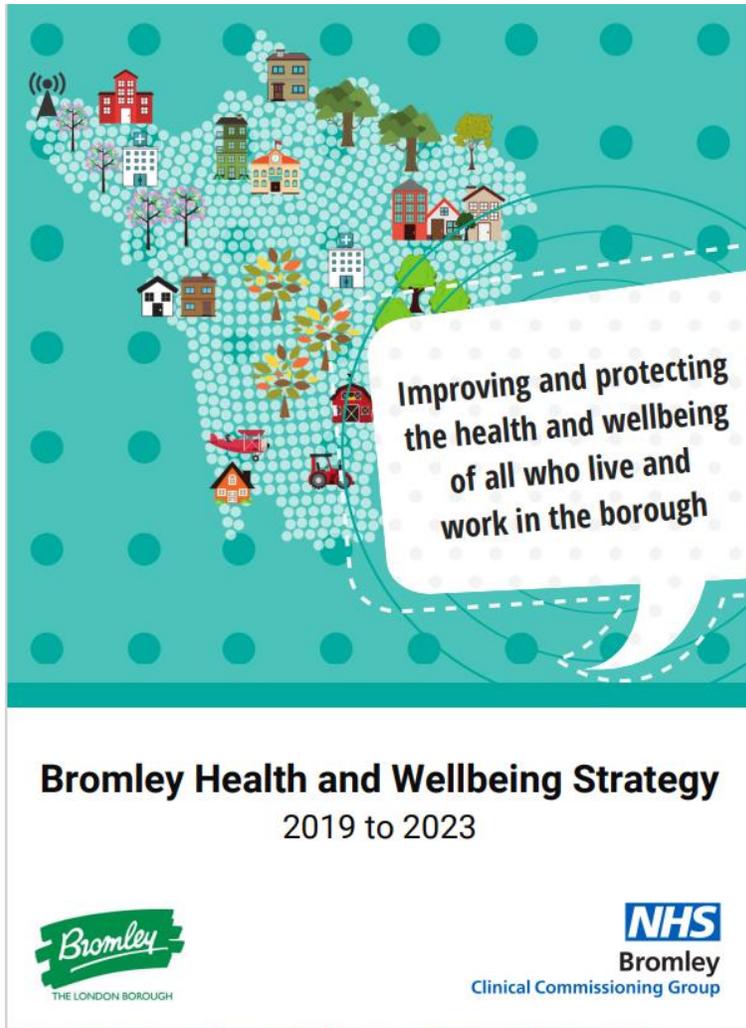


▶ A Review of the
current Bromley
Health & Wellbeing
Strategy
9th June 2022



Section 3: Our vision and priorities

Our vision is to help the people living in Bromley to:

Live an independent, healthy and happy life for longer

Our priorities:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Cancer | 2 | Obesity |
| 3 | Diabetes | 4 | Dementia |
| 5 | Adults mental health | 6 | Homelessness |
| 7 | Adults with a learning disability | 8 | Drugs and alcohol in young people |
| 9 | Youth violence | 10 | Adolescent mental health |

Priority 1

Cancer

Why is it important?

Nearly

1,600

new cancer
registrations
every year

3,817

deaths in
Bromley

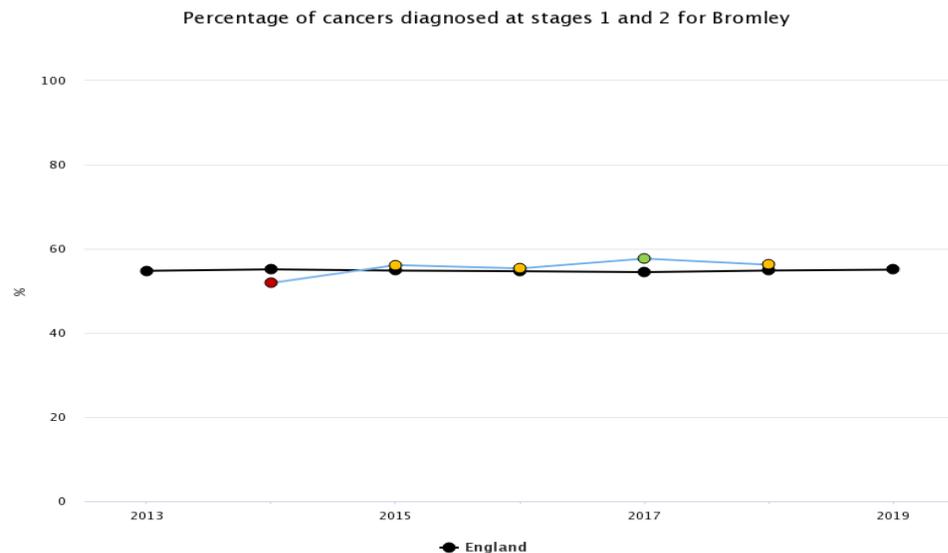
Number 1

cause of death
in Bromley

- In Bromley cancer rates are rising with nearly 1,600 new cancer registrations annually
- Cancer is Bromley's number one killer (3,817 deaths)
- It has overtaken cardiovascular disease as the major cause of death in the population
- Survival rates are increasing
- However, many cancers are still detected late

Cancer - Update

- Deaths in Bromley (2015-19): 3,720 (Source: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Cancer#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/93253/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/5/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>)
- Number 1 cause of death in Bromley.
- Survival rates in South East London are increasing.
- 56% of cancer is diagnosed at stages 1 and 2.



