



a report about health in Bromley

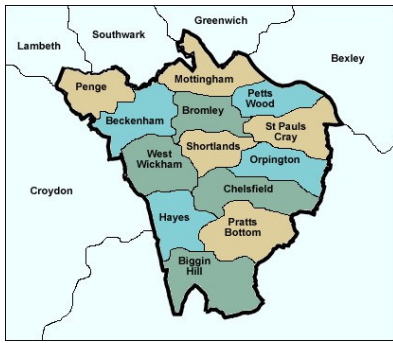


Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



made with





This report is about the **health** of people who live in the **borough** of **Bromley**.



It tells us about **health issues** in **Bromley** that might be **different** from the rest of the **country**.



This helps the **council** and **health services** **decide** how to **spend** their **money**.



This **report** talks about very **serious things** like **diseases** and **dying**.



The **numbers** and **facts** in this report are **not** about **you** as a person.

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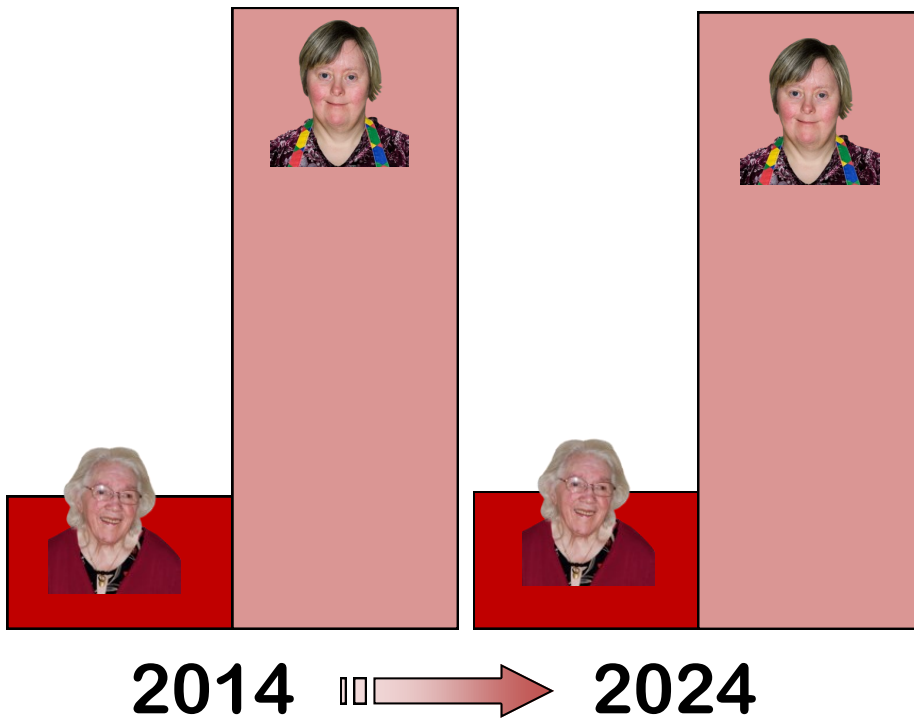
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who lives in Bromley?



In **2014** there are more than **320,000** people living in **Bromley**.

