



Bexley Wellbeing
Partnership

North Bexley
Local Care Network Profile



1 Introduction

North Bexley Local Care Network

Bexley Local Care Partnership (LCP) brings together 17 local partner organisations with a shared goal of supporting and improving the health, care and wellbeing of local people and communities. The LCP is divided geographically into three Local Care Networks (LCNs): North Bexley, Clocktower, and Frogna.

Profiles have been created for each LCN to identify health and wellbeing needs in the area, presenting clinical indicators alongside information on demographics and broader determinants of health. LCNs are new geographical constructs with no pre-existing summary statistics. These profiles use data from smaller areas as building blocks to calculate LCN figures. Where possible 2018 electoral ward data are used; in some cases lower super output areas (LSOAs) are used on a “best fit” basis as their boundaries are not exactly coterminous with ward and LCN boundaries.

Thamesmead
East

Belvedere

Northumberland
Heath

Barnehurst

Erith

Slade Green
& Northend

Crayford



2 Summary Indicators

Higher than England

Significantly higher than England

Lower than England

Significantly lower than England

Demographic Indicators

| | England Benchmark | Bexley | Clocktower | Frognaal | North Bexley |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Percentage of population whose ethnic group is not 'white' | 14.6 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 9.4 | 27.1 |
| Percentage of population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK' | 20.2 | 22.7 | 19.3 | 13.5 | 32.4 |
| General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. five year pooled | 59.2 | 61.0 | 57.2 | 56.6 | 66.3 |
| Percentage of the total resident population aged 85 and over | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 0 to 15 years of age | 19.2 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 23.3 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 0 to 4 years of age | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 16 to 24 years of age | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 25 to 64 years of age | 51.8 | 53.1 | 53.4 | 51.4 | 54.0 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 5 to 15 years of age | 13.5 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 16.3 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 50 to 64 years of age | 19.2 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 17.8 |
| Percentage of the total resident population who are 65 and over | 18.5 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 12.5 |
| Population density, people per square kilometre | 434.1 | 4116.6 | 5272.2 | 3243.7 | 4140.3 |
| The percentage of people that cannot speak English well or at all, 2011 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 |

| |
|--|
| Higher than England |
| Significantly higher than England |
| Lower than England |
| Significantly lower than England |

Inequality Indicators

| | Benchmark (*indicates London benchmarks) | Bexley | Clocktower | Frognal | North Bexley |
|--|---|--------|------------|---------|--------------|
| % of Publicly Accessible Open Space | - | 15.8 | 10.9 | 14.5 | 19.7 |
| Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) | 17.1 | 16.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 22.5 |
| Households with overcrowding based on overall room occupancy levels | 8.7 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 12.2 |
| Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation | 12.9 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 15.5 |
| Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%) | 13.2 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 11.5 |
| Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI) | 14.2 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 15.9 |
| Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone | 31.5 | 32.2 | 30.3 | 31.6 | 35.4 |
| People on Universal Credit (as a proportion of residents aged 18-64) | - | 11.4 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 17.6 |
| Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular or occasional smokers (modelled estimates) | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 7.2 |
| Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular smokers (modelled estimates) | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| Unemployment % (Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64): Female | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Unemployment % (Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64): Male | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5.7 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Arson and Criminal Damage* | 5.9 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 7.3 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Burglary* | 5.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Drug Offences* | 4.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society* | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Possession of Weapons* | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Public Order Offences* | 6.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 5.9 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Robbery* | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Sexual Offences* | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Theft* | 22.1 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 11.3 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Vehicle Offences* | 11.2 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 9.5 |
| Yearly Crime (Rate per 1000): Violence Against the Person* | 26.0 | 22.2 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 28.7 |

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|--|
| Higher than England |
| Significantly higher than England |
| Lower than England |
| Significantly lower than England |

Clinical Indicators

| | England Benchmark | Bexley | Clocktower | Frognaal | North Bexley |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 97.8 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 107.9 |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 97.8 | 90.7 | 92.9 | 109.3 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 94.0 | 87.6 | 94.7 | 100.8 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 91.7 | 79.3 | 80.6 | 113.1 |
| Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 87.8 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 111.0 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 92.1 | 83.7 | 93.1 | 101.1 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 88.2 | 67.9 | 79.4 | 116.2 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 87.8 | 79.9 | 87.8 | 97.0 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 91.0 | 86.9 | 82.0 | 106.5 |
| Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio | 100.0 | 92.0 | 83.0 | 95.8 | 98.5 |
| Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Broad definition) | 100.0 | 88.9 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 105.7 |
| Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Narrow definition) | 100.0 | 83.8 | 77.9 | 68.0 | 101.5 |
| Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio | 100.0 | 102.3 | 99.6 | 100.9 | 106.5 |
| Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio | 100.0 | 97.5 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 98.9 |
| Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio | 100.0 | 98.1 | 103.0 | 97.2 | 93.5 |
| Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio | 100.0 | 100.5 | 90.6 | 88.0 | 124.9 |
| Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio | 100.0 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 125.6 | 121.1 |
| Low birth weight of live babies, five year pooled | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long term illness or disability | 17.6 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 15.7 |
| Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined | 9.7 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 12.9 |
| Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined | 22.6 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 27.2 |
| Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined | 20.4 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 18.4 | 25.7 |
| Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined | 34.6 | 37.2 | 35.1 | 31.4 | 41.6 |



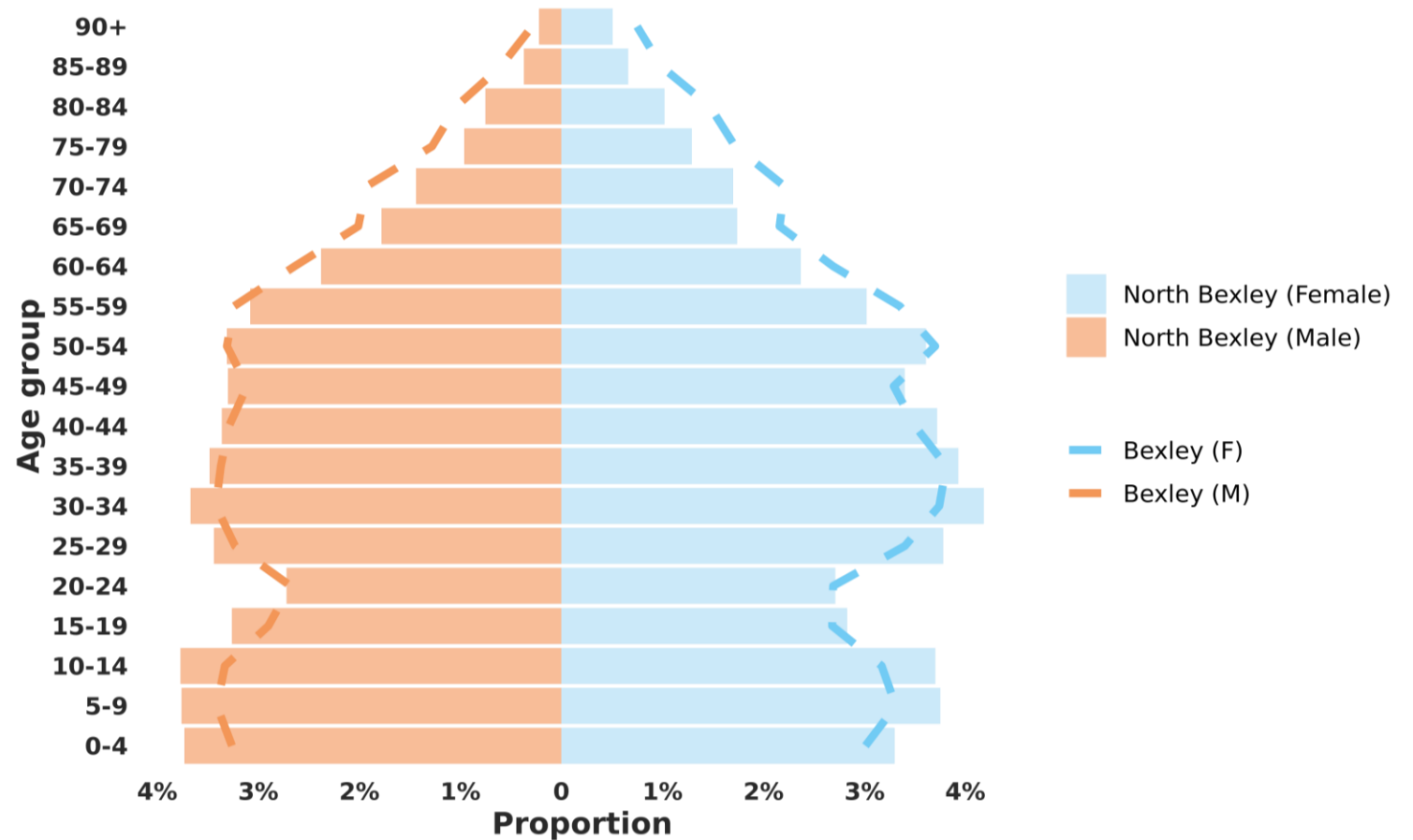
3 Demographics

Proportion of estimated resident population by sex and age band, 2021

North Bexley is the most populous LCN in Bexley, with 101,000 inhabitants.

