

# Newham Borough Joint Health & Social Care 5 Year Strategic Plan

## Phase 2: Level 1 Segmentation Analysis

*January 2021*

# Key Findings

	Growing Well	Living Well	Promoting Independence	
<b>Demographics</b>	Population	134,258	241,024	55,871
	% of total population	31.1%	55.9%	13.0%
	Age	Median: 12 years Fewer 15-19 year olds than younger age bands; comparatively more people aged 23 and 24	Median: 38 years Population skewed toward younger adults	Median: 55 years Older population compared to living well
	Sex	Balanced mix - 50% male: 50% female	More Male - 55% male: 45% female	More Male - 52% male: 48% female
	Ethnicity	Majority BAME ethnicities Asian is largest group	Majority BAME population Asian is largest group	Majority BAME population Asian is largest group
	Population (LBN segmentation)	116,334	120,672	155,421
<b>Geography</b>	PCN – most concentrated segment populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central 1</li> <li>North East 1</li> <li>North East 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stratford</li> <li>Docklands</li> <li>Leaside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North East 2</li> <li>North East 1</li> <li>Central 1</li> </ul>
<b>Need</b>	LTC and multi-morbidity levels	Low relative to other groups	18% have a QOF indicator Low levels of multi-morbidity	Significant multi-morbidity
	Most common QOF prevalence indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asthma</li> <li>Smoking</li> <li>Anxiety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smoking</li> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>Anxiety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type 2 Diabetes</li> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>Anxiety</li> </ul>

# Key Findings

	Growing Well	Living Well	Promoting Independence	
CCG acute spend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019/20 - £37m</li> <li>2020/21 (Apr-Oct) - £17m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019/20 - £85m</li> <li>2020/21 (Apr-Oct) - £39m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019/20 - £55m</li> <li>2020/21 (Apr-Oct) - £35m</li> </ul>	
A&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% use this service</li> <li>334 visits per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of per activity is £131</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: arm/hand injuries, leg/foot injuries and abdominal pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18% use this service</li> <li>462 visits per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of per activity is £156</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: abdominal pain, chest pain and arm/hand injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% use this service</li> <li>262 visits per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of per activity is £180</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: chest and abdominal pain and breathing difficulties</li> </ul>	
Resource use	Inpatients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9% use this service</li> <li>143 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,311</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: maternity, haemolytic anaemias and gastro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% use this service</li> <li>296 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,509</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: cancer, maternity and gastro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26% use this service</li> <li>230 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,872</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: cancer, circulatory, respiratory and gastro</li> </ul>
	Elective & Daycase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% use this service</li> <li>40 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,534</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% use this service</li> <li>68 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,387</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4% use this service</li> <li>51 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,451</li> </ul>
	Non elective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.4% use this service</li> <li>99 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,253</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.4% use this service</li> <li>67 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £1,922</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.5% use this service</li> <li>50.3 attendances per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost of £2,810</li> </ul>
	Outpatients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.3% use this service</li> <li>634 appointments per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost per activity is £123</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: obstetrics, paed (general) and paed ophthalmology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28.1% use this service</li> <li>2,207 appointments per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost per activity is £84</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: obstetrics, gynaecology, trauma &amp; orthopaedics, and ophthalmology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36.2% use this service</li> <li>1,286 appointments per 1000 people</li> <li>Average cost per activity is £114</li> <li>Top reasons for activity: ophthalmology, cardiology, trauma &amp; orthopaedics</li> </ul>
	IAPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7% use this service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% use this service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22% use this service</li> </ul>
	Other MH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% use this service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4% use this service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9% use this service</li> </ul>
	Community OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18% use this service</li> <li>465 attendances per 1000 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% use this service</li> <li>233 attendances per 1000 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.7% use this service</li> <li>1,074 attendances per 1000 people</li> </ul>

# Key Findings

		Growing Well	Living Well	Promoting Independence
<b>Outcomes</b>	Issues highlighted by Right Care	Low birthweight A&E Obesity	Migraines/headaches, smoking, knee replacement, CHD, mental health, alcohol, IAPT	Issues listed for Living Well plus heart failure, COPD and dementia
	Forecast average annual growth rate in segment population in next 5 years	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%
<b>Scenario modelling</b>	Forecast average annual growth rate in non-elective inpatient activity in next 5 years	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%
	Forecast extra non-elective beds required in 5 years in absence of demand management	7	13	33
	Forecast average annual growth rate in A&E activity in next 5 years	1.9%	2.7%	3.2%

# Segment definitions: Newham CCG life course groups (NHS)

The following have been developed as segment definitions for use with NHS datasets. As it is not yet feasible to link datasets a separate local authority segmentation has been developed. This means that the segments identified in local authority and NHS analysis are not identical, though we have aimed to identify similar groups.

Unless explicitly labelled as 'LBN segmentation' the segments referred to in this pack are based on these definitions.

Growing Well	Living Well	Promoting Independence
Age 0-24	Age 25+ None of the conditions listed under promoting independence	Age 25+ AND Any of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palliative care</li> <li>• Dementia</li> <li>• Learning disability</li> <li>• Supported accommodation</li> <li>• Housebound</li> <li>• Homeless</li> <li>• Coordinated care discretionary</li> <li>• Heart failure</li> <li>• COPD (MRC 3+)</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Renal failure</li> <li>• Liver/pancreas disease</li> <li>• SMI</li> <li>• Depression/anxiety and any other QOF LTC indicator</li> </ul>

# Segment definitions: Newham CCG life course groups (LBN)

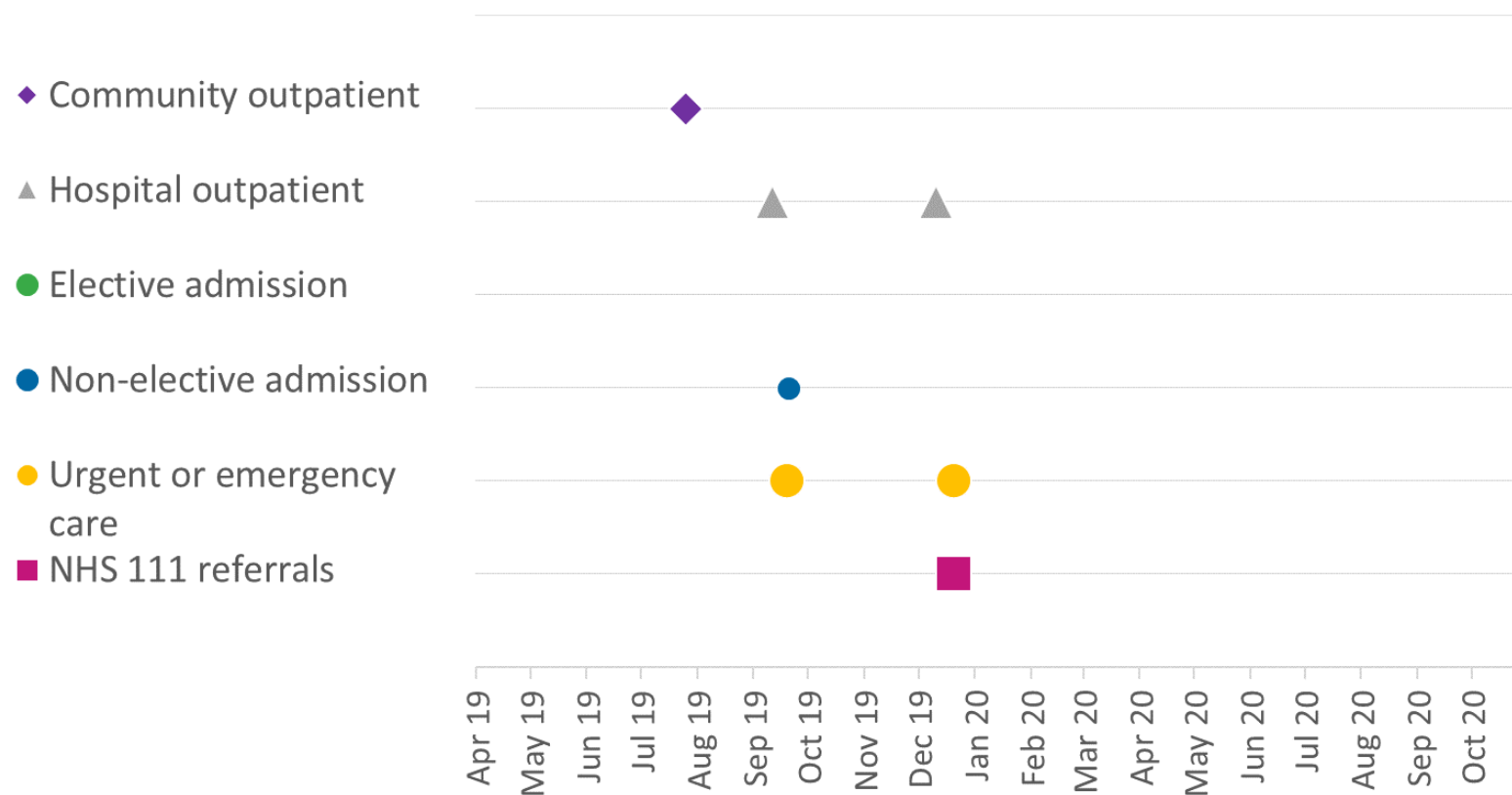
The following have been developed as segment definitions for use with local authority datasets. As it is not yet feasible to link datasets a separate local authority segmentation has been developed. This means that the segments identified in local authority and NHS analysis are not identical, though we have aimed to identify similar groups.

Where these definitions are used in this pack we have labelled these as 'LBN segmentation'.

Growing Well	Living Well	Promoting Independence
Age 0-24	Age 25+ None of the conditions listed under promoting independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Two year old free entitlement</li> <li>Vulnerability Pupil premium</li> <li>Children looked after</li> <li>Children in need</li> <li>Service care package or provision</li> <li>Service recipient of informal care</li> <li>Referred to triage MASH</li> <li>Sheltered accommodation</li> <li>Temporary accommodation</li> <li>Housing waiting List</li>   <li>Economic Economic unemployment</li> <li>Vulnerability Discretionary housing payment</li> <li>Council tax arrears</li> <li>Rent arrears</li> <li>Moneyworks advice client</li> <li>Disability or related benefit</li>   <li>Personal Recently bereaved</li> <li>Vulnerability Refuse to engage</li> <li>Single person discount</li> <li>Living alone</li> </ul>

# Growing Well - Theograph

- This graph shows approximately average levels of activity by a child or young person with asthma between April 2019 and October 2020. By 'approximately average', we mean that the person's activity approximates the mean or median level of activity across the entire group.
- Table shows mean activity levels and % of people using the service at least once over the 18 month period



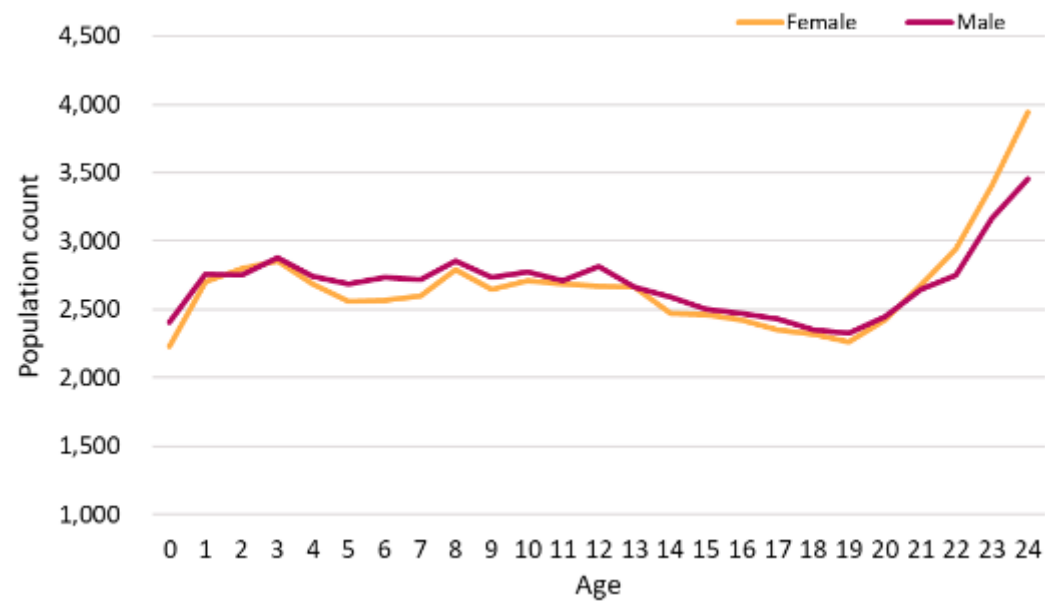
Service	Mean activity per person	% of people who used service at least once
NHS 111 referrals	0.5	28.4%
Urgent or emergency care	1.3	62.9%
Non-elective - emergency	0.2	14.0%
Elective admission	0.2	7.7%
Outpatient appt	2.2	54.5%
Community outpatient	1.3	13.9%

Theograph showing activity by a child or young person with asthma between April 2019 and October 2020



# Growing Well – Demographics and Need

Age and gender breakdown – as of 31 October 2020



Number of people with 1 or more QOF indicators – as of 31 October 2020

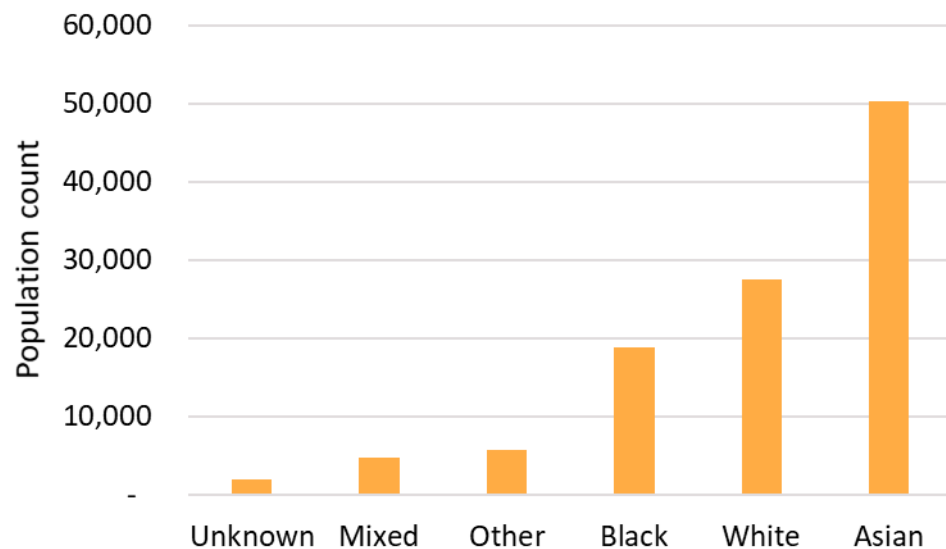
No. of QOF indicators	Population count
0	123,411
1	10,235
2+	612

Please note QOF indicators are adult-centric and recorded above a certain age e.g. diabetes is recorded for patients aged 17 and over, and therefore QOF indicators do not portray health needs of the younger population effectively.

Top 10 clinical and mental health factors – as of 31 October 2020

QoF indicators	Population count
Asthma	8625
Obesity	1186
Learning Disability	615
Epilepsy	279
Type 1 Diabetes	263
Mental Health	254
Cancer	114
Hypertension	93
Type 2 diabetes	82
Heart Failure	33

Ethnicity breakdown – as of 31 October 2020



Rate of frailty per 1,000 population – as of 31 October 2020

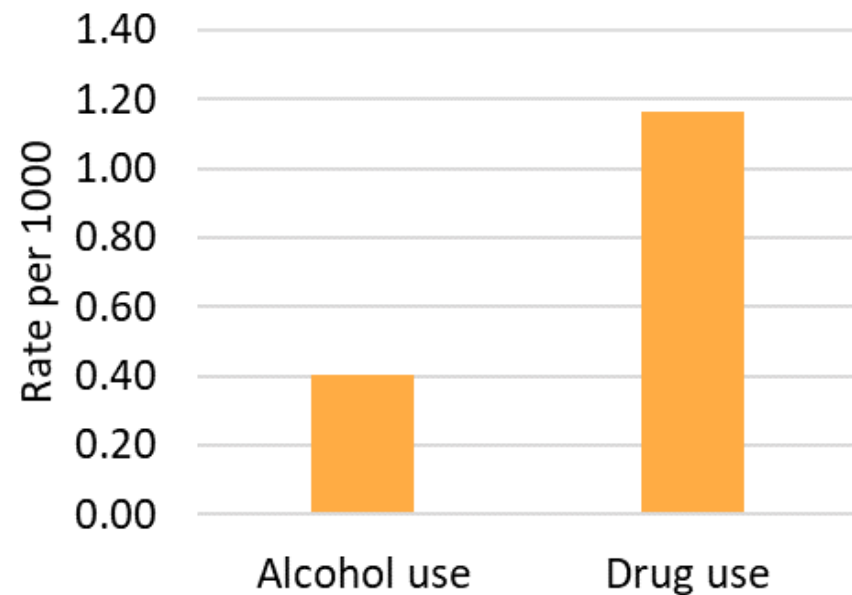
Frailty	Rate per 1000
Frailty	0.03

N.B. Population count above refers to the number of people in the growing well group that are registered at a GP practice in Newham.

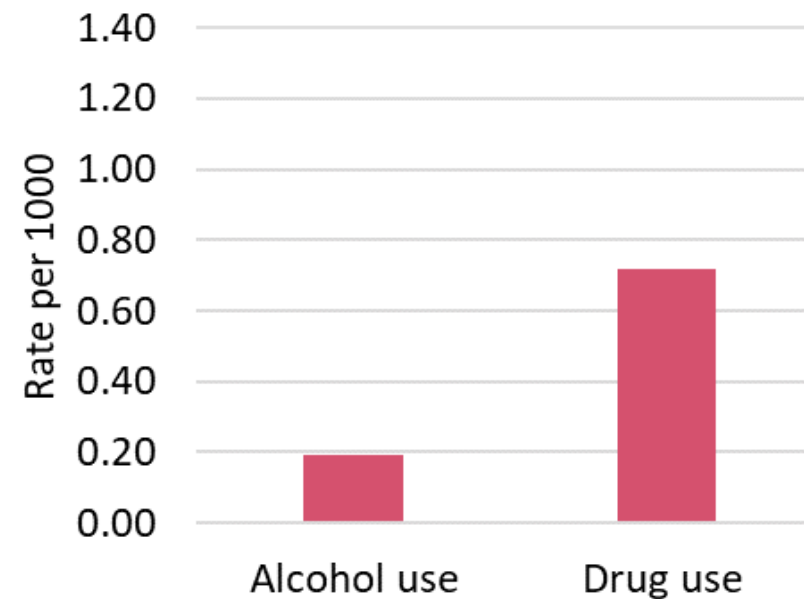


# Growing Well – Need – Substance Abuse

Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20



Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21



Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20

Alcohol use	49
Drug use	141

Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21

Alcohol use	23
Drug use	87

## Comparison to regional and/or national data\*

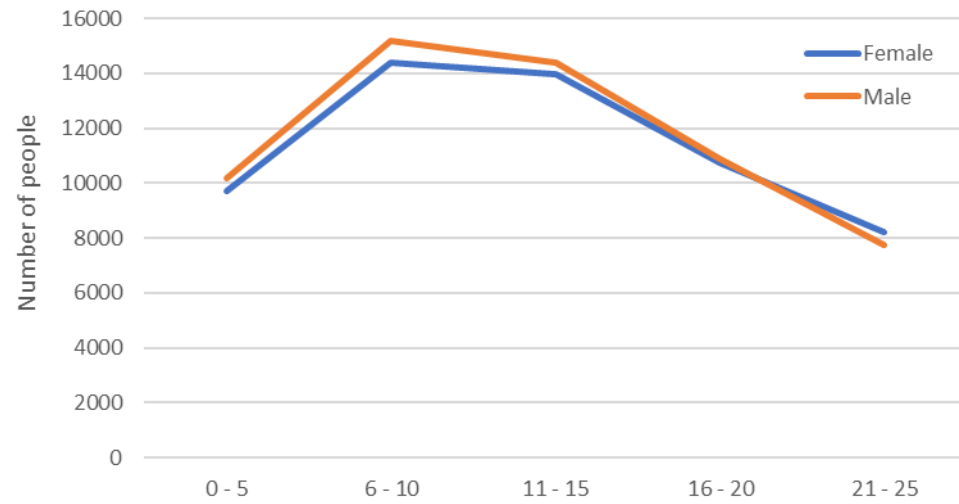
- Number of alcohol-related admissions (per 1,000 population) for under 18s, 2016/17 to 2018/19 (1)
  - London: 0.17
  - England: 0.32
- Number of drug related mental and behavioural disorders admissions (per 1,000 population) 2018/2019:
  - England/Wales: 0.13

*\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.*

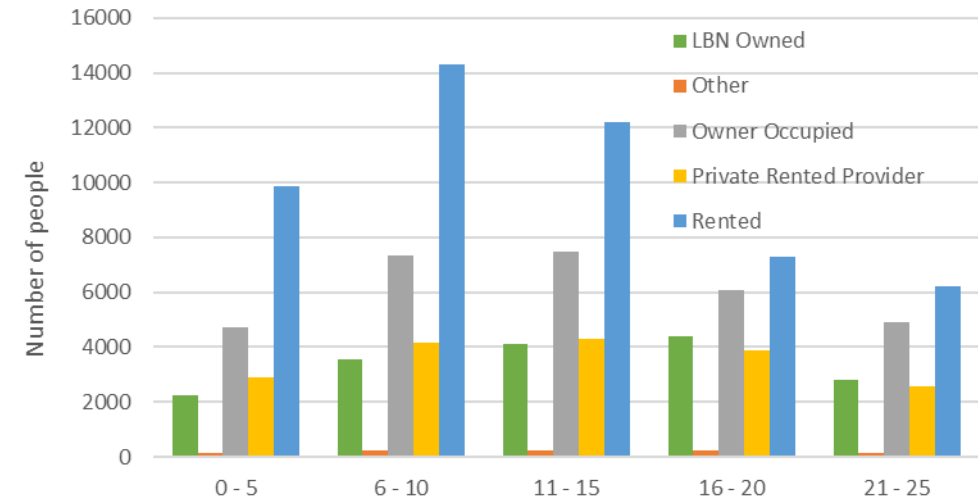
Data source: [Alcohol admission rates](#); [Drug related mental and behavioural rates](#)

# Growing Well (LBN segmentation) – LBN need: 116,334 residents

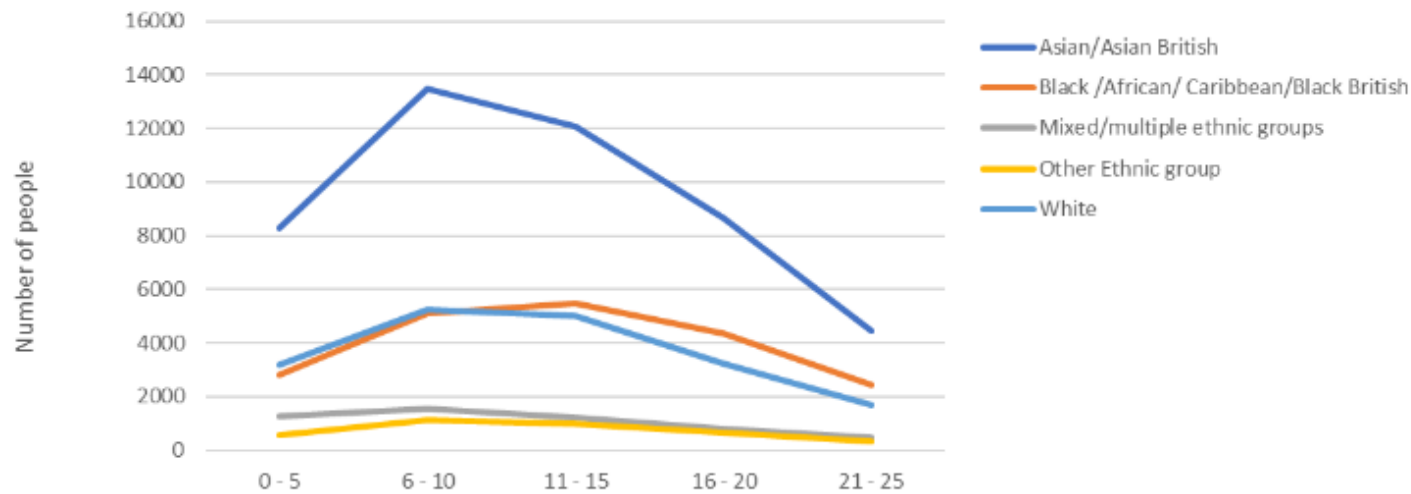
Age and gender breakdown – December 2020



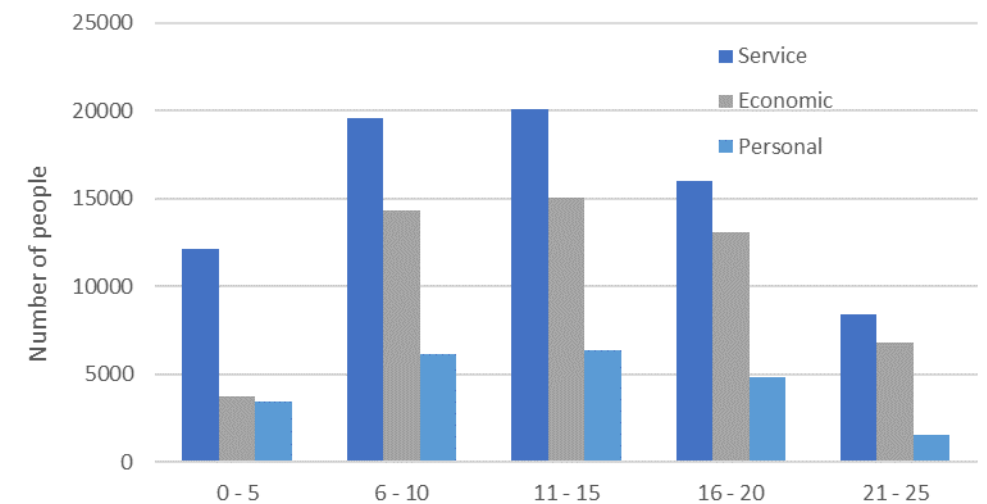
Housing tenure – December 2020



Ethnicity breakdown – December 2020

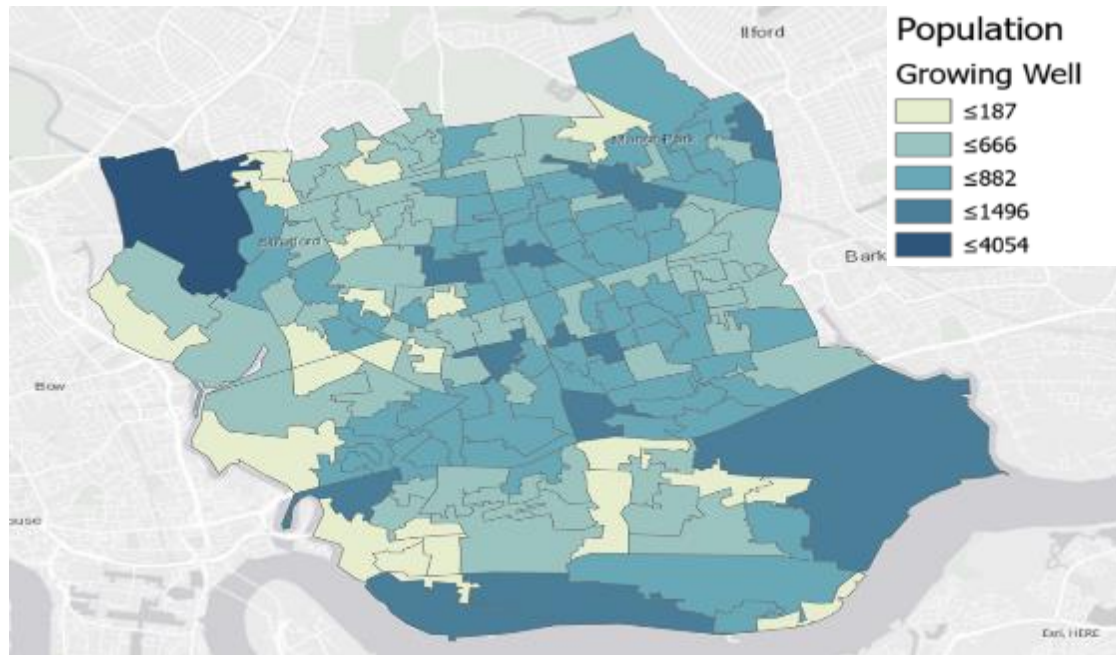


Need: service use, economic, personal – December 2020

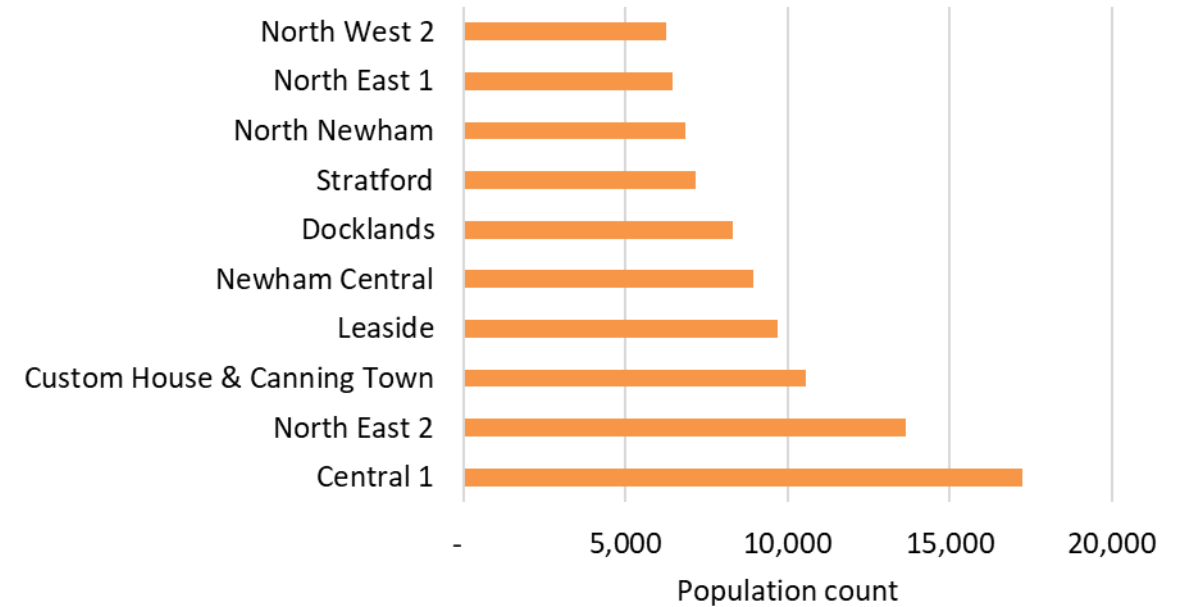


# Growing Well - Geography

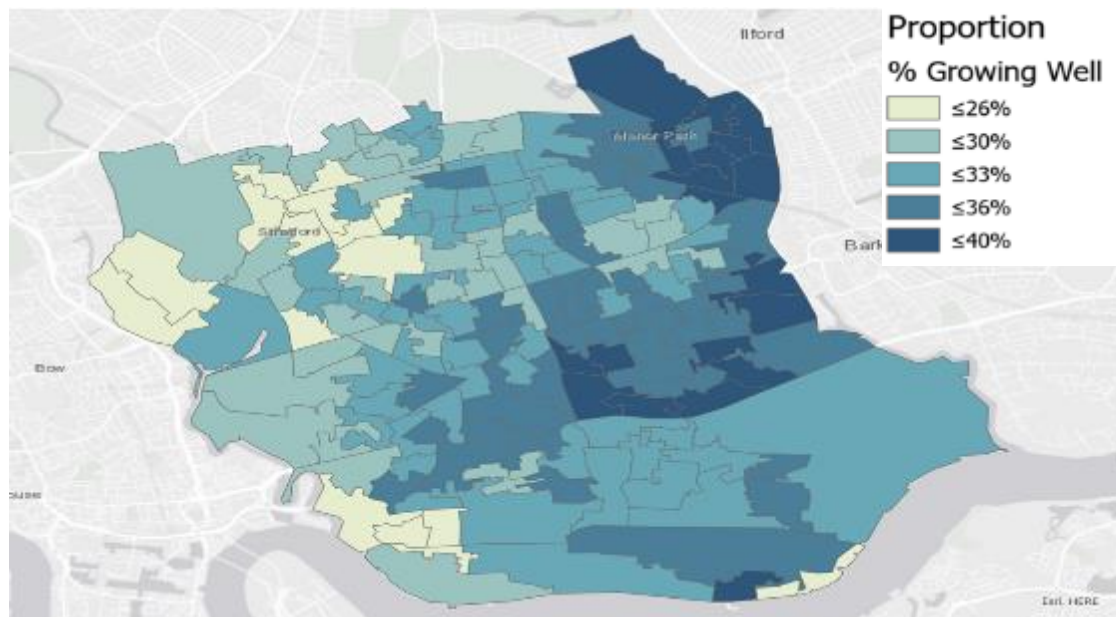
Population by LSOA of residence - October 2020



