and England (49.1%) averages.

## AAA Screening

*Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening rate was lower in Wandsworth compared to London and England.*

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- **Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening** aims to reduce AAA related mortality among men aged 65 to 74. This indicator provides an opportunity to incentivise screening promotion and other local initiatives to increase coverage of AAA screening. Improvements in coverage would mean more AAAs are detected in a timely manner. In 2019/20, 431 (39.9%) males aged 65-74 years in Wandsworth were screened for AAA. This value has almost halved since the previous year' coverage of 72.2% and is significantly lower than the England value of 76.1% and the London average of 62.8%.

### Sight loss

*Age-related muscular degeneration in Wandsworth was lower than the England rate. The rates of over 65 year olds registered blind or partially sighted in the borough were higher than the England and London averages.*

Prevention of sight loss the rate of people will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently. Risk of sight loss is heavily influenced by health inequalities, including ethnicity, deprivation and age. Sight loss can increase the risk of depression, falls and hip fractures, loss of independence and living in poverty<sup>12</sup>.

- In 2018/19, the rate of **age-related macular degeneration (AMD)** in Wandsworth was 51.6/100,000 (n=16). The borough rate was significantly lower than the England average of 112.3/100,000 and the London rate (88.9 per 100,000); Wandsworth's latest rate was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest in London.
- 170 (1,030/100,000) people aged 65-74 in Wandsworth were **registered blind or partially sighted** in 2016/17. This was higher than England and London and ranked 8<sup>th</sup> highest in London. 665 (4,953/100,000) people aged over 75 years were **registered as blind or partially sighted** in 2016/17 which was higher than the London and England rates.

### Winter

*29,230 Wandsworth residents aged over 65 received winter fuel payments. The borough rate was lower than the England rate. 34 excess winter deaths took place in Wandsworth; a decrease from previous year and the borough ranked 14th highest in London.*

- The percentage of people aged 65+ **receiving winter fuel payments** (payment to help older people meet the costs of heating their home in winter) was 92.4% (n=29,230) in 2019/20. The borough rate has shown a declining trend since 2011/12 and was significantly lower than the England rate of 94.1% but it was significantly higher than the London average of 90.0%; Wandsworth had 13<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of older adults receiving winter fuel payments out of all London boroughs.
- In August 2018-July 2019, there were 34 (21.1%) **excess winter deaths in over 85-year olds** in Wandsworth, a 52.5% decrease from previous year (2017/18: n=72, 44.4%). The latest rate for Wandsworth was higher than the London and England rate, 14<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London.

### Falls and hip fractures

*The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in Wandsworth was higher than London and England and the borough ranked 6th highest in London. Although rates of falls decreased in over 80-year olds, the borough was higher than England and London.*

<sup>12</sup> Royal National Institute of Blind People. [Sight loss: A public health priority](#)

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- Wandsworth's latest rate of **emergency admission due to falls in people aged 65+** was 2,467 per 100,000 (n=775, 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London), which was 11.0% higher than England average and 11.4% higher than London average. The latest borough's figure was also 0.7% lower from the baseline year (2010/11), in comparison to 4.5% increase in England's rate in the equivalent time period. Although the rate has been steadily decreasing in the last 3 years (mainly due to substantial reduction in falls in residents aged 80+), it still remains significantly higher than the average rates for England and London.
- Hip fractures are a debilitating condition – only one in three patients return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long-term care. The average age of a person with hip fracture is about 83 years with about 73% of fractures occurring in women. In 2019/20 there were 115 (367/100,000) **hip fractures in people aged 65 and over** in Wandsworth; the borough's rate was significantly lower than London and England rates. Wandsworth ranked 4<sup>th</sup> lowest across the London boroughs. Higher number of hip fractures were seen within those aged 80+ years, with 75 fractures compared to those aged 65-79 years, with 40 hip fractures.

