

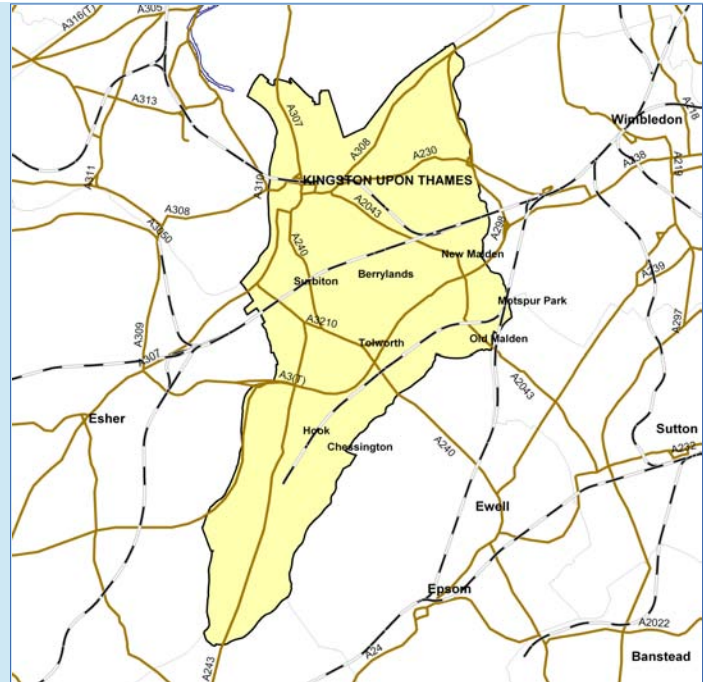
Kingston upon Thames Health Profile 2007



This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

To view Health Profiles for other local authorities and to find out how they were produced, visit www.communityhealthprofiles.info



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Kingston upon Thames at a glance

- People in Kingston live longer, on average, than those in England as a whole.
- The level of recorded violent crime in Kingston is higher than in England; however, the rate is still lower than the London average.
- A lower proportion of people in Kingston rate their health as "not good" compared to the England average.
- People in Kingston live healthy lives compared to the England average. Levels of obesity and smoking are estimated to be low, and more adults eat healthily.
- Death rates from the major causes (for example heart disease and stroke, cancer and smoking) are low compared to the England average. However, smoking still kills around 180 people every year.
- The rate of hip fracture in older people in Kingston is higher than the England average.
- Kingston is a relatively affluent borough, but there are some pockets of deprivation, in the centre north and far south of the borough.
- Men in the least deprived areas of Kingston live on average 4.0 years longer, and women 1.7 years longer than those in the most deprived parts of the borough.
- 1 in 6 of the White British population in Kingston is in a routine and manual occupation, compared to over 1 in 4 of the White British population in England as a whole.
- Kingston's local priority is to work in partnership with the Local Authority and voluntary organisations to deliver the 'Choosing Health - Kingston Implementation Plan 2006-2008'.
- Kingston's Annual Public Health Report is available from: <http://www.kingstonpct.nhs.uk/home/publications/>

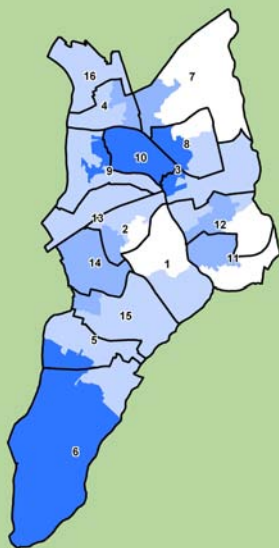
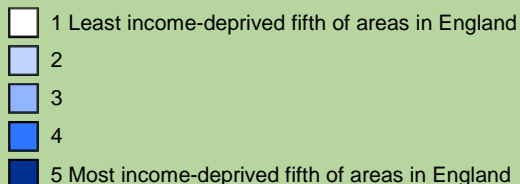
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Income inequalities: a national perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas in this local authority *in relation to the whole of England* (2003).

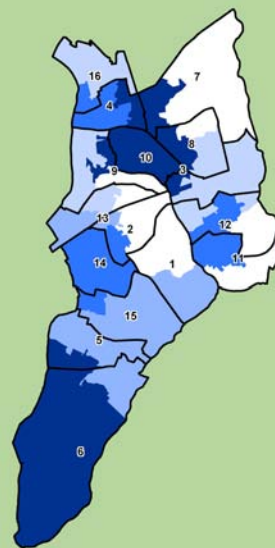
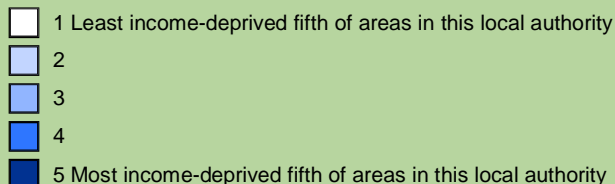
National income groups



Income inequalities: a local perspective

This map shows variation in the percentage of people on low income, between small areas *within this local authority* (2003).

