



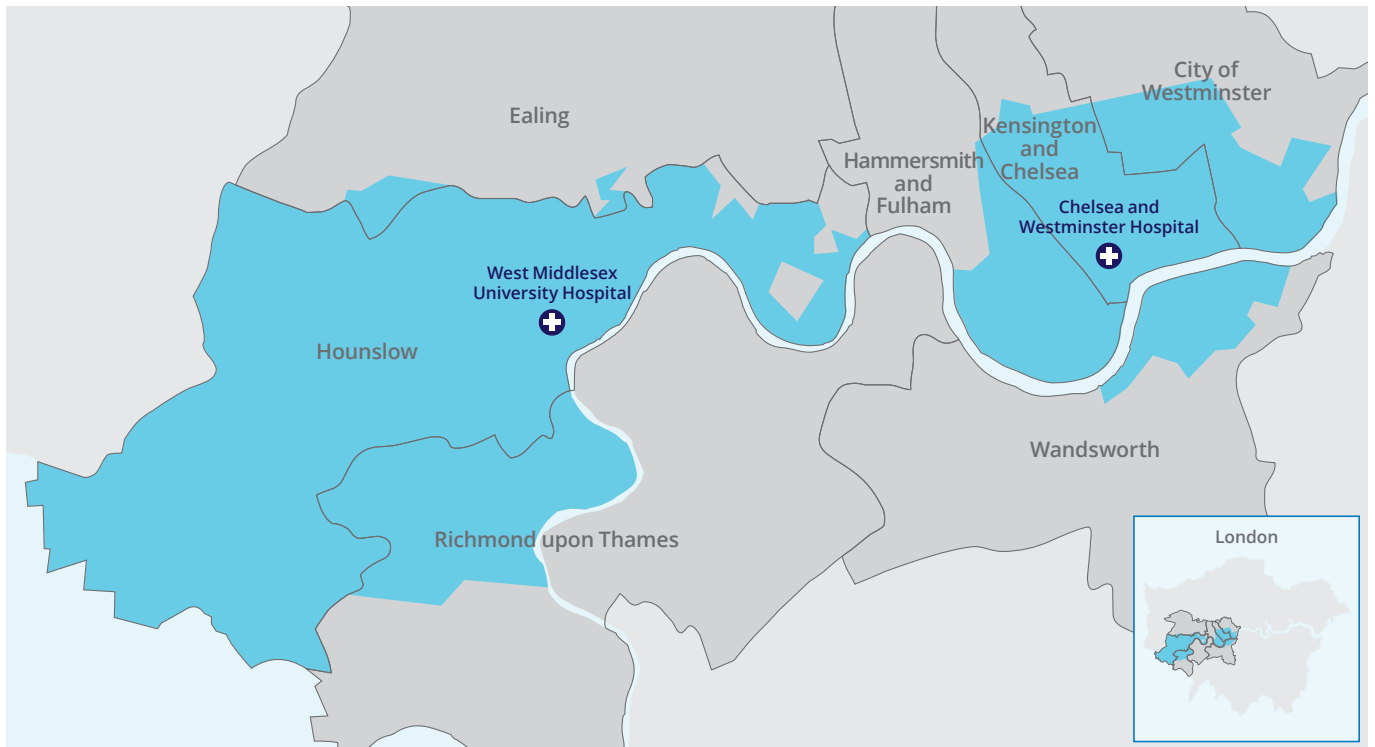
# A picture of health

## Summary profile of our Trust's local population

Our first-ever health profile describes the location, demographic characteristics and key health needs of our local community, whether or not they use our hospital services.

### Our core catchment area

Our catchment area is the geographical footprint in which the Trust acts as a major provider of hospital services for the local community. This area spans parts of seven local authorities.



### Our local population

620,000 people—that's **1 in 14** London residents—live within our catchment area. Residents of Hounslow make up 42% of our catchment population, compared to 1% of Ealing residents. **1 in 6** people living within the catchment are from the South West London region.