### Diseases

*Higher rates of type 1 and type 2 diabetes were seen 65-79-year olds compared to over 80 year olds. There were 1,007 deaths from cardiovascular disease in over 65-year olds and the borough ranked 8<sup>th</sup> highest in London. The borough ranked 9<sup>th</sup> lowest in London for deaths from respiratory disease but ranked 9<sup>th</sup> highest for deaths from cancer.*

- In 2017/18 there were 7.3% of 65 to 79-year olds in Wandsworth with **type 1 Diabetes** and 0.9% of over 80-year olds with type 1 diabetes. These were both lower than England. 34.4% of 65 to 79-year olds and 11.7% of over 80-year olds had **type 2 diabetes**; both lower than the England average.
- In 2017-19, there were 980 (1,066.7/100,000) **deaths from cardiovascular disease** among those aged 65 years and over in Wandsworth. This was higher than the London average and the borough ranked 8<sup>th</sup> highest in London. Rates of death were higher in females compared to males. In 2017-19 there were 470 (511.3/100,000) **deaths from respiratory disease** among those aged 65 years and over. The rate was significantly lower than the England average and ranked 10<sup>th</sup> lowest across London. Nationally, higher rates of deaths were seen in males and those living in the more deprived deciles.
- **Deaths from cancer** were similar to the London and England averages. In 2017-19 there were 956 (1044.7/100,000) deaths from cancer in Wandsworth and the borough ranked 12<sup>th</sup> highest across London.

### End of Life care

*The availability of nursing home and care home beds in Wandsworth were higher than the London average. 2019/20 saw 103 admissions to residential and nursing care homes, the borough rate was lower than England. 40.6% of adult social care users were satisfied with care and support services; however, the borough was lower than the England rate. Only 11.1% of adult carers have as much social contact as they would like.*

- In 2020, there were 7.2 **nursing home beds available** per 100 population in Wandsworth aged 75 and over. This was much higher than the London and England average of 4.2 and 4.7 respectively. The rate for Wandsworth has been consistently decreasing from 2014 to 2019; only last year, 2020, the rate has increased bringing the total number of nursing home beds to 1,017 (from 920 in 2019).
- In 2020, there were 9.9 **care home beds available** per 100 population aged 75 and over which was also higher than London and England at 7.2 and 9.6 respectively. A total number of care home beds in Wandsworth has increased from 1,231 in 2019 to 1,407 in 2020.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

- In 2019/20 there were 103 **permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes** in residents aged over 65 years. The rate of admissions was 328/100,000 and for the last 4 years has remained stable in the borough; it was lower than the England and London rates, 431/100,000 and 584/100,000 respectively.
- The percentage of **adult carers over 65 years who have as much social contact as they would like** (a measure drawn on self-reported levels of social contact as an indicator of social isolation for both users of social care and carers), in 2018/19 was 11.1% (n=10). The borough rate was significantly worse than the London and England rates of 34.3% and 34.5% respectively and ranked lowest across London.
- In 2019/20, 685 (40.6%) **adult social care service users aged over 65 were satisfied with care and support services** in Wandsworth. This was higher than the London rate of 40.1% but lower than the England proportion of 43.4% and ranked 14<sup>th</sup> highest in London.

### Place of death

*There were 1,173 deaths in over 65-year olds in 2018; with highest number of deaths seen in hospitals followed by homes or care homes.*

- In 2017 there were 1,173 **deaths in over 65-year-olds** in Wandsworth, the highest being in the over 85-year olds at 533 deaths (13,745/100,000 population).
- Despite the rising trend in **percentage of people dying in their usual residence** (either their home or their care home), still more Wandsworth's residents die in hospitals (43.4% die in home or care home vs. 44.7% of residents dying in hospitals). By comparison, the proportions in England have already reversed, 46.9% and 44.9% respectively. London's proportions are as follows: 39.9% dying in their usual residence whilst 51.1% of Londoners died in hospitals.

### Key causes of morbidity and mortality

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) <sup>13</sup> provides modelled estimates of the burden of poor health and disability. The burden of disease analysis is a way to compare the impact of different diseases, conditions or injuries in a population and break it down by age group. The only age group for older adults that is available in the GBD toolkits is 70 and over. The impact of disease on Wandsworth older adults can be divided into morbidity (living with a disease) and mortality (dying from a disease).

---

<sup>13</sup> [Global Burden of Disease, 2019](#)

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Morbidity in Older Adults

The GBD also provides modelled estimates of the burden that can be attributed to a number of risk factors. It uses years lived with disability (YLD) to attribute the burden of morbidity.

YLD is a measure of morbidity that combines the prevalence of each disease with a rating of the severity of its symptoms (excluding death itself), to give an overall measure of the loss of quality of life.

Low back pain, age related hearing loss, COPD, followed by lower back pain and falls were the most common causes of YLD in both Wandsworth and London males. For females the top four causes are the same for Wandsworth and London: lower back pain, diabetes, hearing loss and falls. COPD was the 5<sup>th</sup> most frequent cause in London, whereas for Wandsworth's females, it was Osteoarthritis.

