

# Newham population data pack

## 50 Steps refresh 2023

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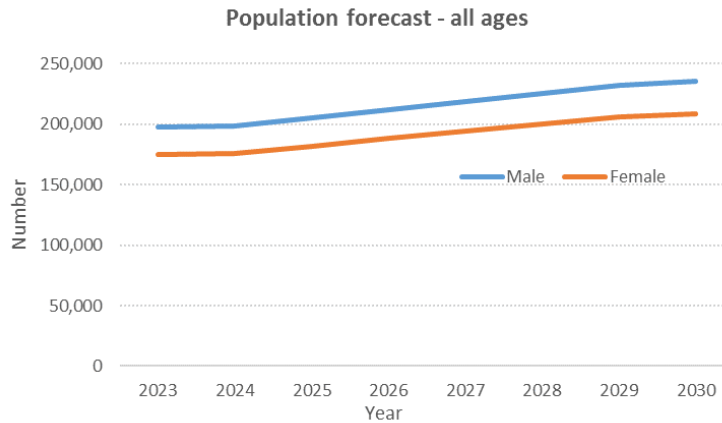
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# Summary

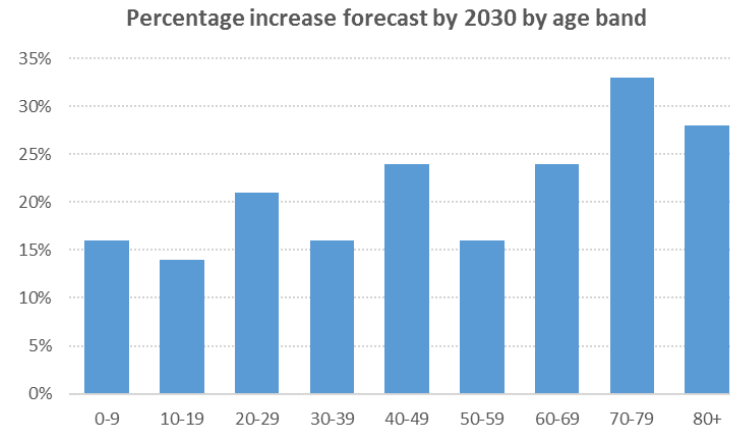


- Life expectancy in Newham for both male and females is similar to the England average but below the London average. The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted life expectancy in Newham, particularly among males. Newham previously performed worse than London and England for males and females with healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic, health and disability free life expectancy actually rose among females but stayed the same/fell among Newham males.
- The prevalence of cancer, stroke, and CHD in Newham is lower than both the London and England average, however this is not age standardised and may be due to Newham's generally younger population. Heart failure prevalence is similar to the London average but lower than England. Although stroke, heart failure and CHD prevalence have remained stable or slightly declined, there has been a consistent increase in cancer prevalence in Newham, London, and England.
- The prevalence of diabetes, CHD, and COPD is higher among registered patients for GP practices in north east Newham. These practice populations are also seeing the biggest increase in prevalence over the last few years.
- In premature mortality (deaths under 75 years of age), for cancer the numbers have fallen in both males and females from 2021-2022. The pattern is the same for CVD and respiratory disease
- For deaths under 75 and deprivation (slide 26), there is a notable correlation particularly with cancer deaths between the rate and deprivation
- There is a considerable difference in deaths under 75 from CVD between males and females
- There was a considerable difference in deaths under 75 from respiratory disease between males and females – more marked during 2020 and 2021 with the Covid-19 pandemic

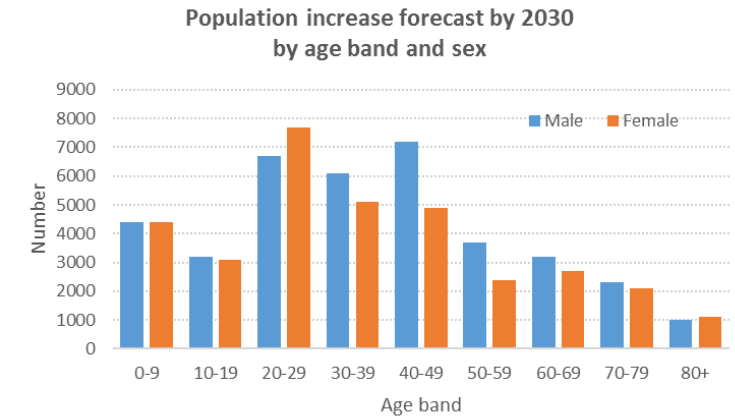
# Newham population forecasts by age and sex



- The population is predicted to rise by 19% by 2030
- The proportional increase is predicted to be the same for males and females (19%)
- This equates to approximately 37,700 more males and 33,500 females by 2030 (total 71,200 more residents)



- The highest *proportional* increases are forecast to be in residents aged 70 and over
- This equates to over 6000 more residents aged 70 and over
- The smallest proportional increase is forecast to be the 10-19 year olds



- The highest *number* increases are forecast to be in the 20-49 age groups
- By 2030, there will be an additional 37,700 residents aged 20-49
- There is a notable increase in the number of females aged 20-29 by 2030 and males aged 30-49

# Average deprivation score and average deprivation decile by broad ethnicity and age band

Age band	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Mixed	Other Ethnic Group	White	Not stated
0-9	29.2	30.9	29.7	29.5	29.2	29.7
10-19	29.5	31.3	30.3	29.8	29.8	30.2
20-29	29.0	31.2	29.3	29.1	29.0	29.4
30-39	28.8	30.9	29.2	29.2	28.8	28.8
40-49	29.0	31.0	29.7	29.2	28.9	28.9
50-59	29.1	31.2	30.4	30.1	29.8	29.5
60-69	28.8	31.3	29.7	29.1	30.3	28.4
70-79	28.7	30.8	29.3	29.0	30.4	29.7
80+	28.6	30.5	29.4	29.5	30.8	28.5

The table on the left shows the average deprivation score by 10 year age band and broad ethnicity, based on Newham Residents – 2023 from the East London Database (Clinical Effectiveness Group)

Range 28.5 – 31.3

(most deprived → least deprived)

Age band	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Mixed	Other Ethnic Group	White	Not stated
0-9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
10-19	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
20-29	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
30-39	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
40-49	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
50-59	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
60-69	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3
70-79	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
80+	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2

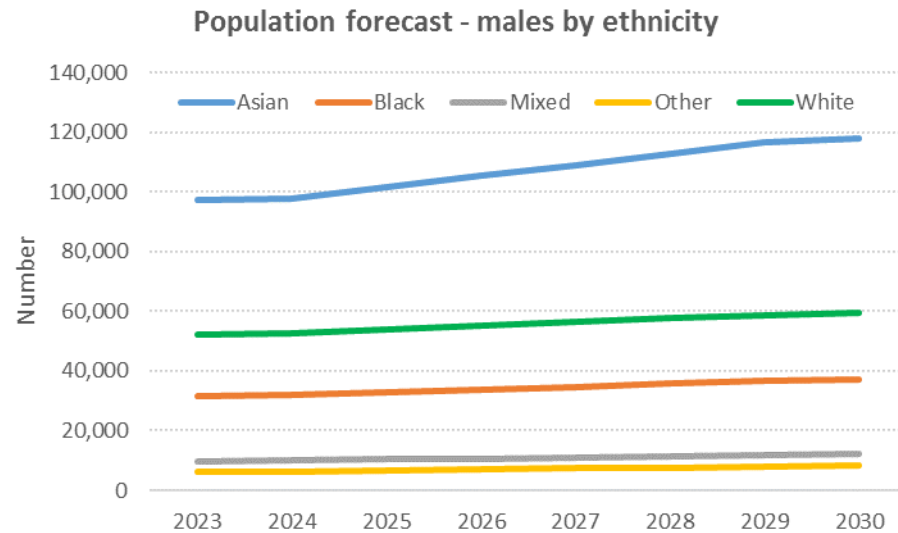
The table on the left shows the average deprivation decile by 10 year age band and broad ethnicity, based on Newham Residents – 2023 from the East London Database (Clinical Effectiveness Group)  
Range = 2.9 – 3.2

(most deprived → least deprived)

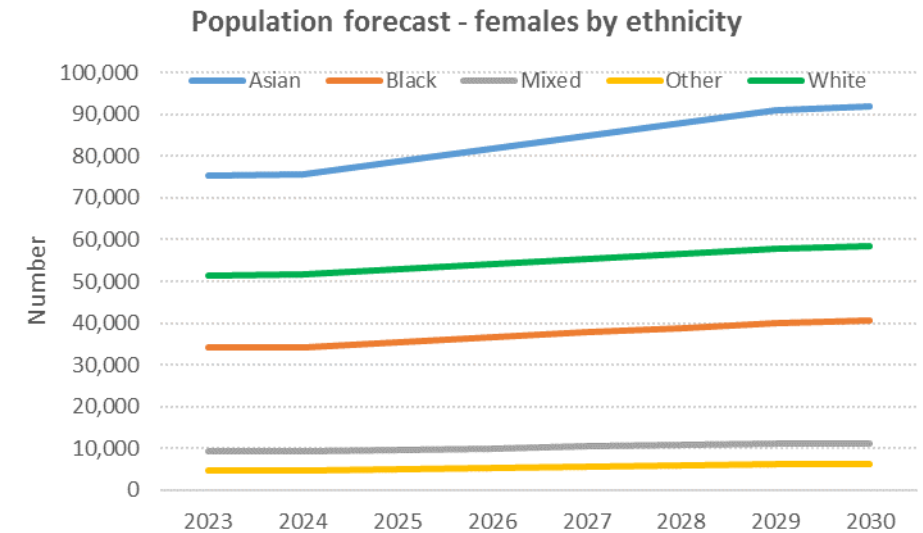
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# Newham population forecasts by sex and broad ethnic group



- In males, residents of Other ethnicity are forecast to rise by the highest *proportion* by 2030 – by 33% which equates to an additional 2030 residents
- The highest increase in *number* is expected in Asian males – 21% which equates to 20,500 additional Asian male residents

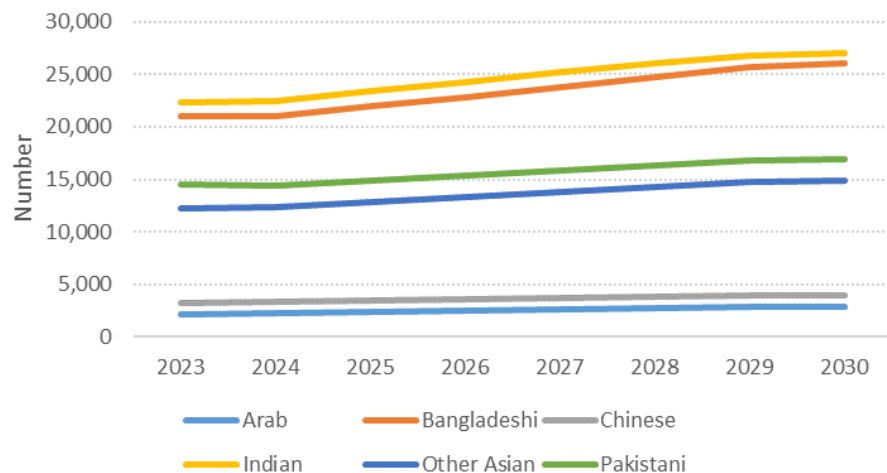


- In females, residents of Other ethnicity are forecast to rise by the highest *proportion* by 2030 – by 29% which equates to an additional 1400 residents
- The highest increase in *number* is expected in Asian females – 22% which equates to 16,300 additional Asian female residents

# Newham population forecasts by detailed ethnic groups

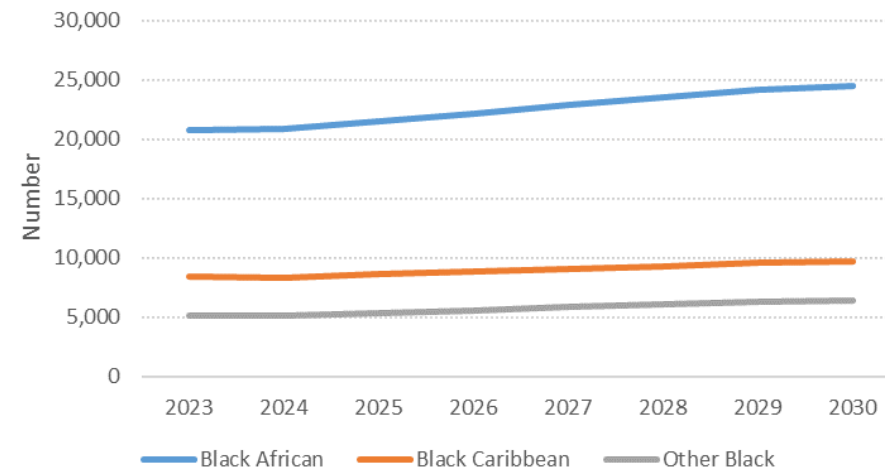


Asian population forecast in detail



- In the Asian population, *proportionally* the Arab population is predicted to increase the most by 2030 (32%) with an additional 2900 residents
- The *number* of Indian residents is expected to increase the most by just over 27,000 residents (21% increase)

