

Abbreviations

A & E	Accident and Emergency
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCA	Addiction Support and Care Agency
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
ASKK	Advancing Services for Kingston Kids
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guérin (TB Vaccination)
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPAS	British Pregnancy Advisory Service
CAMHS	Child and Adult Mental Health Services
CD4	Cluster of Differentiation 4
CDC	Community Development Co-ordinator
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
Cfi	Centre for Infections, Health Protection Agency, Colindale
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CI	Confidence Interval
CDAT	Community Drug and Alcohol Team
COMMEX	Communications Exercise
COVER	Coverage of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly
CRE	Cambridge Road Estates
CSCI	Commission for Social Care Inspection
CSPAN	Community Sport & Physical Activity Network
CYP	Children and Young People
CYPP	Children and Young Peoples' Plan
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ECM	Every Child Matters
EHC	Emergency Hormonal Contraception
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
GDP	General Dental Practitioner
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GP	General Practitioner
GUM	Genito-Urinary Medicine
HAART	Highly active anti-retroviral therapies
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HPU	Health Protection Unit
ID	Information Dealers
IDU	Injecting Drug User
ILI	Influenza like Illness
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IT	Information Technology
KCN	Kingston Carers' Network

KIP	Kingston Information Partnership
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LARCs	Long Acting Reversible Contraception methods
LDP	Local Delivery Plan
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MEND	Mind, Exercise, Nutrition, Do it! A programme for obese children and their families to enable them change their lifestyle.
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
MMRV	Measles, Mumps and Rubella Vaccination
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NHS	National Health Service
NICE	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
NCSP	National Chlamydia Screening Programme
NSF	National Service Framework
NTA	National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse
OCs	Oral contraceptives
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education
OHNSA	Oral health needs assessment
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PE	Physical Education
PGD	Patient Group Direction
PHAR	Public Health Annual Report
PID	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education
PTiPC	Psychological Therapies in Primary Care Team
QOF	Quality and Outcomes Framework
RBK	Royal Borough of Kingston
RiO	A web-based integrated care record system
SEAL	Social and emotional aspects of learning
SHA	Strategic Health Authority
SOA	Super Output Area
SPAD	Strategic Partnership for Alcohol & Drugs
SRE	Sex and relationships education
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SW	South West
TB	Tuberculosis
TPFR	Total period fertility rate
UDA	Unit of Dental Activity
UOA	Unit of Orthodontic Activity
WFH	Walking for Health

Glossary

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Measure of the relationship between a person's height and weight that is associated with body fat and health risk. It is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters ($BMI = \text{weight(kg)} \div \text{height(m)}^2 = \text{kg/m}^2$). It can indicate both underweight and overweight. In adults a BMI of over 25 is considered overweight.

CD4

CD4 (cluster of differentiation 4) is a glycoprotein expressed on the surface of cells involved in the immune response, including: T helper cells, regulatory T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. CD4 is also a primary receptor used by HIV-1 to gain entry into host T cells.

Children's Centre

Children's Centers bring together a variety of services, such as antenatal and post natal care, child health preventative services, parental outreach and day care provision in one location.

Children's Trust

Children's Trusts involve everybody working together locally to improve outcomes for children. The Government is recommending that all areas should have a Children's Trust by 2008.

Clinical Governance

A system through which NHS organisations are accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services to patients and safeguarding high standards of care, by creating an environment in which clinical excellence will flourish.

Confidence Interval (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of whether a result that differs from the average is likely to be real or merely a chance fluctuation. (95% CI is the range within which the true value is likely to occur).

Connexions

The Connexions service provides confidential advice, support and information to 13-19 year olds. Connexions Personal Advisors give customised information, advice and practical help.

Information Dealers

'Information Dealer' is a 'virtual team' of professionals who come from a range of disciplines including a nurse, social workers, psychologists and youth workers. They are based across a range of agencies across the borough and offer advice, support and treatment to young people in relation to alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances.

KU19

“KU19” offers a confidential sexual health and contraceptive service to young people. It is an open access service (no appointment is necessary) and has services at the Wolverton Centre at Kingston Hospital (known as ‘The Point’), Hawk's Road Clinic, the YMCA in Surbiton and Siddeley House in central Kingston.