Priority 2

Obesity

Why is it important?

145

severely obese children
in Reception Year and
Year 6

57%

adults are
overweight
or obese

- 57.2% of adults in Bromley are classified as overweight or obese
- Obesity is the main risk factor for the development of type 2 diabetes, with obese adults being five times more likely to develop the condition compared to adults of a healthy weight
- Obesity in children is a significant concern in terms of their health and well-being
- In Reception Year and Year 6 in Bromley primary schools, there are 145 children known to be severely obese as well as 860 obese children
- There are marked differences in rates of obesity within Bromley, with children in the north east and north west of the borough and Mottingham having the highest rates of obesity

Obesity - Update

Indicator	Period	Bromley		Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2019/20	➔	450	20.7%*	21.6%	23.0%	31.8%		14.9%
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2019/20	➔	655	30.0%*	38.2%	35.2%	44.7%		22.0%
Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2019/20	➔	165	7.6%*	10.0%	9.9%	14.6%		4.7%
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2019/20	➔	340	15.6%*	23.7%	21.0%	30.1%		11.1%

Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

Adults overweight or obese: 2020/21 - 58.0%

(Source: [Obesity Profile - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://obesityprofile.org.uk/))

Priority 3

Diabetes

Why is it important?

15,000+

people diagnosed
with diabetes

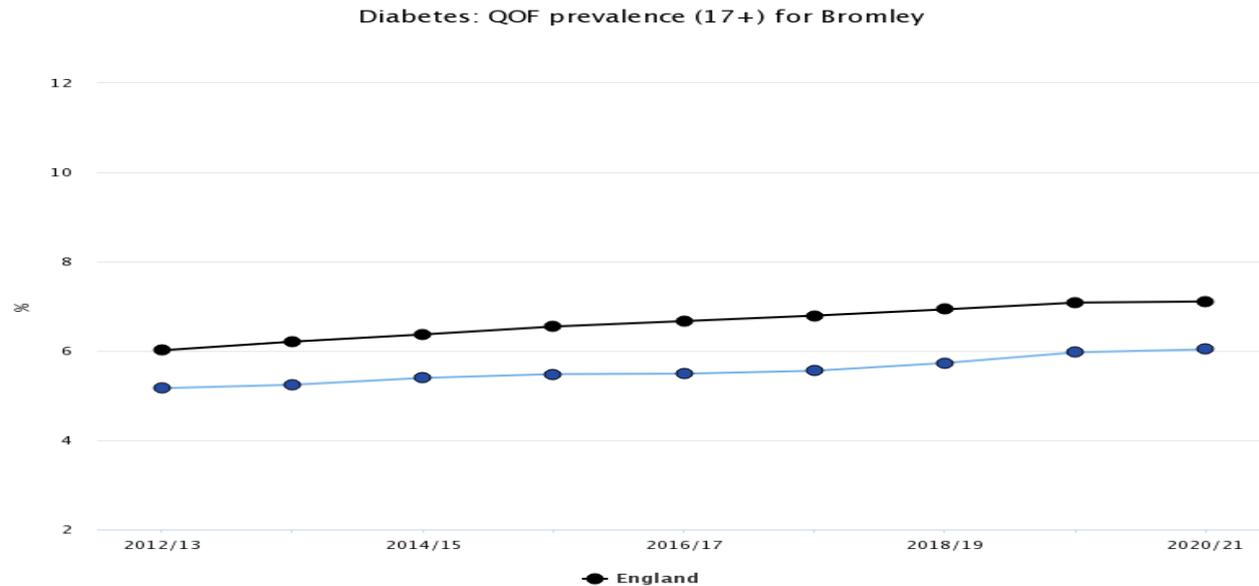
30,000

estimated to be at risk
of developing diabetes

- Over 15,000 people in Bromley are currently diagnosed with diabetes
- A further 30,000 people are estimated to be at risk of developing diabetes
- The number of people with diabetes in Bromley continues to rise and presents a growing challenge for individuals and services.

Diabetes - Update

- ▶ People diagnosed with diabetes: 2020/21 - 17,002 (Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) (Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/))
- ▶ The number of people with diabetes in Bromley continues to rise.



Source: Fingertips

Priority 4

Dementia

Why is it important?