Local income groups



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Ward legend

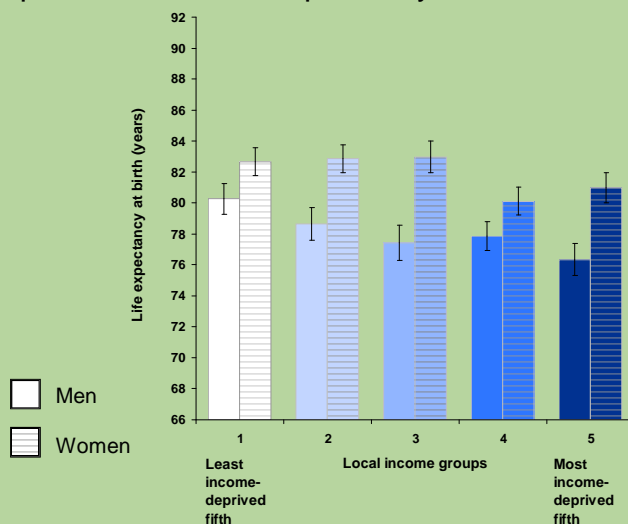
- 1 Alexandra
- 2 Berrylands
- 3 Beverley
- 4 Canbury
- 5 Chessington North and Hook
- 6 Chessington South
- 7 Coombe Hill
- 8 Coombe Vale
- 9 Grove
- 10 Norbiton
- 11 Old Malden
- 12 St James
- 13 St Mark's
- 14 Surbiton Hill
- 15 Tolworth and Hook Rise
- 16 Tudor

Ward boundaries 2005 superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.



Health inequalities: a local perspective

This chart shows inequalities in life expectancy (2001-05) at birth for men and women for the five local income groups presented in the map directly above.



95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.



Health inequalities: changes over time

Trend 1 compares the trend in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this local authority with that for England.

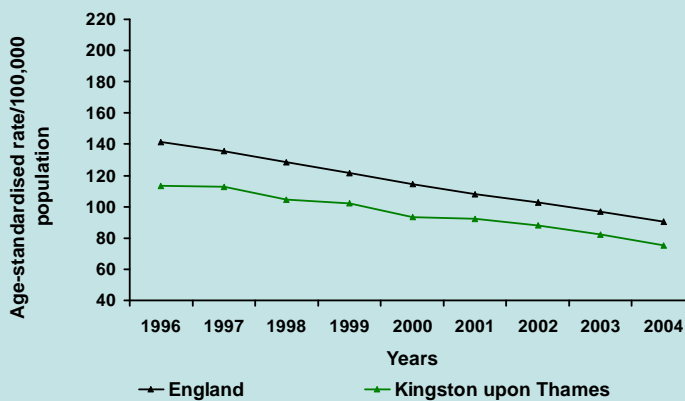
Trend 2 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from heart disease and stroke in this local authority with that for England.

Trend 3 compares the trend in early death rates (all persons under 75 years) from cancer in this local authority with that for England.

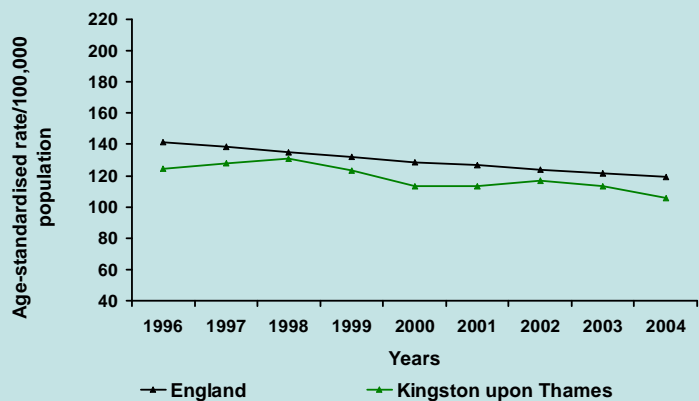
Trend 1:
Life expectancy at birth



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of the population of each ethnic group in the local authority who are in routine and manual occupations. People in these occupations have poorer health than those in professional

occupations, and are more likely to be smokers. The infant death rate is higher than average among babies born into this group. There are national targets to address these health inequalities.

