



# Section 3: Health and Wellbeing

# Introduction : Health and Wellbeing

This section uses OHID indicators to gain insight into hospital admissions because of alcohol consumption, causes of death, dementia, hospital admissions due to falls, osteoarthritis and osteoporosis, sight loss, and carer well-being.

This insight can be used to inform targeted interventions and align public health strategies with community needs and experiences.

Considerations around these indicators include when the data used to generate the indicator was collected and any potential COVID-19 impacts from collecting data.

# Index



## 1. Alcohol



- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons)
- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons)

## 4. Falls and fractures



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+
- Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- Hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79
- Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over

## 5. Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis



Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

- Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over
- Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over
- Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

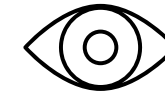


## 2. Causes of death

- Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)
- Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average)
- Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over)
- Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases, ages 65+ years
- Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years
- Mortality rate from respiratory disease, ages 65+ years
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (85+)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (85+)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (85+)

## 3. Dementia

- Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months (denominator incl. PCAs)
- Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over)
- Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over)
- Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)



## 6. Sight loss

- People aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted
- People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted
- Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Preventable sight loss - glaucoma



## 7. Wellbeing of carers

- Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia



# 1. Alcohol

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually. Nationally, alcohol-related hospital admissions are on the rise with those between 55 and 64 years having the highest number of admissions. There are two measures for alcohol-related hospital admissions, narrow and broad. The narrow measure (which has been used in this section), refers to admissions where the main reason for admission to hospital was attributable to alcohol as opposed to a secondary diagnosis linked to alcohol<sup>1</sup>.

## Facts and figures

- In 2021/22 there were 222 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth in 65+ population
- There is currently no trend data for admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth as the ONS were carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates at the time of compiling the information in this profile.
- Admissions for alcohol related conditions in the 65+ population of Lambeth are similar to the admissions in London and England.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 32 London local authorities – a lower value is better. Lambeth is similar to our London neighbours, the rate of admissions is lower than the median value and sits within the range of 50% of London local authorities for admissions for alcohol related conditions.

## What's the inequality?

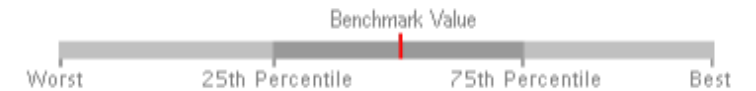
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females. This difference is statistically significant.

1. Alcohol-related hospital admissions (narrow): Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Toxic effect of Alcohol, Cancer, Unintentional Injuries, Cardiovascular Disease, Respiratory infections, Intentional injuries, Digestive disease, Disease of the nervous system, Pregnancy and childbirth, Infectious and parasitic diseases

# Alcohol

● Better 95%  
 ● Similar  
 ● Worse 95%  
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:  
 – Could not be calculated  
 → No significant change  
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse  
 ↑ Increasing & getting better  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better

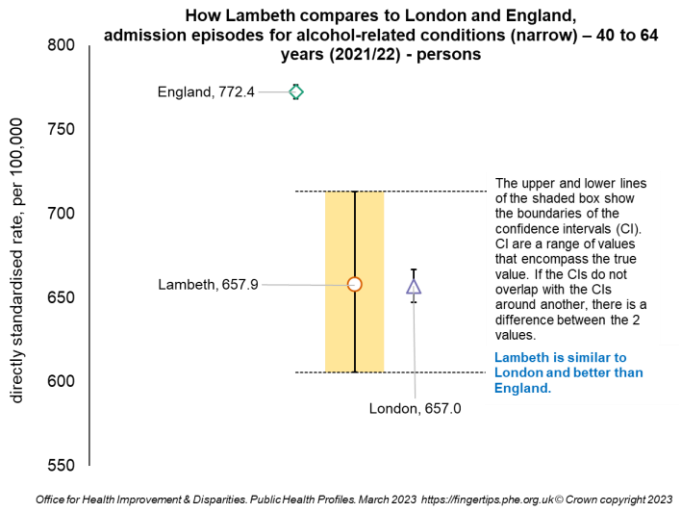


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons, 40-64 yrs)	2021/22	–	597	658	657	772	1,404		299
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	–	222	794	793	810	1,403		510

# Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Low value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

The Government has said everyone has a role to play in reducing the harmful use of alcohol - this indicator is one of the key contributions by the Government (and the Department of Health and Social Care) to promote measurable, evidence based prevention activities at a local level, and supports the national ambitions to reduce harm set out in the Government's Alcohol Strategy. This ambition is part of the monitoring arrangements for the Responsibility Deal Alcohol Network. Alcohol-related admissions can be reduced through local interventions to reduce alcohol misuse and harm.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 597 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 657.9 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 657.0 in London and 772.4 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and better than England.

### What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 444.76 and 979.61.
- Lambeth is ranked 17 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 519.41 and 979.61.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the best.

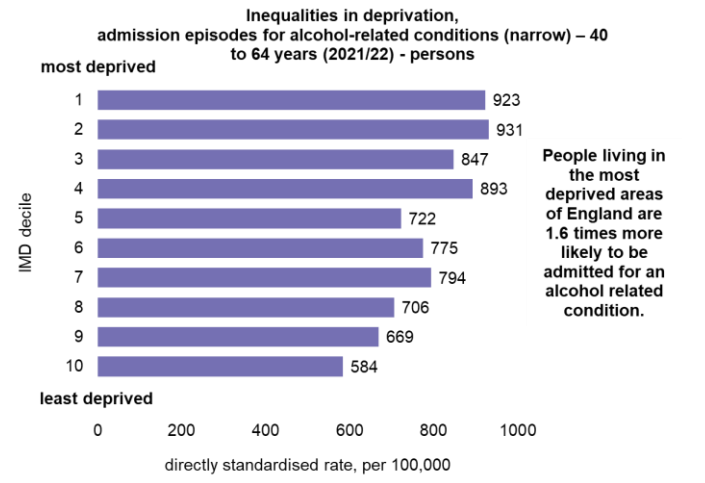
### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females.

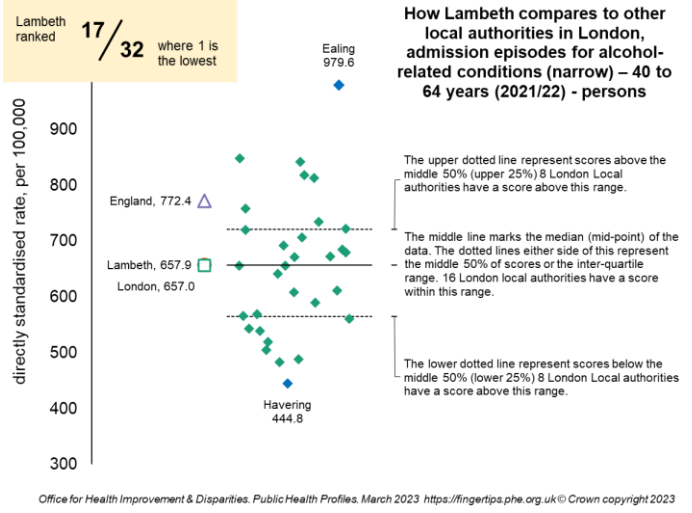
## What is happening over time?

**There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.**

## Are there any inequalities?



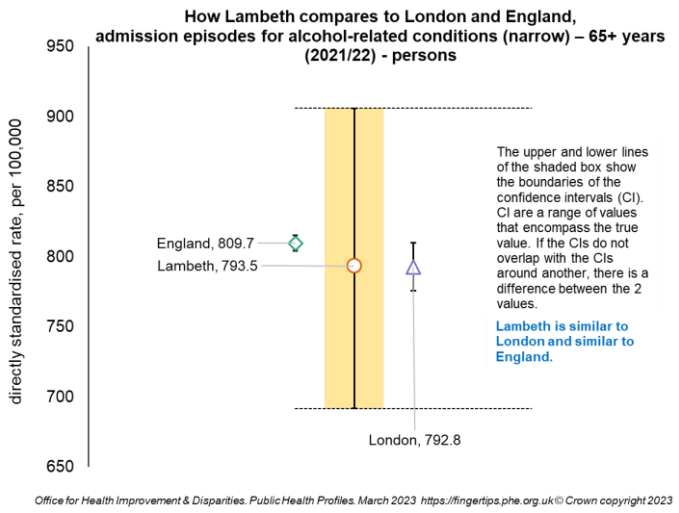
## How does Lambeth compare?



# Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Low value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

The Government has said everyone has a role to play in reducing the harmful use of alcohol - this indicator is one of the key contributions by the Government (and the Department of Health and Social Care) to promote measurable, evidence based prevention activities at a local level, and supports the national ambitions to reduce harm set out in the Government's Alcohol Strategy. This ambition is part of the monitoring arrangements for the Responsibility Deal Alcohol Network. Alcohol-related admissions can be reduced through local interventions to reduce alcohol misuse and harm.

## What does the data tell us?

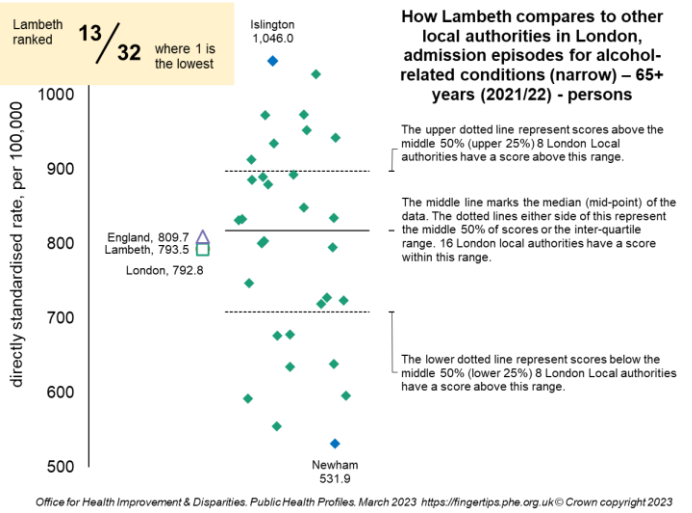
### What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 222 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 793.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 792.8 in London and 809.7 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and similar to England.

## What is happening over time?

**There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.**

## How does Lambeth compare?



## What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

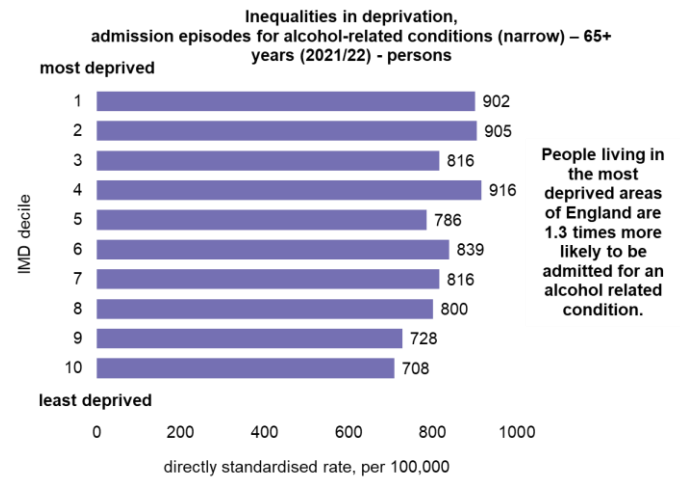
## How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 531.85 and 1045.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 531.85 and 1045.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

## Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## Are there any inequalities?



## 2. Causes of death



Understanding what causes death and in who, can help identify factors influencing the life expectancy of a population. Causes of death may vary by demographic and geographic characteristics, which may further identify inequalities in healthcare access or wider-determinants of health. Nationally, in 2021, the overall leading cause of death was COVID-19, with Alzheimer's disease and dementia as the second most common cause of death.

### Facts and figures

- Between August 2019 and July 2020 Lambeth's excess winter death index was similar to London's overall value and in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- Between 2013 – 17 the suicide crude rate in 65+ in Lambeth is similar to London and England. The crude rate is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people with dementia in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people aged 65+ for death from cardiovascular diseases in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the middle 50% of London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people for death from cancer in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people for death from respiratory disease in Lambeth is similar to London and better than England and is in the lowest 25% for London local authorities.

### What's the inequality?

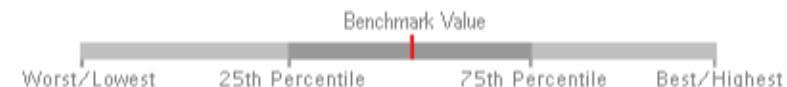
- Excess winter deaths are higher in the most deprived areas of England.
- The excess winter death index is higher in Lambeth males.
- Local data shows males (65+) and females (65+) living in Lambeth have similar levels of mortality from cardiovascular diseases
- Local data shows males (65+) living in Lambeth are 1.6 times more likely to die from cancer than females (65+).
- Local data shows males (65+) living in Lambeth are more likely to die from respiratory diseases than females (65+).



# Causes of death

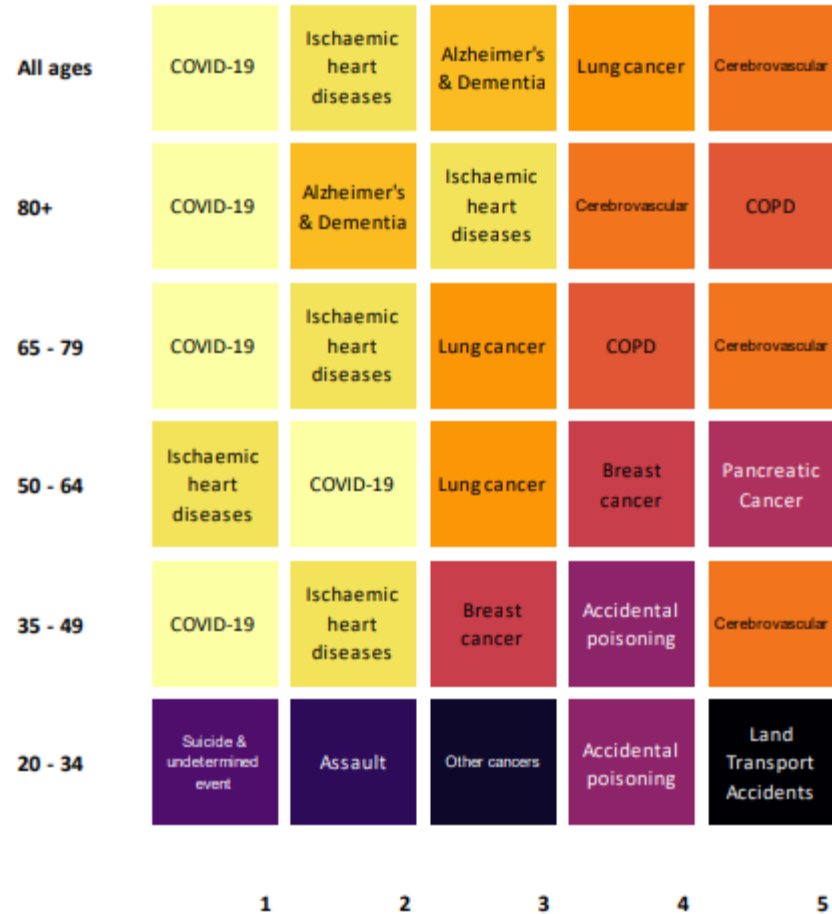
● Better 95% 
 ● Similar 
 ● Worse 95% 
 ● Lower 
 ● Similar 
 ● Higher 
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: 
 — Could not be calculated 
 ➔ No significant change 
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse 
 ↑ Increasing & getting better 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better 
 ↑ Increasing 
 ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
Winter mortality index (age 85 plus) (Persons, 85+ yrs)	Aug 2020 - Jul 2021	—	110	90.3%	61.3%	42.8%	103.6%		0.5%
Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Male, 65+ yrs)	2013 - 17	—	10	17.8	14.0*	12.4	0.0		
Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2019	—	223	802	722	849	1,236		
Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	260	1,003.8	1,015.6	1,021.4	1,557.2		770.9
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	264	1,004.4	950.8	1,030.6	1,428.3		773.1
Mortality rate from respiratory disease, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	93	359.3	414.3	440.8	796.1		280.7
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	110	35.7%	33.2%	38.2%	23.8%		46.0%
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	136	29.2%	24.4%	27.4%	16.2%		19.9%
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	➔	75	14.3%	13.5%	13.8%	10.2%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	25	8.1%	9.5%	10.2%	3.8%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	46	9.9%	10.3%	11.1%	6.1%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	➔	55	10.5%	11.2%	11.0%	8.3%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	69	22.4%	20.9%	21.2%	15.0%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	84	18.0%	21.5%	21.6%	15.6%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	↓	106	20.2%	22.8%	22.9%	15.1%		

Figure 1.17: The leading causes of deaths for Lambeth residents in 2021



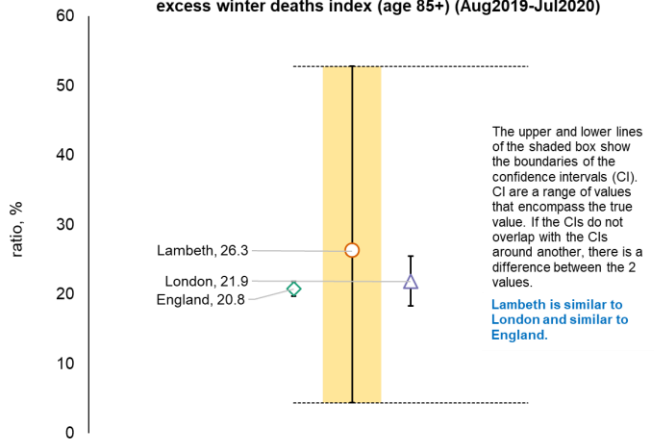
In the over 65 population in Lambeth in 2021, COVID-19 was the leading cause of death. Circulatory diseases such as cerebrovascular disease (stroke) and ischemic heart disease also appear in the top 5 causes of death along with lung cancer, COPD and Alzheimer's and dementia.

# Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020)



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## What is the rationale?

Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the average number of deaths in the 85+ population in the non-winter months. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- Between Aug 2019-Jul 2020 there were 40 Excess Winter Deaths .
- A ratio of 26.3% in Lambeth compared to 21.9% in London and 20.8% in England. This means the number of deaths in winter in the 85+ population was 26.3% higher than the number of deaths in the 85+ population in the non-winter months.
- The ratio for Lambeth is **similar** to London and similar to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for Excess Winter Deaths cannot be calculated.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 49% in Lambeth compared to a 28% increase in London and 14% increase in England.
- Between 2015 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 54% in Change compared to a 14% increase in London and 18% increase in England.
- Between 2010 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 722% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and 2% in England.
- Like England and London, Lambeth shows large fluctuations in Excess Winter Deaths over time. These fluctuations were larger in Lambeth between 2007 and 2014, however have since been in line with London and England. Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

### How does Lambeth compare?

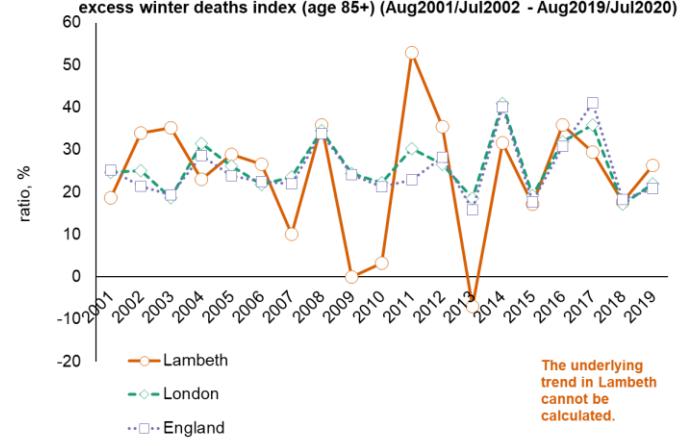
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between -14.9 and 41.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between -14.9 and 41.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have a higher EWD index than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to have a higher EWD index than females. This difference is statistically significant.

## What is happening over time?

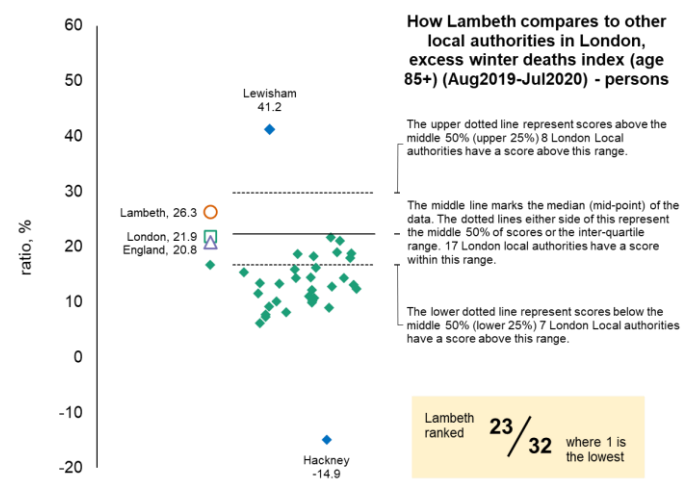
How Lambeth has changed over time, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2001/Jul2002 - Aug2019/Jul2020)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

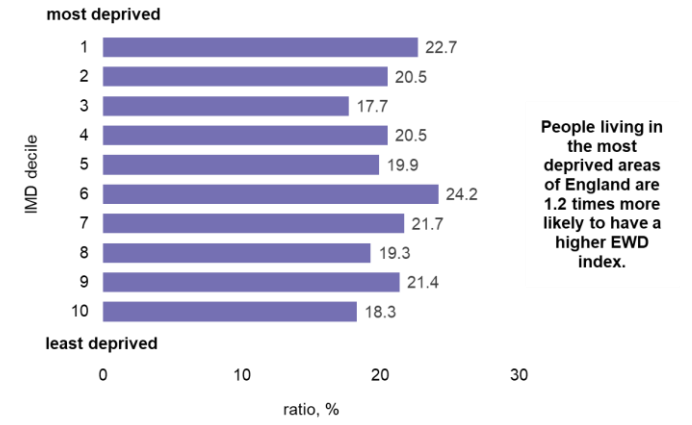
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020) - persons



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020)



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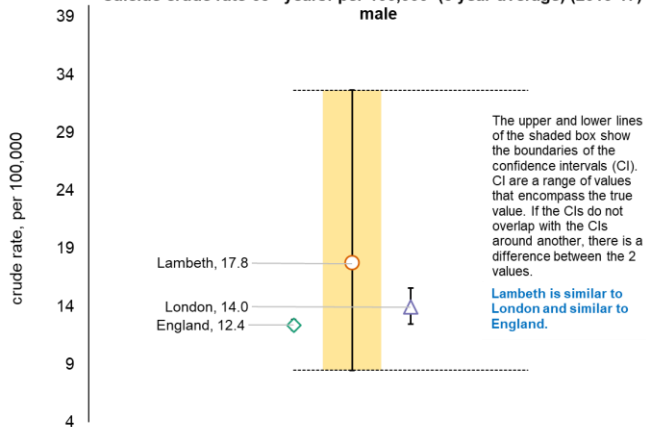
# Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average)



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (2013-17) - male



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## What is the rationale?