Median

Is the number dividing the higher half of a sample from the lower half.

Multi Disciplinary

The involvement of two or more disciplines or professions in the provision of integrated and coordinated services including evaluation and assessment activities.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)

The independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention and treatment of ill health (www.nice.org.uk).

Output areas (OAs)

OAs are the smallest geography at which demographic data are released from the 2001 Census. OAs replaced the previously used enumeration districts. The design and size of output areas does differ between the constituent countries of the UK. There are 175,434 output areas in England and Wales with an average population of 297 people and 124 households.

Perinatal

The period from 24 weeks of gestation to 7 days after birth.

Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) is the annual reward and incentive programme detailing GP practice achievement results. It is a voluntary process for all surgeries in England and was introduced as part of the GP contract in 2004.

QOF awards surgeries achievement points for:

- managing some of the most common chronic diseases e.g. asthma, diabetes
- how well the practice is organised
- how patients view their experience at the surgery
- the amount of extra services offered such as child health and maternity services.

Sex Worker

A person who earns their living by providing sexual services.

Super Output Areas (SOAs)

SOAs are a new geography of the 2001 Census designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. SOAs give an improved basis for comparison across the country as they are more similar in size of population than, for example, electoral wards. They also intended to be stable, enabling the improved comparison and monitoring of policy over time. There are three layers of SOAs which form a hierarchy based on aggregations of OAs:

- Lower Layer: There are 34,378 LSOAs in England and 96 in Kingston. Minimum population 1000; mean 1500 and 400 households. Built from groups of OAs (typically 4 to 6).
- Middle Layer: There are 7,193 MSOAs in England and 20 in Kingston. Minimum population 5000; mean 7200 and 2000 households. Built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs.
- Upper Layer: To be determined; minimum population size of around 25,000 residents is likely.

Appendix 1: 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Domains definitions

D.1 Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

D.2 Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

D.3 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority),
- Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- Incapacity Benefit data (2005, Source: DWP)

D.4 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16, Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (Source: 2001 Census)

D.5 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modeled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)
- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004-05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

D.6 Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

D.7 The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 - 2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

Appendix 2: Summary of Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Areas in Kingston and change in ranking since 2004

LSOA		Ward Name	RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Change in ranking	LSOAs that became more deprived compared to other LSOAs in England	LSOAs that became less deprived compared to other LSOAs in England
E01002915	Oakdene Drive Area	Alexandra	24557	-2,774	✓	
E01002916	Alexandra Recreation Ground Area	Alexandra	26291	-2,643	✓	
E01002917	Elgar Avenue Area	Alexandra	28760	-1,627	✓	
E01002918	Firdene/Meadway Area	Alexandra	22138	-91	✓	
E01002919	Sunray Avenue Area	Alexandra	18316	-2,351	✓	
E01002920	Elmbridge Ave./Grand Avenue Area	Alexandra	28281	-1,585	✓	
E01002921	Berrylands Road Area	Berrylands	14194	-1,843	✓	
E01002922	Berrylands/Manor Drive Area	Berrylands	24168	-2,453	✓	
E01002923	Alpha Road Area	Berrylands	8882	-2,893	✓	
E01002924	Kings Drive/Pine Gardens Area	Berrylands	30347	-1,245	✓	
E01002925	Fishponds Area	Berrylands	20566	-1,871	✓	
E01002926	Chiltern Drive Area	Berrylands	26399	-3,543	✓	
E01002927	South Lane North/Dunbar Road Area	Beverley	21620	-3,262	✓	
E01002928	Albany Road/Park Road Area	Beverley	19035	-2,583	✓	
E01002929	Alric Avenue/Dukes Avenue Area	Beverley	25508	-1,216	✓	
E01002930	High Street/Cambridge Road New Malden Area	Beverley	20665	-213	✓	
E01002931	Blagdon Road/Egmont Road Area	Beverley	26830	-842	✓	
E01002932	California Road/Springfield Place Area	Beverley	11793	737		✓
E01002933	Acre Road/Elm Road/Canbury Avenue Area	Canbury	10140	-2,912	✓	
E01002934	The Keep Area	Canbury	29630	-1,052	✓	
E01002935	Kingston Hill/Queens Road Area	Canbury	25026	469		✓
E01002936	Skerne Road/Richmond Road Area	Canbury	20127	-4,183	✓	
E01002937	Canbury Park Road/Clifton Road Area	Canbury	25054	586		✓
E01002938	Shortlands Road Area	Canbury	26327	-153	✓	
E01002939	Grange Road/Sanger Avenue/ Buckland Road Area	Chessington North and Hook	19040	-1,748	✓	
E01002940	Rhodrons Avenue/Hook Road Area	Chessington North and Hook	15177	-2,666	✓	
E01002941	Somerset Avenue Area	Chessington North and Hook	22175	-4,851	✓	
E01002942	Orchard Gardens Area	Chessington North and Hook	24969	-1,837	✓	
E01002943	Devon Way/Woodgate Avenue Area	Chessington North and Hook	14763	-3,856	✓	
E01002944	Mount Road/Roebuck Road/ Chantry Road Area	Chessington North and Hook	19969	-1,538	✓	