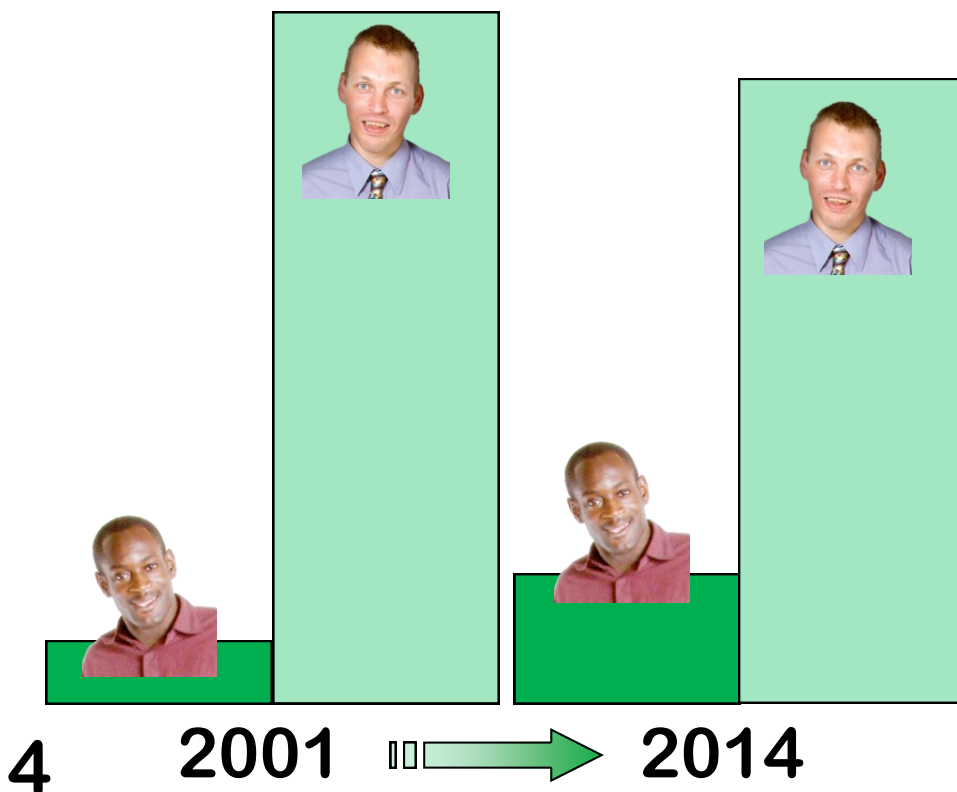
This number will **go up** in the next **10 years**.



A lot of the people who live in Bromley are **older**.

In 2014 17.7% of people in Bromley are over 75.

In 2024 18.3% of people in Bromley will be over 75.



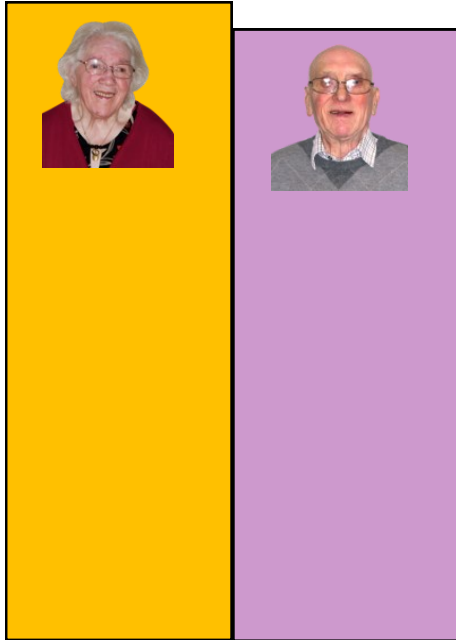
The number of people in Bromley who are **not white** has **gone up**.

In 2001 8.45% of people in Bromley were not white.

In 2014 17.3% of people in Bromley are not white.

how long do people in Bromley live?

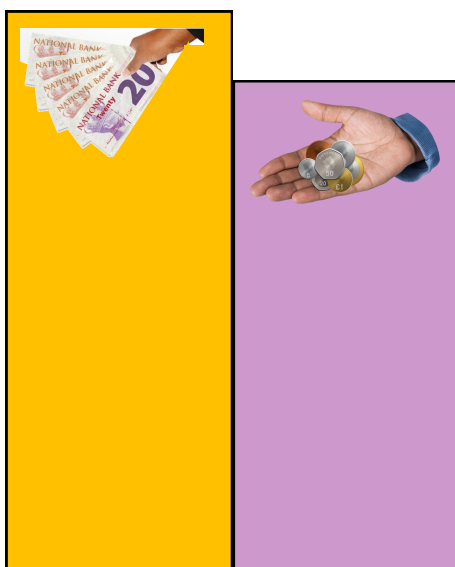
In Bromley **women** usually live about **3½ years longer** than **men**.



On average, men in Bromley live to nearly 81.

On average, women in Bromley live to 84½.

People in **rich parts** of Bromley usually **live** about **8 or 9 years longer** than people in **poor parts**.



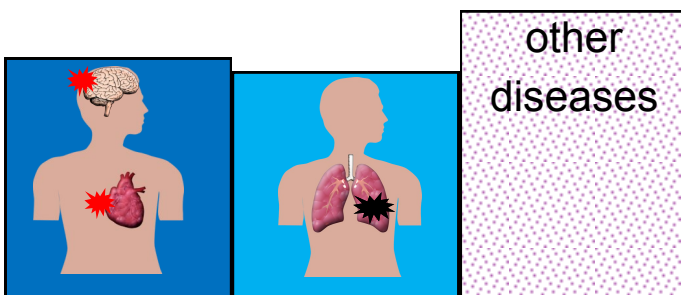
Men in rich parts of Bromley live nearly 9 years longer than men in poor parts.