It has the youngest population: 23% are children aged 0-15 (higher than the England average) and 64% are of working age.

Like all LCNs in Bexley, North Bexley has less young adults aged 16-24 than the London average, but more than England average.



General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women, 2016-20

North Bexley has the highest birth rate in Bexley, and is the only LCN with a birth rate above the England average, indicating it may continue to be the largest LCN.

Within North Bexley, the highest rate is in Erith (75.0 per 1,000), corresponding with the the greatest projected increase in population (27.8% between 2019 and 2030) based on housing data*.

*These data are not currently available for North Bexley as a whole

Sources: 1. Office for National Statistics and OHID
2. Greater London Authority 2016-based Housing-led ward projections

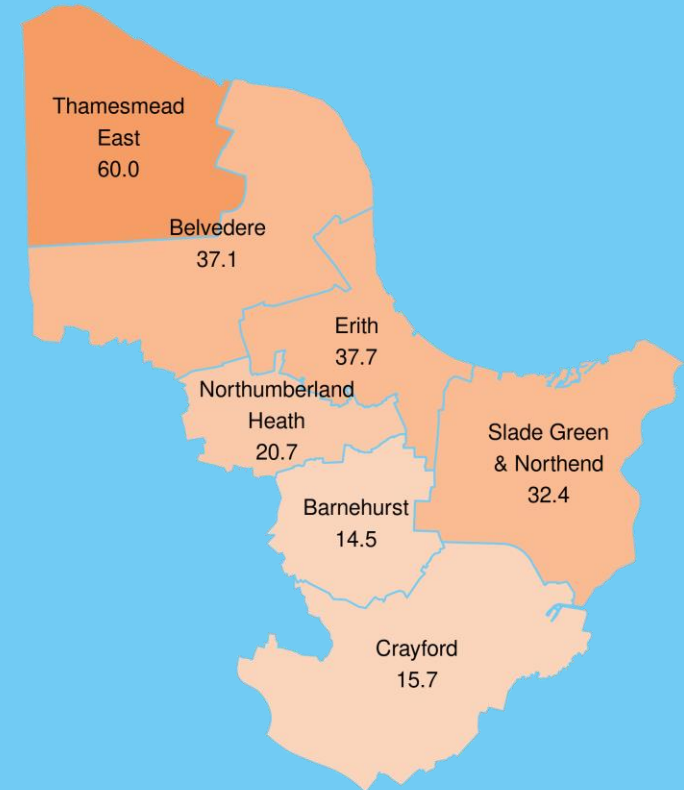
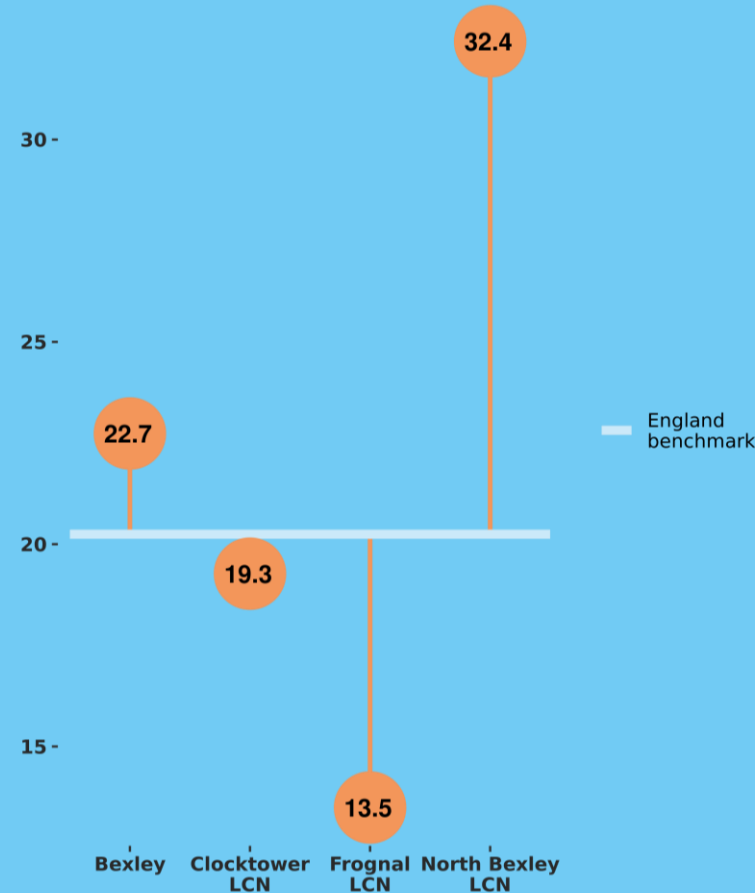


Percentage of population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK', 2011

North Bexley is the most diverse LCN in Bexley, however there is variation within the LCN.

In Thamesmead East, 60% of people declared an ethnicity other than 'White UK' on the 2011 Census.

In Crayford and Barnehurst the proportion of the population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK' is lower than the England average.

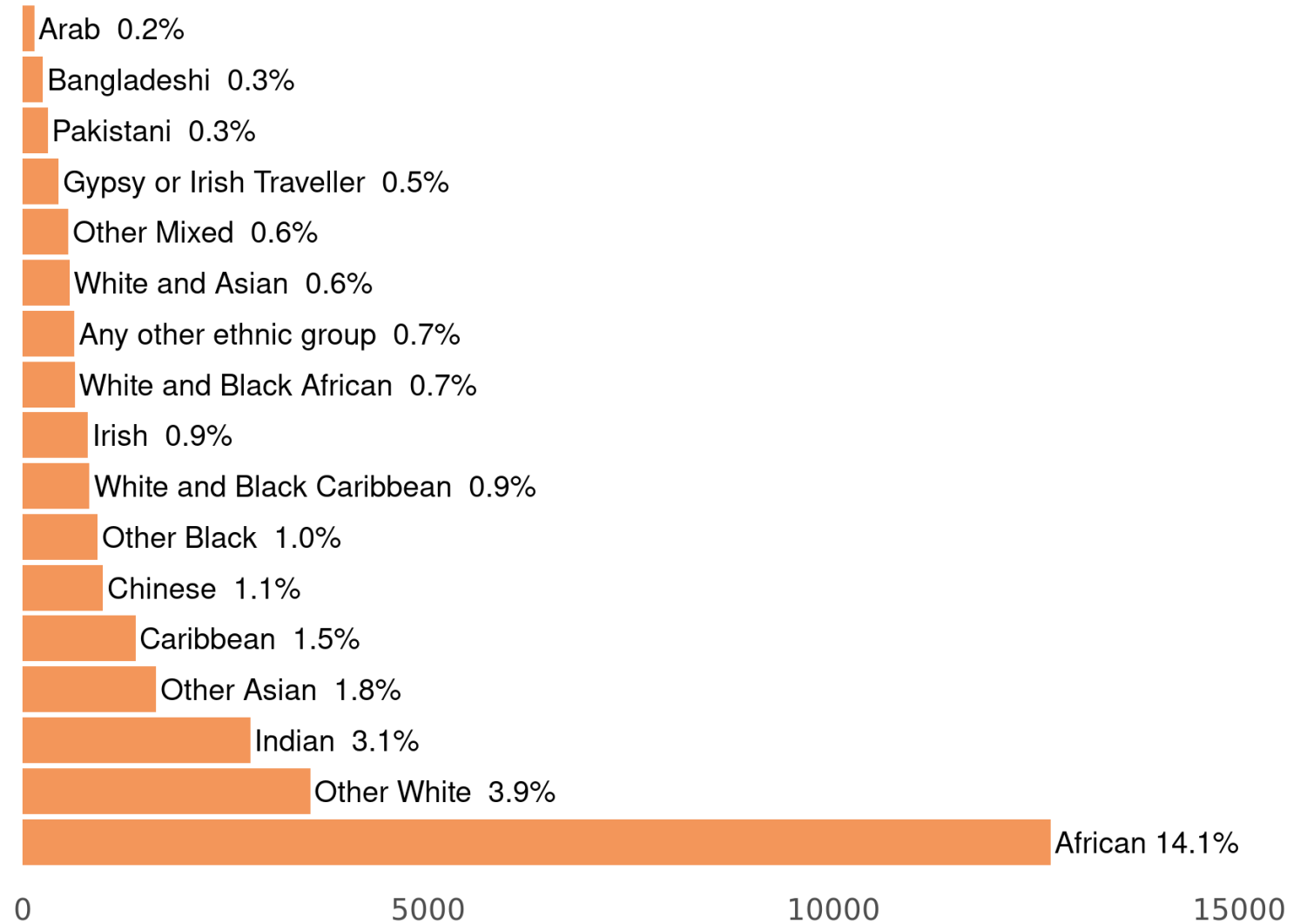


Proportion of the resident population by ethnic group (excluding White UK), 2021

After 'White UK', the second largest ethnic group in North Bexley is people from an African background: 12,672 people according to the 2011 Census.