Black population forecast in detail



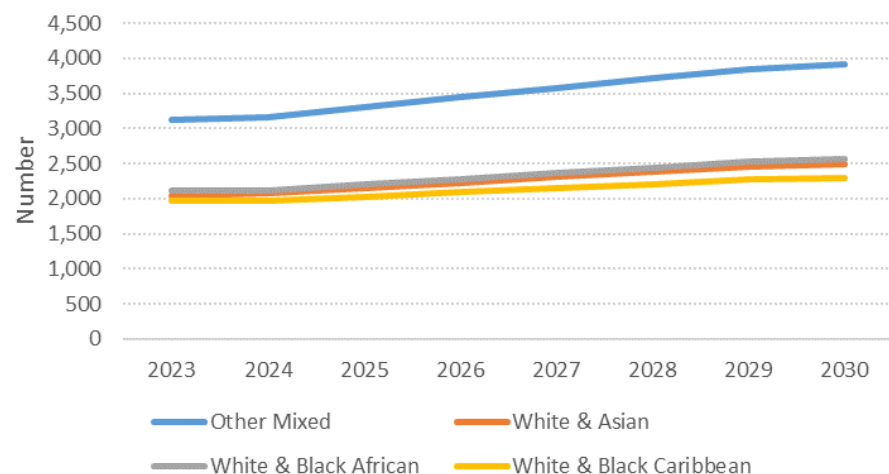
- In the Black population, *proportionally* the Other Black population is predicted to increase the most by 2030 (27%) with an additional 1350 residents
- The *number* of Black African residents is expected to increase the most by 3,780 residents (18% increase)

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# Newham population forecasts by detailed ethnic groups

Mixed population forecast in detail

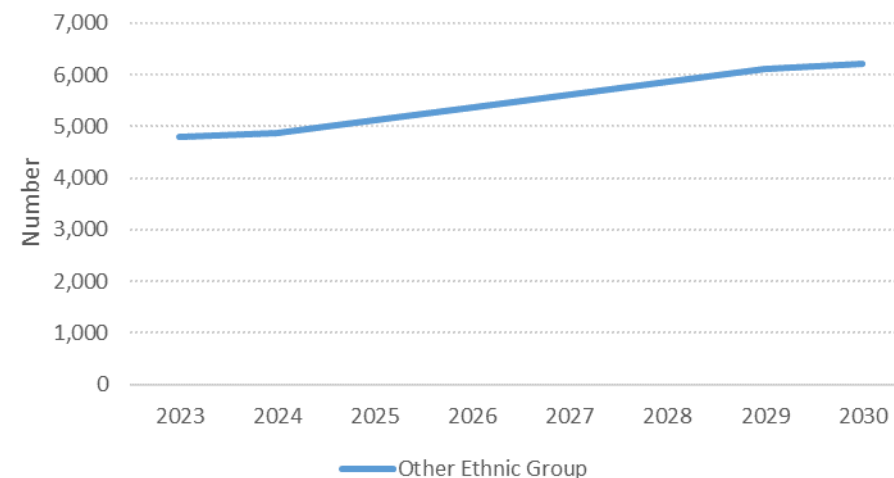


- In the Mixed population, *proportionally* the Other Mixed population is predicted to increase the most by 2030 (25%) with an additional 790 residents
- The Other Mixed population is also predicted to have the highest *number* increase

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Data source: GLA Housing Led population projections

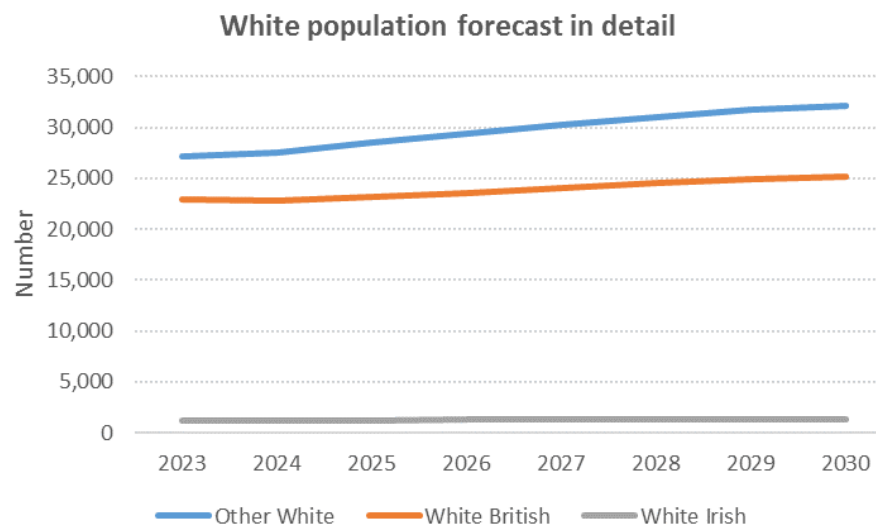
Other population forecast in detail



- In the Other ethnic groups population, numbers are expected to rise by 29% by 2030
- This equates to an additional 1400 residents



# Newham population forecasts by detailed ethnic groups



- In the White population, *proportionally* the Other White population is predicted to increase the most by 2030 (18%) with an additional 5000 residents
- The Other White population is also predicted to have the highest *number* increase

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Data source: GLA Housing Led population projections

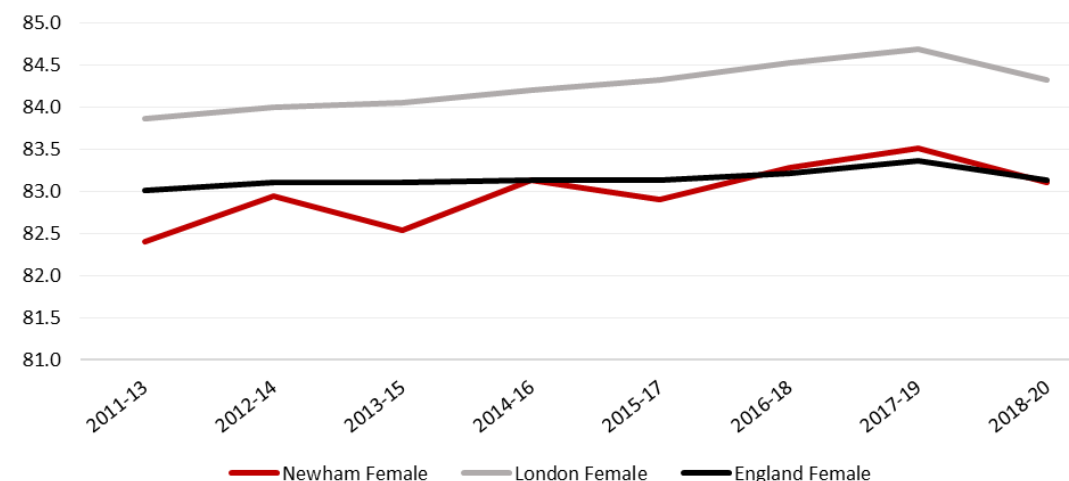
# Life expectancy by sex

- Female life expectancy in Newham is lower than the London average but largely in line with the England average
- Female life expectancy in Newham fell in line with London and England during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020
- Male life expectancy in Newham was lower than both London and England in 2011/13 but improved rapidly to 2017/19 overtaking the average male life expectancy in England by 2015/17
- However, Newham saw a larger drop in male life expectancy than London and England in 2018/20 due to the pandemic

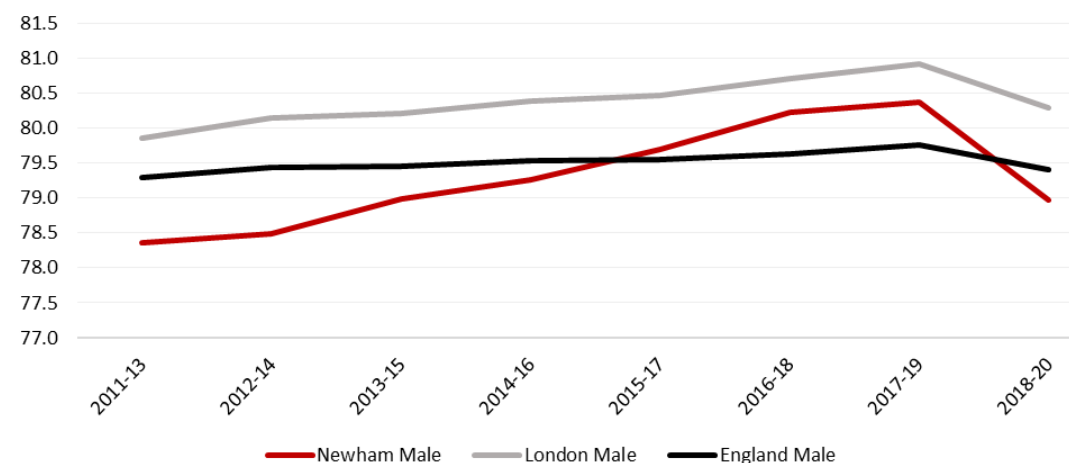
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Data source: QOF life expectancy, OHID Fingertips

Female life expectancy 2011-2020

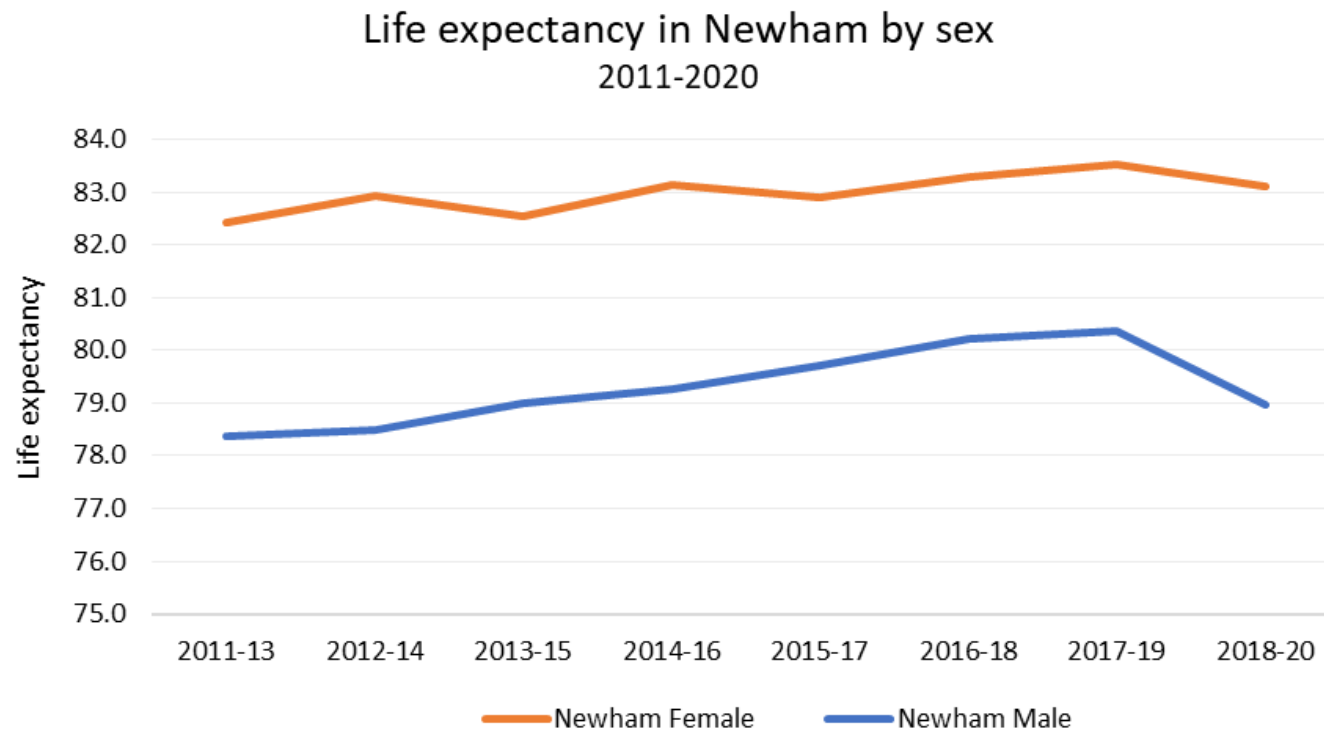


Male life expectancy 2011-2020



# Life expectancy by sex

- As in London and England, life expectancy is higher for female residents than male residents in Newham
- Between 2011/13 and 2017/19, life expectancy for men grew by 2 years from 78.4 to 80.4 years. However, 2018/20 saw a large drop in male life expectancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic, dropping 1.4 years
- Female life expectancy in Newham fluctuated but grew slightly by 1.1 years between 2011/13 and 2017/19
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, female residents also saw a drop, albeit smaller than males, in life expectancy in 2018/20