To identify cases to help prevent and reduce the deaths from suicide. Suicide is a major issue for society and a leading cause of years of life lost. Suicide is often the end point of a complex history of risk factors and distressing events, but there are many ways in which services, communities, individuals and society as a whole can help to prevent suicides.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- Between 2013-17 there were 10 deaths from suicide in Lambeth in people over the age of 65.
- A crude rate of 17.8 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 14.0 in London and 12.4 in England.
- The crude rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths from suicide cannot be calculated.
- Between 2012-2016 and 2013-17 the suicide crude rate **decreased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **increase** in London and 0% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2009-2013 and 2013-17 the suicide crude rate **increased** by 32% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **increase** in London and a 2% **increase** in England.
- Over the last period of measurement the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

### How does Lambeth compare?

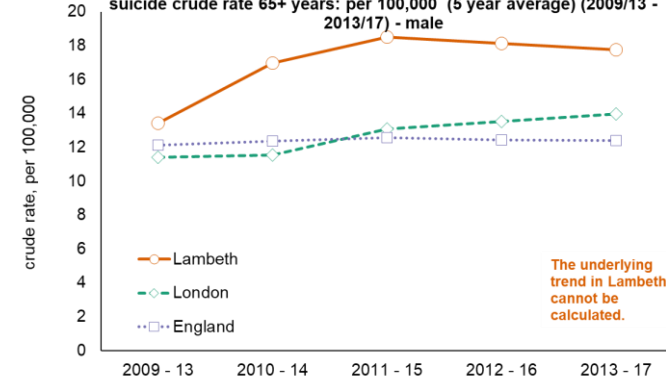
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 0 and 34.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 13.5 and 31.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 14 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows males over 65 living in the most deprived areas of England die by suicide at approximately the same rate as males living in the least deprived areas, there appears to be no inequality linked to deprivation.

## What is happening over time?

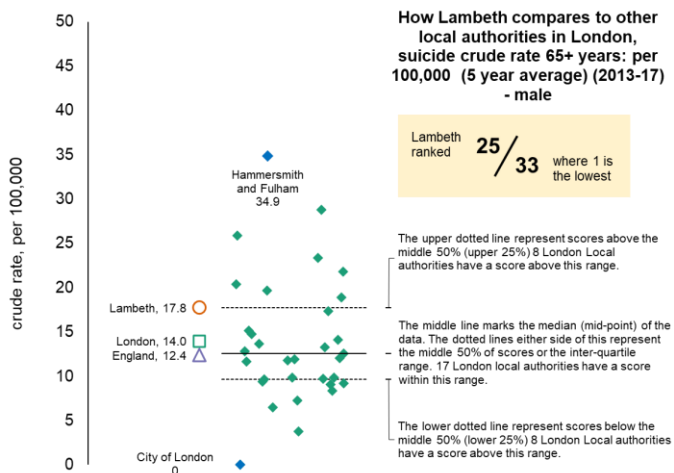
How Lambeth has changed over time, suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (2009/13 - 2013/17) - male



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## How does Lambeth compare?

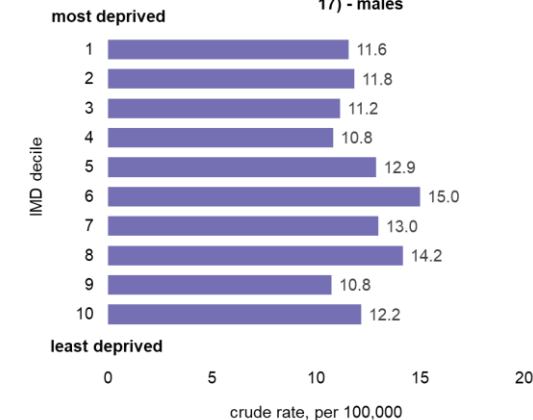
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (2013-17) - male



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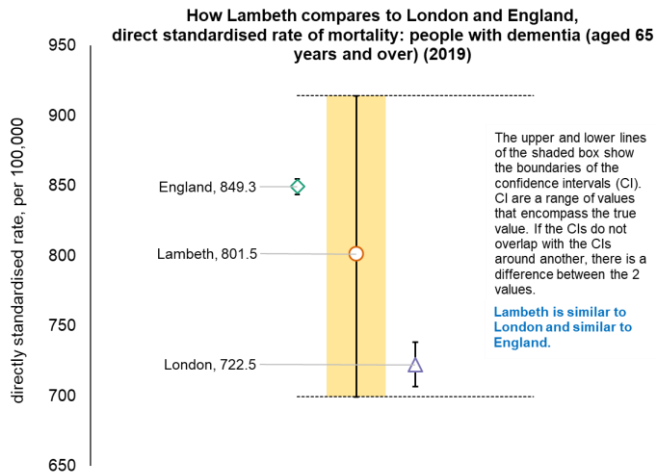
## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (2013-17) - males



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## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

The rationale for including this indicator is to understand the geographical variation in the deaths of people with dementia or Alzheimer's. This indicator illustrates the variation across England in the rate of deaths for people aged 65+ with dementia or Alzheimer's and will identify areas where the rates are both higher and lower than the national average. Areas identified might warrant further investigation to establish either the underlying causes for higher rates and thus gain an understanding of where improvements might be required, or for lower rates what good practice might look like.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2019 there were 223 deaths from dementia in people aged 65 and over.
- A directly standardised rate of 801.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 722.5 in London and 849.3 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths from dementia (aged 65 and over) cannot be calculated.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the mortality rate has **decreased** by 7% in Lambeth compared to a 10% **decrease** in London and 6% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the gap between Lambeth and London has widened.

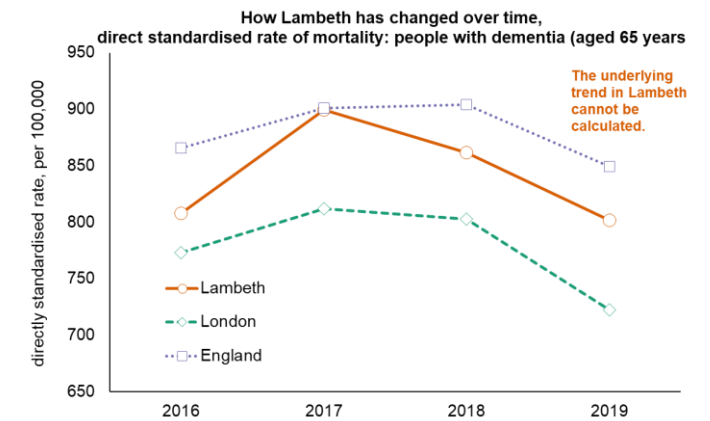
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 465.3 and 924.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 496.5 and 847.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

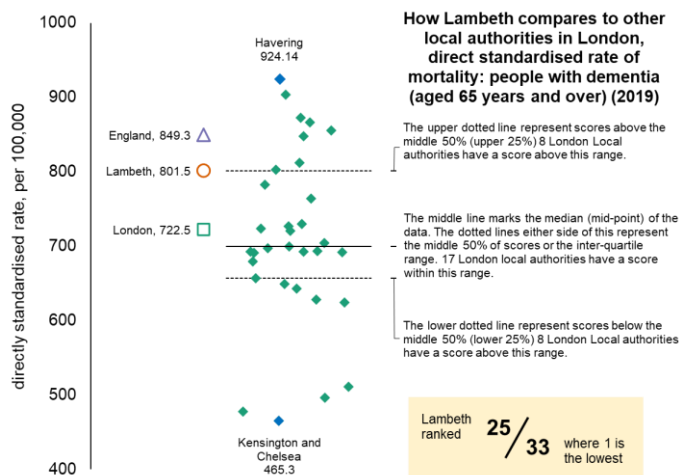
- No inequalities are reported for the national data. Further investigation is required to understand inequalities.

## What is happening over time?



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## How does Lambeth compare?



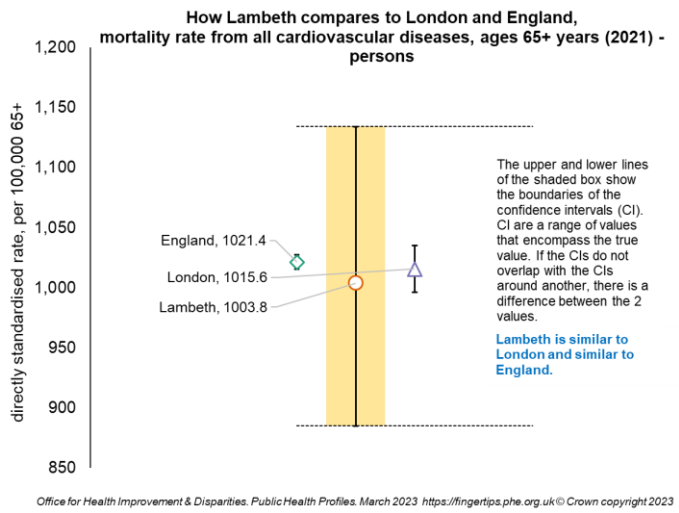
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**No inequalities data available on fingertips for this indicator.**

# Mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases – ages 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Low value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in the over 65's in England. There have been huge gains over the past decades in terms of better treatment for CVD and improvements in lifestyle, but there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.

This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from cardiovascular disease compared to the rate of deaths from cancer and respiratory disease.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2021 there were 260 deaths from cardiovascular diseases (65+).
- A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 1,003.8 in Lambeth compared to 1,015.6 in London and 1,021.4 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 778.4 and 1295.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 879.9 and 1295.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

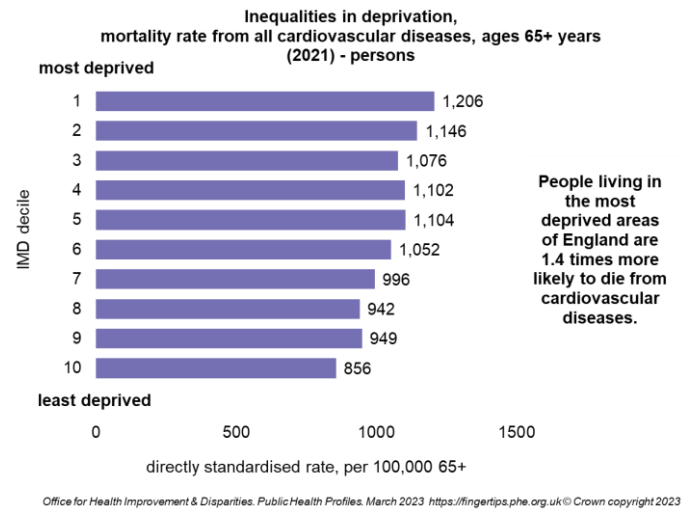
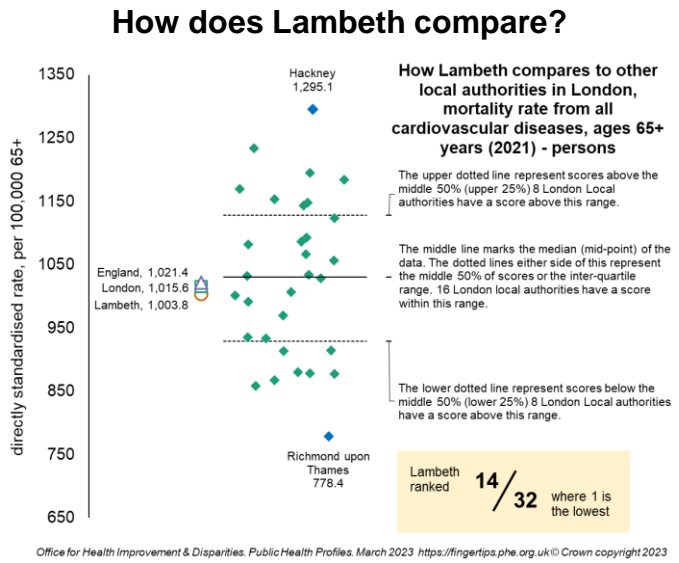
### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from cardiovascular diseases than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males and females living in Lambeth have similar levels of mortality from cardiovascular diseases

## What is happening over time?

**There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.**

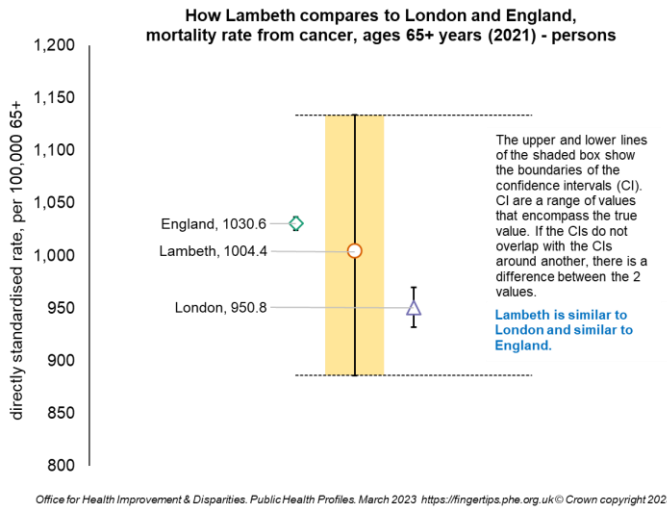
## Are there any inequalities?



# Mortality rate from cancer – ages 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Cancer is one of the major causes of death in the over 65's in England. This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from cancer compared to the rate of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease.

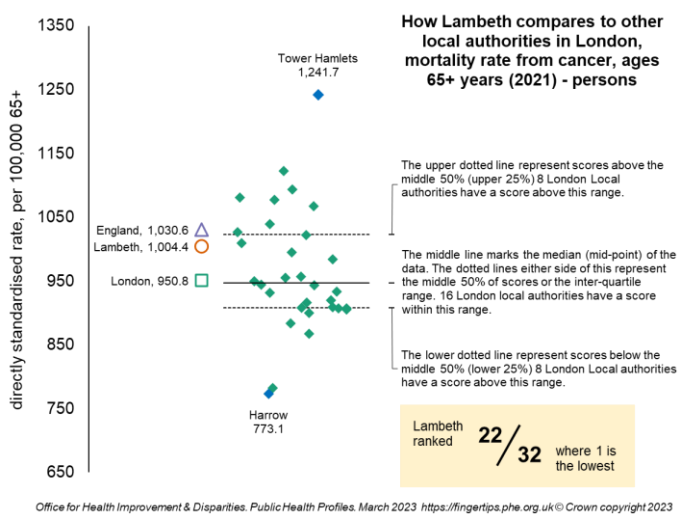
## What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2021 there were 264 deaths from cancer (65+).
  - A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 1,004.4 in Lambeth compared to 950.8 in London and 1,030.6 in England.
  - The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

## What is happening over time?

**There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.**

## How does Lambeth compare?



## What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

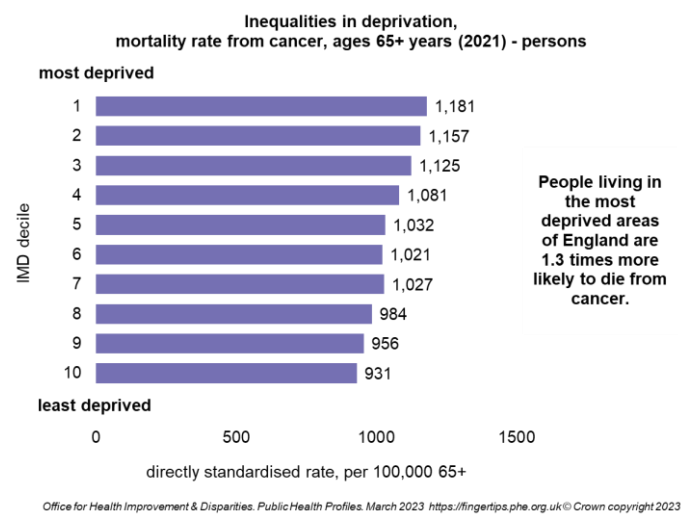
## How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 773.1 and 1241.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 22 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 883.9 and 1241.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the best.

## Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from cancer than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 1.6 times more likely to die from cancer than females.

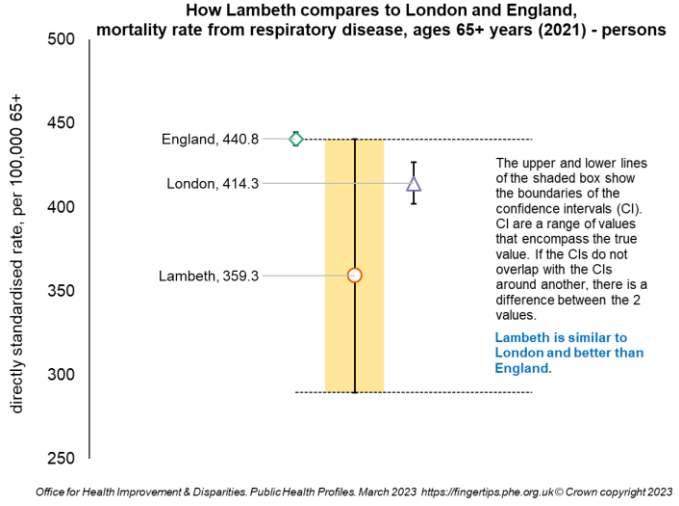
## Are there any inequalities?



# Mortality rate from respiratory disease – ages 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth.

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in the over 65's in England and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases.

This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from respiratory disease compared to the rate of deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease.

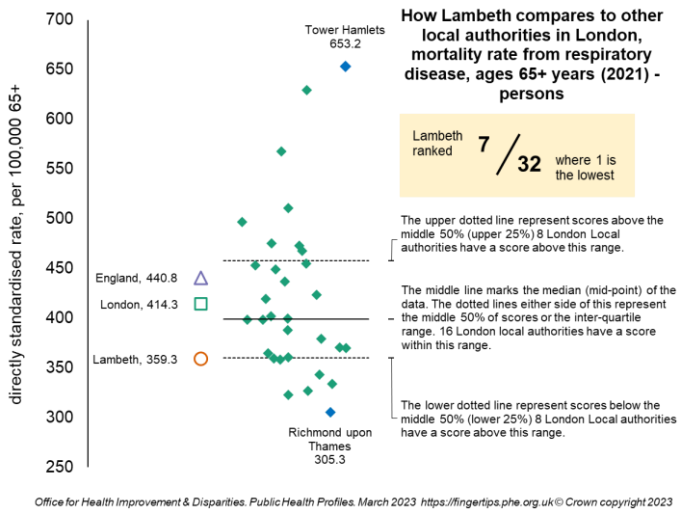
## What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2021 there were 93 deaths from respiratory disease (65+).
  - A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 359.3 in Lambeth compared to 414.3 in London and 440.8 in England.
  - The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is similar to London and better than England.

## What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

## How does Lambeth compare?



## What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

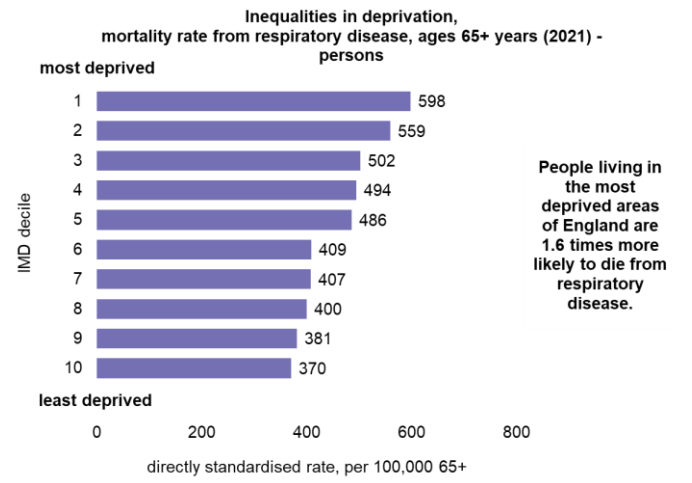
## How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value.
- Values in London range between 305.3 and 653.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 323 and 653.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

## Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from respiratory disease than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to die from respiratory diseases than females.

## Are there any inequalities?

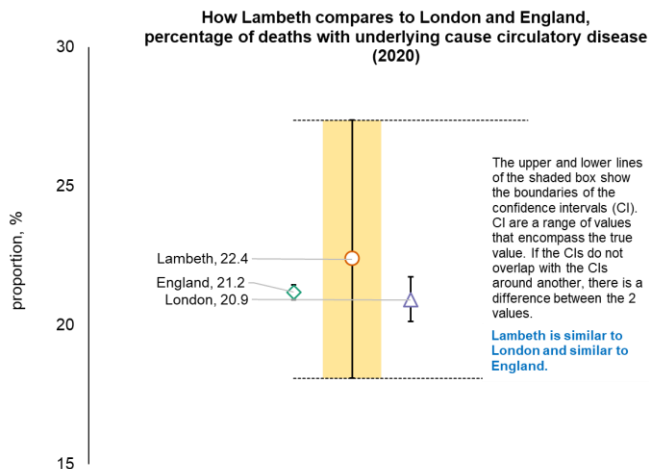






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## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 69 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease.
- A proportion of 22.4% of deaths in the 65-74 year age range in Lambeth were due to circulatory disease compared to 20.9% in London and 21.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is no significant change.
- Over the last year, 2019 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **increased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 13% **decrease** in London and an 8% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **decreased** by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 16% **decrease** in London and a 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **increased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 17% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

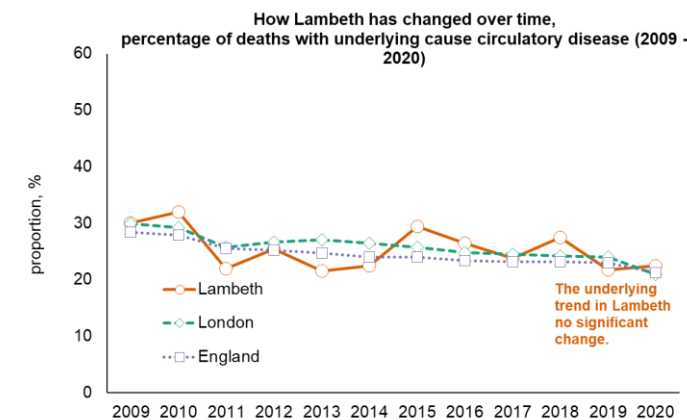
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 14.98 and 26.58.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 18.9 and 26.58.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

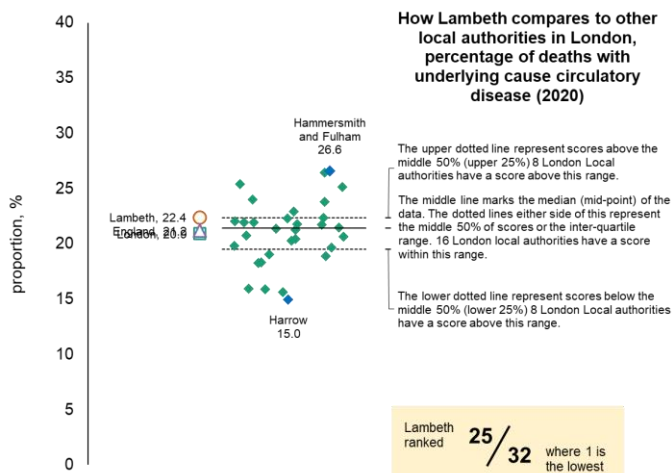
- There were no inequality data

## What is happening over time?



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## How does Lambeth compare?



