

Meeting: SE London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Location: Bromley Council, Civic Centre

Date: Thursday 21st March 2019

Title: Population health & life expectancy
Long term planning reflecting age and pressure in different boroughs

Presenter: Julie Lowe, Programme Director, Our Healthier South East London

1. Summary

In south east London, we have some very good health services. People are living longer, and many people are healthier. But we also have some services that could be better. We have services that people find hard to access and some people do not get the help they need to keep themselves and their families well. We also have wide variation in life expectancy and too many people die early from preventable diseases.

Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark CCGs, with NHS England as co-commissioner, are working in partnership with local authorities, local providers, patient and public voices (PPVs) and other key stakeholders to define a strategy for health and integrated care services across south east London.

This paper provides borough level information as background information as requested by the committee, together with some context. Further work on the reasons for the differences between boroughs and the action being taken is in progress as we develop our response to the Long Term Plan.

2. Background

The health of our population has improved significantly over the last five years, but there is more to be done. A detailed [case for change](#) has been previously developed to understand the health and wellbeing needs of our population.

In summary:

- We have a vibrant, diverse and mobile population with extremes of deprivation and wealth. 26% of children are classified as living in poverty, concentrated in certain parts of SEL. Premature death and differences in life expectancy are significant issues
- 75% of over 55s have at least one Long Term Condition, while 32% of children are overweight or obese
- We need to improve the health of the population overall. Keeping well, at all ages, is critically important.

3. The Office - National Statistics

The national office for statistics report (2015 to 2017) include life expectancy (LE), healthy life expectancy (HLE) and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth and age 65 by sex, UK, 2015 to 2017, which is available by local authority areas.

- Life expectancy at birth in the UK did not improve between 2015 and 2017 and remained at 79.2 years for males and 82.9 years for females. Within the UK, life expectancy at birth declined by 0.1 years from 2015 to 2017 for males and females in Scotland and Wales, and for males in Northern Ireland; life expectancy at birth remained unchanged from 2014 to 2016 for females in Northern Ireland and males and females in England.
- The slowdown in life expectancy improvements in the UK has continued, as 2015 to 2017 saw the lowest improvements in life expectancy since the start of the series in 1980 to 1982. Some decreases in life expectancy at birth have been seen in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland whilst in England life expectancy has remained unchanged from 2014 to 2016. This slowing in improvements is reflected in the chances of surviving to age 90 years from birth, which has also seen virtually no improvement between 2012 to 2014.
- Life expectancy in the UK remained lower than in many other comparable countries internationally.

4. Developing plans to take forward and actions to address

- 1) New evidence-based NHS prevention programmes, including to cut smoking and to reduce obesity (partly by doubling enrolment in the successful Type 2 NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme); to limit alcohol-related A&E admissions; and to lower air pollution.
- 2) Responding to the NHS Five Year Forward View's focus on cancer, mental health, diabetes, multimorbidity and healthy ageing including dementia, children's health, cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, and learning disability and autism as well as the priorities outlined in the Long Term Plan.
- 3) System wide working and leadership on our response to the LTP is important.
- 4) Development of an Integrated Care System (ICS). NHS services have an important role to play in improving population health, however wider socio-economic and environmental factors often play a greater role. At its best an ICS will allow health, local government and other partners to work together at a range of levels in a coordinated way to tackle the wider determinants of health.

REFERENCES

[The Office – National Statistics; National Life Tables: 2015 to 2017](#)

[The Guardian Office for National Statistics says growth in life expectancy is lowest since records began \(25/09/18\)](#)

APPENDIX

[The Office – National Statistics; National Life Tables: 2015 to 2017](#)

Notes

- Health state life expectancy figures are not calculated for City of London or Isles of Scilly due to small numbers of deaths and populations.
- The symbol '..' is used to show that data are not available.

- Figures are based on the number of deaths registered and mid-year population estimates, aggregated over 3 consecutive years
- Figures are based on geographical boundaries as of May 2018
- Figures for England, Wales, regions, counties and local authorities exclude deaths of non-residents
- Scotland includes non-usual residents who die in Scotland and do not have an area of residence within Scotland and imputation is used to assign to geography of 'residence'
- (see section 1.3.1 in the following: <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/downloads/hle/HLE-technical-paper-2015-v9.pdf>)
- Northern Ireland also includes non-usual residents whom are allocated to place of death (see http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/vital/deaths/life_tables/LE%20Information%20Paper.pdf for more details)
- Excludes residents of communal establishments except NHS housing and students in halls of residence where inclusion takes place at their parents' address.