Across England and Wales, males and females of Black African ethnic background had the highest excess mortality from Covid-19: 2.7 and 2.0 times respectively higher than for males and females of White ethnic background. Ethnic minority groups generally have worse health than the overall population – some groups fare much worse than others – and the pattern varies for each health condition, with evidence to suggest that poorer socioeconomic position is the main factor in driving ethnic health inequalities.

Sources: 1. Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census: NOMIS standard tables (QS201EW)
2. The Health Foundation: Covid-19 Marmot Review
3. Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology. Ethnicity and Health, 2007





5 Inequalities

Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2018

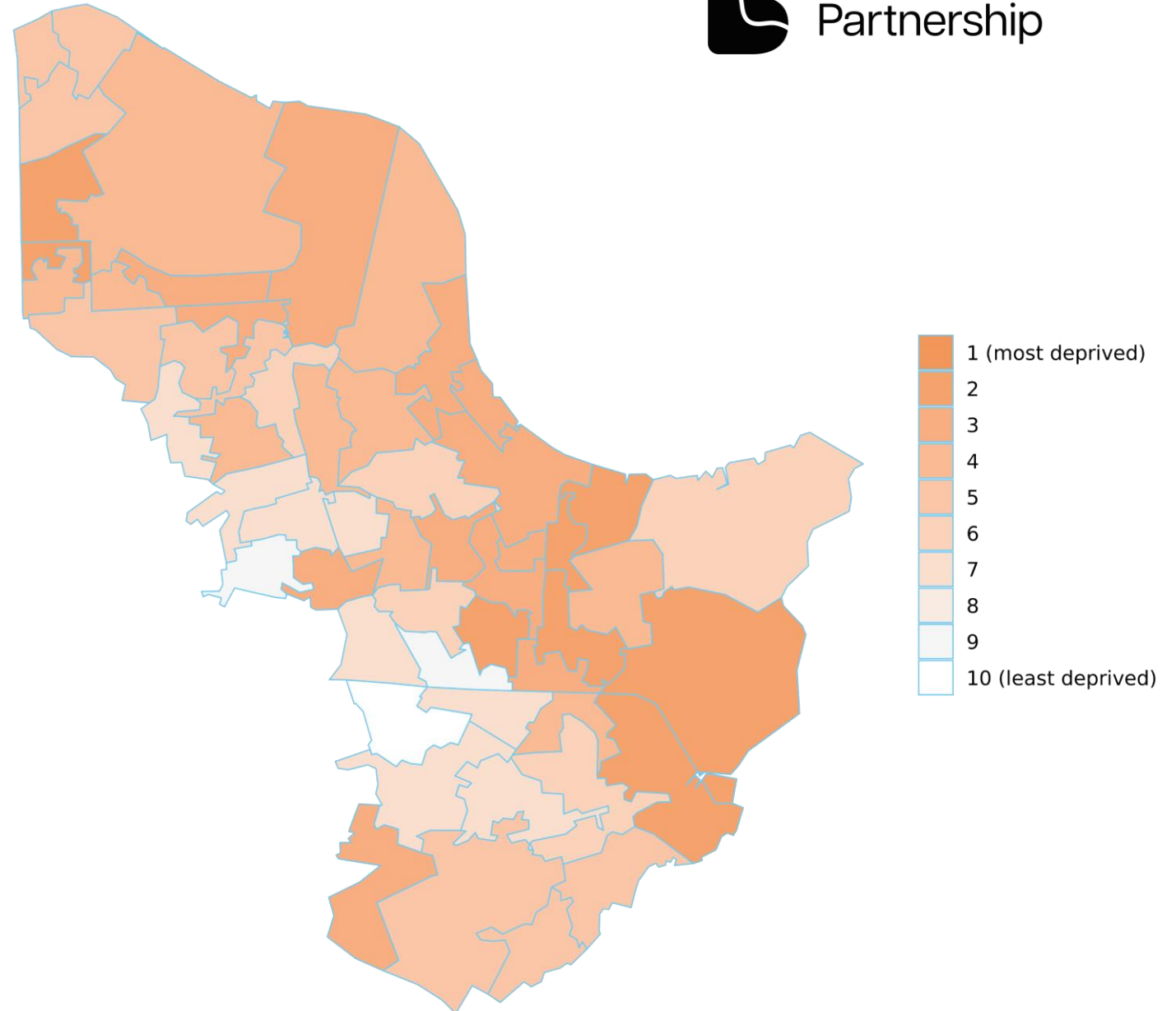
The Index of multiple deprivation ranks small areas by:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Crime
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation

In comparison to other areas of England, Bexley has lower levels of deprivation (Bexley ranks 191st of 326 local authorities in England, and 26th of 32 London Boroughs).

However there are areas of deprivation within Bexley, the majority being within North Bexley: 71% of areas in North Bexley are more deprived than the England median, and several are in the 20% most deprived in the country.

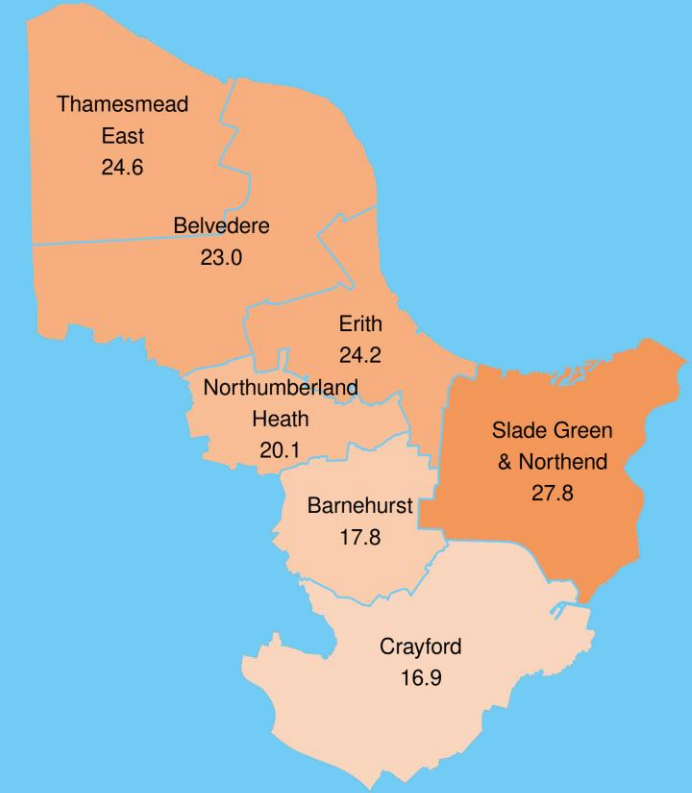
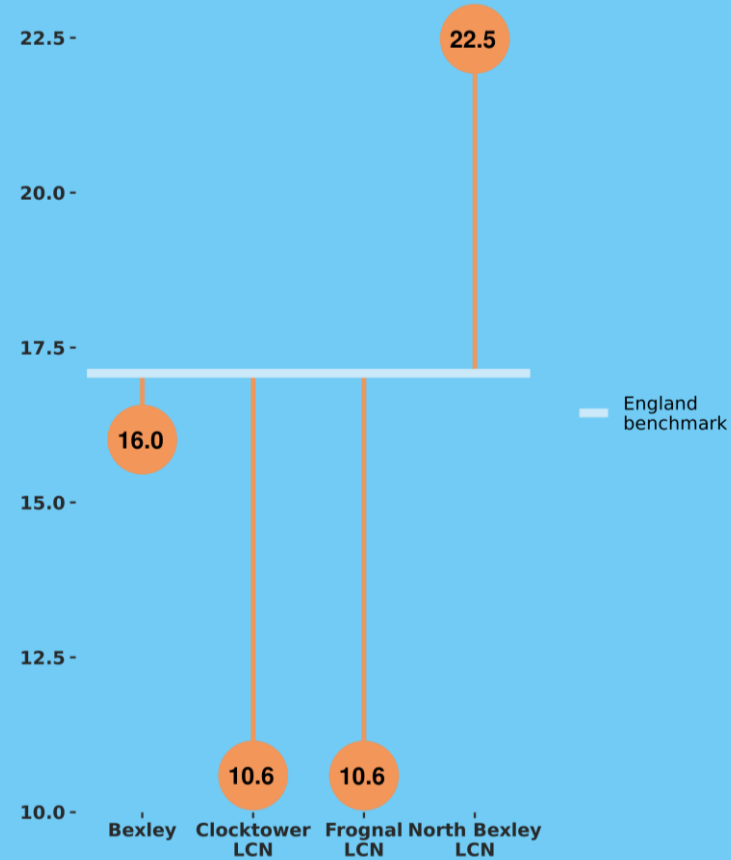
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2016

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. North Bexley has a higher proportion of children affected by income deprivation than the England and Bexley averages, with more than 1 in 5 children affected.