Women in rich parts of Bromley live nearly 8 years longer than women in poor parts.

what diseases do people in Bromley get?

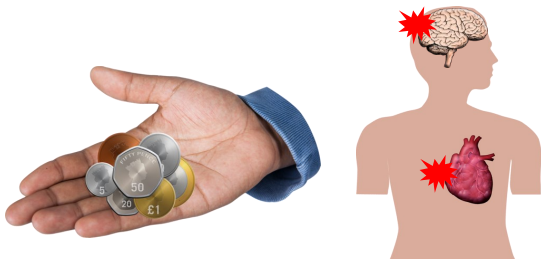


In Bromley the **biggest** cause of **death** is **heart disease** and **strokes**.
The **second** biggest is **cancer**.

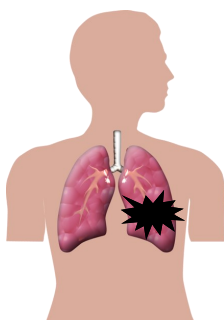


In Bromley 32% of people die of heart disease or strokes.

In Bromley 30% of people die of cancer.



More people who live in **poor parts** of Bromley **die** of **heart disease**, **strokes** and **cancer** than people who live in **rich parts**.



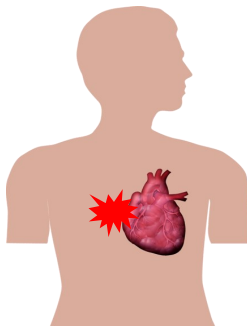
People who get **cancer** are **living longer** than they used to. But all **types of cancer** are **happening more** than they used to.



Lots of people in Bromley have **high blood pressure** without realising it. Other people have high blood pressure which is **not** being **looked after** properly.



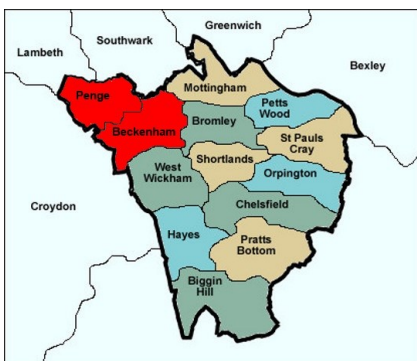
Diabetes is a **problem** in Bromley. The **number** of people with **diabetes** has **gone up** since 2002. Having diabetes makes it more **likely** that you will get other **diseases** like **heart disease**.



In Bromley the **problems** that can **cause** these **diseases** for **diabetic** people are **not looked after** as well as in most places in the **UK**.



Less people in Bromley get **sexually transmitted infections** than in most places in **London** and the **UK**.



In Bromley **not** very **many** people have **HIV**. But there are **4 times** as many people with **HIV** in the **north-west** of **Bromley** than in other parts of the borough.



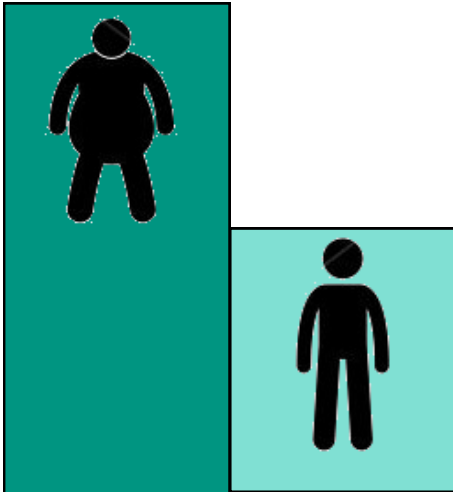
The number of people **smoking** in Bromley is **going up**.



More people in Bromley are smoking **illegal cigarettes** and **shisha**.



Most people who live in Bromley are **overweight**. The number of **overweight** people in Bromley is going up.



At the moment in Bromley 65% of people are overweight.



Bromley has **more overweight children** than most places in the **UK**. The number of **overweight 5 year olds** is going down, but the number of **overweight 10 year olds** is going up.



People in Bromley could do **more exercise** to get healthy.



More babies are being **born** and **growing up**. More **women** are having **babies** when they are between **25** and **39**.