LSOA		Ward Name	RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Change in ranking	LSOAs that became more deprived compared to other LSOAs in England	LSOAs that became less deprived compared to other LSOAs in England
E01002945	Gilders Road/Moor Lane/Chessington Hill Park Area	Chessington South	21833	-740	✓	
E01002946	Gilders Road/Rollesby Road Area	Chessington South	22240	-1,734	✓	
E01002947	Compton Road/Padbury Rise Area	Chessington South	24348	-2,331	✓	
E01002948	CWOA/Malden Rushett Area	Chessington South	14826	7		✓
E01002949	Leatherhead Raod/Cheshire Gardens Area	Chessington South	23348	-1,770	✓	
E01002950	Garrison Lane Area	Chessington South	11964	-2,132	✓	
E01002951	Liverpool Road/Crescent Road/Berystede Area	Coombe Hill	28206	-1,567	✓	
E01002952	Warboys Road/Coombe Hill/Coombe Wood Area	Coombe Hill	26435	-1,024	✓	
E01002953	Coombe Hill Road/Traps Lane Area	Coombe Hill	26705	-261	✓	
E01002954	Kingston Hospital Area	Coombe Hill	22560	-560	✓	
E01002955	Kingston Vale/Derwent Avenue Area	Coombe Hill	18433	-2,318	✓	
E01002956	Coombe Park Area	Coombe Hill	22785	-2,174	✓	
E01002957	Kingsnympton Park Estate Area	Coombe Hill	11091	-1,232	✓	
E01002958	Elm Road South Area	Coombe Vale	25114	-2,400	✓	
E01002959	High Drive/Matlock Way/Neville Avenue Area	Coombe Vale	29147	-140	✓	
E01002960	Dickerage Road/Kenley Road Area	Coombe Vale	26364	-1,553	✓	
E01002961	Elm Road North/Clarence Avenue Area	Coombe Vale	28939	-966	✓	
E01002962	Mount Pleasant Road/The Green Area	Coombe Vale	14166	-1,050	✓	
E01002963	Sycamore Grove/Chestnut Grove/Acacia Grove Area	Coombe Vale	22578	-3,129	✓	
E01002964	Fairfield/Hogsmill/Winery Lane Area (Awkward Area)	Grove	9802	-1,021	✓	
E01002965	Surrey County Council/Kingston University Area	Grove	17983	-878	✓	
E01002966	Grove Lane Area	Grove	18377	520		✓
E01002967	Anglesea Road to Grove Road Area	Grove	25569	-671	✓	
E01002968	Kingston Town Centre Area	Grove	15036	-3,140	✓	
E01002969	Cambridge Road Estate	Norbiton	3759	-998	✓	
E01002970	Norbiton Estate	Norbiton	11218	76		✓
E01002971	Tiffin School to Bonner Hill Road Area	Norbiton	18927	-1,098	✓	
E01002972	Birkenhead Avenue to Hawks Road Area	Norbiton	17946	-179	✓	
E01002973	King Henrys Road/Dickerage Lane/Kingston Road Area	Norbiton	10041	-1,085	✓	
E01002974	Cambridge Gardens	Norbiton	14169	-849	✓	
E01002975	Gainsborough Road Area	Old Malden	23759	-3,219	✓	
E01002976	Kingshill Avenue/Caverleigh Way Area	Old Malden	23225	-3,031	✓	
E01002977	Sheephouse Way Area	Old Malden	15100	-1,461	✓	
E01002978	Mayfair Avenue/The Hollands/Malden Road Area	Old Malden	27790	-2,737	✓	