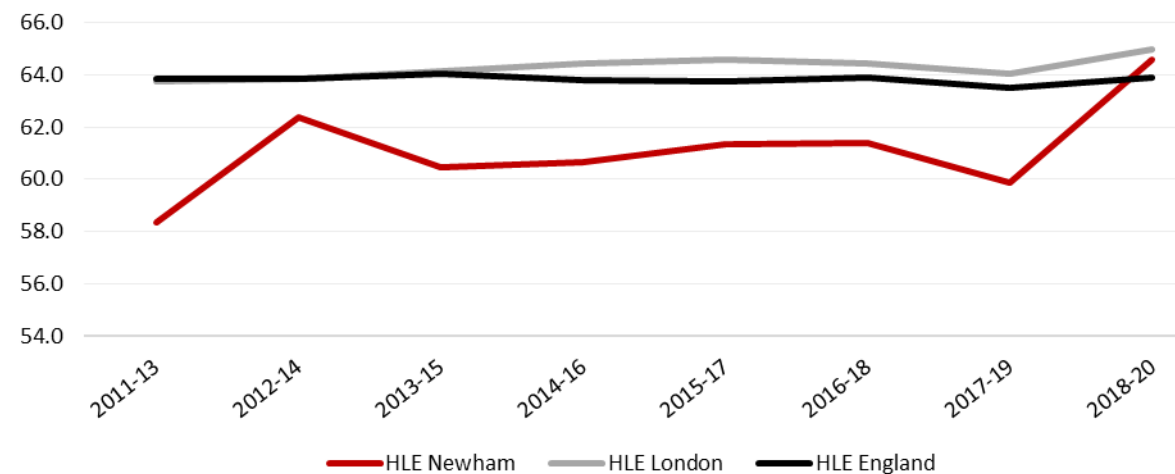
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Data source: QOF life expectancy, OHID Fingertips

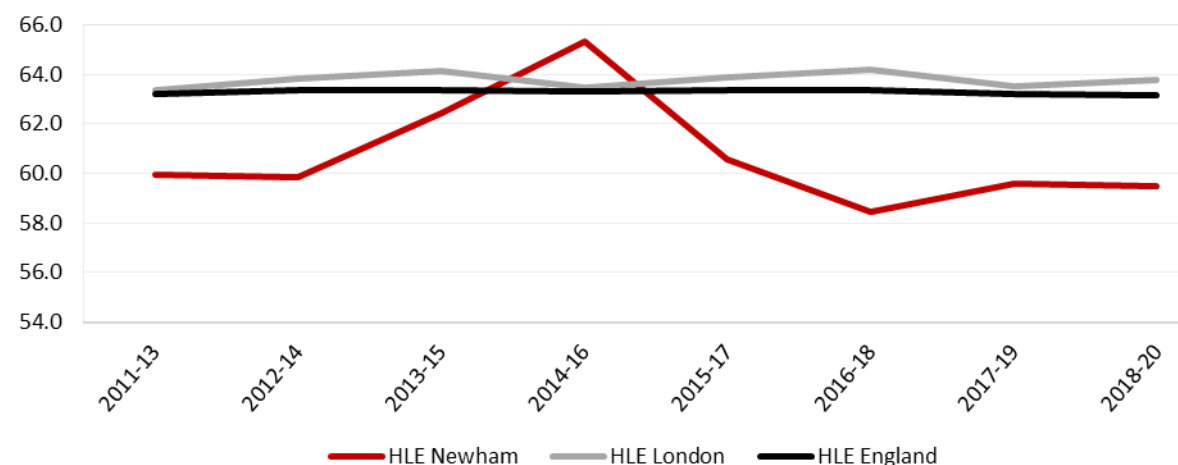
# Healthy life expectancy by sex

- Healthy life expectancy for females in Newham was historically lower than both London and England but is now in line with both after a large increase in 2018/20, despite the pandemic.
- Among Newham males, although healthy life expectancy briefly increased between 2012/14 and 2014/16, it returned back to its original value by 2016/18 and has since not improved.

Female healthy life expectancy 2011-2020



Male healthy life expectancy 2011-2020



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Data source: QOF life expectancy, OHID Fingertips

# Healthy life expectancy by sex

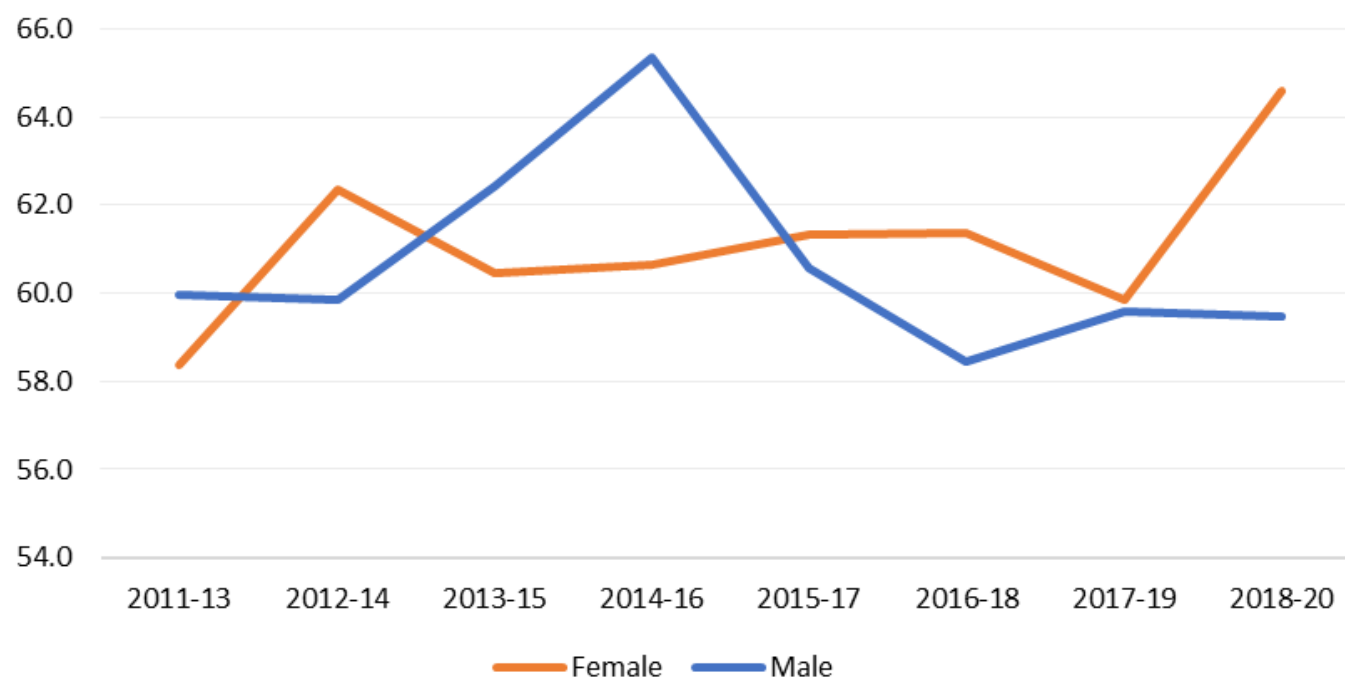
Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of the average number of years babies born this year would live in a state of 'good' general health

- Healthy life expectancy for male and female residents have fluctuated since 2011/13 between 58 and 65 years.
- Since 2015/17 health life expectancy has been higher among females than males in Newham.
- 2018/20 saw a big jump in health life expectancy among female residents, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, male health life expectancy slightly fell in this period.

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Data source: QOF life expectancy, OHID Fingertips

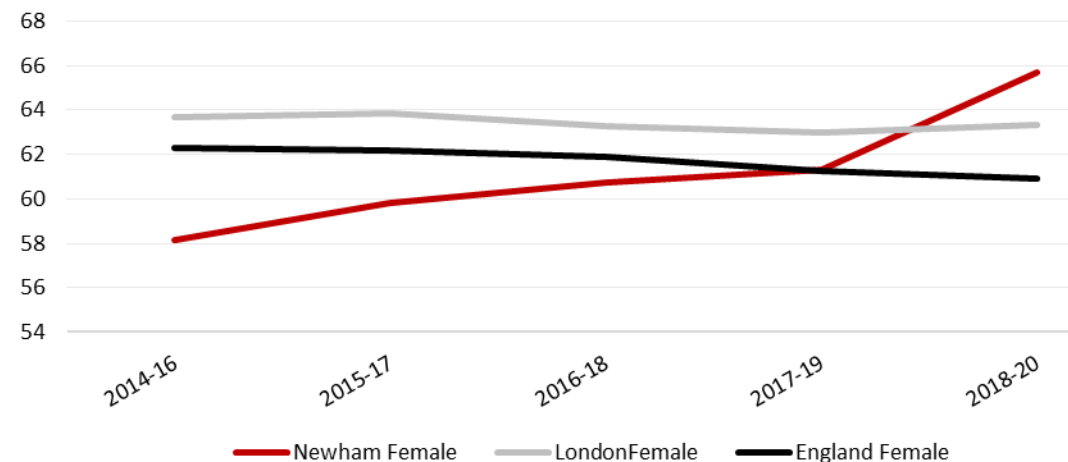
Healthy life expectancy in Newham by sex  
2011-2020



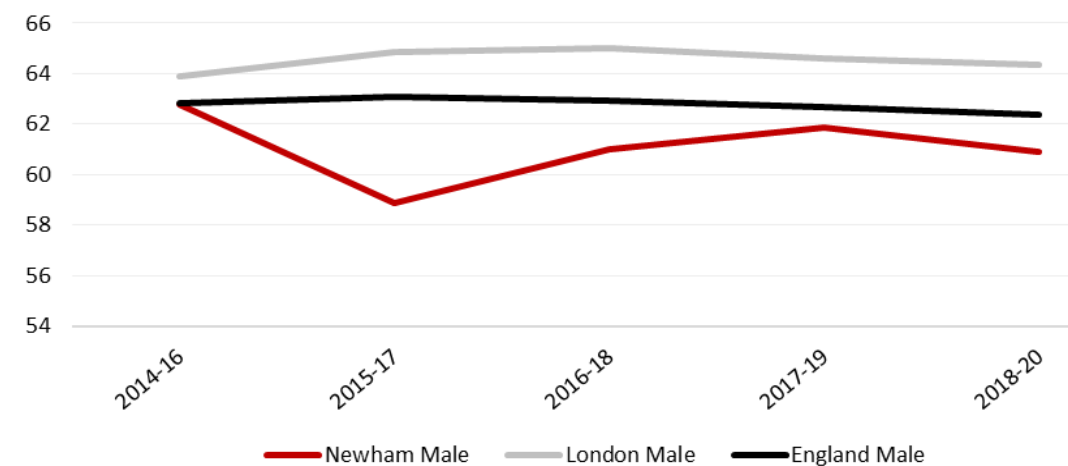
# Disability-free life expectancy by sex

- Disability-free life expectancy for females in Newham has improved significantly since 2014/16 in Newham and as of 2018/20 is now higher than the London and England average
- However, disability-free life expectancy for males in Newham remains below London and England and fell in 2018/20

