

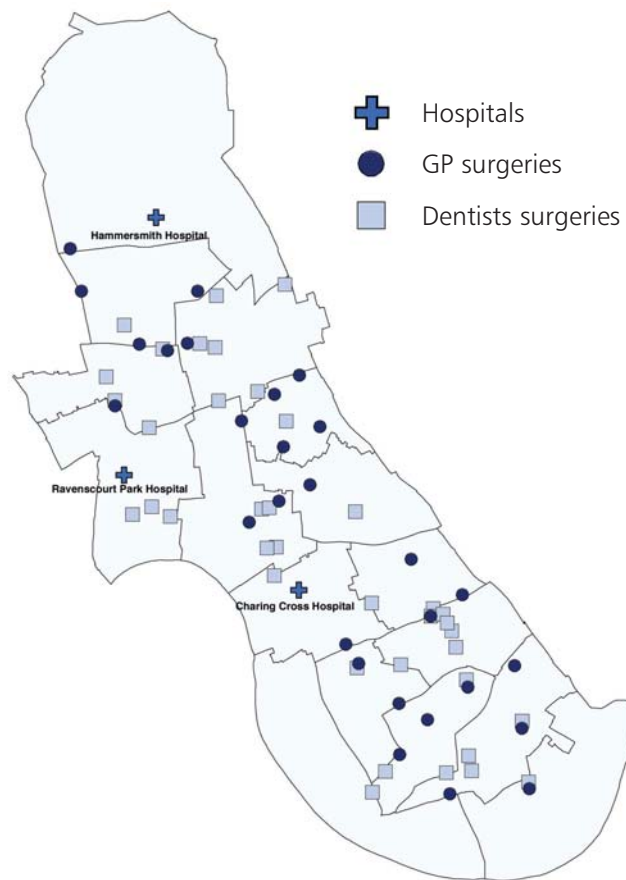
HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE



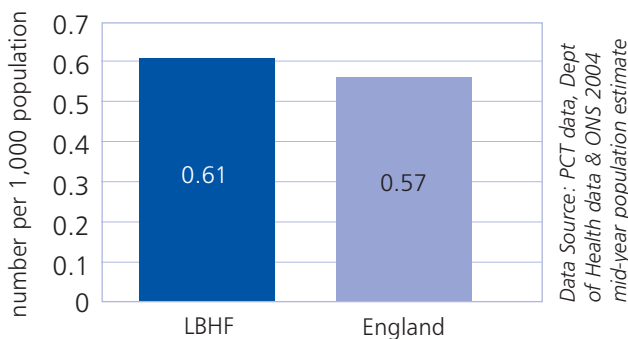
General information

- Hammersmith & Fulham Primary Care Trust (PCT) was formed in April 2002. It is responsible for providing and commissioning healthcare for people registered with GPs within the PCT, and for improving the health of patients and local residents. The PCT covers the same geographical area as the borough.
- There are 33 GP practices and 39 dental practices in the borough.
- The number of GPs per 1,000 population is slightly higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England as a whole.
- The number of dentists per 1,000 population is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England.
- There are three main hospitals within the borough: Hammersmith Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital and Ravenscourt Park Hospital. There is also a specialist maternity hospital, Queen Charlottes and Chelsea Hospital, which is on the site of Hammersmith Hospital.

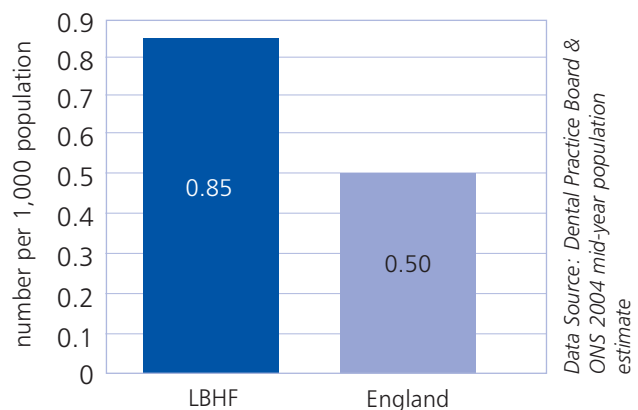
- In addition, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital is close to the borough boundary, and is utilised by people in the south of the Borough.



GPs per 1,000 population, 2005
- comparative data



Dentists per 1,000 population, 2005
- comparative data

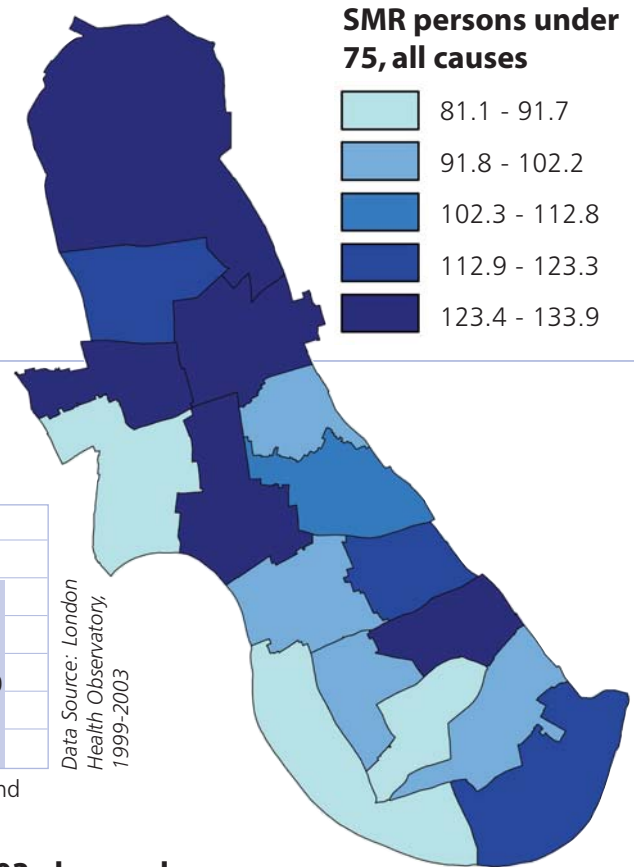


Note: 'Dentists' includes principals, assistants and trainees with at least one open contract. Dentist data relates to September 2005. GP data for LBHF relates to 2005. GP data for England relates to 2004.