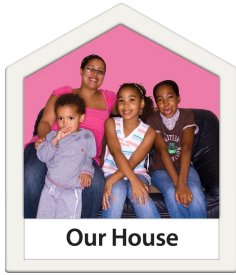


Lots of **women** in their **20s** are having **abortions**. An **abortion** is when you **get rid** of a **pregnancy** that you do **not want**.



The **government** want **95%** of **babies** to be given **injections** for serious **diseases**. In **Bromley** this is **not happening**. This means that it is more **likely** that **young people** could get and spread **serious diseases** like **measles**.

the places people live in



The number of **homes** in Bromley is going to **go up**. But there will be **less people** living in each **home**.



In the last **10 years** more people have started **renting** homes. The number of people who **own** their own **homes** has **gone down**. This is because people have **less money** due to the **economy**.



Lots more people and **families** are becoming **homeless**. There are **more homeless families** in **Bromley** than in most places in the **UK**.

children and young people



More **children** are going to **hospital** in an **emergency** in **Bromley** than in most places in the **UK**.

More children are **dying** in **Bromley** than in most places in the **UK**.



Less children in Bromley are getting **type 1 diabetes** than we expected.



In Bromley **lots** of **young people** **hurt** themselves on **purpose** because of **mental health** problems. **More** young people in Bromley go to the **doctor** because they are **hurting** themselves on purpose than in most parts of **London**.



The number of **teenagers** getting **pregnant** in Bromley is **going down**. **More** of the **teenagers** who get **pregnant** are having **abortions**.



The number of **children** with **disabilities** and **complex needs** has **gone up**. This means that we need more **specialist services** to **support** them.



Children in Bromley do **better** at **school** than children in most places in the **UK**. **Girls** do **better** at **school** than **boys** at every age.



Children from **poor families** do **not** do as **well** at **school** as other children in Bromley.

older people



The number of people who have **dementia** in Bromley has **gone up**.

people with a learning disability



The number of people who have a **learning disability** in Bromley is **going up**.



In the next 8 years the number of people who have a learning disability in Bromley will go up by 9.2%

12 2014 → 2022



People with a **learning disability** in the **UK** usually **die younger** than people **without** a **learning disability**.



In the UK people with a learning disability usually die about 24 years earlier than people without a learning disability.



GPs in Bromley still do **not know** enough of the **people** with a **learning disability** in the borough. **Not many** of the **people** they know get **health checks**.



The number of people with a **learning disability** going into **hospital** in an **emergency** is **high**. It might be because they are **not** getting regular **health checks**.

people with sight or hearing problems and people with physical disabilities



The number of people in Bromley with a **physical disability** or problems with **sight** or **hearing** is still **going up**.

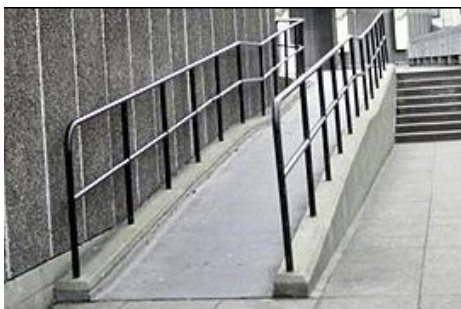
Most people with **hearing problems** are **older** people.



Sight problems can be caused by things like

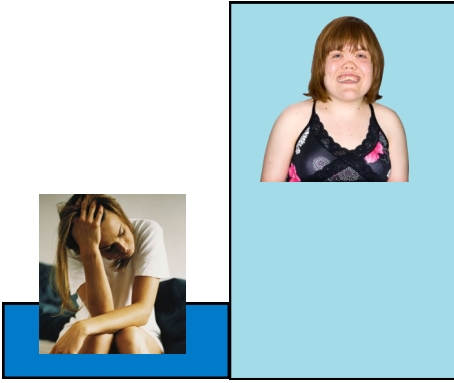
- **smoking**
- being **overweight**
- **drinking** too much
- **high blood pressure**
- **diabetes**

So it is **important** to make sure all these things **happen less**, and that they are **looked after** properly.



Places and **services** in Bromley are getting **easier** for people to **use** if they have a **disability**. **More work** needs to happen to make **places** and **services easy** to use.

mental health



In Bromley **1 person** in every **6** has a **mental health problem**. **1 person** in **every 4** has had a **mental health problem** at some time in their **life**.



A **lot more adults** in Bromley are **depressed** than in most places in **London** and **England**.