Top 5 conditions responsible for highest number of years of life lived with disability in Wandsworth and London, 2019

Top 5 conditions accounting for greatest burden of disease (YLD rate per 100k, % of total YLD)						
Males and females aged 70+						
Sex	Area name	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Males	Wandsworth	Diabetes (2812, 10.4%)	Age-related hearing loss (2142, 7.9%)	COPD (2040, 7.6%)	Low back pain (1876, 7.0%)	Falls (1435, 5.3%)
	London	Diabetes (2782, 10.4%)	Age-related hearing loss (2178, 7.9%)	COPD (1992, 7.6%)	Low back pain (1886, 7.0%)	Falls (1332, 5.3%)
Females	Wandsworth	Low back pain (2780, 9.6%)	Diabetes (2354, 8.1%)	Age-related hearing loss (2217, 7.7%)	Falls (1995, 6.9%)	Osteoarthritis (1767, 6.1%)
	London	Low back pain (2780, 9.7%)	Diabetes (2384, 8.3%)	Age-related hearing loss (2279, 7.9%)	Falls (1882, 6.9%)	COPD (1726, 6.1%)

Key:

Non-communicable diseases
Injuries

Source: [Global Burden of Disease](#). 2019



## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### Mortality in Older Adults

In 2019, ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in males aged over 70 years, followed by COPD and lower respiratory infections. Top 5 causes of death in London were the same; the main difference was in mortality rate from heart disease: Wandsworth's rate was 14% lower than the London average rate (785 per 100,000 vs. 912 per 100,000).

In females aged over 70 years, ischaemic heart disease, lower respiratory infections and Alzheimer's disease were the leading causes of death in Wandsworth and in London.

#### Top 5 causes of mortality in males and females aged 70 and over, 2019

	Top 5 causes of death, 2019				
	Males and females aged 70+ (death rate per 100k, % of total YLD)				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wandsworth Males	Ischaemic heart disease (785, 16.1%)	COPD (419, 8.6%)	Lower respiratory infections (392, 8.0%)	Stroke (339, 6.9%)	Lung cancer (315, 6.4%)
London Males	Ischaemic heart disease (912, 16.6%)	COPD (453, 8.2%)	Lower respiratory infections (444, 8.1%)	Stroke (384, 7.0%)	Lung cancer (362, 6.6%)
Wandsworth Females	Ischaemic heart disease (672, 13.3%)	Lower respiratory infections (476, 9.4%)	Alzheimer's disease (447, 8.9%)	Stroke (435, 8.6%)	COPD (368, 7.3%)
London Females	Ischaemic heart disease (664, 13.4%)	Lower respiratory infections (475, 9.6%)	Alzheimer's disease (473, 9.5%)	Stroke (447, 9.0%)	COPD (343, 6.9%)

Key:

**Non-communicable diseases**

**Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases**

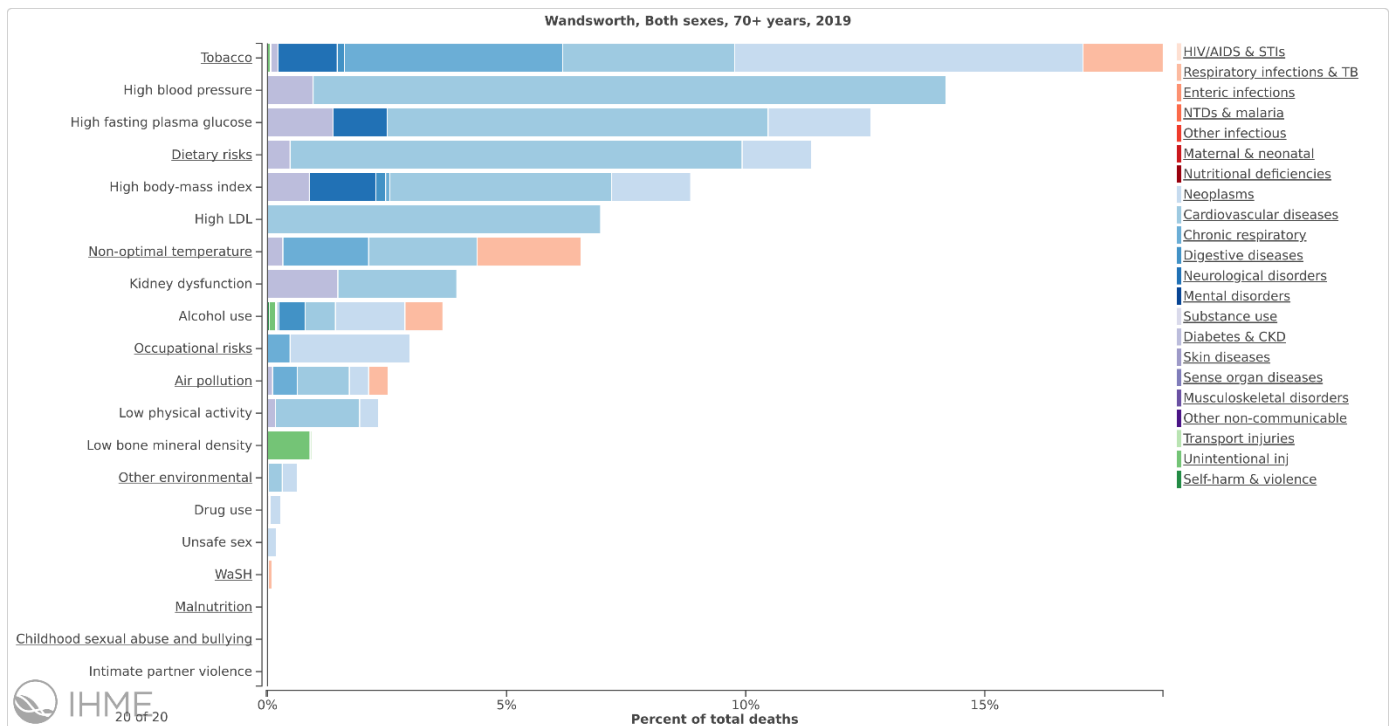
Source: [Global Burden of Disease, 2019](#)

# Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

## Mortality Risk Factors

Causes of death in the population are influenced by a broad range of factors. Using the Global Burden of Disease, certain risk factors for disease can be ranked based on the proportion of deaths they are associated with. Risk factors are divided into 3 main groups: behavioural, metabolic and environmental.

Attribution of deaths to risk factors broken down by broad cause of death in over 70 year olds in Wandsworth, 2019



The risk factors accounting for the highest proportion of deaths among those aged over 70 years was tobacco, high blood pressure, high fasting plasma glucose and dietary risks. Smoking accounted for deaths from five major causes: neoplasms, chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and respiratory infections.

High blood pressure accounted for deaths from two main causes, cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) and diabetes and kidney diseases. High sugar level contributed to cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes and kidney diseases. Dietary risks in this age group contributed to deaths predominantly from cardiovascular disease.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

### 7. Community Voice

The community voice chapter sits alongside and complements the themes of Start Well, Live Well and Age Well, presented in the rest of this JSNA. It presents the views of the community on their health and social care need using both anecdotal and survey based evidence, including viewpoints of organisations and individuals based on their experience in Wandsworth. The inclusion of the 'community voice' into the JSNA process enables a more consideration of the health and social care needs of Wandsworth residents. This evidence can further support the development of services which aim to address the gaps and support residents to live healthy, full lives in the borough.

This chapter considers the wellbeing of the population in the widest sense, comprising not only physical and mental health, but also those needs which allow residents to live a full, thriving, healthy life.

**Start Well** covers areas of health and social care need during pregnancy, early years, childhood and adolescence. The main areas of need highlighted by the community respondents include barriers to accessing services and information, children and young people's mental health, risky behaviour and children and young people's Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

Mental health was reported as a key area of health and social need across the life span. It was recommended that mental health support should begin with children, with access provided both in and out of school and with emphasis on vulnerable children. Alongside this, children need more information on risky behaviours, what they are and how to avoid them.

**Live Well** covers areas of health and social care need for adults of working age. This section covers a wide range of health related concerns including physical and mental health, healthy lifestyles, preventing long term conditions and living with disabilities.

In Wandsworth the voluntary and community sector identified the need for more affordable physical activity options in the borough. Time to exercise and the cost of membership, activities or classes remain significant barriers to residents exercising. People with long term conditions identified the need for further support or signposting to manage their conditions.

Mental Health was identified as being an area of health and social care need for adults living in Wandsworth regarding access, to services and the availability of specialist services for LGBTQ+ groups, people with learning disabilities and those experiencing social isolation.

**Age well** considers the health and social care needs of people past retirement age and into older age. Co-ordination of care and support on transitioning between services were raised as issues for older people. Older people living in Wandsworth are keen to age in a healthy way, requesting support in a range of areas including access to physical activity, mental health support and health service sign posting. There is a need for mental health support for people from the LGBTQ+ community as they age. The biggest areas of health and social care need identified were that of social isolation and loneliness and dementia. Dementia is now a leading cause of death in the UK and there is a need for access to appropriate diagnosis and care for those with dementia. More widely and related to isolation is the significant challenge of digital exclusion for older people.