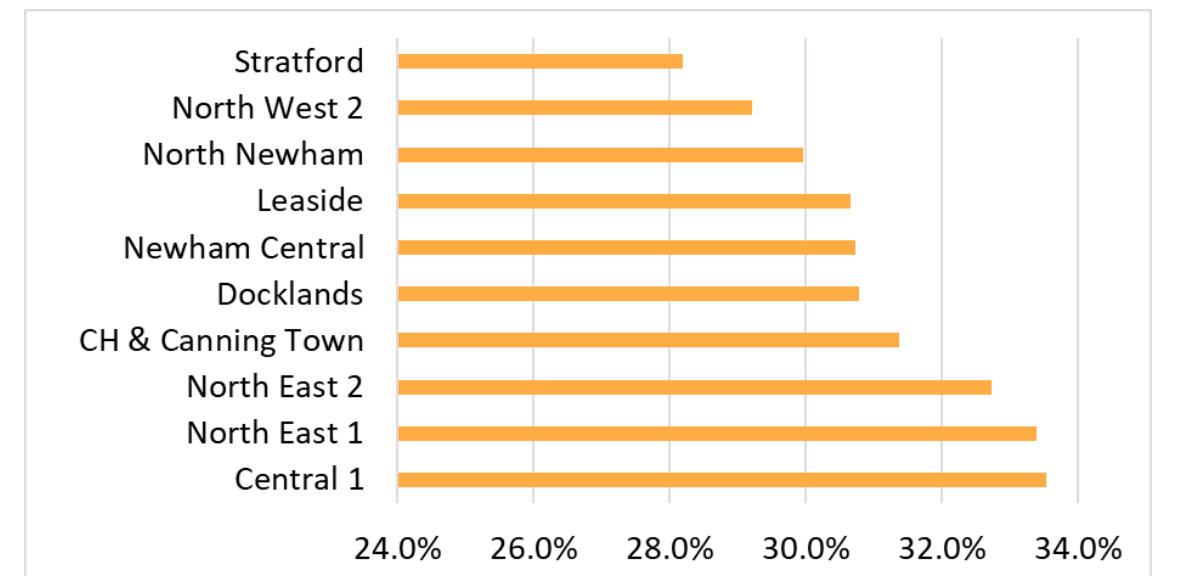
Population by PCN of registration - October 2020



Population by LSOA of residence as proportion of total (all segments) LSOA residents - October 2020



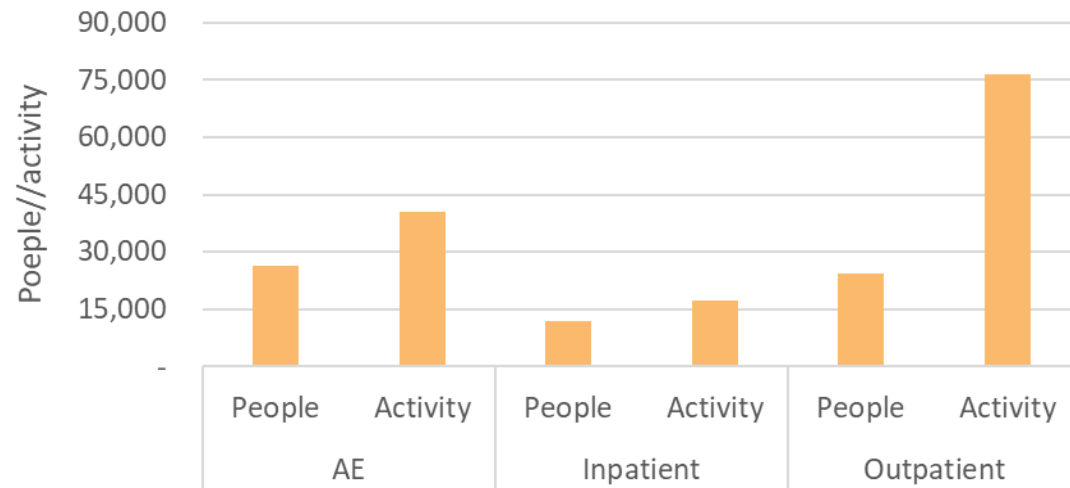
Population by PCN of registration as proportion of total (all segments) PCN list size - October 2020



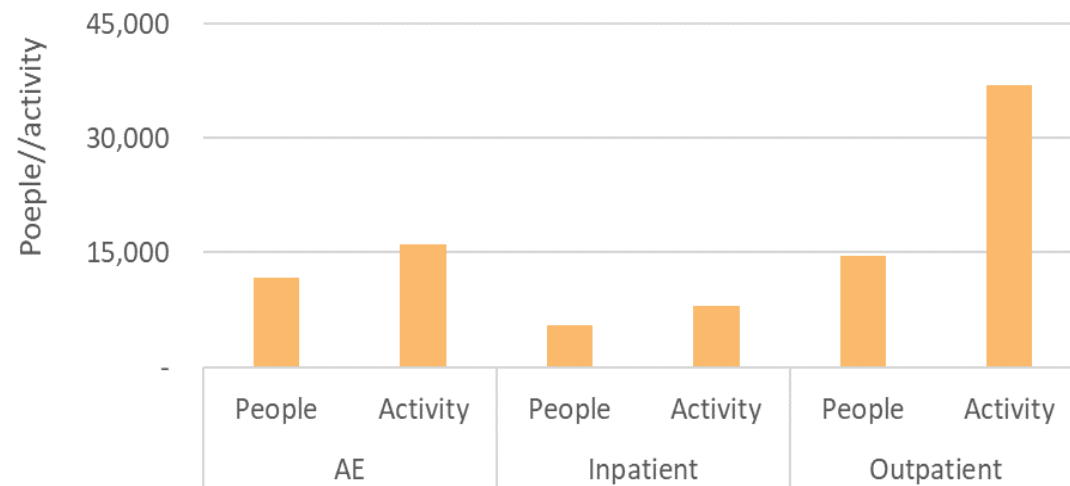
Further additions planned :  
 Update maps to cover named neighbourhoods (clusters of MSOAs)  
 Add map of GP practice populations (possibly instead of PCNs)

# Growing Well – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

Activity and number of people by service type – 2019/20



Activity and number of people by service type – 2020/21



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop £	Cost per unit of activity £
	People	Activity		
AE	217.9	333.8	43,653	131
Inpatient	98.5	142.5	186,769	1,311
Outpatient	201.0	634.1	78,022	123

Activity and number of people by service type – 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop £	Cost per unit of activity £
	People	Activity		
AE	96.6	133.7	17,916	134
Inpatient	45.5	66.0	96,277	1,458
Outpatient	121.3	305.4	27,183	89

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

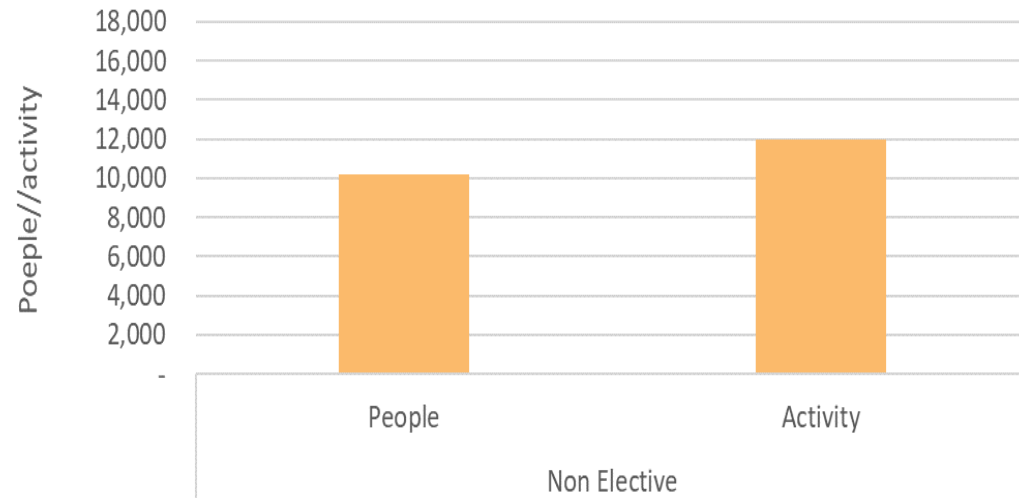
- 2019/20 A&E attendances (for all ages)
  - England: 444.4 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20 total inpatient admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 308.7 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20, total outpatient appointments (for all ages)
  - England: 1,711.3 per 1,000 population

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [AE activity](#); [inpatient admissions](#); [outpatient appts](#)

# Growing Well – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

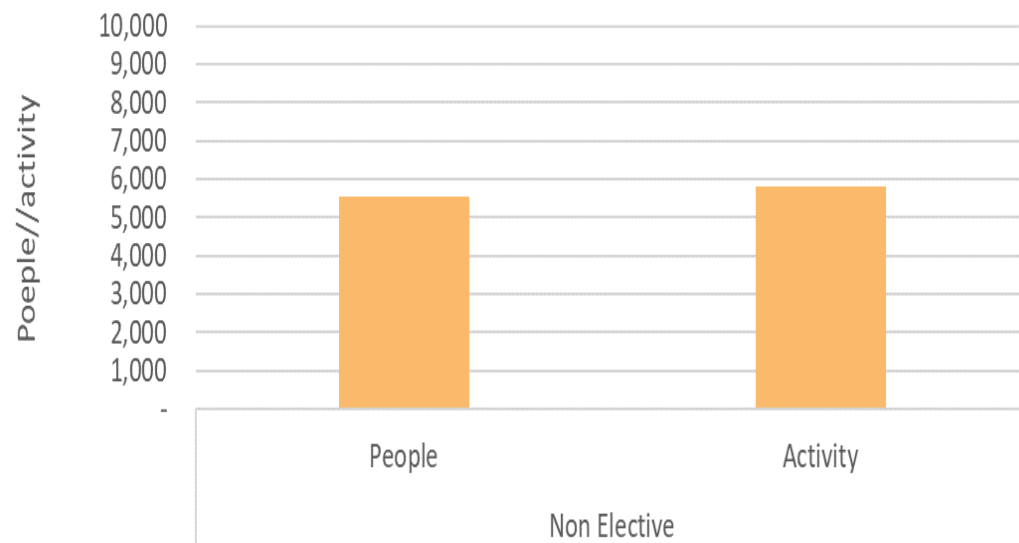
Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	84.3	98.9	123,901	1,253

Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2020/21



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	45.8	48.2	67,886	1,410

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

- 2019/20, non-elective emergency admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 110.8per 1,000 population

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [AE activity](#); [inpatient admissions](#); [outpatient appts](#)



# Growing Well – Resource Use – Type of Acute Services Used

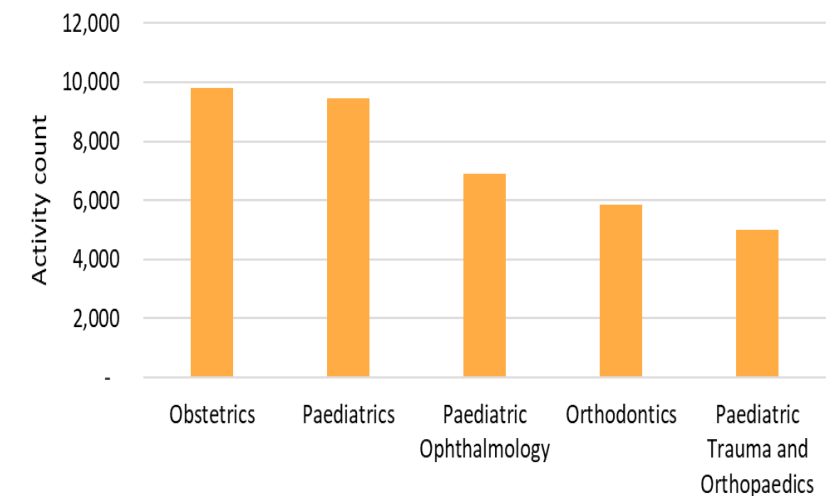
## A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2019/20

Chief complaint	Activity count
Injury of upper extremity	3,640
Fever	3,137
Injury of lower extremity	3,117
Abdominal pain	2,535
Cough	2,226

## Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2019/20

Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Activity related to reproduction	3,352
Not Coded	767
Haemolytic anaemias	617
Oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws	525
Digestive system and abdomen	500

## Outpatients - Top 5 specialties – 2019/20



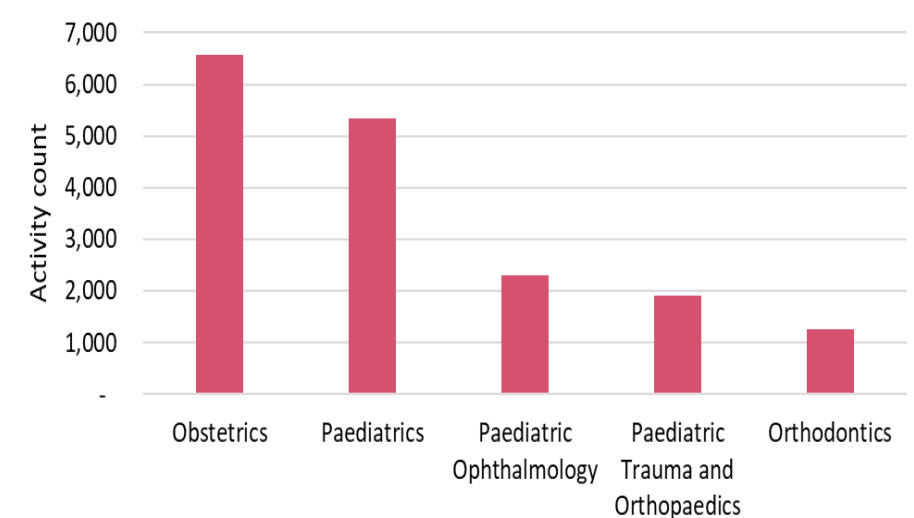
## A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

Chief complaint	Activity count
Injury of upper extremity	1,365
Abdominal pain	1,256
Injury of lower extremity	1,032
Fever	873
Disorder of skin	742

## Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

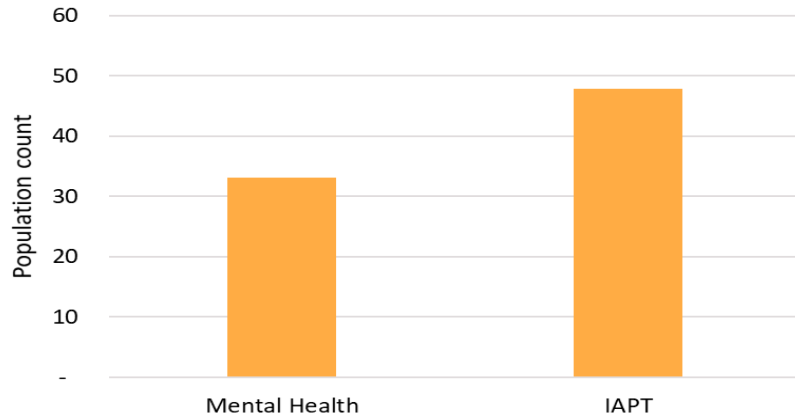
Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Activity related to reproduction	1,540
Not Coded	397
Haemolytic anaemias	341
Complications of labour and delivery	306
General symptoms and signs	258

## Outpatients – Top 5 specialties – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



# Growing Well – Resource Use - Mental Health, IAPT and Community

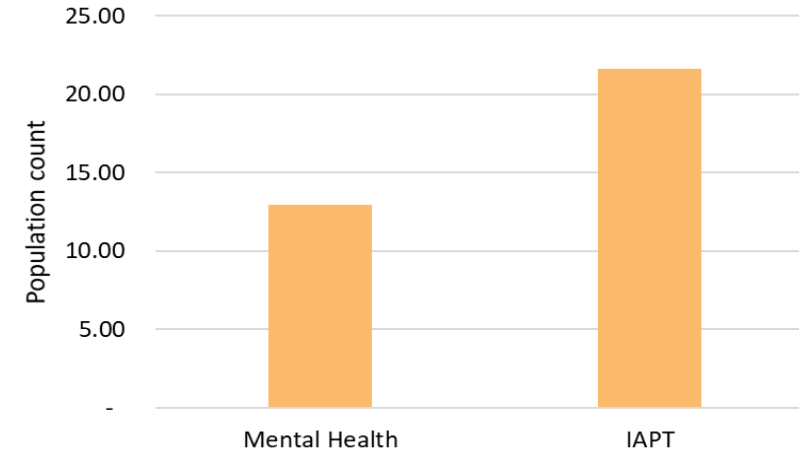
Number of people using service per 1000 population - 2019/20



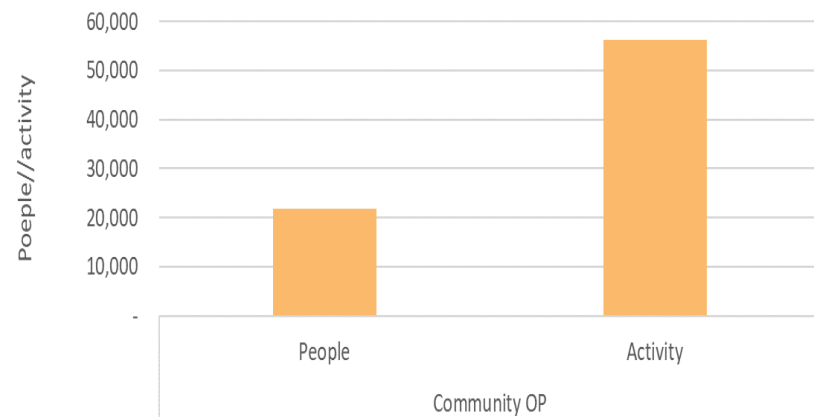
**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

- % >16s with a common mental illness - London: 19.3%

Number of people using service per 1000 population - 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

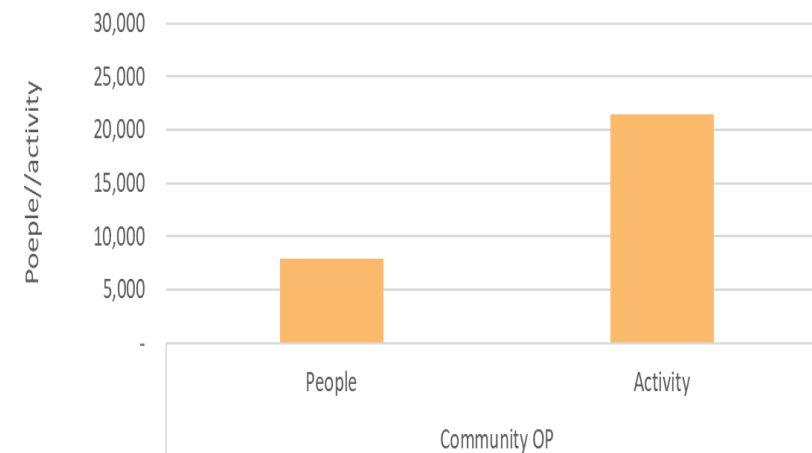


Number of people using service per 1000 population - 2019/20



Rate per 1,000 pop		
	People	Activity
Community OP	179.9	465.1

Number of people using service per 1000 population - 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



Rate per 1,000 pop		
	People	Activity
Community OP	65.9	177.7

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [CMI](#)



# Growing Well - Outcomes – Issues Highlighted by Right Care

Segment	Outcome measure	Newham value	Similar 10	Best 5 of similar 10	Date
<b>Growing Well</b>	% of low birthweight babies (<2500g)	10	8	7	2016
	A&E attendance rate for <5s	820	734	664	2016/17
	% of children aged 4-5 who are overweight or obese	13	11	11	2014/15 - 16/17

- Given the age of the most recent Right Care benchmarking some of the findings may now be out of date. These are included here to raise potential issues that could be explored further.

Further additions planned :

Update maps to cover named neighbourhoods (clusters of MSOAs)

Add map of GP practice populations (possibly instead of PCNs)

rest

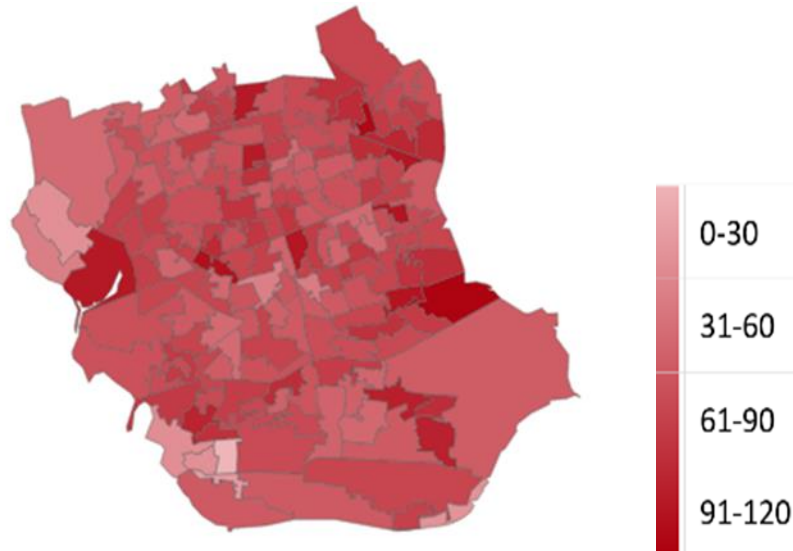
**Newham Health  
& Wellbeing  
Strategy  
Outcomes**

**Rates of people with and without need segmented by age bands, ethnicity, gender, location within the borough.**

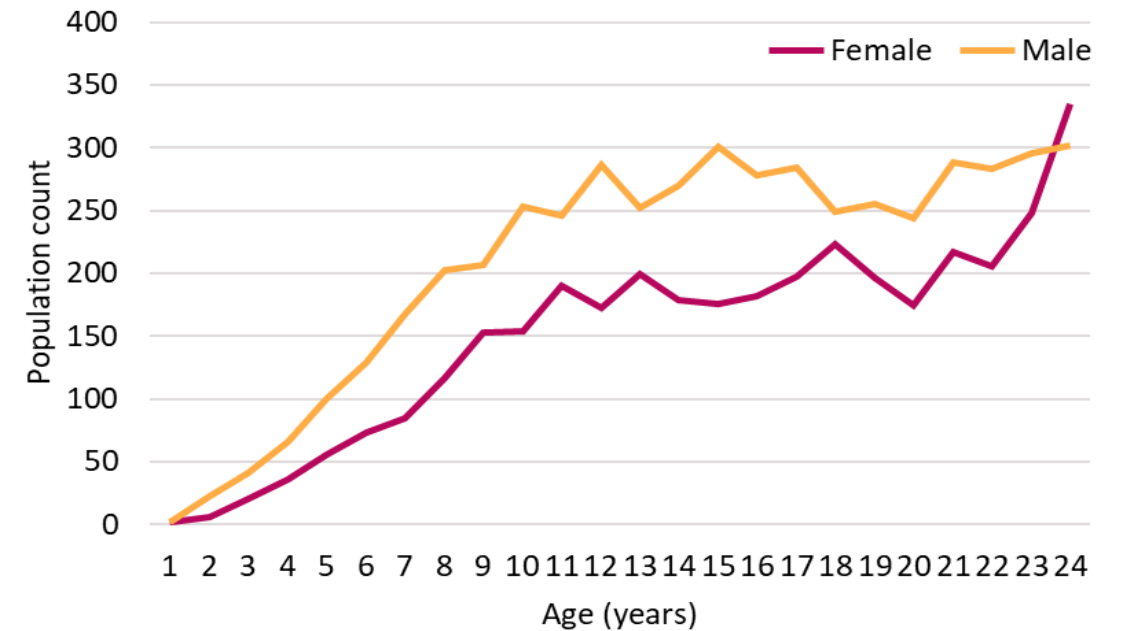
# Growing Well – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – Asthma

Number of people with asthma per 1,000 population by LSOA

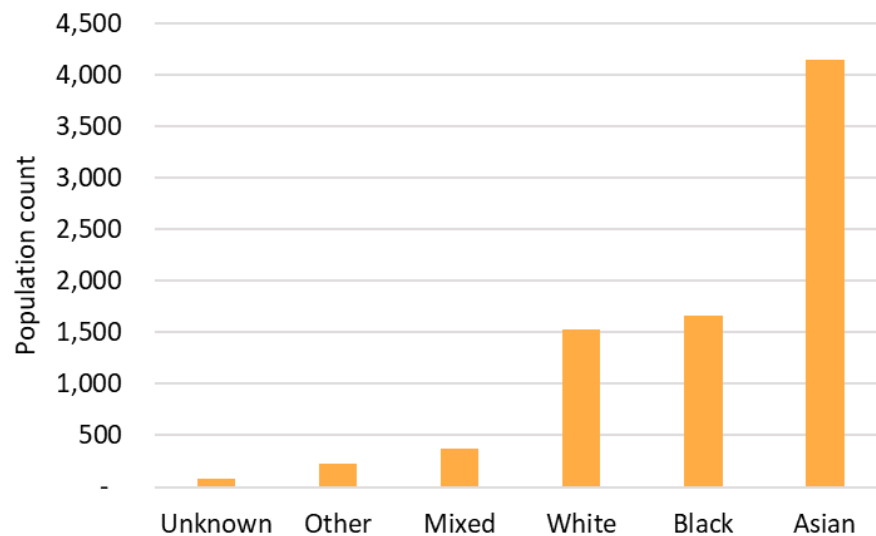
- Asthma is the most common clinical condition among children and young people in Newham.
- Asthma rates are similar across all LSOAs, with 90% of LSOAs having more than 50 asthma cases per 1,000 population.



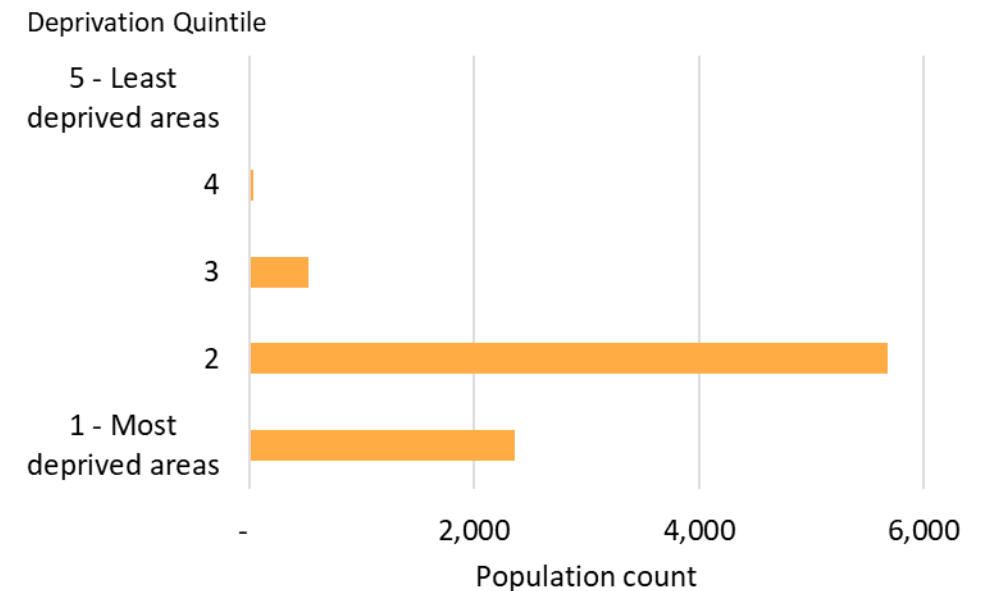
Age and gender breakdown of people with asthma



Ethnicity breakdown of people with asthma



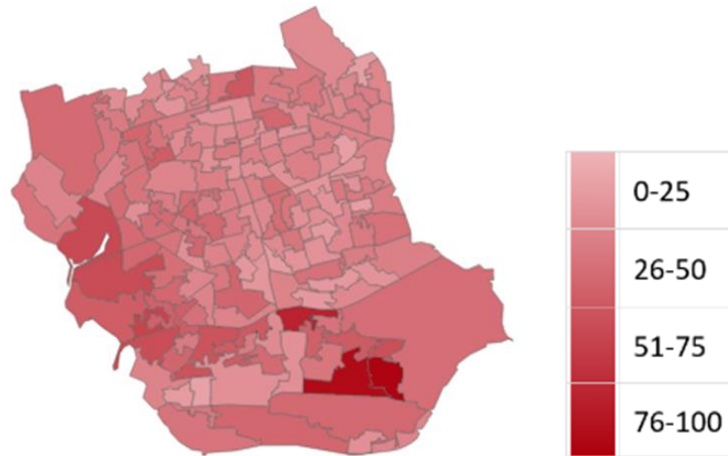
Deprivation quintile – asthma



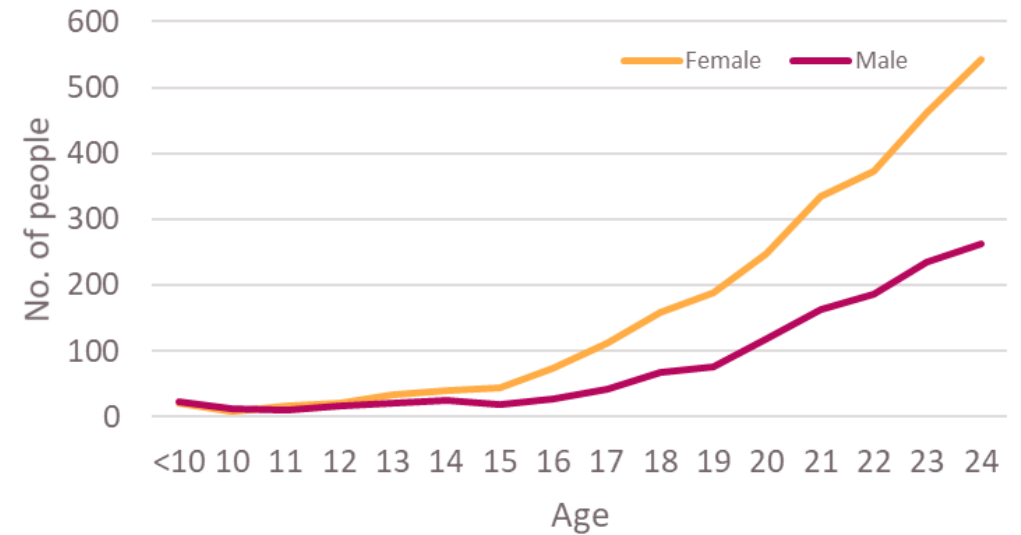
# Growing Well – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – Mental health

Number of people with mental health concerns per 1,000 population by LSOA

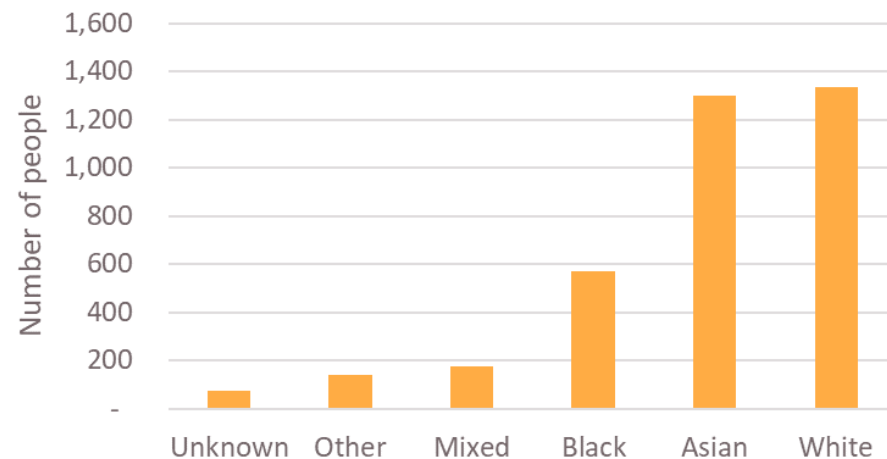
- Rates of people experiencing mental health concerns are concentrated in certain areas on Newham, with just 7% of LSOAs having more than 50 people experiencing mental health concerns per 1,000 population.
- The area highlighted in darkest red includes the UEL Royal Docks campus.