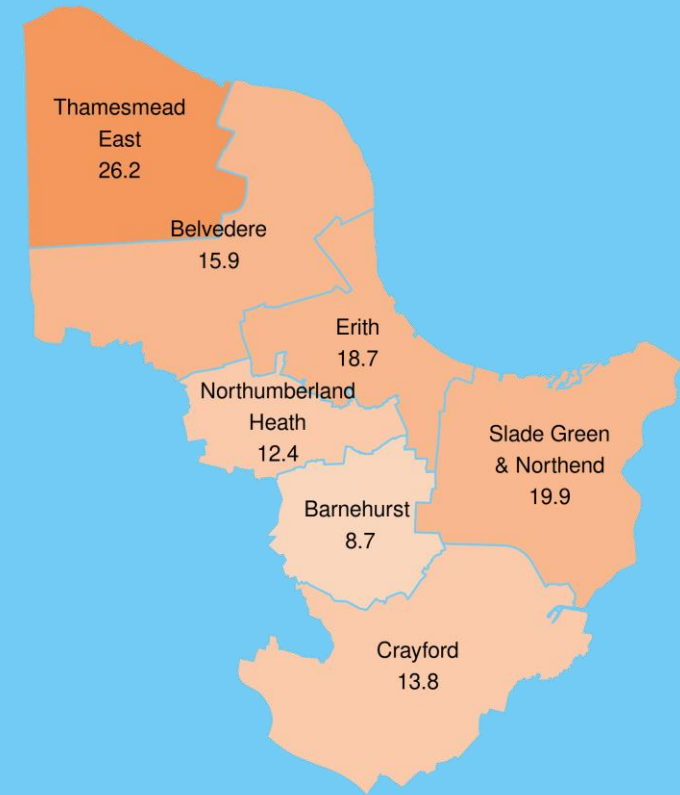
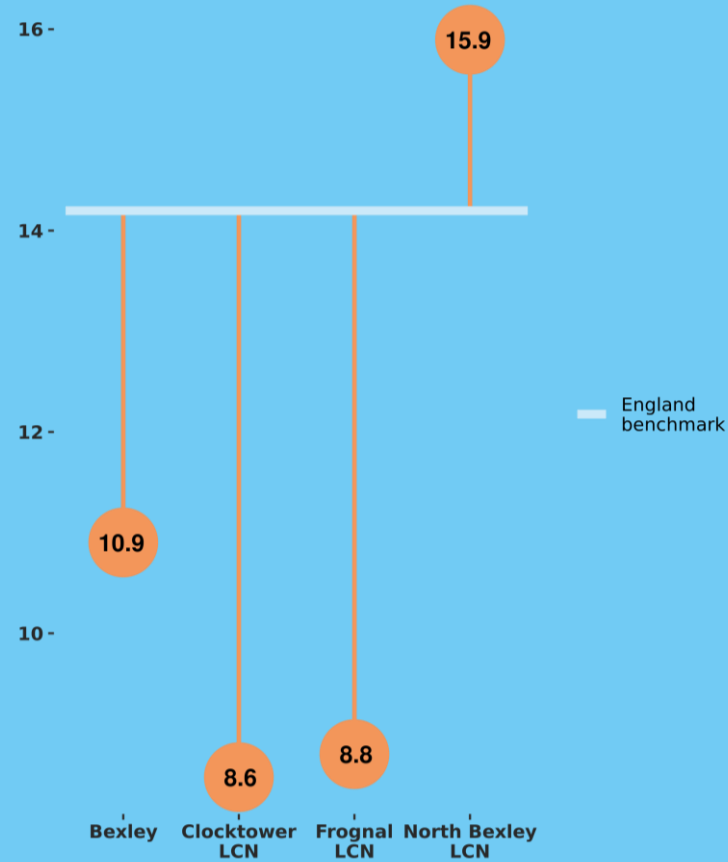
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2016

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. North Bexley has a higher proportion of older people affected by income deprivation than the England and Bexley averages.

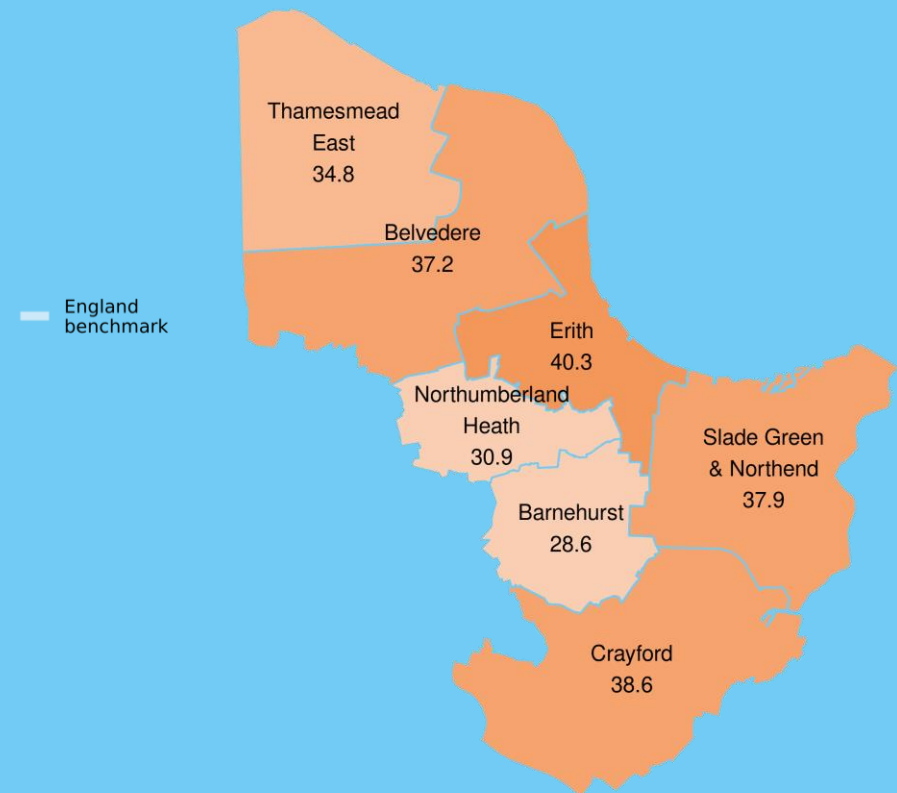
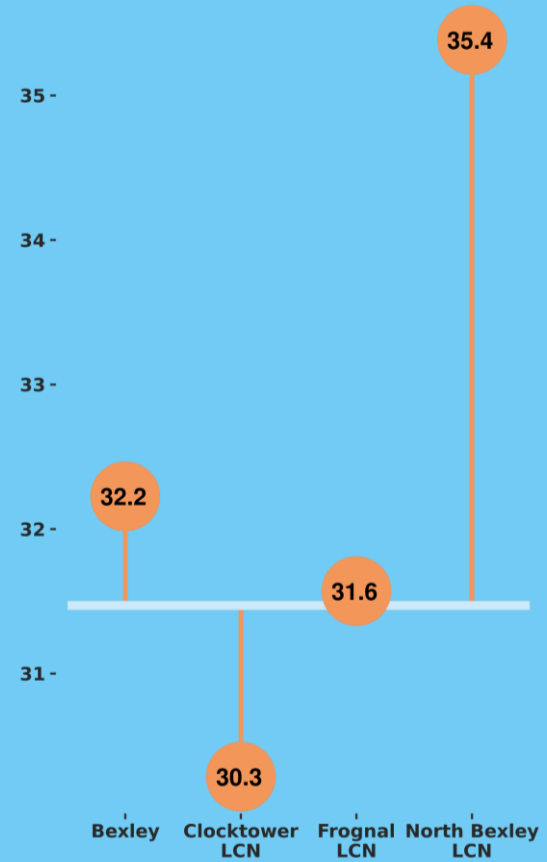
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



People aged 65+ living alone, 2011

In North Bexley, almost 1 in 3 older people live alone – the highest proportion in Bexley and above the England average.

