

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document, part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, is one of three Locality profiles (North, Central and South). The information at a Havering level will have been provided in documents already published on the Havering Data Intelligence Hub (<https://www.haveringdata.net/>), namely *This is Havering* and *JSNA Overview of Health and Social Care Needs*. The locality report provides information, where available, at a sub-Havering level, sometimes ward level data that has been aggregated appropriately to Locality level.

All three Localities have areas of deprivation that are in the English most deprived fifth of areas. Certain wards will already be known to be more deprived than other wards, but there will still be small pockets of deprivation across all wards and therefore all three Localities in Havering.

Medical care and treatment of serious diseases prolongs survival for all in our society, but more important for the population as a whole are the social and economic conditions that make people ill¹. Almost all aspects of the determinants of health follow levels of material and social disadvantage (i.e. deprivation).

The key information from the analyses at Locality level are listed in the Executive summary which follows.

Geographical Profile

- The North Locality contains 6 electoral wards.
- It is mainly characterised by suburban development, with almost half of the area dedicated to open green space.
- North Locality is the most deprived among all Havering Localities; Gooshays and Heaton wards are the most deprived within in North Locality.

Population Profile

- The estimated population of North Locality in 2018 is 86,950.
- North Locality has a much older age structure for the population of the locality compared with London but similar compared with Havering and England.
- the population of North Locality is expected to increase from 86,950 in 2018 to 94,150 by 2033 (8.3% increase).
- As well as increases in the number of births in North Locality, there has been an increase in the general fertility rate (GFR)² from 62 (per 1,000 women aged 15-44) in 2005 to 74 in

¹ *Social determinants of health: the solid facts. 2nd edition (2003). Edited by R Wilkinson and M Marmot. WHO (Denmark).* http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/98438/e81384.pdf?ua=1

² *General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births in a geographic area in a year per 1,000 women of childbearing age (defined as age 15 to 44 years)*

2016. This equates to an additional 12 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 within the period.

- The life expectancy at birth for people living in Havering is 78.8 years for males and 83.4 years for females.
- The life expectancy at age 65 years in Havering is 18.3 years for males and 21.6 years for females.
- North Locality is quite ethnically homogenous similar to Havering with 88% of its residents recorded as White British, higher than both London and England.

Household Profile

- There are 35,265 households in Havering, according to the Council Tax List (as at 29th February 2017).
- Households are mainly composed of two or more adult households with or without dependent children.
- In 2011, there were 2,795 one-adult households with children under 16 in North Locality. This is an increase from 2001 when there were 2,121 lone parent households. There has also been an increase in the number of one-adult households with no children.
- 70% of the population in North Locality were home owners (those who own outright and those who bought with a mortgage). This is higher than London (50%) and England (65%) but lower than Havering (77%).
- 14% (4,399) of the population are of pensionable age and are living in one-person households. 32% of all one adult households in North Locality are occupied by persons of pensionable age.

Economic Profile

- The average gross household income in North Locality (£41,508), as measured in 2012/13, is low in comparison to the London average of £51,770, slightly lower than the Havering average (£44,430) but slightly higher than England (39,557).
- 75% of households in Central Locality have at least one car and this is similar to Havering (77%) but higher than London (58.3%) and slightly higher than England (74.3%).
- Majority of children in Havering are not poor, but around 8,800 live in income-deprived households. Gooshays and Heaton wards within North Locality have the highest proportion of children living in poverty.
- 76% of residents within North locality were employed as at the 2011 Census and this was lower than Havering (79%), and similar to London (76%) and England (77%).

What will happen to the population of Havering?

- GLA projections indicate that the population of North Locality is expected to increase from 79,733 in 2012 to 88,943 by 2032 (11.6% increase)

- The population aged 25-64 will remain the largest age group up to 2032 but from 2017 to 2032, the largest increases will be seen in the elderly (85+ year olds: 41% and 65 - 84 year olds: 24%); also younger people, 11 – 17 year olds: 22%.

What are the risk factors affecting ill health in North Locality?