Percentage and number of people aged 16-74 in routine and manual occupations

Ethnic Group	Percentage	Number
White British	18	14028
White Irish	15	443
White Other	12	999
Mixed	12	236
Indian	10	479
Pakistani	10	172
Bangladeshi	25	70
Asian Other	18	523
Black Caribbean	18	123
Black African	15	178
Black Other	12	14
Chinese	12	219
Other	10	276

Note: This chart is based on the 2001 Census. Where the total population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

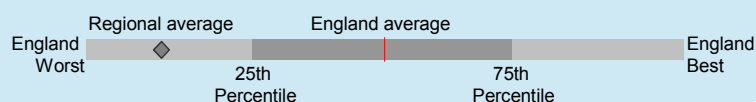
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

□ England - average
■ Kingston upon Thames

The chart below shows a number of indicators of people's health in this local authority. It shows the local value for each indicator compared to the England worst, England best, England average and Regional average. The circle indicating the local value is shown as amber if it is significantly better or red if it is significantly worse than the England average. An amber circle may still indicate an important public health burden. A white circle is not significantly different from the England average. For technical information about each indicator, see www.communityhealthprofiles.info

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Income deprivation	11775	7.8	12.9	31.1		3.3
	2 Ecological footprint	n/a	5.569	5.470	6.430		4.904
	3 Homelessness	329	6.7	7.8	35.8		0.0
	4 Children in poverty	3629	13.0	21.3	58.8		5.2
	5 GCSE achievement *	1046	68.1	57.5	33.6		81.9
	6 Violent crime	3240	21.3	19.8	41.1		5.0
Giving children and young people a healthy start	7 Smoking in pregnancy						
	8 Breast feeding						
	9 Obese children						
	10 Physically active children *						
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	72	28.1	42.1	95.3		12.8
The way we live	12 Adults who smoke *	n/a	21.2	26.0	37.3		15.5
	13 Binge drinking adults	n/a	16.9	18.2	29.2		8.8
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.2	23.8	11.4		38.1
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	12.0	11.6	7.5		17.2
	16 Obese adults	n/a	18.4	21.8	31.0		14.6
How long we live and what we die of	17 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.5	76.9	72.5		82.2
	18 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.1	81.1	78.1		86.2
	19 Deaths from smoking	188	198.9	234.4	366.5		147.6
	20 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	97	75.0	90.5	151.3		44.9
	21 Early deaths: cancer *	133	105.5	119.0	168.0		81.6
	22 Infant deaths *	7	3.6	5.1	9.9		1.2
	23 Road injuries and deaths	71	46.6	59.9	214.1		20.2
Health and ill health in our community	24 Feeling 'in poor health'	8792	5.7	7.8	15.4		4.2
	25 Mental health	1700	16.5	27.4	72.0		8.5
	26 Hospital stays due to alcohol	300	205.8	247.7	652.4		85.6
	27 Drug misuse	559	5.2	9.9	34.9		1.3
	28 People with diabetes	4920	3.2	3.7	5.9		2.1
	29 Children's tooth decay	n/a	1.4	1.5	3.2		0.4
	30 Sexually transmitted infections						
	31 Older people: hip fracture	207	791.7	565.3	936.8		259.7

- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- * PSA Target Measure 2005-2008



Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of residents dependent on means-tested benefits. 2003. **2** Land (hectares per capita) required to support an average resident's lifestyle; no significance calculated. 2001. **3** % of households on local authority housing register who are statutorily homeless. 2004/05. **4** % in low-income households. 2001. **5** % achieving 5 A*-C. 2005/06. **6** Crude rate/1,000 pop 2005/06. **7 8 9 10 30** No comparable local data currently available. **11** Crude rate/1,000 female pop. aged 15-17. 2002-04. **12 13 14 16** % . Modelled estimates from the Health Survey for England. **12 13 16** 2000-02. **14** 2001-02. **15** % . 2005/06. **17 18** Years. 2003-05. **19** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 35 or over. 2003-05. **20 21** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75. 2003-05. **22** Crude rate/1,000 live births. 2003-05. **23** Crude rate/100,000 pop. 2003-05. **24** Directly age standardised % . 2001. **25** Crude rate claimants of benefits/allowances for mental or behavioural disorders/1,000 working age pop. 2005. **26** Directly age sex standardised rate/100,000 pop. 2005/06. **27** Crude rate/1,000 pop. aged 15-64; no significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004/05. **28** % . 2005/06. **29** Average no. of decayed, missing and filled teeth in children aged 5; data incomplete or missing for some areas. 2005/06. **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. aged 65 and over. 2005/06.

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