The research identified a need for further support for carers in the borough, whether through signposting to financial support or emotional and mental support for carers of all ages.

In terms of wider determinants of health, health inequalities were mentioned as an ongoing and increasingly significant issue by all the organisations who contributed to this chapter. In addition, air quality was mentioned as a concern for many residents.

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

One of the biggest areas of concern raised by community and voluntary organisations was the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on residents. The community and voluntary sector reported being aware of increasing health inequalities, mental health problems, isolation and the increasing risk to health and well-being among vulnerable group.

Recommendations for addressing the needs identified by the community and voluntary sector include building on current relationships and working with partners to develop services to address gaps and ensure that residents are aware of the services available to them.

### Contact list – JSNA Wandsworth - Community Voice Chapter May – July 2020

Organisation/ Name	Contact	Contact/Outcome/Notes
<b>HealthWatch Wandsworth</b>	<i>(Manager)</i>	Initial email contact, telephone interview (27/05/20) HealthWatch provided notes.
<b>Wandsworth Care Alliance</b>	<i>(Voluntary Sector Co-ordination Manager)</i>	Initial email contact – telephone interview (15/06/20)
<b>SW London CCG (Formally Wandsworth CCG)</b>	<i>(Patient and Public Engagement Manager)</i>	Initial email contact – telephone interview (30/06/20)
<b>Wandsworth Voluntary Sector Forum (VSF)</b>		Attended the Zoom meeting and informed all attendees about JSNA Community Voice chapter. Made a request for anyone wishing to contribute to contact PH , gave contact details and answered questions - 01/07/20.
<b>Wandsworth Older People's Forum</b>	<i>(Hon Secretary)</i>	Initial contact at Wandsworth Voluntary Sector Forum followed by email correspondence and provision of information. Telephone interview - 08/07/20
<b>Free2Be Alliance</b>	<i>(Co-Founder/Director)</i>	Initial contact via email. Attended and interviewed as a part of the virtual meeting (via Go to Meeting) of the Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network, chaired by Free2B. 21/07/20
<b>WCA - Voicing Views/LGBT Mental Health Project</b>		Initial contact via email Telephone interview 22/07/20 Further interview as a part of the virtual meeting of Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network - 21/07/20
<b>Age UK Wandsworth LGBTQ+ Active chat</b>	<i>(LGBTQ+ Active chat project manager)</i>	Interviewed as a part of the virtual meeting (via Go to Meeting) of the Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network, chaired by Free2B. 21/07/20
<b>Albany Trust</b>		Interviewed as a part of the virtual meeting (via Go to Meeting) of the Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network, chaired by Free2B. 21/07/20 Further information received by email
<b>Spectra</b>		Interviewed as a part of the virtual meeting (via Go to Meeting) of the Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network, chaired by Free2B. 21/07/20
<b>Wandsworth LGBT Forum</b>		Interviewed as a part of the virtual meeting (via Go to Meeting) of the Wandsworth LGBTQ+ network, chaired by Free2B. 21/07/20
<b>Alzheimer's Wandsworth</b>		First contact via Wandsworth VSF. Submission on behalf of Alzheimer's Wandsworth received via email 29/07/20

## Wandsworth JSNA Overview 2021

# Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments for specific areas of the JSNA are included at the end of the JSNA chapters.

Authors	Salman Klar Sally Bahri	Insight and Analytics Manager Intelligence Analyst
Contributors	JSNA Operational Group	
Governance	JSNA Strategic Group	
Reviewer	Dr Nike Arowobusoye Shannon Katiyo	Consultant in Public Health - Adults, Social Care and Health Care Director of Public Health
Image credits	Wandsworth Council, The Streets 2015	
Presented at	Wandsworth Health and Care Board June 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2021 Wandsworth COG June 9 <sup>th</sup> 2021 Wandsworth Care Alliance June 9 <sup>th</sup> 2021 Wandsworth Health and Care Board July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021 Wandsworth COG July 14 <sup>th</sup> 2021 The final JSNA draft reports were presented jointly with the CCG at the Wandsworth Health and Wellbeing Board June 24 <sup>th</sup> 2021	
Date release	19 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	
Description	Wandsworth Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Overview 2021	
Contact	Wandsworth Council 020 8871 6000 The Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, London SW18 2PU	
Related Documents	<a href="#">DataWand</a>	