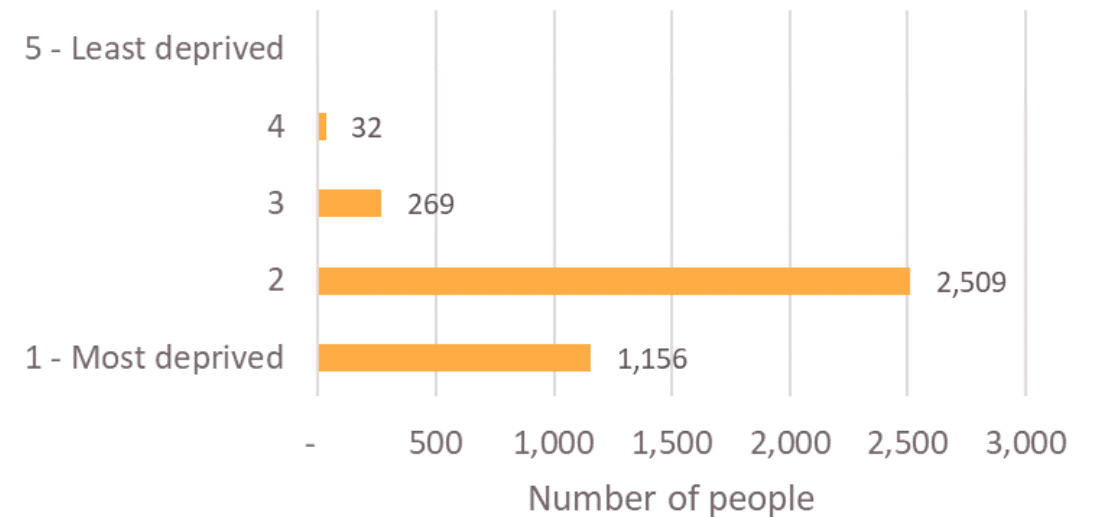
Age and gender breakdown of people with mental health concerns



Ethnicity breakdown of people with mental health concerns



Deprivation quintile – mental health concerns

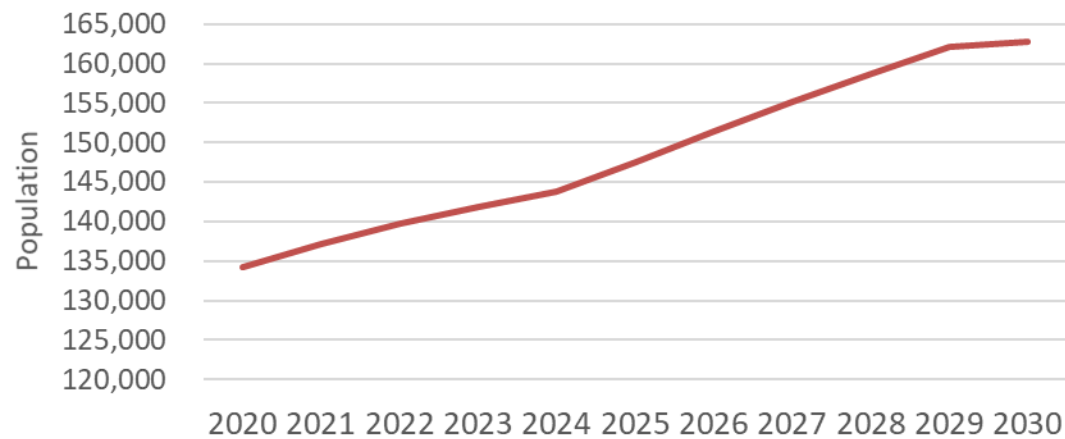


Local authority data

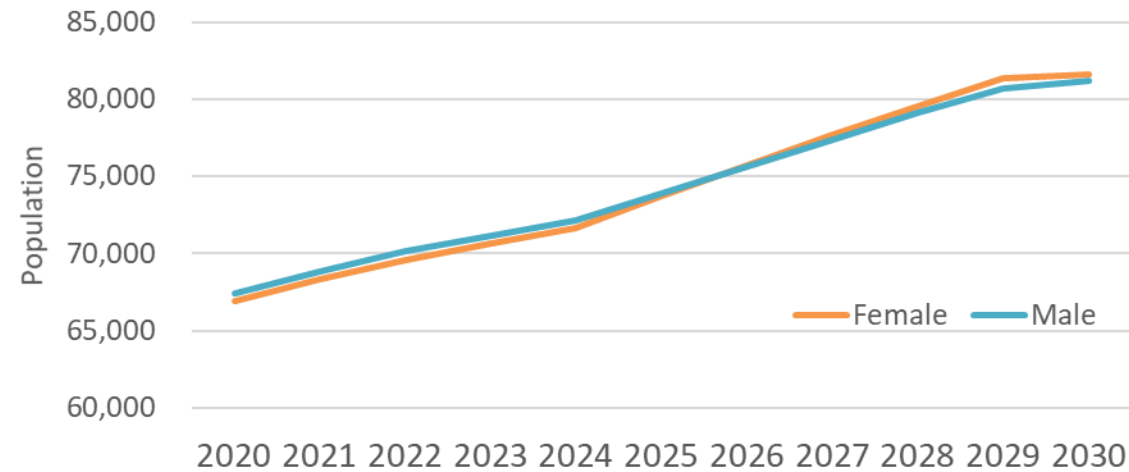
For each segment the number of people defined as carers, those in receipt of services and benefits, or those living in temporary accommodation, people with SEND, learning disability, housing type

# Growing Well – Scenario Modelling - Population

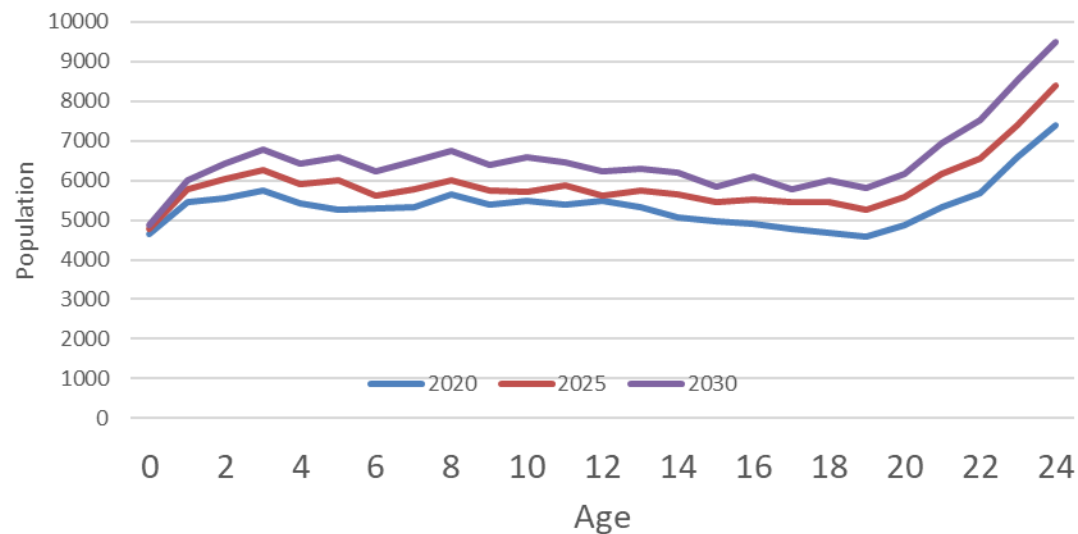
Growing Well Population Forecast to 2030



Growing Well Population Forecast to 2030 by Sex



Growing Well Age Mix Forecast to 2030

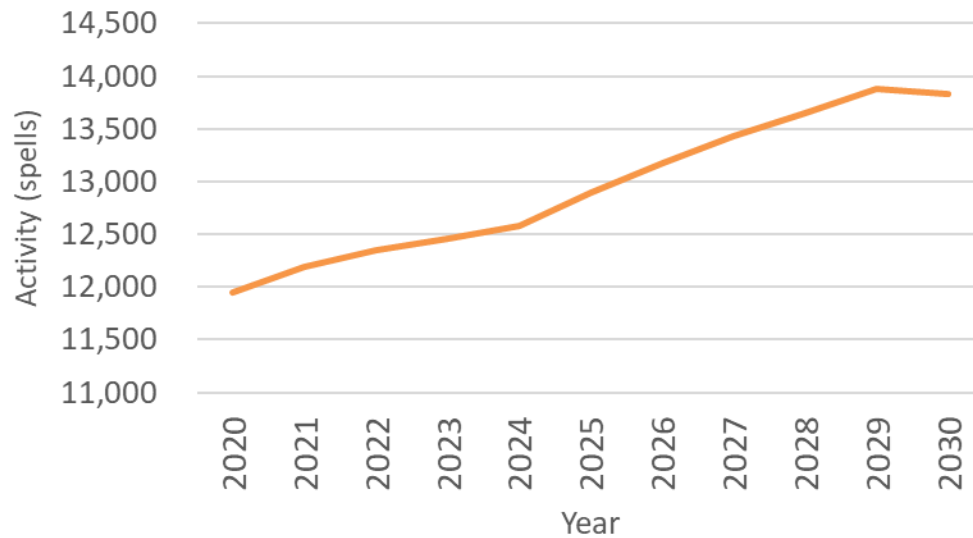


- The Growing Well population is expected to grow each year but relatively slowly compared to other segments.
- We forecast very little change in the sex ratio - from 50.2% male in 2020 to 49.9% male in 2030
- Age groups over 16 are generally forecast to grow faster than lower age groups
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

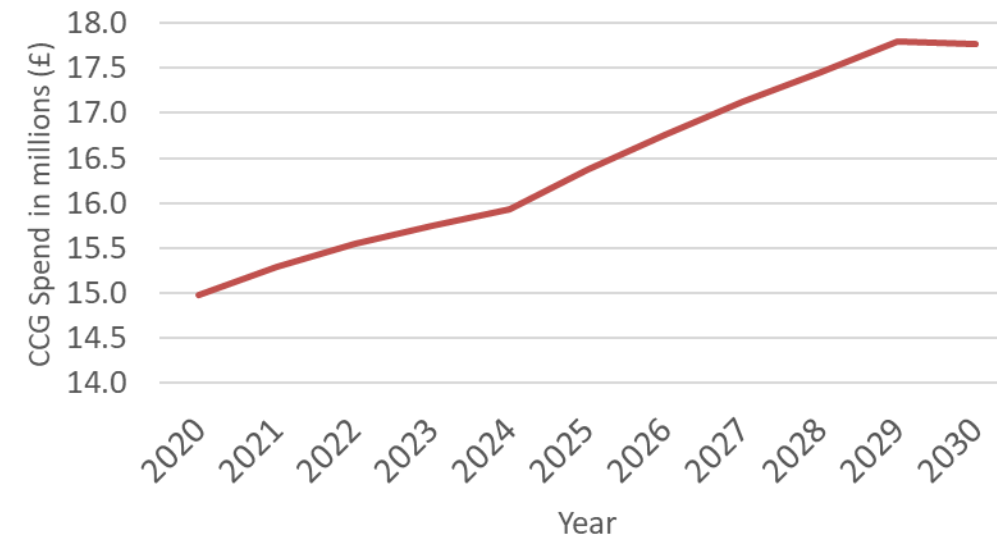
	Population 2020	Forecast population 2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	Forecast population 2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Female</b>	66,873	73,725	6,852	10.2%	2.0%	81,617	14,744	22.0%	2.0%
<b>Male</b>	67,375	73,876	6,501	9.6%	1.9%	81,180	13,805	20.5%	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	134,248	147,601	13,353	9.9%	1.9%	162,798	28,550	21.3%	1.9%

# Growing Well – Scenario Modelling – Non-Elective Inpatient Activity and Spend

Growing Well Non-Elective Inpatient Activity Forecast to 2030



Growing Well Non-Elective Inpatient Spend Forecast to 2030 (at 2019/20 tariff prices)

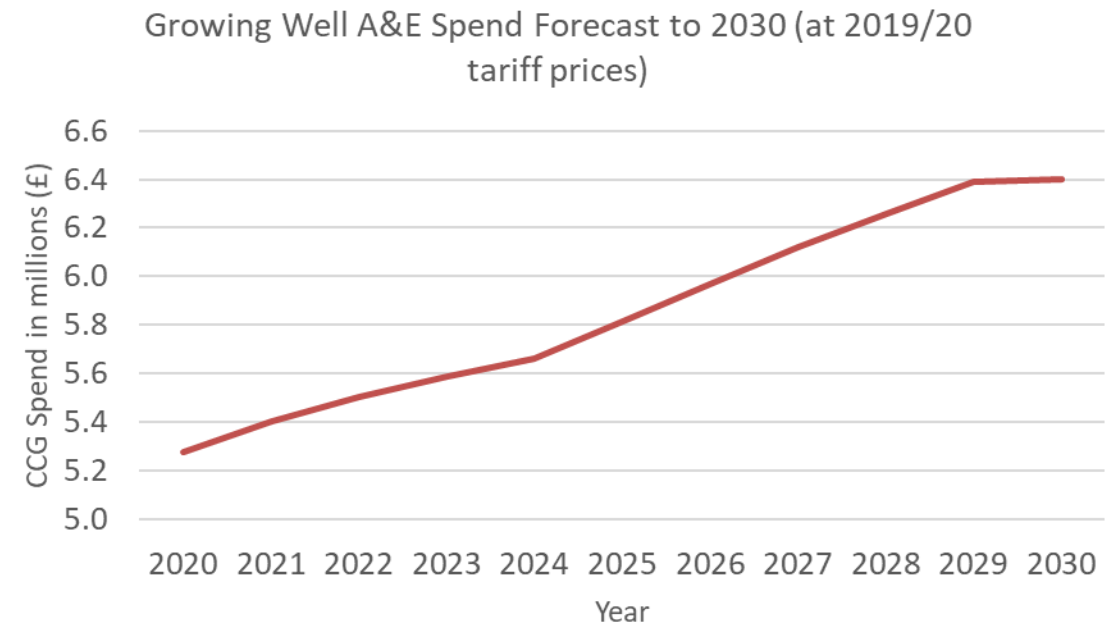
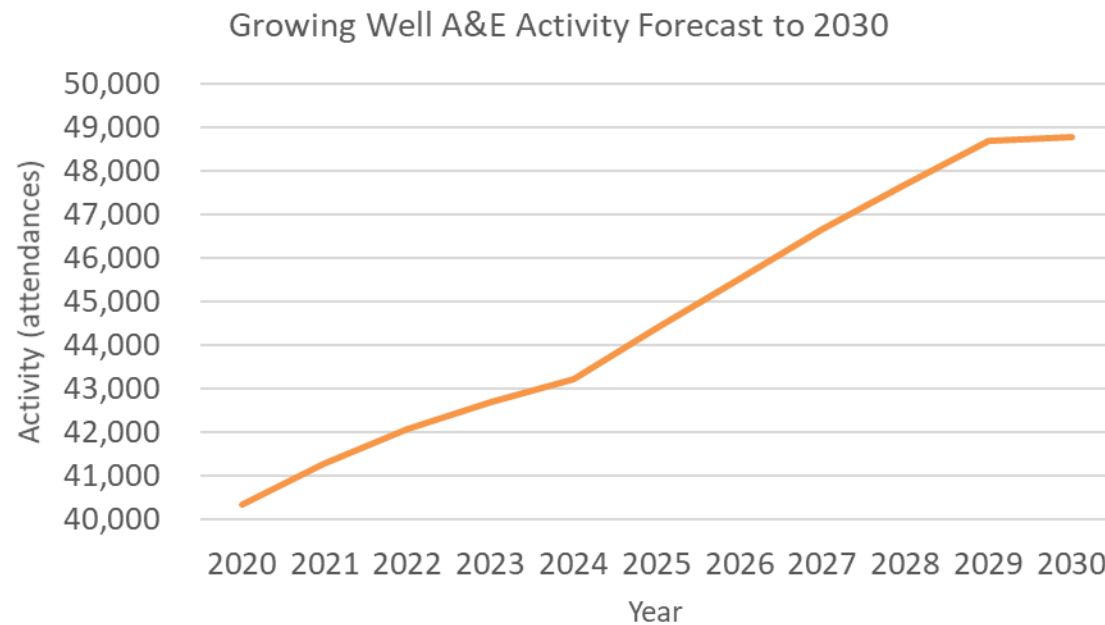


- Inpatient activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow more slowly than the segment population, though the average cost of a spell is forecast to rise slightly
- Based on current average length of stay of 2.7 days the forecast growth would require 7 more beds by 2025 and 14 more beds by 2030 in the absence of demand management.
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (spells)</b>	11,951	12,901	950	8.0%	1.5%	13,832	1,881	15.7%	1.5%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£15.0m	£16.4m	£1.4m	9.3%	1.8%	£17.8m	£2.8m	18.7%	1.7%



# Growing Well – Scenario Modelling – A&E Activity and Spend



- A&E activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow in line with the segment population
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (attendances)</b>	40,341	44,391	4,050	10.0%	1.9%	48,799	8,458	21.0%	1.9%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£5.3m	£5.8m	£0.5m	10.3%	2.0%	£6.4m	£1.1m	21.3%	2.0%

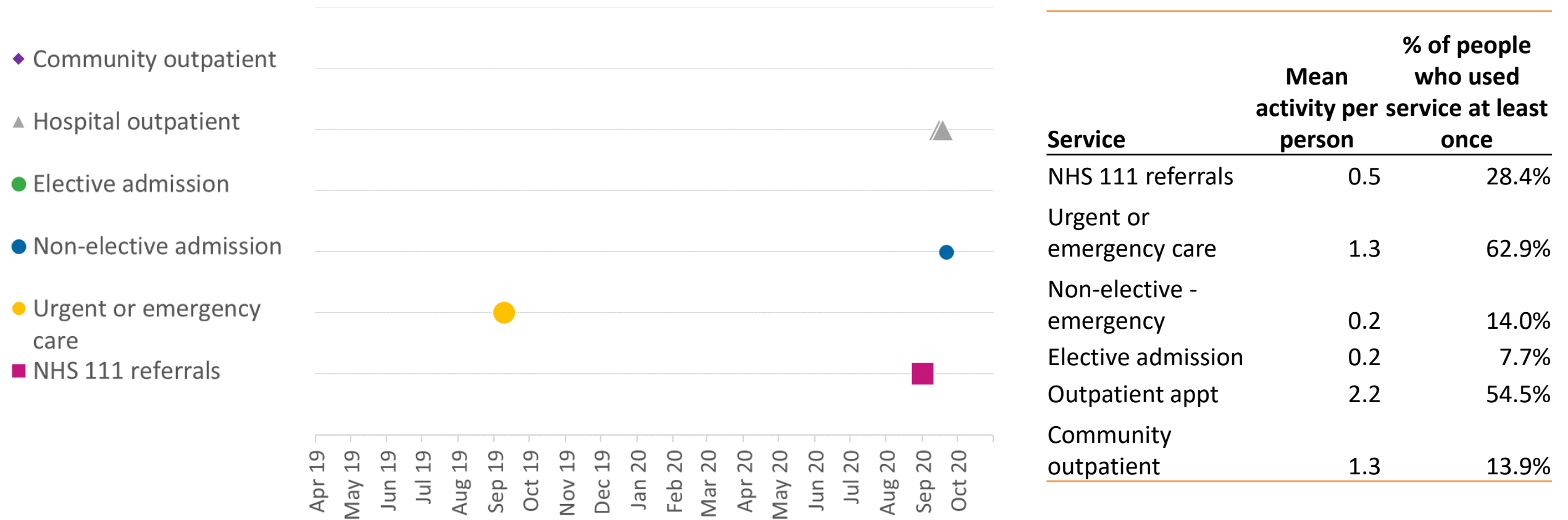
# Growing Well – Qualitative – Newham Citizen Survey



Newham Citizen Survey To be scoped further once we have details on available local authority data

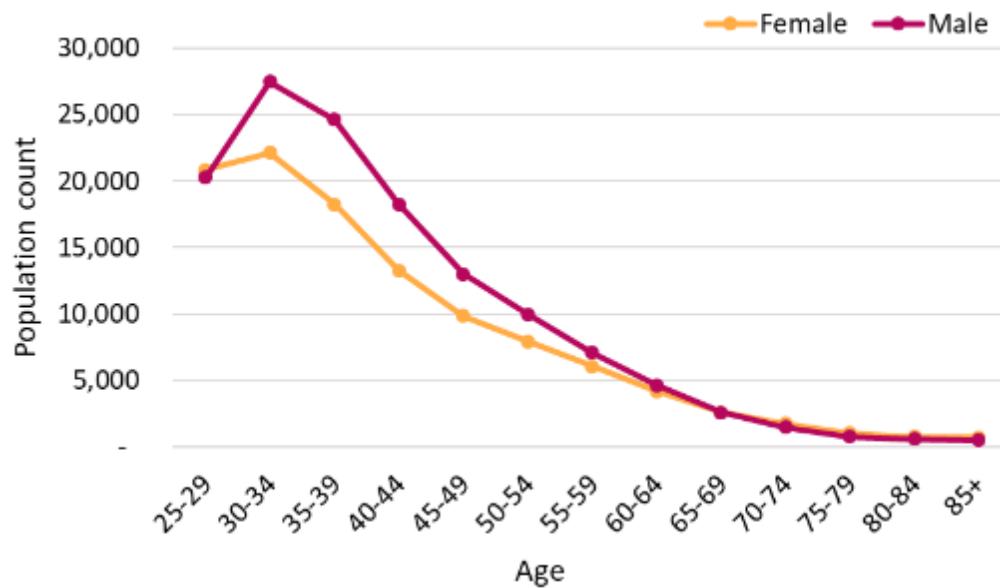
# Living Well – Theograph

- This graph shows approximately average levels of activity by an adult with anxiety or depression between April 2019 and October 2020.
- By ‘approximately average’, we mean that the person’s activity approximates the mean or median level of activity across the entire group.
- Table shows mean activity levels and % of people using the service at least once over the 18 month period



Theograph showing activity by an adult with anxiety or depression between April 2019 and October 2020

Age and gender breakdown – as of 31 October 2020



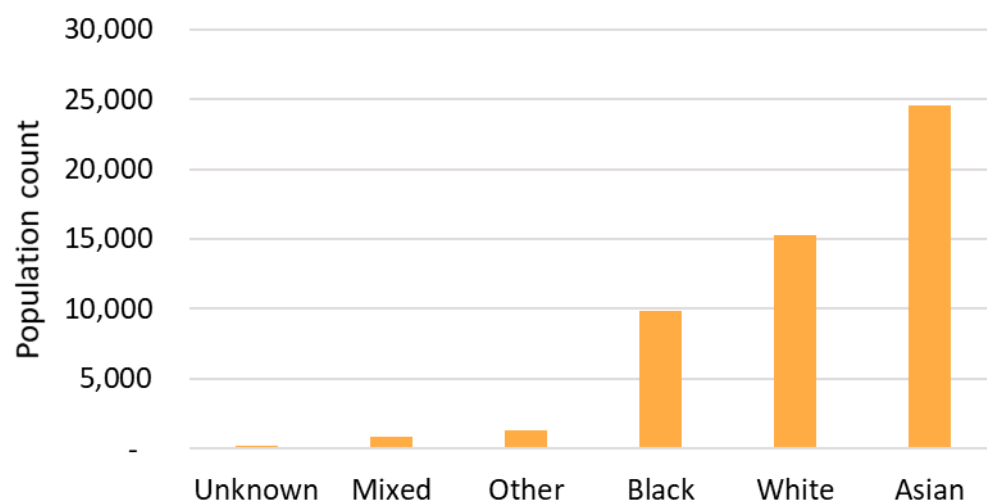
Number of people with 1 or more QOF indicators – as of 31 October 2020

No. of QOF indicators	Population count
0	198,249
1	32,732
2+	10,043

Top 10 QoF indicators in GP data – as of 31 October 2020

QOF indicators	Population count
Smoking	4,8347
Smoking Cessation	18,950
Hypertension	18,475
Anxiety	13,840
Asthma	13,374
Obesity	12,475
Depression	9,516
Low Mood	9,496
Frailty	3,096
CKD	2,953

Ethnicity breakdown – as of 31 October 2020

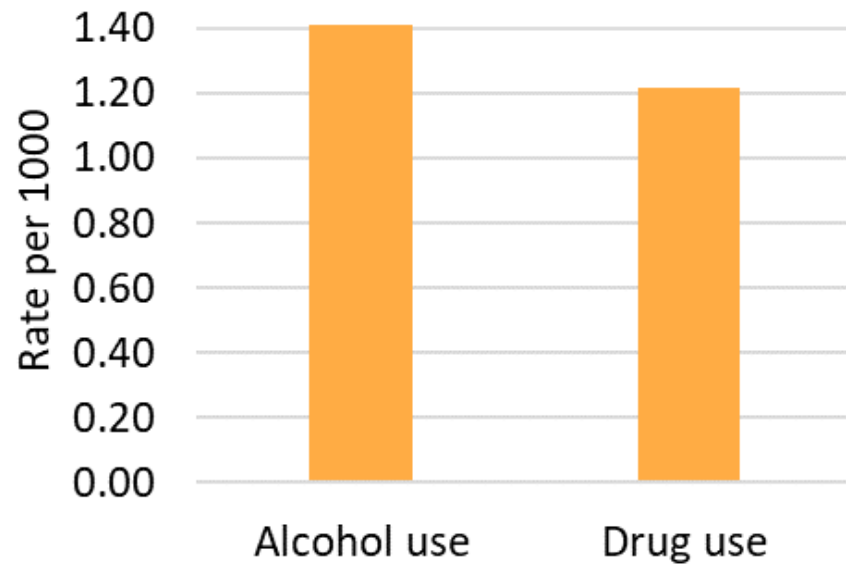


Rate of frailty per 1000 population – October 2020

	Rate per 1000
Frailty	13.33

N.B. Population count above refers to the number of people in the Living Well group that are registered at a GP practice in Newham.

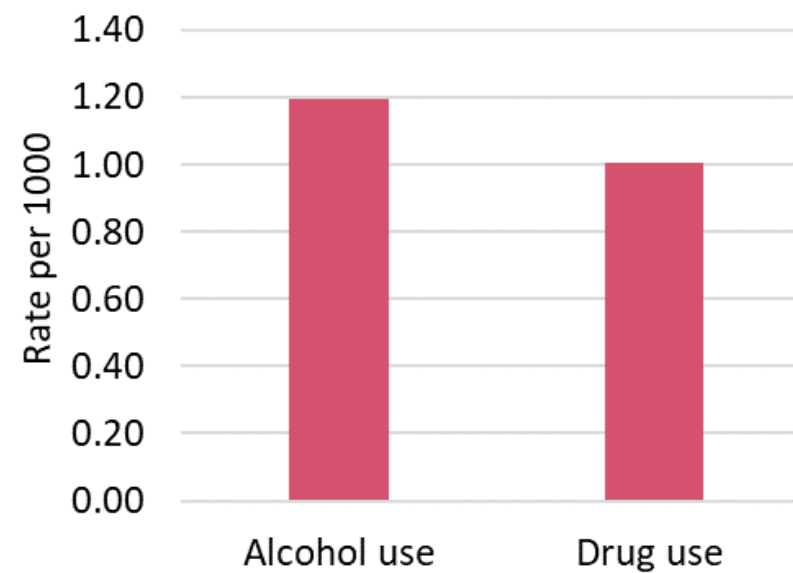
**Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20**



**Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20**

Alcohol use	328
Drug use	283

**Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21**



**Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21**

Alcohol use	278
Drug use	233

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

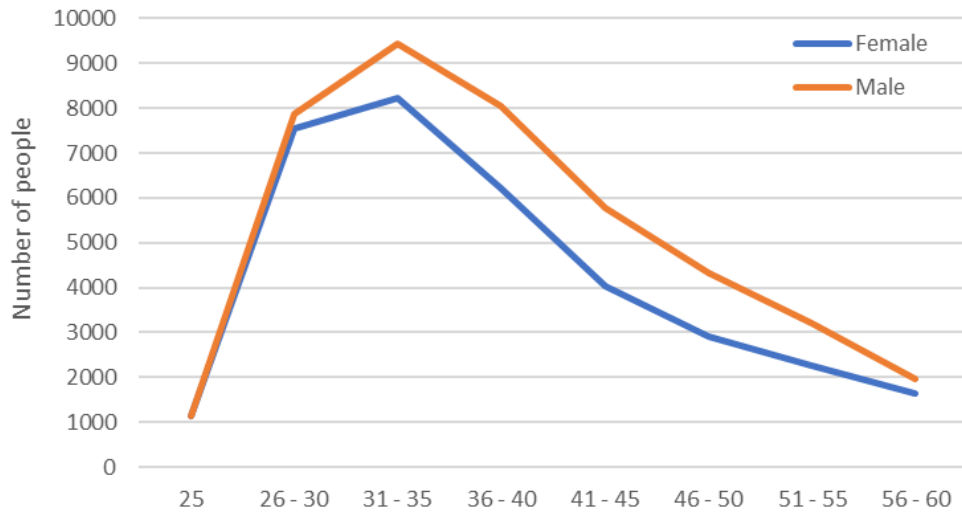
- Number of alcohol-related admissions (per 1,000 population) for under 18s, 2016/17 to 2018/19 (1)
  - London: 0.17
  - England: 0.32
- Number of drug related mental and behavioural disorders admissions (per 1,000 population) 2018/2019:
  - England/Wales: 0.13

*\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.*

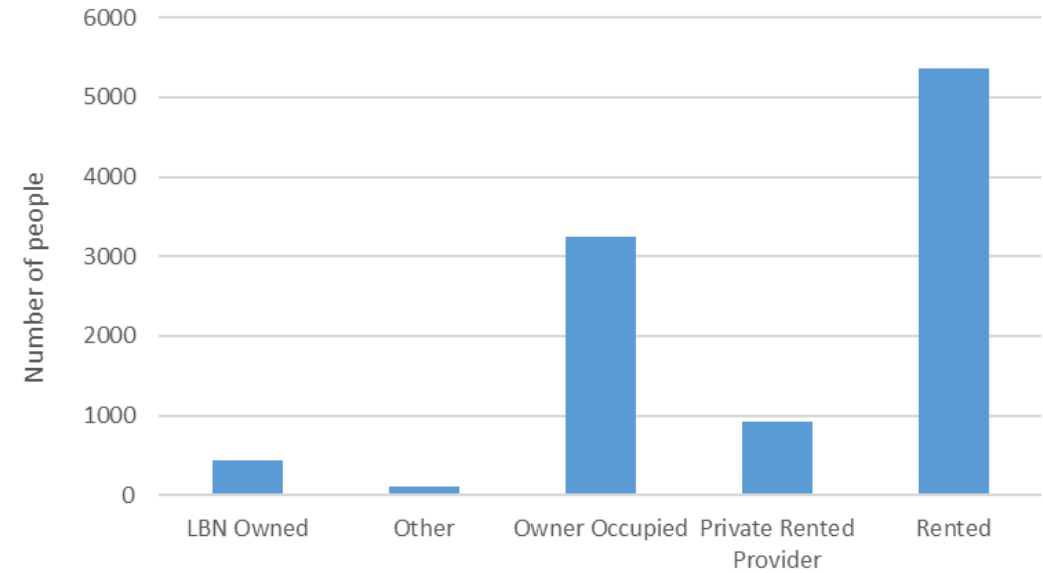
*- [Alcohol admission rates](#); [Drug related mental and behavioural rates](#)*

# Living Well (LBN segmentation) – LBN need: 120,672 residents

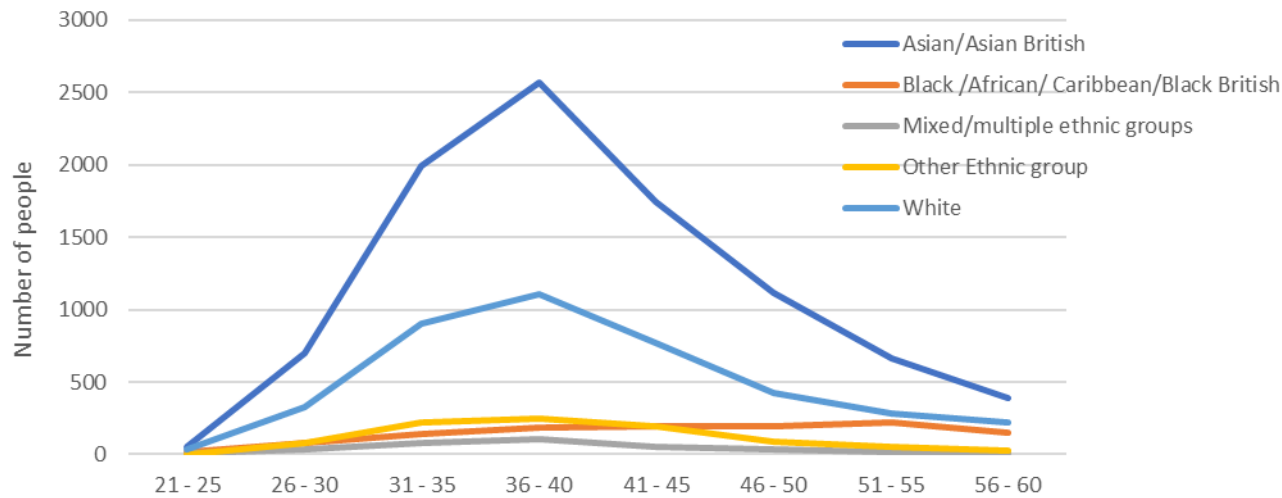
Age and gender breakdown – December 2020



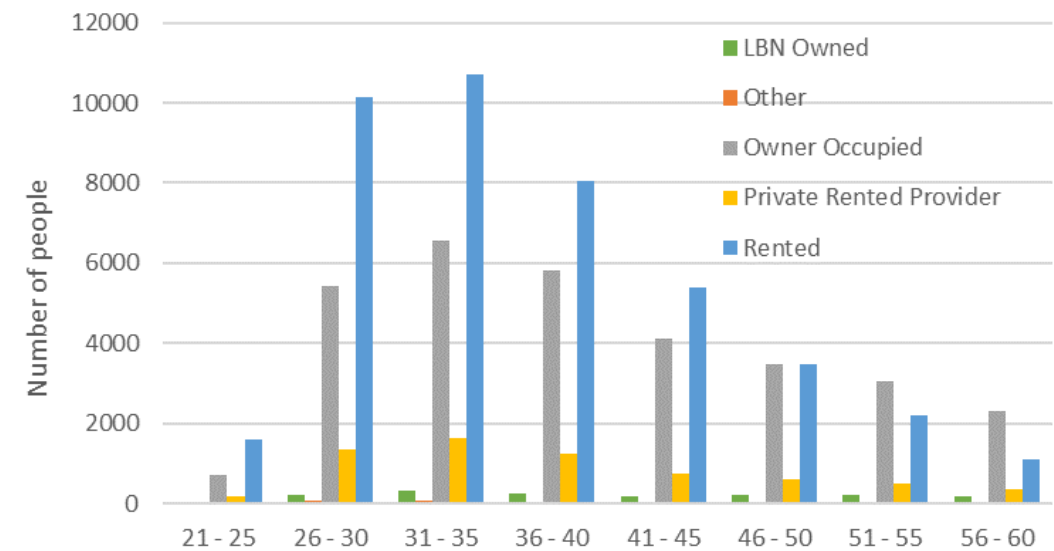
Housing tenure – December 2020



Ethnicity breakdown – December 2020



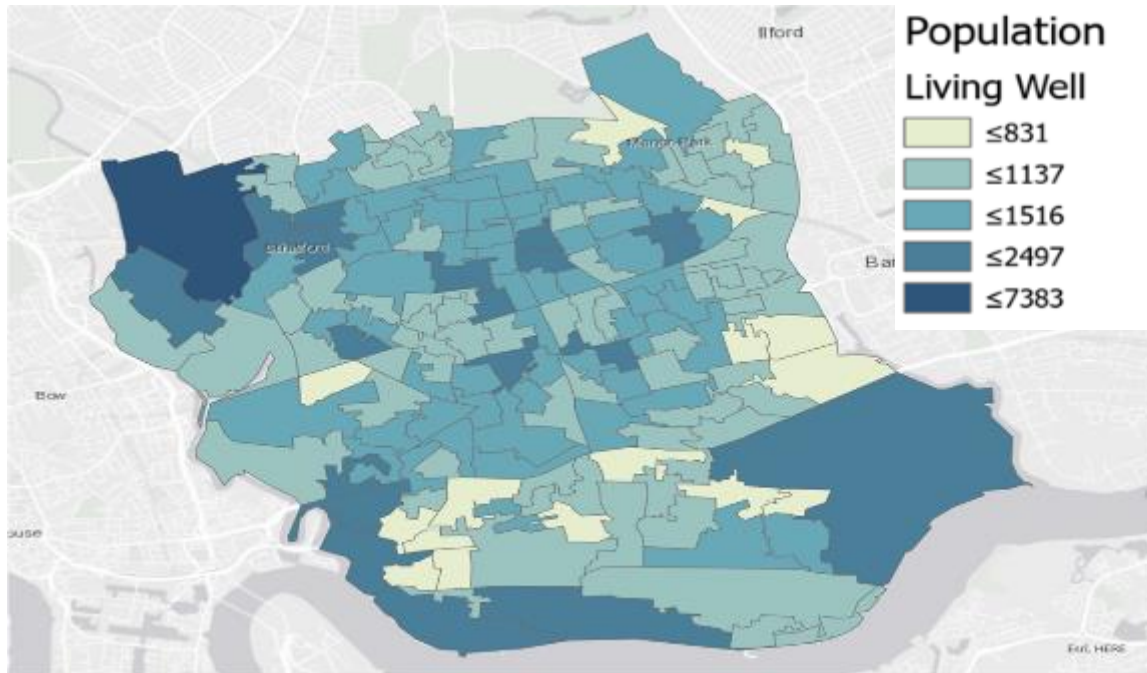
Housing tenure: age breakdown – December 2020