Female disability free life expectancy 2014-2020



Male disability free life expectancy 2014-2020



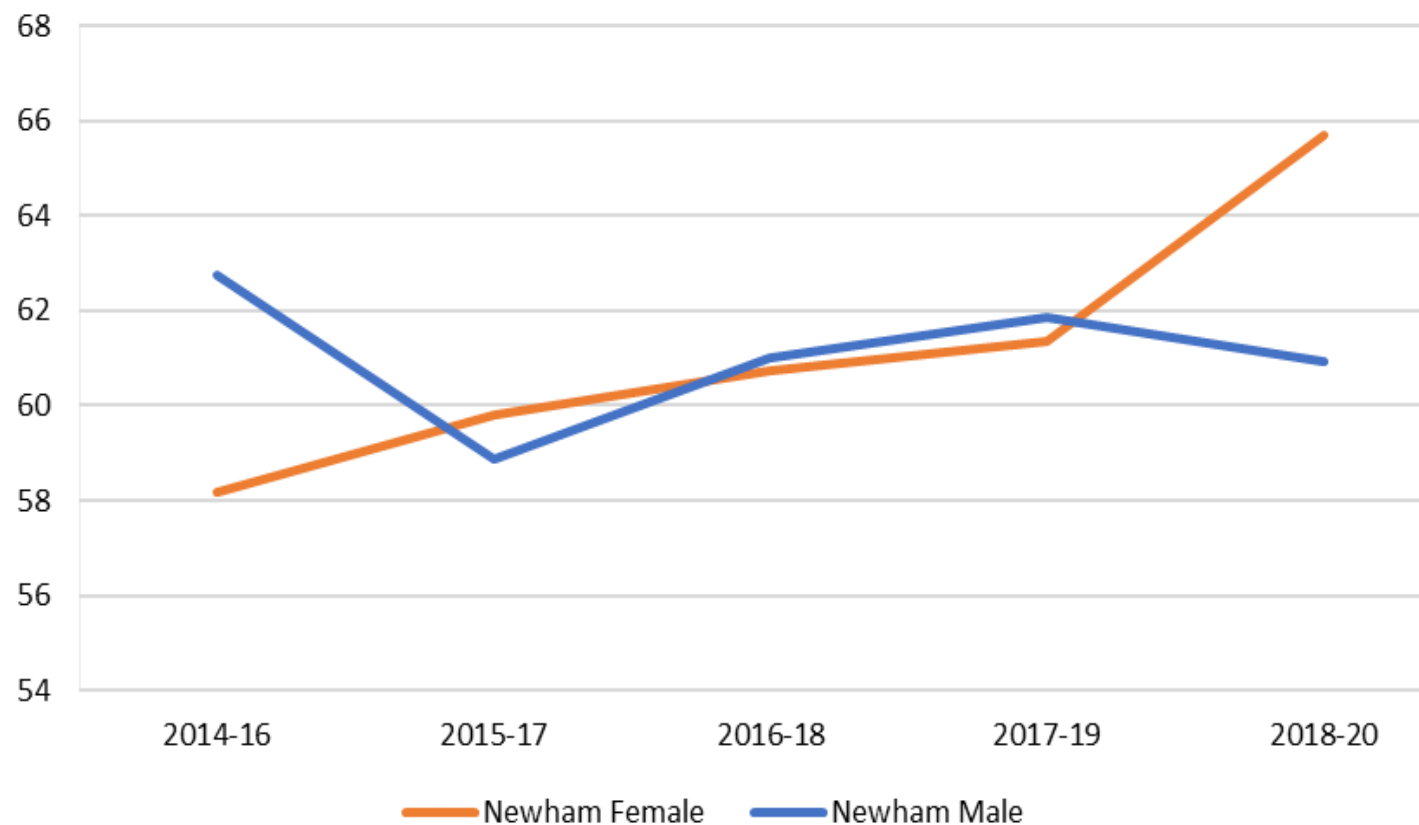
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# Disability-free life expectancy by sex

Disability-free life expectancy is defined as the average number of years a person would live disability-free (no limiting long-term illness)

- Disability free life expectancy in Newham has remained relatively constant for males but has increased steadily for females since 2014/16
- As of 2018/20, disability free life expectancy is almost 5 years higher for female than male residents

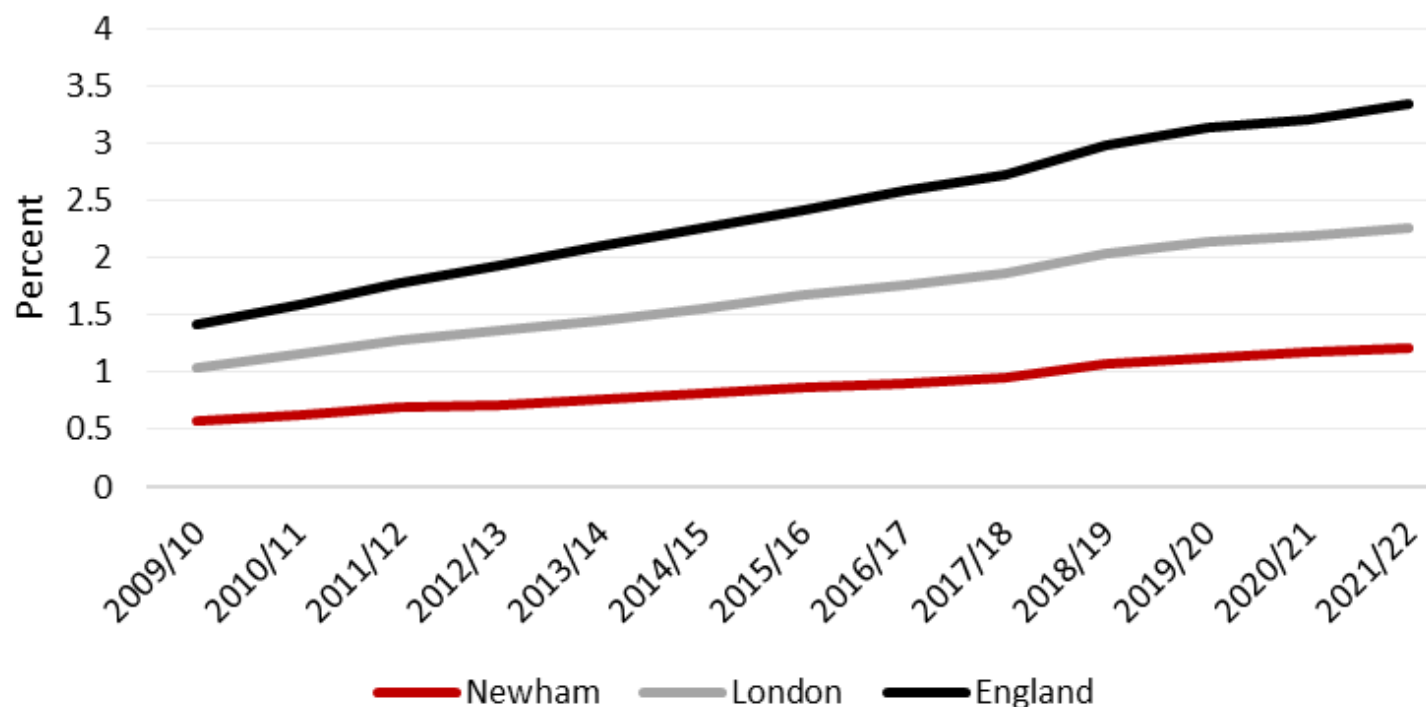
Disability free life expectancy in Newham by sex  
2014-2020



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# Cancer prevalence and trend

Cancer prevalence\* 2009/10 - 2021/22



\*Not age standardised

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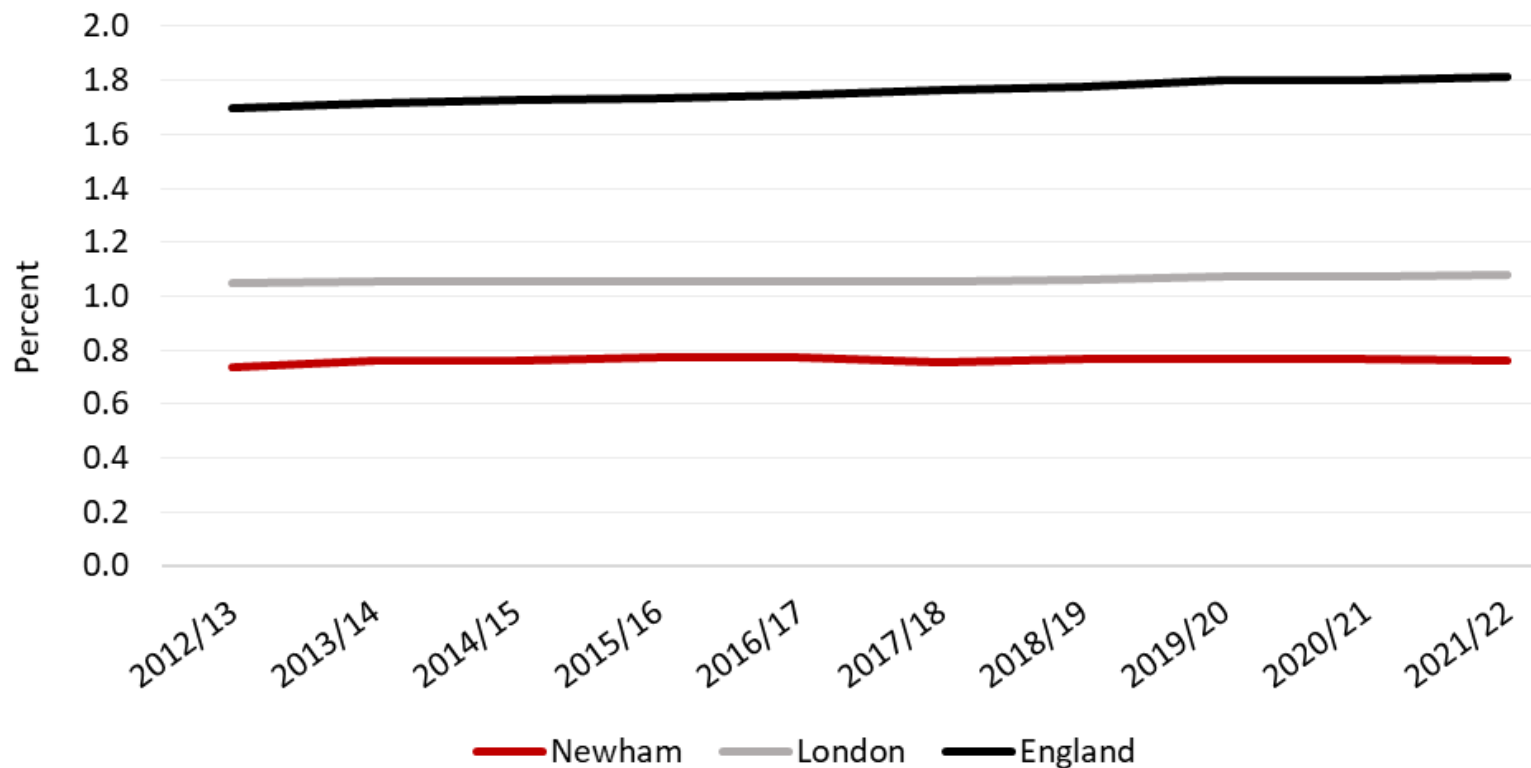
Data source: QOF prevalence, OHID Fingertips

- The prevalence (number of people living with a disease) of cancer in Newham is lower than both London and England and is not increasing as fast
- However, this might be due to Newham's younger and more dynamic population when compared to London or England



# Stroke prevalence and trend

Stroke prevalence\* 2012/13 - 2021/22



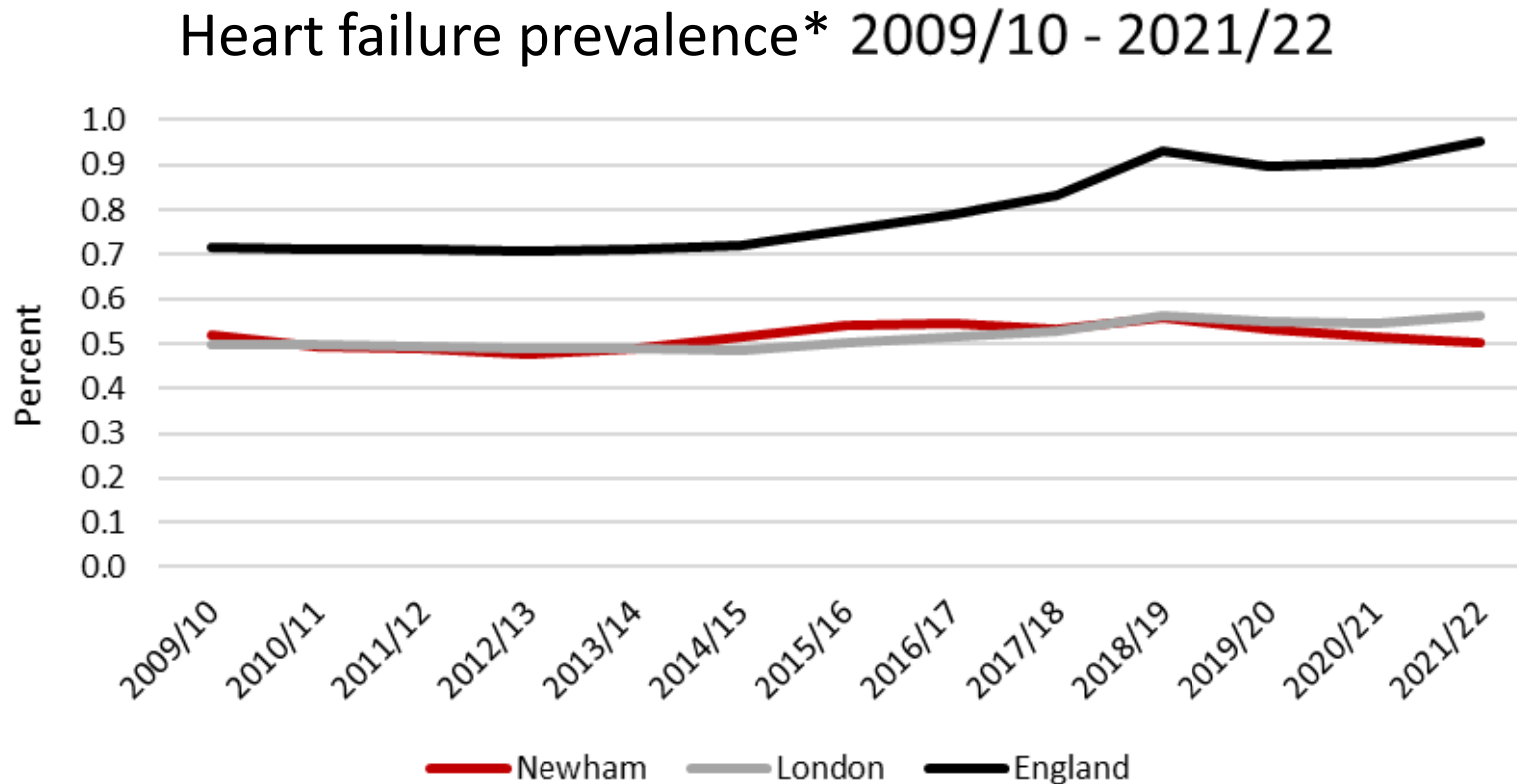
\*Not age standardised

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Data source: QOF prevalence, OHID Fingertips