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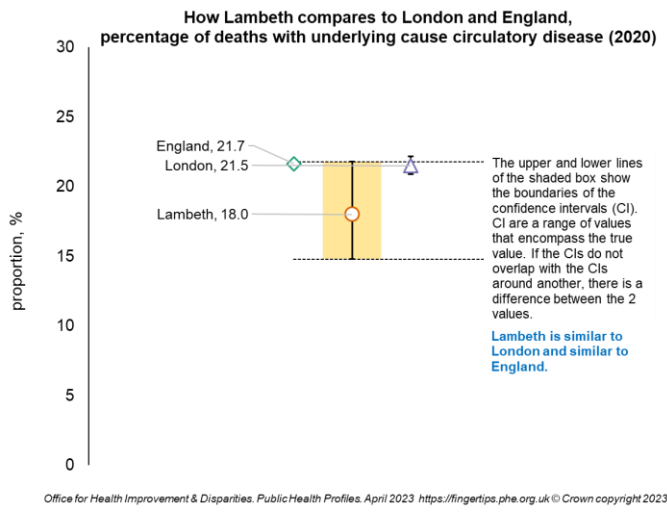
## Are there any inequalities?

# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease 75-84 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

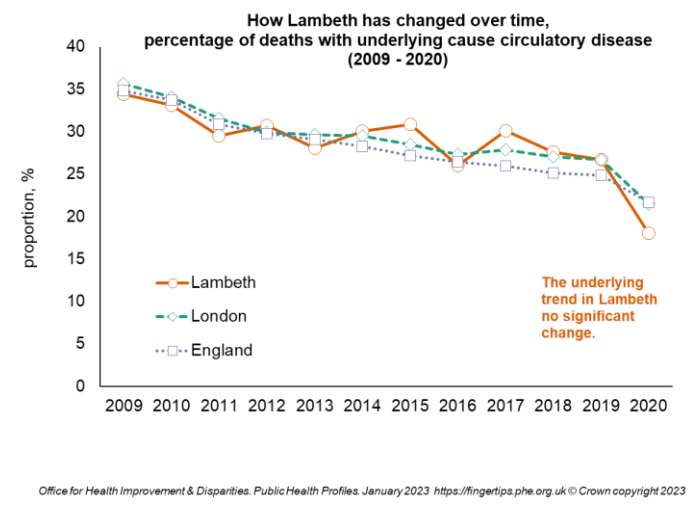
This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 75-84 year population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

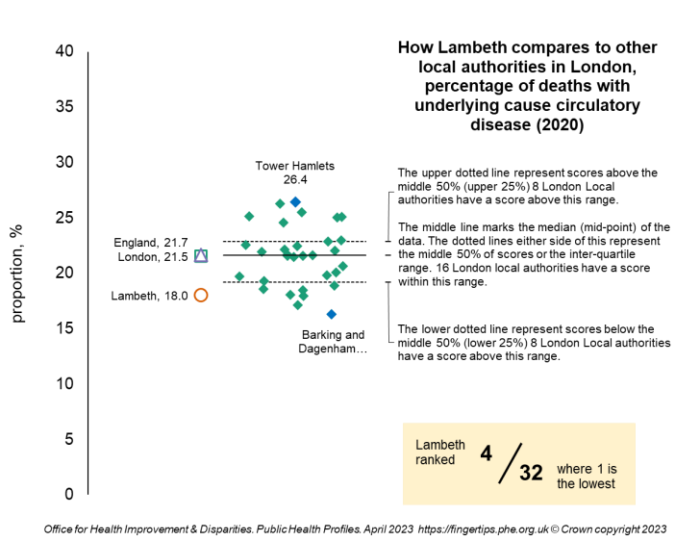
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020 there were 84 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease in Lambeth
  - A proportion of 18.0% deaths in the 75-84 years age range in Lambeth compared to 21.5% in London and 21.7% in England were due to circulatory disease.
  - The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is no significant change.
  - Over the last year, 2019 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 32% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 31% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and an 18% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease have **decreased** by 39% in Lambeth compared to a 32% **decrease** in London and a 30% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



## Are there any inequalities?

- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
  - Values in London range between 16.31 and 26.42.
  - Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
  - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
  - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 17.94 and 26.42.
  - Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

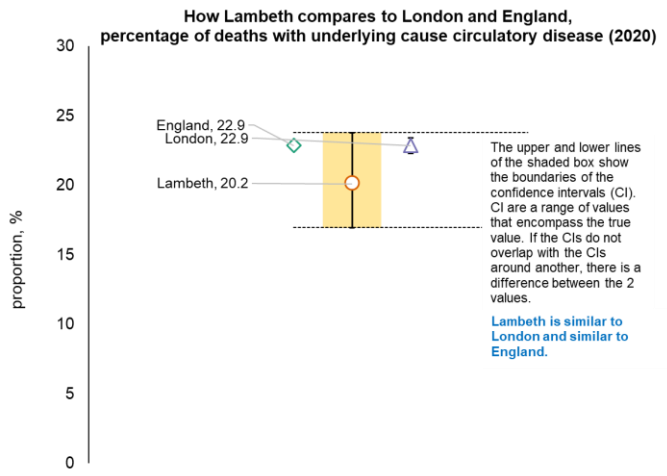
- Are there any inequalities?**
- There are no inequality data available

# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease 85+ years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 106 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 20.2% in the 85+ years age range in Lambeth compared to 22.9% in London and 22.9% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is decreasing.
- Over the last year the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 21% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and 13% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 29% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and 18% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease have **decreased** by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 30% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

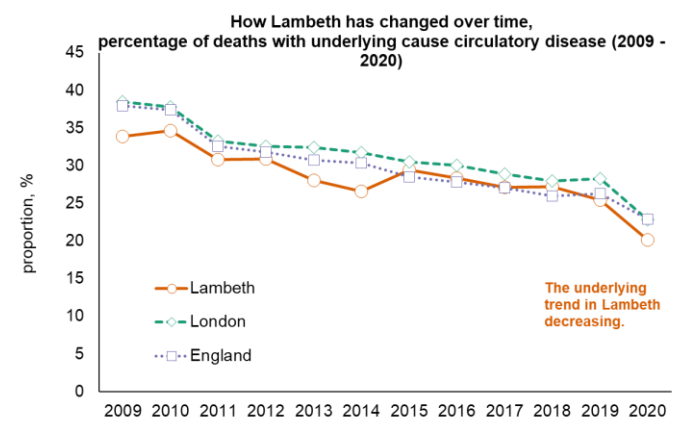
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 17.01 and 30.16.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 17.01 and 29.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

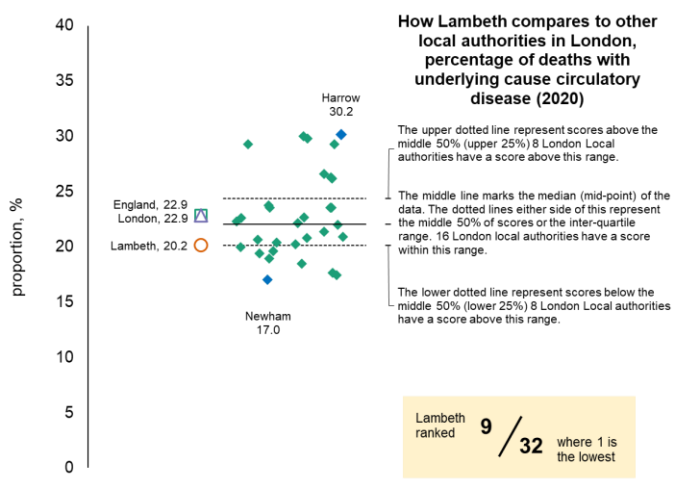
- There are no inequality data

## What is happening over time?



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## How does Lambeth compare?



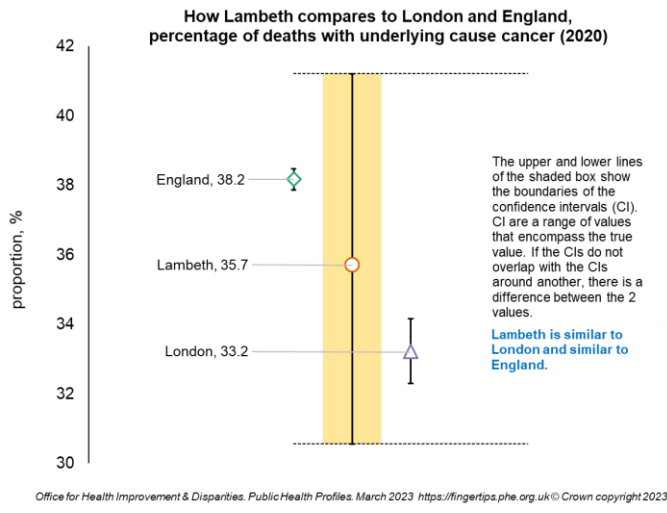
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## Are there any inequalities?

# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 65-74 years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

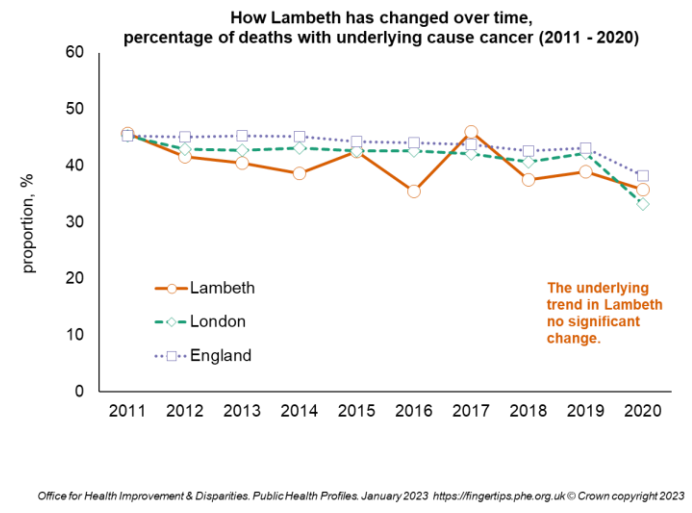
This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

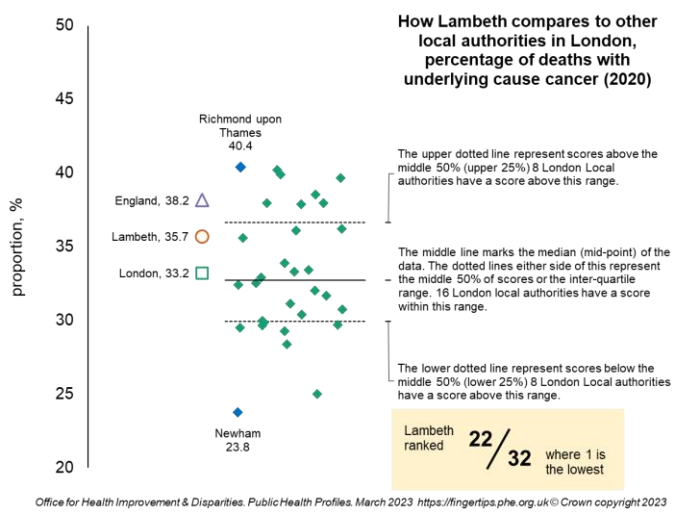
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020 there were 110 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
  - A proportion of 35.7% in Lambeth compared to 33.2% in London and 38.2% in England.
  - The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
  - Between 2019 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 8% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **increased** by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer have **decreased** by 22% in Lambeth compared to a 27% **decrease** in London and a 16% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last year, 2019 to 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

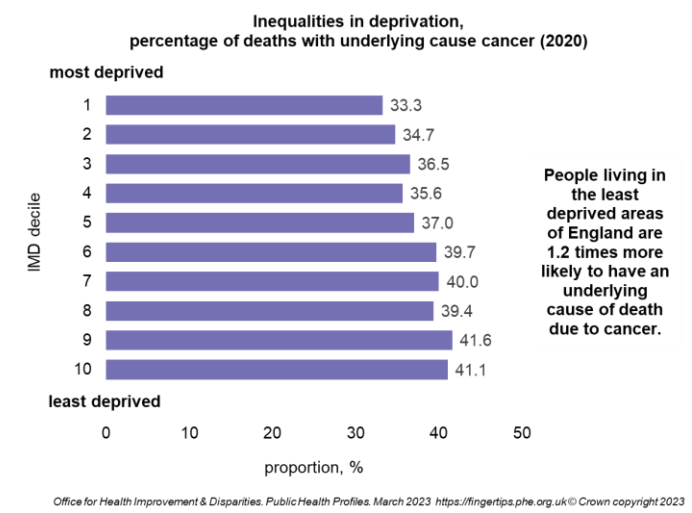
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



## Are there any inequalities?



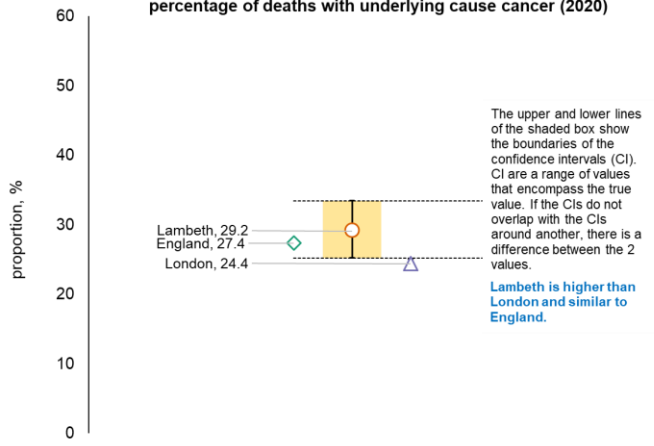
# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 75-84 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 136 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
- A proportion of 29.2% in Lambeth compared to 24.4% in London and 27.4% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 4% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and 12% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year, 2019 to 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

### How does Lambeth compare?

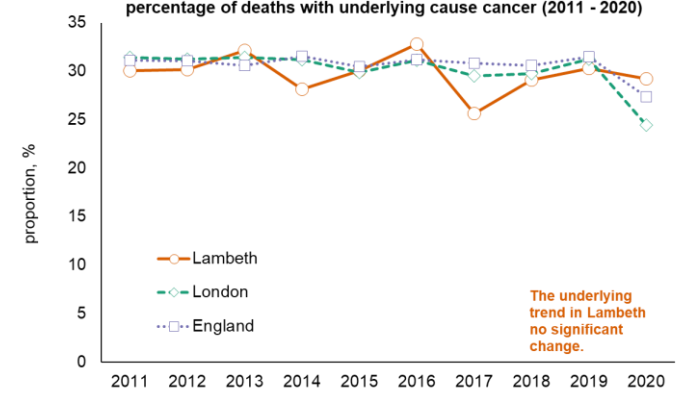
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 16.2 and 30.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 29 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 16.2 and 29.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 16 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have an underlying cause of death due to cancer than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?

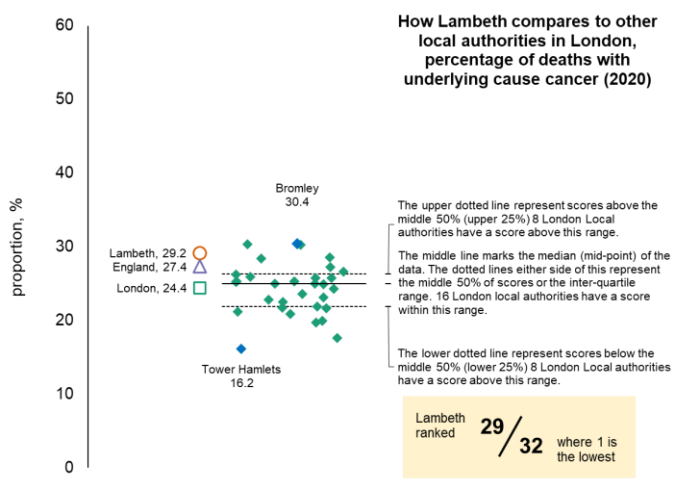
How Lambeth has changed over time, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2011 - 2020)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

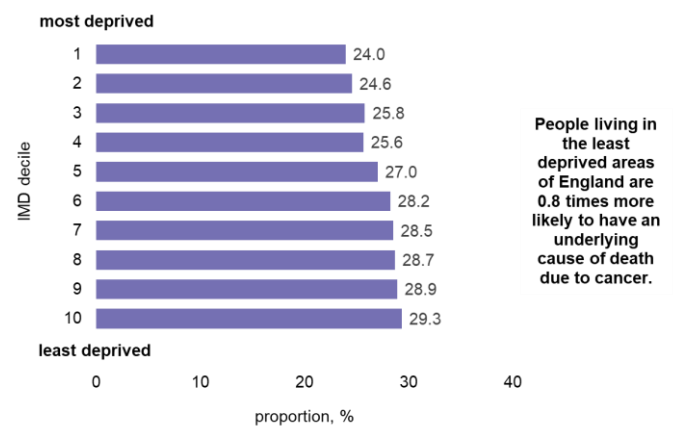
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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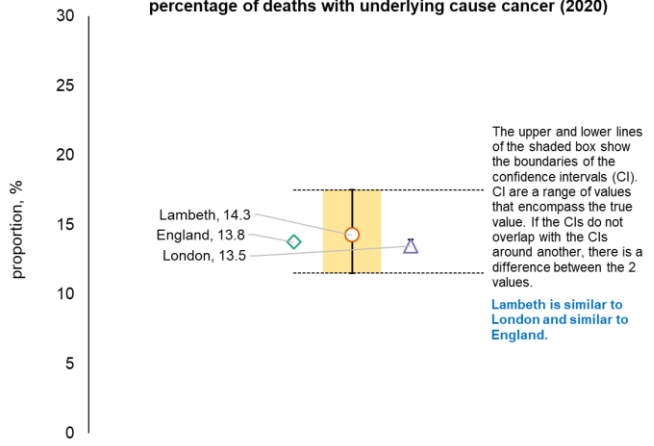
# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 85+ years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 75 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
- A proportion of 14.3% in Lambeth compared to 13.5% in London and 13.8% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
- **Between** 2019 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer decreased by 23% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 7% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.

### How does Lambeth compare?

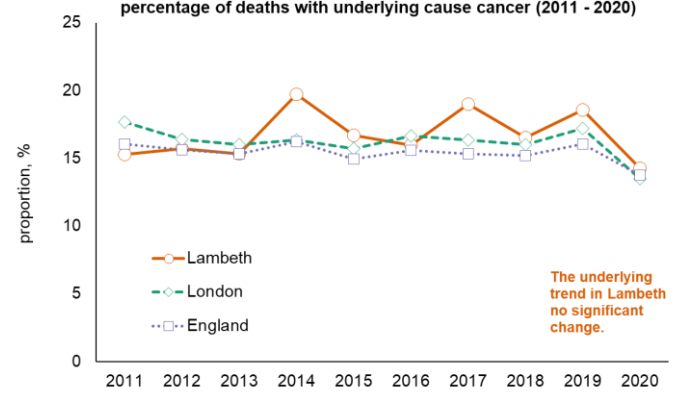
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 10.8 and 16.8.
- Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 10.8 and 16.8.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have an underlying cause of death due to cancer than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?