4,380

people aged 65+
are living with
dementia

6,034

people aged 65+
estimated to live with
dementia by 2030

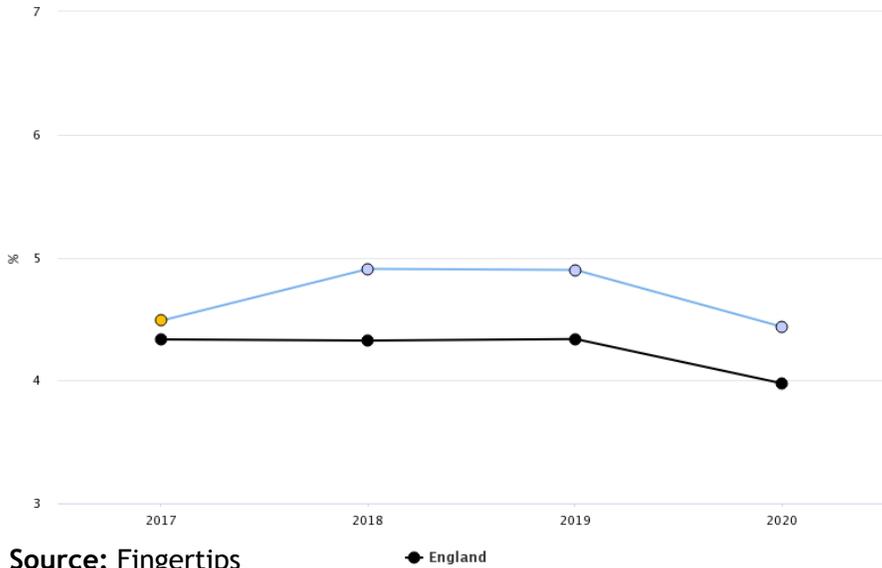
- Around 4,380 people aged over 65 in Bromley are living with dementia
- This figure is predicted to rise to 6,034 by 2030
- Overall analysis indicates that the older population (65+) contributes significantly to the dementia prevalence in Bromley
- However, Bromley has significantly higher rates of young-onset dementia compared to London and England

Dementia - Update

- ▶ People aged 65+ living with dementia in 2020: 2,738 (Source: fingertips)
- ▶ People aged 65+ estimated to live with dementia by 2040: 6,024 (Source: POPPI)
- ▶ People aged 30-64 predicted to have early onset dementia in 2020: 87 (Source: PANSI)

Dementia trends

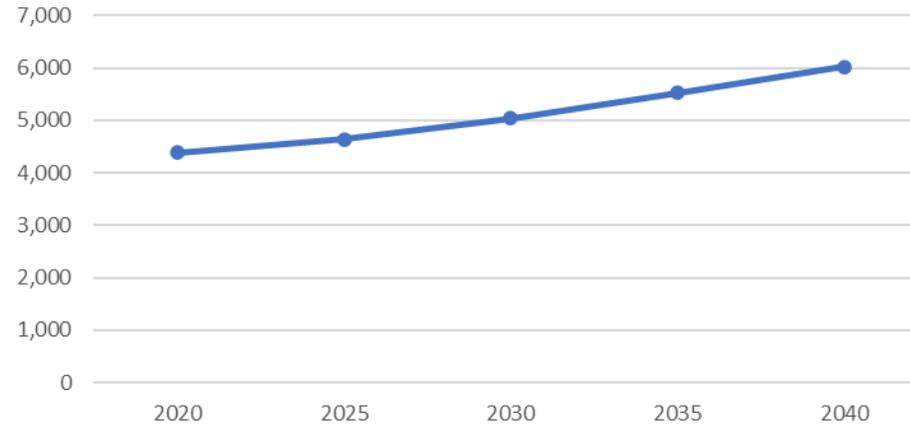
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

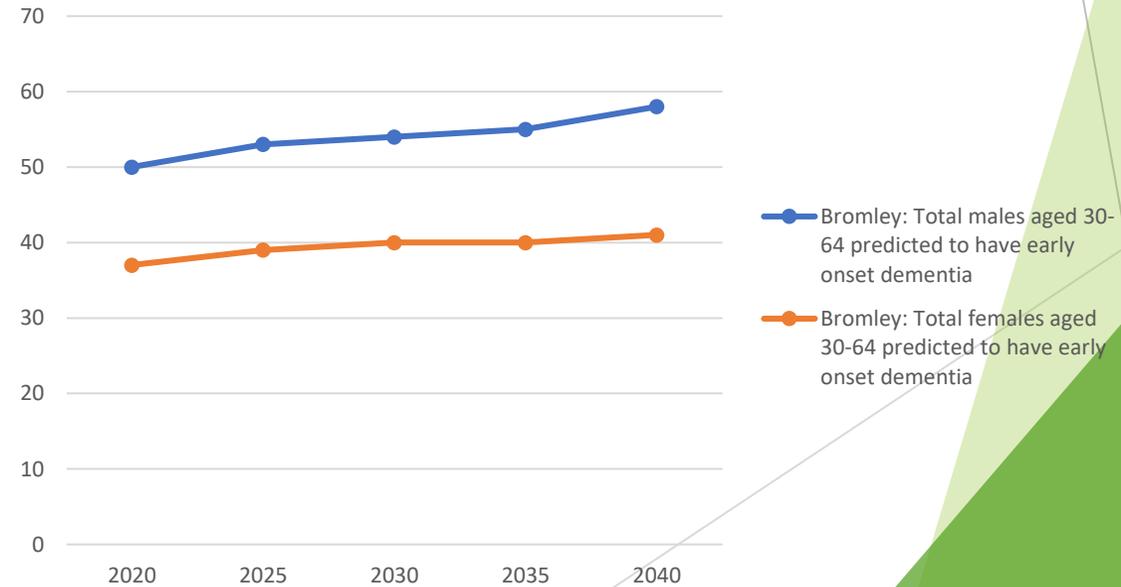
● England

Bromley: Total population aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia



Source: POPPI

People aged 30-64 predicted to have early onset dementia, by age and gender, projected to 2040



Source: PANSI

Priority 5

Adults mental health

Why is it important?