Deaths from all causes

- The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population. However, it is lower than in inner London as a whole.
- SMRs for those aged under 75 are measures of early death.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for all causes among people of all ages has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased slightly since 2001.

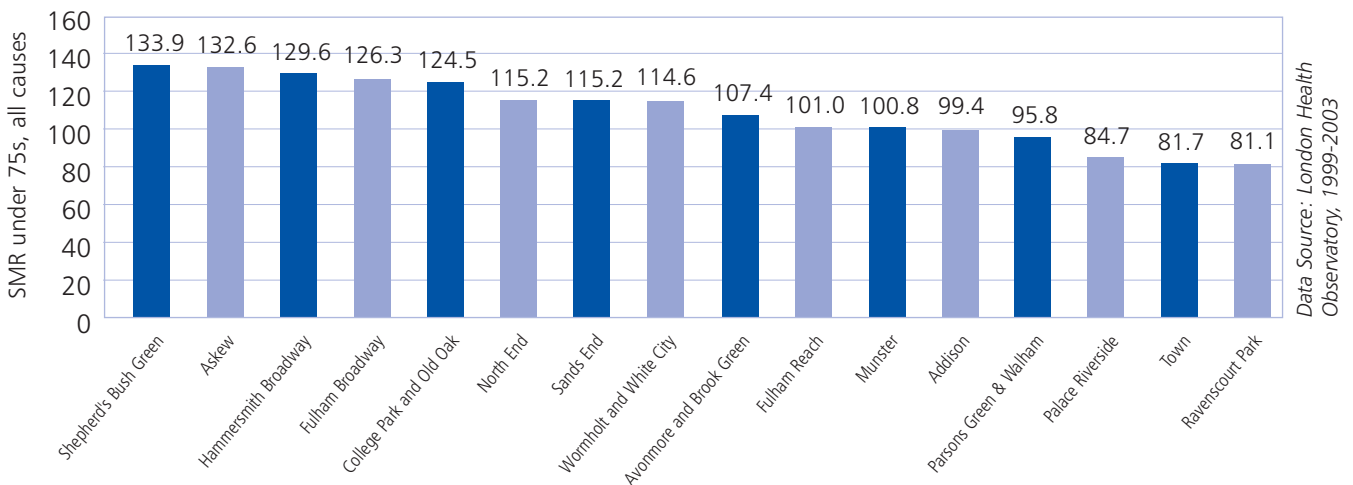
■ SMRs in wards range from 81.1 in Ravenscourt Park to 133.9 in Shepherd's Bush Green, with SMRs generally higher in the north of the borough.



Deaths from all causes under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data



Deaths from all causes under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward

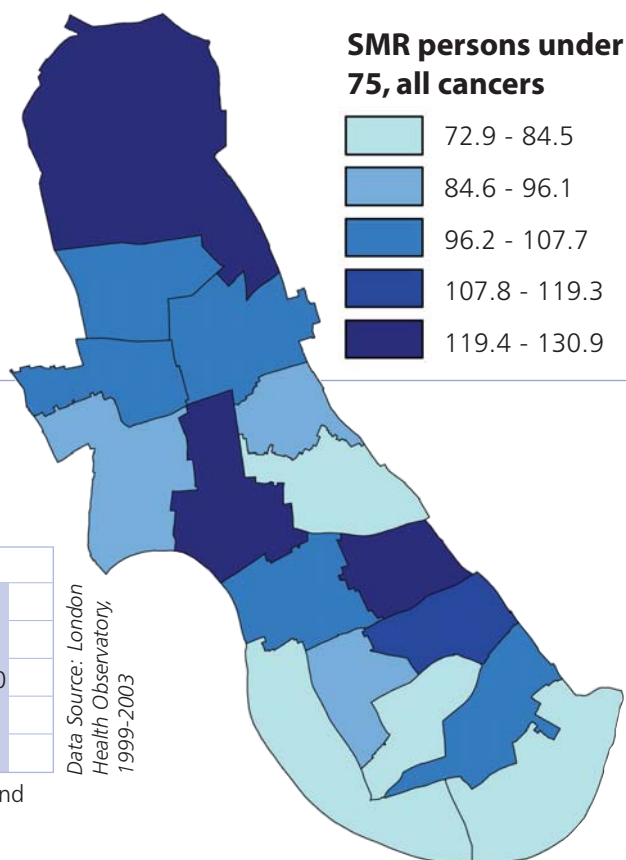


Note: 'A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.'

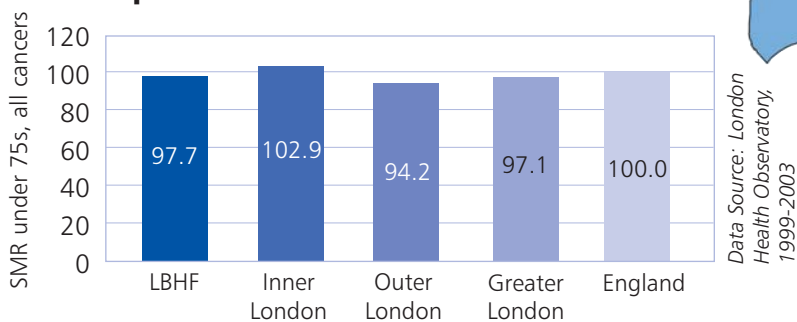
Deaths from cancer

- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for deaths from all cancers is slightly lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for cancers in Hammersmith & Fulham is also lower than in inner London as a whole.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for all cancers among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased since 2000.