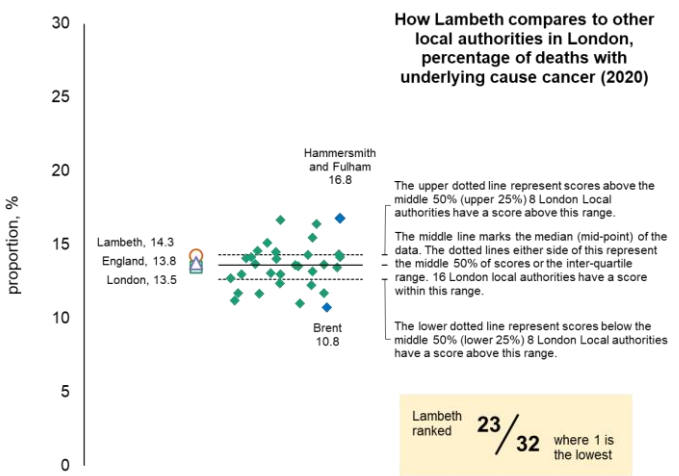
How Lambeth has changed over time, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2011 - 2020)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

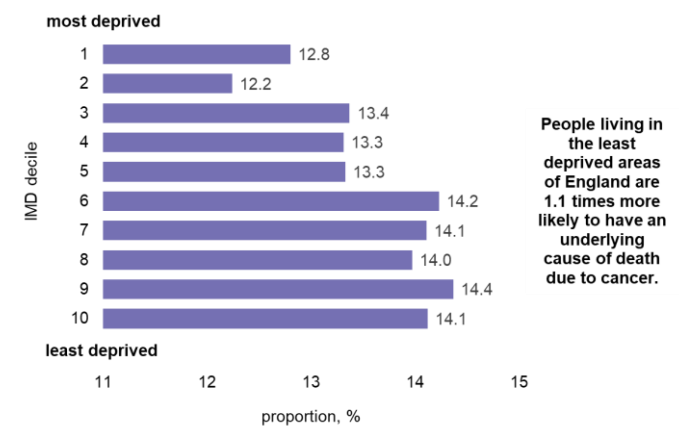
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



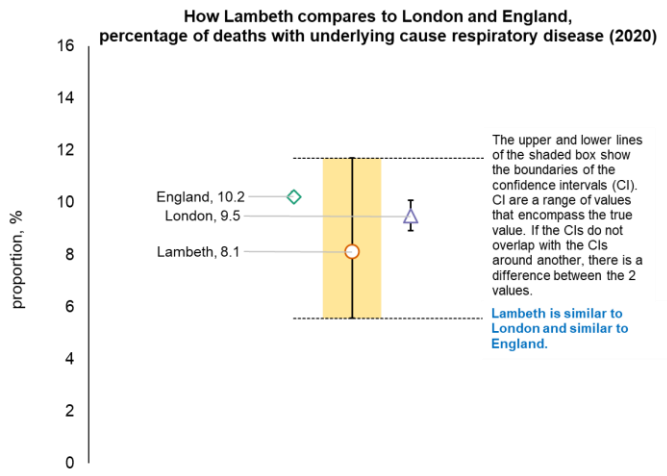
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# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 65-74 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 25 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 8.1% of deaths in the 65-74 years age group in Lambeth had an underlying cause of respiratory disease compared to 9.5% in London and 10.2% in England.
- The proportion of deaths in the 65 -74 year age group with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 30% in Lambeth compared to a 25% **decrease** in London and a 23% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2015 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 23% **decrease** in London and a 22% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2011 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease **decreased** by 44% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

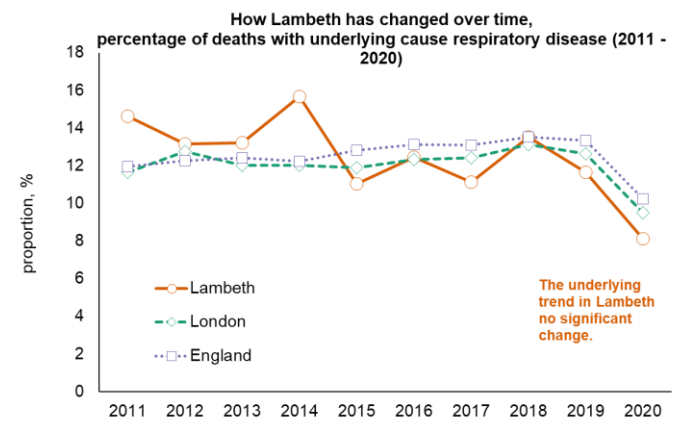
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 3.8 and 13.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 6.8 and 11.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

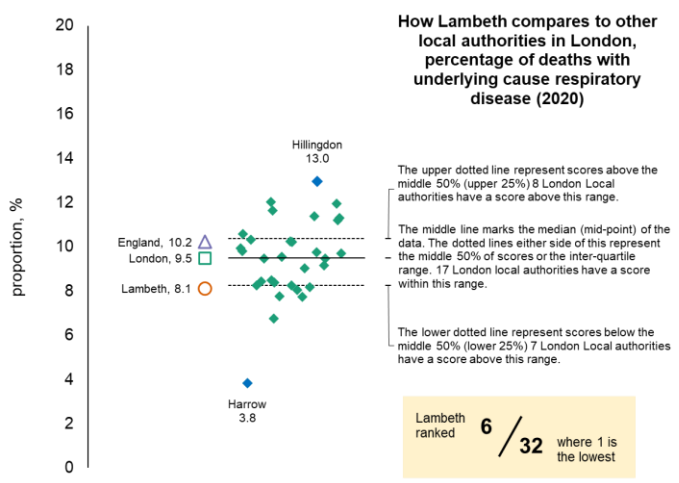
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are 0.8 times more likely to die with an underlying cause of respiratory disease than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is not statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?



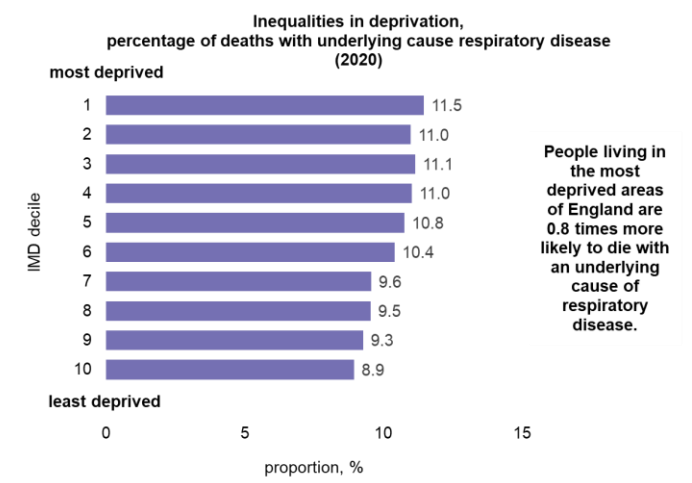
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## How does Lambeth compare?



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## Are there any inequalities?

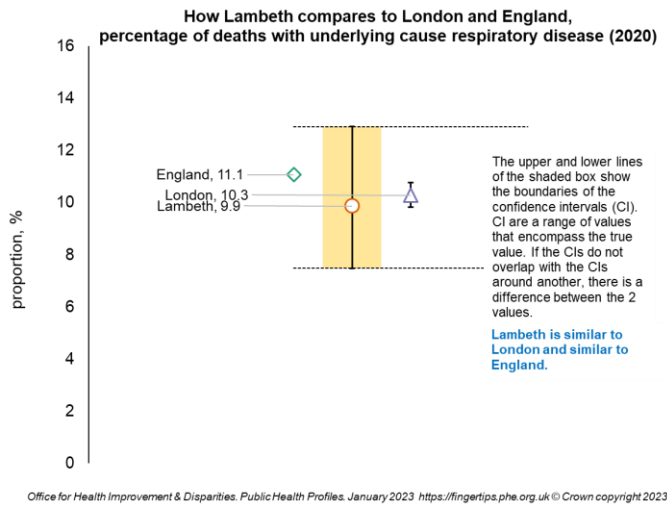


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# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 75-84 years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 75-84 year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

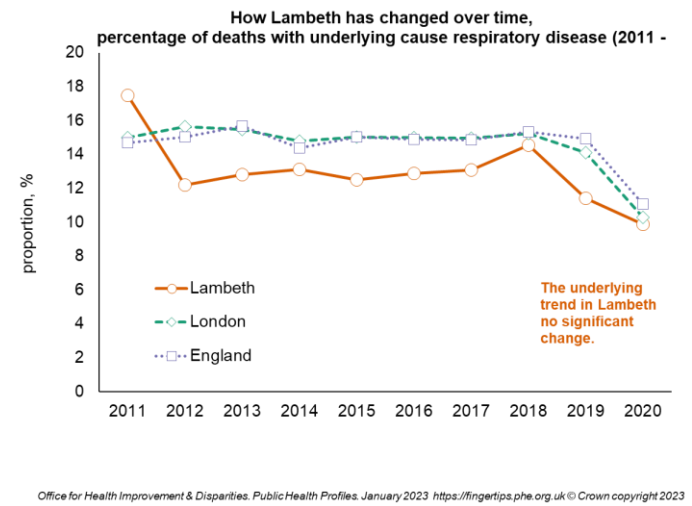
**What is the current picture?**

- In 2020 there were 46 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth in the 75-84 years age group.
- had an underlying cause of respiratory disease compared to 10.3% in London and 11.1% in England.
- The proportion of deaths in the 75-84 years age group in Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

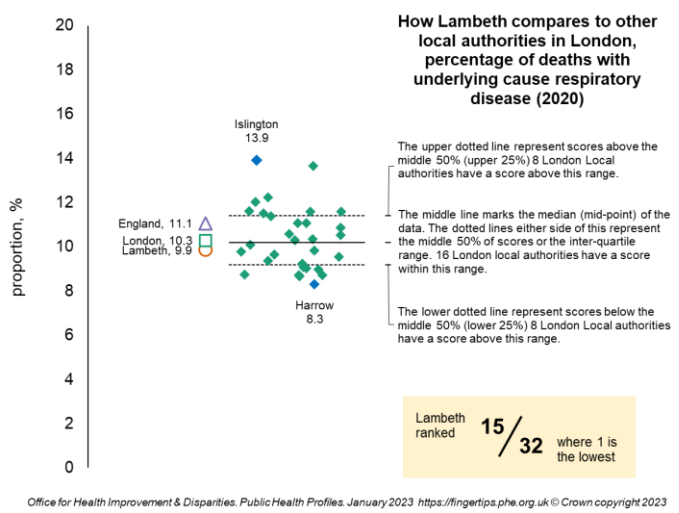
**What is happening over time?**

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 27% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2015 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 23% in Change compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2011 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease have **decreased** by 44% in Lambeth compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 25% in England.
- Between 2019 and 2020 the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

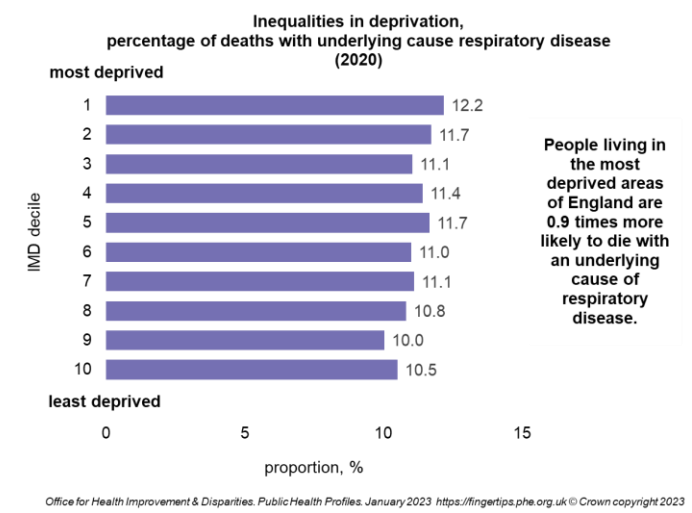
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



## Are there any inequalities?

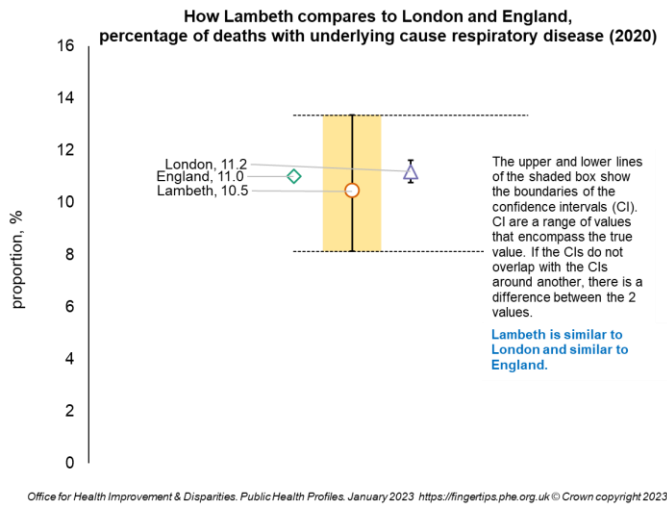




# Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 85+ years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

## What does the data tell us?

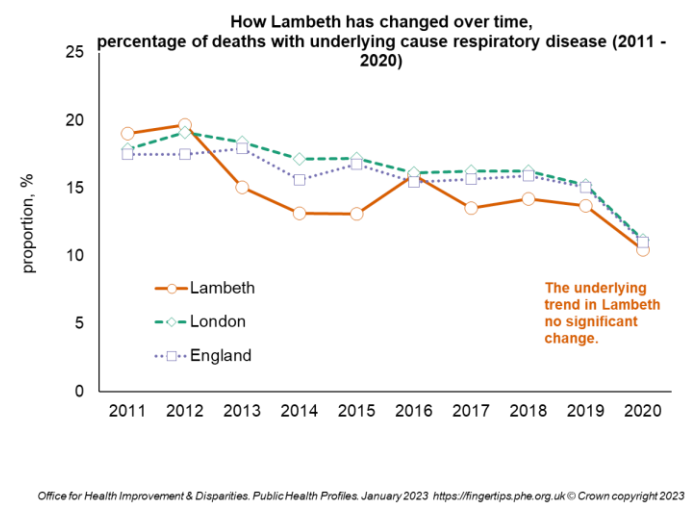
**What is the current picture?**

- In 2020 there were 55 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease.
- A proportion of 10.5% of deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in the 85+ years age group in Lambeth compared to 11.2% in London and 11.0% in England.
- The proportion of Lambeth is similar to London and similar to England.

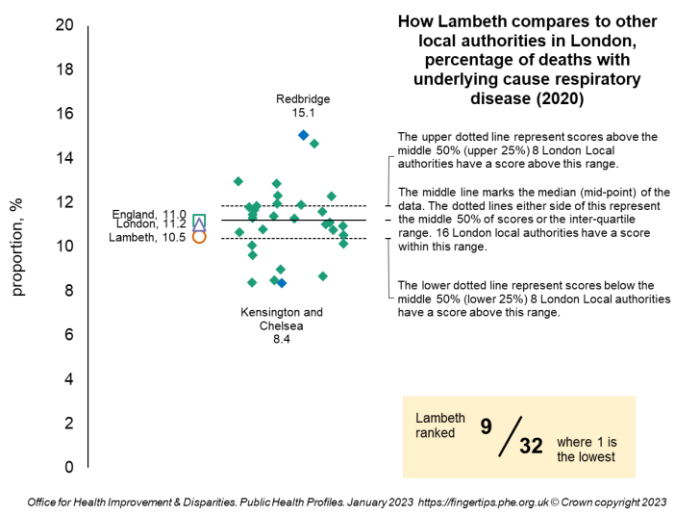
**What is happening over time?**

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has decreased by 24% in Lambeth compared to a 26% decrease in London and a 27% decrease in England.
- Between 2015 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has decreased by 34% in Lambeth compared to a 31% decrease in London and a 29% decrease in England.
- Between 2011 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease have decreased by 45% in Lambeth compared to a 37% decrease in London and a 37% decrease in England.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



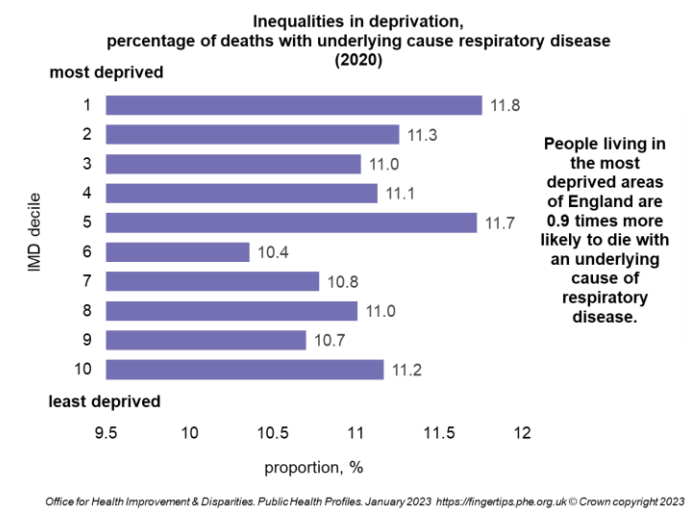
**How does Lambeth compare?**

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values in London range between 8.4 and 15.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 8.4 and 14.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

**Are there any inequalities?**

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 0.9 times more likely to die with an underlying cause of respiratory disease than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is not statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## Are there any inequalities?



# 3. Dementia

Dementia and Alzheimer's is one of the leading causes of death in those aged over 80 in Lambeth. The recorded prevalence of dementia fell in 2020 in Lambeth, however this may have been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic as lockdowns and a reduced service in General Practice may have impacted on the ability to make a diagnosis. This drop is also seen in the review of dementia care plans. A timely diagnosis of dementia enables people living with dementia, their carers and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes.

## Facts and figures

- In 2019/20 there were 1645 emergency admissions for dementia or Alzheimer's.
- The rate of emergency admissions in this year was higher than that of England and of London.
- Lambeth is ranked 32 out of 33 London local authorities where a lower value is better.
- Lambeth's rate is higher than our London neighbours and is in the highest 25% of London local authorities for admissions for emergency admissions for dementia or Alzheimer's.
- The trends in time for emergency admissions for dementia and recorded prevalence of dementia have no statistical trend available. However, the overall trend for emergency admissions appears to be stable from 2016/17 to 2019/20.
- In 2020 there were 1452 people aged 65+ with a recorded diagnosis for dementia.
- The estimated rate of diagnosis of dementia declined during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the estimated diagnosis rate was 67%.

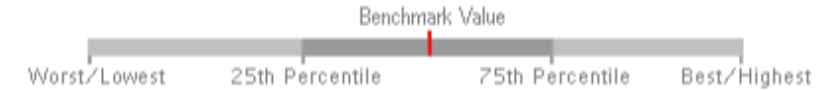
## What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have had their care plan reviewed face-to-face than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant.

# Dementia

● Better 95%  
 ● Similar  
 ● Worse 95%  
 ● Lower  
 ● Similar  
 ● Higher  
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:  
 – Could not be calculated  
 → No significant change  
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse  
 ↑ Increasing & getting better  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better  
 ↑ Increasing  
 ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth		Region England		England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months (denominator incl. PCAs) (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	–	566	37.5%	44.6%*	39.7%	3.4%		%
Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2019/20	–	1,645	5,904	4,013	3,517	6,100		2,120
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2020	–	1,452	4.50%	4.17%*	3.97%*	2.91%		
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and older) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2023	↓	1,201	62.5%	65.6%	63.0%	28.6%		83.9%

> 66.7% (significantly)  
 similar to 66.7%  
 < 66.7% (significantly)

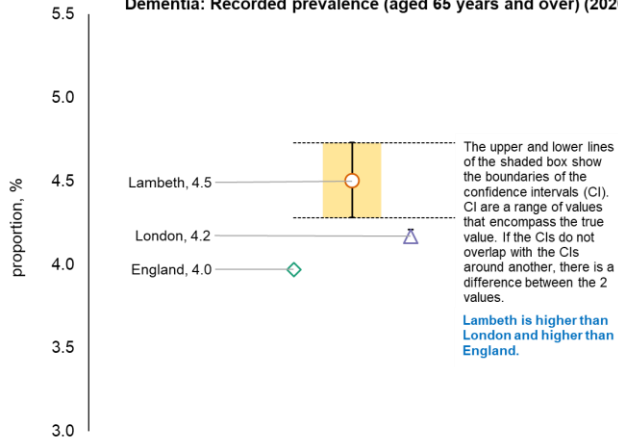
# Dementia recorded prevalence



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2020)



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator quantifies the proportion aged 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia. The recorded dementia prevalence provides an indication of the concentration, within a population, of the number of people aged 65 or older who have been diagnosed and who are now living with the condition.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 1452 people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 4.5% in Lambeth compared to 4.2% in London and 4.0% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

### What is happening over time?

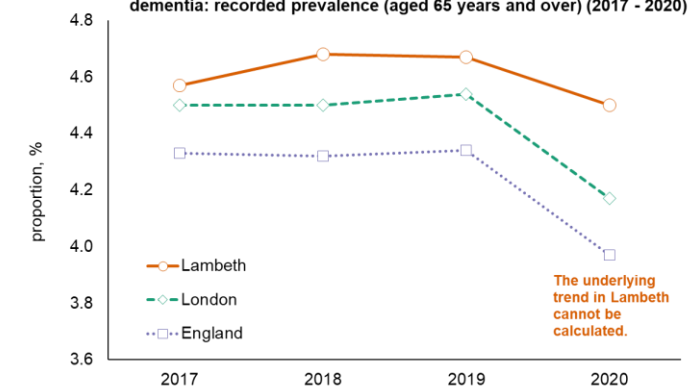
- The underlying trend for people with a recorded diagnosis of dementia cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia have **decreased** by 3.6% in Lambeth compared to an 8% **decrease** in London and 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia have **decreased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 7% **decrease** in London and 8% **decrease** in England.

### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 3.3 and 5.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 26 out of 33 London local authorities the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3.3 and 4.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.

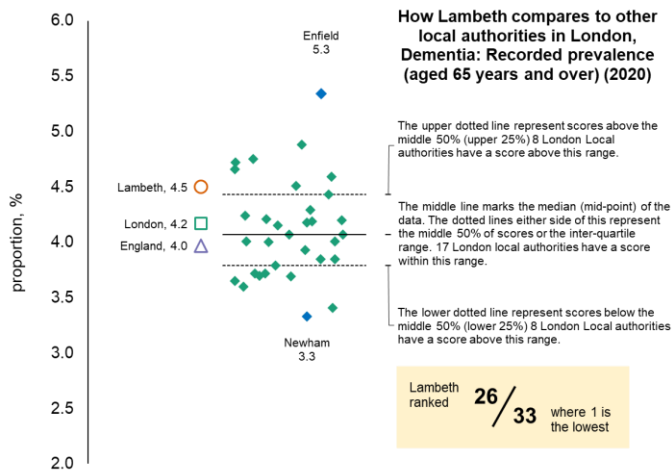
## What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, dementia: recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2017 - 2020)



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## How does Lambeth compare?



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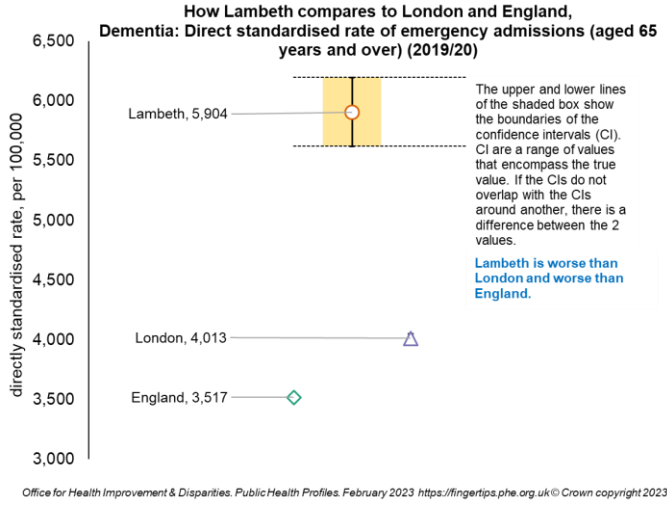
## Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.

# Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over)

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator is part of the developmental approach to understanding the variation in the provision of care of people with dementia in England. This indicator illustrates the variation across England in the rate of emergency admissions for people aged 65+ with dementia or Alzheimer's and will identify areas where the rates are both higher and lower than the national average.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2019/20 there were 1645 people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's
- A directly standardised rate of 5904 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 4013 in London and 3517 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

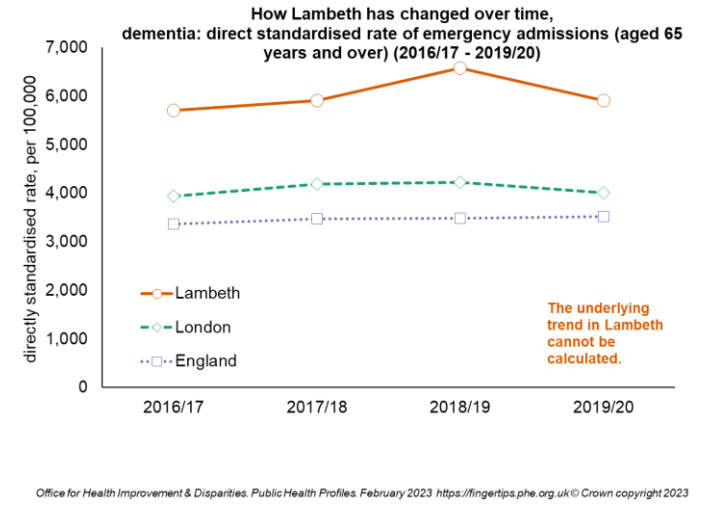
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people (65+) admitted to inpatient hospital admissions with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's is cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's have **decreased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's have **increased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **increase** in London and 5% **increase** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 2822 and 6100.
- Lambeth is ranked 32 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3163 and 6100.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

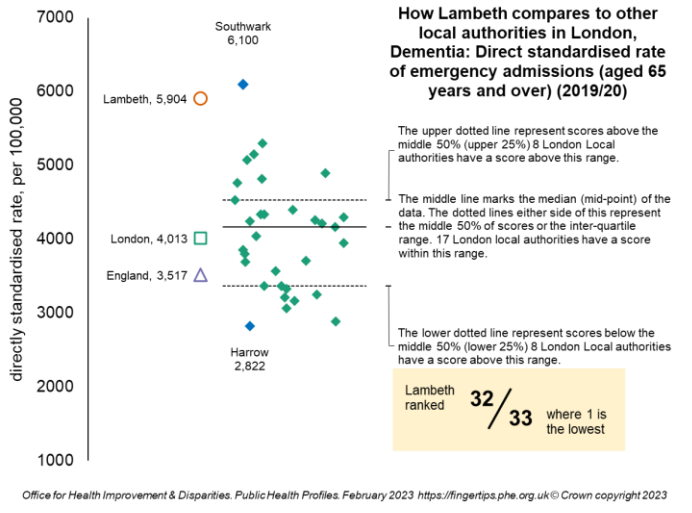
## What is happening over time?



## Are there any inequalities?

**There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.**

## How does Lambeth compare?

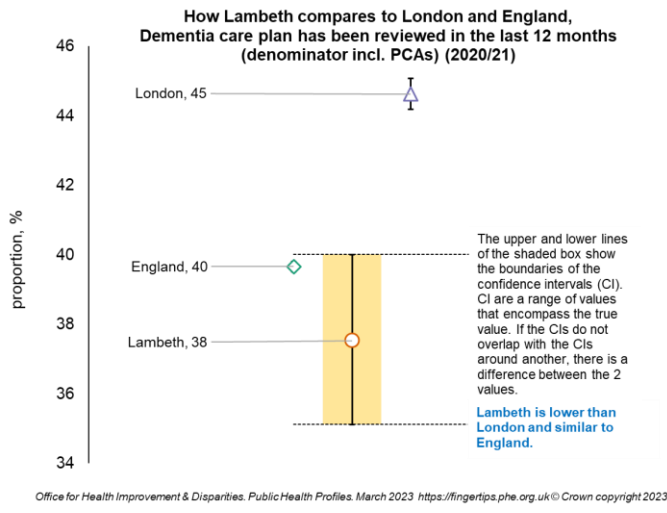


# Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months



This indicator is higher or lower than does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

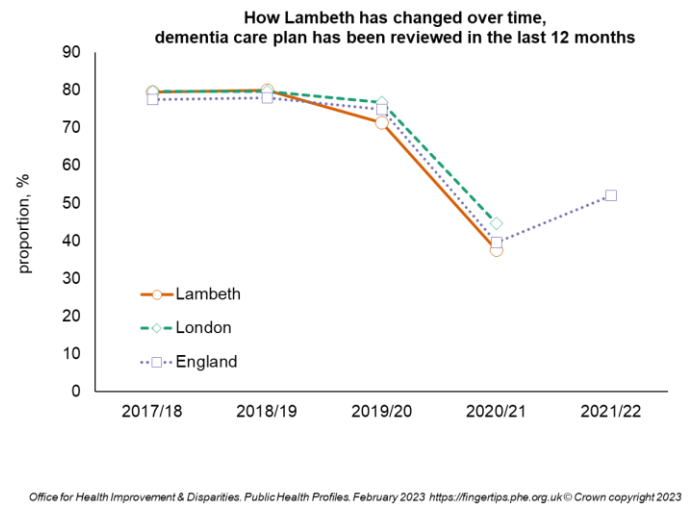
The face-to-face review should focus on support needs of the patient and their carer. In particular the review should address four key issues, an appropriate physical and mental health review for the patient, the carer's needs for information, the impact of caring on the care-giver, communication and co-ordination arrangements with secondary care. Patients with Alzheimer-type dementia do not complain of common physical symptoms, but experience them to the same degree as the general population.

## What does the data tell us?

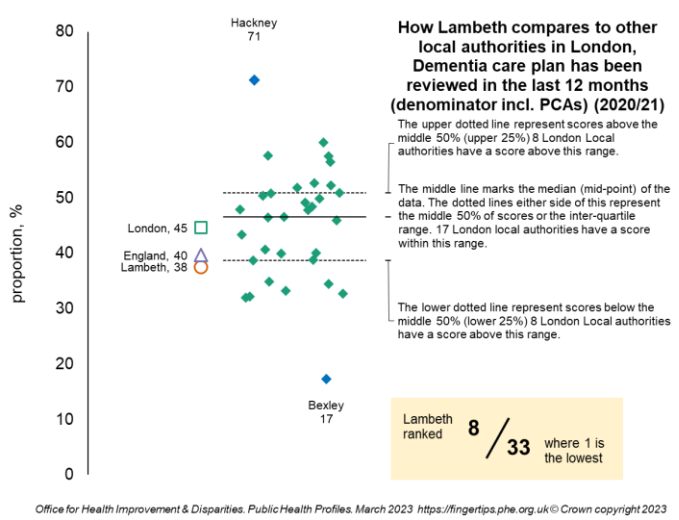
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020/21 there were 566 patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face in Lambeth.
  - A proportion of 38% in Lambeth compared to 45% in London and 40% in England.
  - The proportion for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for percentage of patients with dementia whose care plan has been reviewed cannot be calculated.
  - When comparing 2020/21 to 2019/20 patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face have **decreased** by 48% in Lambeth compared to a 42% **decrease** in London and 47% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face have **decreased** by 53% in Lambeth compared to a 44% **decrease** in London and 49% **decrease** in England.

## What is happening over time?



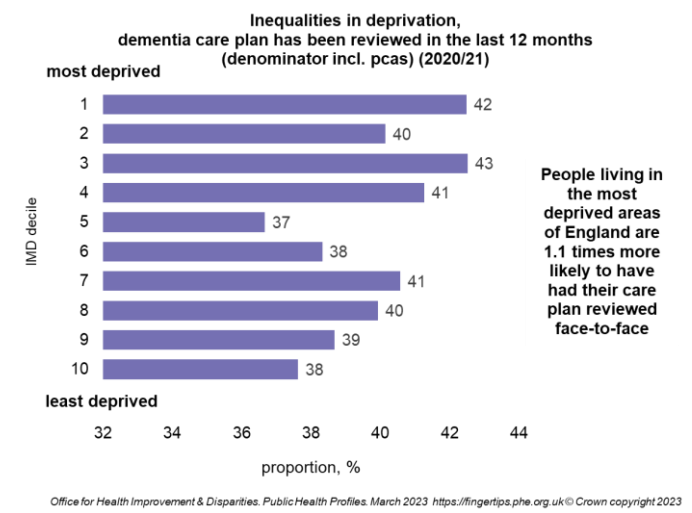
## How does Lambeth compare?



- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
  - Values in London range between 17 and 71.
  - Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 33 London local authorities, the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.
  - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
  - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 32 and 71.
  - Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours, the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse, where 1 is the lowest.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have had their care plan reviewed face-to-face than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

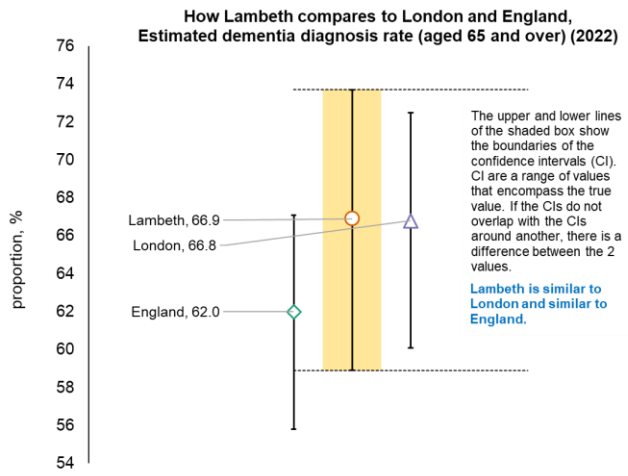
## Are there any inequalities?



# Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

Polarity - Higher value is better

## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

A timely diagnosis of dementia enables people living with dementia, their carers and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes. The estimated dementia diagnosis rate is The rate of persons aged 65 and older with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a percentage with 95 percent confidence intervals.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2022 there were 1243 people aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 66.9% in Lambeth compared to 66.8% in London and 62% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people aged 65 and over with an estimated diagnosis of dementia is no significant change.
- Over the last year people with dementia have **decreased** by 13.3% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **increase** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 4 years people with dementia have **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and 8% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people with dementia have **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 6% **decrease** in London and 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed too.

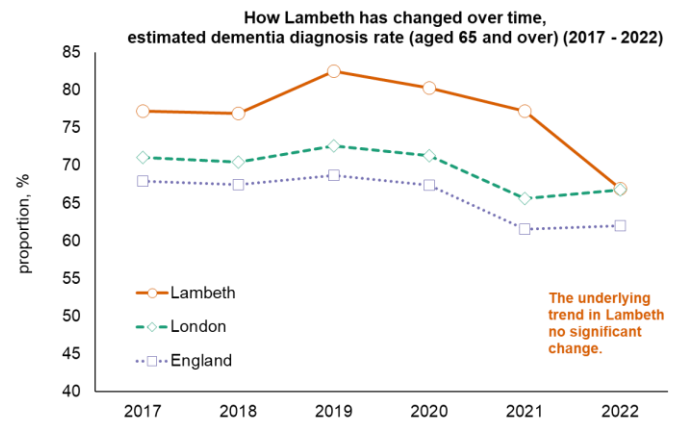
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 26.5 and 82.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 17 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 58.2 and 82.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

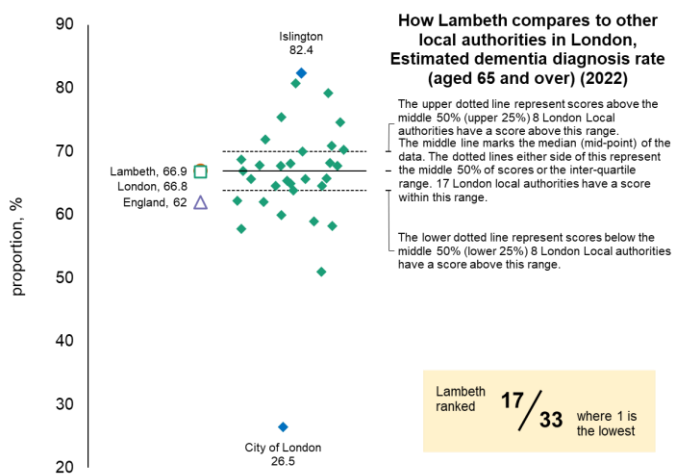
- There are no data at the correct level for inequalities to be calculated

## What is happening over time?



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## How does Lambeth compare?

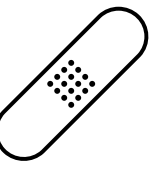


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## Are there any inequalities?

**There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.**

## 4. Falls and fractures



Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above, it is estimated about 1 in 3 people aged 65 and above living at home and about 1 in 2 people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

In the UK, about 75,000 hip fractures occur annually at an estimated health and social cost of about £2 billion a year. Only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long term care. Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising.

### Facts and figures

- In 2020/21 there were 135 people aged 65+ with a recorded hip fracture in the National Hip Fracture database. There is no trend data available for this indicator.
- Compared to England and London rates, Lambeth has a similar rate of hip fractures.
- However, for our population between 65-79 years, the rate of hip fractures is higher than our CIPFA neighbours
- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 525 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over.
- The underlying trend in Lambeth for emergency hospital admissions over time is decreasing and getting better.
- Compared to England and London rates, Lambeth has a similar rate of emergency admissions.
- However, for our population between the ages of 65-79 years, emergency admission rates are higher when compared to London and England.

### What's the inequality?

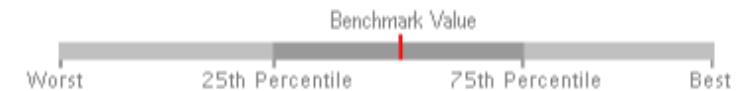
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than males. This difference is statistically significant.



# Falls and fractures

● Better 95% 
 ● Similar 
 ● Worse 95% 
 ○ Not applicable

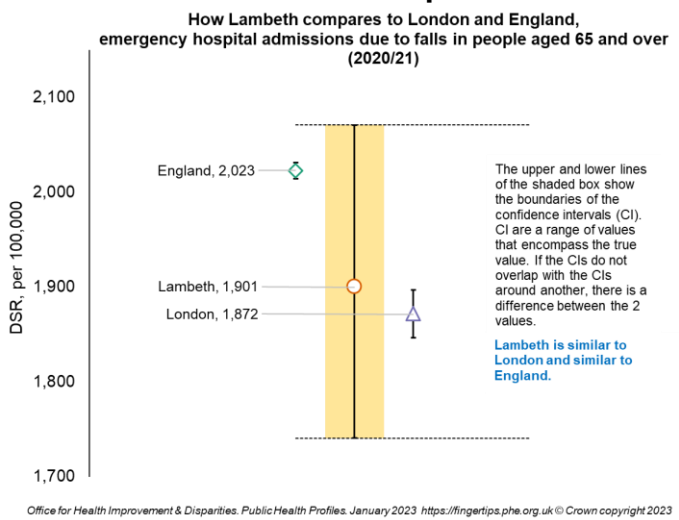
Recent trends: 
 — Could not be calculated 
 ➔ No significant change 
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse 
 ↑ Increasing & getting better 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better



Indicator	Period	Lambeth		Region England		England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	—	560	2,149	2,187	2,100	3,272		1,394
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79 (Persons, 65-79 yrs)	2021/22	—	240	1,209	1,130	993	1,674		687
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 plus (Persons, 80+ yrs)	2021/22	—	320	4,877	5,253	5,311	8,251		3,354
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	—	135	508	493	551	741		
Hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (Persons, 65-79 yrs)	2021/22	—	55	279	222	236	371		22
Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (Persons, 80+ yrs)	2021/22	—	75	1,171	1,279	1,466	1,897		

# Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

## What does the data tell us?

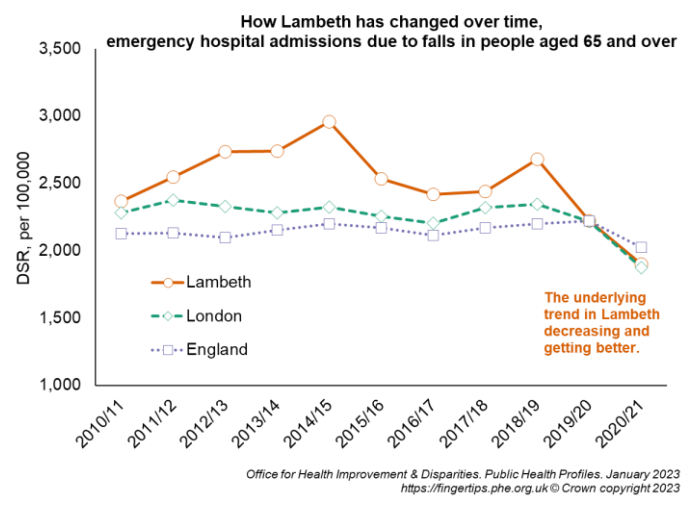
- What is the current picture?**
- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 525 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over.
  - A DSR, of 1,901 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 1,872 in London and 2,023 in England.
  - The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over is decreasing and getting better.
  - Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **increase** in London and a 9% **increase** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 21% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and a 4% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 25% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and 5% in England.
  - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened.

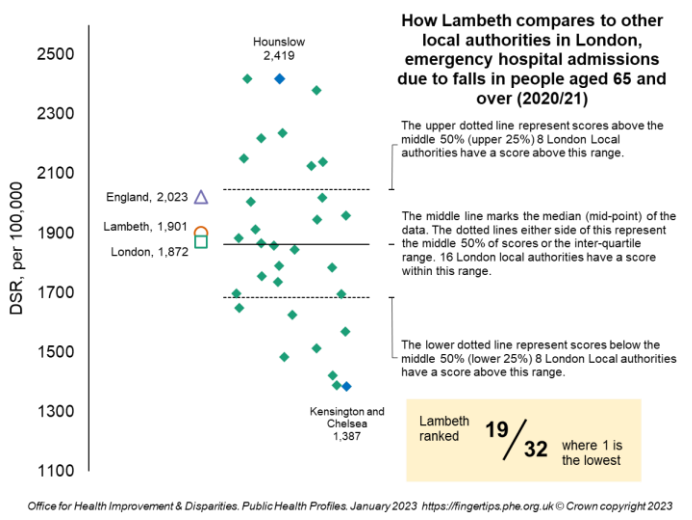
- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
  - Values in London range between 1,387 and 2,419.
  - Lambeth is ranked 19 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
  - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
  - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 1,423 and 2,419.
  - Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas.
  - Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

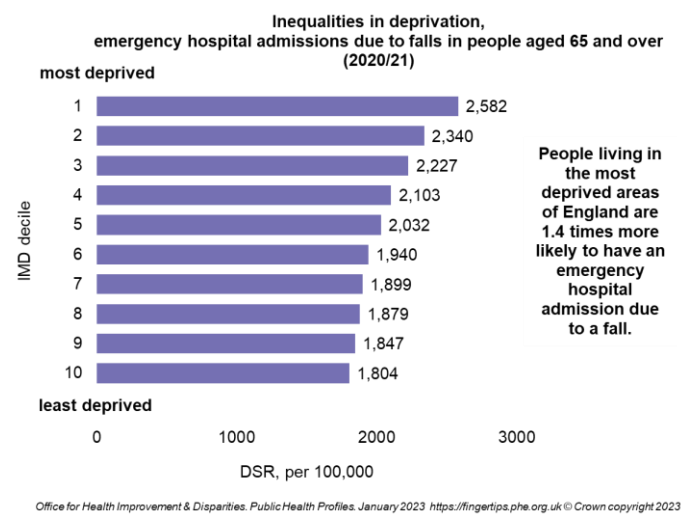
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



## Are there any inequalities?

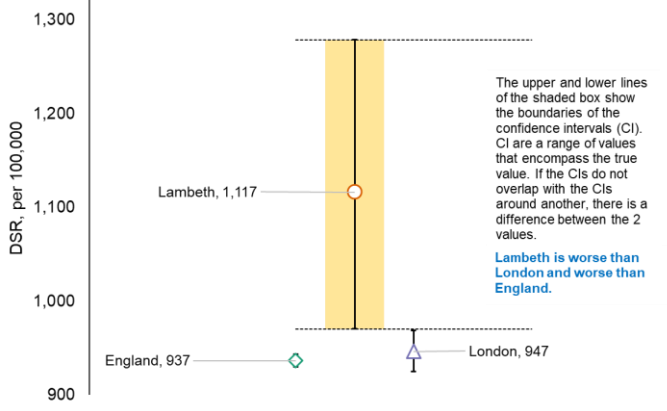


# Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65-79, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)



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## What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 210 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79.
- A DSR of 1,117 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 947 in London and 937 in England.
- The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 is no significant change.
- Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 18% **increase** in London and 10% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and 6% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 20% in Lambeth compared to a 18% **decrease** in London and 8% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

### How does Lambeth compare?

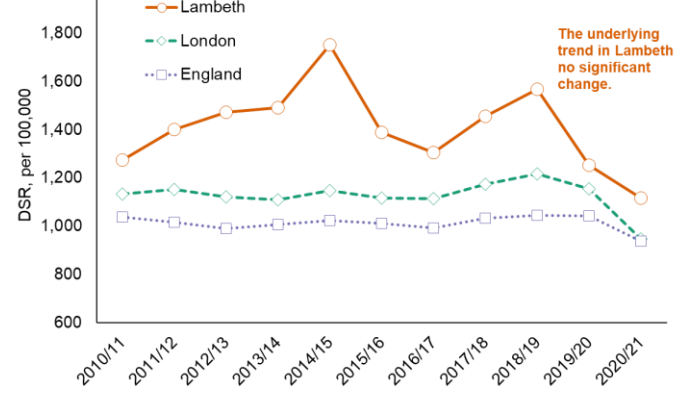
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 651 and 1,222.
- Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 788 and 1,222.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 2 times more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?