8.5%

Bromley registered patients diagnosed with depression

20

people die from suicide every year

- 2016/17 data for Bromley shows that 8.5% of Bromley registered patients have been diagnosed with depression
- Bromley is the third highest London borough for recorded depression
- People in Bromley with common mental health disorders have higher rates of higher chronic ill health, particularly heart and respiratory disease, than the general population
- 20 people die in Bromley every year from suicide
- Suicides are more prevalent in men, up to 3 times the rate in females
- Hanging, strangulation, suffocation and poisoning are the common methods of suicide in Bromley
- Bromley ranks 16th out of 33 London Boroughs on suicide rates
- Bromley has the 5th highest rates of self harm in the region

Adults Mental Health - Update

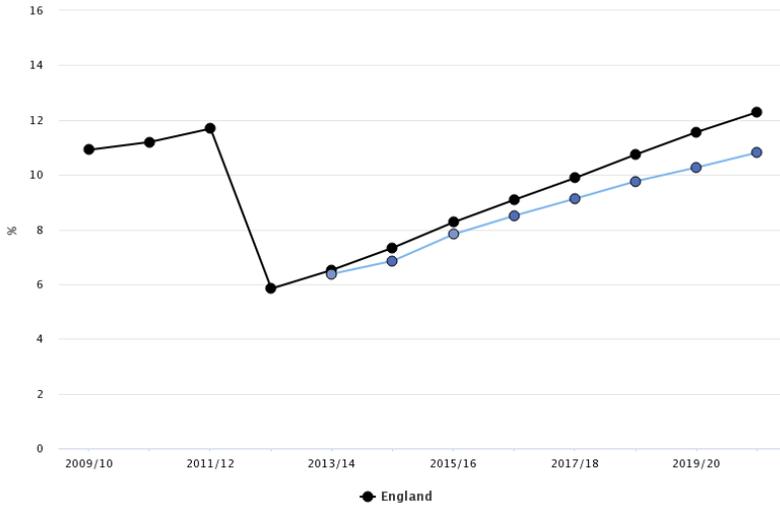
- ▶ Bromley registered patients diagnosed with depression: 10.8%
- ▶ Bromley is the sixth highest London borough for recorded depression.
- ▶ People that die from suicide every year: 52 (2018-20)
- ▶ Suicides are more prevalent in men, over 3 times the rate in females. [men (9.8) women (2.9)]
- ▶ Bromley ranks 28 out of 33 London Boroughs on suicide rates.
- ▶ Self harm rates (17th on emergency admissions)
- ▶ Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation: 78%

Source:

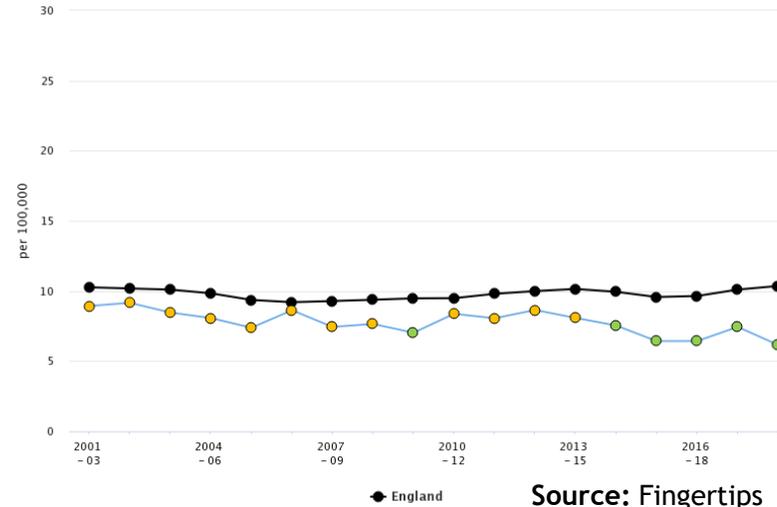
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/mental%20health#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/10602/age/208/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/41001/age/285/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>

Adults Mental Health trends

Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) for Bromley

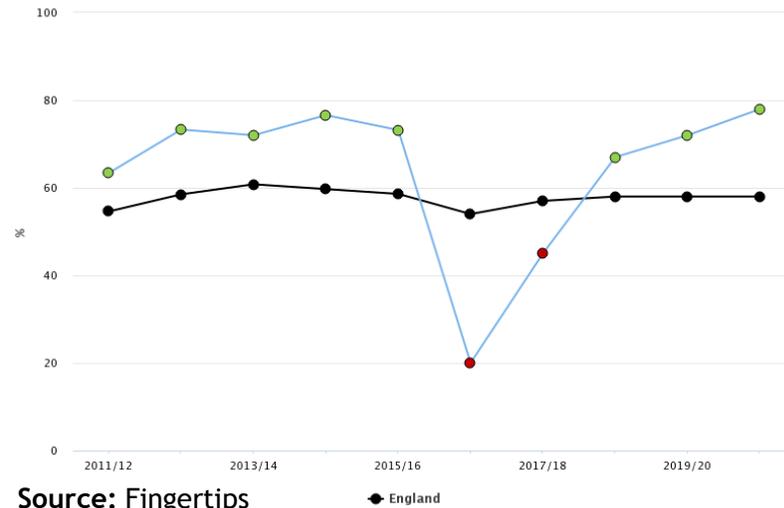


Suicide rate (Persons) for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

Priority 6

Homelessness

Why is it important?