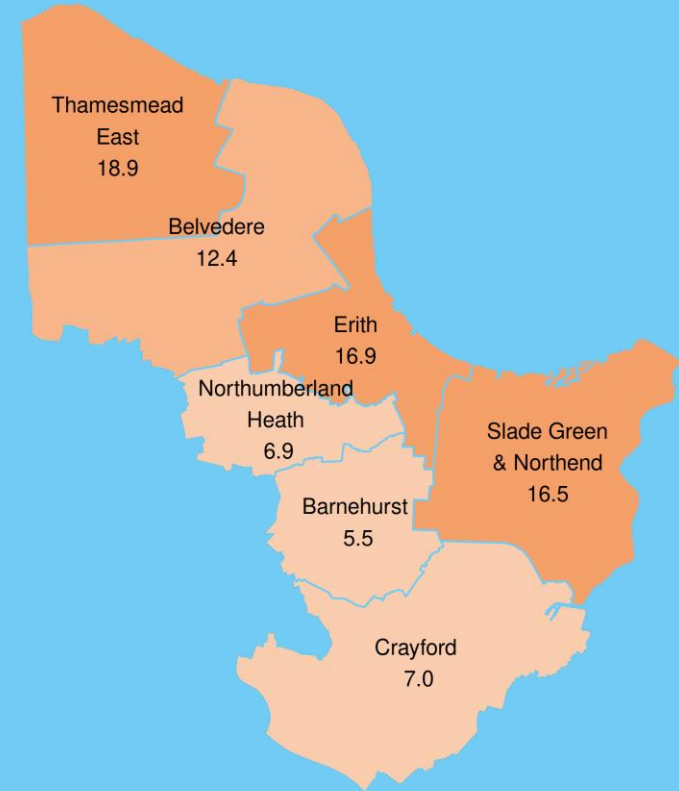
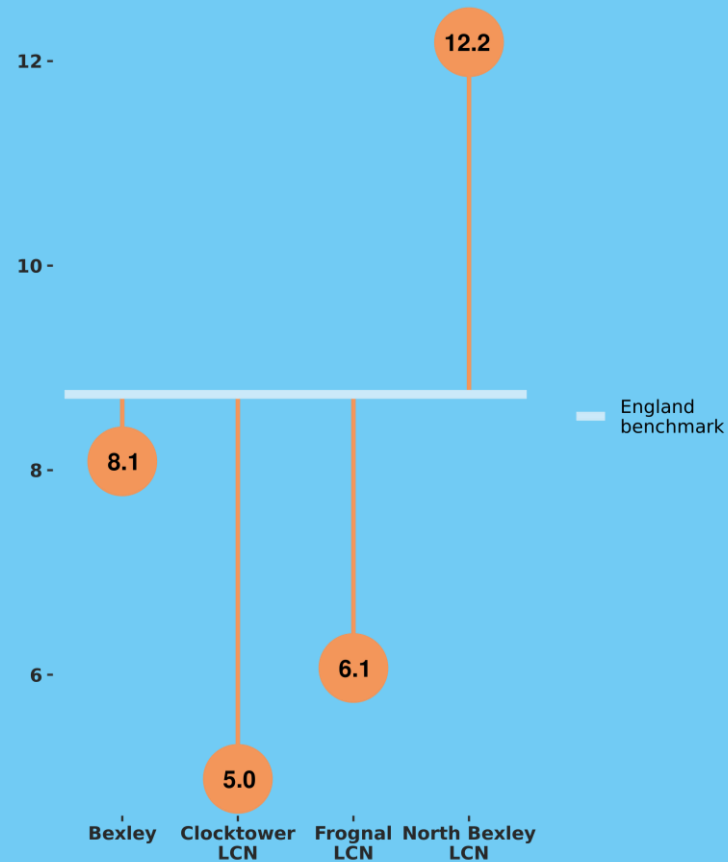
Within North Bexley the highest proportion is in Erith, where 41% of older people live alone.



Household Overcrowding, 2011

All LCNs in Bexley have a much higher population density than the England average, which is expected for a London Borough. However North Bexley is the only LCN in Bexley with a higher than average level of household overcrowding.

Household overcrowding has been identified as a strong risk factor for transmission of Covid-19 across England and Wales.



Benefits Claimants (Left) Out of Work (Right) Total Universal Credit

Worklessness is associated with poorer physical and mental health, however it is important to take into account the nature and quality of work.

Whilst 7.5% of working age people in Thamesmead East are claiming out of work benefits, a much larger proportion (36%) are claiming universal credit.



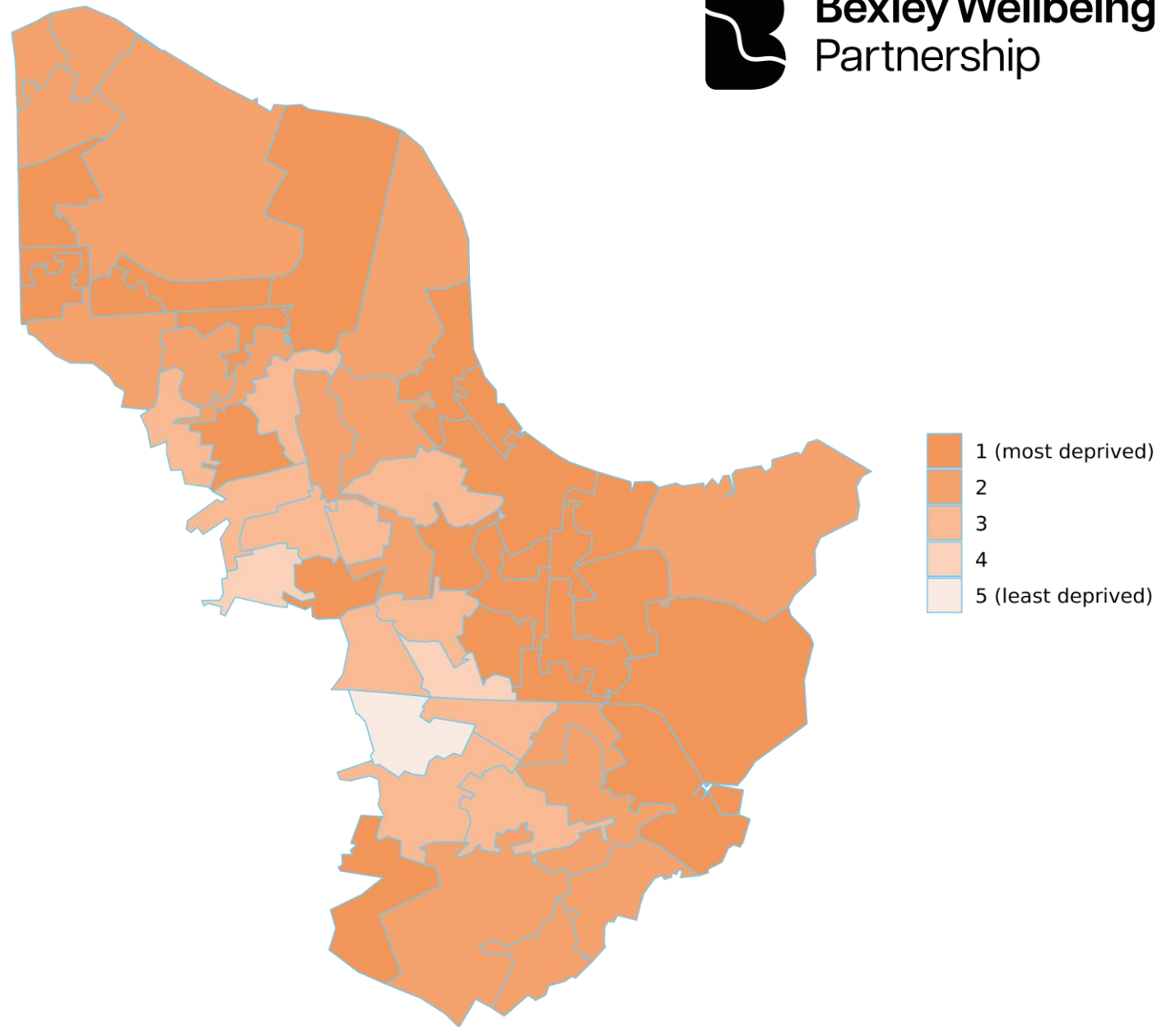


4 Health Profile

Life Expectancy Gap, 2020-2021

People living in the most deprived 20% of Bexley have a shorter life expectancy than those living in the least deprived 20%. For females the gap is 2.2 years, and for males the gap is 5.2 years.