But **less** people commit **suicide** in Bromley than in most places in **England**. In **2012 91%** of people who committed **suicide** were **men**. A **lot** of the **men** committing **suicide** were **over 45**.

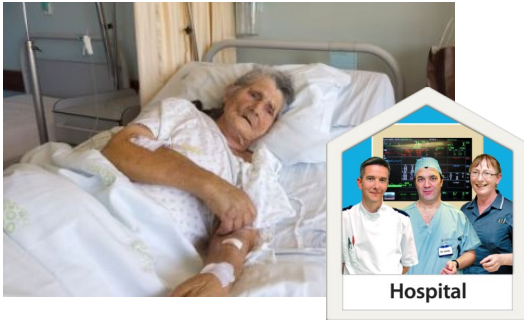


Since **2004** the number of people going to **hospital** after **hurting themselves on purpose** has **gone up**. A **lot** of the people **hurting themselves on purpose** are **15 to 19** years old.

looking after people who are dying



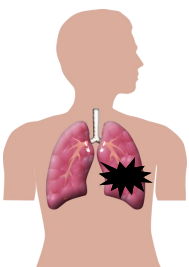
Most people say they want to **die** at **home**.



In Bromley in **2010-2012**, more than **half** the people who **died** were in **hospital**.



But since **2006** the number of people **dying** in **hospital** has **gone down**. The number of people **dying** at **home**, in a **hospice** or in a **care home** has **gone up**.



People who **die** of **cancer** are more likely to **die where** they **want** to than people with **other diseases**. When people have **other diseases** it is **harder** to **know when** they are going to **die**.



In Bromley there will be **new people** working to **help** people **plan** how they get **looked after** when they **die**.

carers



In Bromley **1 person** in every **10** is a **carer**. This means they **look after** a **family** member or a **friend** who is **ill** or **disabled**. They do **not** get **paid** for it.



6000 people in Bromley **look after** someone who is **ill** or **disabled** for **more than 50 hours** a **week**.



The number of **young people** **looking after** a **family** member who is **ill** or **disabled** has **gone up**.



Doctors and other **services** do **not** **know** who all these **people** and **young people** are.

people using drugs



Around **15,000** people in Bromley took **drugs** in the **last year**.

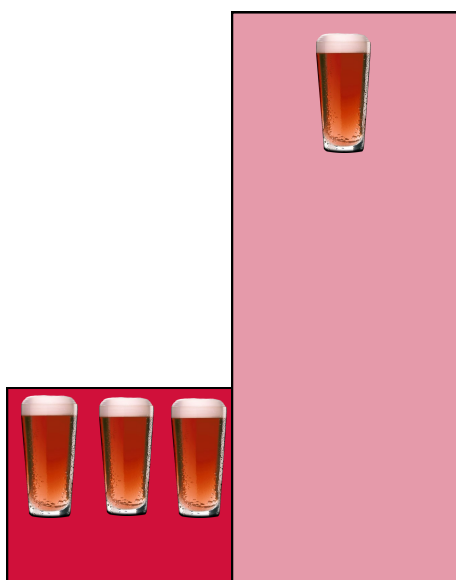


Less than **3000** people took the **worst** kind of **drugs**, like **heroin** and **crack cocaine**. The number of people in Bromley taking the **worst** kind of **drugs** is **going down**. There are **less** people in Bromley taking these **drugs** than in most other places in **London** and **England**.

people drinking too much



People **drinking** too much is a **big problem** in Bromley. This is the **same** as other places in the **UK**.



In Bromley more than 26% of people drink enough alcohol to damage their health.



In Bromley the number of **young people** going to **hospital** because of **drinking** too much is **going up**.

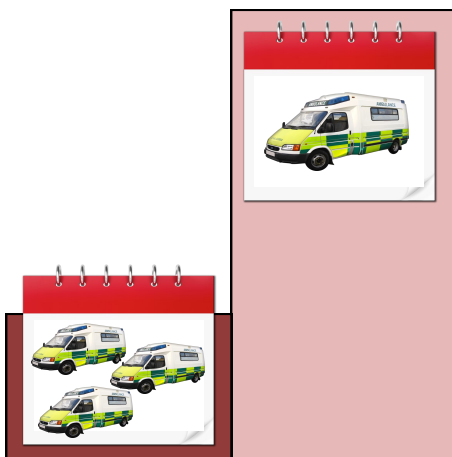


In Bromley **less** people are **breaking** the **law** because of **drinking** too much than in most places in the **UK**. But we do **not know** how much **domestic violence** is happening because of **drinking** too much. **Domestic violence** is when someone **hurts** their **partner** or a member of their **family**.

going to accident and emergency



In every part of the **UK** the number of people going to **accident and emergency** is **going up**. Some people go to **accident and emergency** a lot - **3 times a year** or **more** than that.