LSOA		Ward Name	RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Change in ranking	LSOAs that became more deprived compared to other LSOAs in England	LSOAs that became less deprived compared to other LSOAs in England
E01002979	Highdown/Church Road/Percy Gardens Area	Old Malden	26487	-683	✓	
E01002980	South Lane/Wiverley Crescent/Glebe Gardens Area	Old Malden	28918	-1,397	✓	
E01002981	Bodley Road/Meadow Hill/Malden Way Area	St James	21656	-3,749	✓	
E01002982	Bramshaw Rise/Malden Road/Blakes Avenue Area	St James	21084	278		✓
E01002983	Motspur Park/Portland Avenue Area	St James	25595	-2,839	✓	
E01002984	Thetford Road/Rodney Road Area	St James	16582	-2,794	✓	
E01002985	Cavendish Road/Woodfield Gardens/ Albert Road Area	St James	19998	-2,005	✓	
E01002986	Windsor Avenue/Cotsford Avenue/ Nelson Road Area	St James	18235	-3,791	✓	
E01002987	St.Marks Hill/Victoria Road/The Crescent Area	St Mark's	12820	-2,773	✓	
E01002988	Brighton Road/Seething Wells Lane/ Victoria Avenue Area	St Mark's	23566	-1,500	✓	
E01002989	Maple Road/Westfield Road Area	St Mark's	22023	-297	✓	
E01002990	Surbiton Hill Road Area	St Mark's	19204	-1,168	✓	
E01002991	Villiers Avenue Area	St Mark's	19947	-1,268	✓	
E01002992	Addison Gardens/Burney Avenue/Clayhill Area	St Mark's	20694	-229	✓	
E01002993	Lovlace Road/Lovlace Gardens Area	Surbiton Hill	24007	-6	✓	
E01002994	Langley Avenue/Upper Brighton Road/ Ditton Road Area	Surbiton Hill	23325	865		✓
E01002995	Ashcombe Avenue to Oakenshaw Close Area	Surbiton Hill	25666	-287	✓	
E01002996	Derby Road/Worthington Road/ Douglas Road Area	Surbiton Hill	24847	1,431		✓
E01002997	Kingsdowne Road/Cotterill Road Area	Surbiton Hill	21853	-371	✓	
E01002998	School Lane/Tankerton Road Area	Surbiton Hill	18532	101	✓	✓
E01002999	Oakhill Drive/Oakhill Crescent Area	Surbiton Hill	15873	-851	✓	
E01003000	Selbourne Avenue/Fullers Avenue/ Chessington Ind. Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	16342	-2,345	✓	
E01003001	Princes Avenue/Largewood Avenue Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	23897	-2,130	✓	
E01003002	Kent Way/Gladstone Road Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	15159	-1,646	✓	
E01003003	Tolworth Hospital/Ewell Road Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	21701	805		✓
E01003004	Fullers Way South/North/Kelvin Grove/ Tolworth Road Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	20574	930		✓
E01003005	Cedarcroft Road Area	Tolworth and Hook Rise	23619	-2,000	✓	
E01003006	Former British Aerospace Area	Tudor	25010	-2,973	✓	
E01003007	Tudor Drive Area	Tudor	27196	-1,617	✓	
E01003008	Wolsey Drive/Hollybush Road Area	Tudor	30252	-1,368	✓	
E01003009	Park Road/Upper Park Road Area	Tudor	16976	-1,601	✓	
E01003010	St. Albans Road/Lower Ham Road Area	Tudor	29425	366		✓
E01003011	Eastbury Road/Windsor Road Area	Tudor	26379	-701	✓	
Number of LSOA that became more deprived						84
Number of LSOA that became less deprived						13

Statistical Annex A.