- The prevalence of stroke in Newham is lower than both London and England
- Stroke prevalence has remained constant since 2012/13 at around 0.8%
- Lower prevalence may be due to Newham's population which is younger than the London and England average

# Heart failure prevalence and trend



- Heart failure prevalence in Newham is similar to London but lower than England
- The prevalence of heart failure in Newham (and London) has also remained stable since 2009, compared to England where it has increased

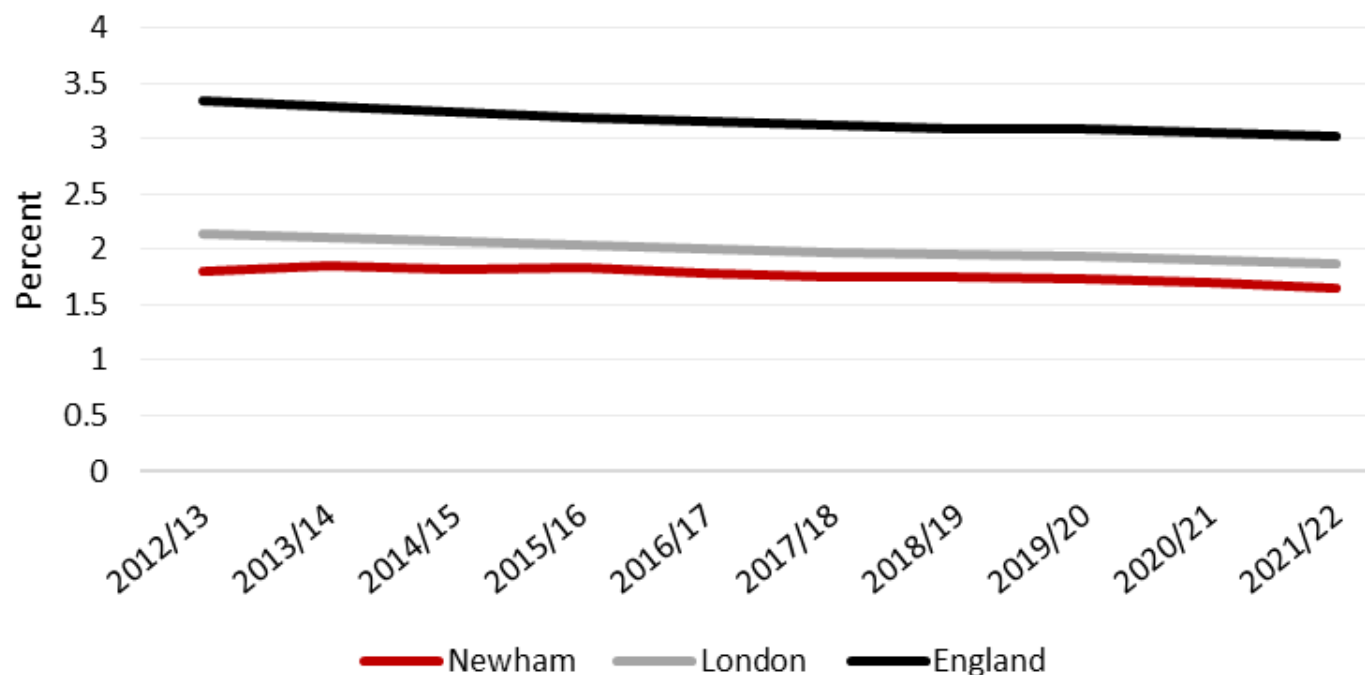
\*Not age standardised

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Data source: QOF prevalence, OHID Fingertips

# Coronary heart disease (CHD) prevalence and trend

CHD prevalence\* 2012/13 - 2021/22



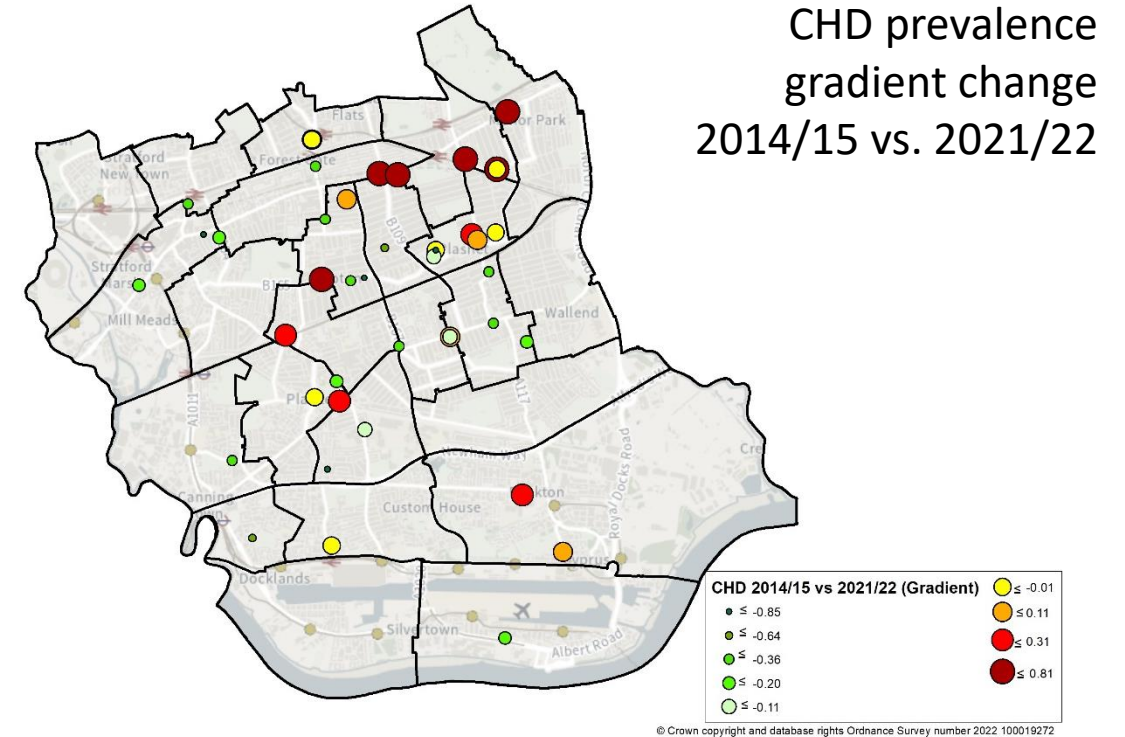
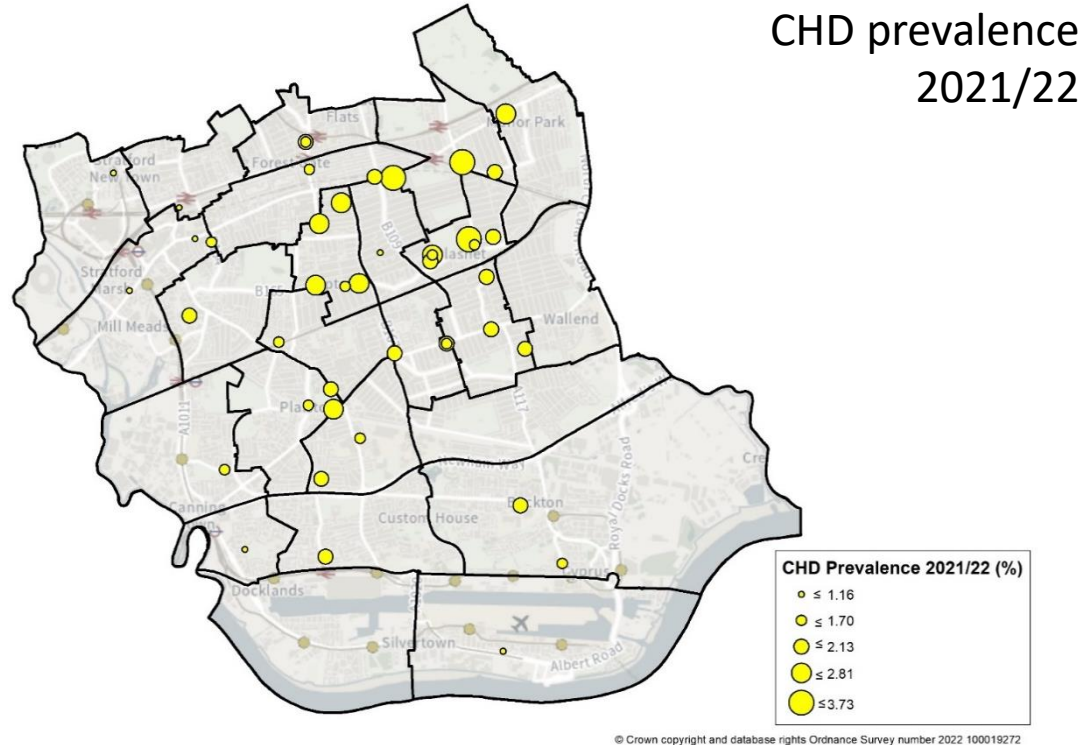
\*Not age standardised

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Data source: QOF prevalence, OHID Fingertips

- The prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) in Newham is lower than London and England
- England, London, and Newham have seen a small decline in CHD prevalence since 2012/13
- Lower prevalence may be due to Newham's population which is younger than the London and England average