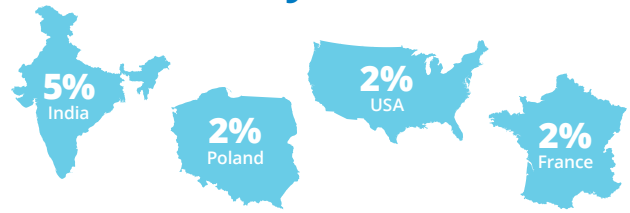


## Ethnicity



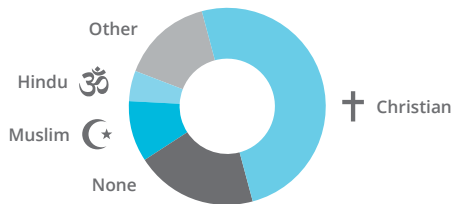
**2 in 5** people identify as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) and **1 in 5** identify as being from a white background other than British or Irish

## Country of birth



**2 in 5** people were born outside the UK or Ireland—the most commonly reported countries of birth include India (**1 in 20**), Poland (**1 in 50**), USA (**1 in 50**) and France (**1 in 50**)

## Religion



**1 in 2** people identify as Christian, **1 in 10** people identify as Muslim, **1 in 20** people identify as Hindu and **1 in 5** people report having no religion

## Language

**87+**  
languages spoken



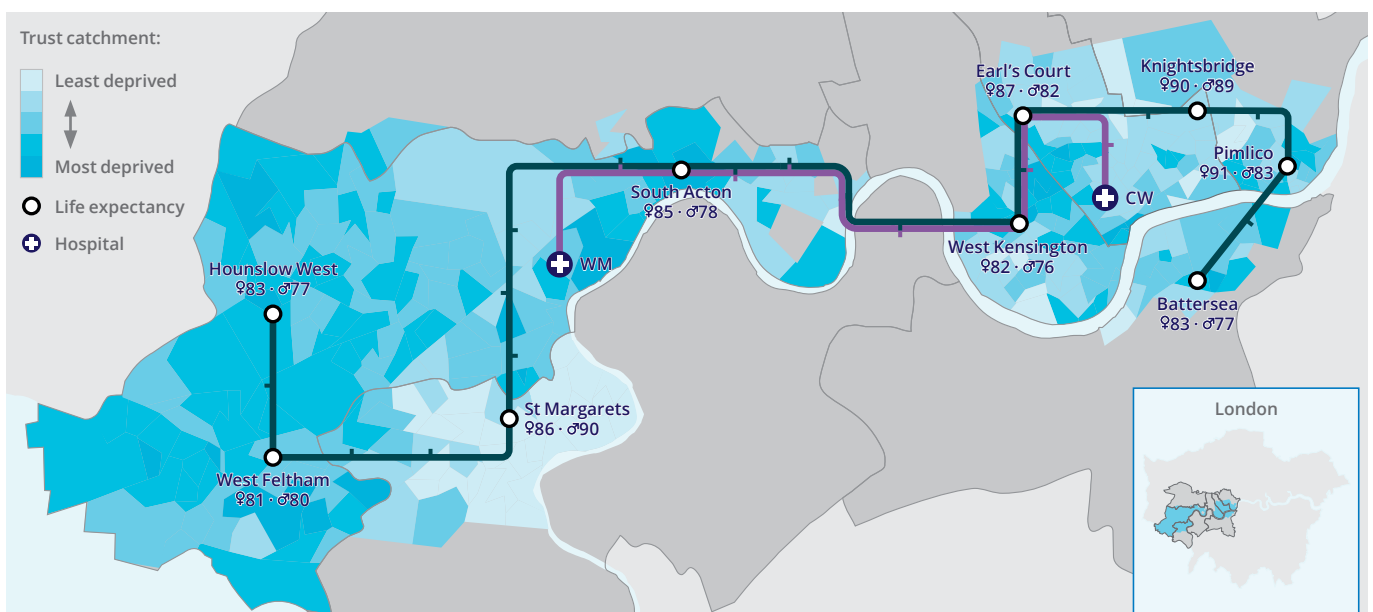
**1 in 4** do not speak English as a first language