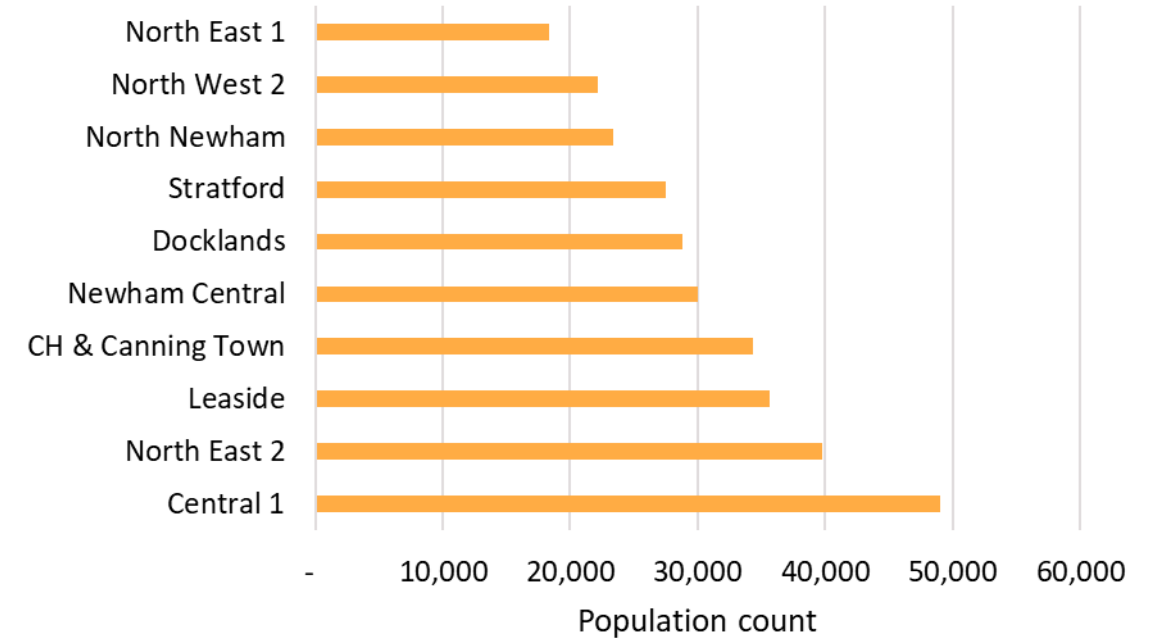


# Living Well - Geography

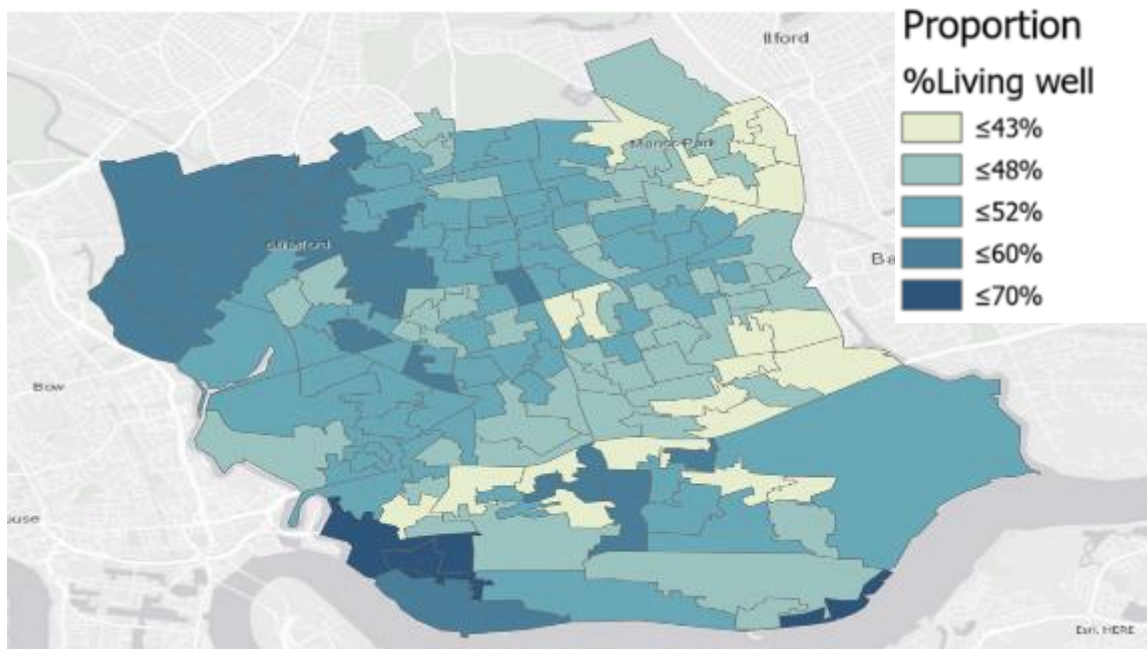
Population by LSOA of residence - October 2020



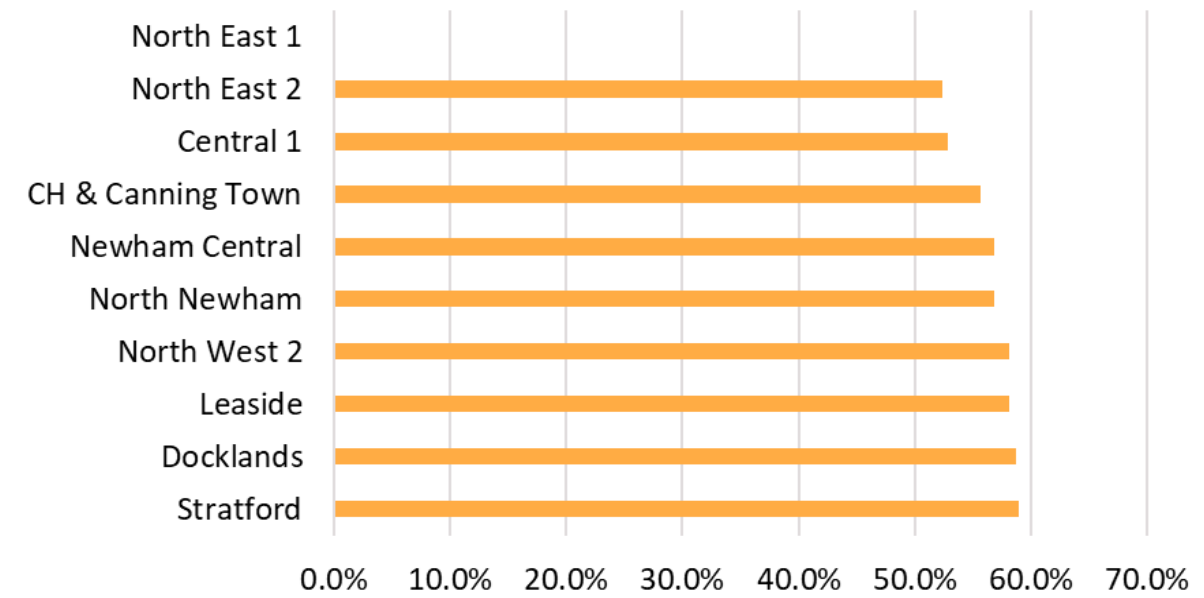
Population by PCN of registration as proportion of total (all segments) PCN list size - October 2020



Population by LSOA of residence as proportion of total (all segments) LSOA residents - October 2020



Population by PCN of registration as proportion of total (all segments) PCN list size - October 2020

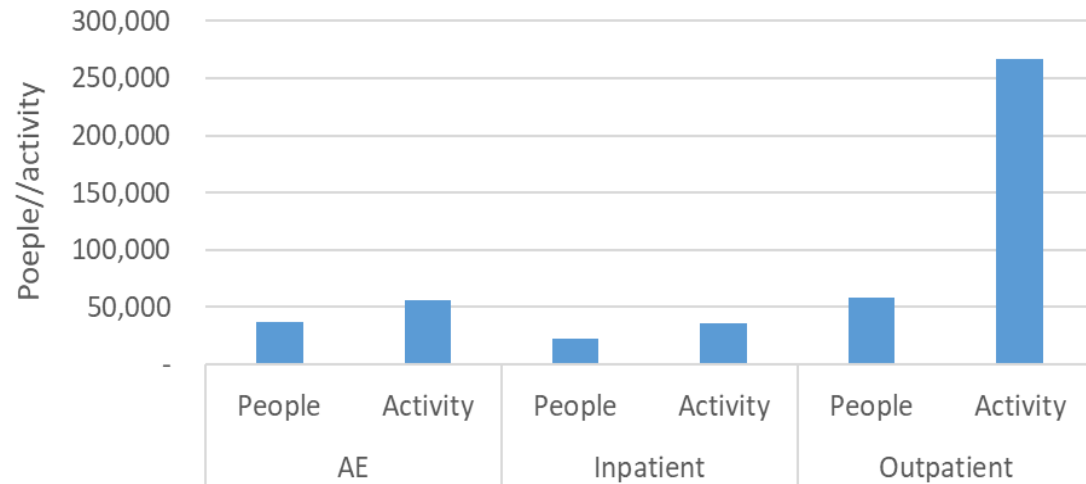


Further additions planned :  
 Update maps to cover named neighbourhoods (clusters of MSOAs)  
 Add map of GP practice populations (possibly instead of PCNs)



# Living Well – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

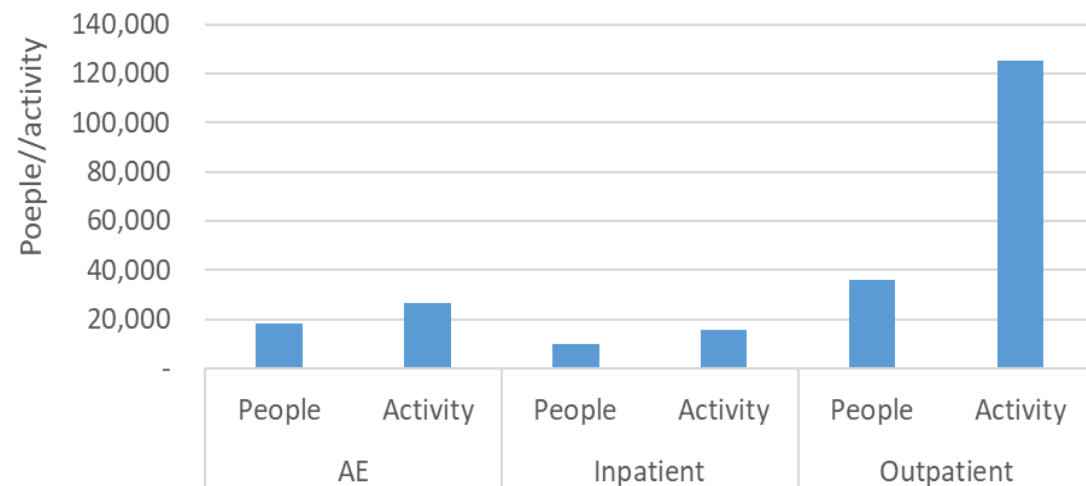
Activity and number of people by service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity	£	£
AE	157.8	240.4	37,444	156
Inpatient	93.4	153.9	232,255	1,509
Outpatient	250.7	1,149	96,517	84

Activity and number of people by service type – 2019/20



Activity and number of people by service type – 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity	£	£
AE	79.0	113.8	17,882	157
Inpatient	42.1	66.7	116,708	1,751
Outpatient	154.1	538	33,155	62

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

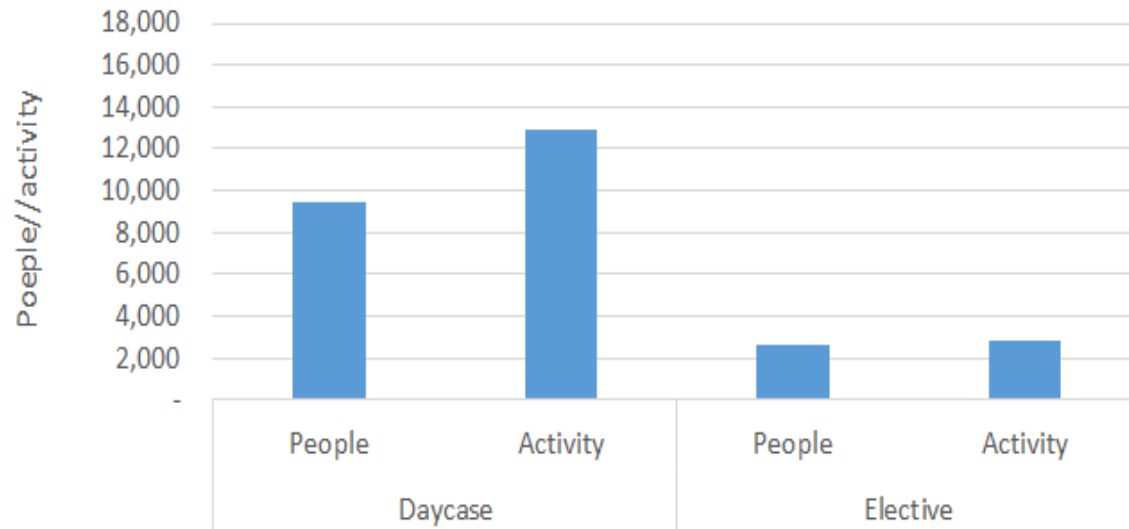
- 2019/20 A&E attendances (for all ages)
  - England: 444.4 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20 total inpatient admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 308.7 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20, total outpatient appointments (for all ages)
  - England: 1,711.3 per 1,000 population

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [AE activity](#); [inpatient admissions](#); [outpatient appts](#)

# Living Well – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

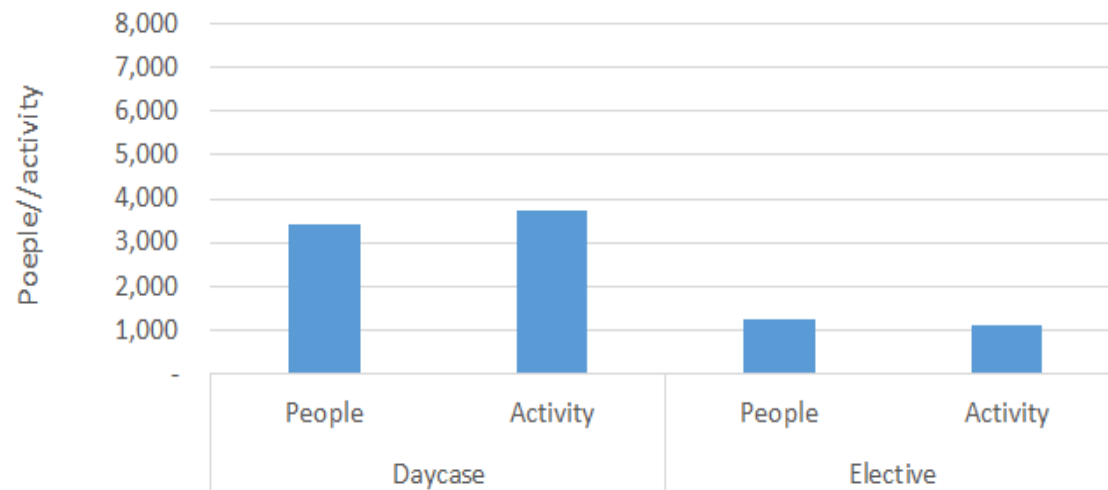
Activity and number of people by elective service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Daycase	41	55	48,308	872
Elective	11	12	45,701	3,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>94,009</b>	<b>1,387</b>

Activity and number of people by elective service type – 2020/21

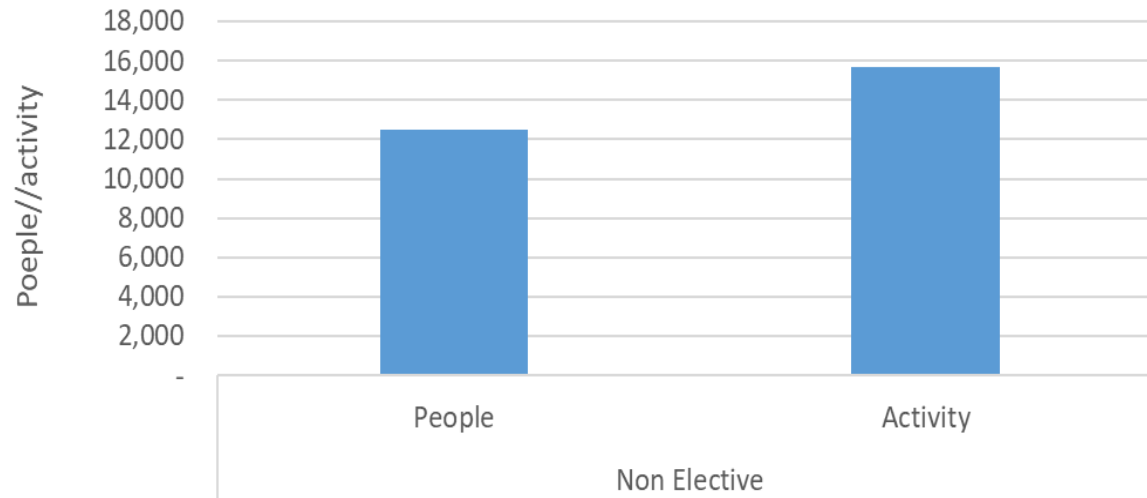


Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Daycase	15	16	14,653	909
Elective	5	5	20,568	4,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35,221</b>	<b>1,681</b>

# Living Well – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

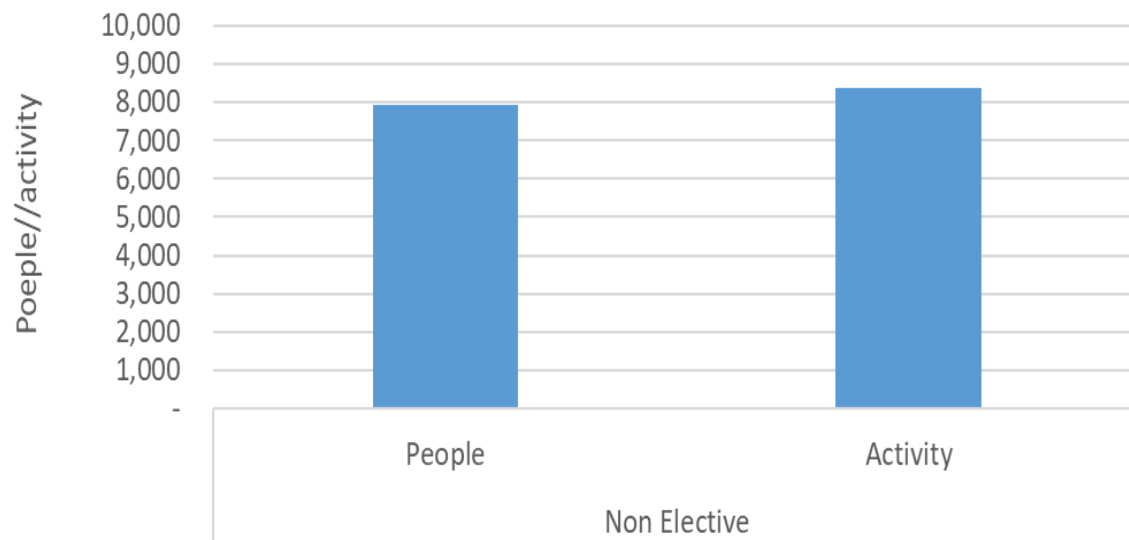
Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	53.7	67.5	129,712	1,922

Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2020/21



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	34.2	36.0	77,254	2,144

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

- 2019/20, non-elective emergency admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 110.8per 1,000 population

*\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.*

Data source: [AE activity](#); [inpatient admissions](#); [outpatient appts](#)

# Living Well – Resource Use – Type of Acute Services Used

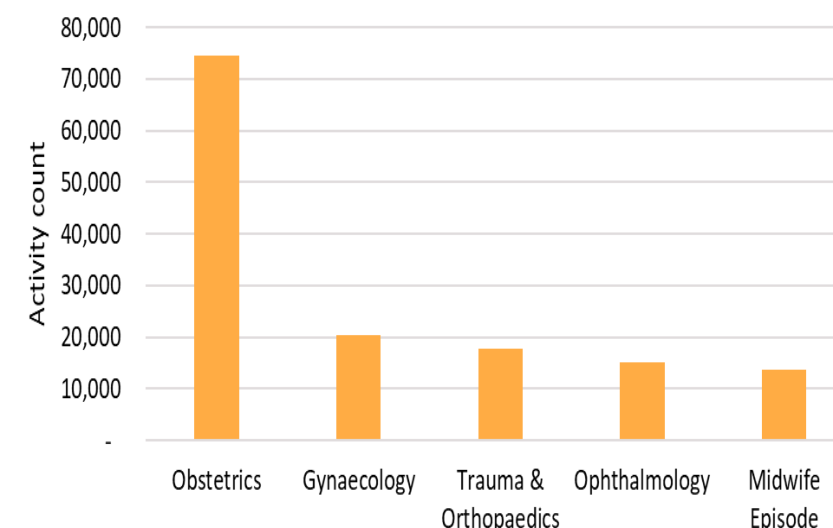
## A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2019/20

Chief complaint	Activity count
Chest pain	4,871
Abdominal pain	4,575
Injury of lower extremity	3,576
Not Coded	3,485
Injury of upper extremity	3,189

## Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2019/20

Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Malignant neoplasms	3,526
Complications of labour and delivery	2,673
Other diseases of intestines	1,448
Digestive system/abdomen	1,334
Arthropathies	1,280

## Outpatients - Top 5 specialties – 2019/20



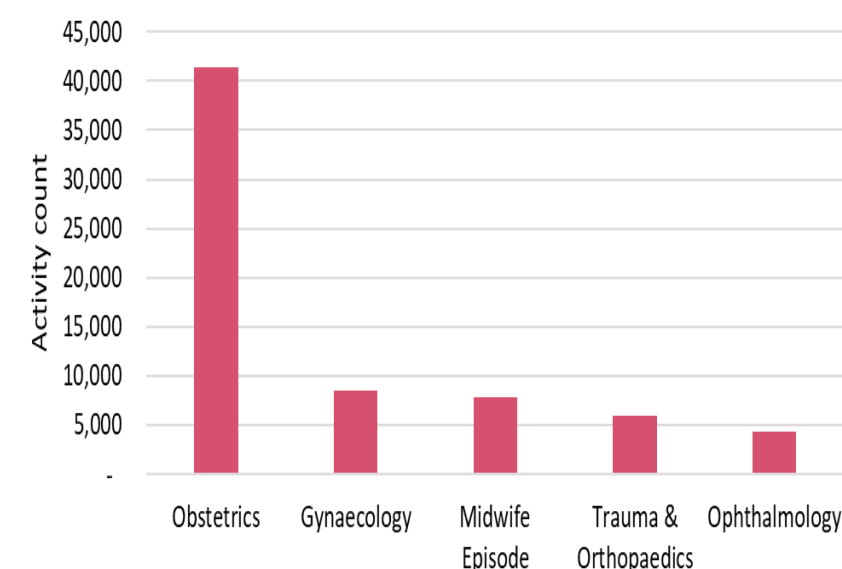
## A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

Chief complaint	Activity count
Abdominal pain	2,617
Chest pain	2,331
Not Coded	1,571
Injury of upper extremity	1,494
Injury of lower extremity	1,381

## Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

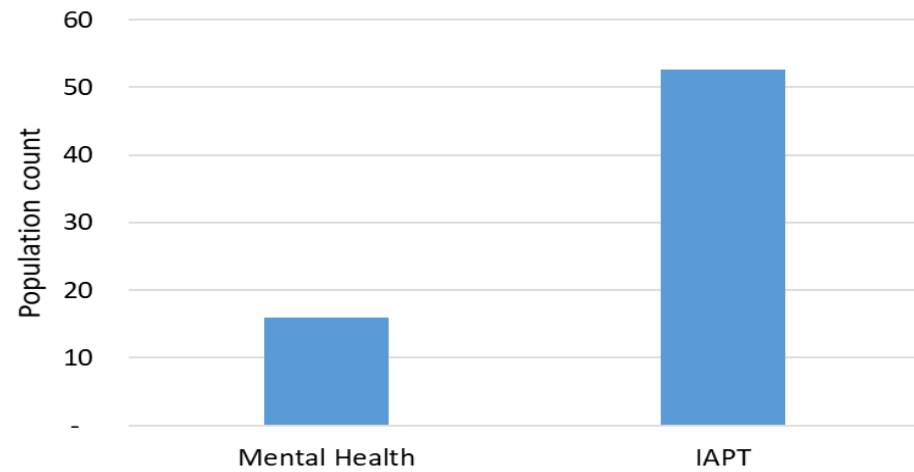
Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Malignant neoplasms	2,212
Complications of labour and delivery	1,596
Maternal care related to foetus, amniotic cavity or possible delivery problems	674
Circulatory and respiratory systems	647
Digestive system and abdomen	532

## Outpatients – Top 5 specialties – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



# Living Well – Resource Use - Mental Health, IAPT and Community

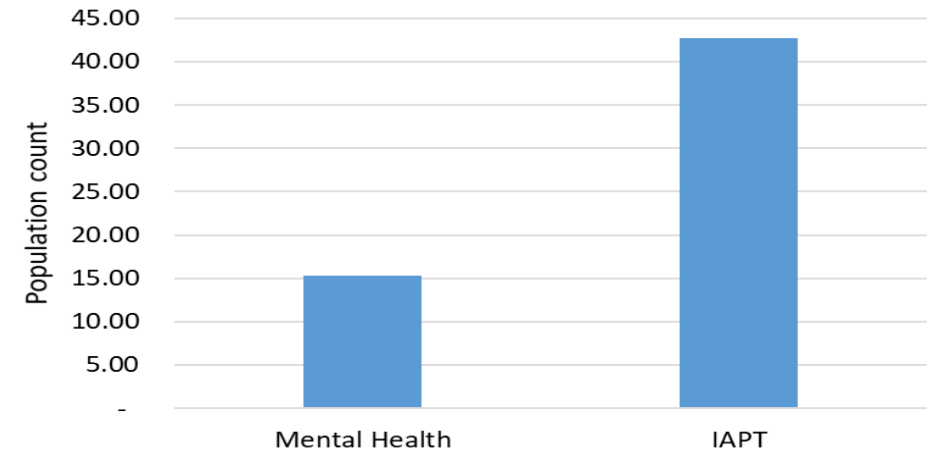
Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2019/20



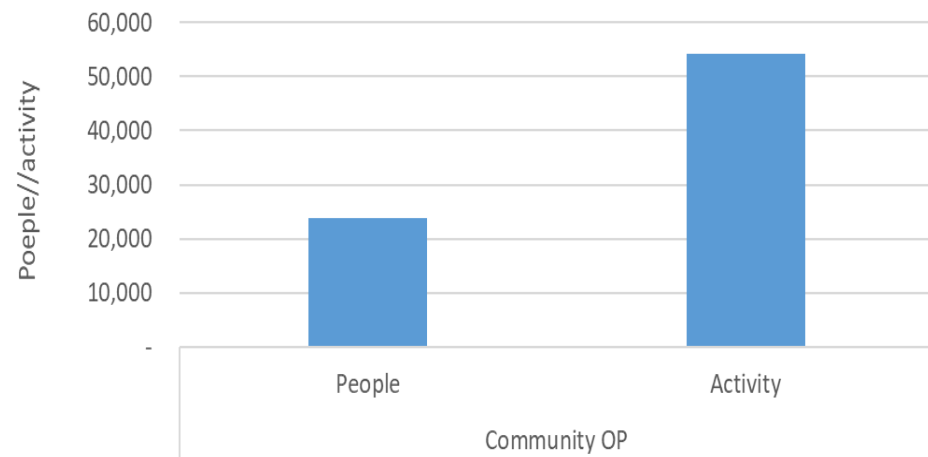
**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

- % >16s with a common mental illness - London: 19.3%

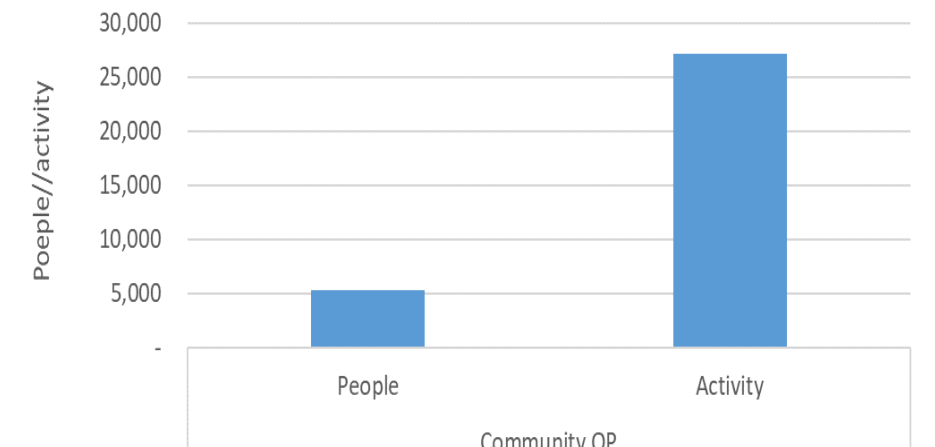
Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2019/20



Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



Community OP	Rate per 1,000 pop	
	People	Activity
Community OP	102.6	233.5

Community OP	Rate per 1,000 pop	
	People	Activity
Community OP	22.6	116.8

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [CMI](#)

# Living Well - Outcomes – Issues Highlighted by Right Care

Segment	Outcome measure	Newham value	Similar 10	Best 5 of similar 10	Date
Living Well and Promoting Independence	Migraines and headaches – short stay emergency admissions	90	74	59	2017/18
	Smoking quit rates (successful quitters 16+)	704	1,972	2,682	2017/18
	PROMS: Knee replacement (primary), EQ-5D Index Health Gain	0	0	0	2016/17
	Mortality from CHD	54	47	43	2014-16
	Mental health hospital admissions	359	273	228	2017/18
	Admission rate for alcohol specific conditions	160	78	55	2017/18
	IAPT: Rate of people completing IAPT treatment	976	1,264	1,485	2017/18
	IAPT referrals: Rate aged 18+	3,468	3,566	4,180	2017/18

- Given the age of the most recent Right Care benchmarking some of the findings may now be out of date. These are included here to raise potential issues that could be explored further.

Further additions planned :  
 Update maps to cover named neighbourhoods (clusters of MSOAs)  
 Add map of GP practice populations (possibly instead of PCNs)

Newham Health & Wellbeing Strategy Outcomes

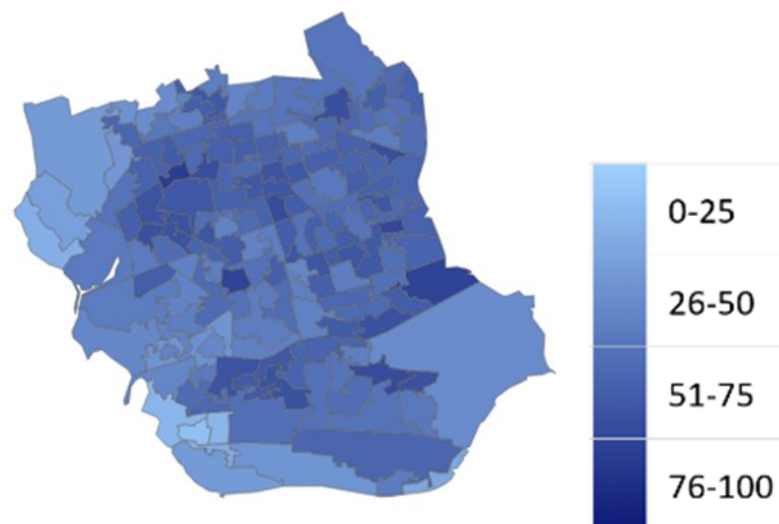
Rates of people with and without need segmented by age bands, ethnicity, gender, location within the borough.



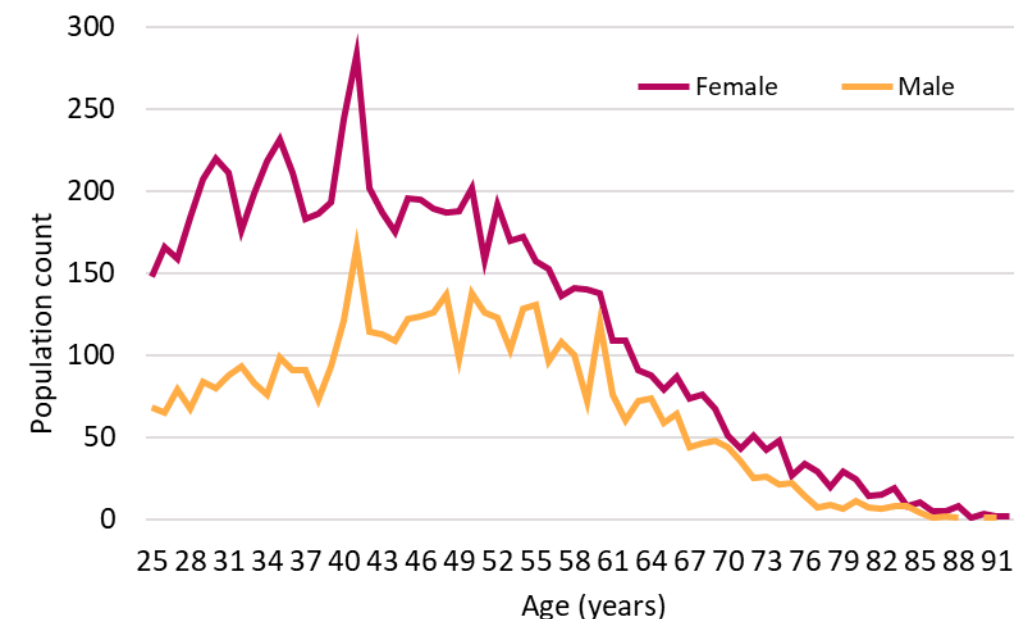
# Living Well – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – Obesity

## Number of people with obesity per 1,000 population by LSOA

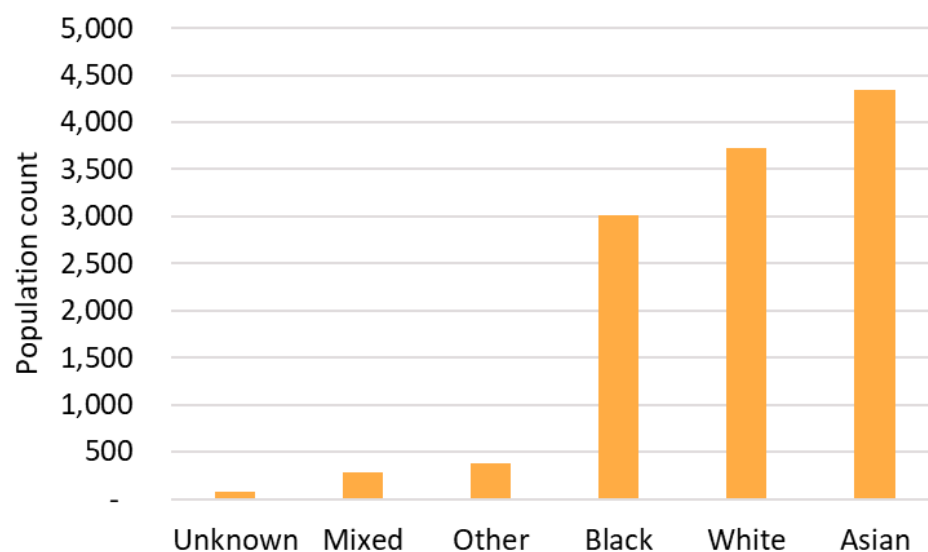
- Obesity is the most common clinical concern among adults in the Living Well cohort.
- Obesity rates vary across all LSOAs, with 68% of LSOAs having more than 50 cases per 1,000 population.



