

The Merton Story 2018

2018 = 209,400 residents

West = 99,200

East = 110,200

Merton's changing population

3.9% increase projected to 2025 = 217,500

Predicted growth in ages 65 and over

Predicted decline in ages 0-4 years

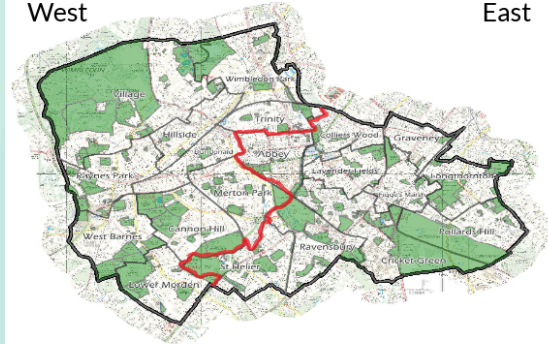
Inequalities and the health divide

"People in East Merton have worse health and shorter lives"

West and East Merton show differences in the population.

West

East



West Merton

Higher white population
Healthy diet
Longer life expectancy
Higher employment
Less deprived
Higher income
Older
Longer healthy life expectancy

East Merton

Ethnically diverse
Shorter life expectancy
High unemployment
Poorer diet
Lower income
More deprived
Overcrowding
Younger
Shorter healthy life expectancy

Healthy lifestyles and emotional wellbeing

Factors impacting on the population's health

Healthy life expectancy at birth

Higher for females than males in Merton.

Males

Females

65.4

66.3

Longer than London (63.2) and England (63.5)

Longer than London (64.0) and England (64.8)

However, the gap between the 30% most and least deprived wards is 9.4 years for men and 9.3 years for women

Use of outdoor space

83.5% don't use

16.5% use

Only 16.5% of Merton's population (around 34,000 people) use outdoor space for exercise/health reasons. This is lower than London (18%) and England (17.9%).

Alcohol related harm

In 2016/17 there were just under 3,000 admissions for alcohol related conditions.

England 2,185/100,000

London 2,254/100,000

The rate for Merton (1,868 per 100,000) was lower than London and England.

Merton 1,868/100,000

Substance misuse

60% of opiate and crack users in Merton are not accessing treatment compared to 62% nationally

83% of alcohol dependent population have unmet needs compared to 81.7% nationally

Overcrowding

Impacts upon health, for example respiratory disease and poor mental health and wellbeing.

West 11%

East 20%

Access to green space

18% of Merton is green space compared to 10% in London

Access to a local park within 400 metres of where people live

West 31%

East 46%

Access to Woodland

Merton is the 5th best borough for access to woodland within 500 metres of where people live - 25% compared to 16.8% in England (no value available for London).

Exercise

In 2016/17, just over 17% (28,000) of adults aged 19 and over were doing less than 30 minutes of moderate exercise a week. This is lower than London (23%) and England (22%)

Child and family vulnerability and resilience

16-17 year-olds not in Employment, Education or Training

3.5%, lower than London (5.3%) and England (6%).

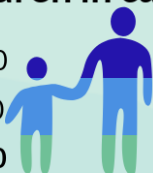


Children in care

England 62 per 10,000

London 50 per 10,000

Merton 36 per 10,000



Merton has a lower rate than London and England

The "Trigger Trio" - children living with parental misuse of drugs, alcohol and domestic violence

64% of Children in Need were due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction. Higher than London (60%) but lower than England (67%).



Under 18 conceptions

A decline in numbers from 2006 - 41 per 1000 to 16.5 per 1000 in 2016. Lower than London and England.



England 18.8 per 1000

London 17.1 per 1000

Merton 16.5 per 1000

East Merton wards have the highest rate of teenage pregnancies (21.9 per 1000) compared to the west (6.7 per 1000).

Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people



15-24 year-olds 130 per 10,000 (London 96.5, England 129.2)

0-14 year-olds 107 per 10,000 (London 78.1, England 101.5)

0-4 year-olds 129.4 per 10,000 (London 94.8, England 126.3)

Merton admissions are higher than London and England

A&E attendances

0-17 years, Merton is lower than London but higher than England.



England 405 per 1000

London 459 per 1000

Merton 423 per 1000

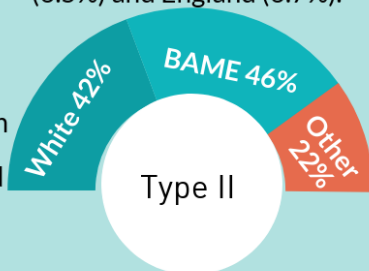
Increasing complex needs and multi-morbidity

Diabetes (Types I and II)

6.1% have diabetes which is slightly lower than London (6.5%) and England (6.7%).



Type II diabetes is more common in people of South Asian and African/Afro-Caribbean origin and affects people from BAME backgrounds at a younger age.



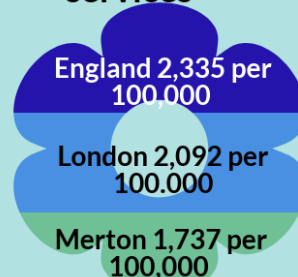
Dementia

An estimated 1,700 people aged 65 and over have dementia in Merton; 74.4% have received a formal diagnosis.



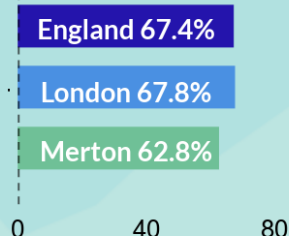
This is higher than London (71.1%) and England (66.4%).

Residents in contact with specialist mental health services



Merton shows lower rates than London and England.

Gap in employment rate for those in contact with specialist mental health services compared to the overall employment rate



Emergency admissions due to injuries from falls

England 2,114 per 100,000

London 2,201 per 100,000

Merton 3,262 per 100,000



Falls are the leading cause of older people being admitted to hospital as an emergency.

Hidden harms and emerging issues

Tuberculosis

London 22.2 per 100,000

SW London 12.8 per 100,000

Merton 18.0 per 100,000 (about 40 people)

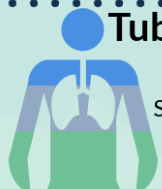
The trend of TB is falling in Merton:

2015 (24.9 per 100,000)

2016 (22.9 per 100,000)

2017 (18.0 per 100,000)

2014-16 data suggests there are over 3.5 times as many cases of TB in East Merton than West Merton.



Crime

Merton is one of the SAFEST boroughs in London, however there is a disproportionate fear of crime amongst residents as well as concerns about street drinking and anti-social behaviour.

County Lines

Our young people and vulnerable adults are victims of serious organised crime when they are caught in County Lines issues. We need to understand where people with substance misuse issues are buying their drugs.

Seasonal mortality

More people die in the winter than the summer

The majority are 75 and over. Common causes are respiratory diseases exacerbated by inefficient heating, insulation and substandard housing.

Merton's excess winter deaths (8.4%) are lower than London (13.7%) and England (14.7%)



Other areas of concern

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and antibiotic resistance are emerging areas of concern to consider.



Air pollution

Merton (along with most London boroughs) is failing its annual legal targets for both NO2 and Particulates. There is evidence that schools most affected are in the most deprived areas and consequently poorer children and families are exposed to multiple health risks. Air pollution can exacerbate respiratory conditions.