Table SA-1

Population Age Structure in Kingston, 2006 (numbers)

		Age Group								
	Gender	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All Ages
Kingston upon Thames	M	4,781	8,533	11,107	27,717	17,119	4,294	2,745	1,001	77,297
	F	4,575	8,485	11,137	25,725	17,649	4,881	4,138	2,030	78,620
	P	9,356	17,018	22,244	53,442	34,768	9,175	6,883	3,031	155,917
London	M	261,781	431,426	491,357	1,399,530	750,167	213,324	128,531	37,986	3,714,102
	F	251,438	415,453	488,288	1,348,527	790,759	241,879	182,470	79,456	3,798,270
	P	513,219	846,879	979,645	2,748,057	1,540,926	455,203	311,001	117,442	7,512,372
England & Wales	M	1,595,408	3,284,380	3,636,115	7,596,516	6,537,070	2,110,808	1,267,013	343,846	26,371,156
	F	1,520,220	3,127,469	3,458,477	7,656,944	6,705,609	2,332,995	1,778,161	777,799	27,357,674
	P	3,115,628	6,411,849	7,094,592	15,253,460	13,242,679	4,443,803	3,045,174	1,121,645	53,728,830

Source: Population Estimates Unit, Office of National Statistics, 2006.

Table SA-2

Kingston & Greater London Authority 6 Year Population Projections, 2012 (numbers)

		Age Group								
	Gender	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All Ages
Kingston upon Thames	M	5,240	9,204	8,783	28,431	18,131	4,618	2,577	936	77,920
	F	4,954	8,737	8,882	29,349	19,226	5,071	3,495	1,804	81,518
	P	10,194	17,941	17,665	57,781	37,357	9,689	6,072	2,739	159,438
Greater London	M	277,386	458,596	440,748	1,461,606	843,399	214,469	126,203	41,566	3,863,973
	F	266,795	443,470	462,987	1,533,637	888,466	247,518	168,493	80,671	4,092,037
	P	544,181	902,066	903,735	2,995,243	1,731,865	461,986	294,696	122,237	7,956,010

Source: 2006 Round of GLA Demographic Projections (RLP High)

Table SA-3

Office for National Statistics Subnational Population Projections for 2006, 2011, 2012, 2016 and 2021

Area	2006	2011	2012	2016	2021
Kingston upon Thames	155,300	161,700	162,900	167,900	173,600
Greater London	7,512,100	7,723,300	7,767,100	7,945,800	8,159,500

Source: ONS 2004 Revised Subnational Population Projections, 2007.

Table SA-4

Key Birth Statistics 2006

Area	Number of live births	Crude Birth Rate*	General Fertility Rate	Total Period Fertility Rate	% Mothers under 20 Years	% Mothers 40 Years & over	% maternities in NHS Hospitals
Kingston upon Thames	2,046	13.4	56.5	1.6	2.6%	4.6%	97.7%
London	120,898	16.1	65.4	1.8	4.2%	4.7%	95.9%
England & Wales	669,376	12.5	60.4	1.9	6.9%	3.5%	96.7%

* per 1000 Live Births
* % of live births in 2006

Source: ONS: 2006 VS1& VS2

Table SA-5

Key Abortion Statistics 2006

Area	Number of Abortions for women Aged 15-44	Total Period Abortion Rates (TPAR) – Aged 11-49	Crude Rate per 1000 women residents Aged 15-44	Number of abortions for women under 18 years of age	Abortion rate/1000 for women under 18 years of age	% Abortions to women under 18 years of age	% Abortions 13 weeks gestation & over	% Total NHS Funded Abortions (all material ages)
Kingston upon Thames	735	0.61	19.9	46	17.5	6.3	8.7	84.8
London	51,072	0.87	27.8	3,173	25.4	6.2	10.0	76.8
England & Wales	193,737	0.55	17.4	18,619	18.2	9.6	10.8	86.6