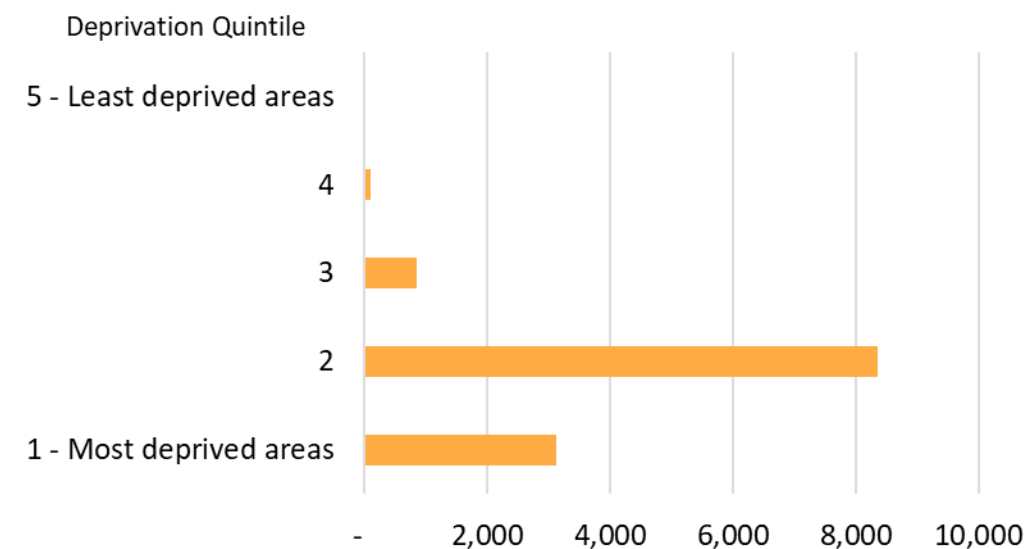
## Age and gender breakdown of people with obesity



## Ethnicity breakdown of people with obesity



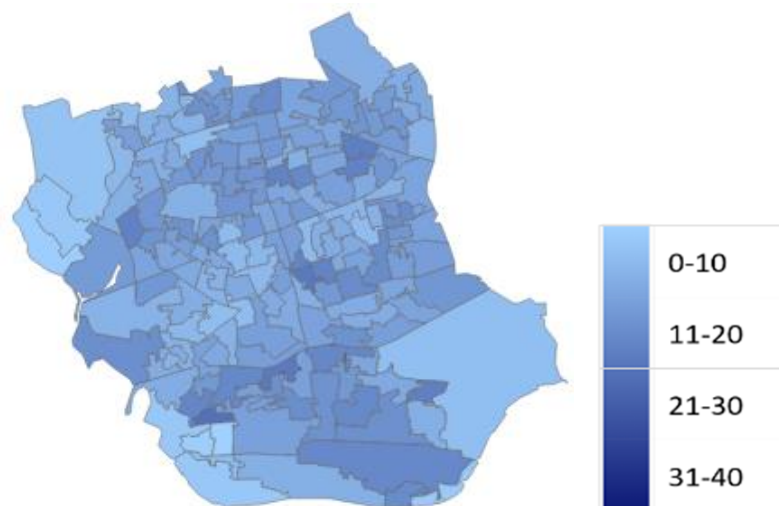
## Deprivation quintile – obesity



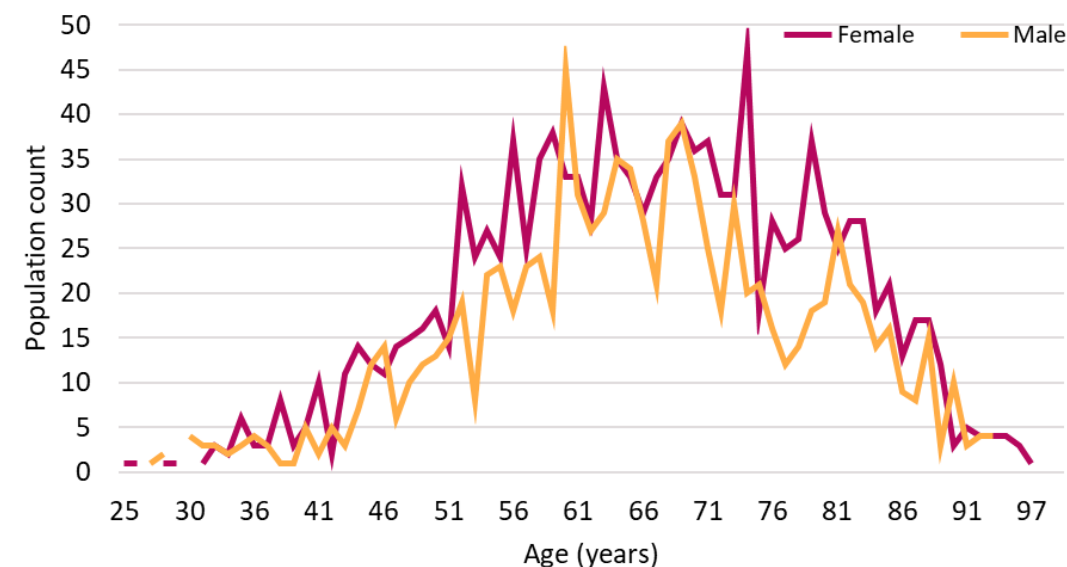
# Living Well – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QoF Indicators – 3+ QoF

Number of people with 3 or more QoF indicators per 1,000 population by LSOA

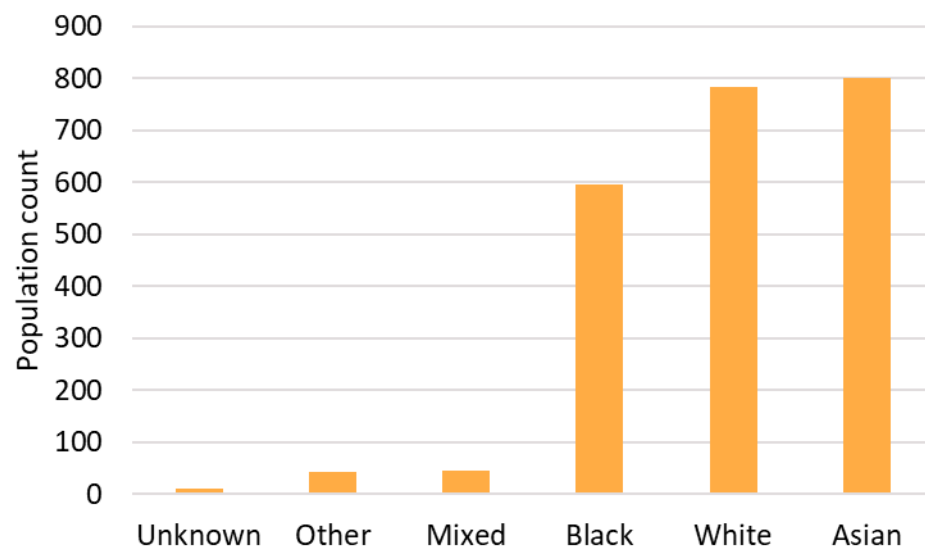
Rates of people with 3+ QoF indicators are low in this group, compared to the promoting independence group.



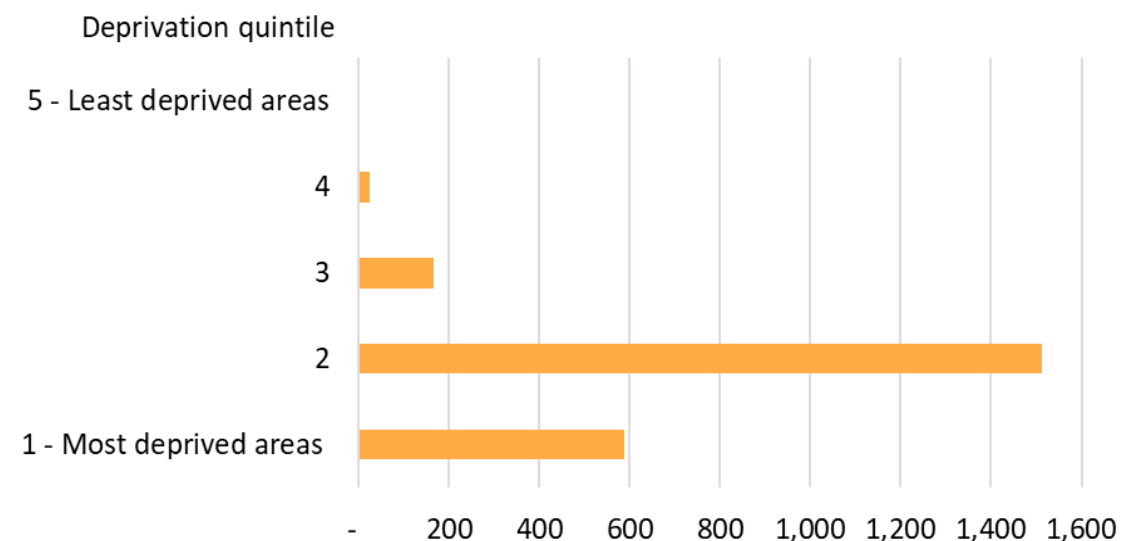
Age and gender breakdown of people with 3 or more QoF indicators



Ethnicity breakdown of people with 3 or more QoF indicators



Deprivation quintile – 3 or more QoF indicators

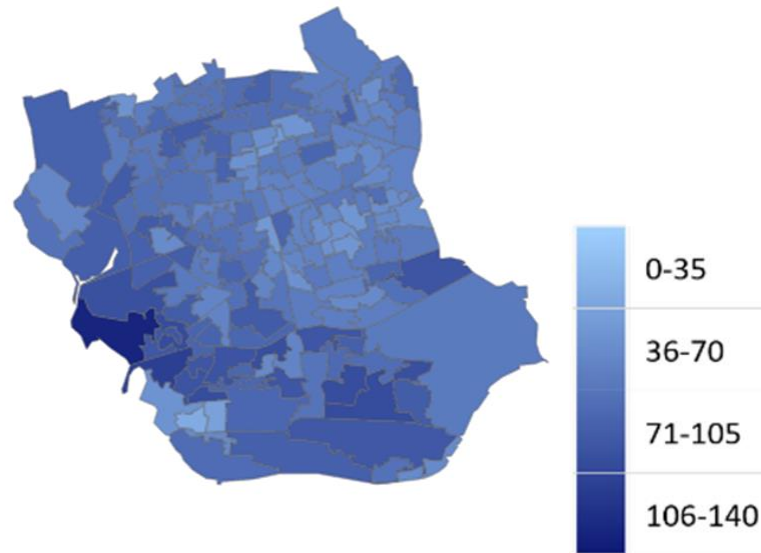


# Living Well – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities

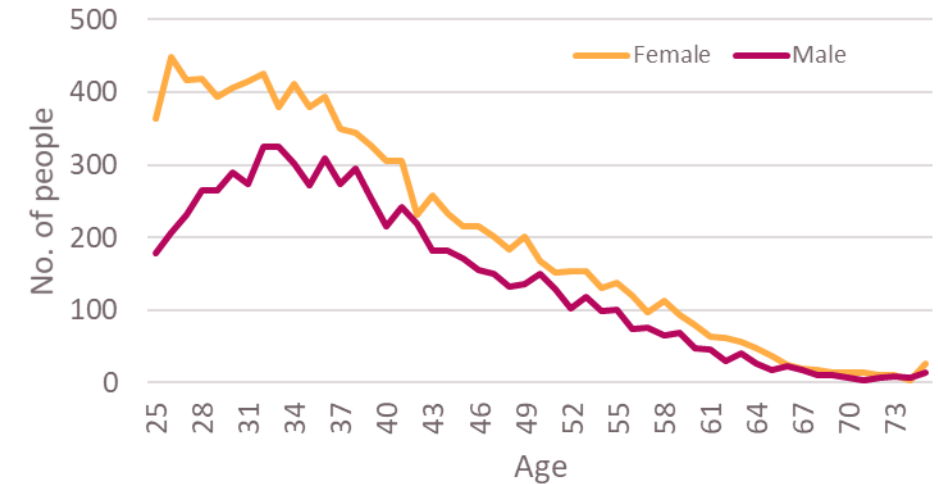
## – Variation in QOF Indicators – Mental health concerns

Number of people with mental health concerns per 1,000 population by LSOA

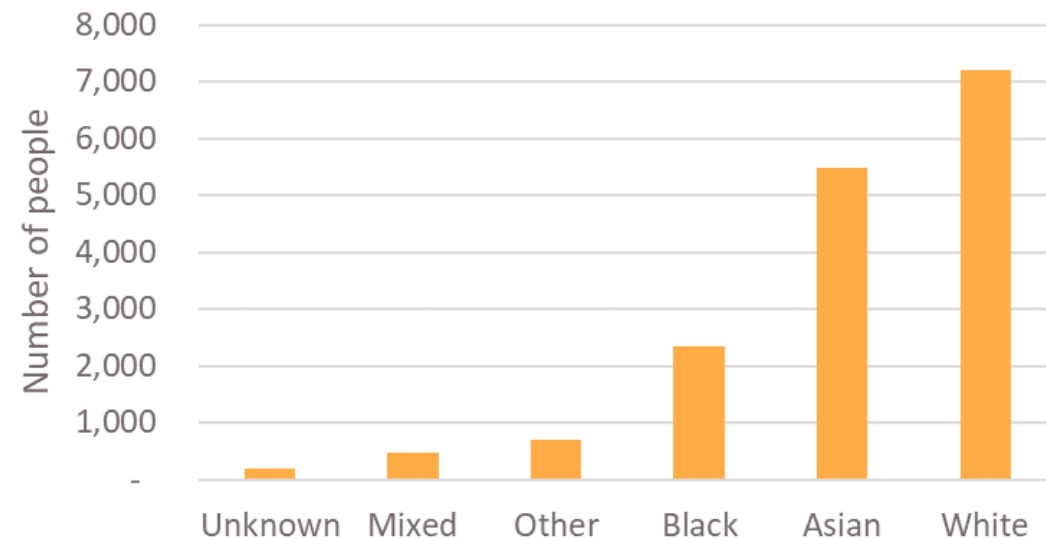
- Rates of people experiencing mental health concerns are prevalent across Newham.
- In 91% of LSOAs, more than 50 people in every 1,000 have a common mental illness or reported feeling anxious or depressed to their GP.
- In the area highlighted in darkest blue, more than 1 in 100 are experiencing mental health concerns.



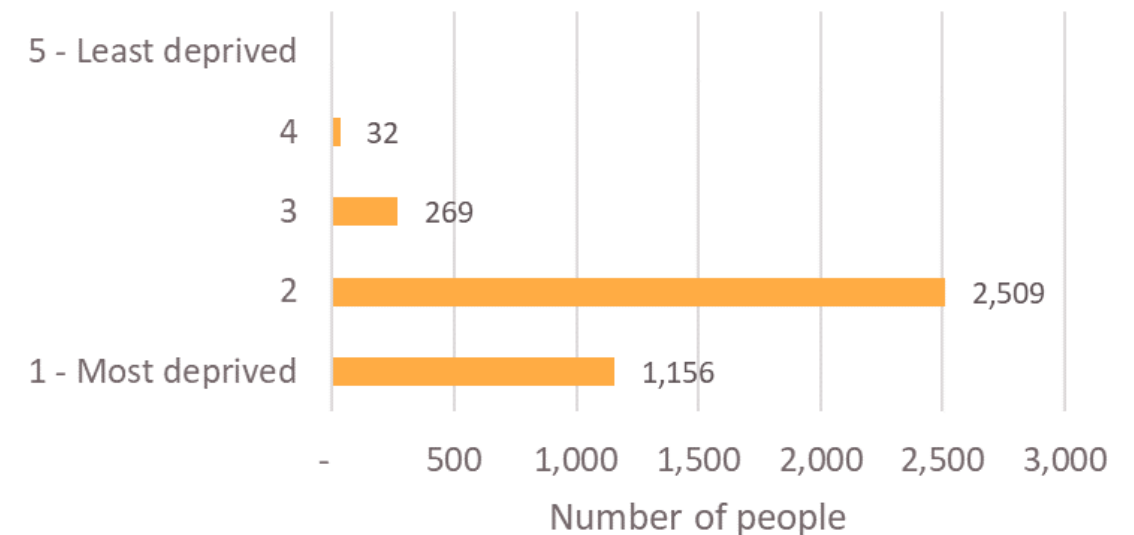
Age and gender breakdown of people with mental health concerns



Ethnicity breakdown of people with mental health concerns



Deprivation quintile – mental health concerns

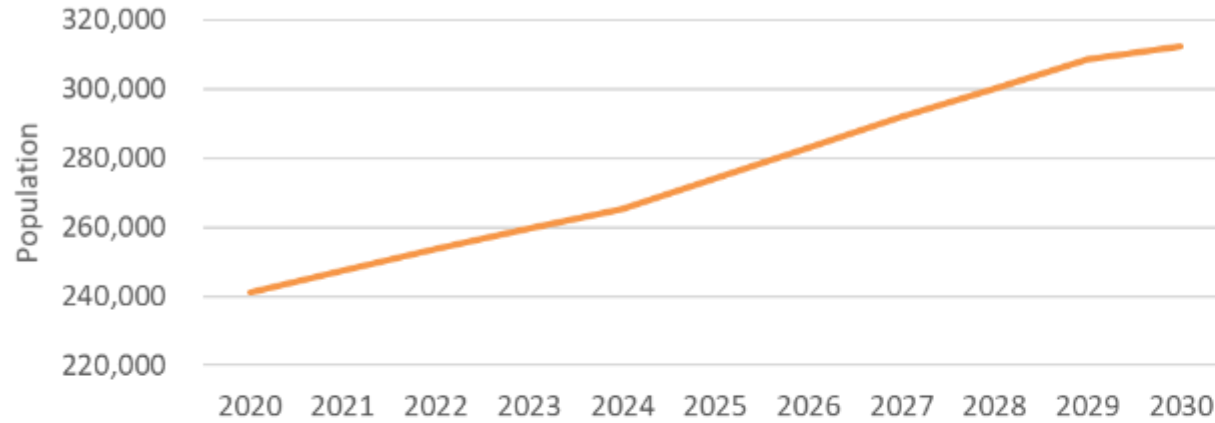


## Local authority data

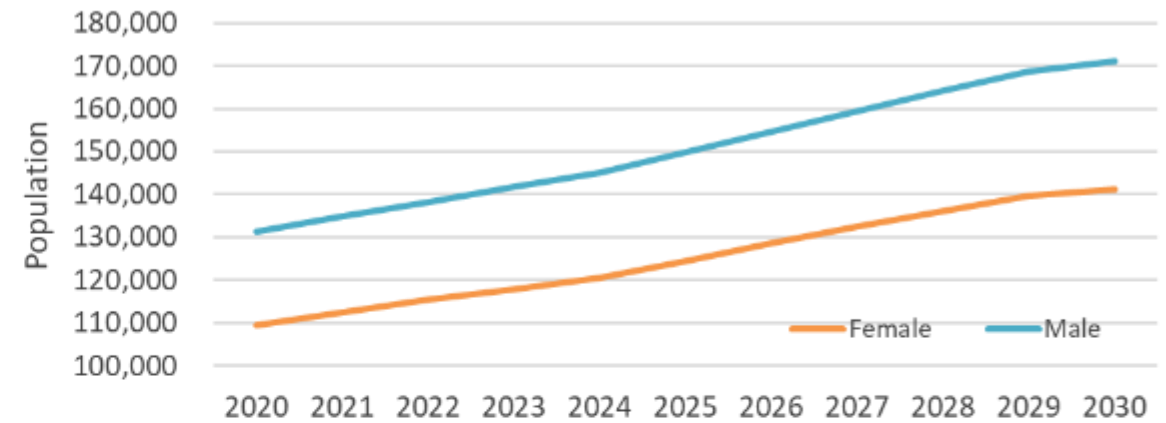
For each segment the number of people defined as carers, those in receipt of services and benefits, or those living in temporary accommodation, people with SEND, learning disability, housing type

# Living Well – Scenario Modelling – Population

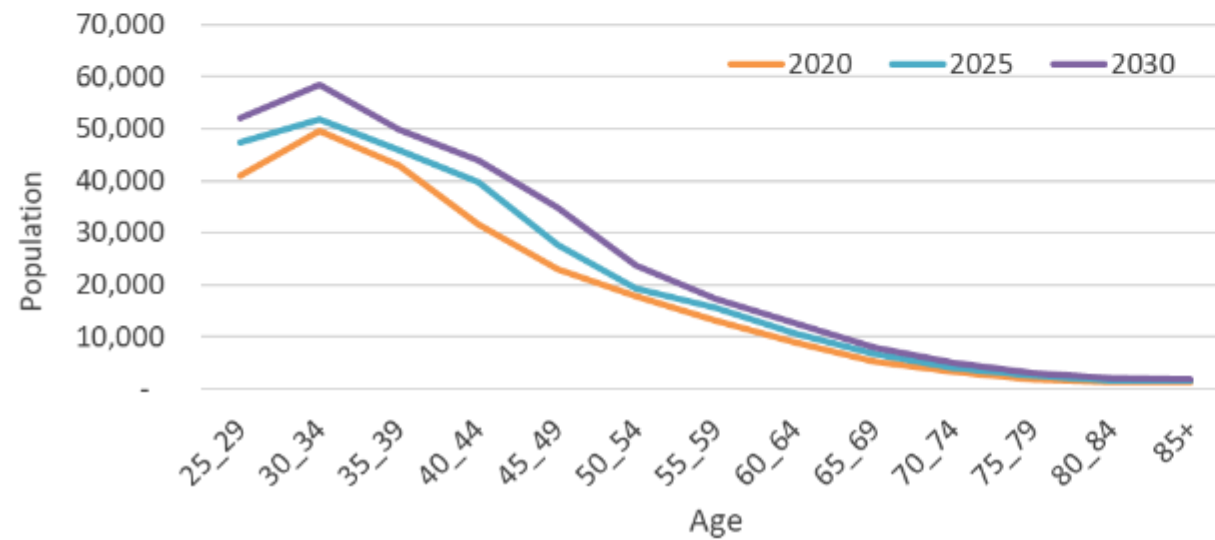
Living Well Population Forecast to 2030



Living Well Population Forecast to 2030



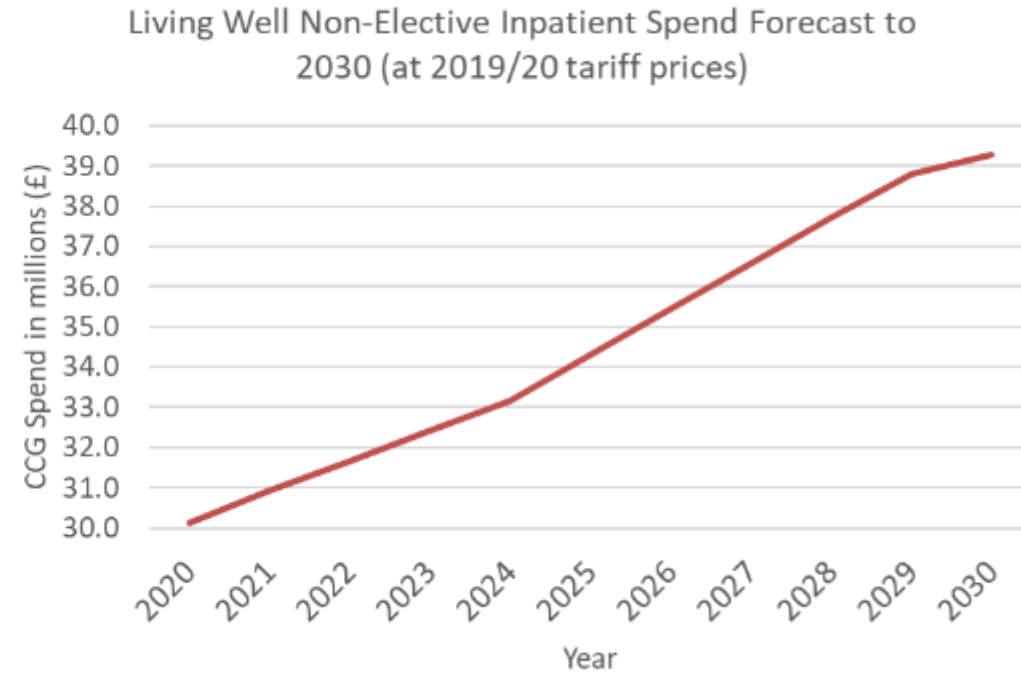
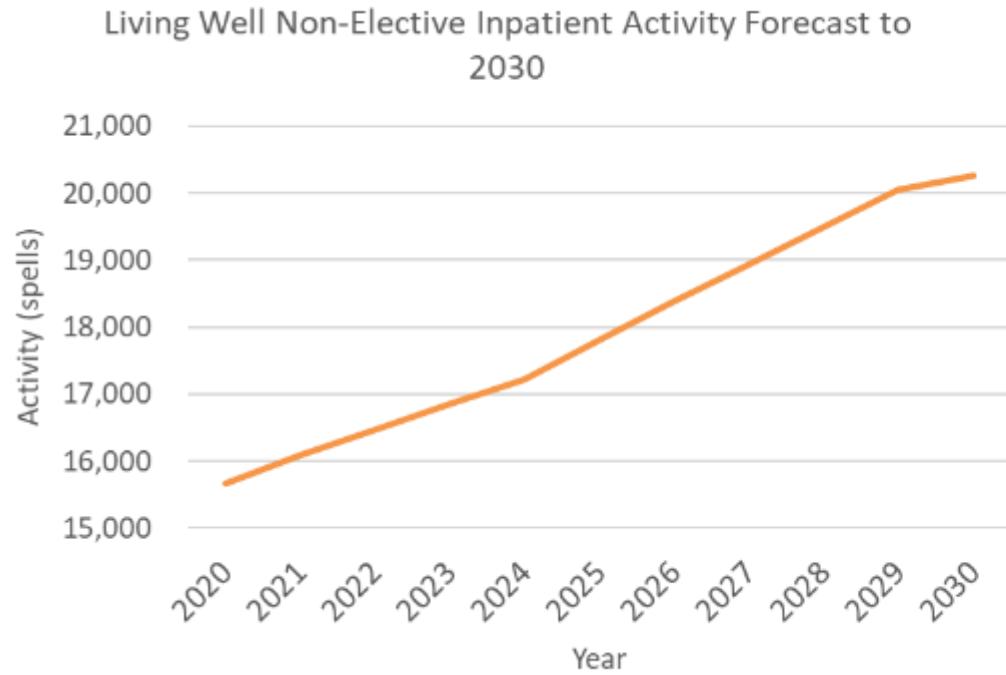
Living Well Age Mix Forecast to 2030



- The Living Well population is expected to grow faster than Growing Well but slower than Promoting Independence.
- The sex imbalance is expected to persist and grow slightly from 54.5% male in 2020 to 54.8% male in 2030
- Growth rates are highest for the 40-49 and 65-79 age groups, reflecting changes across the total population (also a growth area for Promoting Independence)
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	Population 2020	Forecast population 2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	Forecast population 2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Female</b>	109,602	124,524	14,922	13.6%	2.6%	141,273	31,671	28.9%	2.6%
<b>Male</b>	131,414	149,813	18,399	14.0%	2.7%	171,112	39,698	30.2%	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	241,016	274,336	33,320	13.8%	2.6%	312,385	71,369	29.6%	2.6%

# Living Well – Scenario Modelling – Non-Elective Inpatient Activity and Spend

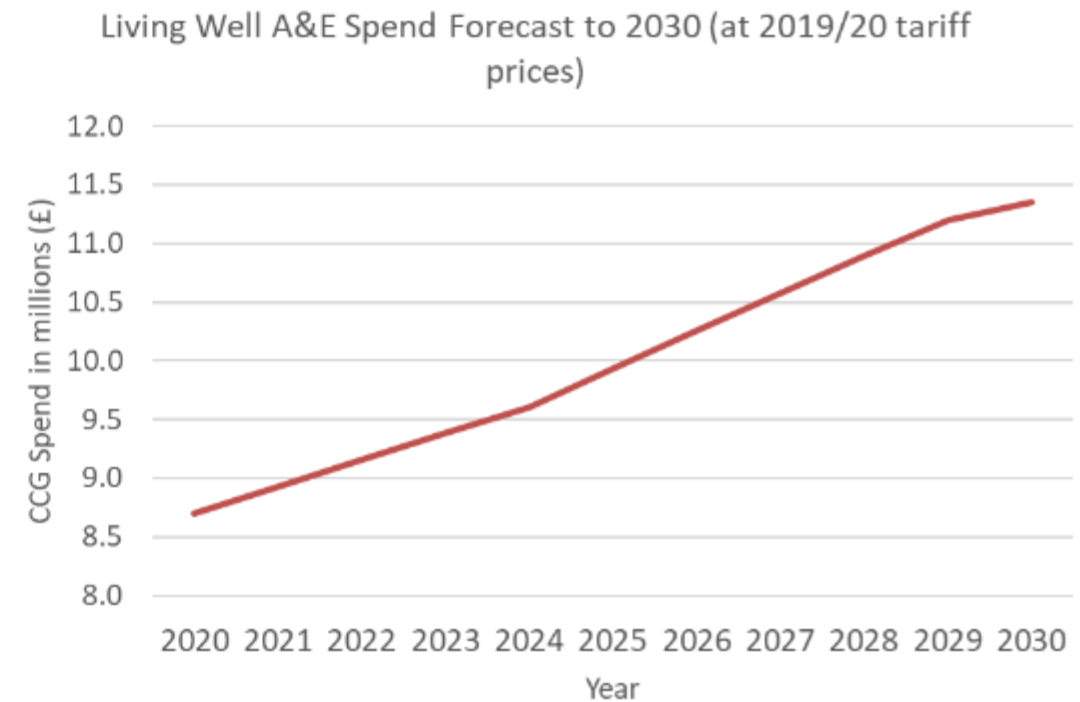
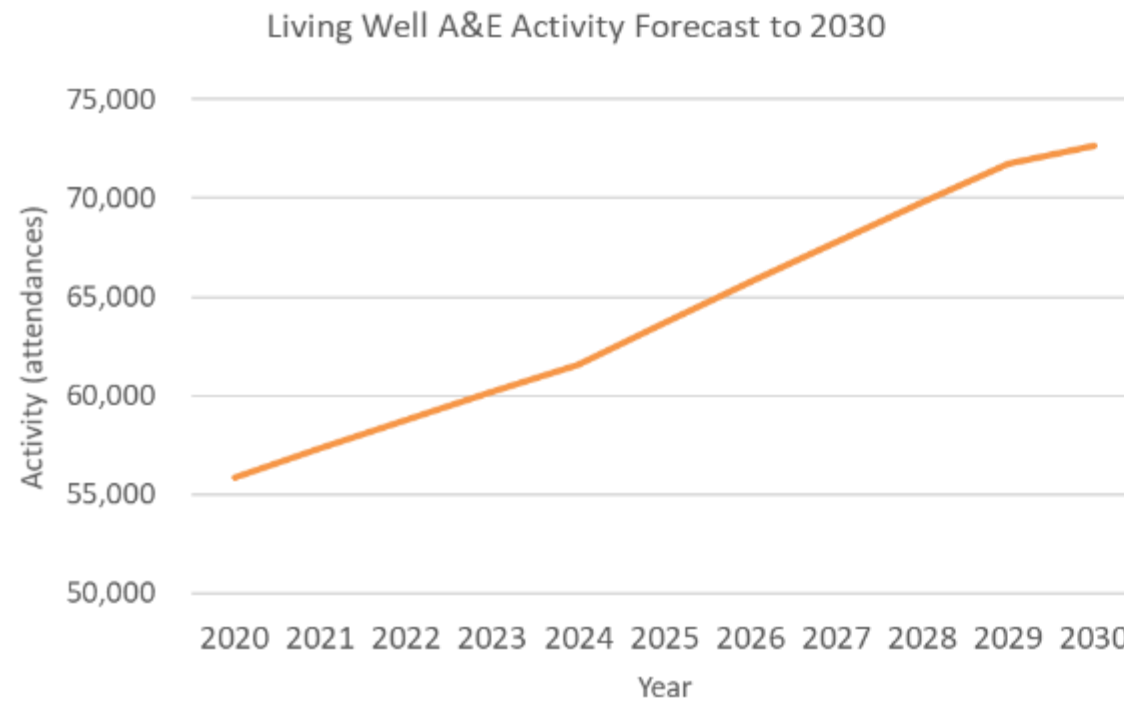