Health state life expectancies at birth for males, United Kingdom, 2015-2017

Life Expectancy (LE), Healthy life expectancy (HLE) and Disability-free life expectancy (DfLE) with lower confidence limits (LCL) and upper confidence limits (UCL)

Area Codes	Area Names	LE	LCL	UCL	HLE	LCL	UCL	%	DfLE	LCL	UCL	%
K02000001	UNITED KINGDOM	79.2	79.2	79.3	63.1	63.0	63.3	79.7	62.7	62.6	62.9	79.2
E92000001	ENGLAND	79.6	79.5	79.6	63.4	63.2	63.5	79.7	63.1	62.9	63.2	79.3
E12000007	LONDON	80.5	80.4	80.5	63.9	63.4	64.4	79.4	64.8	64.3	65.3	80.6
E09000004	Bexley	80.0	79.6	80.4	65.0	62.7	67.3	81.2	67.0	64.4	69.6	83.7
E09000006	Bromley	81.4	81.0	81.7	65.7	63.2	68.2	80.8	64.8	62.1	67.5	79.7
E09000011	Greenwich	79.2	78.7	79.6	63.2	60.4	66.0	79.9	61.3	58.4	64.3	77.5
E09000022	Lambeth	78.7	78.2	79.2	59.4	56.2	62.6	75.5	61.5	58.1	64.8	78.1
E09000023	Lewisham	79.0	78.6	79.5	61.9	59.2	64.6	78.4	62.7	60.0	65.4	79.3
E09000028	Southwark	78.9	78.4	79.4	62.4	59.5	65.3	79.1	66.4	63.6	69.2	84.2

Footnotes

Figures exclude deaths of non-residents

Figures are not available for City of London and Isles of Scilly due to small numbers of deaths and populations. This is denoted by the symbol '..'

Excludes residents of communal establishments except NHS housing and students in halls of residence where inclusion takes place at their parents' address.

Life Expectancy estimates for England are based on lower tier local authorities, Healthy and Disability-free life expectancy estimates are based on Upper Tier Local Authorities.

Local areas are Local Authorities in Wales, Council Areas in Scotland and Local Government District in Northern Ireland.

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Health state life expectancies at age 65 for males, United Kingdom, 2015-2017

Life Expectancy (LE), Healthy life expectancy (HLE) and Disability-free life expectancy (DfLE) with lower confidence limits (LCL) and upper confidence limits (UCL)

Area Codes	Area Names	LE	LCL	UCL	HLE	LCL	UCL	%	DfLE	LCL	UCL	%
K02000001	UNITED KINGDOM	18.6	18.6	18.6	10.3	10.2	10.5	55.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	52.5
E92000001	ENGLAND	18.8	18.7	18.8	10.4	10.3	10.6	55.6	9.9	9.8	10.0	52.7
E12000001	NORTH EAST	17.9	17.8	18.0	8.8	8.4	9.2	49.2	8.4	8.0	8.9	47.2
E12000007	LONDON	19.3	19.3	19.4	10.1	9.7	10.6	52.4	10.3	9.8	10.7	53.0
E09000004	Bexley	18.5	18.2	18.8	9.3	7.4	11.3	50.4	11.3	9.0	13.7	61.3
E09000006	Bromley	19.6	19.3	19.9	11.0	8.9	13.0	55.9	11.4	9.4	13.4	58.2
E09000011	Greenwich	18.5	18.1	18.9	10.1	7.7	12.4	54.5	10.0	7.6	12.4	54.2
E09000022	Lambeth	18.2	17.8	18.7	7.0	4.3	9.7	38.3	7.7	4.9	10.5	42.3
E09000023	Lewisham	18.4	18.0	18.8	7.7	5.5	10.0	42.0	8.3	6.1	10.5	45.1
E09000028	Southwark	18.3	17.8	18.7	8.6	5.8	11.3	46.9	11.6	8.8	14.3	63.1

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Health state life expectancies at age 65 for females, United Kingdom, 2015-2017

Life Expectancy (LE), Healthy life expectancy (HLE) and Disability-free life expectancy (DfLE) with lower confidence limits (LCL) and upper confidence limits (UCL)

Area Codes	Area Names	LE	LCL	UCL	HLE	LCL	UCL	%	DfLE	LCL	UCL	%
K02000001	UNITED KINGDOM	20.9	20.9	20.9	10.9	10.7	11.0	51.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	46.5
E92000001	ENGLAND	21.1	21.1	21.1	10.9	10.8	11.0	51.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	46.6
E12000007	LONDON	21.9	21.9	22.0	10.8	10.4	11.3	49.3	10.3	9.9	10.8	47.0
E09000004	Bexley	21.7	21.4	22.0	8.7	6.6	10.7	39.9	9.4	7.5	11.4	43.5
E09000006	Bromley	22.4	22.1	22.7	13.7	11.8	15.6	61.2	12.1	10.2	13.9	53.8
E09000011	Greenwich	20.7	20.4	21.1	9.3	7.4	11.2	44.7	9.6	7.9	11.3	46.3
E09000022	Lambeth	21.4	20.9	21.8	13.9	9.5	18.3	65.1	13.1	9.3	16.8	61.1
E09000023	Lewisham	21.4	21.0	21.8	10.1	7.5	12.7	47.2	10.9	8.3	13.4	50.8
E09000028	Southwark	22.1	21.6	22.6	17.8	14.8	20.9	80.8	14.5	10.6	18.3	65.5

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