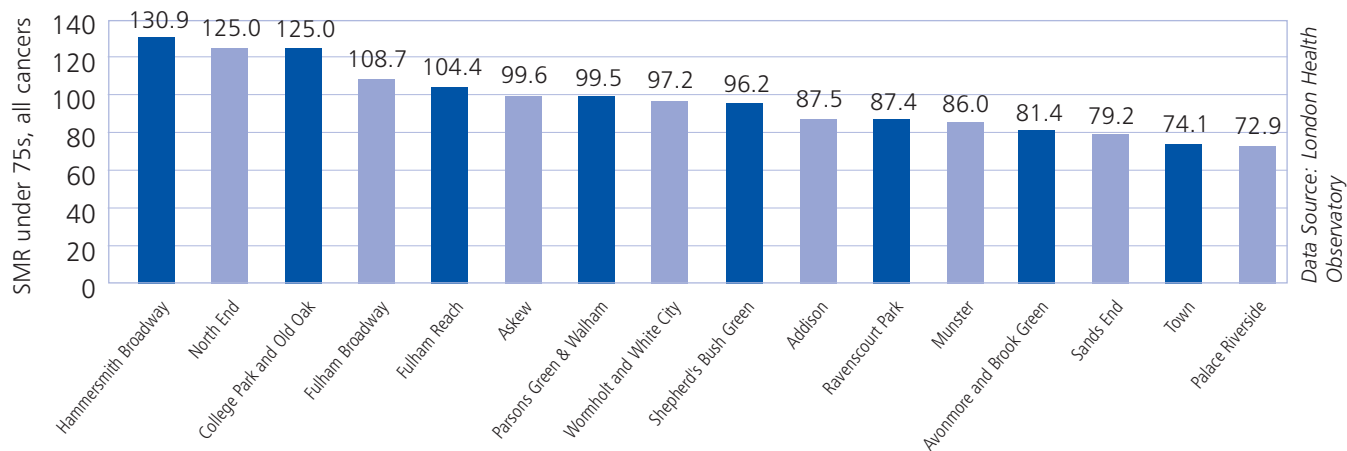
■ SMRs in wards range from 72.9 in Palace Riverside to 130.9 in Hammersmith Broadway.



Deaths from cancer under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data



Deaths from cancer under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward



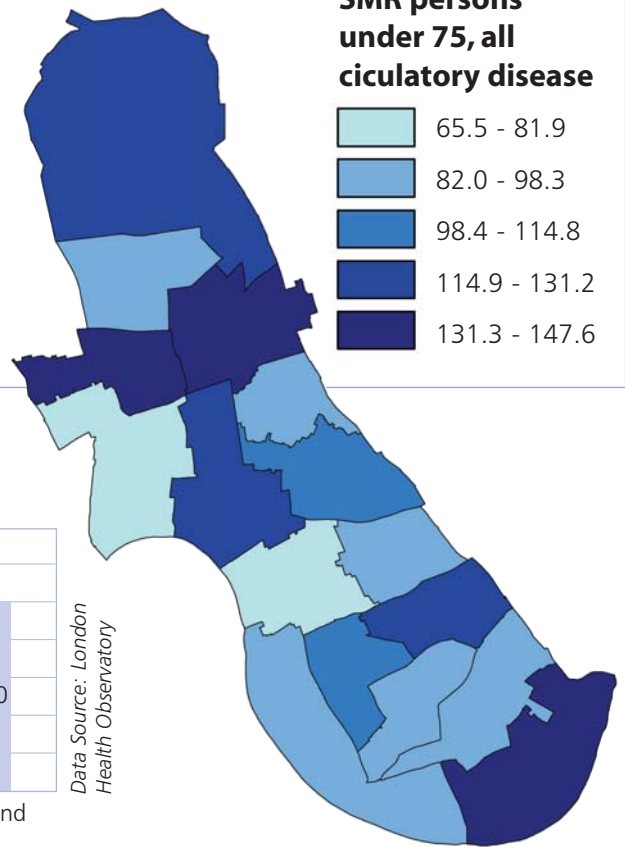
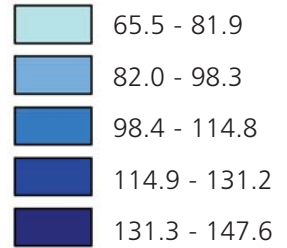
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Deaths from circulatory disease

- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for circulatory disease is slightly higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for circulatory disease is much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in inner London as a whole.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased since 2002.

■ SMRs in wards range from 65.5 in Fulham Reach to 147.6 in Shepherd's Bush Green.