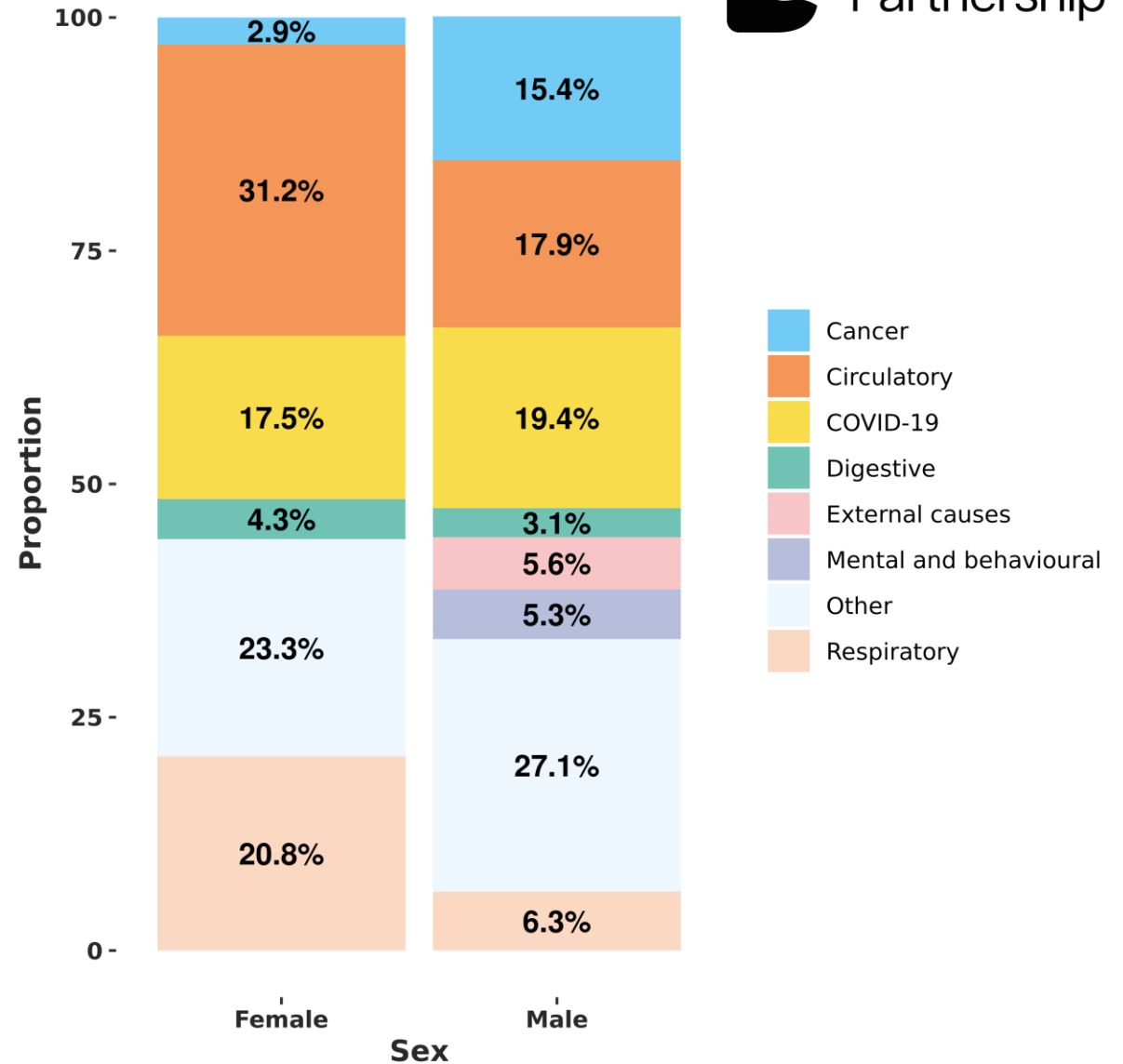
In North Bexley around 44,400 people (44.0%) live in the most deprived 20% of Borough, and around 1,643 people (1.6%) live in the least deprived 20% of the Borough



Condition-Specific Contribution to Life Expectancy Gap, 2020-2021

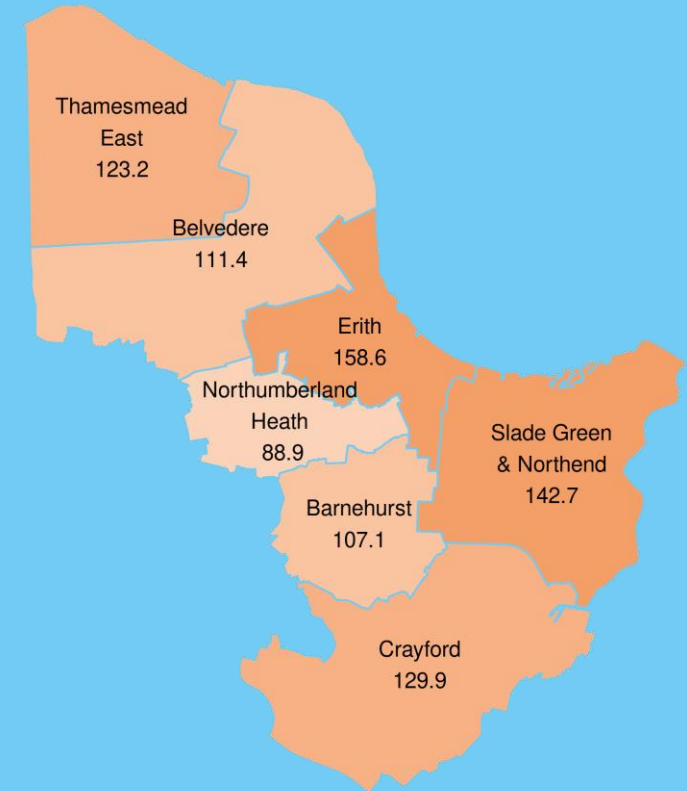
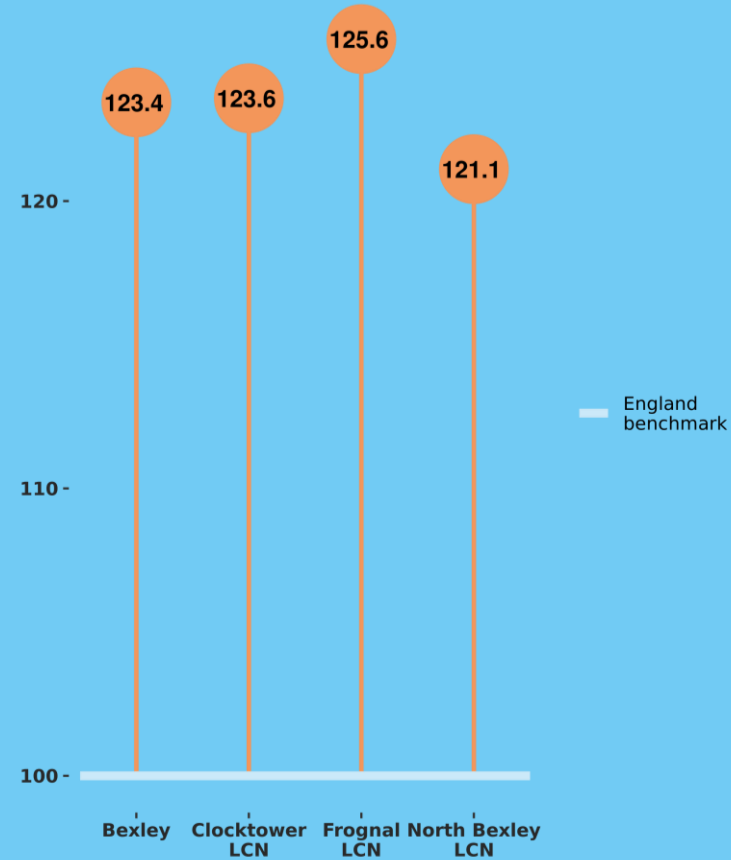
The life expectancy gap is caused by extra deaths occurring in the most deprived areas, compared to the least deprived areas. For females and males, different proportions of these deaths are caused by different conditions.

For females, the biggest contributor to the life expectancy gap is deaths from circulatory diseases, whilst for males it is Covid-19 (excluding the “Other” category).



Incidence of Prostate Cancer (Standardised Ratio), 2015-19

Like Bexley as a whole, North Bexley experiences a higher age-specific incidence of prostate cancer compared to England.