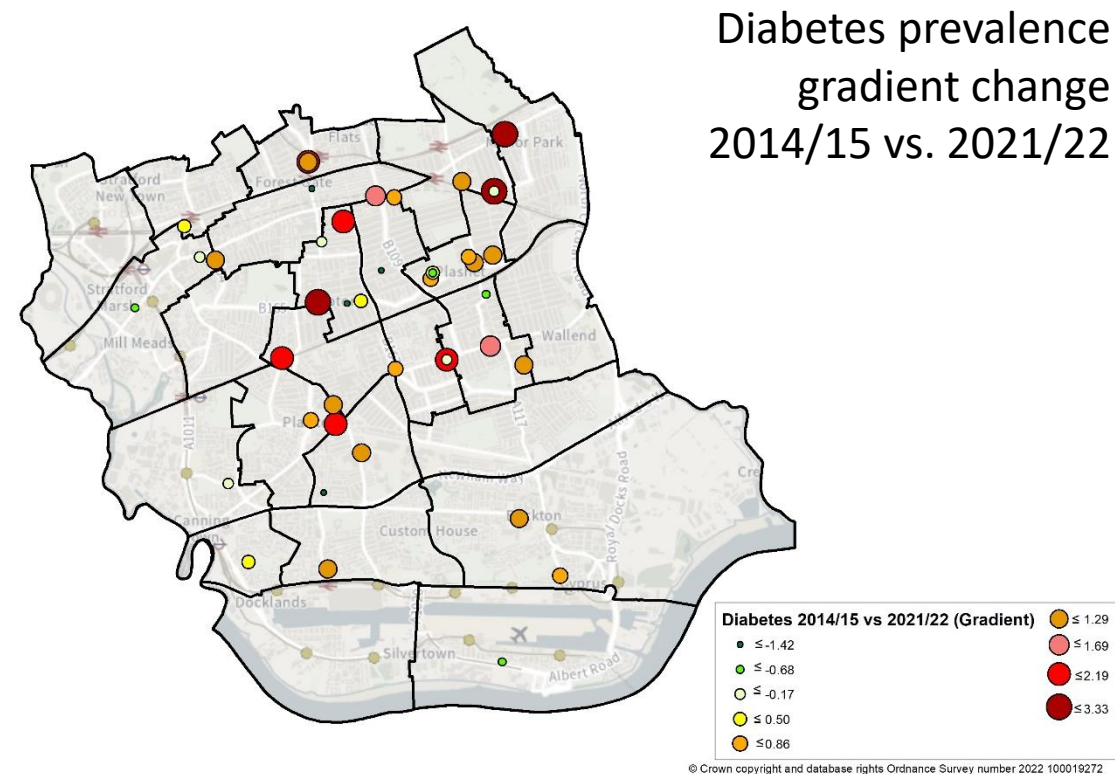
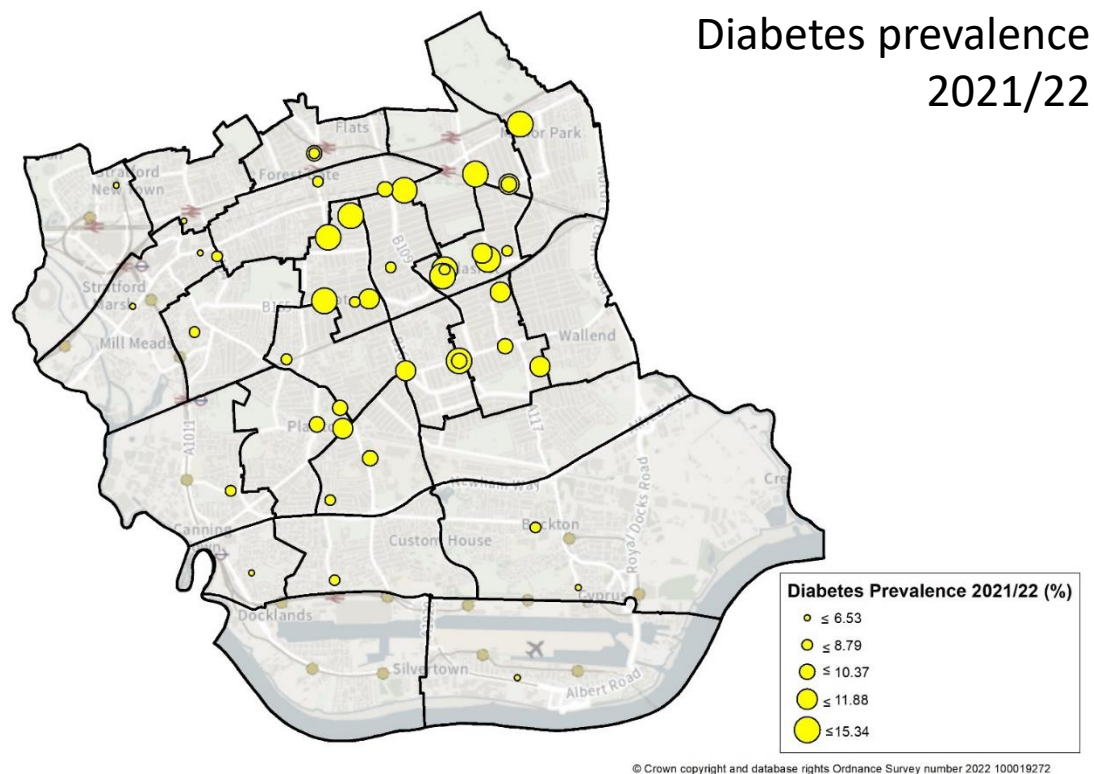
# Coronary heart disease (CHD) prevalence and trend by GP practice



- CHD prevalence is higher among registered patients for GP practices in the north east of Newham
- Between 2014/15 and 2021/22, these practices also saw the biggest increase in CHD prevalence

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# Diabetes prevalence and trend by GP practice

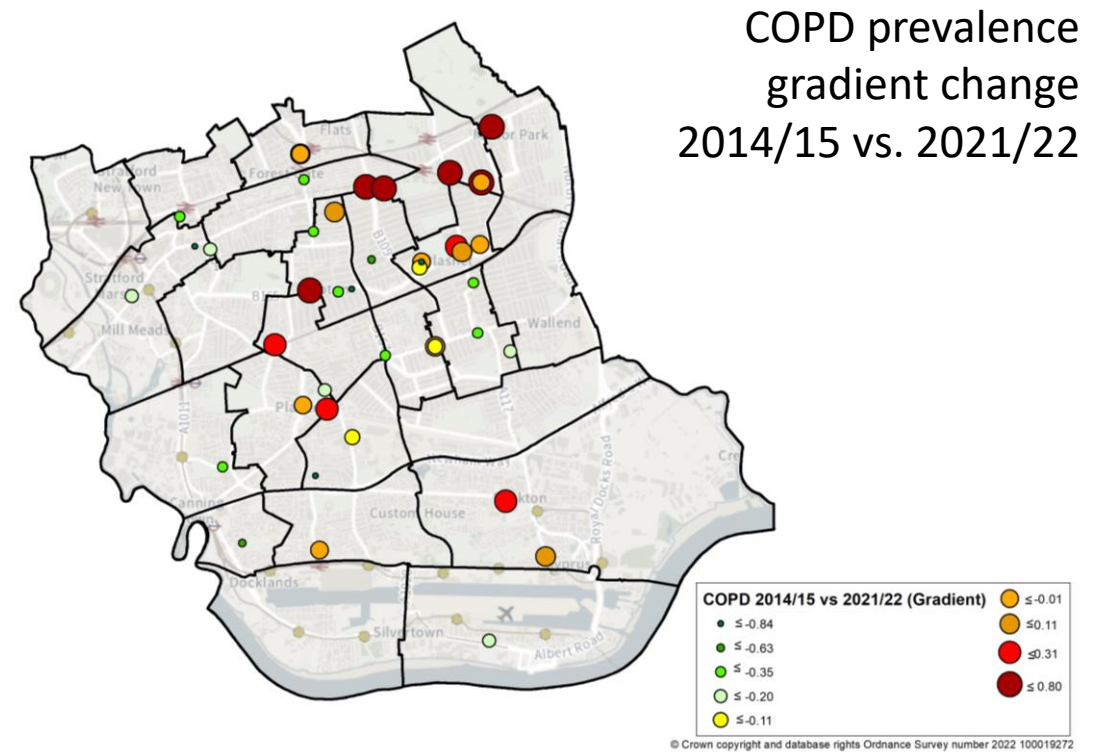
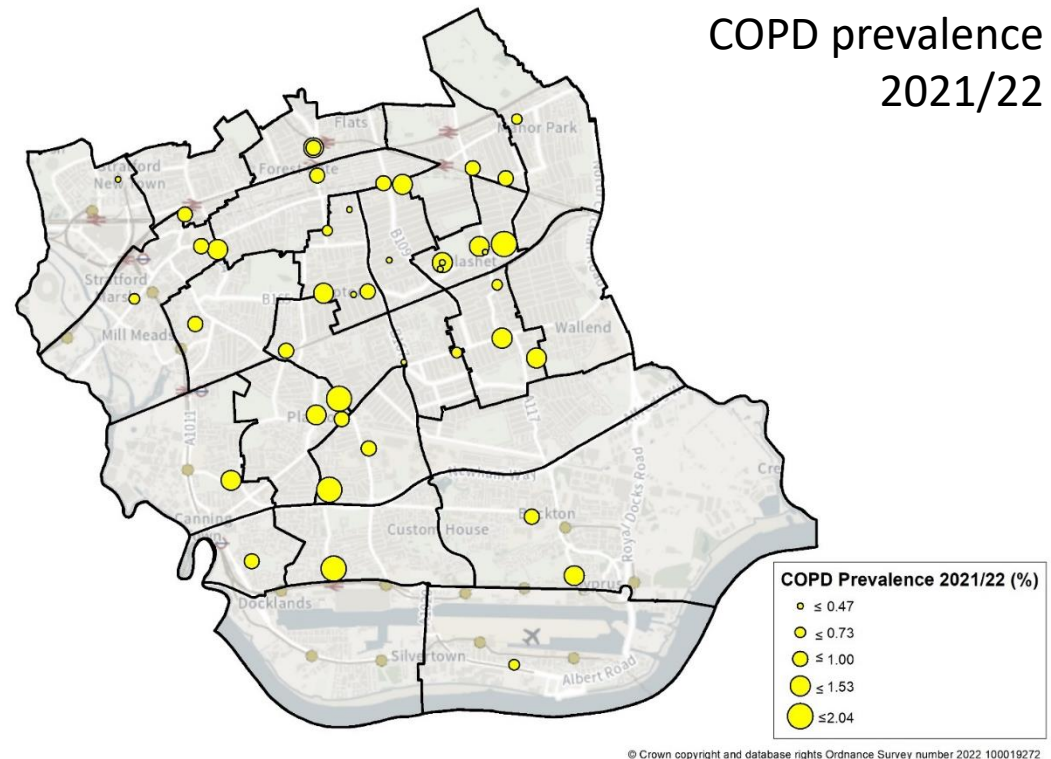


- Diabetes prevalence is higher among registered patients for GP practices in the north east of Newham
- Between 2014/15 and 2021/22, these practices also saw the biggest increase in diabetes prevalence

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# Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) prevalence and trend by GP practice



- COPD prevalence is higher among registered patients for GP practices in the west and north east of Newham
- Between 2014/15 and 2021/22, practices in north east Newham saw the biggest increase in COPD prevalence

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# Potential contributors to premature mortality (deaths under 75 years)

- Around 92% of Newham residents live in the 4 most deprived deciles of the Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Low socio-economic position is constantly associated with increased risk of premature death (under 75 years of age)
- A study in The Lancet<sup>1</sup> (Public Health) in 2019 looked at just under 2.5 million deaths in England between 2003 – 2018
- The study found that just over a third (35.6%) of deaths were attributable to socio-economic inequality (n=877,072 deaths)
- Socio-economic position was defined from deciles of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and included the following:-

Neighbourhood income

Employment

Education levels

Crime

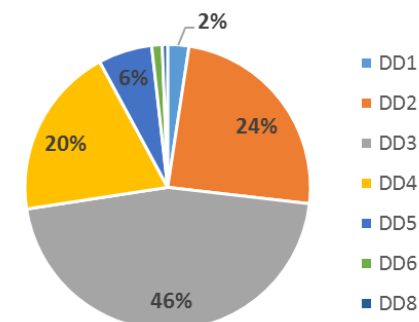
Health

Availability of services

Local environment

- The biggest contributors to the premature deaths were ischaemic heart disease (17%), respiratory cancers (13%) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (10%)
- The following 3 slides show premature mortality in Newham from 2018 – 2022
- They cover cancer, CVD and respiratory deaths as the top 3 causes of premature mortality in Newham
- Socio-economic deprivation along with factors such as the high proportion of smokers in Newham<sup>2</sup> (17.9% of men aged 18+ and 9% of women (*Annual Population Survey 2021*)) are potentially contributory factors to Newham's high premature mortality rate<sup>3</sup>
- Further details can be found in the links below

Newham residents by deprivation decile  
(Out of 10 - 1 is the most deprived)



<sup>1</sup> [Premature mortality attributable to socioeconomic inequality in England between 2003 and 2018: an observational study - The Lancet Public Health](#)

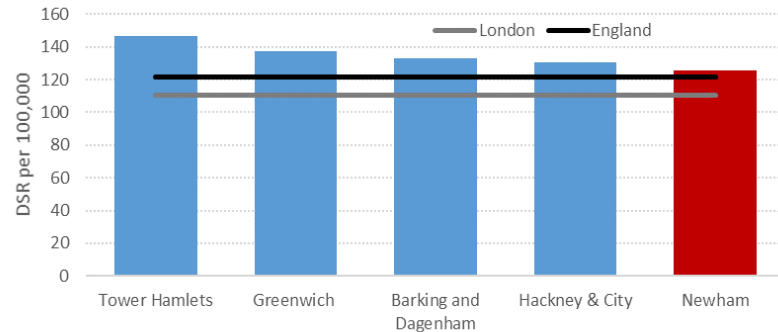
<sup>2</sup> [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Mortality Profile - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