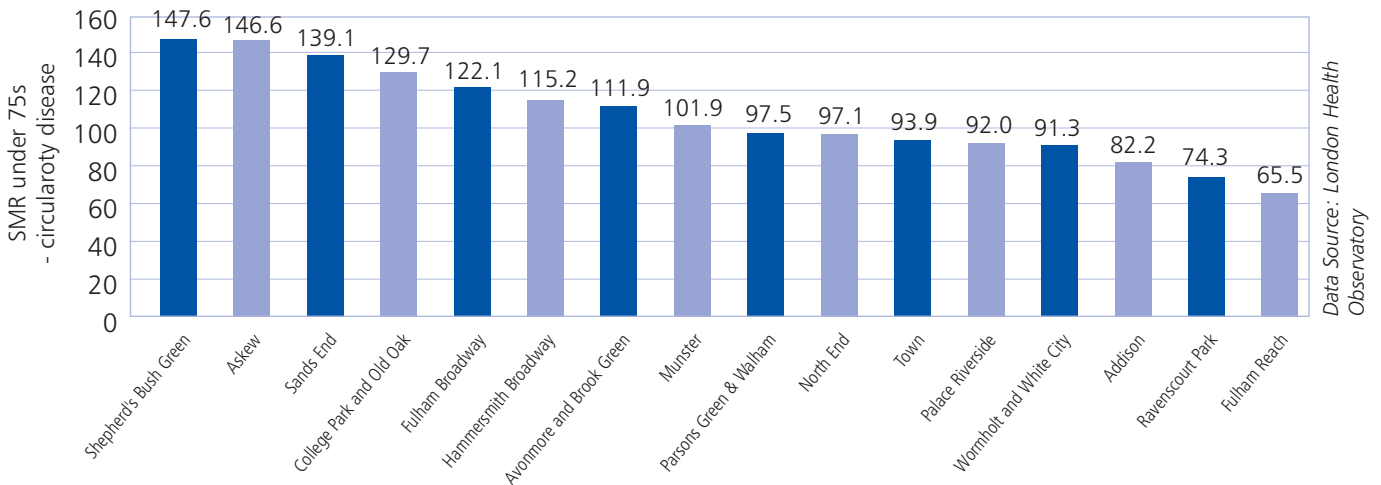
SMR persons under 75, all circulatory disease



Deaths from circulatory disease under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data



Deaths from circulatory disease under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward

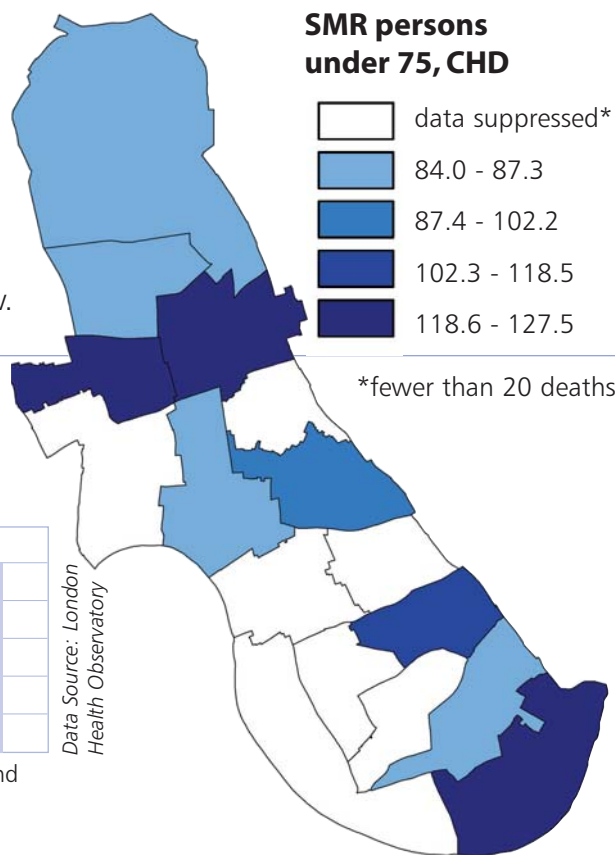


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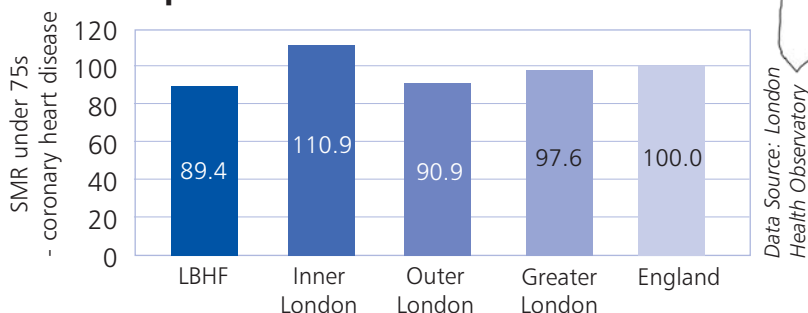
Deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD)

- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for CHD is lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for CHD is much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in inner London and England.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for CHD among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased slightly since 2002.
- SMRs in wards range from 84.0 in Wormholt & White City to 127.5 in Askew.

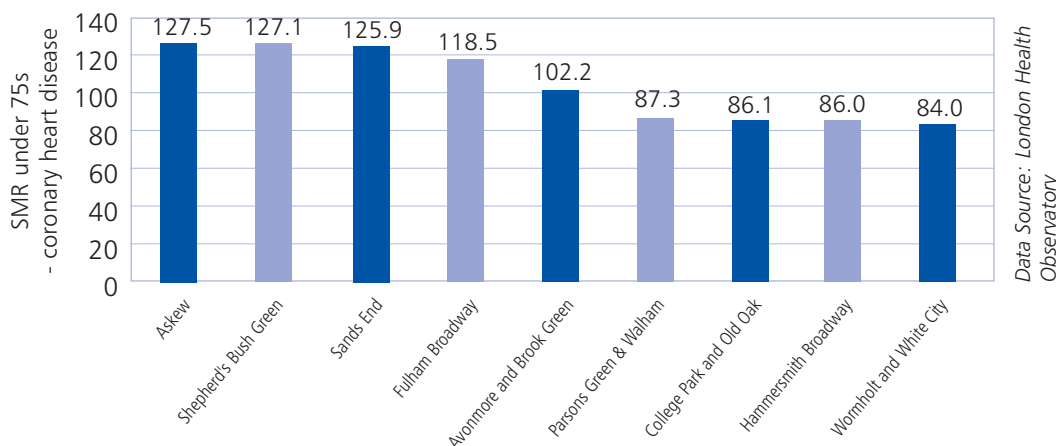
- Actual SMRs for seven wards (Addison, Fulham Reach, Munster, North End, Palace Riverside, Ravenscourt Park, and Town) have been suppressed, as the observed number of deaths from CHD in each of these wards was less than 20.