**18.5k**  
do not speak English well or at all

French, Polish and Punjabi are spoken by more than **10,000 people** each—but many languages have fewer than **1,000 speakers**

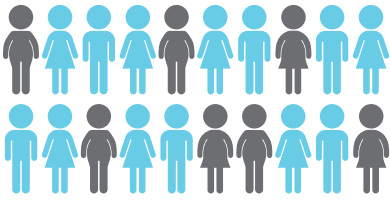
## Life expectancy and deprivation

Life expectancy describes the number of years someone can expect to live, and deprivation describes the social and economic status of an area. These two indicators are often linked—life expectancy tends to be lower in more deprived areas. Areas with higher levels of deprivation also experience poorer health outcomes. Travelling across our local community reveals significant differences in levels of both deprivation and life expectancy.



Deprivation across our local community varies significantly—areas of higher (darker) and lower (lighter) deprivation are dispersed throughout, with **3 in 50** people living in one of the 20% most deprived areas in England. Women living in parts of West Feltham die **10 years earlier** than women living in parts of Pimlico. Men living in parts of West Kensington live **14 fewer years** than men living in parts of St Margarets. Healthy life expectancy is the number of years someone can expect to live in good health. In the most deprived areas, women live **21 fewer years** and men live **22 fewer years** in good health than those in the most affluent areas.

## Obesity



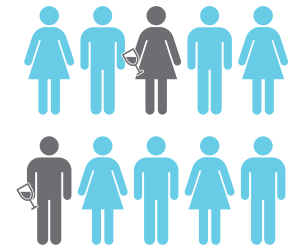
**7 in 20** children are overweight or obese by the time they reach their final year of primary school compared to 38% across London, and 34% across England

## Tooth decay



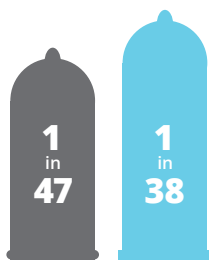
Tooth decay is almost entirely preventable but **nearly 1 in 3** five-year-olds have signs of visible tooth decay, compared to just under a quarter of children across England

## Alcohol



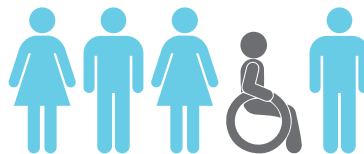
**1 in 5** adults (about 80,000) are drinking at harmful or hazardous levels—the Chief Medical Officer recommends men and women do not drink more than 14 units of alcohol per week

## Sexual health



Among 15–25 year olds the chlamydia diagnosis rate is **1 in 47**, which is lower than the London rate of 1 in 38—this indicates lower levels of testing, meaning cases may be going undetected

## Disability



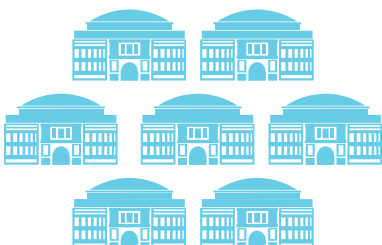
Nearly **1 in 5** people are living with a disability—the most commonly reported disabilities relate to mobility, stamina, breathing or fatigue, and dexterity

## Bowel cancer



**Less than half** of 60–74 year olds took up the offer of bowel cancer screening—early detection can more than double survival at one year after diagnosis

## Diabetes



**36,000** people aged 16 and over live with diabetes, enough to fill the Royal Albert Hall 7 times—about **9 in 10** diabetes cases are type 2, which is strongly associated with obesity, poor diet and physical inactivity

## Air quality



Our hospitals are in areas with high levels of particulate air pollution and **2 in 5** local parks exceed nitrogen dioxide limits—the NHS contributes up to 6% of all carbon emissions and 5% of total air pollution across England

## Fuel poverty



**1 in 9** households are in fuel poverty, meaning they can't afford to adequately heat their home, a similar rate as seen across England—cold homes pose a particular risk to circulatory, respiratory and mental health



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