Incidence of Lung Cancer (Standardised Ratio), 2015-19

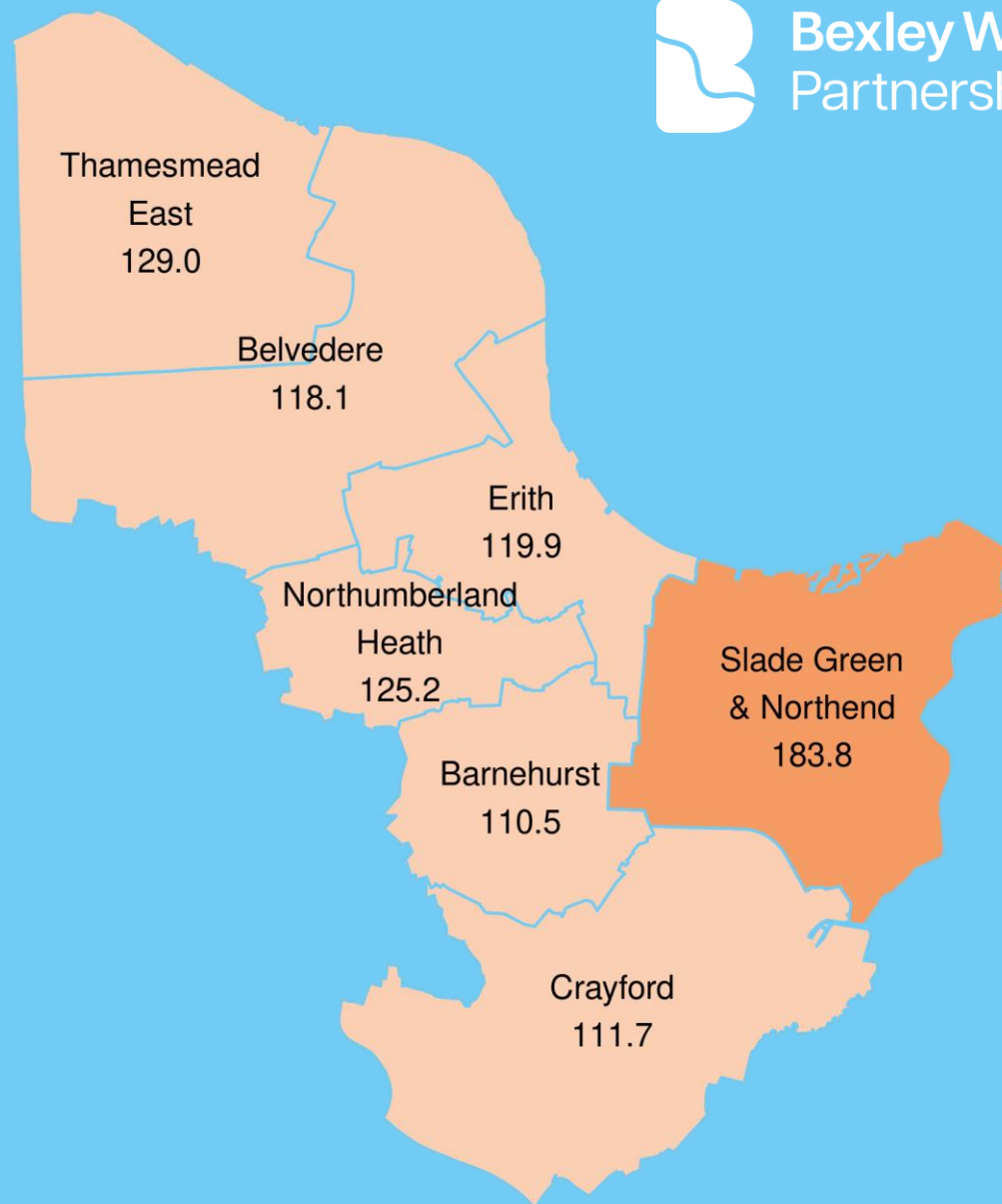
Every ward in North Bexley experiences a higher standardised ratio of lung cancer incidence than England, and there is a particularly high ratio in Slade Green & Northend (183.8). This means for every 100 cases of lung cancer one would expect in Slade Green & Northend, there are almost 84 more.



Emergency Admissions for COPD (Standardised Ratio), 2016/17-2020/21

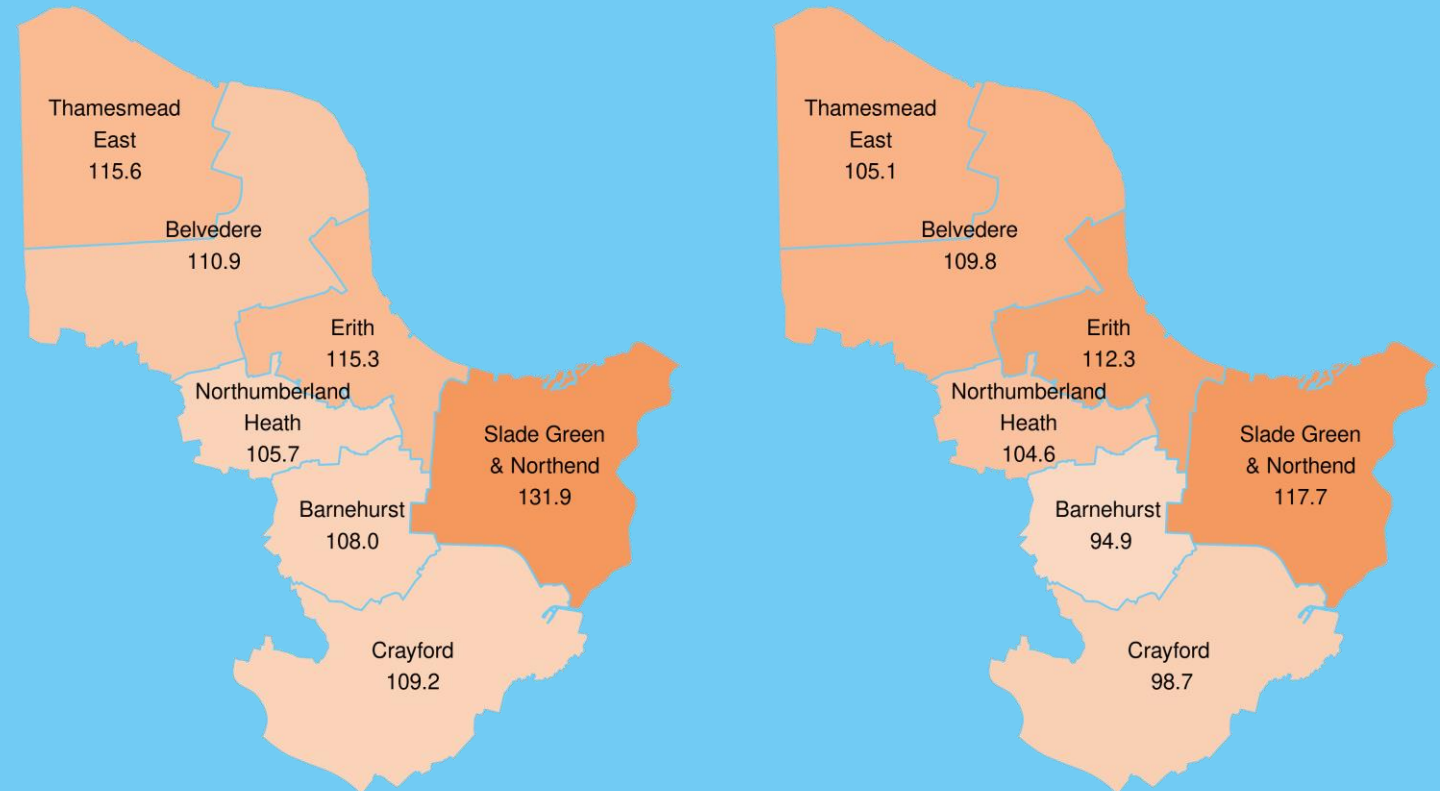
Other than Barnehurst, every ward in North Bexley also experiences a high standardised admission ratio for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and as with lung cancer, the highest is Slade Green & Northend with more than twice the expected rate (217.8).

Smoking is thought to be responsible for 70% of cases of lung cancer and 90% of cases of COPD.



Emergency admissions for all causes (left), alcohol attributable conditions (right) (Standardised Ratio), 2016/17-2020/21

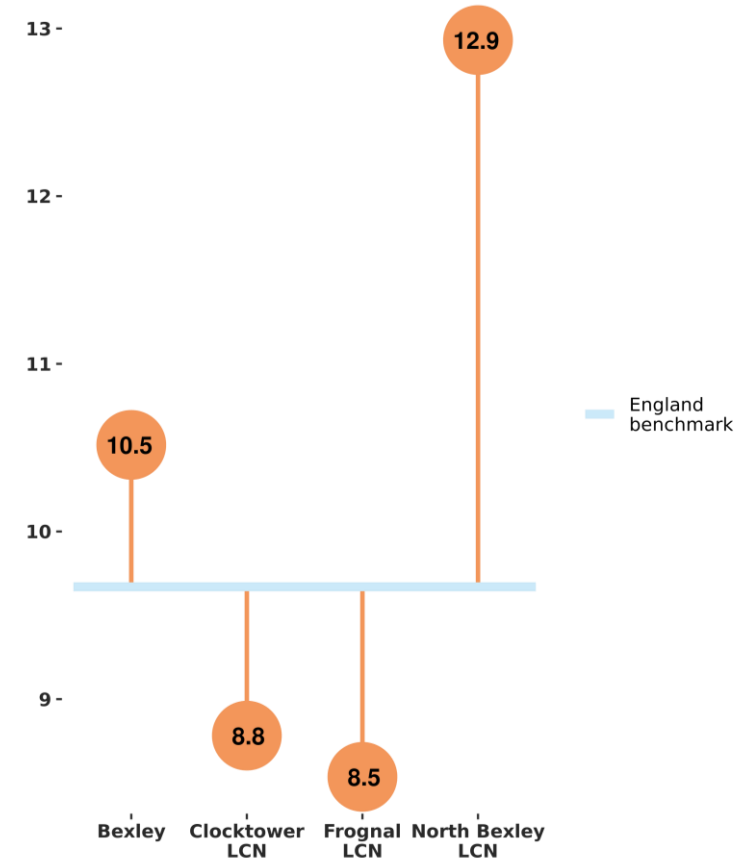
Every ward in North Bexley experiences a higher age and sex specific rate of emergency hospital admissions than the England average. This may indicate under-engagement with primary care or high levels of accidental injury. Many of these admissions are due to conditions which are wholly or partially attributable to alcohol.



Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in reception age children, 2017/18-2019-20

A higher proportion of children in North Bexley enter primary school overweight than other areas of Bexley or England on average.

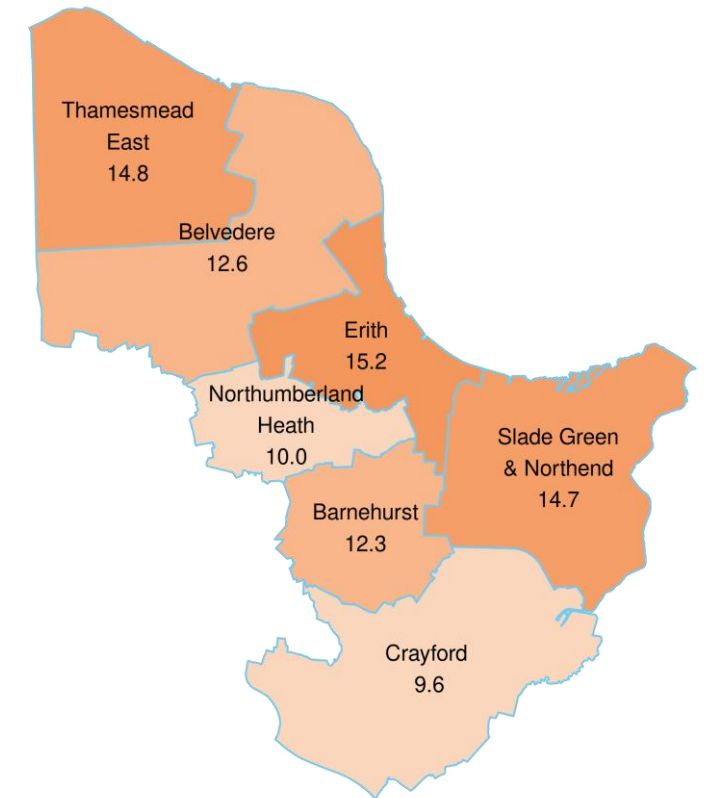
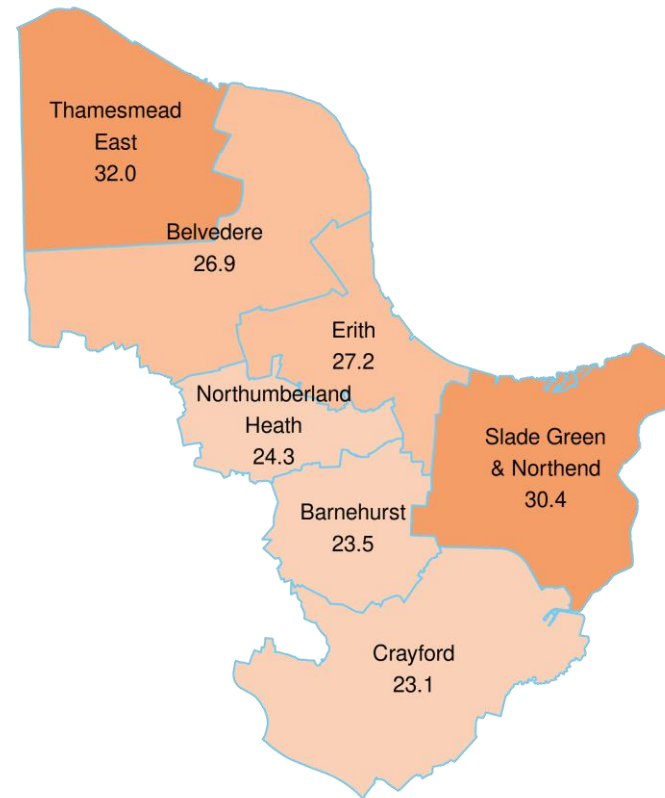
Children living with obesity are more likely to become adults living with obesity and thus increase the risk of obesity for their own children later in life: across Bexley as a whole, 29.5% of adults are thought to be obese, the second highest prevalence in London.



Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in reception age children, 2017/18-2019-20

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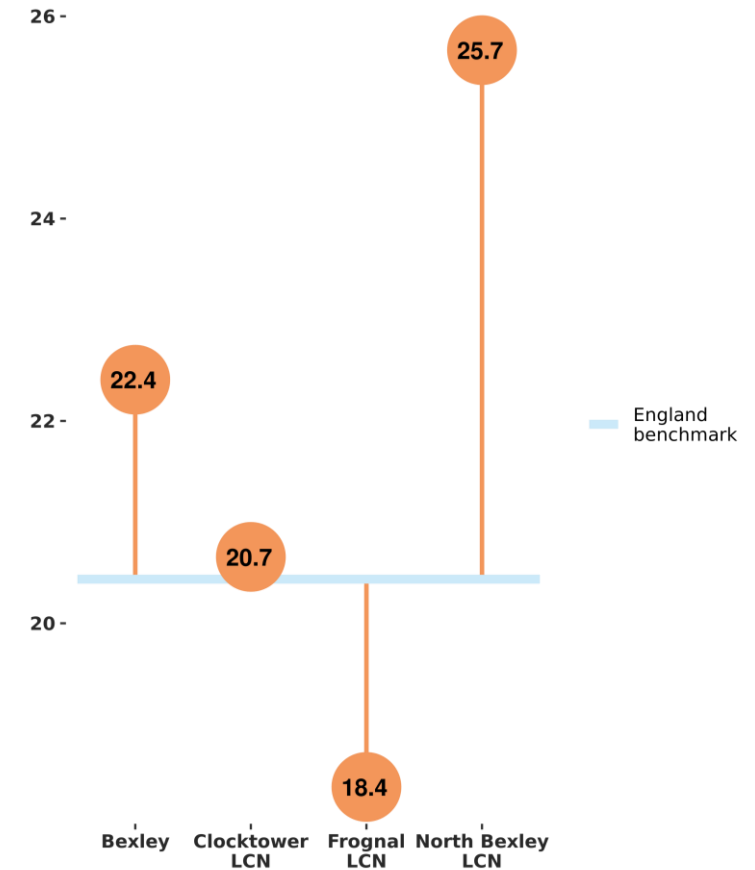
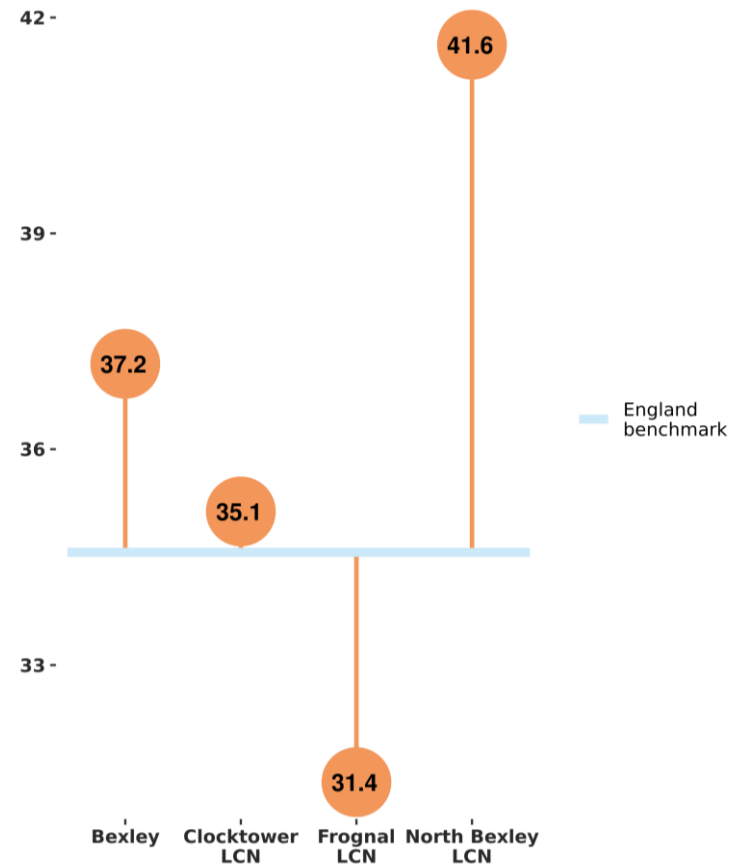
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Prevalence of overweight and obesity (left), obesity (right) in year 6 age children, 2017/18-2019-20

While 27.2% of children in North Bexley enter school overweight or obese in reception, a further 14.4% of children leave primary school overweight or obese (41.6%).

The proportion of children with obesity almost doubles during primary school, from 12.9% in reception to 25.7% in year 6.



This is the first iteration of Bexley LCN profiles, focussing on established indicators and publicly available data. The Local Care Partnership aims to continuously develop and expand the profiles with evidence responding to strategic planning requirements.

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