Deaths from CHD under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data



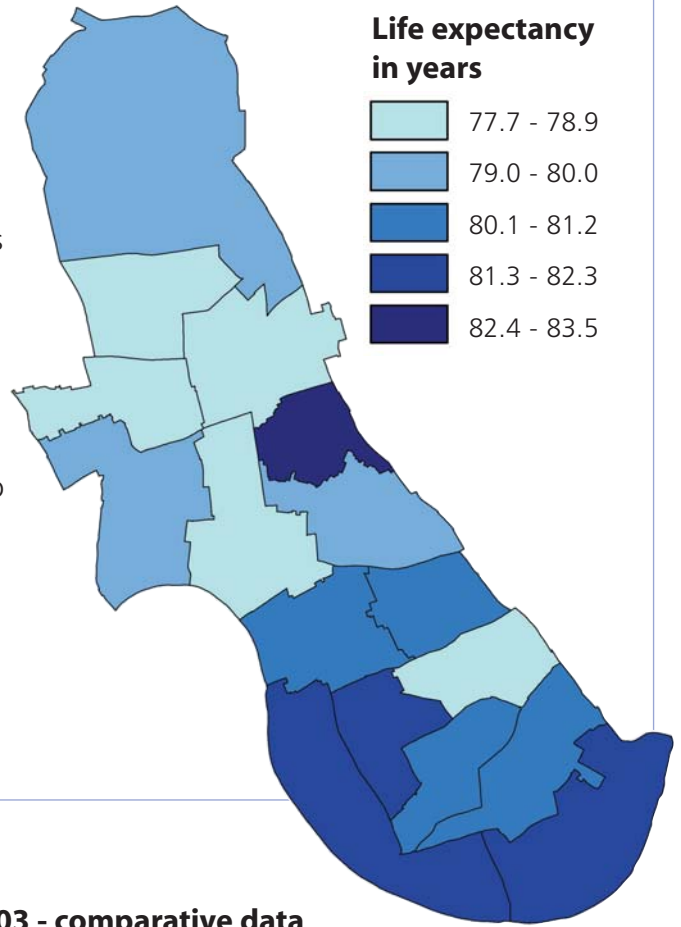
Deaths from CHD under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward



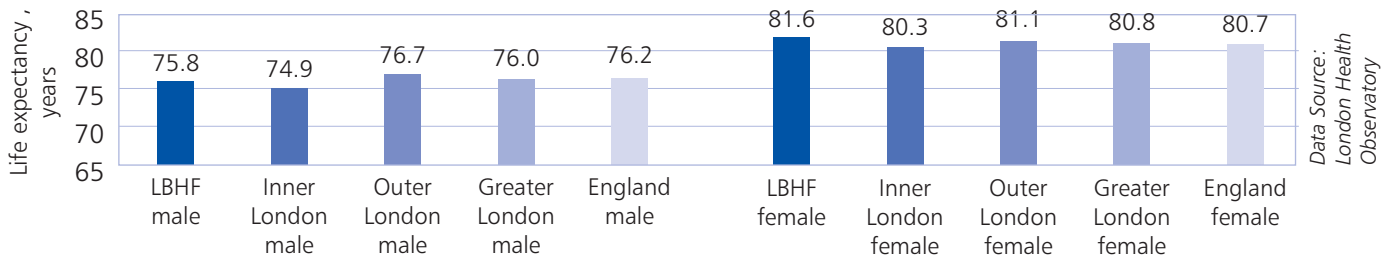
Note: 'A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.'

Life expectancy

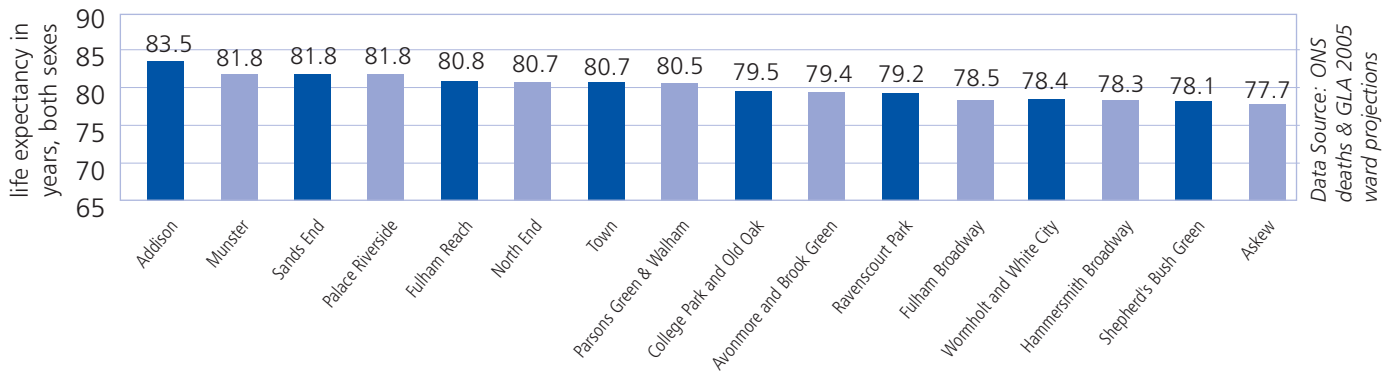
- Female life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is similar to that in England and London.
- Male life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is slightly lower than in England and London as a whole, but is slightly higher than in inner London.
- Male life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham has increased from 70.8 years (1991-93) to 75.8 years (2001-03), and female life expectancy has increased from 78.5 years (1991-93) to 81.6 years (2001-03).
- Life expectancy in wards ranges from 77.7 years in Askew to 83.5 years in Addison. Life expectancy is generally lower in the north of the borough than in the south.