1,555

households in temporary accommodation

57

people were seen rough sleeping

- Bromley currently has 1,555 households in temporary accommodation including 1,674 Adults and 2,419 dependants
- 79.35% of households in temporary accommodation have dependent children
- The number of households in nightly-paid accommodation (the most expensive form of temporary accommodation) since 31/03/2012 has increased by 228%
- The cost of most types of temporary accommodation is not met in full by the benefits households are eligible to claim and so represents a net cost to authorities who meet this shortfall to comply with their statutory duty
- For Bromley the cost of meeting this shortfall during 2017/18 was £4,088,711 with £3,711,374 of this total being spent on nightly-paid accommodation
- On average around 460 households approach the Housing Options service each month for advice
- During 2016/17 57 people were seen rough sleeping in Bromley - more than double the number of people identified in 2011/12

Homelessness - Update

- ▶ People seen rough sleeping (number of verified rough sleepers found by the outreach team) (Source: LBB Housing Team):

2021/2022 = 57

2020/2021 = 54

2019/2020 = 68

- ▶ Temporary accommodation (Source: LBB Housing Team):

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of households in nightly paid accommodation (showing snapshot data of households in TA on the 31 st March of each year)	918	1180	1134
Number of households approaching the Housing Options Service (showing the cumulative total as on the 31 st March of each year)	2081	2729	2846

Priority 7

Adults with a learning disability

Why is it important?

40%

people with a learning disability also have physical and/or sensory impairments

45%

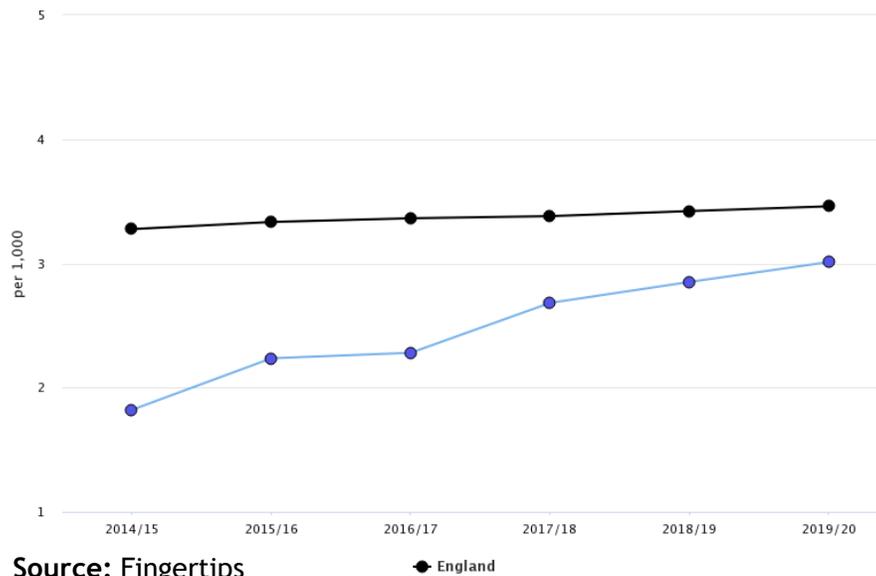
people with a learning disability may have a mental health condition

- People with learning disabilities have poorer health than the general population
- A lot of this is avoidable
- Health inequalities often start early in life
- Difficulties in getting effective and appropriate healthcare when it is needed can make them worse
- Poor health can cause poor quality of life
- Nationally 40% of people with a learning disability also have physical and/or sensory impairments
- Nationally up to 45% of people with a learning disability may have a mental health condition

