Health Profile 2014

Kensington and Chelsea
Unitary Authority

Health in summary
The health of people in Kensington and Chelsea is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 23.8% (4,900) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 12.4 years lower for men and 6.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Kensington and Chelsea than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 20.1% (172) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 35.9*. This represents 10 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 11.2% of adults are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 426*, better than the average for England. This represents 592 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 63.5*, better than the average for England. This represents 103 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 255*, better than the average for England. This represents 159 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight and physical activity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime and drug misuse are worse than average. Rates of long term unemployment, new cases of malignant melanoma, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Local priorities
For further information see www.jsna.info

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.
These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

![Chart: Early deaths from all causes: MEN](image)

![Chart: Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN](image)

![Chart: Early deaths from heart disease and stroke](image)

![Chart: Early deaths from cancer](image)

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Kensington and Chelsea</th>
<th>England average (all ethnic groups)</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ethnic groups</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>39.3% - 42.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>42.0% - 45.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>39.3% - 42.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
<td>42.5% - 45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>43.5% - 46.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>33.5% - 36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>35.5% - 38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>30.5% - 33.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local number of emergency admissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Local number of emergency admissions</th>
<th>Local value</th>
<th>England value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ethnic groups</td>
<td>11,645</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7,311</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.
## Health Summary for Kensington and Chelsea

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

### Our communities

#### Children’s and young people’s health

1. Deprivation
   - Local value: 23.5
   - England value: 83.8
   - England Average: 94.7
   - Percentile: 2.3

2. Children in poverty (under 16s)
   - Local value: 23.8
   - England value: 43.6
   - England Average: 11.9
   - Percentile: 10.1

3. Statutory homelessness
   - Local value: 7.8
   - England value: 11.4
   - England Average: 8.8

4. GCSE achieved (SA*-C inc. Eng & Maths)
   - Local value: 81.9
   - England value: 60.8
   - England Average: 68.5
   - Percentile: 8.4

5. Violent crime (violence offences)
   - Local value: 13.8
   - England value: 10.6
   - England Average: 11.2
   - Percentile: 45.9

6. Long term unemployment
   - Local value: 7.4
   - England value: 9.9
   - England Average: 75.9
   - Percentile: 3.6

#### Children’s and young people’s health

7. Smoking status at time of delivery
   - Local No Per Year: 12.7
   - England No Per Year: 30.8
   - England Average: 3.6
   - Percentile: 2.3

8. Breastfeeding initiation
   - Local No Per Year: 73.9
   - England No Per Year: 40.8
   - England Average: 94.7
   - Percentile: 10.1

9. Obese children (Year 6)
   - Local value: 20.1
   - England value: 18.9
   - England Average: 365
   - Percentile: 8.8

10. Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)
    - Local value: 35.9
    - England value: 44.9
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 8.8

11. Under 18 conceptions
    - Local value: 17.7
    - England value: 27.7
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 8.8

#### Adults’ health and lifestyle

12. Smoking prevalence
    - Local value: 17.5
    - England value: 19.5
    - England Average: 8.4
    - Percentile: 8.4

13. Percentage of physically active adults
    - Local value: 65.3
    - England value: 56.0
    - England Average: 88.5
    - Percentile: 8.4

14. Obese adults
    - Local value: 11.2
    - England value: 23.0
    - England Average: 11.2
    - Percentile: 8.4

15. Excess weight in adults
    - Local value: 45.9
    - England value: 63.8
    - England Average: 45.9
    - Percentile: 8.4

### Disease and poor health

16. Incidence of malignant melanoma
    - Local value: 14.8
    - England value: 31.8
    - England Average: 5.4
    - Percentile: 3.6

17. Hospital stays for self-harm
    - Local value: 63.5
    - England value: 188.0
    - England Average: 5.4
    - Percentile: 3.6

18. Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
    - Local value: 426
    - England value: 637
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

19. Drug misuse
    - Local value: 1,563
    - England value: 8,623
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

20. Recorded diabetes
    - Local value: 4,3
    - England value: 6,0
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

21. Incidence of TB
    - Local value: 24.0
    - England value: 15.1
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

22. Acute sexually transmitted infections
    - Local value: 1,652
    - England value: 804
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

23. Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
    - Local value: 466
    - England value: 568
    - England Average: 365
    - Percentile: 3.6

### Life expectancy and causes of death

24. Excess winter deaths (three year)
    - Local value: 12.9
    - England value: 16.5
    - England Average: 3.0
    - Percentile: 3.6

25. Life expectancy at birth (Male)
    - Local value: 79.2
    - England value: 74.0
    - England Average: 82.9
    - Percentile: 3.6

26. Life expectancy at birth (Female)
    - Local value: 83.0
    - England value: 79.5
    - England Average: 86.6
    - Percentile: 3.6

27. Infant mortality
    - Local value: 4.1
    - England value: 7.5
    - England Average: 0.7
    - Percentile: 3.6

28. Smoking related deaths
    - Local value: 292
    - England value: 480
    - England Average: 172
    - Percentile: 3.6

29. Suicide rate
    - Local value: 6.8
    - England value: 8.5
    - England Average: 3.6
    - Percentile: 3.6

30. Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular
    - Local value: 57.3
    - England value: 81.1
    - England Average: 37.4
    - Percentile: 3.6

31. Under 75 mortality rate: cancer
    - Local value: 123
    - England value: 146
    - England Average: 106
    - Percentile: 3.6

32. Killed and seriously injured on roads
    - Local value: 53.9
    - England value: 40.5
    - England Average: 11.3
    - Percentile: 3.6

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**Indicator Notes**

1 % People in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2012/13 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2012/13 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2012/13 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2012/13 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 to 2012/13 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2012 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % adults achieving at least GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) 2012 14 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2009-2011 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2012/13 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 At birth, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 4 "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

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