Life expectancy at birth in years, 2001-2003 - comparative data



Life expectancy at birth in years, 2002-2004 - by ward

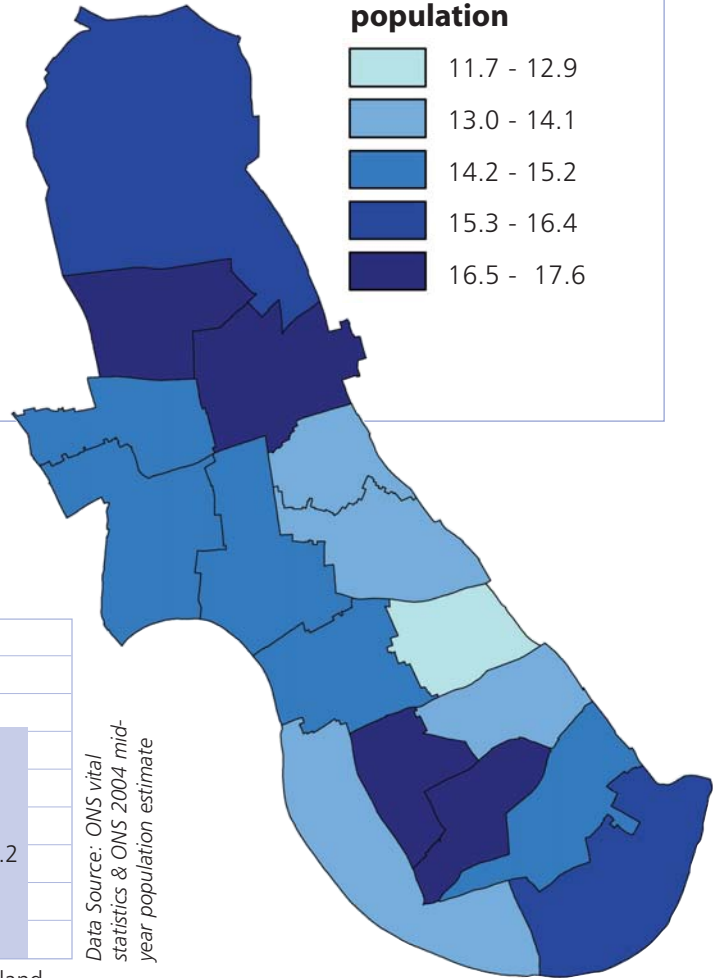
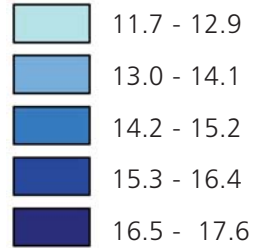


Note: Ward and borough life expectancies for 2002-2004 are not directly comparable to England and London sex-specific life expectancies for 2001-2003.

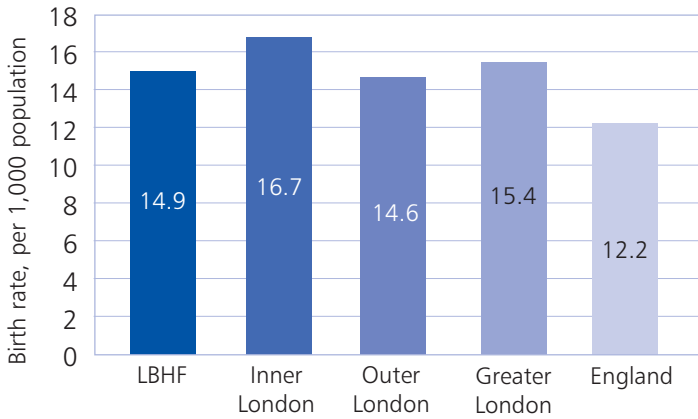
Birth rate

- In 2004, 2,639 babies were born to residents of Hammersmith & Fulham.
- The birth rate in Hammersmith & Fulham is slightly higher than in England, but slightly lower than in both inner London and London as a whole.
- Munster ward had the highest birth rate, and North End ward had the lowest birth rate.