Source: 2008 Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge_Base

Table SA-6

Infant Mortality Statistics 2006

Area		Stillbirths	Perinatal Mortality	Early Neonatal Mortality	Neonatal Mortality	Post-Neonatal Mortality	Infant Mortality
Kingston upon Thames	Number	9	11	2	4	3	7
	Rate	4.4	5.4	1.0	2.0	1.5	3.4
London	Number	762	1,074	312	416	177	593
	Rate	6.3	8.8	2.6	3.4	1.5	4.9
England & Wales	Number	3,590	5,340	1,750	2,331	998	3,329
	Rate	5.3	7.9	2.6	3.5	1.5	5.0

Stillbirths: Fetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks gestation. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

Perinatal Mortality: Stillbirths and deaths of infants at ages under 7 days. Rate per 1,000 total live & still births

Early Neonatal Mortality: Deaths of infants at ages under 7 days. Rate per 1000 live births.

Neonatal Mortality: Deaths occurring under 28 days. Rate per 1000 live births.

Post-neonatal Mortality: Deaths of infants at ages 28 days to 1 year. Rate per 1000 live births.

Infant mortality: Deaths to infants at various ages: (<7 days, <28 days & 28 days to 1 year) under 1 year.

Rate per 1000 live births.

Source: 2006 Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge_Base, www.nchod.nhs.uk; 2005 ONS: VS1 & VS5.

Table SA-7

All Cause Mortality Rates "All Ages", 2006

Area	Gender	Number of Deaths	Crude Death Rate*	Directly Standardised Death Rate**	All Cause SMR (UL to LL) Confidence Interval
		2006	2006	2004-06	2004-06
Kingston upon Thames	M	517	674	648	88 (84 to 93)
	F	601	768	460	93 (89 to 97)
	P	1,118	722	545	91 (88 to 94)
London	M	24,929	680	724	98 (97 to 99)
	F	25,681	683	494	96 (95 to 96)
	P	50,610	682	598	97 (96 to 97)
England & Wales	M	238,337	911	734	100 (100 to 101)
	F	259,743	955	514	100 (100 to 101)
	P	498,080	933	612	100 (100 to 100)

*Rate per 100,000

**Rate per 100,000 and use the European Standard Population as the standard population.

Source: 2008 Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge_Base, www.nchod.nhs.uk.

Table SA-8

All Causes Mortality, Directly Standardised Rate, 1993-2006

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000, All Ages, All Causes

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kingston upon Thames	M	117	120	125	120	118	118	105	106	108	99	104	90	94	89
	F	118	118	118	114	107	120	118	111	110	114	115	99	96	94
	P	117	119	121	117	112	119	112	109	109	107	110	95	95	91
London	M	142	138	138	135	129	127	124	119	117	113	112	105	102	97
	F	123	117	119	117	116	112	114	110	108	107	111	103	100	94
	P	132	126	128	125	122	119	118	114	112	110	111	104	101	96
England & Wales	M	143	136	136	133	130	127	125	120	116	114	113	107	104	100
	F	127	120	122	121	120	118	118	113	111	111	113	106	105	100
	P	134	127	128	126	124	122	121	116	113	113	113	107	104	100

Source: 2008 Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge_Base, www.nchod.nhs.uk