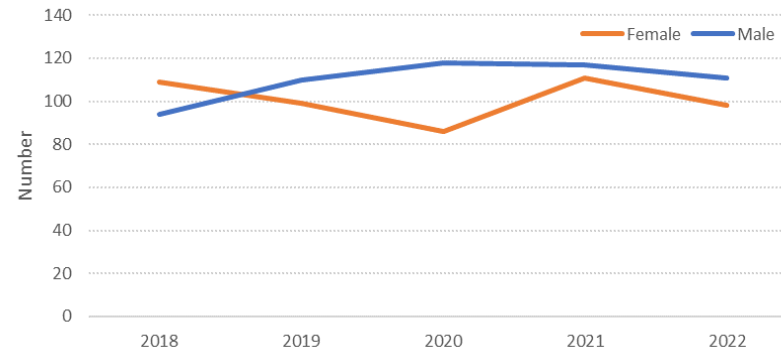
# Newham premature mortality (under 75) - cancer



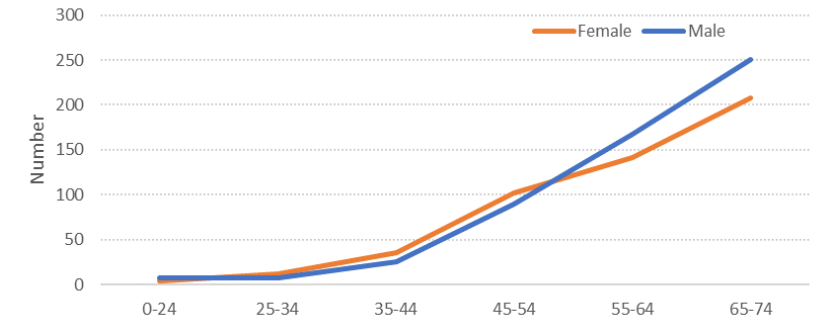
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer, all persons, 2021



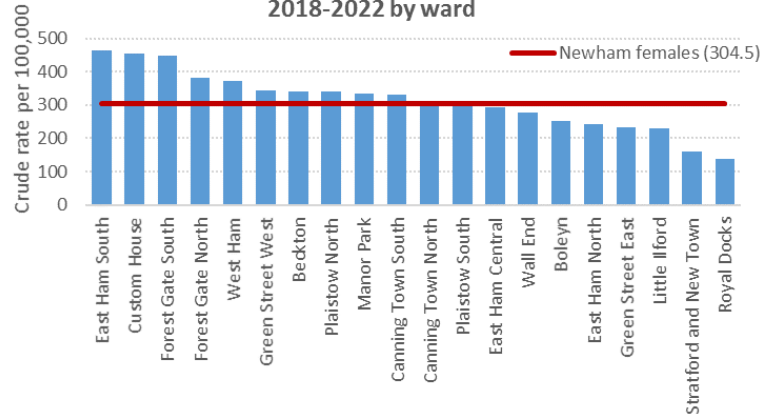
Deaths under 75 years of age from cancer



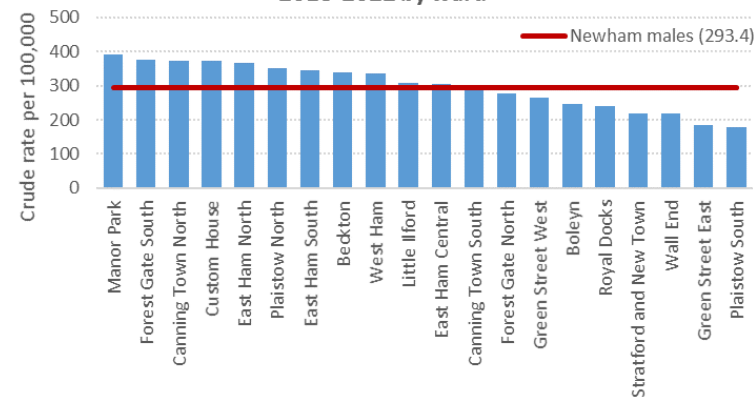
Deaths under 75 years of age from cancer 2018 - 2022



Rate of deaths under 75 years from cancer in females 2018-2022 by ward



Rate of deaths under 75 years from cancer in males 2018-2022 by ward



- Cancer is the most common cause of deaths under the age of 75 in Newham
- Since 2019, more deaths under 75 years from cancer have been in males although the male:female proportions have fluctuated
- The number of deaths rises sharply from the 35-44 age group
- Please note there is no ethnicity data available in the Primary Care Mortality data downloads

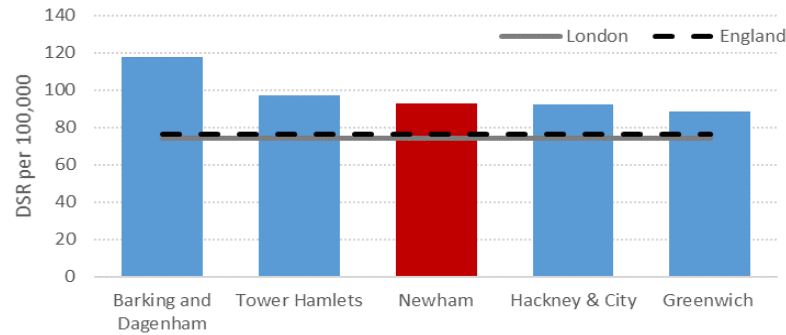


- Three wards stand out for female rates of death under 75, East Ham South, Custom House and Forest Gate South
- Across the wards there is considerable variation. This could be partly related to deprivation as the graph on slide 26 shows – comparing rates of cancer deaths under 75 (per 10,000) with deprivation scores

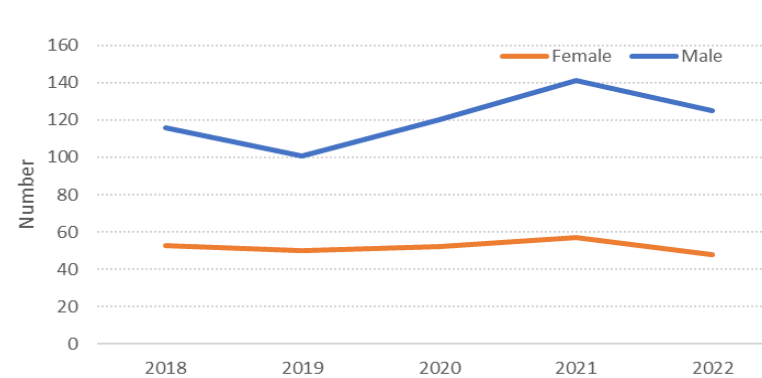


# Newham premature mortality (under 75) - CVD

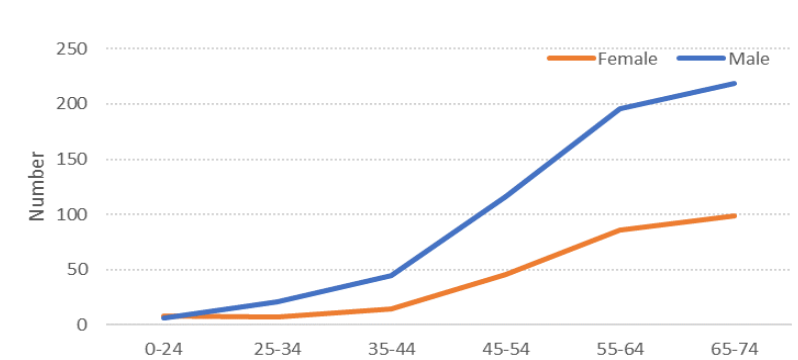
Under 75 mortality rate from CVD, all persons, 2021



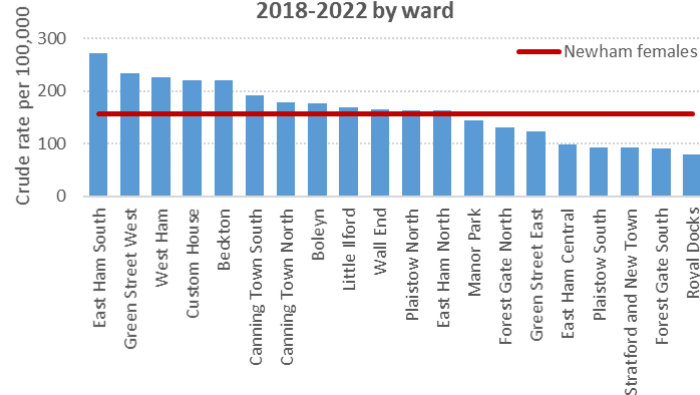
Deaths under 75 years of age from CVD



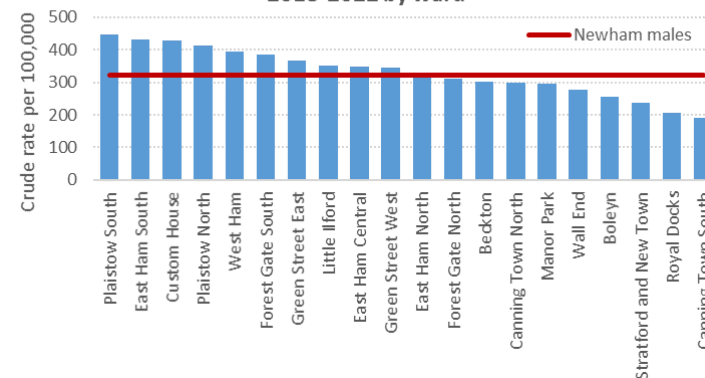
Deaths under 75 years of age from CVD 2018 - 2022



Rate of deaths in females under 75 years from CVD 2018-2022 by ward



Rate of deaths in males under 75 years from CVD 2018-2022 by ward



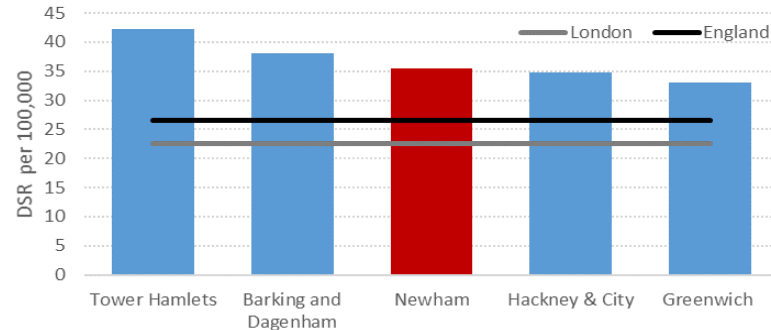
- Cardiovascular disease is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most common cause of deaths under the age of 75 in Newham
- The number of deaths under 75 from CVD is over double in males than the number of females
- The number of deaths rises sharply from the 35-44 age group, particularly in males
- Please note there is no ethnicity data available in the Primary Care Mortality data downloads

- One ward in particular stands out for female deaths under 75 from CVD which is East Ham South.
- Across the wards there is considerable variation. This could partly be due to deprivation – as the graph on slide 26 shows – comparing rates with deprivation

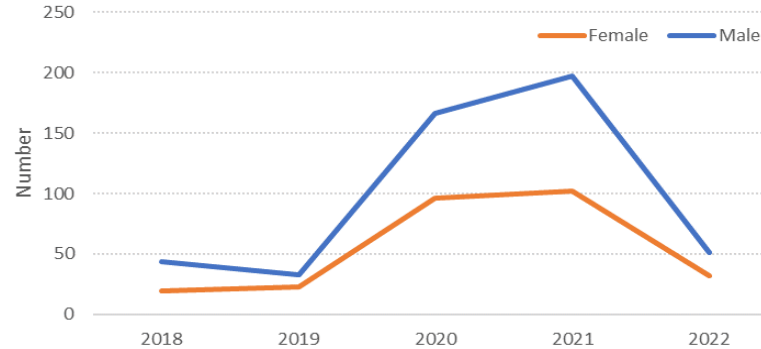
# Newham premature mortality (under 75) - respiratory



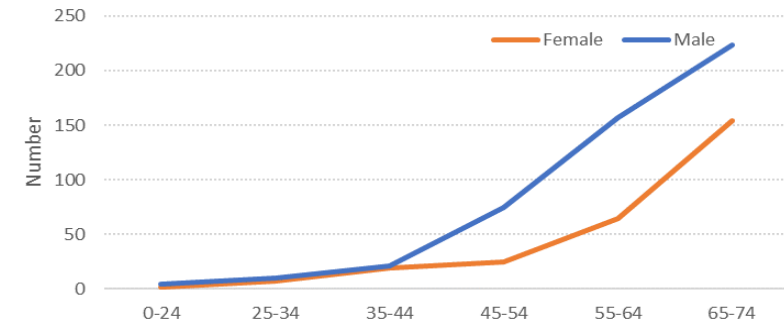
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases  
All persons, 2021