Birth rate per 1,000 population

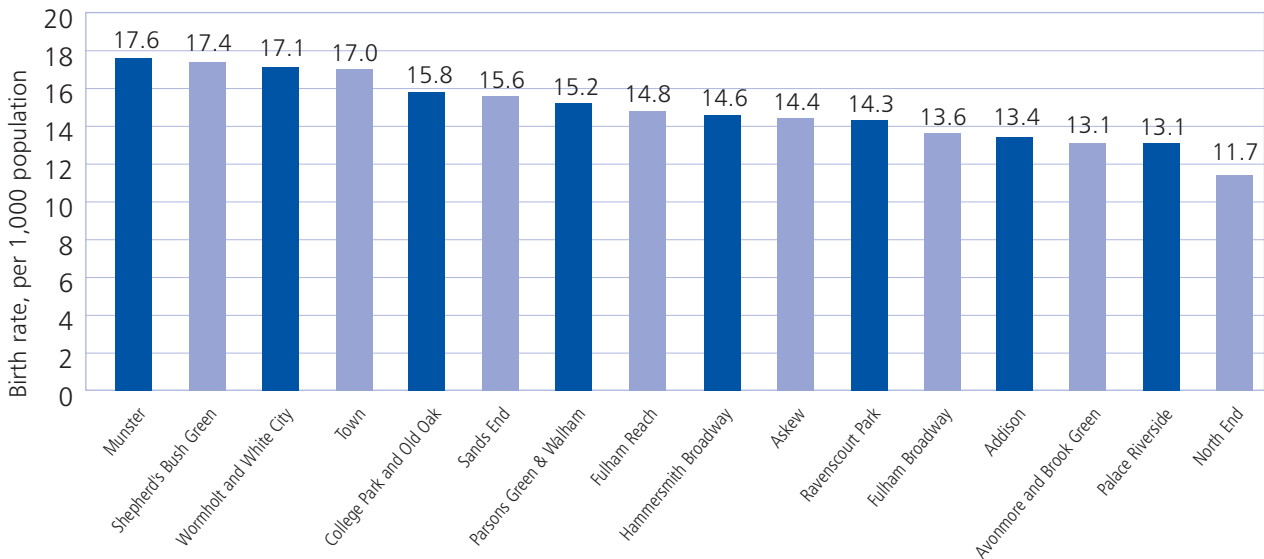


Birth rate per 1,000 population, 2004 - comparative data



Data Source: ONS vital statistics & ONS 2004 mid-year population estimate

Birth rate per 1,000 population, 2004 - by ward



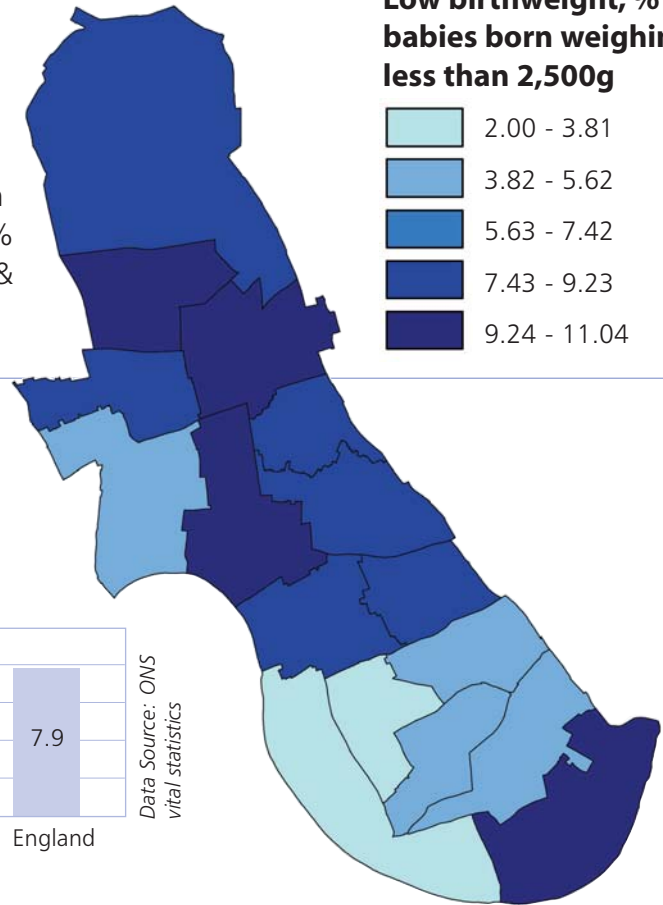
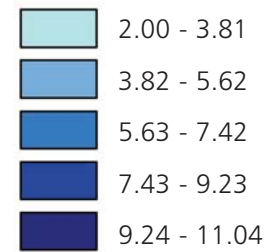
Data Source: ONS vital statistics & GLA 2005 ward projections

Low birthweight

- Low birthweight is defined as a weight of less than 2500 grams at birth.
- In 2004, 7.2% of babies born to Hammersmith & Fulham residents were of low birthweight.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of babies born with low birthweights ranged from 2% in Palace Riverside ward to 11% in both Sands End and Wormholt & White City ward.

■ The numbers of babies born with low birthweights in 2004 was very low in some wards.

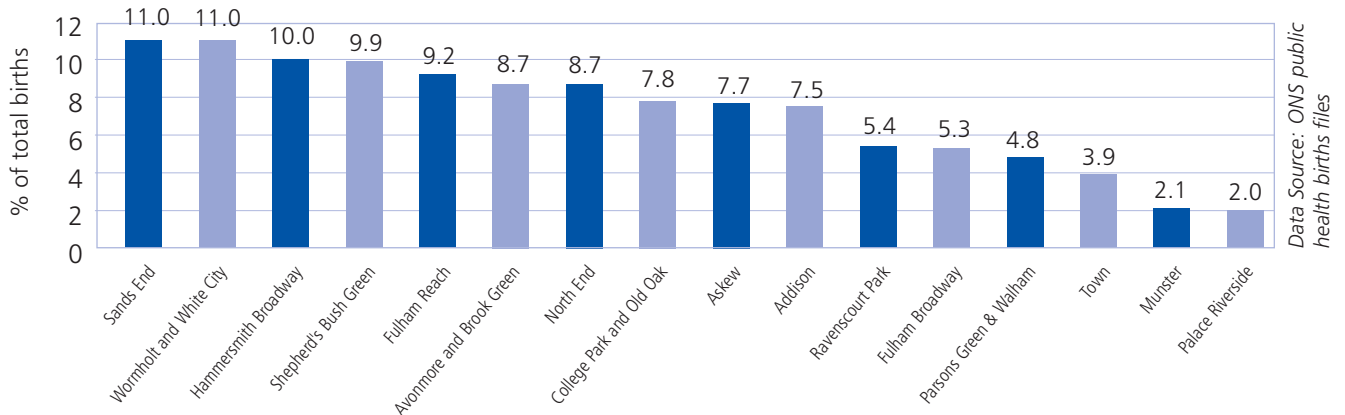
Low birthweight, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g



Low birthweight 2004, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g - comparative data

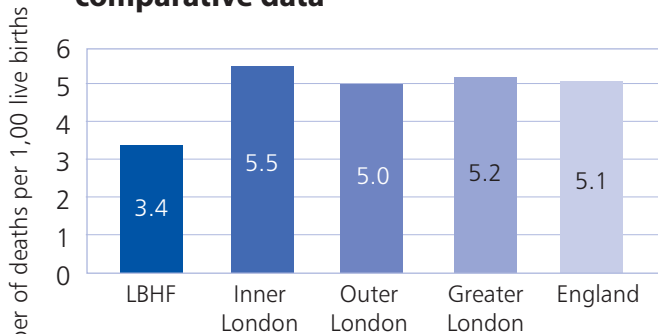


Low birthweight 2004, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g - by ward