Table SA-9a

Main Causes of death in Kingston during 2005 & 2006, age 15 and over

Cause of Death	Death Numbers and Percentages												Difference numbers of deaths since 2004
	2005						2006						
	Males	% of All Cause Mortality	Females	% of All Cause Mortality	Total	% of All Cause Mortality	Males	% of All Cause Mortality	Females	% of All Cause Mortality	Total	% of All Cause Mortality	
Diseases of the circulatory system (ICD10 I00-I99)	194	36.3%	199	32.6%	393	34.3%	184	35.6%	200	33.4%	384	34.4%	-9
Ischaemic heart disease (ICD10 I20-I25)	96	18.0%	72	11.8%	168	14.7%	97	18.8%	66	11.0%	163	14.6%	-5
Hypertensive disease (ICD10 I10-I15)	5	0.9%	3	0.5%	8	0.7%	2	0.4%	8	1.3%	10	0.9%	2
Cerebrovascular disease (ICD10 I60-I69)	40	7.5%	76	12.4%	116	10.1%	40	7.7%	65	10.9%	105	9.4%	-11
Malignant neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	159	29.8%	142	23.2%	301	26.3%	163	31.5%	140	23.4%	303	27.2%	2
Stomach Cancer (ICD10 C16)	6	1.1%	2	0.3%	8	0.7%	8	1.5%	2	0.3%	10	0.9%	2
Colorectal Cancer (ICD10 C17-C21)	18	3.4%	18	2.9%	36	3.1%	21	4.1%	17	2.8%	38	3.4%	2
Lung Cancer (ICD10 C33-C34)	24	4.5%	30	4.9%	54	4.7%	41	7.9%	20	3.3%	61	5.5%	7
Malignant melanoma of skin (ICD10 C43)	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	3	0.5%	5	0.4%	3
Female breast (ICD10 C50)	0	0.0%	20	3.3%	20	1.7%	0	0.0%	25	4.2%	25	2.2%	5
Cervix uteri (ICD10 C53)	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	-2
Prostate Cancer (ICD10 C61)	27	5.1%	0	0.0%	27	2.4%	16	3.1%	0	0.0%	16	1.4%	-11
Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95)	7	1.3%	6	1.0%	13	1.1%	6	1.2%	4	0.7%	10	0.9%	-3
Diseases of the respiratory system (ICD 10 J00-J99)	77	14.4%	109	17.8%	186	16.2%	68	13.2%	112	18.7%	180	16.1%	-6
Asthma (ICD10 J45-J46)	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	4	0.4%	2
Bronchitis and emphysema (ICD10 J40-J44)	20	3.7%	21	3.4%	41	3.6%	21	4.1%	16	2.7%	37	3.3%	-4
Pneumonia (ICD10 J12-J18)	35	6.6%	61	10.0%	96	8.4%	30	5.8%	74	12.4%	104	9.3%	8
Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59)	9	1.7%	5	0.8%	14	1.2%	8	1.5%	3	0.5%	11	1.0%	-3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (ICD10 V01-V89)	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	-2
Suicide and undetermined injuries (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9)	12	2.2%	4	0.7%	16	1.4%	5	1.0%	2	0.3%	7	0.6%	-9
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (ICD10 X60-X84)	8	1.5%	4	0.7%	12	1.0%	4	0.8%	2	0.3%	6	0.5%	-6
All causes, age 15 and over	534	100%	611	100%	1145	100%	517	100%	599	100%	1,116	100%	-29

Source: ONS: 2006 VS3

Table SA-9b

Main Causes of death in Kingston in the under 75s, and for all ages, 2006

Condition	Under 75			All ages			All deaths		
	Male	% of all causes deaths	Female	% of all causes deaths	Male	% of all causes deaths		Female	
Diseases of the circulatory system (ICD10 I00-I99)	63	28.5%	33	22.8%	184	35.3%	200	384	34.1%
Ischaemic heart disease (ICD10 I20-I25)	34	15.4%	10	6.9%	97	18.6%	66	163	14.5%
Hypertensive disease (ICD10 I10-I15)	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	8	10	0.9%
Cerebrovascular disease (ICD10 I60-I69)	8	3.6%	5	3.4%	40	7.7%	65	105	9.3%
Malignant neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	83	37.6%	61	42.1%	163	31.3%	140	303	26.9%
Stomach Cancer (ICD10 C16)	5	2.3%	0	0.0%	8	1.5%	2	10	0.9%
Colorectal Cancer (ICD10 C17-C21)	11	5.0%	7	4.8%	21	4.0%	17	38	3.4%
Lung Cancer (ICD10 C33-C34)	22	10.0%	9	6.2%	41	7.9%	20	61	5.4%
Malignant melanoma of skin (ICD10 C43)	2	0.9%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	3	5	0.4%
Female breast (ICD10 C50)			12	8.3%			25	25	2.2%
Cervix uteri (ICD10 C53)			1	0.7%			1	1	0.1%
Prostate Cancer (ICD10 C61)	3	1.4%			16	3.1%		16	1.4%
Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95):	5	2.3%	1	0.7%	6	1.2%	4	10	0.9%
Diseases of the respiratory system (ICD 10 J00-J99)	19	8.6%	13	9.0%	68	13.1%	112	180	16.0%
Asthma (ICD10 J45-J46)	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	1	0.2%	3	4	0.4%
Bronchitis and emphysema (ICD10 J40-J44)	7	3.2%	4	2.8%	21	4.0%	16	37	3.3%
Pneumonia (ICD10 J12-J18)	6	2.7%	5	3.4%	30	5.8%	74	104	9.2%
Accidents (ICD 10 V01-X59)	5	2.3%	1	0.7%	8	1.5%	3	11	1.0%
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (ICD10 V01-V89)	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	2	0.2%
Suicide and undetermined injuries (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9)	4	1.8%	1	0.7%	5	1.0%	2	7	0.6%
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (ICD10 X60-X84)	3	1.4%	1	0.7%	4	0.8%	2	6	0.5%
All causes	221	100%	145	100%	521	100%	604	1126	100%