Adults with a learning disability - Update

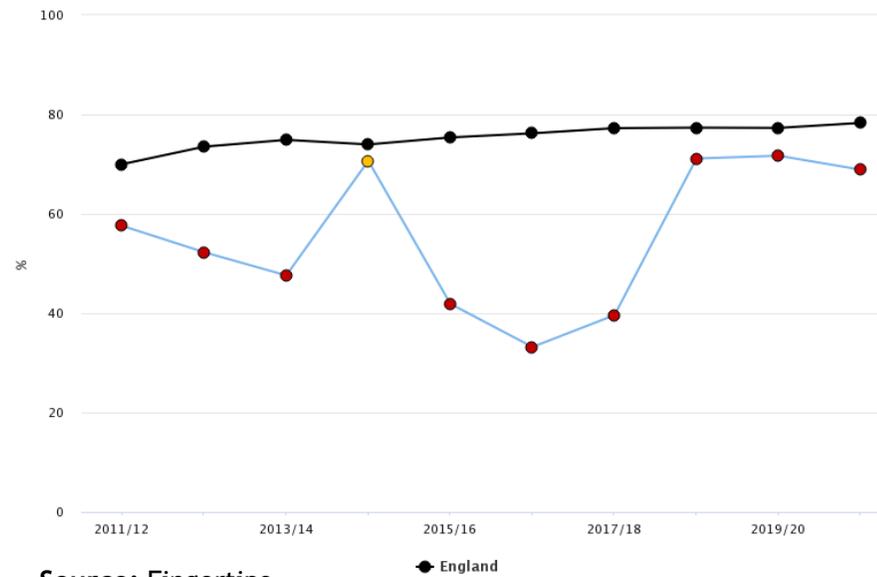
- ▶ Adults with learning disability receiving long-term support from local authorities: 775
- ▶ Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation: 452

Adults (18+ yrs) with learning disability receiving long-term support from local authorities (per 1,000 population) for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

B06a - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

Priority 8

Drugs and alcohol in young people

Why is it important?

6%

of young people
are reported to be
regular drinkers

13%

of young people are
reported to have ever
tried cannabis

- High levels of alcohol consumption are associated with increased risk taking among young people, including unsafe sex and drink driving
- It is also a common feature of domestic and sexual violence
- Among young people, drug use is linked to increased likelihood of a range of adverse experiences and behaviour, including truancy, exclusion from school, homelessness, time in care and serious or frequent offending
- Rates in Bromley are higher than England for both regular drinkers and proportion of young people who had been drunk in the previous 2 weeks
- Drug use is higher in Bromley than London
- The number of young people presenting to specialist substance misuse services is falling
- The main substance used by those attending services are cannabis and alcohol
- Hospital admission rates for substance misuse for 15-24 year olds is worse than London and England

Drugs and Alcohol in young people - Update

- ▶ Young people reported to be regular drinkers: 6.2% (*same as England*)
- ▶ Young people reported to have ever tried cannabis: 13.6% (*England is 10.7%*)
- ▶ Rates in Bromley are higher than England for the proportion of young people who have been drunk in the last 4 weeks.
- ▶ Drug use is higher in Bromley than London.
- ▶ Hospital admission rates for substance misuse for 15-24 year olds is better than London and England.

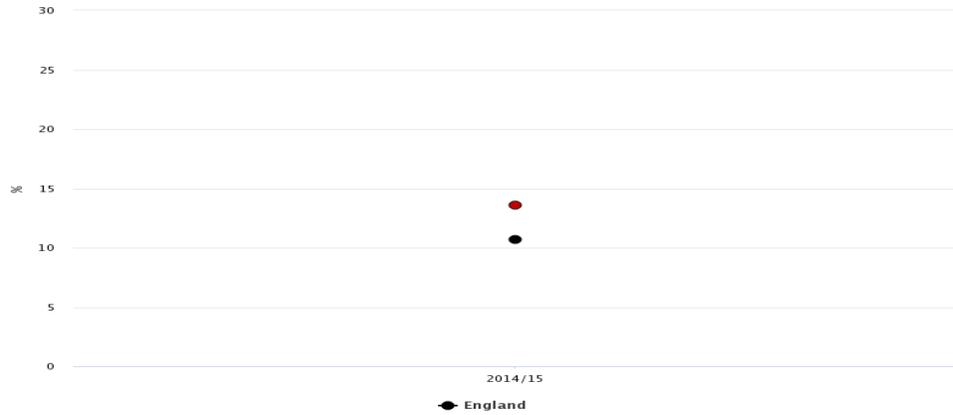
Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/youth#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/10401/age/211/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

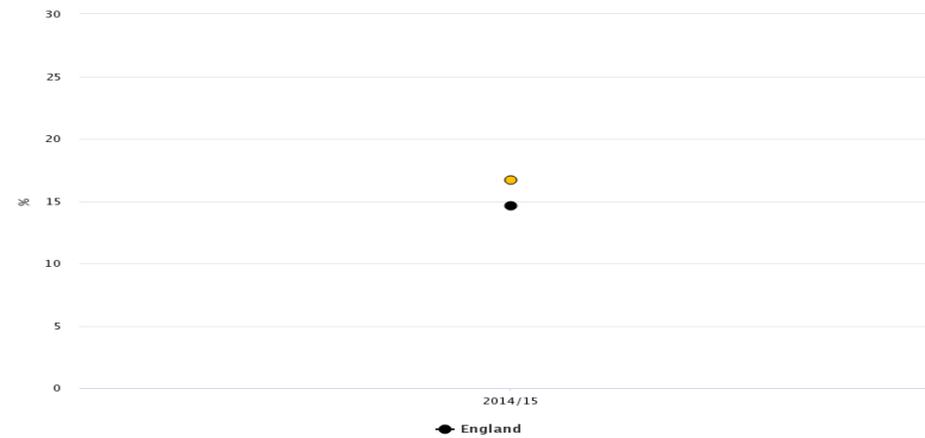
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/substance#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/90808/age/156/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>

