

# MERTON WARD HEALTH PROFILES:

## LONGTHORNTON

### ABOUT LONGTHORNTON



### POPULATION

Residents in 2020



10,850

**3 IN 5** residents are of **BAME** background

58% of Longthornton residents were of BAME background, which is higher than Merton (35%), London (40%), and England (15%)



Population Longthornton (all persons) by single age band, 2020



Compared to Merton, Longthornton has a higher proportion of young people (aged 6-23 years) and a lower proportion of young working age people (24-47 years)

### ASSETS



Public Transport (PTAL score of 2\*\*)



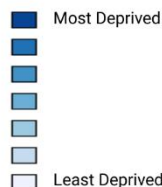
18% of households have access to local parks\*

\*Access to local parks is based on travelling distance which is defined as 400 meters between household and park

\*\*The Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) is a measurement created by Transport for London which gives a measure of accessibility to the public transport network. Each area is scored between 0 and 6b, where 0 indicates a very poor access to public transport and 6b indicates excellent access.

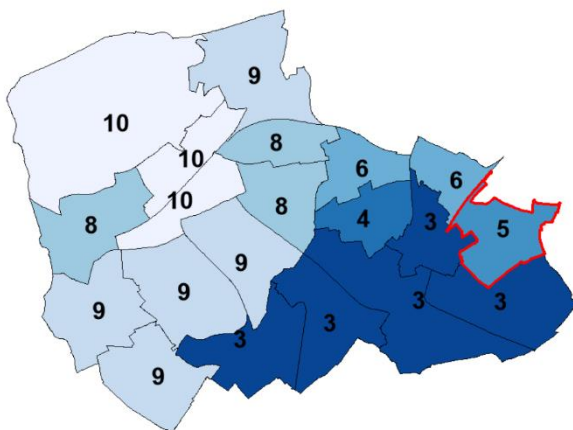
### DEPRIVATION

Deprivation decile

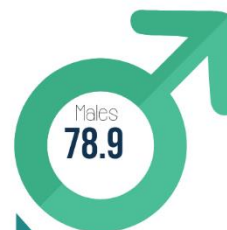


#### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

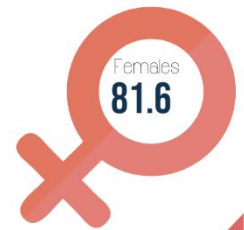
Longthornton is in decile 5, which means the ward contains some of the most deprived areas in Merton, along with some less deprived areas.



### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

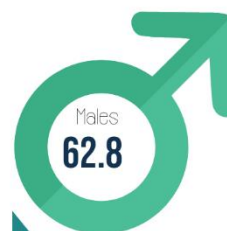


The male life expectancy at birth is 78.9 years, which is lower than the Merton average of 80.7 years.

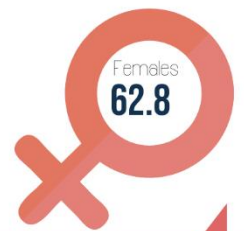


The female life expectancy at birth is 81.6 years, which is lower than the Merton average of 84.2 years.

### HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



The male healthy life expectancy at birth is 62.8 years, which is lower than the Merton average of 65.4 years.



The female healthy life expectancy at birth is 62.8 years, which is lower than the Merton average of 66.3 years.



## CRIME RATE

**59** offences per 1,000 population

lower than Merton (68 per 1,000 population).

Highest number of offences

1. Violence against the person
2. Vehicle Offences



## CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

### School Readiness



(proportion of children achieving a good level of development at age 5)

This is lower than Merton (60%) London (62%) and England (60%) (2013/14).

### Obesity at Year 6

**26.3%**

obese in Year 6

This is higher compared to Merton (21%), and England (20%).



### Children and Young People Admissions for Injury



Longthornton has a rate of

**114.6 PER 10,000**

Children and young people (0-14 years) admitted to hospital because of unintentional and deliberate injuries. This is higher than Merton (97) and London (86), and similar to England, (2011/12 - 2015/16).

### Children and Older People Deprivation



**21%**

children (0-15) live in income deprived households. Higher than Merton (17%).

### Overcrowding



16% of households are overcrowded (Comparable to 16% in Merton).

older people (60+) live in pension credit households. Higher than Merton (16%).



**20%**

### GCSE Achievement



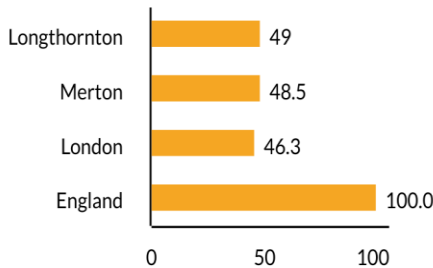
**67%** achieved 5 GCSEs\*

This is similar to Merton (68%), but higher than London (62%) and England (57%).

(\*grades A to C, including English and Maths)

## ADULTS

### Self-harm



Longthornton has a SAR\* of 49 for hospital admissions for intentional self-harm. This is higher than Merton (48.5) and London (46.3) but lower than England (100).

(\*Standardised Admission Ratio)

### Smoking

Given the socio-demographic make-up of the ward, it is expected that

**19%**

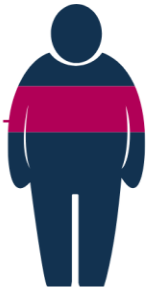
of residents in the ward have smoked in the past year. This is comparable to Merton (19%).



### Obesity

**27%**

obese adults



This is higher than Merton (19%), London (21%) and England (24%).

(\*estimated proportion of over 16s with a BMI of more than 30)

### Back Pain

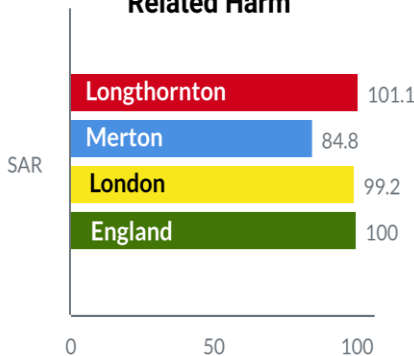


**15.4%**

of residents are estimated to have back pain. This is higher than Merton (14.6%) and London (14.5%) but lower than England (16.9%).

## POOR HEALTH & PREMATURE DEATHS

### Hospital Stay for Alcohol-Related Harm



The ward has a SAR\* of 101.1 for hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions. This is higher than Merton (84.8), London (99.2) and similar to England (100).

(\*Standardised Admission Ratio)

### Main Causes of Premature Deaths\*



**1 IN 3**

due to cancer



**1 IN 3**

due to circulatory disease (incl. heart diseases)



**1 IN 4**

due to respiratory diseases

(\*deaths in people aged 75 and under)

### MORE INFORMATION



Produced in 2020



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www.merton.gov.uk/health-social-care/publichealth/jsna.htm