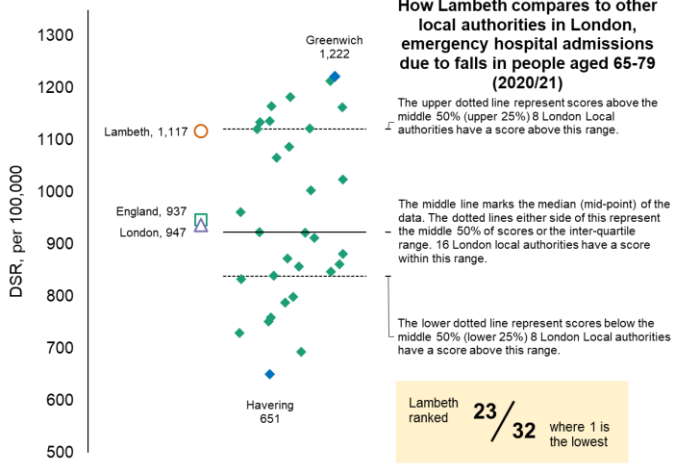
How Lambeth has changed over time, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2010/11 - 2020/21)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

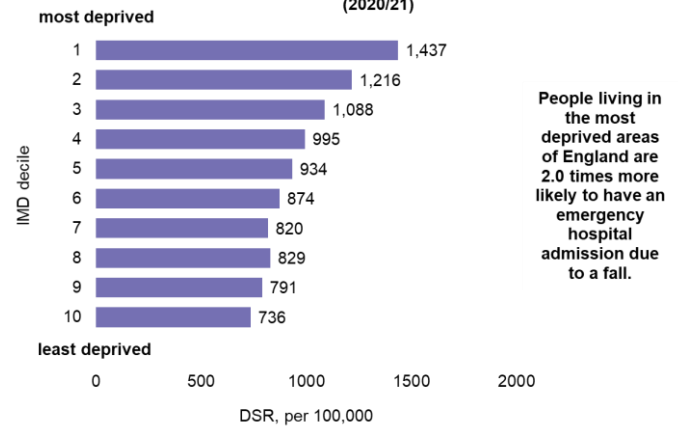
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)

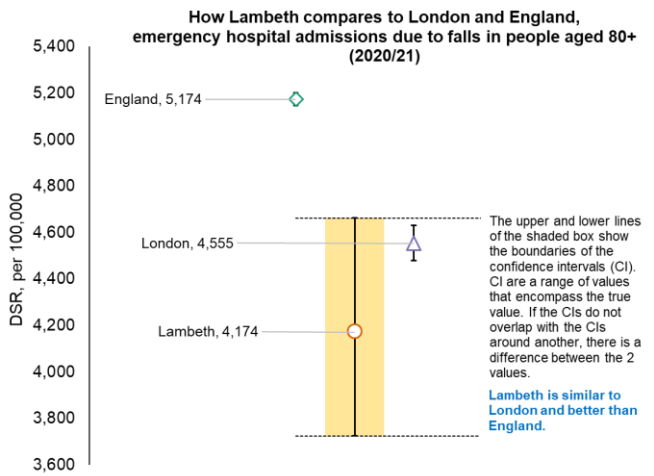


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# Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 80+, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 315 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+.
- A DSR of 4,174 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 4,555 in London and 5,174 in England.
- The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ is decreasing and getting better.
- Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 17% in Lambeth compared to a 14% **increase** in London and an 8% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 26% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and 4% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 29% in Lambeth compared to a 23% **decrease** in London and 3% in England.
- Over the last year Lambeth has positive gap over London and England.

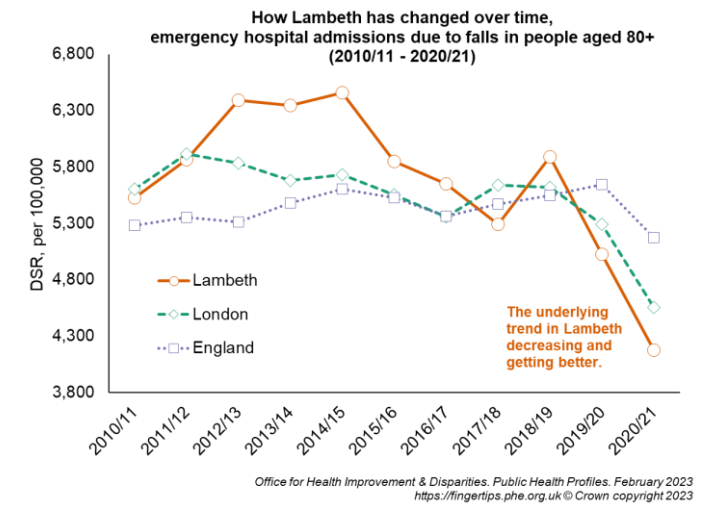
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 3,240 and 6,054.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3,266 and 5,915.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

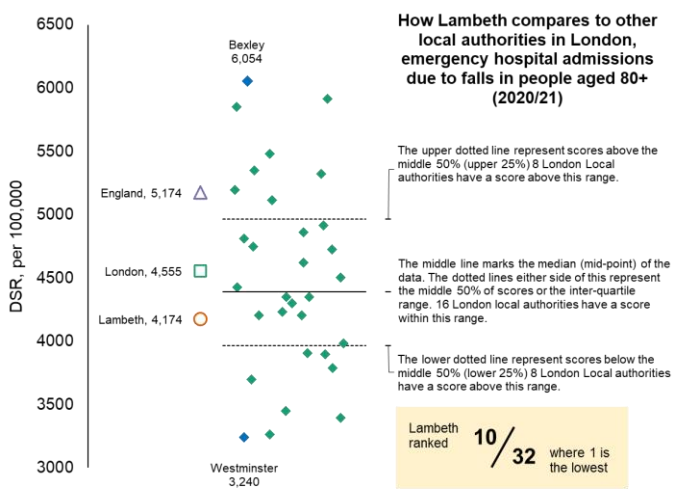
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?



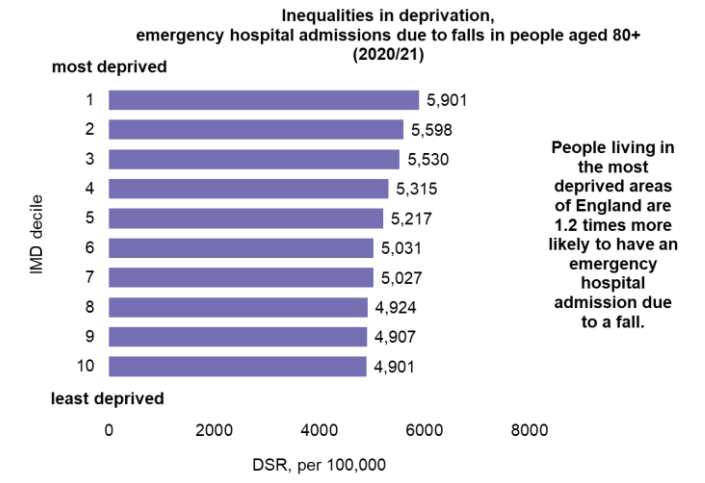
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## How does Lambeth compare?



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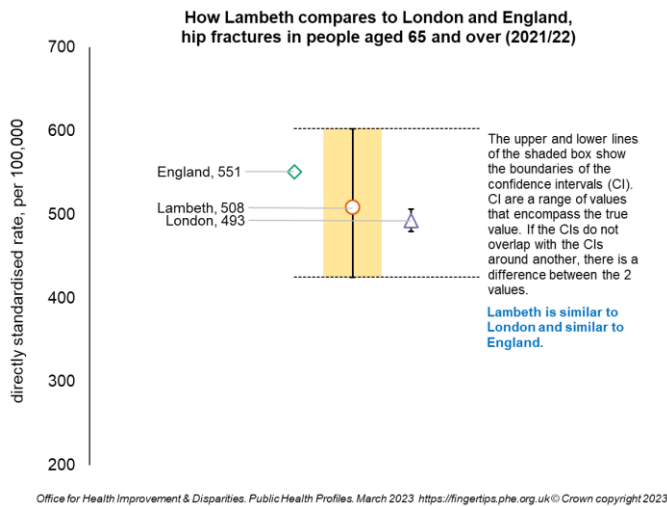
## Are there any inequalities?



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# Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

Hip fracture is a debilitating condition. Only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long term care. Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising. In the UK, about 75,000 hip fractures occur annually at an estimated health and social cost of about £2 billion a year. The National Hip Fracture Database reports mortality from hip fracture is high where about one in ten people with a hip fracture die within 1 month and about one in three within 12 months.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 135 hip fractures in people aged 65 and over in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 508 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 493 in London and 551 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

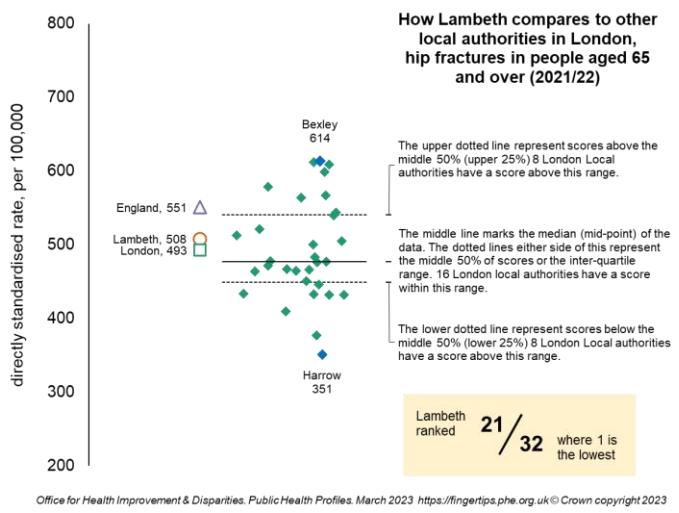
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over cannot be calculated.

## What is happening over time?

**There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.**

## How does Lambeth compare?



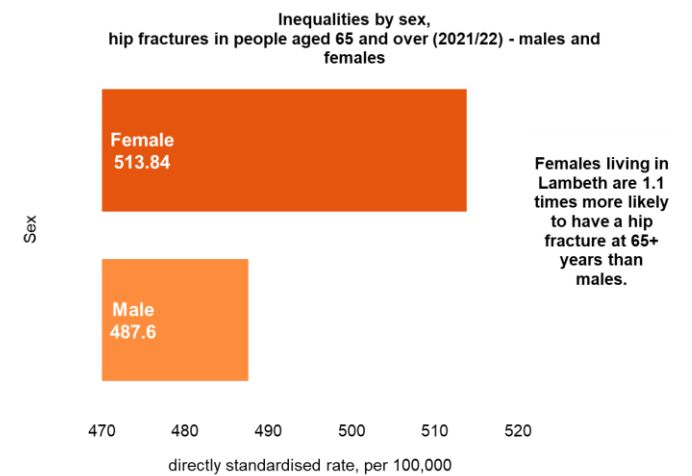
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 351 and 614.
- Lambeth is ranked 21 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 410 and 599.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

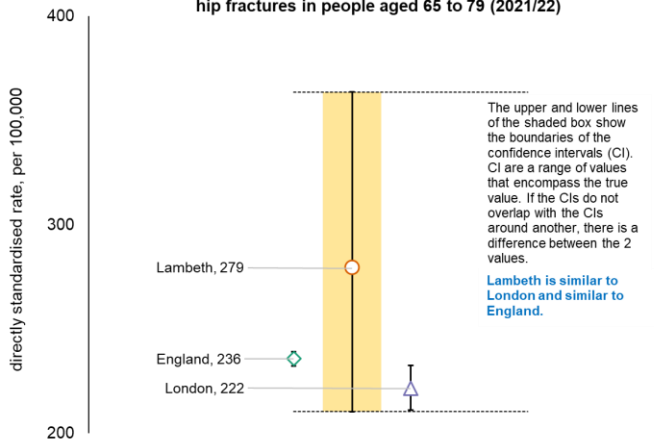
## Are there any inequalities?



# Hip fractures in people aged 65 - 79

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)



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## What is the rationale?

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indication of delaying dependency, and local health and social care services will work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests where possible people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 55 hip fractures in people aged 65-79 in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 279.4 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 221.7 in London and 235.8 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 65-79 is no significant change.
- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **increased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to an 18% **increase** in London and 8% **increase** in England.
- Between 2017/18 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **decreased** by 6% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and a 4% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2013/14 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **increased** by 34% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **decrease** in London and a 3% in England.

### How does Lambeth compare?

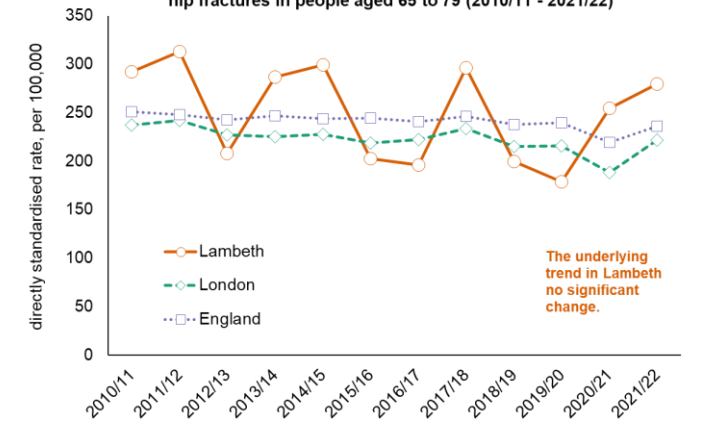
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 154.36 and 304.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 30 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 198.77 and 304.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.4 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 65-79 than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 0.8 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than females.

## What is happening over time?

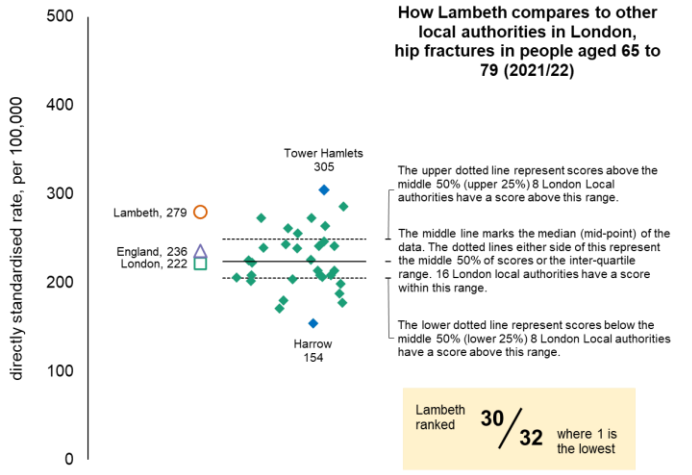
How Lambeth has changed over time, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2010/11 - 2021/22)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

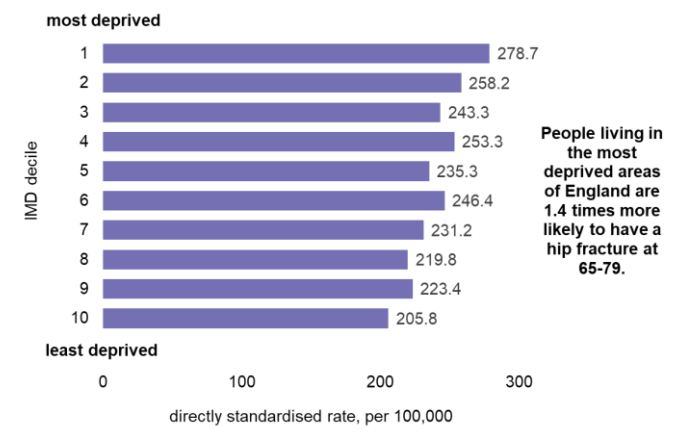
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)



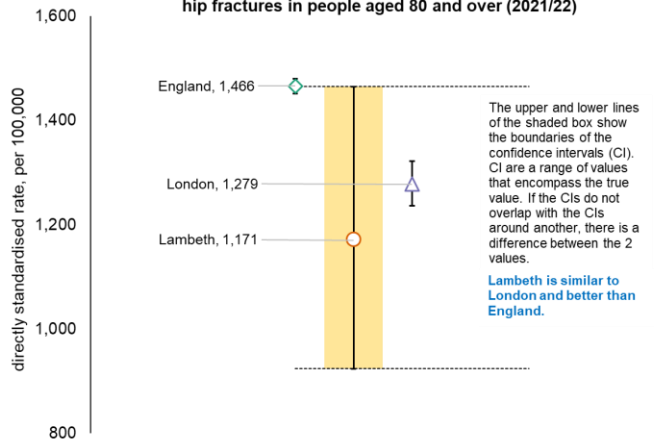
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# Hip fractures in people aged 80+

Polarity - Low value is better

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (2021/22)



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## What is the rationale?

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indication of delaying dependency, and local health and social care services will work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests where possible people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 75 hip fractures in people aged 80 and over.
- A directly standardised rate 1,171.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 1,278.7 in London and 1,465.9 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 80 and over is no significant change.
- Over the last year the mortality rate has **increased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 14% **increase** in London and 3% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years mortality rate has **increased** by 1% in Change compared to a 4% **decrease** in London and 5% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years mortality rate have **decreased** by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 16% **decrease** in London and 10% in England.

### How does Lambeth compare?

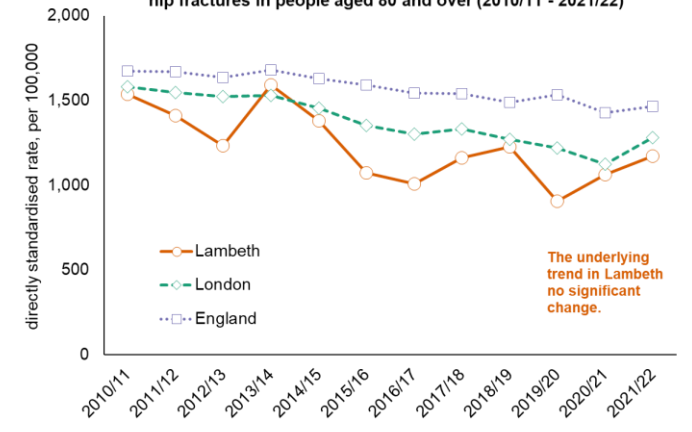
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 921.83 and 1688.14.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 948.62 and 1506.04.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.1 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 80+ than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 1.2 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 80+ years than females.

## What is happening over time?

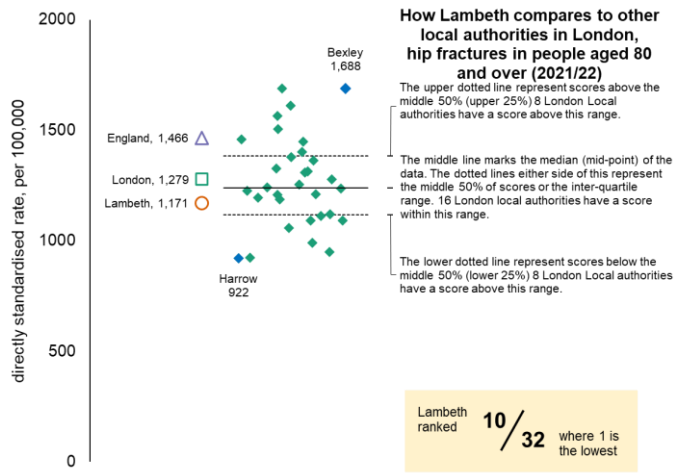
How Lambeth has changed over time, hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (2010/11 - 2021/22)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

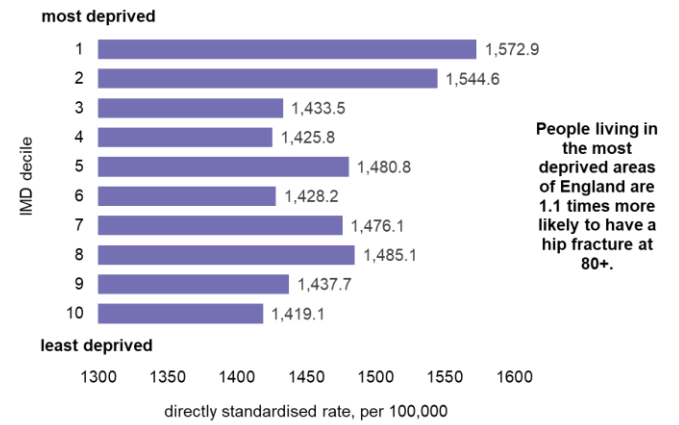
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (2021/22)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (2021/22)



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## 5. Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis

Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions. Osteoporotic fragility fractures can cause substantial pain and severe disability and are associated with decreased life expectancy. Osteoporotic fragility fractures occur most commonly in the spine (vertebrae), hip (proximal femur) and wrist (distal radius).

### Facts and figures

- In 2021/22 there were 409 people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis for people aged 50+. The crude rate for Lambeth (0.4%) is lower than London (0.6%) and lower than England (0.9%).
- The overall trend for the number of people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis is increasing over time. This does not mean better or worse as it means more people should be receiving the appropriate care they need.
- In 2020/21 there were an estimated 1,995 people aged 45+ with severe hip osteoarthritis and an estimated 3,749 people aged 45+ with severe knee osteoarthritis. There is no trend data for these indicators.
- Compared to England and London, Lambeth has a lower proportion of people with severe hip or knee osteoarthritis.

### What's the inequality?

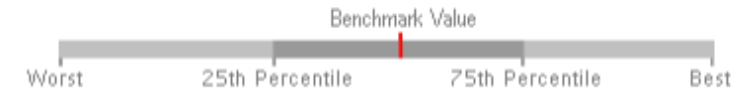
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are 1.5 times more likely to be on a register for osteoporosis than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.
- For osteoarthritis, the link to deprivation is reversed, where those in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas.



# Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis

● Better 95% 
 ● Similar 
 ● Worse 95% 
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: 
 — Could not be calculated 
 ➔ No significant change 
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse 
 ↑ Increasing & getting better 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better

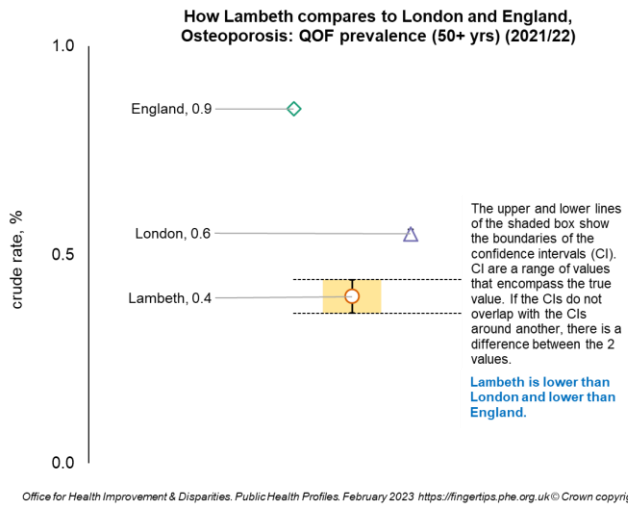


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	8,142	9.8%	10.5%	10.9%	12.2%		<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	1,995	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	4.0%		<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	12,978	15.7%	17.0%	18.2%	20.9%		<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	3,749	4.5%	5.4%	6.1%	7.7%		<span style="color: green;">●</span>

# The percentage of patients with osteoporosis, as recorded on practice disease register, from all patients aged 50 or older.

For this indicator higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

## What is the current picture?



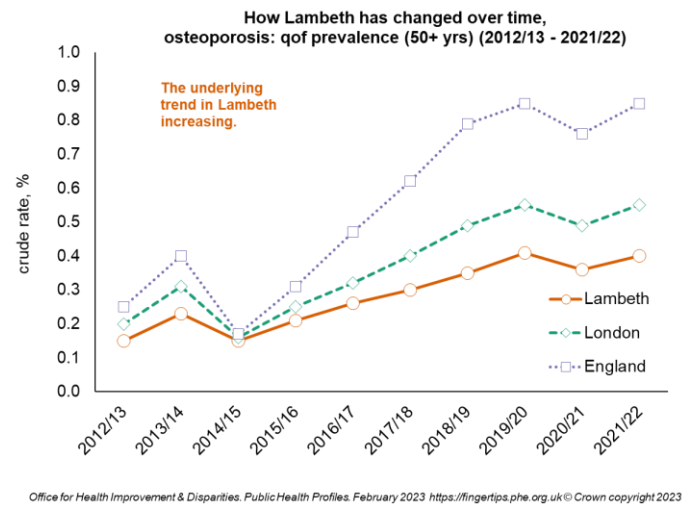
## What is the rationale?