Drugs and Alcohol in young people trends

Percentage who have ever tried cannabis at age 15 for Bromley



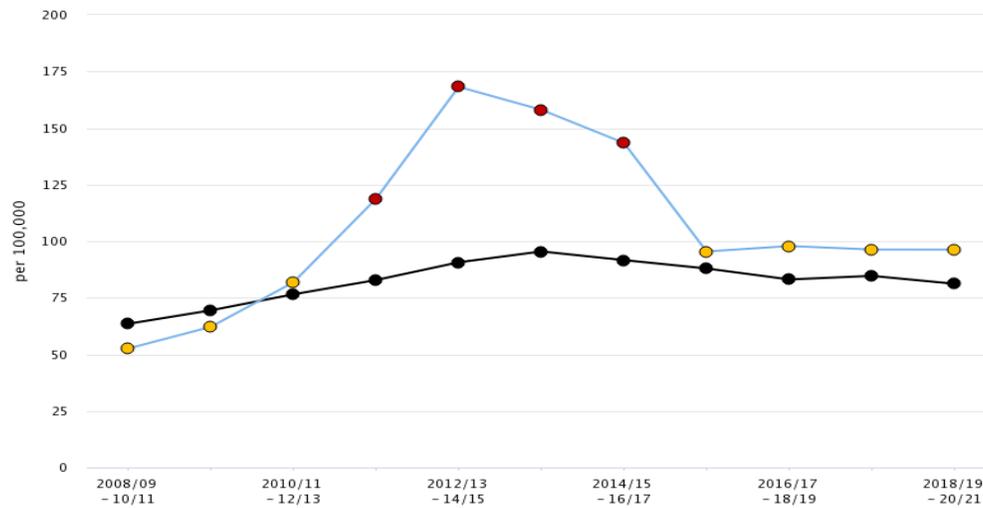
Percentage who have been drunk in the last 4 weeks at age 15 for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

Source: Fingertips

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15–24 years) for Bromley



Source: Fingertips

England

Priority 9

Youth violence

Why is it important?

3,686

victims of crime
under the age of 18

257

victims of serious
youth violence

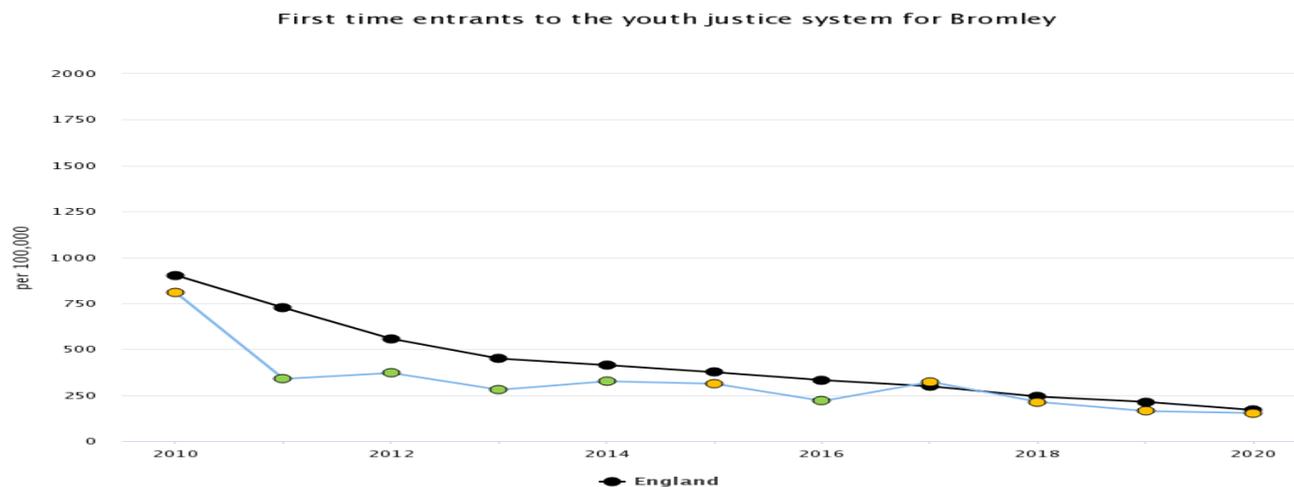
- Metropolitan Police data (MOPAC) for the whole of London shows gang activity makes up a small proportion of serious youth violence (less than 5% in 2015/16), and GLA Peer Outreach indicated much of the violent activity involved peer groups
- The data also shows knives were a factor in around half of youth violence in 2015/16
- Girls now make up almost a quarter of victims of serious youth violence, and there are also indications of an increasing number of young women committing serious violence
- There appears to be a mismatch between the perception of crime and violence and the reality for many young people in Bromley
- In Bromley there were 51 victims of knife crime injury aged 1-24 years in 2017
- 257 victims of serious youth violence in 2017
- 14 gang linked offences in 2017
- 3,686 under 18 victims of crime in 2016-2018
- Public perceptions of crime in Bromley are: 6% think gangs are a problem, 5% think knife crime is a problem, 3% think gun crime is a problem