- Inpatient activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow in line with the segment population.
- Based on current average length of stay of 2.9 days the forecast growth would require 13 more beds by 2025 and 28 more beds by 2030 in the absence of demand management.
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (spells)</b>	15,678	17,810	2,132	13.6%	2.6%	20,265	4,587	29.3%	2.6%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£30.1m	£34.3m	£4.2m	13.8%	2.6%	£39.3m	£9.2m	30.4%	2.7%



# Living Well – Scenario Modelling – A&E Activity and Spend



- A&E activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow broadly in line with the segment population.
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (spells)</b>	55,848	63,698	7,850	14.1%	2.7%	72,669	16,821	30.1%	2.7%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£8.7m	£9.9m	£1.2m	14.2%	2.7%	£11.4m	£2.7m	30.6%	2.7%

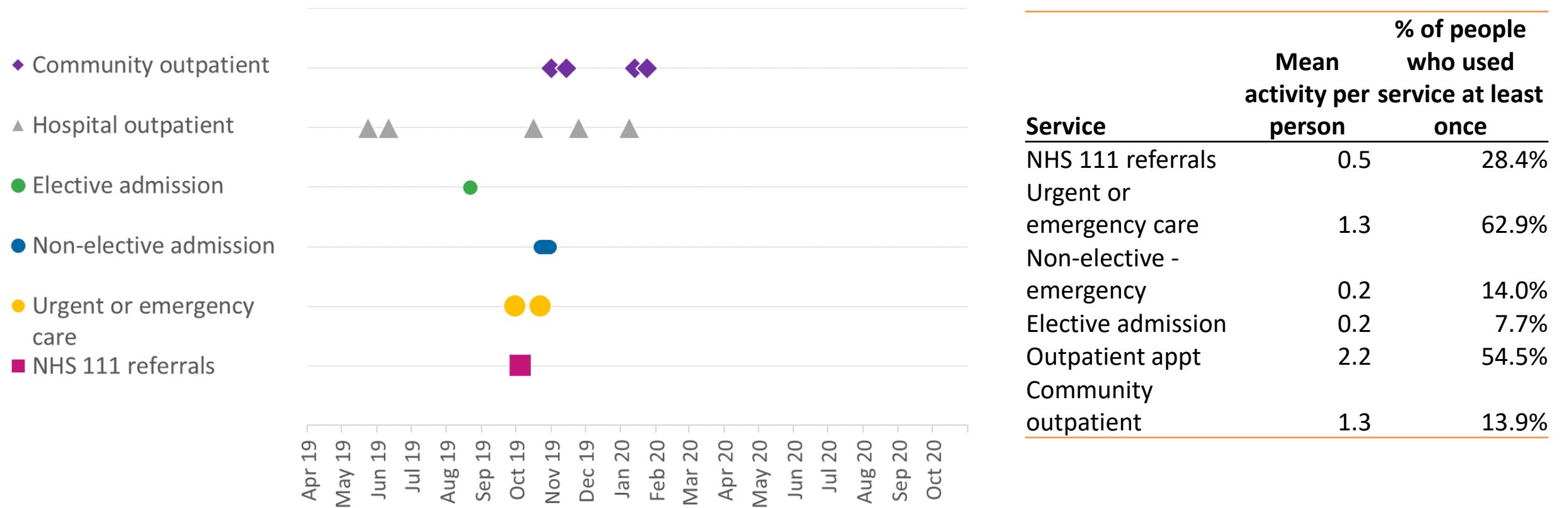
# Living Well – Qualitative – Newham Citizen Survey



Newham Citizen Survey To be scoped further once we have details on available local authority data

# Promoting Independence – Theograph

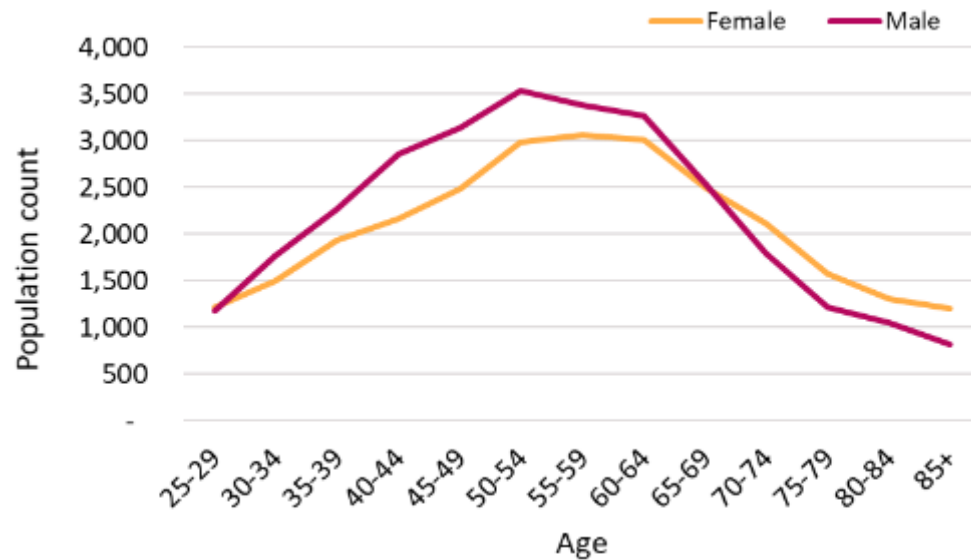
- This graph shows ‘approximately average’ levels of activity by an older person with Type 2 diabetes between April 2019 and October 2020. By ‘approximately average’, we mean that the person’s activity approximates the mean or median level of activity across the entire group.
- Table shows mean activity levels and % of people using the service at least once over the 18 month period



Theograph showing activity by an older person with Type 2 diabetes between April 2019 and October 2020

# Promoting Independence – Demographics and Need

Age and gender breakdown – as of 31 October 2020



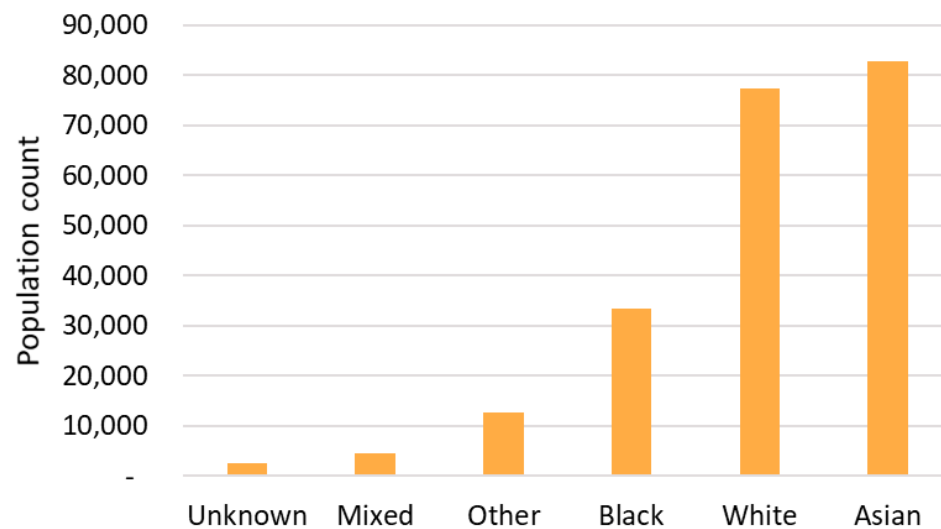
Number of people with 1 or more QOF indicators – as of 31 October 2020

No. of QOF indicators	Population count
0	5,646
1	18,391
2+	31,834

Top 10 clinical and mental health factors in GP data – as of 31 October 2020

QOF indicators	Population count
Type 2 diabetes	27,240
Hypertension	24,639
Anxiety	14,148
Obesity	13,576
Smoking	10,973
Depression	10,691
Frailty	10,048
Asthma	9,930
Smoking Cessation	9,719
Liver Disease	9,128

Ethnicity breakdown – as of 31 October 2020



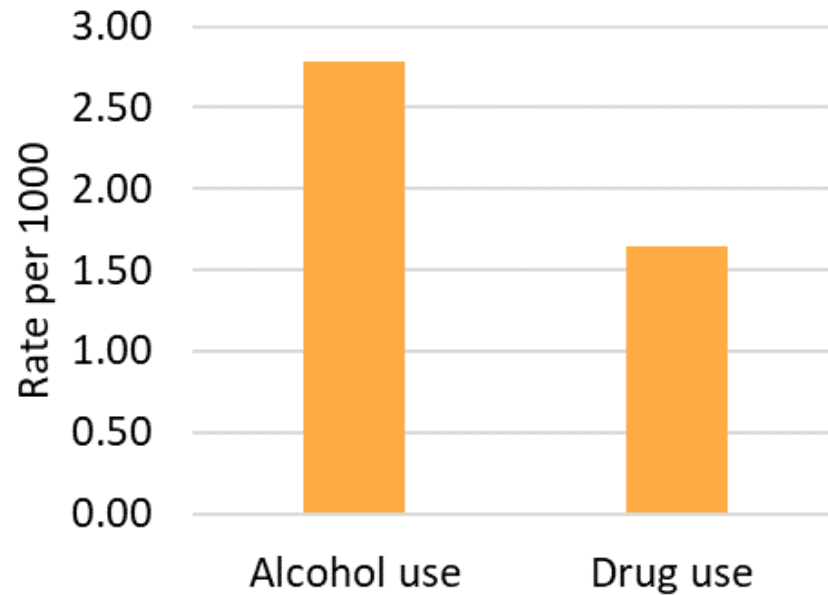
Rate of frailty per 1000 population – October 2020

	Rate per 1000
Frailty	43.26

N.B. Population count above refers to the number of people in the Promoting Independence group that are registered at a GP practice in Newham.

# Promoting independence – Need – Substance Abuse

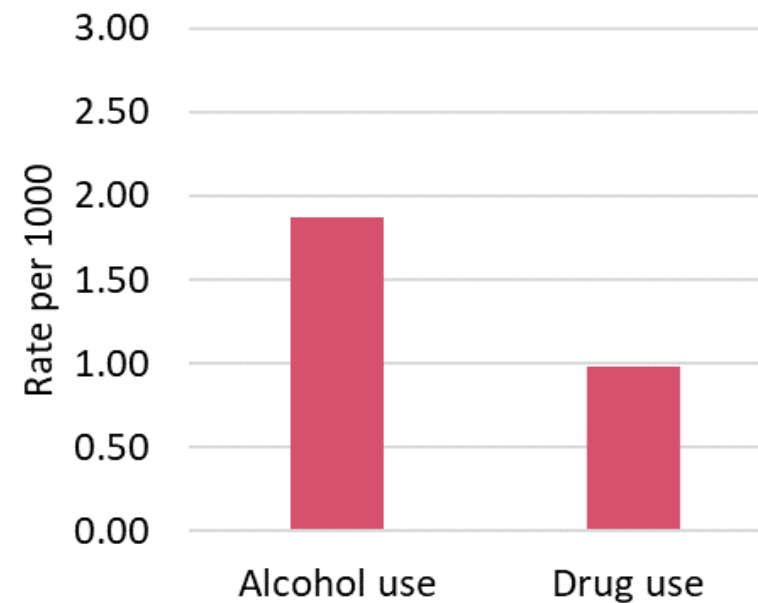
Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20



Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2019/20

Alcohol use	646
Drug use	383

Number of non-elective emergency admissions per 1000 population due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21



Number of non-elective emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug use – 2020/21

Alcohol use	435
Drug use	228

## Comparison to regional and/or national data\*

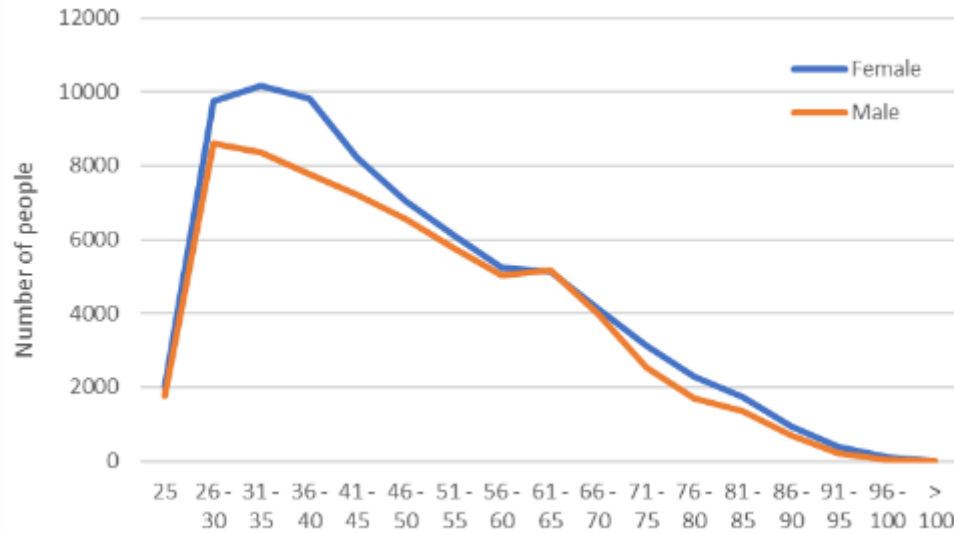
- Number of alcohol-related admissions (per 1,000 population) for under 18s, 2016/17 to 2018/19 (1)
  - London: 0.17
  - England: 0.32
- Number of drug related mental and behavioural disorders admissions (per 1,000 population) 2018/2019:
  - England/Wales: 0.13

*\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.*

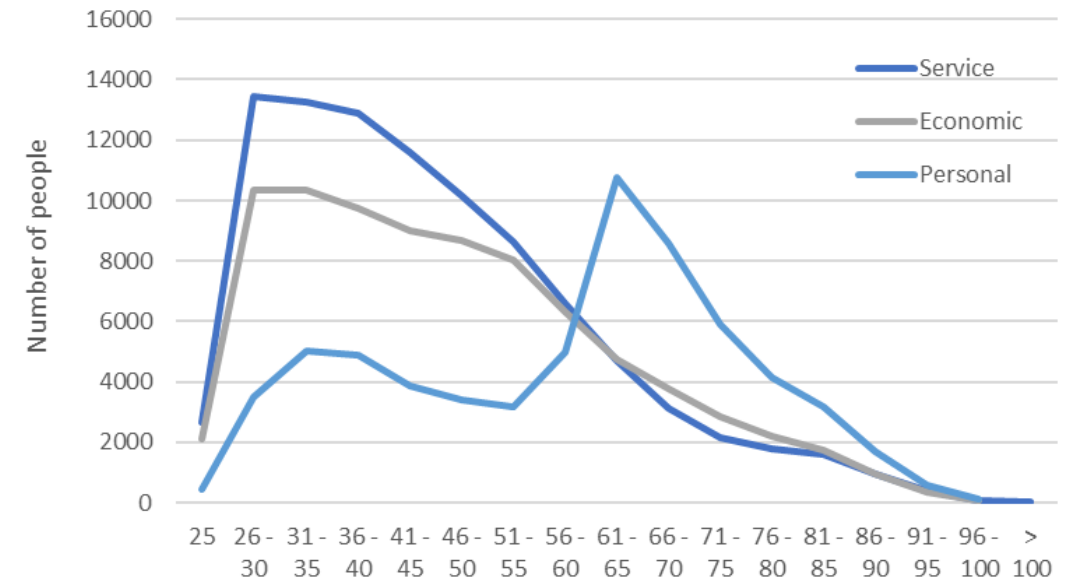
*- [Alcohol admission rates](#); [Drug related mental and behavioural rates](#)*

# Promoting Independence (LBN segmentation) – LBN need: 155,421 residents

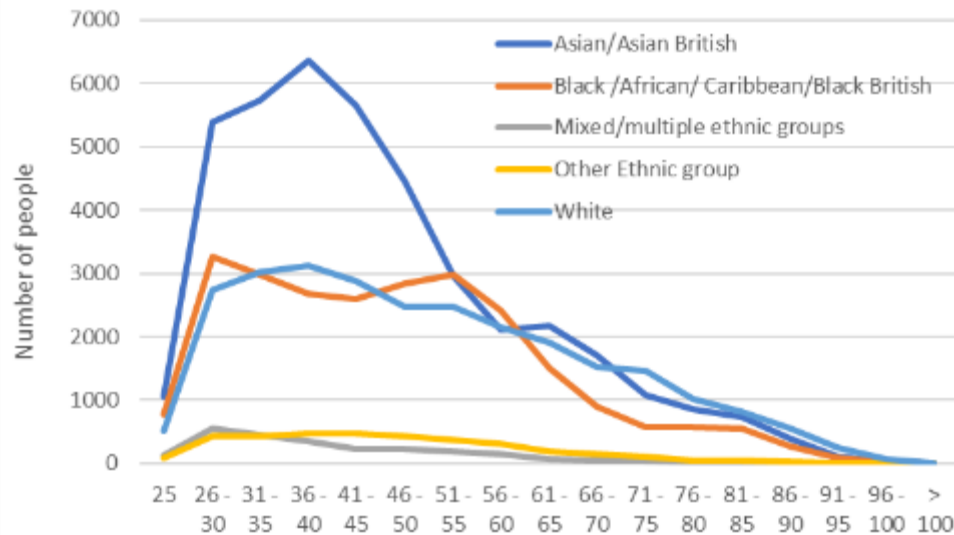
Age and gender breakdown – December 2020



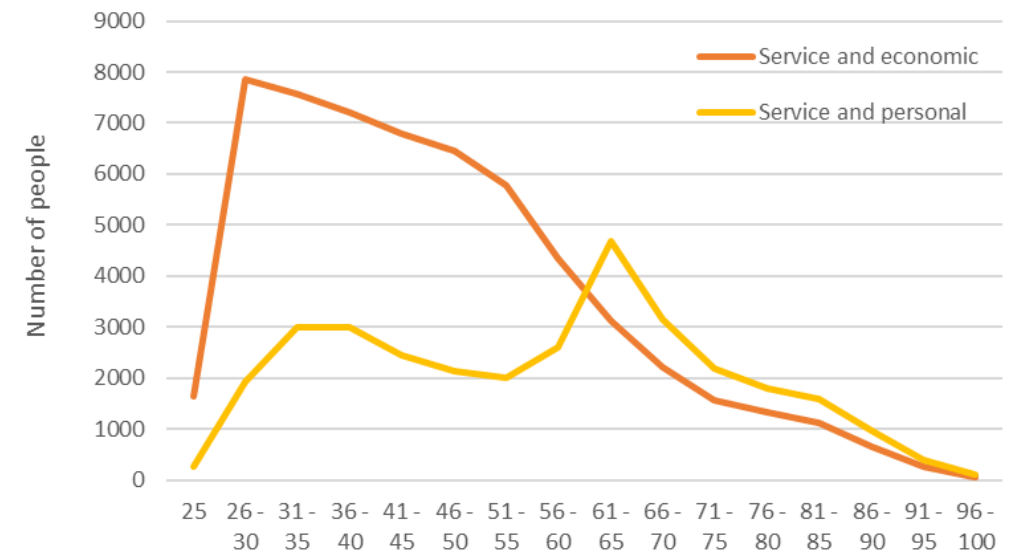
Need: service use, economic, personal – December 2020



Ethnicity breakdown – December 2020

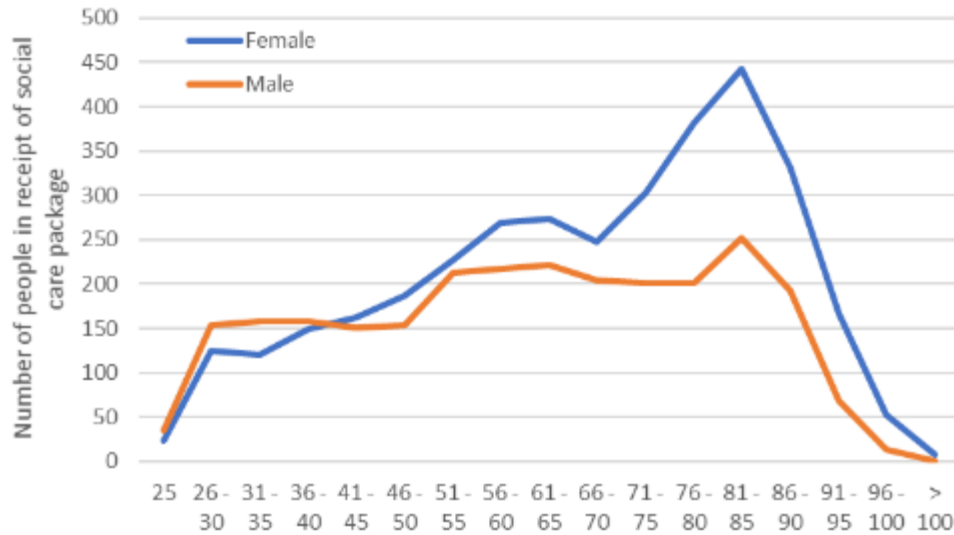


Multiple Need: service use, economic, personal – December 2020

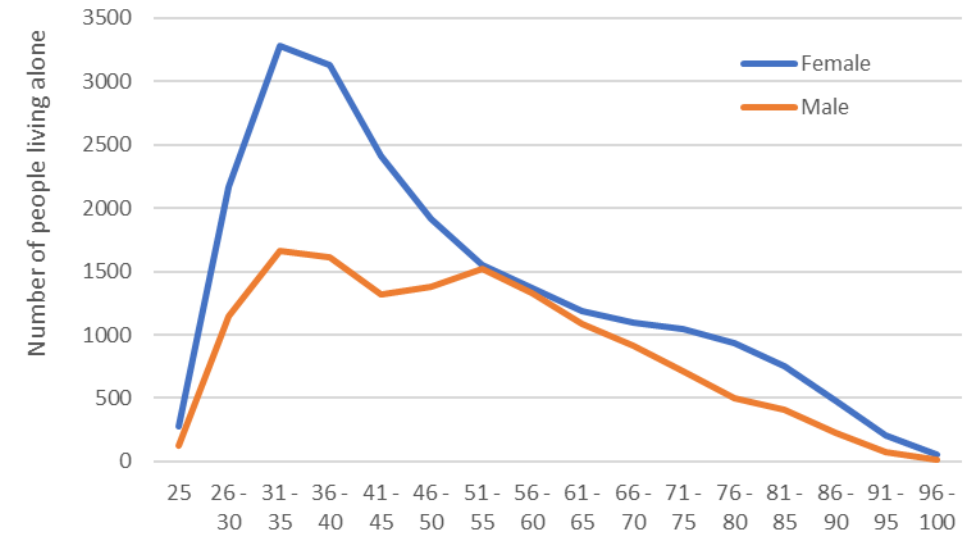


# Promoting Independence (LBN segmentation) – those in receipt of social care

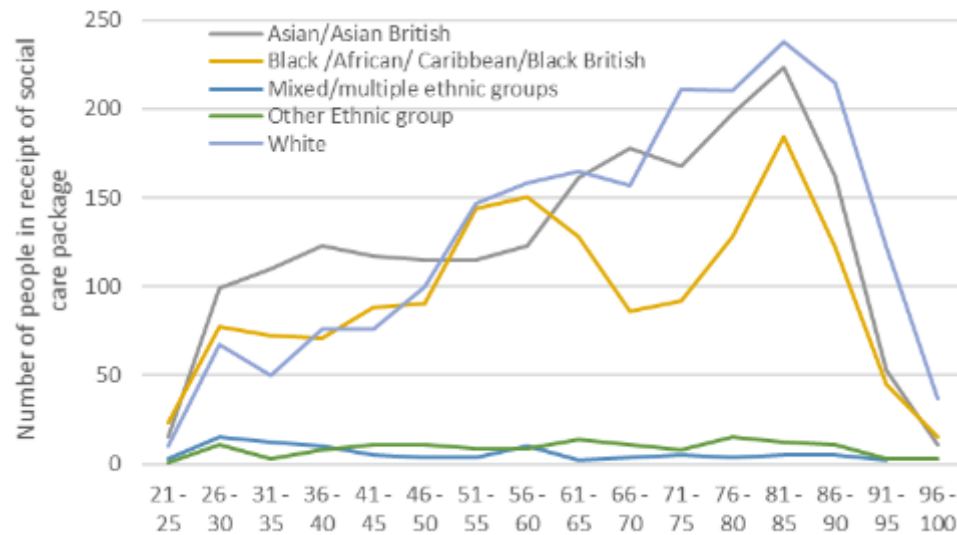
Age and gender breakdown – December 2020



Residents living alone – December 2020



Ethnicity breakdown – December 2020

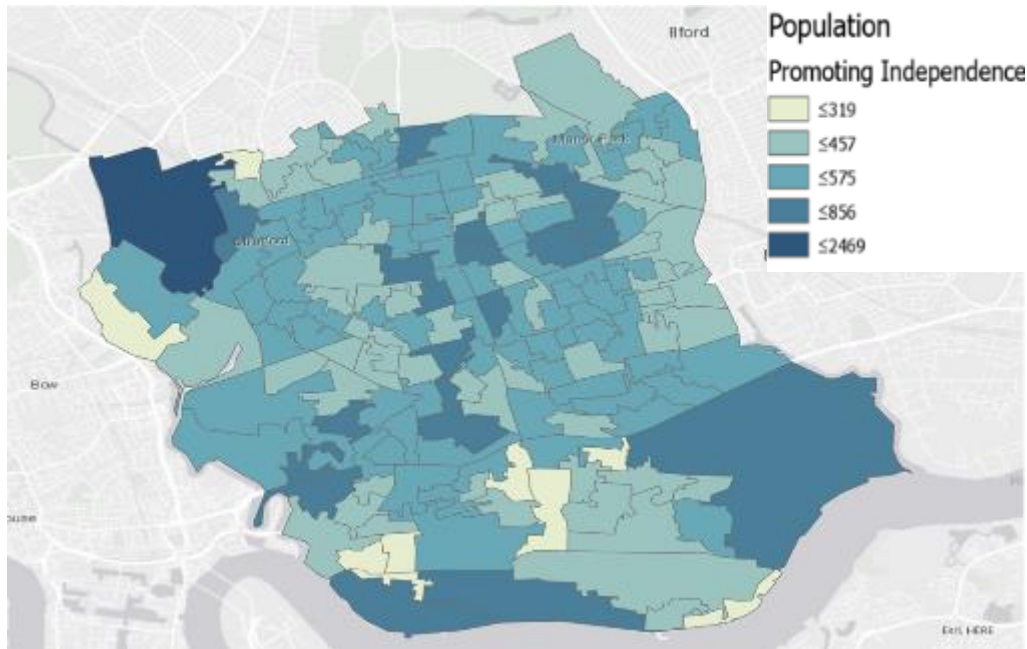


Need: service use, economic, personal – December 2020

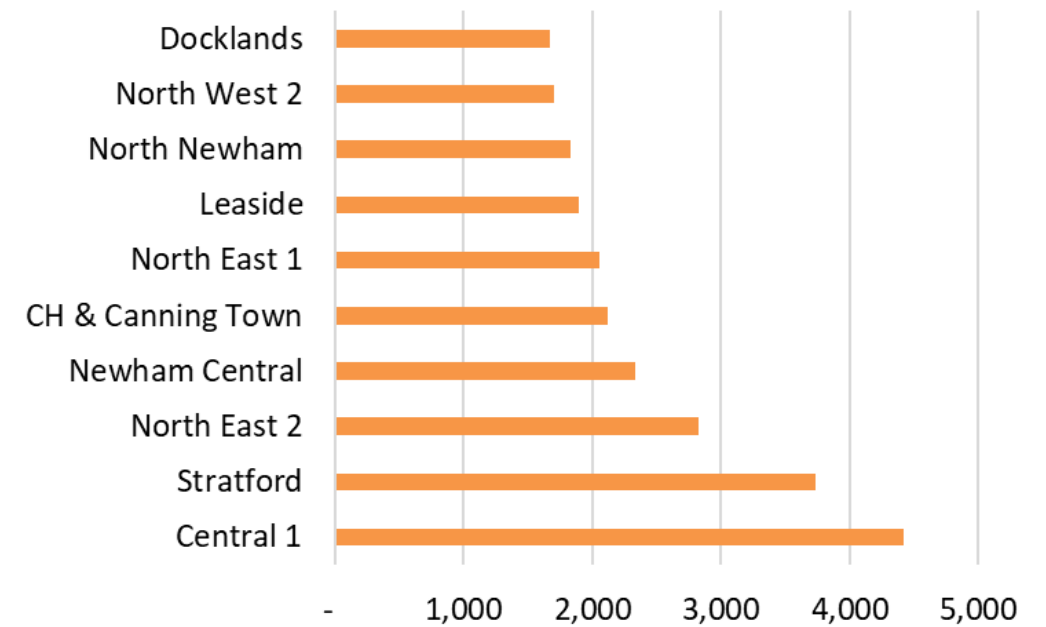


# Promoting Independence - Geography

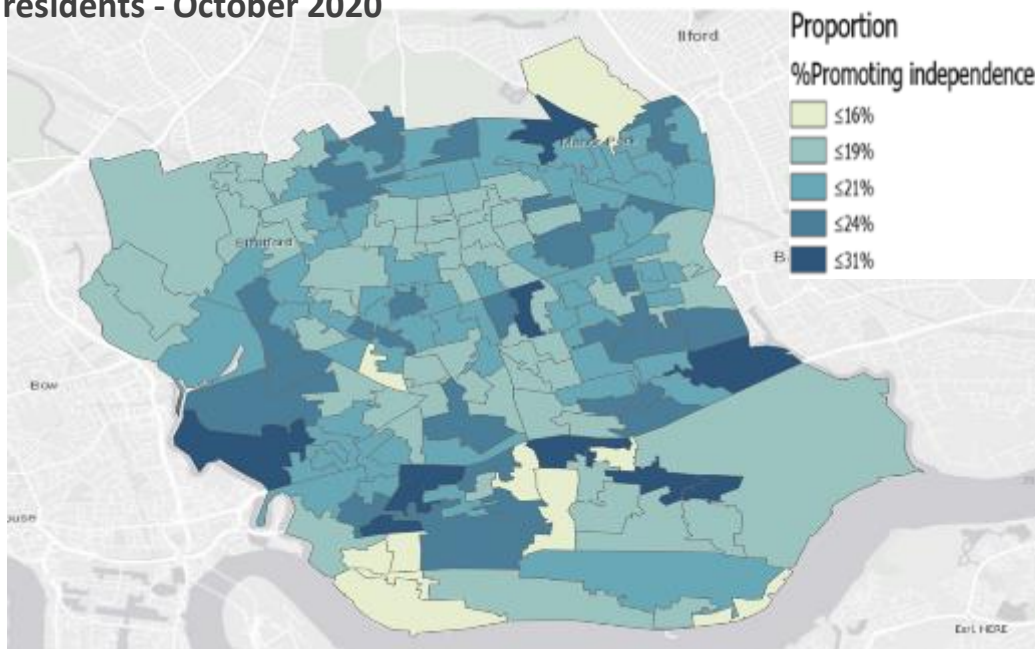
Population by LSOA of residence - October 2020



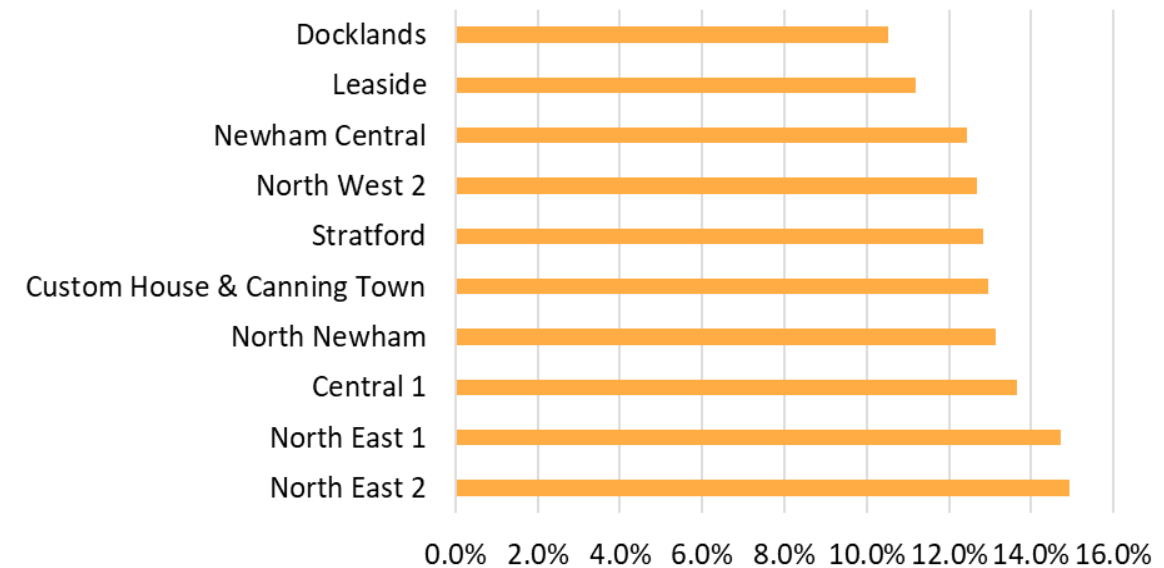
Population by PCN of registration - October 2020



Population by LSOA of residence as proportion of total (all segments) LSOA residents - October 2020



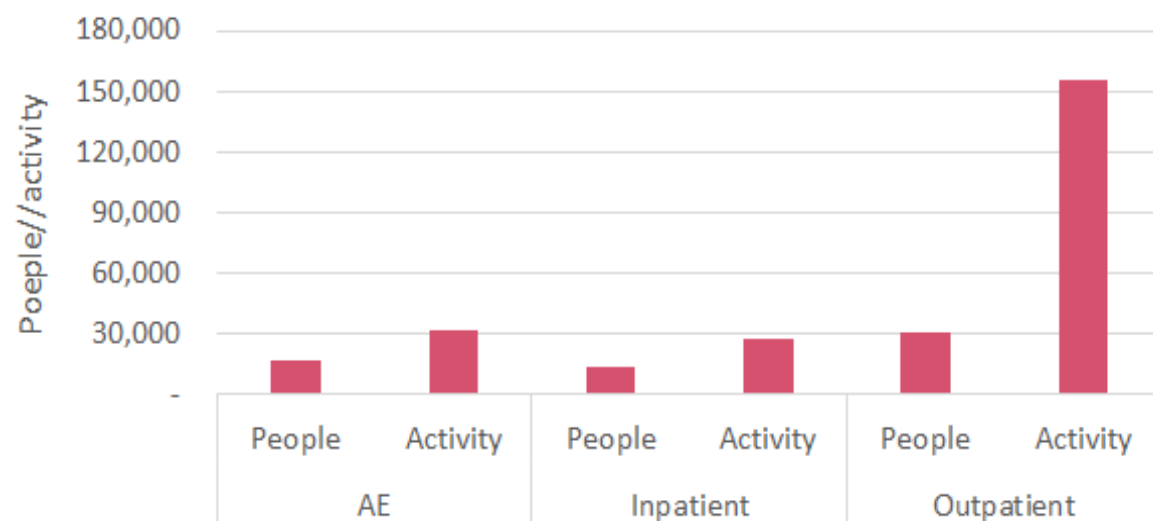
Population by PCN of registration as proportion of total (all segments) PCN list size - October 2020