Osteoporotic fragility fractures can cause substantial pain and severe disability and are associated with decreased life expectancy. Osteoporotic fragility fractures occur most commonly in the spine (vertebrae), hip (proximal femur) and wrist (distal radius). They also occur in the arm (humerus), pelvis, ribs and other bones.

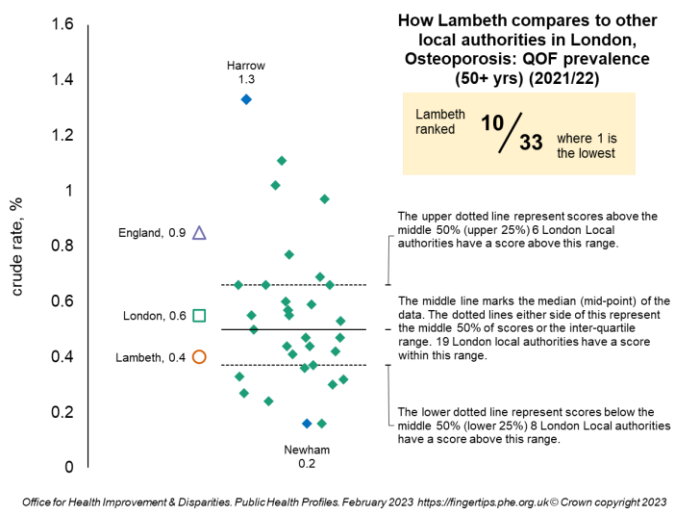
## What does the data tell us?

- ### What is the current picture?
- In Lambeth in 2021/22 there were 409 people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis.
  - A crude rate of 0.4% in Lambeth compared to 0.6% in London and 0.9% in England.
  - The crude rate for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **lower** than England.
- ### What is happening over time?
- The underlying trend for people aged 50 or older recorded on a practice disease register for osteoporosis is increasing.
  - Over the last year people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 11.1% in Lambeth compared to a 12% have **increased** in London and 12% have **increased** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 33% in Lambeth compared to a 38% **increase** in London and 37% **increase** in England.
  - Over the last 10 years people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 167% in Lambeth compared to a 175% **increase** in London and 240% **increase** in England.
  - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

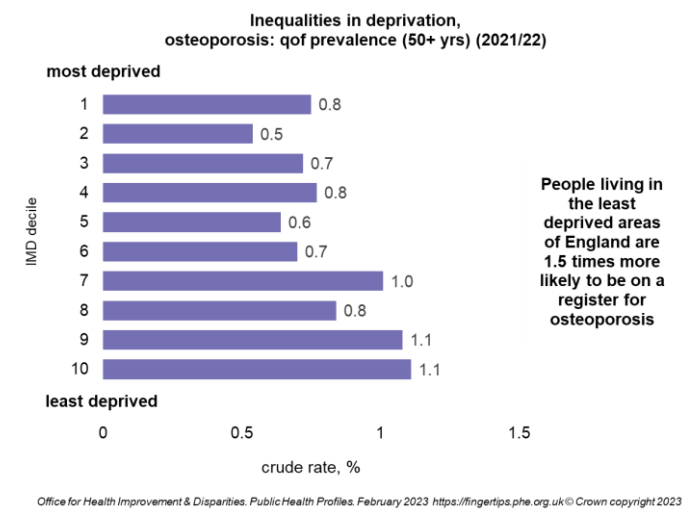
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?



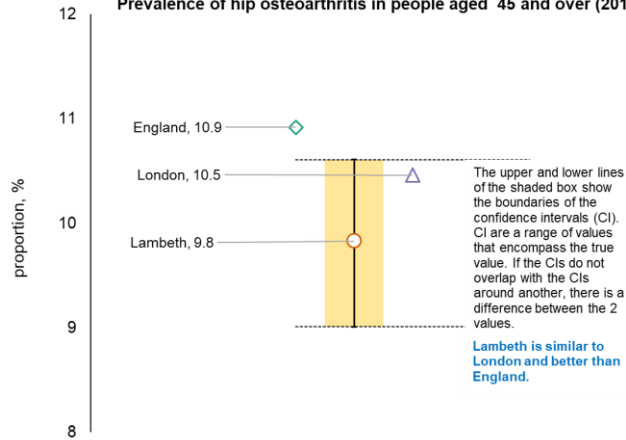
## Are there any inequalities?



# Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of osteoarthritis of the hip in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 8142 people over 45 with hip osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 9.8% in Lambeth compared to 10.5% in London and 10.9% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

### What is happening over time?

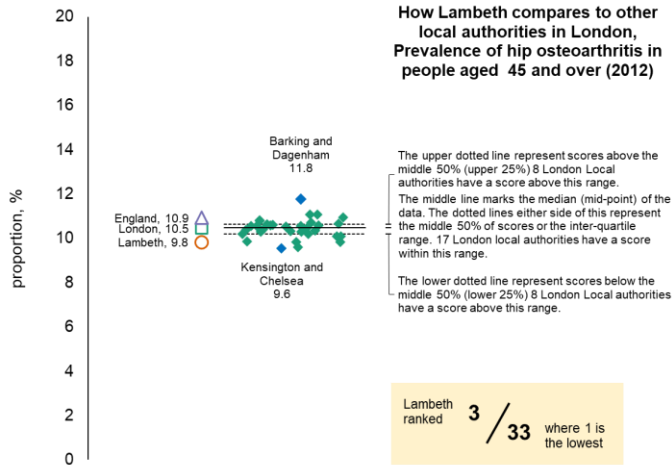
- The underlying trend for people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis cannot be calculated.

## What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

## How does Lambeth compare?

How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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### How does Lambeth compare?

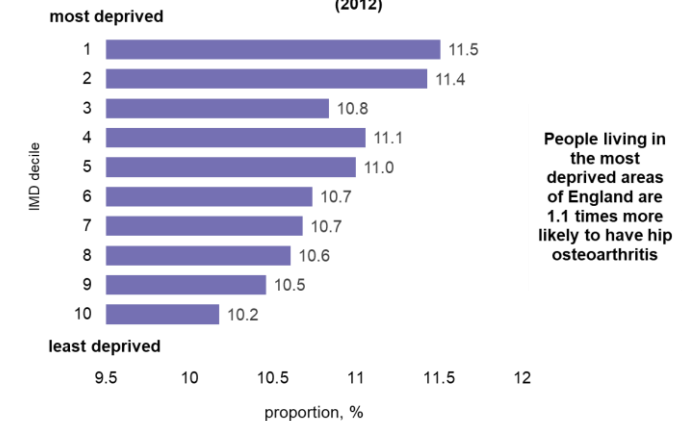
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 9.6 and 11.8.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 9.8 and 11.
- Lambeth is ranked 1 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have hip osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)

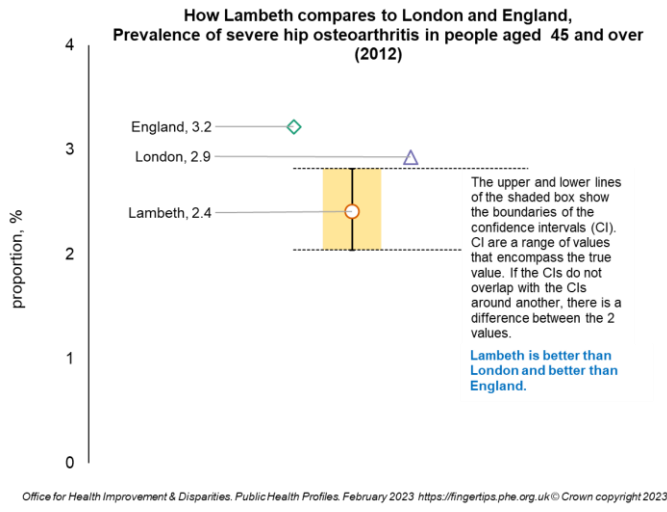


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# Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of severe osteoarthritis of the hip in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 1995 people over 45 with severe hip osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 2.4% in Lambeth compared to 2.9% in London and 3.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

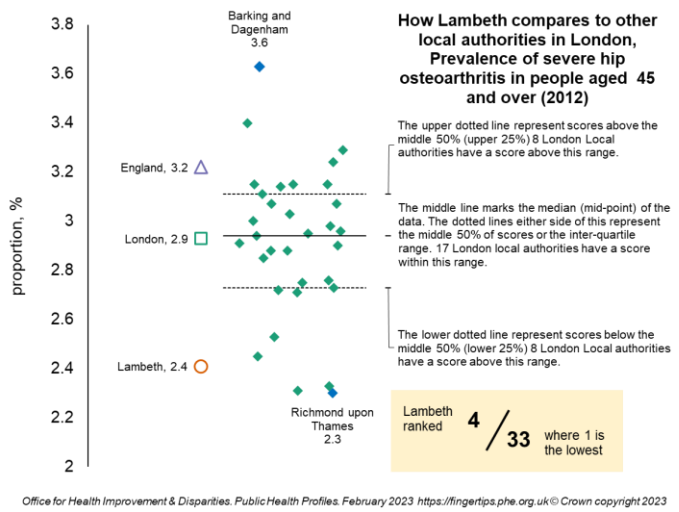
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for severe hip osteoarthritis in people over 45 cannot be calculated.

## What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

## How does Lambeth compare?



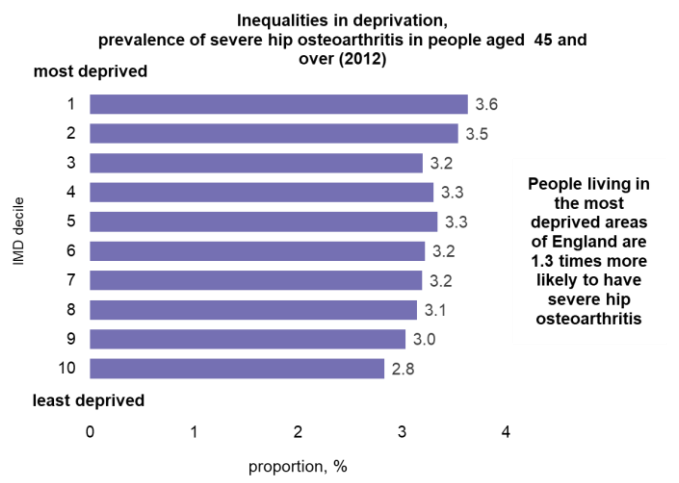
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 2.3 and 3.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 2.3 and 3.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have severe hip osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

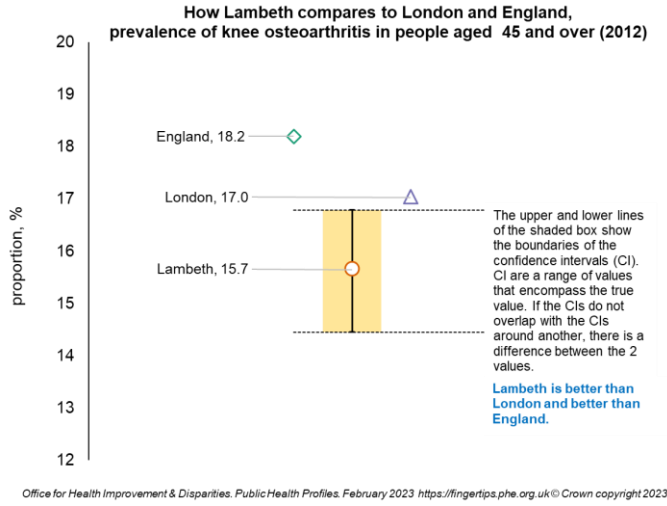
## Are there any inequalities?



# Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?



## What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of osteoarthritis of the knee in adults. Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease. Knee osteoarthritis causes pain, swelling, stiffness and reduced mobility may affect quality of life. It is estimated over 6.5million people suffer with osteoarthritis. Of those people 4.1 million have osteoarthritis of the knee, making knee osteoarthritis the most common form of osteoarthritis.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 12,978 people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 15.7% in Lambeth compared to 17.0% in London and 18.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

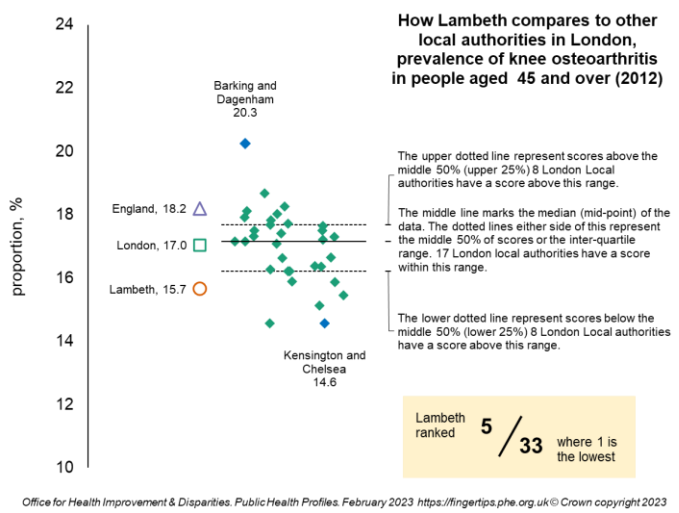
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis cannot be calculated.

## What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

## How does Lambeth compare?



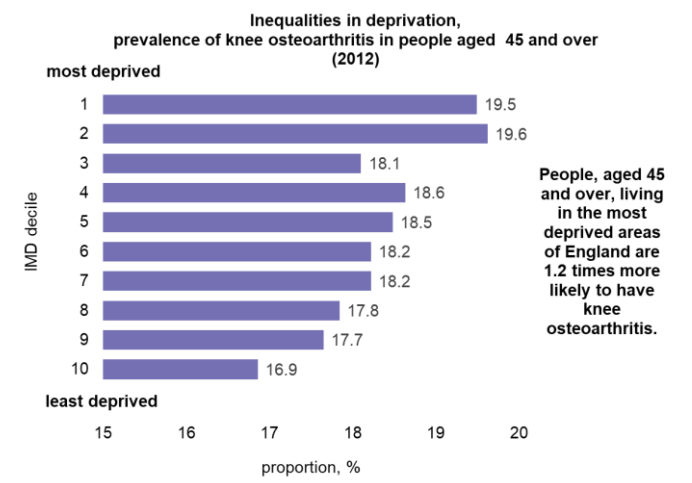
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 14.6 and 20.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 15.1 and 18.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have knee osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## Are there any inequalities?

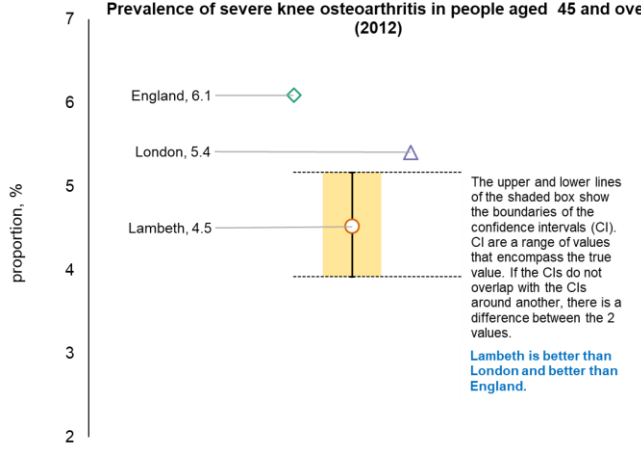


# Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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## What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of severe osteoarthritis of the knee in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops over a period of years and causes extreme pain and discomfort while doing simple movements such as walking or at rest. It is estimated 1.4 million people have severe osteoarthritis of the knee. Early identification of this condition is beneficial as it gives a better quality of life if managed effectively, and reduces the number of costly hospital admissions.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 3749 people over 45 with severe knee osteoarthritis in Lambeth
- A proportion of 4.5% in Lambeth compared to 5.4% in London and 6.1% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

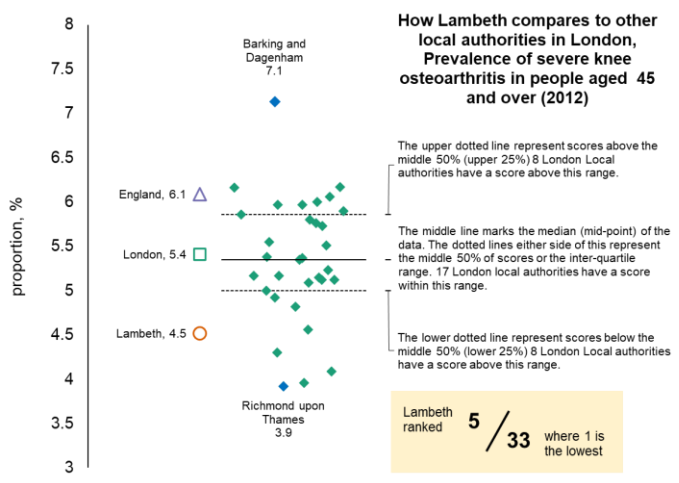
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for severe knee osteoarthritis in people over 45 cannot be calculated.

## What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

## How does Lambeth compare?



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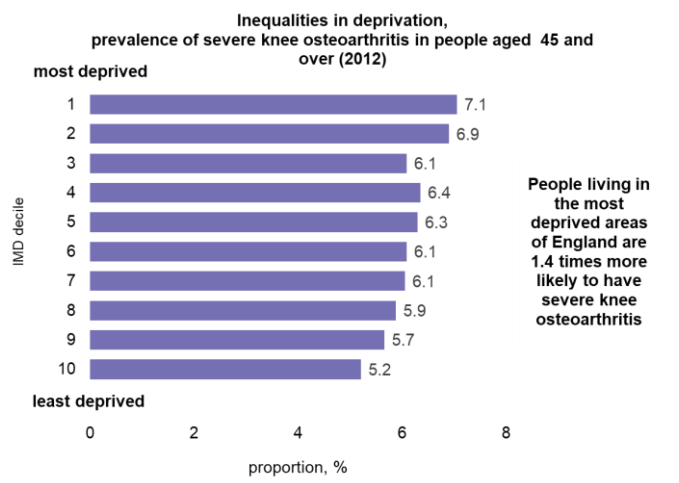
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 3.9 and 7.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 4.1 and 6.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

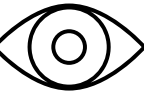
### Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have severe knee osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## Are there any inequalities?



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## 6. Sight loss

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

### Facts and figures

- In 2020/21 there were 165 people aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted in Lambeth. There is no trend data for this indicator.
- The rate of people (65-74) who are registered blind or partially sighted in Lambeth is higher than London and England and is in the top 25% of London local authorities. However, this does not indicate better or worse as it is simply the number of people who are registered blind or partially sighted.
- In 2020/21 the crude rate for preventable sight loss due to age related macular degeneration in Lambeth is similar to London and better than England. Lambeth's rate is in the lower 25% of London local authorities, where a lower value is better.
- The trend for age related macular degenerative sight loss appears to be decreasing since 2017/18.
- In 2020/21 the crude rate for new certifications of visual impairment due to glaucoma was similar to London and similar to England. However, the rate was in the top 25% of London local authorities, where a lower value is better.

### What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 2 times more likely to be registered blind or partially sighted than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be certified as visually impaired due to glaucoma than people living in the least deprived areas.

# Sight loss

● Better 95%  
 ● Similar  
 ● Worse 95%  
 ● Lower  
 ● Similar  
 ● Higher  
 ○ Not applicable

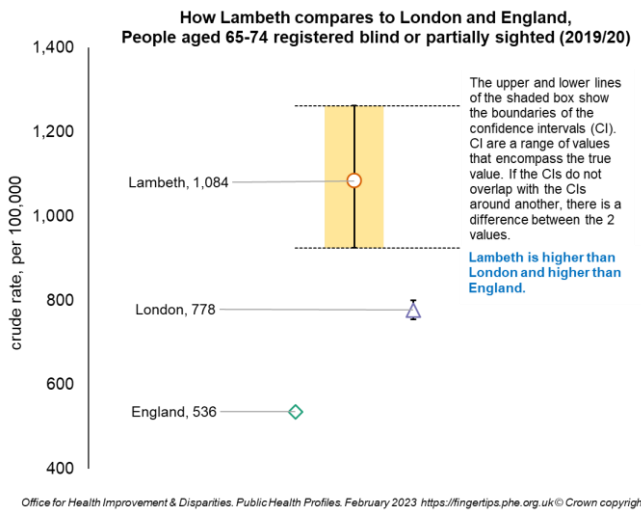
Recent trends:  
 – Could not be calculated  
 → No significant change  
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse  
 ↑ Increasing & getting better  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse  
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better  
 ↑ Increasing  
 ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
People aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2019/20	–	165	1,084	778	536	59		
People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted (Persons, 75+ yrs)	2019/20	–	485	3,951	4,267	3,429	393		
Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	–	16	58.2	93.4*	103.8	185.9		3
Preventable sight loss: glaucoma (Persons, 40+ yrs)	2021/22	–	23	18.8	13.5*	12.6	29.5		0.0



## What is the current picture?



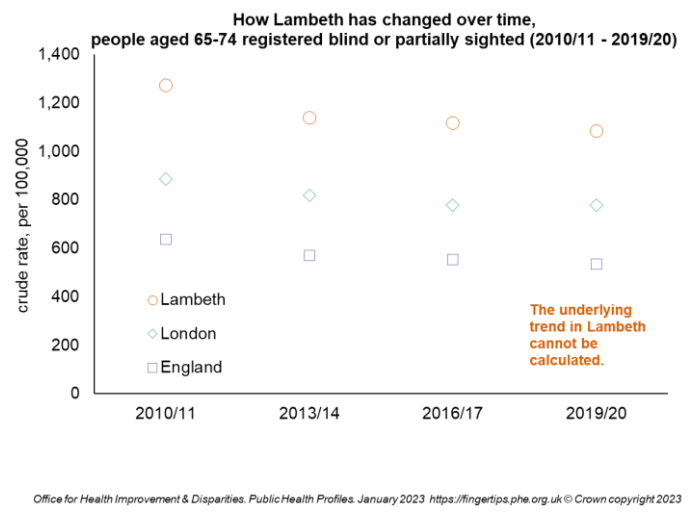
## What is the rationale?