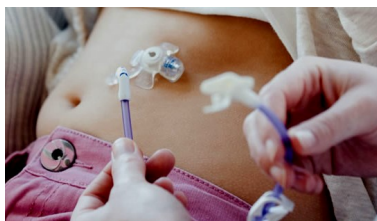


In Bromley in 2012-2013 nearly a quarter of the times someone went to accident and emergency, it was someone who goes a lot.



Small children are a big part of the people who go to accident and emergency a lot.

In Bromley in 2012-2013
17.5% of people going to
accident and emergency
more than 3 times were
children under 5



Some of the **children** who go to **accident and emergency a lot** could get **help** in **other places** instead. They could get help **outside hospital** for things like

- **injections**
- **blood tests**
- problems with **feeding tubes**
- problems with **urine tubes**

43 people in Bromley went to **accident and emergency 15 times or more** in **2013-2014**. Most of them were **men**. Most of them had **problems** like

- **chest pain**
- **drinking** too much
- **mental health problems**



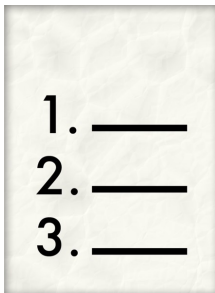


If **health services** in the **community** get **better**, people might **not** go to **accident and emergency** so often.



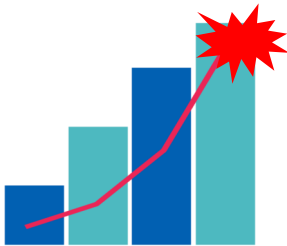
We need to **find out** more about people who go to **accident and emergency** a **lot**. We need to find **better ways** of **helping** them.

most important things to work on

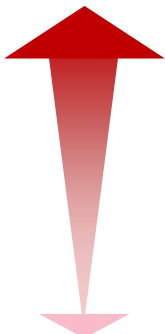


We have thought about the **most important** things to **work** on.

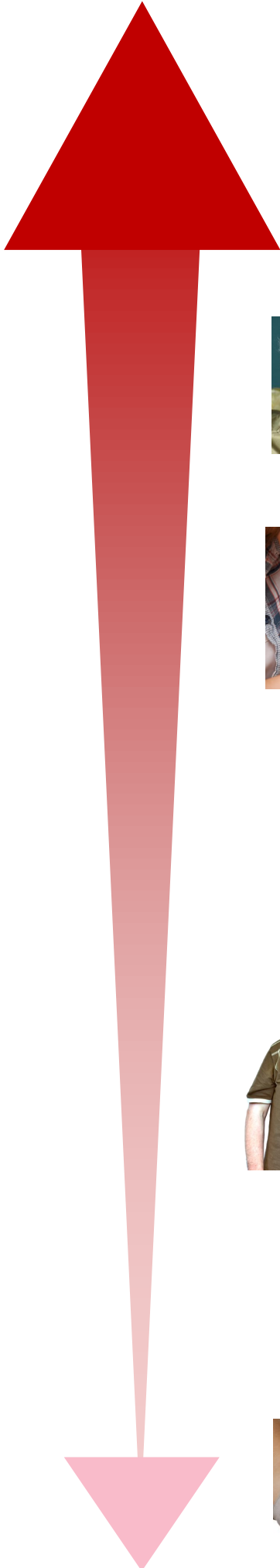
We thought about



- what problems are **getting worse**
- what health problems are **happening to the most people**



The **arrow** on the **next page** shows the things we want to **work** on. The things at the **top** of the **arrow** are the **most important**.



diabetes



overweight

smoking

drinking too much



dementia

HIV



**mental health for
young people**



homelessness

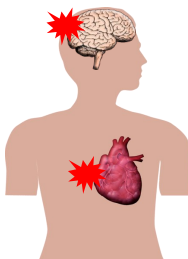
childhood overweight

teenage pregnancy



suicide

illegal drugs



life expectancy

heart disease and stroke



cancer

high blood pressure