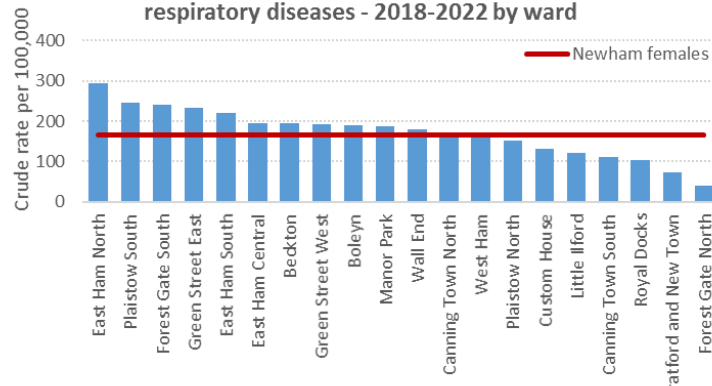
Deaths under 75 years of age from respiratory disease



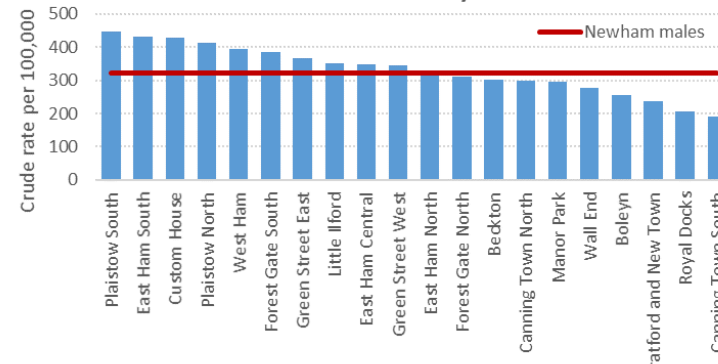
Deaths under 75 years of age from respiratory disease  
2018 - 2022



Rate of deaths in females under 75 years from  
respiratory diseases - 2018-2022 by ward



Rate of deaths in males under 75 years from respiratory  
diseases - 2018-2022 by ward

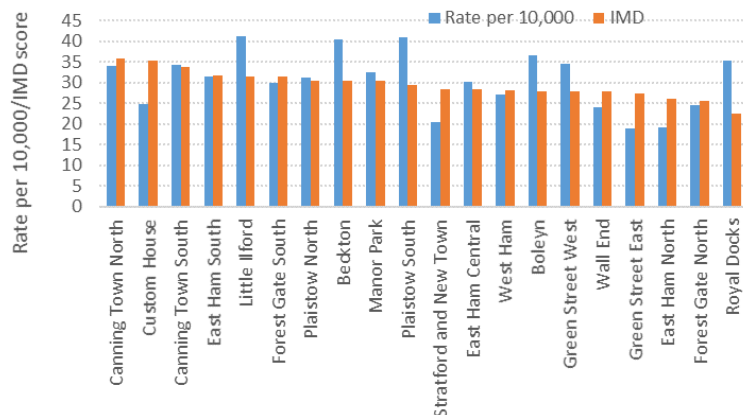


- One ward in particular stands out for female deaths under 75 from respiratory disease which is East Ham North
- Across the wards there is considerable variation. This could partly be due to deprivation – as the graph on slide 26 shows – comparing rates with deprivation

- Respiratory disease is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most common cause of deaths under the age of 75 in Newham
- The number of deaths under 75 from respiratory disease is almost double in males compared to females
- The number of deaths rises sharply from the 35-44 age group, particularly in males
- The marked increase in deaths (particularly in males) in 2020 and 2021 will be related to Covid 19

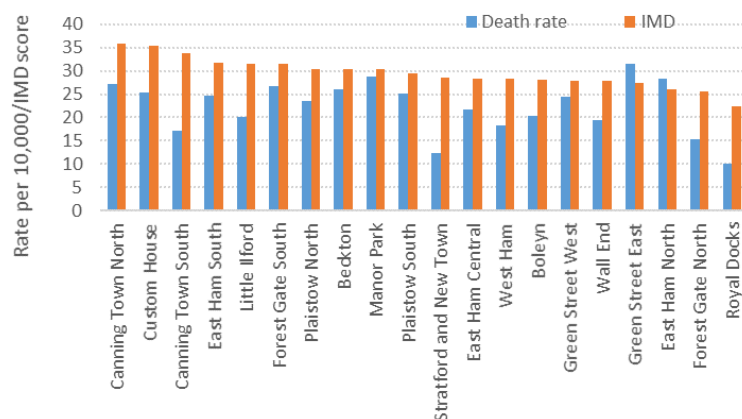
# Under 75 death rates compared to IMD

Comparison between cancer death rates and IMD



More deprived ↔ Less deprived

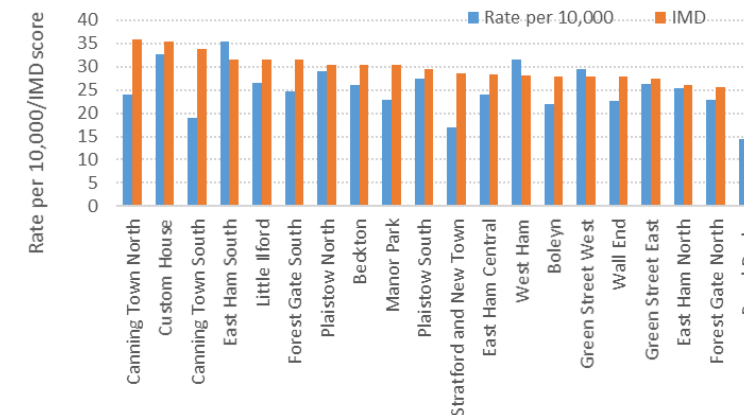
Comparison between respiratory death rates and IMD



More deprived ↔ Less deprived

- The higher the **IMD score**, the more deprived the areas
- Comparing rates of deaths under 75 years (per 10,000) with IMD scores shows varied patterns by cause of death
- In deaths from cancer, there is a more notable correlation between the rates and the deprivation scores although still with some outliers (Little Ilford, Beckton, Plaistow South, Boleyn, Green Street West and Royal Docks) where rates of deaths under 75 are higher
- Respiratory deaths show a more varied pattern, but of particular note are Green Street East and East Ham North, 2 of the less deprived wards, where rates of death under 75 from respiratory causes are higher

Comparison between CVD death rates and IMD



More deprived ↔ Less deprived

- Deaths from CVD under 75 years also show a couple of outlier wards, notably East Ham South, West Ham and Green Street West where rates are higher

# PHOF Overarching indicators

## Compared to London benchmark



The following are **in the worst 95% (London Benchmark)**

Indicator	Name	Year	Better or worse than previous year	Rank/32 (good to bad)	Newham	London	England	Worst value	Worse value borough
A01A	Healthy life expectancy at birth (male)	2018-20	Worse	31	59.5	63.8	63.1	58.1	Barking and Dagenham
A01b	Life expectancy at birth (male, 1 year range)	2021	(new data)	30	75.8	78.8	78.7	75.6	Barking and Dagenham
A01b	Life expectancy at birth (female, 1 year range)	2021	(new data)	30	80.7	83.4	82.8	80	Tower Hamlets
A01c	Disability-free life expectancy at birth (male)	2018-20	Worse	29	60.9	64.4	62.4	58.2	Greenwich
A01a	Healthy life expectancy at 65 (male)	2018-20	Worse	32	5.9	10.3	10.5	5.9	<b>Newham</b>
A01b	Life expectancy at 65 (male, 1 year range)	2021	(new data)	28	16.2	18.2	18.4	15.6	Barking and Dagenham
A01b	Life expectancy at 65 (female, 1 year range)	2021	(new data)	30	19	21.2	21	18.3	Tower Hamlets
A01c	Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (male)	2018-20	Worse	32	6.2	10.3	9.8	6.2	<b>Newham</b>
A02a	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (male)	2018-20	Worst quintiles	25	8.1	7.5	9.7	17	Westminster
A02a	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (female)	2018-20	Worst quintiles	28	6.6	5.4	7.9	11.9	Kensington and Chelsea

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# PHOF Wider determinants of health

## Compared to London benchmark

Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
School readiness: % of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in year 1	2021/22	77.1%	78.2%	75.5%	↓	20	Lewisham
Pupil absence	2020/21	4.90%	4.50%	4.60%	↑	27	Westminster
% of the population who are in receipt of a long term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18-64)	2021/22	3.20%	5.20%	4.80%	↓	18	Hammersmith & Fulham
	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worse borough
16-17 year-olds NEET or whose activity is not known	2021	3.5%	3.4%	4.7%	↓	21	Hammersmith & Fulham

↓	Decreasing and getting worse
↑	Increasing and getting worse
↓	Decreasing and getting better

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# PHOF Health Improvement

## Compared to London benchmark

Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
Low birth weight of term babies	2021	5%	3.3%	2.8%	↑	32	Newham
Year 6 - prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2021/22	46.3%	40.4%	37.8%	↑	30	Barking & Dagenham
Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	2021	2.8%	5.6%	5.0%	↓	32	Newham
Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users	2021	23.0%	34.5%	34.3%	↓	31	Croydon
Successful completion of alcohol treatment	2021	34.9%	36.5%	36.6%	↓	20	Hackney
Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer	2022	53.0%	55.5%	65.2%	↓	21	Hammersmith & Fulham
Cancer screening coverage: Cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years)	2022	56.6%	59.3%	67.6%	↓	24	City of London
Cancer screening coverage: Cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years)	2022	72.20%	70.90%	74.60%	↓	11	Kensington & Chelsea
Newborn hearing screening coverage	2021/22	98.40%	98.70%	98.70%	↓	24	Haringey
Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend		
Under 18s conception rate per 1000	2020	10.3	9.8	13	↓	18	Greenwich
Cancer Screening coverage: Bowel Cancer	2022	55.40%	62.10%	70.30%	↑	30	Kensington & Chelsea

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↓	Decreasing and getting worse		↓	Decreasing and getting better
↑	Increasing and getting worse		↑	Increasing and getting better

# PHOF Health Protection

## Compared to London benchmark



Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
BCG: areas offering universal BCG only	2021/22	66.70%	No value	No value	↓	Newham 1st out of 5 boroughs offering this	-
Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)	2021/22	81.70%	84.30%	89.90%	↓	27	Hackney
Dtap IPV Hib (2 years old)	2021/22	85.30%	87.20%	93%	↓	25	Hackney
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	2021/22	76.80%	79.90%	89.20%	↓	24	Hackney
PCV booster	2021/22	76.70%	80.90%	89.30%	↓	25	Hackney
Hib and MenC booster (2 years old)	2021/22	76.40%	79.80%	89%	↓	25	Hackney
MMR for one dose (5 years old)	2021/22	84.90%	87.80%	93.40%	↓	28	Haringey
HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 year old, females)	2021/22	69.30%	62%	69.60%	↓	13	Brent
Flu (at risk individuals)	2021/22	43.40%	42.50%	52.90%	↓	17	Hammersmith & Fulham
PPV	2020/21	67.50%	66.10%	70.60%	↓	14	Kensington & Chelsea
Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Recent trend	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
New STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000	2021	770	935	394	↓	19	Lambeth
Flu (2 to 3 years old)	2021/22	38.30%	41.60%	50.10%	↑	20	Hackney
DTaP and IPV booster (5 years)	2021/22	69.20%	71.80%	84.20%	↑	21	Hackney

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↓	Decreasing and getting worse	↓	Decreasing and getting better
↑	Increasing and getting worse	↑	Increasing and getting better





# PHOF Healthcare and premature mortality

## Compared to London benchmark



No indicators marked as getting worse or better but the following show where Newham is in the best or worst 95%

Worst 95%						
Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay	2021/22	33.6%	25.8%	23.7%	27	Brent
Under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000) from causes considered preventable	2021	291.1	186.9	183.2	32	Newham
Under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000) from all cardiovascular diseases	2021	92.8	74.3	76	29	Barking & Dagenham
Under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000) from liver disease	2021	33.9	18.7	21.2	32	Newham
Under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000) from liver disease considered preventable	2021	29.2	16.7	18.9	26	Tower Hamlets
Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza	2021	18.4	9.2	9.4	25 (out of 25)	Newham
Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness	2018-20	140.2	102.5	103.6	28	Tower Hamlets
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	2022	58.2%	66.8%	62.0%	30	City of London
Best 95%						
Indicator	Year	Newham	London	England	Rank (good to bad) (out of 32)	Worst borough
Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital	2020/21	15.1%	16.1%	15.5%	10	Having
Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD) (Crude rate per 100,000)	2020/21	28.6	64.2	82	3	Bexley
Sight loss certifications (Crude rate per 100,000)	2020/21	14.6	20.6	29.2	16	Bexley

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# Newham Public Health Intelligence Team

July 2023

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