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

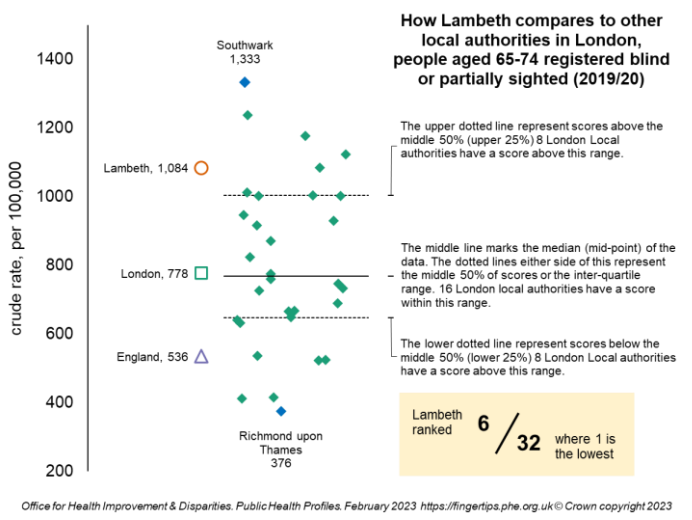
## What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2019/20 there were 165 people aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted.
  - A crude rate of 1,084 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 778 in London and 536 in England.
  - The crude rate for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend cannot be calculated.
  - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 0.01% **increase** in London and a 3% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2013/4 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and a 6% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2010/11 and 2019/20 years the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 12% **decrease** in London and a 16% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the difference between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the difference between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

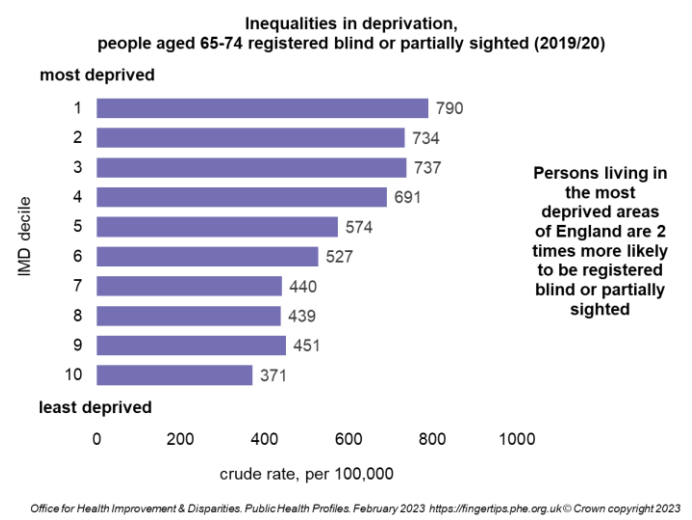
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?

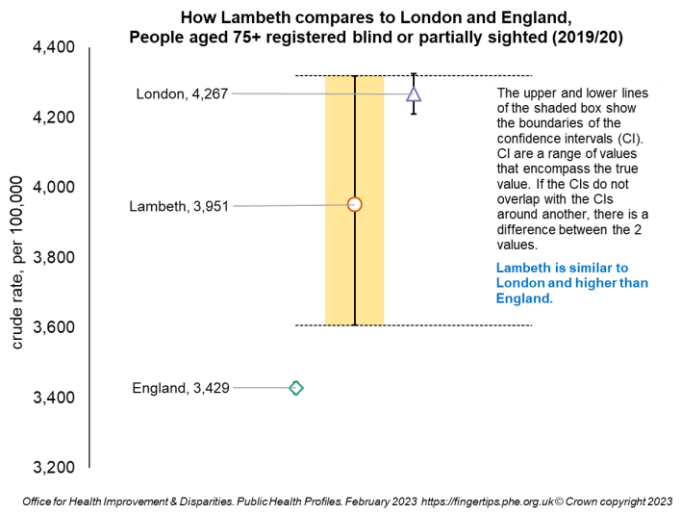


## Are there any inequalities?



# People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted, crude rate per 100,000

## What is the current picture?



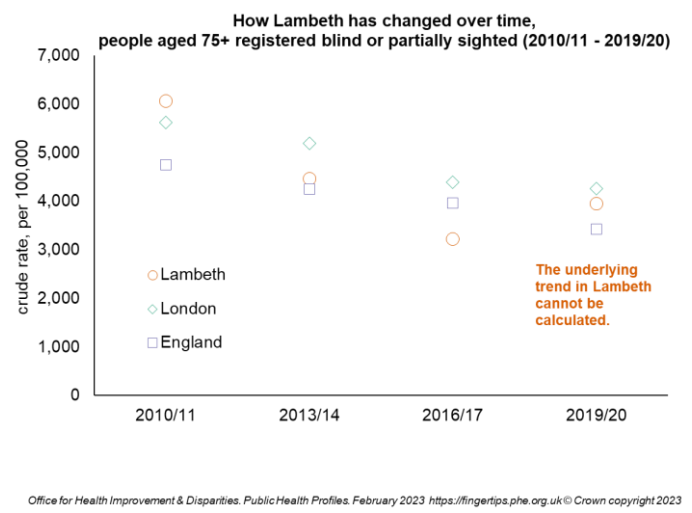
## What is the rationale?

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

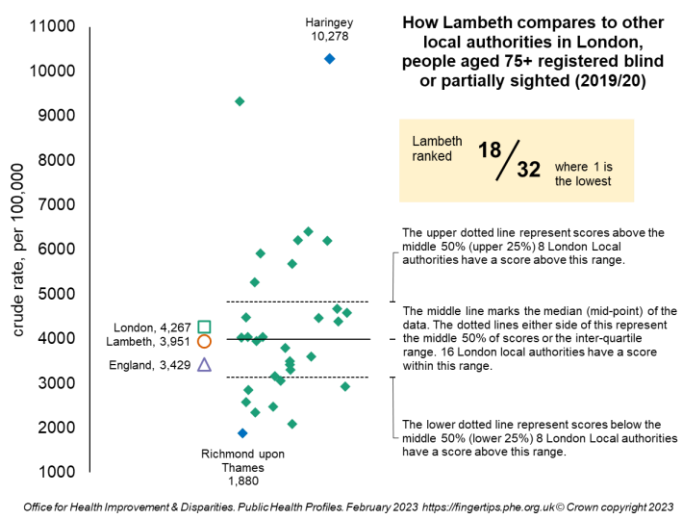
## What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2019/20 there were 485 people aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted.
  - A crude rate of 3,951 in Lambeth compared to 4,267 in London and 3,429 in England.
  - The crude rate for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **higher** than England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend cannot be calculated.
  - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **increased** by 23% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2013/4 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 12% in Lambeth compared to an 18% **decrease** in London and a 19% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2010/11 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have decreased by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and a 28% **decrease** in England.
  - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the difference between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the difference between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

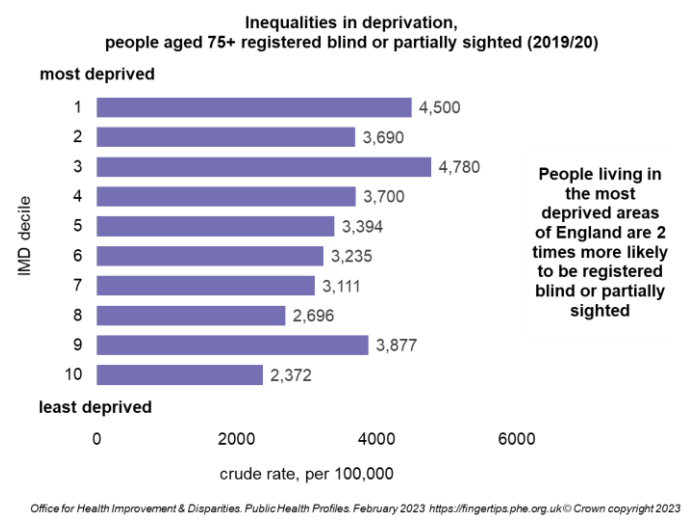
## What is happening over time?



## How does Lambeth compare?

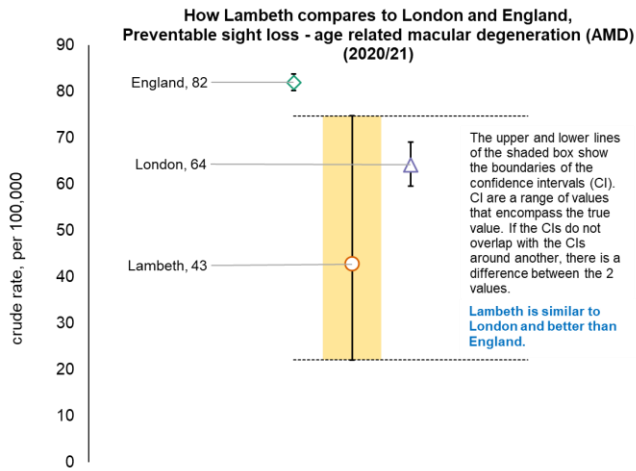


## Are there any inequalities?



# Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration 65+ (AMD)

## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently. Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- In 2020/21 there were 12 people visually impaired because of AMD
- A crude rate, per 100,000 of 43 in Lambeth compared to 60 in London and 82 in England.
- The crude rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people certified as visually impaired due to AMD is no significant change.
- Over the last year people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 27% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and 22% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 48% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 57% in Lambeth compared to a 36% **decrease** in London and 37% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

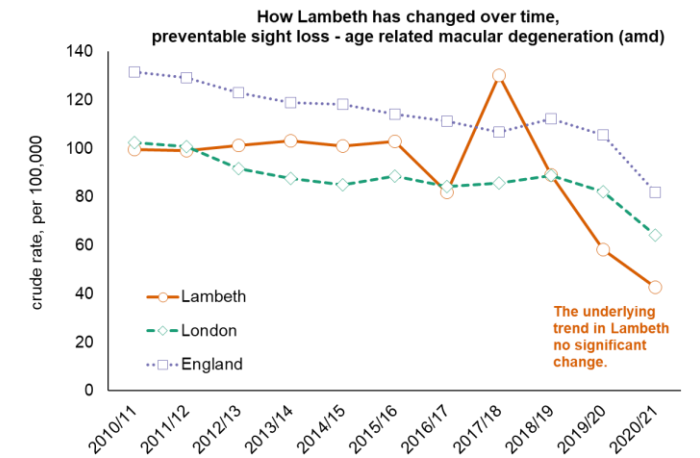
### How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 25 and 137.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 25 and 127.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

### Are there any inequalities?

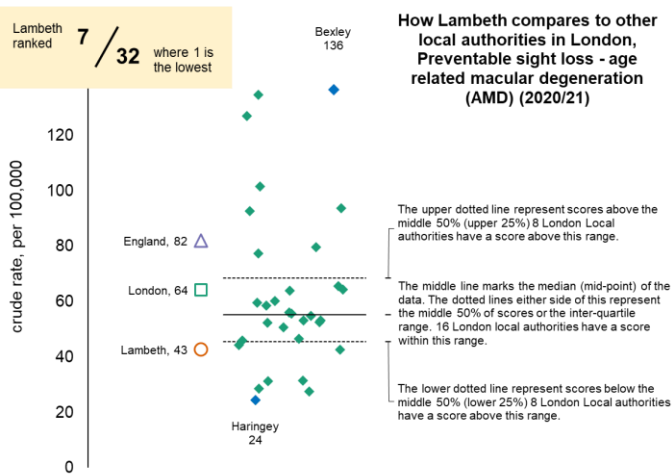
- National data shows does not show a clear inequality based on deprivation decile.

## What is happening over time?



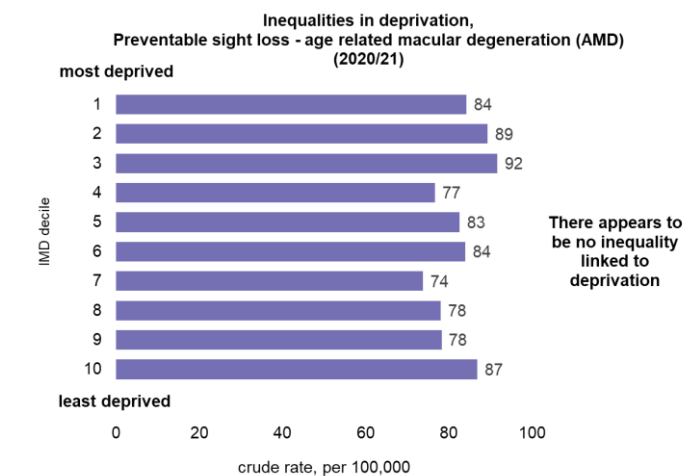
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## How does Lambeth compare?



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## Are there any inequalities?



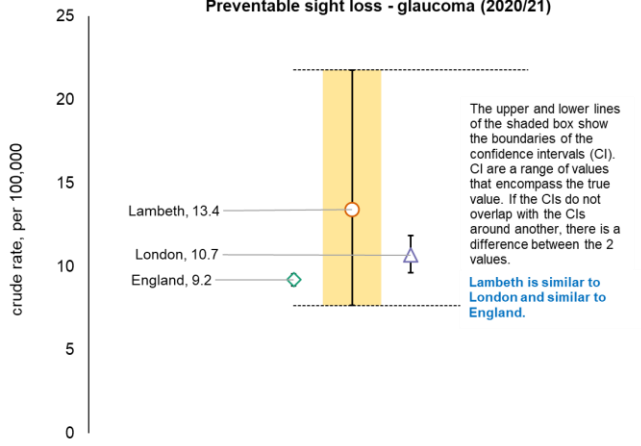
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# Preventable sight loss - New Certifications of Visual Impairment (CVI) due to glaucoma aged 40+, rate per 100,000 population

Polarity - Lower value is better

## What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Preventable sight loss - glaucoma (2020/21)



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## What is the rationale?

Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently. Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

## What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020/21 there were 16 people visually impaired because of glaucoma
  - A crude rate, per 100,000 of 13.4 in Lambeth compared to 10.7 in London and 9.2 in England.
  - The crude rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

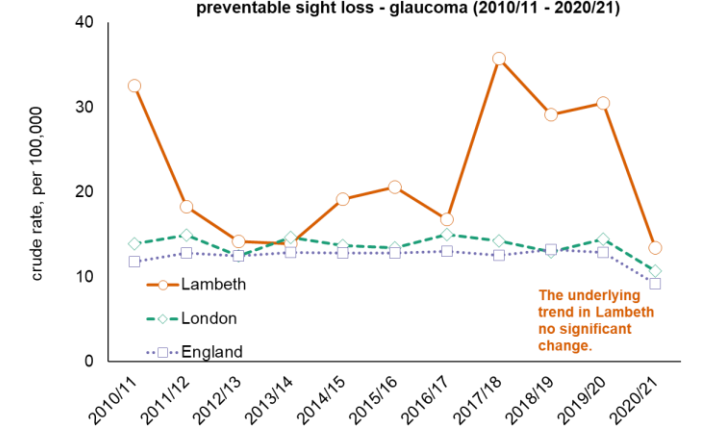
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for people (40+) certified as visually impaired due to glaucoma is no significant change.
  - Over the last year people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 56% in Lambeth compared to a 26% have **decreased** in London and 29% have **decreased** in England.
  - Over the last 5 years people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 20% in Lambeth compared to a 29% **decrease** in London and 30% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last 10 years people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 27% in Lambeth compared to a 28% **decrease** in London and 28% **decrease** in England.
  - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
  - Values in London range between 4 and 20.
  - Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 28 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
  - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
  - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 6 and 20.
  - Lambeth is ranked 12 out of 15 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be certified as visually impaired due to glaucoma than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

## What is happening over time?

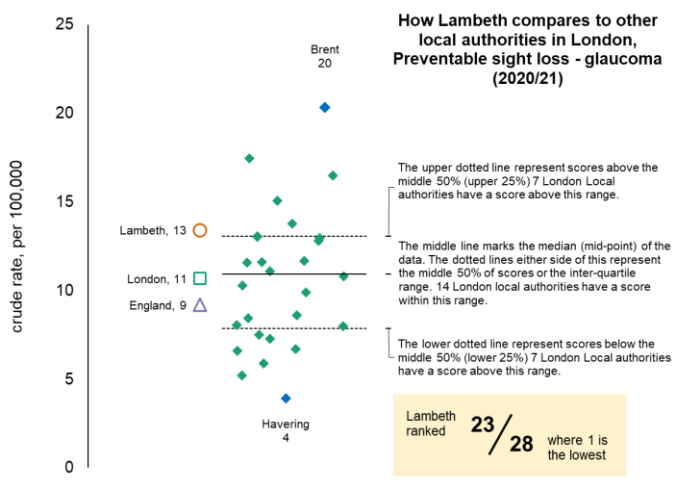
How Lambeth has changed over time, preventable sight loss - glaucoma (2010/11 - 2020/21)



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## How does Lambeth compare?

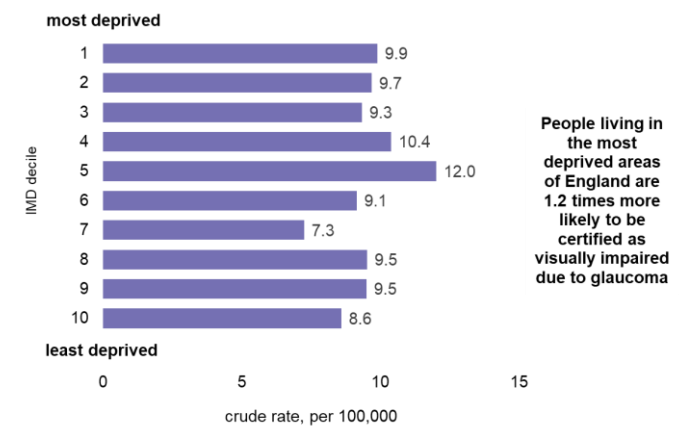
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, Preventable sight loss - glaucoma (2020/21)



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## Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, preventable sight loss - glaucoma (2020/21)



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## 7. Wellbeing of carers

The 'Prime Minister's 2020 Challenge on Dementia' reports carers of people with dementia should be made aware of and offered the opportunity for respite, education, training, emotional and psychological support so they feel able to cope with their caring responsibilities and to have a life alongside caring.

This is related to quality of life for carers looking after people with dementia and supports a number of the most important outcomes identified by carers themselves to which adult social care contributes

### Facts and figures

- Lambeth's carer-reported score is similar to London and England. The trend data for this indicator appears to show a decrease since 2014/15 but there is not a statistical trend associated with this indicator.

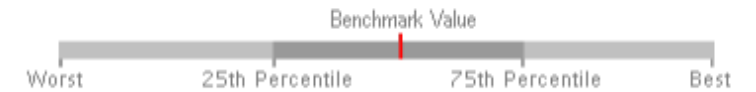
### What's the inequality?

- No available data

# Wellbeing of carers

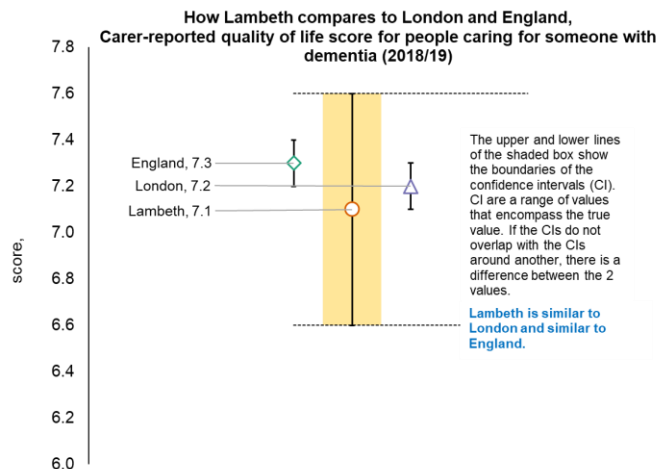
● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↑ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	–	-	7.10	7.20	7.30	6.10		0

## What is the current picture?



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## What is the rationale?

This measure gives an overarching view of the quality of life of carers based on outcomes identified through research by the Personal Social Services Research Unit. This is a current measure related to quality of life for carers looking after people with dementia

## What does the data tell us?

### What is the current picture?

- A score of 7.1 in Lambeth compared to 7.2 in London and 7.3 in England.
- The score for Lambeth is similar to London and **similar** to England.

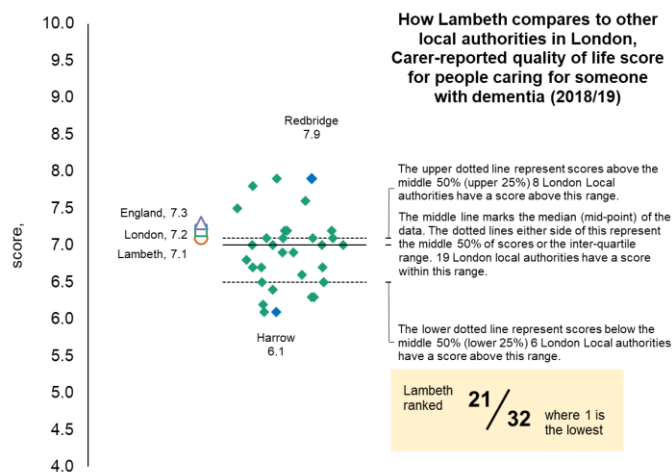
### What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for carer reported quality of life cannot be calculated.
- Between 2016/17 and 2018/19 quality of life **decreased** by 4.1% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **decrease** in London and 3% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 quality of life **decreased** by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 1% **decrease** in London and 5% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2016/17 and 2018/19 the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

### How does Lambeth compare?

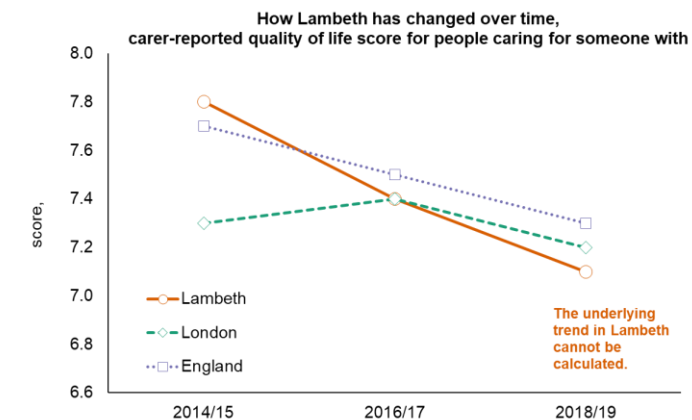
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 6.1 and 7.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 21 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 6.1 and 7.5.
- Lambeth is ranked 12 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

## How does Lambeth compare?



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## What is happening over time?



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## Are there any inequalities?

**There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.**