- In 2012/13-2014/15, a quarter of North Locality children (24.9%) in Reception Year were either overweight or obese. This figure increased to a third (36.5%) of children in Year 6 - this is higher than the England average.
- Regarding adults, around one in two (54%) persons aged over 18 years registered with a General Practice (GP) in the North Locality is either overweight or obese.
- Estimates show that one in three adults (36.2%) in Havering are inactive compared with London (37.8%) and England (36.1%). The general trend in participation in sports lags behind that of Bexley (Havering comparator) and London but in the last couple of years has performed better than England; The level of physical activity is generally expected to be lower among more deprived areas within the Locality.
- Smoking in pregnancy, although on the decline, is highest in Havering (7.6%) compared with other London boroughs (significantly higher in Havering compared with 4.9% in London but significantly better than England, 10.7%) for 2016/17; Smoking during pregnancy is generally expected to be a greater issue in more deprived areas within the Locality.
- The majority of drinkers (73%) in Havering do not drink above the recommended limits. Although Havering had significantly lower alcohol related admissions to hospital (430 per 100,000 hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in comparison to London and England in 2014/15 , alcohol is implicated in 4% of ambulance call outs; 16% of road fatalities and over 70% of cases of domestic violence. Alcohol related issues are generally expected to be more pronounced in more deprived areas within the Locality.

What is the current status of health in Havering?

Mortality

- The top 5 (underlying) causes of death in North Locality (from 2012 to 2016) are: cancers, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases, dementia & Parkinson's disease, and diseases of digestive system.
- Unspecified dementia comprises the biggest single underlying cause of death in North Locality. Lung cancers comprise the largest proportion of deaths from Cancer.
- In North Locality, about 220 deaths (29%) each year³ occur prematurely (deaths that occur before a person reaches the age of 75 years). Cancer, heart disease and stroke are the main causes of premature deaths

³ Based on the number of premature deaths over 5-year period (2012-2016) – 3,094 (Data source: ONS PCMD)

Long Term Conditions

- There is an increasing number of Havering residents living with long term conditions (LTCs) – this has a significant impact on daily lives including the use of urgent and emergency health and social care services.
- North Locality CCG patients with five or more LTCs are 4 times more likely to attend A&E, 16 times more likely to be admitted for an emergency, and the average number of inpatient bed days will be 29 times greater compared with patients with no LTC.
- The prevalence of depression in North Locality ranges from 82.5 per 1,000 persons aged 17 and over in Harold Wood to 113.0 per 1,000 persons aged 17 and over in Gooshays (i.e. more generally more common with increasing deprivation).
- In North Locality, the number of people living with diabetes is on the increase. The prevalence of diabetes in North Locality is lowest in Harold Wood (53.3 per 1,000 persons aged 17 and over) and highest in Heaton (66.4 per 1,000 persons aged 17 and over).

Specific Groups

- Overweight and obesity is an issue for children in Havering, particularly in more deprived areas. They are likely to develop Type 2 Diabetes requiring long term medical care.
- North Locality has 4.8% of children going into care which is slightly higher than Havering (4.6%). Looked after children generally have greater mental and physical health care needs.
- Older people are at increased risk of living with multiple long-term conditions; dementia; and experiencing falls.
- Working age adults comprise the largest age group in North Locality and are more likely to experience serious mental health issues such as depression, schizophrenia and psychoses.
- Certain health problems are more common in BAME groups because of various reasons including diet and other lifestyle factors e.g. diabetes in South Asians; and sickle cell disease in Black Africans.

How do local people use health and social care services?

Children Social Care

- The rate of children's social care activity appears to be generally higher than the Havering average across all three types of plans in the North Locality.
- The children in need activity in North Locality appears to generally follow a similar pattern to Havering across all age groups in both males and females; the highest proportion of activity is shown within the age group 5 – 9 among both males (29%) and females (36%).

Adult Social care

- Information and recent data are not immediately available at locality level (or smaller geographical level); this section will be updated if it becomes possible to do so.

Health Services

- The average number of patients registered with North Locality (Havering CCG) practice per GP (Full Time Equivalent, FTE) is 1,749, which is lower than both the London average (6825 patients per GP-FTE) and the England average (5252 patients per GP-FTE)
- In 2015/16, there were 13,567 elective and 8,288 emergency hospital admissions (spells) for Havering CCG-registered patients⁴ within a Central Locality Practice. Only the top 5 causes of Elective Admissions and Emergency Admissions account for 69% and 66% respectively.
- People living in the more deprived parts of the borough are more likely to use A&E services than those from least deprived areas in Havering.

⁴ *Secondary Uses Services (SUS)*