Youth Violence

- ▶ Metropolitan Police data (MOPAC) for the whole of London shows gang activity makes up a small proportion of serious youth violence, and GLA Peer Outreach indicated much of the violent activity involved peer groups.
- ▶ Almost a quarter of all victims of serious youth violence are young women, however there are also indications of an increasing number of young women committing serious violence.
- ▶ Victims of knife crime injury aged 1-24 years: 24
- ▶ First time entrants to the youth justice system (2020): 48

Source:

- ▶ <https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/london-assembly/london-assembly-publications/serious-youth-violence>
- ▶ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/weapon-enabled-crime-dashboard>
- ▶ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/youth#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000006/iid/10401/age/211/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>



Source: Fingertips

Priority 10

Adolescent mental health

Why is it important?

66

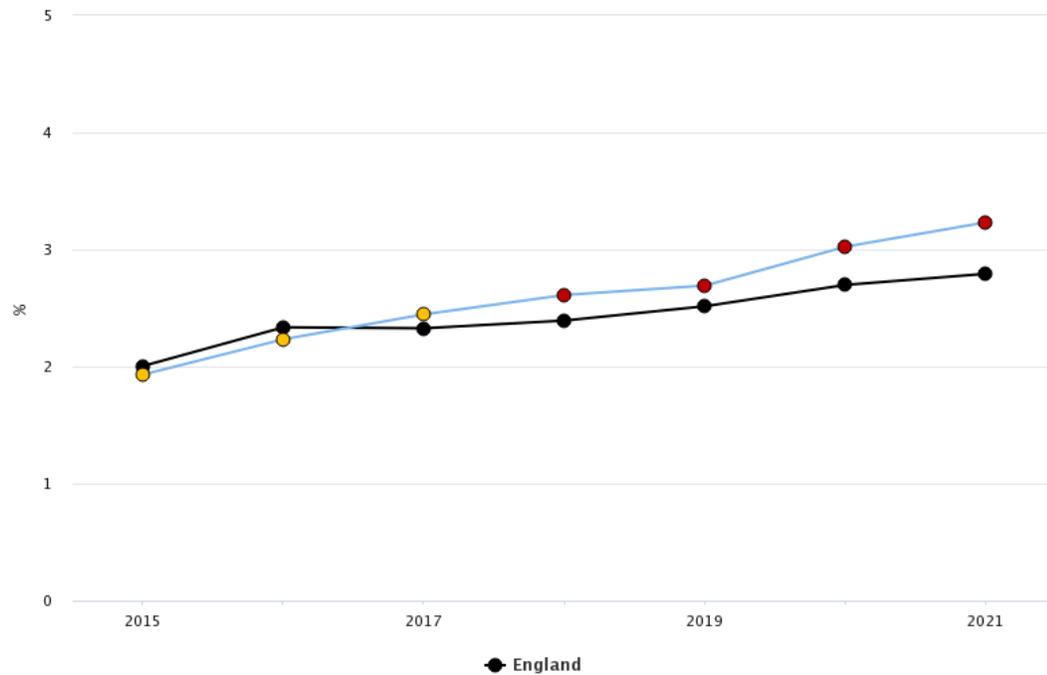
young people presented with self-harm, suicidal thoughts, or even a history of suicide attempts in six months

- Demand for early intervention services is increasing each year, the majority because of relationship, school or family issues
- Anxiety and mood problems are mentioned in more than half of the cases
- Of particular concern are the hundreds of children and young people presenting with self-harm, suicidal thoughts, or even a history of suicide attempts (66 young people between April and December 2017)

Adolescent Mental Health

- ▶ 60 hospital admissions of 10-19 year olds as a result of self-harm. (2019/20)
- ▶ School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: 1,702

School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs for Bromley



Appendix - Public Health Indicators, data sources

- ▶ PHE Fingertips

Fingertips is a rich source of indicators across a range of health and wellbeing themes designed to support JSNA and commissioning to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities.

- ▶ POPPI (Projecting Older People Population Information System)

This system provides population data by age band, gender, ethnic group, and tenure, for English local authorities. Calculations are applied to population figures to estimate projected numbers of older people by; those living alone, living in care home, provision of unpaid care, their ability to carry out domestic tasks and self care.

Prevalence rates from research have been used to estimate the impact of; limiting long term illness, depression, severe depression, dementia, heart attack, stroke, bronchitis\emphysema, falls, continence, visual impairment, hearing impairment, mobility, obesity, diabetes and learning disability including Down's syndrome and autistic spectrum disorders (ASD).

- ▶ PANSI (Projecting Adult Need and Service Information System)

Fingertips this system provides population data by age band, gender, and ethnic group.

Prevalence rates from research have been used to estimate the impact of: learning disability, including living with a parent, Down's syndrome, challenging behaviour, autistic spectrum disorders; moderate or serious physical disability including personal care, stroke, diabetes, visual impairment and hearing impairment; mental health problems including depression, neurotic, personality and psychotic disorders, drugs and alcohol, suicide, adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse and early onset dementia.

- ▶ MOPAC (The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)

Crime, policing and justice data for London.