Further additions planned :  
 Update maps to cover named neighbourhoods (clusters of MSOAs)  
 Add map of GP practice populations (possibly instead of PCNs)

# Promoting Independence – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

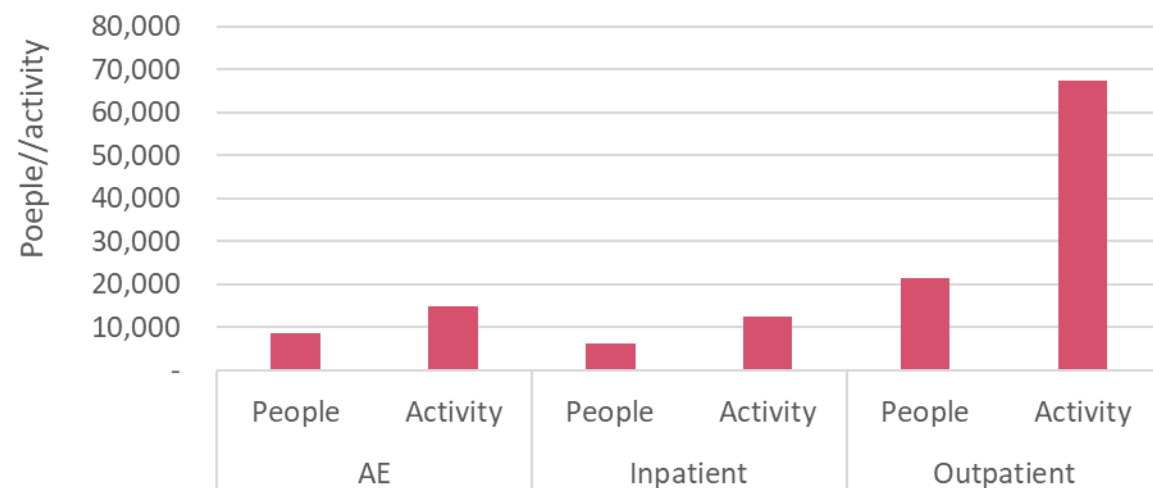
Activity and number of people by service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop £	Cost per unit of activity £
	People	Activity		
AE	70.5	136.1	24,518	180
Inpatient	56.8	119.7	224,061	1,872
Outpatient	130.9	669.3	76,226	114

Activity and number of people by service type – 2020/21



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop £	Cost per unit of activity £
	People	Activity		
AE	37.6	64.0	11,933	186
Inpatient	27.1	54.1	114,482	2,115
Outpatient		290.3	24,940	86

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

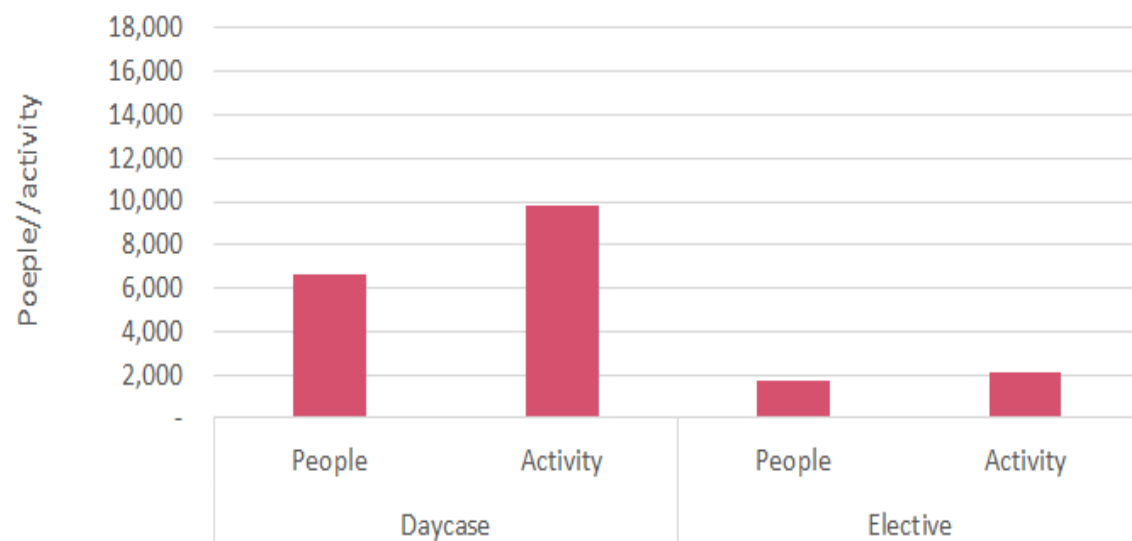
- 2019/20 A&E attendances (for all ages)
  - England: 444.4 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20 total inpatient admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 308.7 per 1,000 population
- 2019/20, total outpatient appointments (for all ages)
  - England: 1,711.3 per 1,000 population

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [AE activity](#); [inpatient admissions](#); [outpatient appts](#)

# Promoting Independence – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

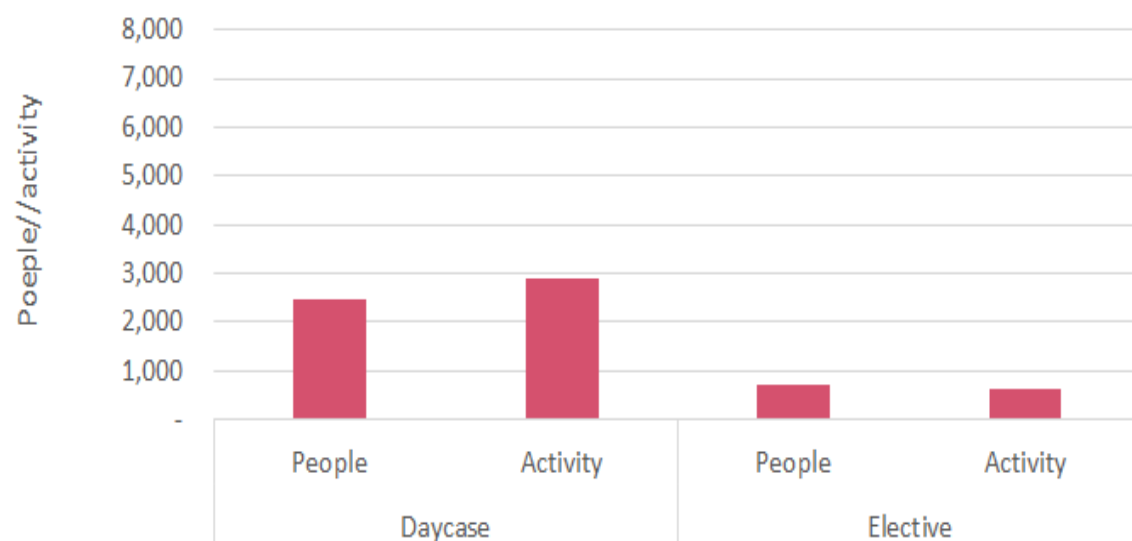
Activity and number of people by elective service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Daycase	29 8	42	37,573	886
Elective		9	36,859	4,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74,432</b>	<b>1,451</b>

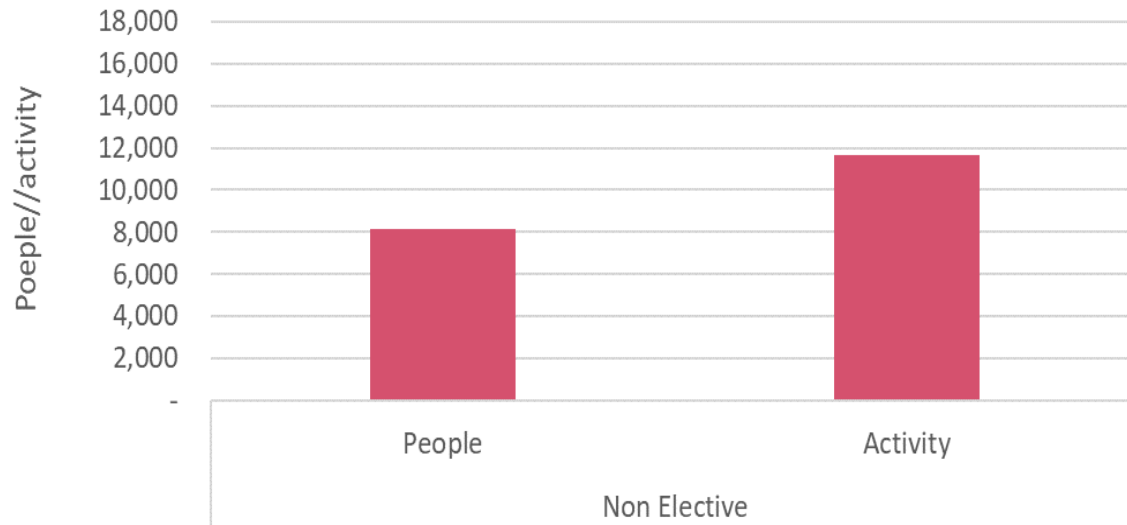
Activity and number of people by elective service type – 2020/21



	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Daycase	1 1	1	11,215	895
Elective	3	3	11,498	4,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22,713</b>	<b>1,487</b>

# Promoting Independence – Resource Use – Acute Activity and Spend

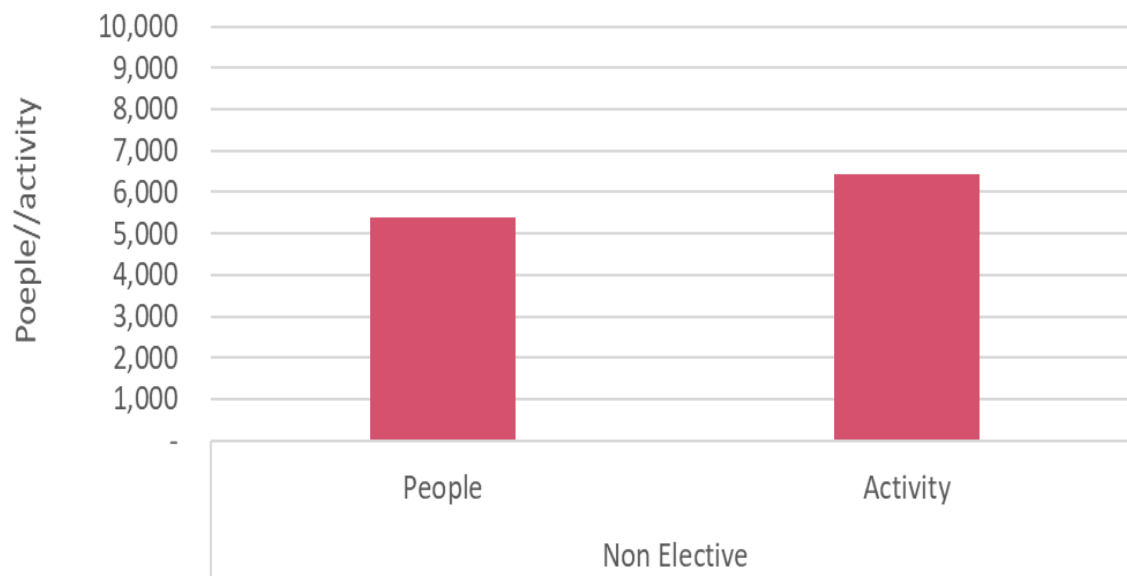
Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2019/20



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2019/20

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	35.2	50.3	141,235	2,810

Activity and number of people by non elective service type – 2020/21



Activity, cost and service use summary table, 2020/21

	Rate per 1,000 pop		Cost per 1,000 pop	Cost per unit of activity
	People	Activity		
Non Elective	23.1	27.6	86,849	3,143

**Comparison to regional and/or national data\***

- 2019/20, non-elective emergency admissions (for all ages)
  - London: 110.8per 1,000 population

*\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.*

# Promoting Independence – Type of Acute Services Used

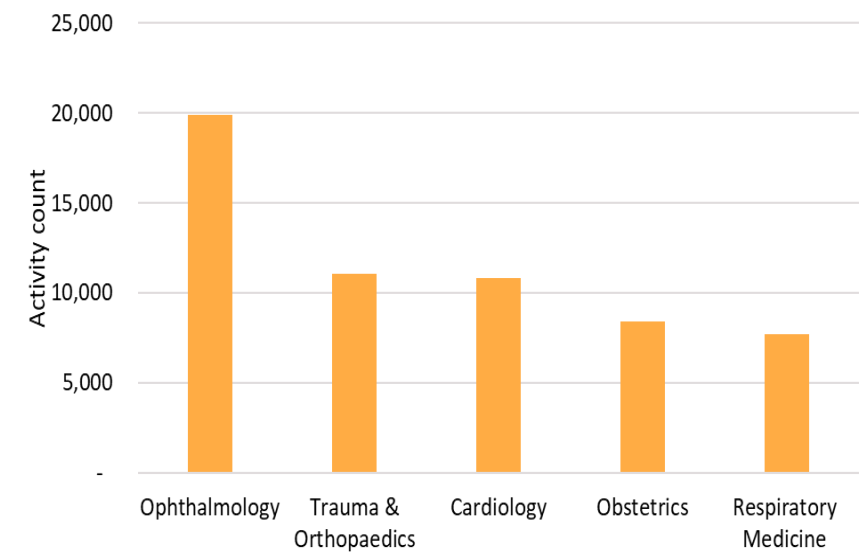
**A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2019/20**

Chief complaint	Activity count
Chest pain	3,531
Abdominal pain	2,562
Dyspnoea	1,550
Injury of lower extremity	1,496
Pain in lower limb	1,314

**Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2019/20**

Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Malignant neoplasms	3,412
Circulatory and respiratory systems	1,112
Other diseases of intestines	764
Oesophagus, stomach and duodenum	670
Disorders of lens	570

**Outpatients - Top 5 specialties – 2019/20**



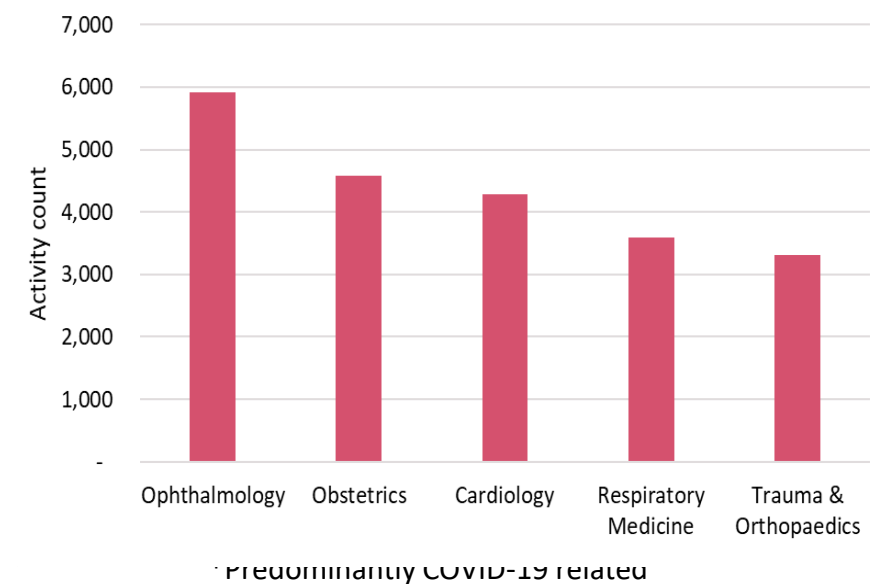
**A&E - Top 5 chief complaints – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)**

Chief complaint	Activity count
Chest pain	1,515
Abdominal pain	1,281
Dyspnoea	798
Pain in lower limb	604
Injury of lower extremity	578

**Inpatient - Top 5 primary diagnosis – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)**

Primary Diagnosis	Activity count
Malignant neoplasms	2,377
Circulatory and respiratory systems	556
Not coded*	434
Digestive system and abdomen	349
Other diseases of intestines	332

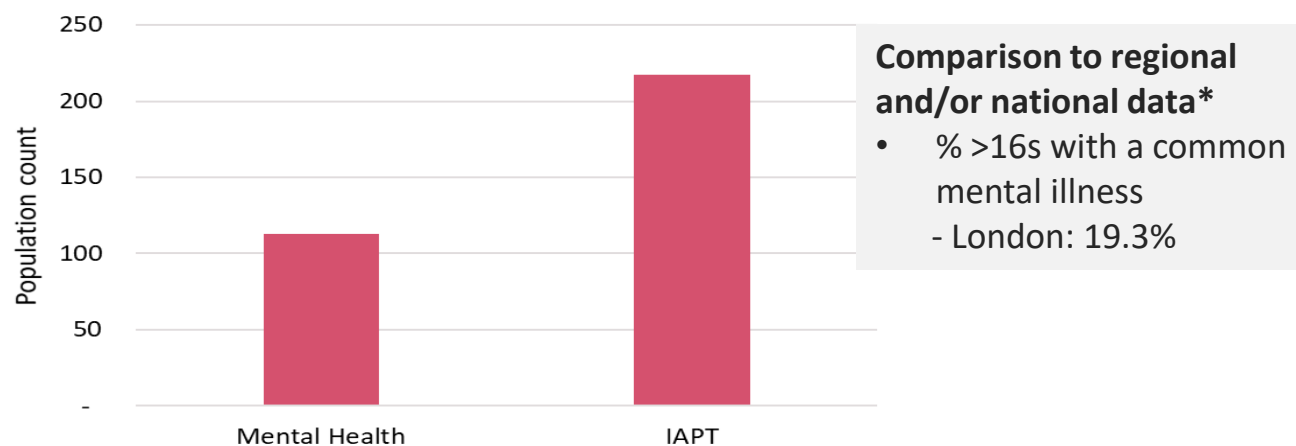
**Outpatients – Top 5 specialties – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)**



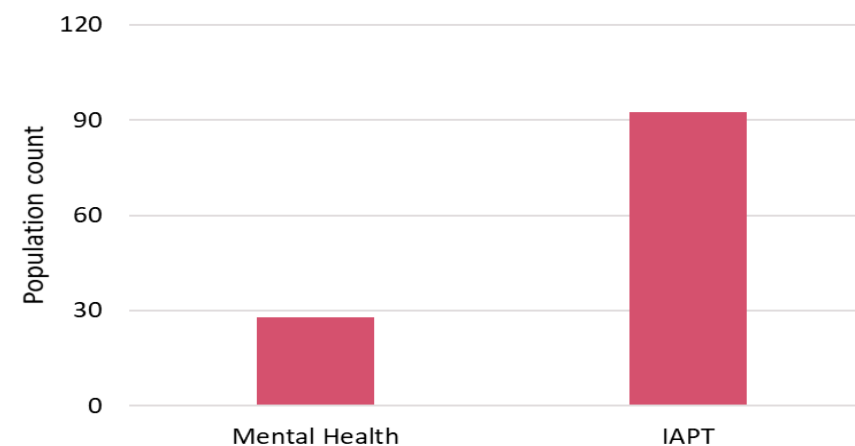


# Promoting Independence – Resource Use - Mental Health, IAPT and Community

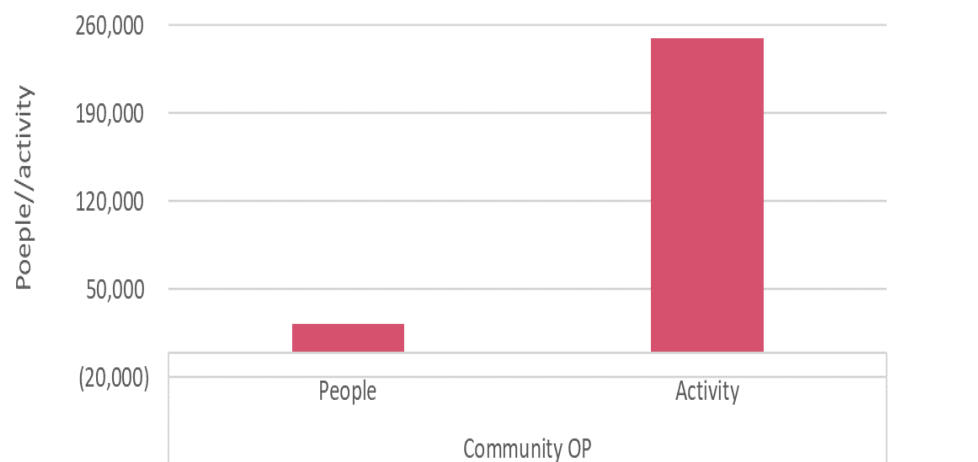
Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2019/20



Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)

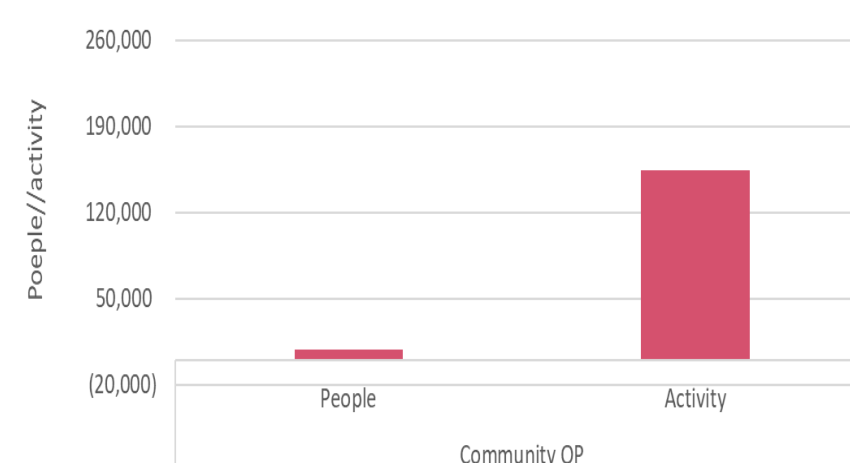


Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2019/20



Community OP	Rate per 1,000 pop	
	People	Activity
Community OP	96.8	1,074

Number of people using service per 1000 population – 2020/21 (Apr-Oct)



Community OP	Rate per 1,000 pop	
	People	Activity
Community OP	37.0	666.3

\*To note: rates are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and/or background population. They have been included to provide some context around whether local rates are in line with regional and/or national rate and should not be used for 'benchmarking'.

Data source: [CMI](#)

# Promoting Independence - Outcomes – Issues Highlighted by Right Care

Segment	Outcome measure	Newham value	Similar 10	Best 5 of similar 10	Date
Promoting Independence	% HF patients from LVSD treated with ACE-I/ARB & beta blocker	77	85	88	2017/18
	% HF patients from LVSD treated with ACE-I/ARB	81	85	87	2017/18
	% COPD patients where diagnosis confirmed by spirometry	81	83	85	2017/18
	Rate of emergency admissions aged 65+ with dementia	5,187	4,790	4,134	2016/17
	% short stay emergency admissions aged 65+ with dementia	38	26	21	2016/17
	% dementia deaths in usual place of residence	41	52	58	2016

- Given the age of the most recent Right Care benchmarking some of the findings may now be out of date. These are included here to raise potential issues that could be explored further.

Further work:

Outcomes from primary care data (EMIS) - advice from John R and Rima required



# Promoting Independence - Outcomes – Newham Health and Wellbeing Strategy



Newham Health & Wellbeing Strategy Outcomes

Rates of people with and without need segmented by age bands, ethnicity, gender, location within the borough.

# Promoting Independence – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Local Authority Data

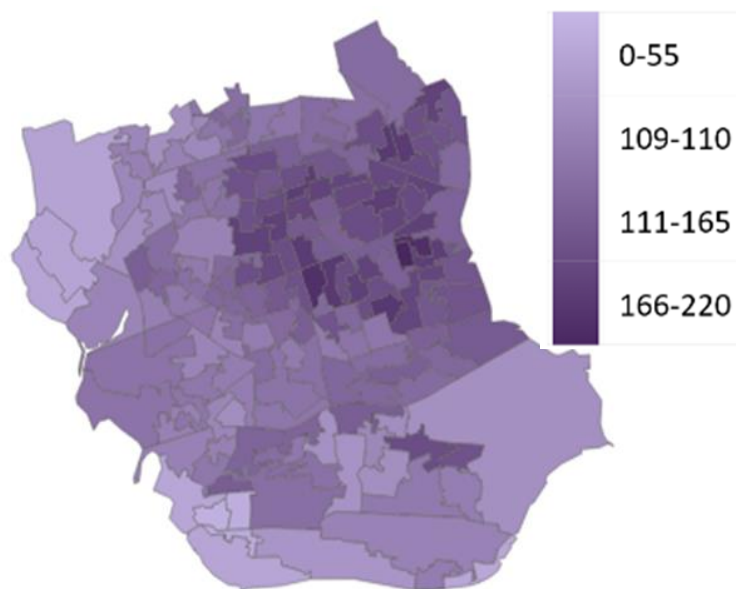
Local authority data

For each segment the number of people defined as carers, those in receipt of services and benefits, or those living in temporary accommodation, people with SEND, learning disability, housing type

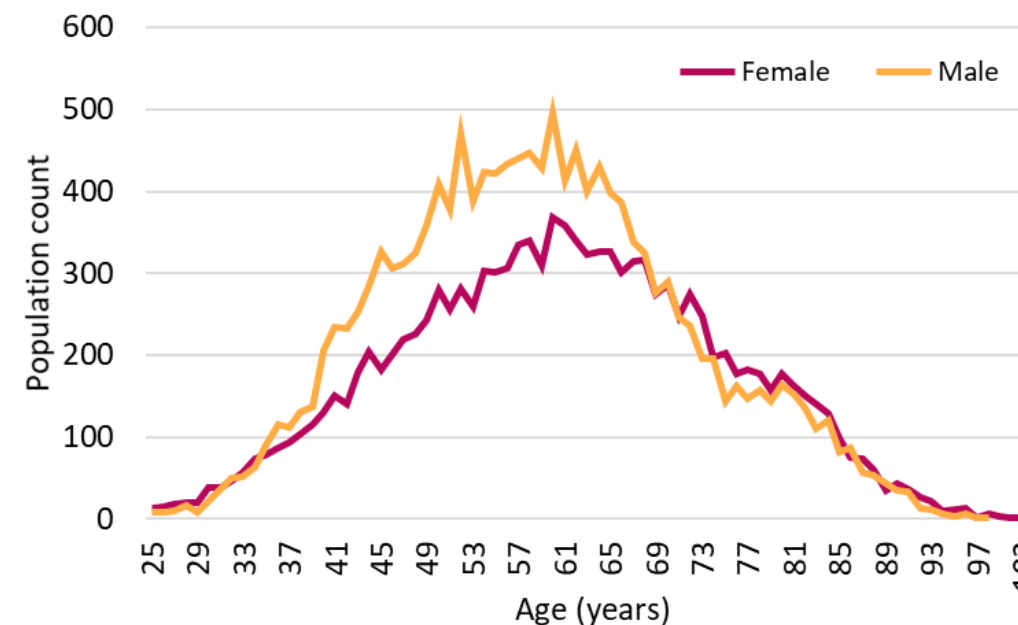
# Promoting independence – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – Type 2 diabetes

## Number of people with type 2 diabetes per 1,000 population by LSOA

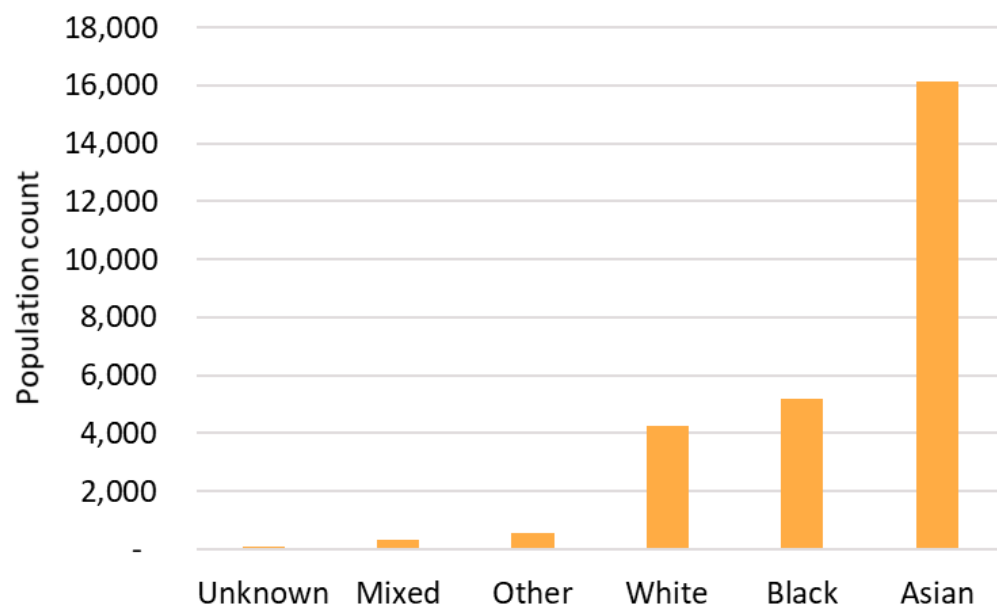
- Type 2 diabetes is the most common clinical condition among adults in Newham.
- In two-thirds of LSOAs, for every 100 people there is at least one with Type 2 diabetes. Rates are especially high in North East Newham.



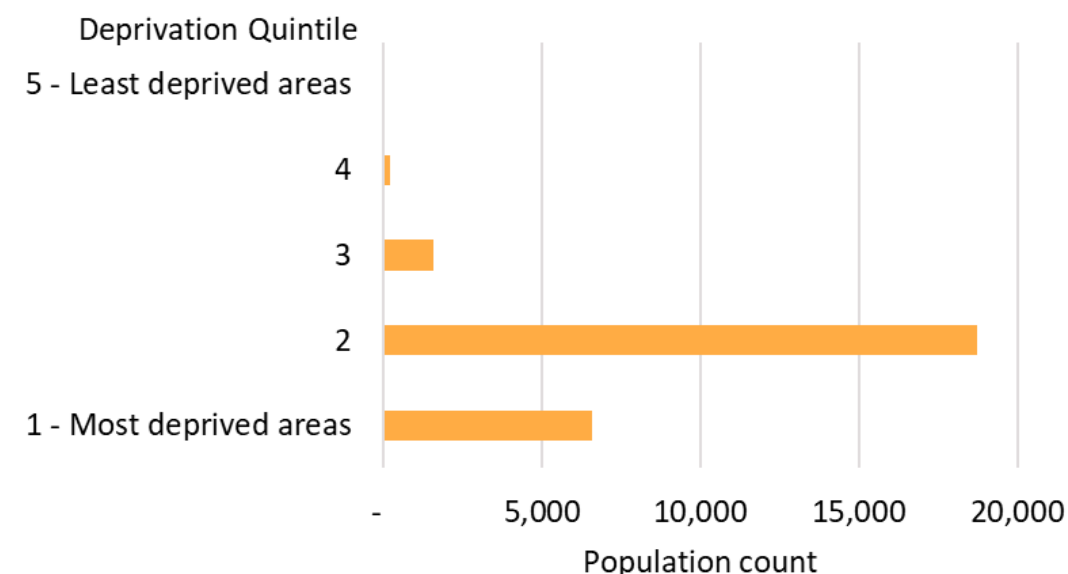
## Age and gender breakdown of people with type 2 diabetes



## Ethnicity breakdown of people with type 2 diabetes



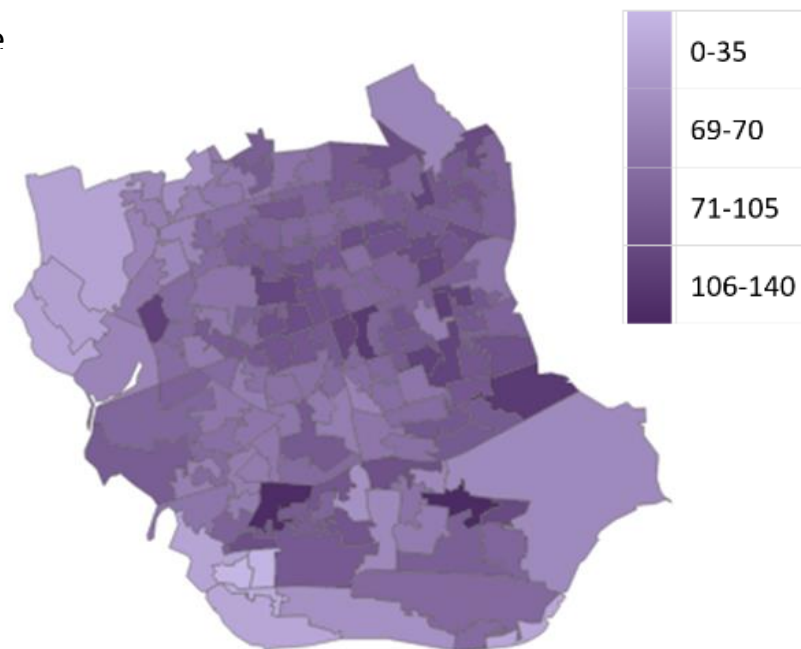
## Deprivation quintile – type 2 diabetes



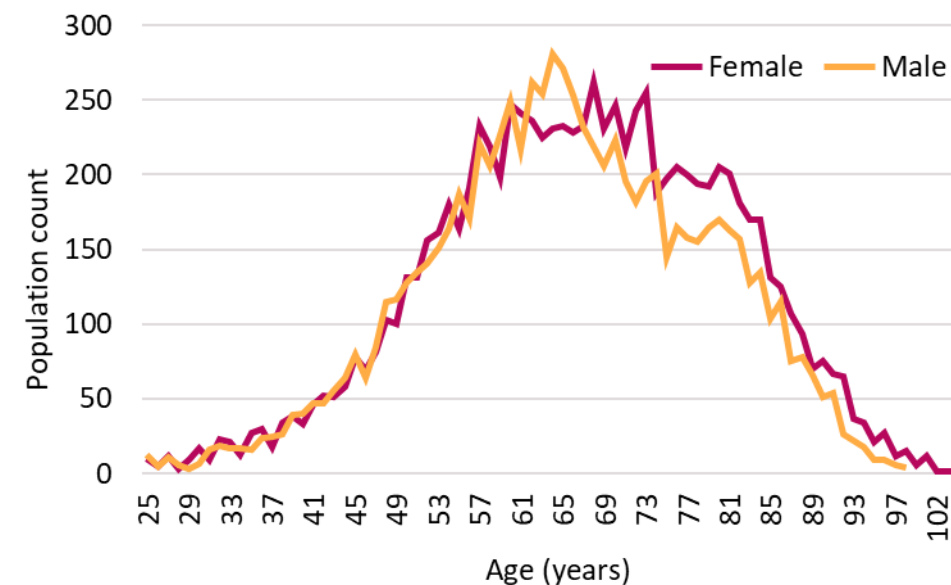
# Promoting independence – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – 3+ QOF

## Number of people with 3 or more QOF indicators per 1,000 population by LSOA

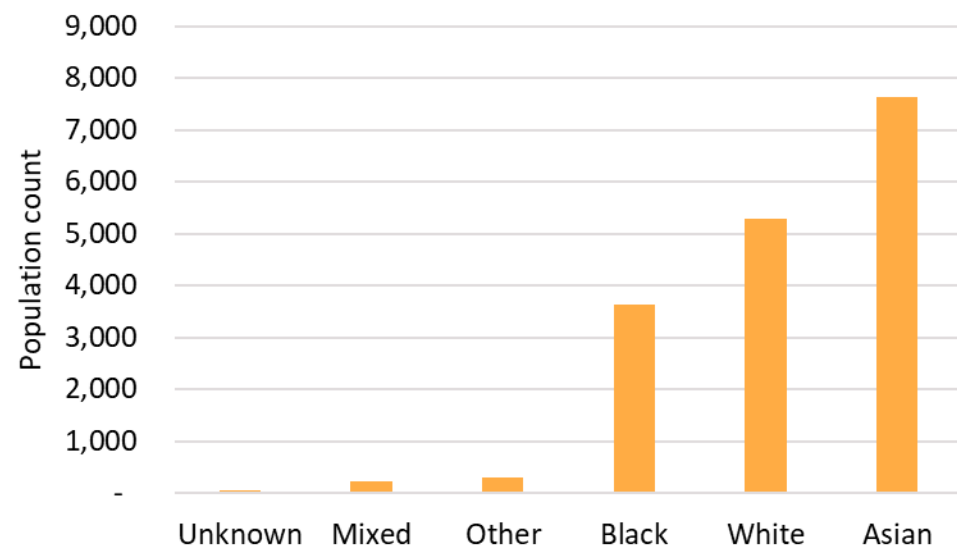
- Rates of people with 3+ QoF indicators are also high among this group – which is to be expected.