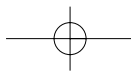
Source: ONS: 2006 VS3

Table SA-10

Indirectly Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for selected causes of deaths for Kingston residents, All ages, males & females, average 2004-06 and the change since 2003-2005 average:

Cause of Death	Male				Female					
	2003-2005 SMR	95% Confidence Interval	2004-2006 SMR	95% Confidence Interval	% Change in SMR	2003-2005 SMR	95% Confidence Interval	2004-2006 SMR	95% Confidence Interval	% Change in SMR
All Causes (ICD10 A00-Y99)	89	85 to 94	88	84 to 93	-1	96	92 to 101	93	89 to 97	-3
All Circulatory Disease (ICD10 I00-I99)	92	84 to 99	90	83 to 98	-2	90	84 to 97	88	81 to 95	-2
Hypertensive Disease (ICD10 I10-I15)	127	70 to 214	96	48 to 172	-31	64	31 to 117	94	52 to 154	30
Coronary Heart Disease (ICD10 I20-I25)	82	73 to 91	86	77 to 96	4	80	71 to 91	77	67 to 87	-3
Stroke (ICD10 I60-I69)	99	84 to 116	91	76 to 108	-8	102	90 to 115	97	85 to 110	-5
All Malignant Neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	89	81 to 98	92	84 to 101	3	95	86 to 104	90	81 to 99	-5
Stomach Cancer (ICD10 C16)	82	49 to 130	87	51 to 137	5	50	20 to 103	38	12 to 88	-12
Colorectal Cancer (ICD10 C17-C21)	90	66 to 119	101	76 to 132	11	111	83 to 145	107	80 to 141	-4
Lung Cancer (ICD10 C33-C34)	86	70 to 104	89	73 to 108	3	85	66 to 108	86	67 to 108	1
Malignant Melanoma (ICD10 C43)	96	35 to 209	106	43 to 219	10	37	4 to 132	74	20 to 191	37
Breast Cancer (ICD10 C50)					0	87	68 to 110	82	63 to 104	-5
Cervical Cancer (ICD10 C53)					0	70	23 to 164	73	24 to 170	3
Prostate Cancer (ICD10 C61)	118	93 to 147	108	84 to 136	-10					0
Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95)	83	44 to 142	103	59 to 167	20	119	67 to 197	113	62 to 190	-6
Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59)	60	41 to 85	58	39 to 82	-2	46	27 to 72	33	17 to 56	-13
Land Transport Accidents (ICD10 V01-V89)	58	30 to 101	44	20 to 84	-14	48	10 to 140	17	0 to 93	-31
Suicide & Injury indetermined (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9)	95	64 to 135	96	65 to 137	1	114	59 to 199	107	53 to 191	-7
Suicide (ICD10 X60-X84)	107	68 to 159	102	64 to 152	-5	166	83 to 296	149	71 to 274	-17

Source: 2008 Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge_Base, nww.nchod.nhs.uk



Notes