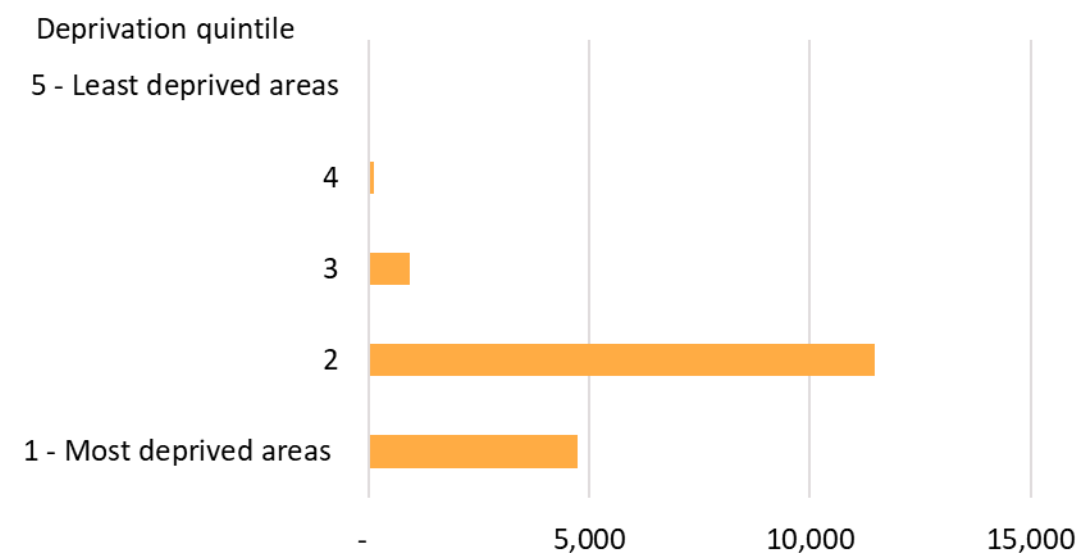
## Age and gender breakdown of people with 3 or more QOF indicators



## Ethnicity breakdown: no. of people with 3 or more QOF indicators



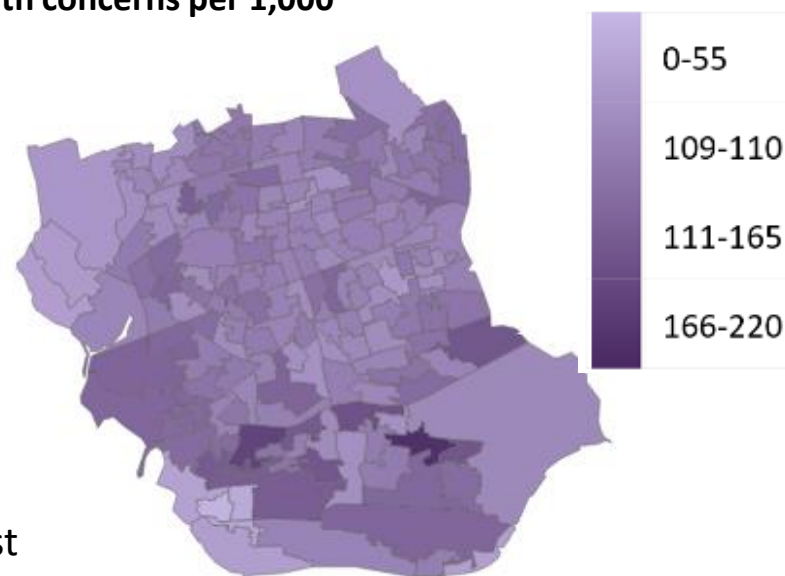
## Deprivation quintile: no. of people with 3 or more QOF indicators



# Promoting independence – Wider Determinants of Health and Inequalities – Variation in QOF Indicators – Mental Health Concerns

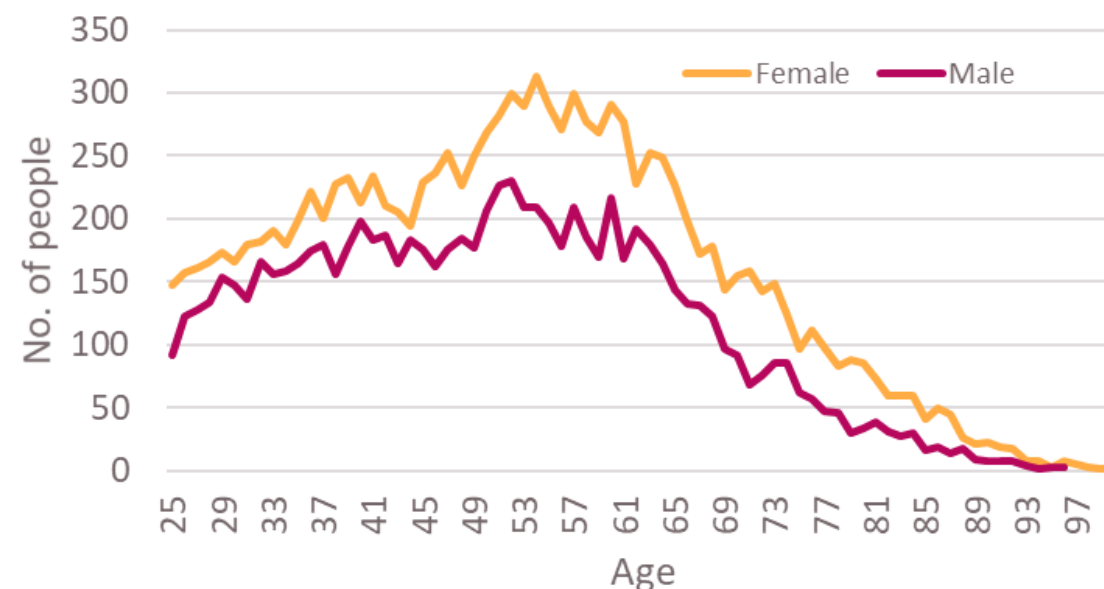
## Number of people with mental health concerns per 1,000 population by LSOA

- Rates of people experiencing mental health concerns are prevalent across Newham.
- In 91% of LSOAs, more than 50 people in every 1,000 have a common mental illness or reported feeling anxious or depressed to their GP.
- In the area highlighted in darkest blue, more than 1 in 100 are experiencing mental health concerns.

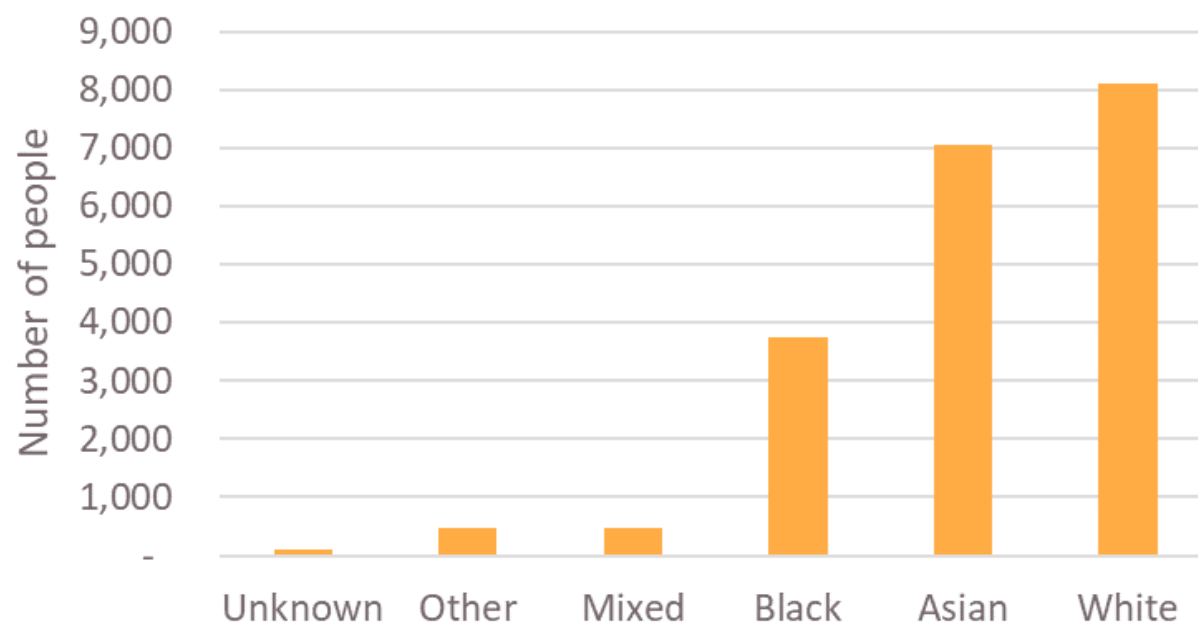


Number of people with mental health concerns per 1,000 population by LSOA

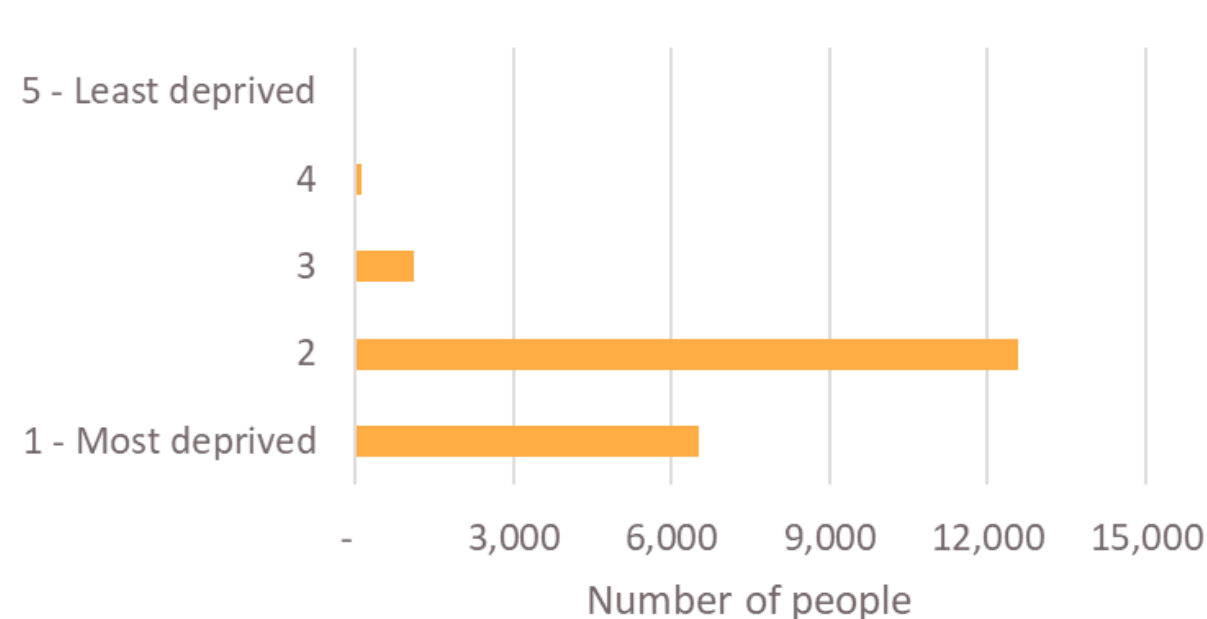
## Age and gender breakdown of people with mental health concerns



## Ethnicity breakdown of people with mental health concerns

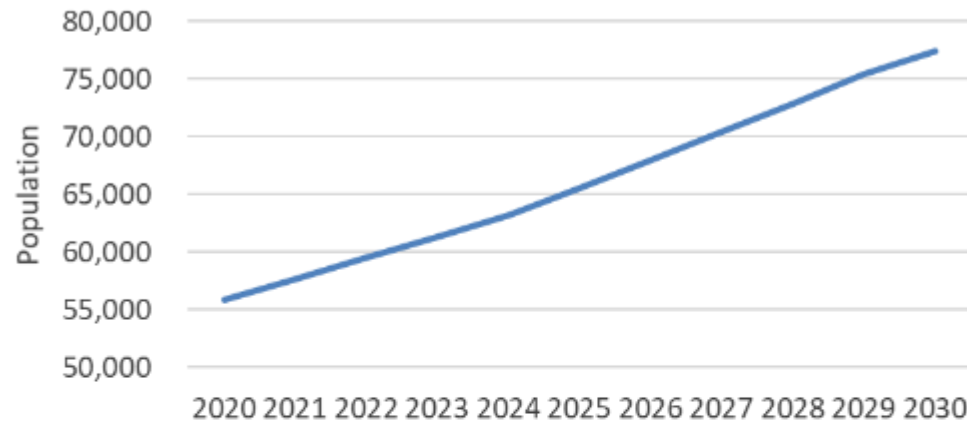


## Deprivation quintile of people with mental health concerns

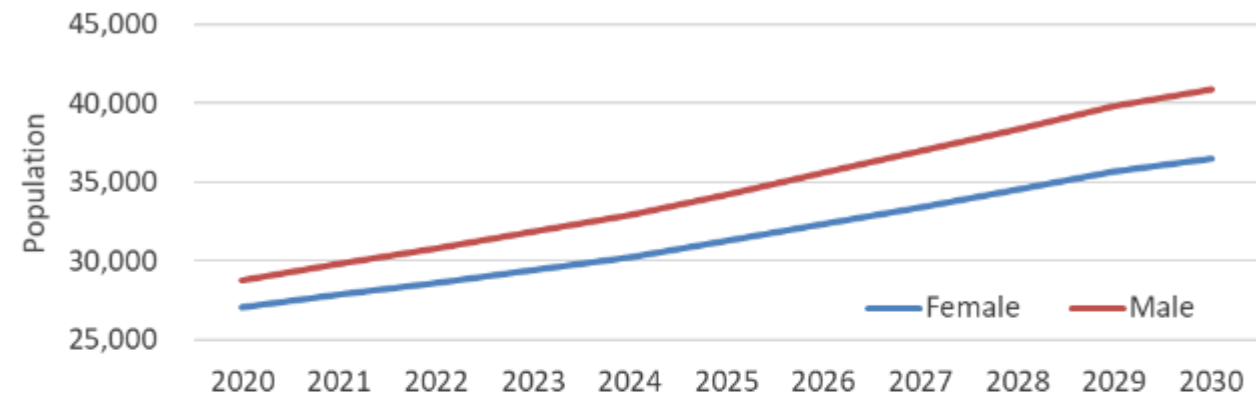


# Promoting Independence – Scenario Modelling - Population

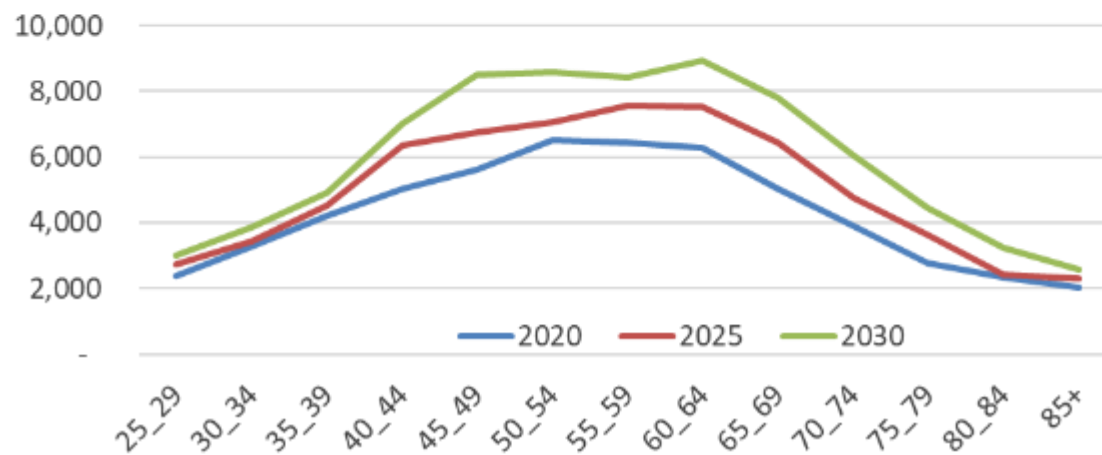
Promoting independence Population Forecast to 2030



Promoting independence Population Forecast to 2030



Promoting Independence Age Mix Forecast to 2030

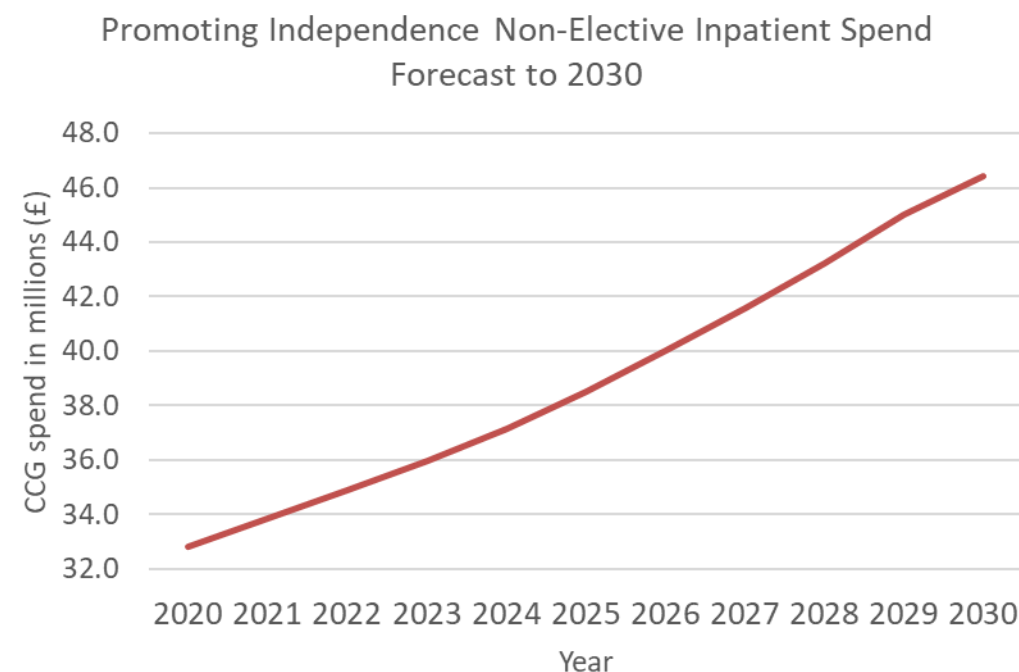
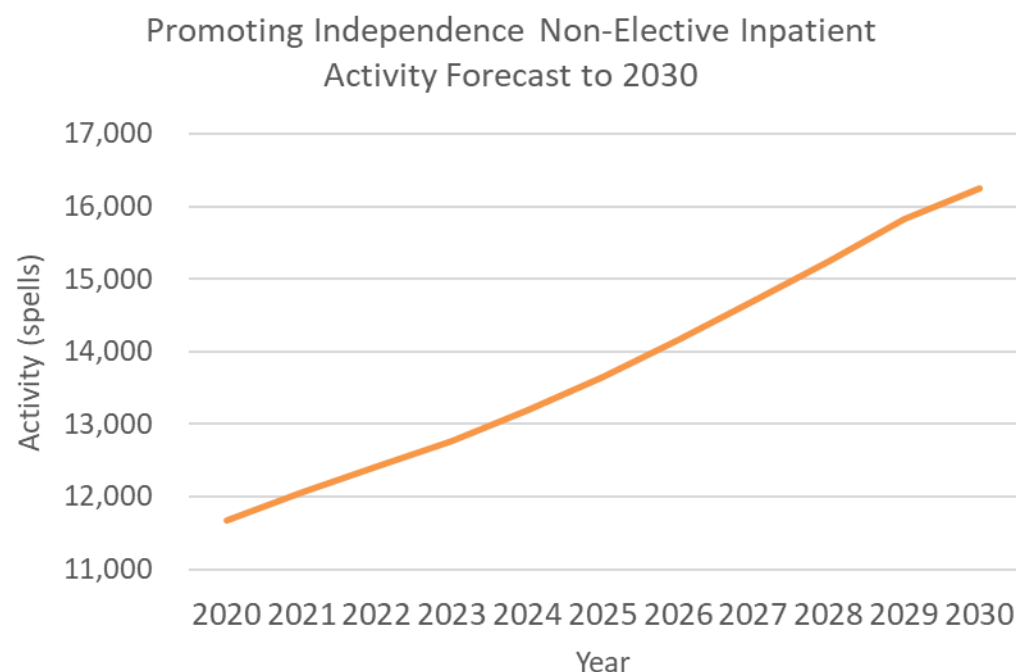


- Promoting Independence population is expected to be the fastest growing segment
- The sex imbalance is expected to persist and grow slightly from 51.6% male in 2020 to 52.8% male in 2030, likely reflecting the progression of the (more unbalanced) Living Well cohort into Promoting Independence
- Growth rates are highest for the 40-49 and 65-79 age groups, reflecting changes across the total population (also a growth area for Living Well)
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	Population 2020	Forecast population 2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	Forecast population 2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Female</b>	27,058	31,270	4,212	15.6%	2.9%	36,520	9,462	35.0%	3.0%
<b>Male</b>	28,812	34,238	5,426	18.8%	3.5%	40,913	12,101	42.0%	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	55,870	65,509	9,639	17.3%	3.2%	77,433	21,563	38.6%	3.3%



# Promoting Independence – Scenario Modelling – Inpatient Activity and Spend

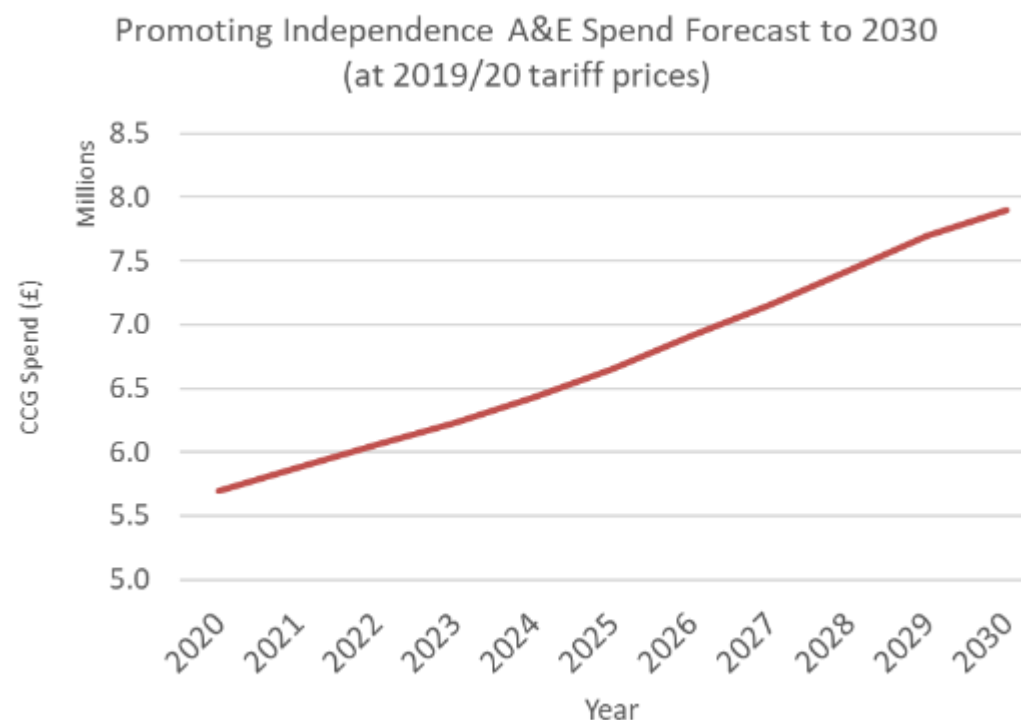
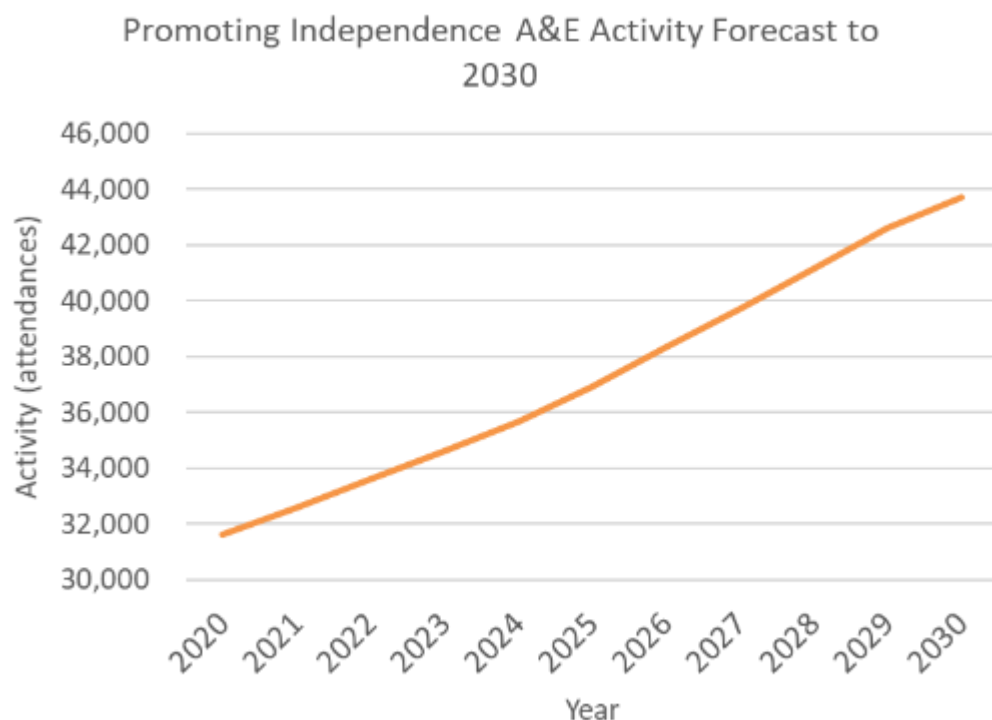


- Inpatient activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow in line with the segment population
- Based on current average length of stay of 6.1 days the forecast growth would require 33 more beds by 2025 and 77 more beds by 2030 in the absence of demand management
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (spells)</b>	11,675	13,649	1,974	16.9%	3.2%	16,255	4,580	39.2%	3.4%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£32.8m	£38.5m	£5.7m	17.4%	3.3%	£46.4m	£13.6m	41.5%	3.5%



# Promoting Independence – Scenario Modelling – A&E Activity and Spend



- A&E activity and CCG spend (excluding inflation) are forecast to grow in line with the segment population
- See appendix for an explanation of our methodology

	2020	2025	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase	2030	Increase	% increase	Average annual % increase
<b>Activity (spells)</b>	31,602	36,925	5,323	16.8%	3.2%	43,714	12,112	38.3%	3.3%
<b>CCG spend (at 2019/20 tariff)</b>	£5.7m	£6.7m	£1.0m	16.9%	3.2%	£7.9m	£2.2m	38.8%	3.3%

# Promoting Independence – Qualitative – Newham Citizen Survey



Newham Citizen Survey To be scoped further once we have details on available local authority data



### Young People's Mental health

**Lack of access to mental health services:** Most young people did not have the first-hand experience of using mental health services for severe mental health issues and did not understand how mental health services work and what standards to expect.

**Stigma around mental health:** Young people perceive schools and health services the least supportive sources due to stigma and staff's attitude.

*\*Based on responses from an in-depth project in 2019 gathering the views of over 100 young people*

### Needs of carers in Newham

A report on carers revealed issues about carers getting in contact with the Adult Social care team, confusion about the needs and carer's assessments and a lack of adequate emergency plans for carers is also an ongoing issue. ***"Can't have a social life, no time at all. I can't even dream of a social life. I would like to be able to go out and have friends but that is just not possible."***

### Public engagement on NHS Long term plan

A need for improved communications about awareness of cancer symptoms and screening was highlighted and a need for people with learning disabilities to be better informed about extended GP appointments. But, patients responded positively to social prescribing and Newham self-care programme.

*\*Based on focus groups in Newham with people with learning disabilities and people with physical and sensory impairments in May 2019.*

### COVID 19 Survey Key Findings

**Reduced access to services:** Over 50% of respondents felt Covid-19 has affected their access to healthcare for other conditions - this may translate to pressure on health care services in Newham in the coming years due to the ensuing backlog.

**Difficulties in accessing healthcare information :** Around 30% of respondents did not know how to find information about keeping safe.

**Impact on mental health:** A general need for better access to mental health services and healthcare information was also apparent as 88% have shown some form of concern or anxiety about work and health and of those that feel they may need help, there is confusion as to where to go and how to seek help.

***"I don't know what services I can access and how, need help with interpreting and guidance."***

*\*Statistics above are based on 114 responses to a May 2020 survey on COVID-19 crisis from Newham Residents*

### Patient experience of Dentistry

**Waiting time :** In 2017, 45% of Newham dentists contracted to provide NHS routine appointments had waiting times between 4 weeks to 3 months.

**Backlog, lack of capacity and resources:** In November 2020, 93% of dental practice said they could not register NHS patients, either, because of Covid-19, backlog, or lack of capacity and resources.

**Inadequate emergency capacity:** 74% of practices suggested patients should contact NHS 111, for alternative emergency appointments.

## Model inputs

- Demographic forecast produced by the Greater London Authority (GLA 2018-based housing-led projection) which forecasts the number of people in Newham by sex and single year of age for each year up to 2030 and beyond.
- Primary care data (EMIS) at individual person level for the GP registered population of Newham in which we tagged each individual according to which segment they come under.

## Methodology

1. We analysed the population (or activity or spend) of each of our segments by sex and single year of age to give us the number of people (or amount of activity or CCG spend) for each age-sex combination
2. We multiplied the number of people (or activity or spend) in each age-sex combination by the relevant growth rates taken from the GLA model
3. We aggregated the numbers back together to give us the total forecast populations (or activity or spend) for each segment

## Main assumptions

- For any given age and sex the likelihood of being in a particular segment and the level of resource use will remain constant throughout all years at 2020 levels – e.g. if 40% of 60 year old women are in promoting independence and 60% in living well in 2020 we would expect the same proportions in 2025 and 2030, though with a larger number of 60 year old women
- We place reliance on the population forecast modelling carried out by GLA which is based on historical trends and adjusted for planned housing developments.

# Appendix – Local Authority Complexity Indicators

Growing Well

Promoting Independence

Ageband	Vulnerability			
	Service	Economic	Personal	Living alone
0 - 5	12,161	3,736	3,453	
6 - 10	19,552	14,357	6,138	
11 - 15	20,090	15,018	6,379	
16 - 20	15,999	13,106	4,809	127
21 - 25	11,103	12,865	1,557	1,145
26 - 30	13,450	10,357	2,012	3,347
31 - 35	13,268	10,326	3,490	4,982
36 - 40	12,884	9,760	5,049	4,792
41 - 45	11,598	9,025	4,869	3,772
46 - 50	10,160	8,684	3,850	3,326
51 - 55	8,651	8,016	3,405	3,094
56 - 60	6,607	6,341	3,167	2,725
61 - 65	4,685	4,765	4,981	2,326
66 - 70	3,145	3,778	10,746	2,064
71 - 75	2,176	2,871	8,596	1,795
76 - 80	1,795	2,209	5,926	1,458
81 - 85	1,589	1,762	4,139	1,179
86 - 90	959	949	3,197	708
90+	514	430	2,463	352

Living Well does not appear in this table as it is defined based on the absence of these indicators