Childhood data

Infant mortality, 2004, number of deaths - comparative data

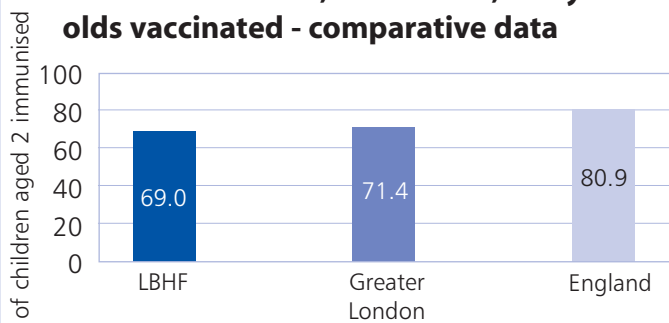


Data Source: ONS vital statistics

Infant mortality

- The infant mortality rate in 2004 was much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and England.
- Infant mortality is measured as the number of deaths among children aged less than one year old, per 1,000 live births.

MMR vaccinations, 2004–2005, % 2 year olds vaccinated - comparative data

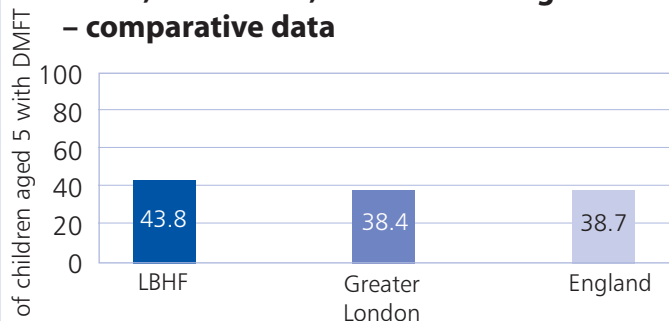


Data Source: Health Protection Agency

Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccinations (MMR)

- The percentage of two-year-old children that were immunised against MMR in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05 was lower than in England, but only slightly lower than in London. However, the percentage has increased from 58% in 2003-04 to 69% in 2004-05.

DMFT, 2003-2004, % of children aged 5 - comparative data



Data Source: BASCD dental survey

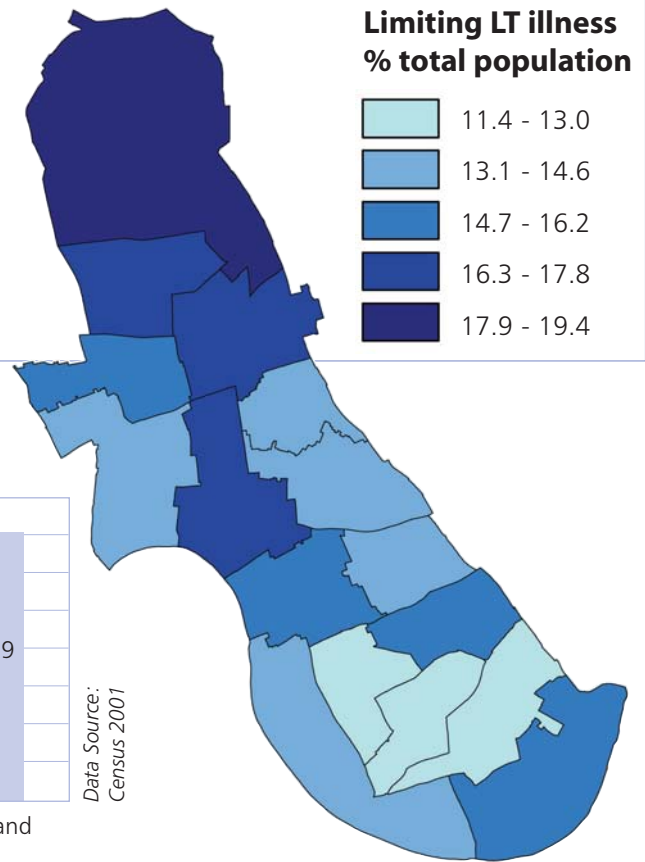
Decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT)

- Poor oral health is related to the wider determinants of health, especially socio-economic deprivation and social exclusion.
- The percentage of five-year-old children with decayed, missing or filled teeth in 2003-04 was higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and England. However, the percentage has decreased from 57.2% in 2001-02 to 43.8% in 2003-04.

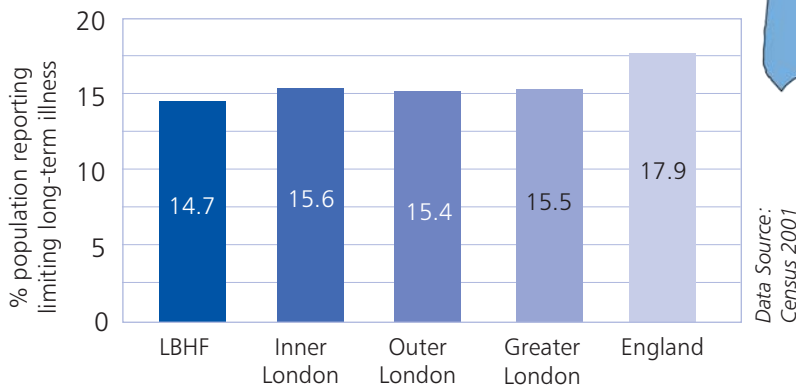
Limiting long-term illness

- In the 2001 Census, 14.7% of Hammersmith & Fulham residents reported that they suffered from a limiting long-term illness.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of ward residents reporting a limiting long-term illness ranged from 11.4% in both Town and Parsons Green & Walham to 19.4% in College Park & Old Oak.

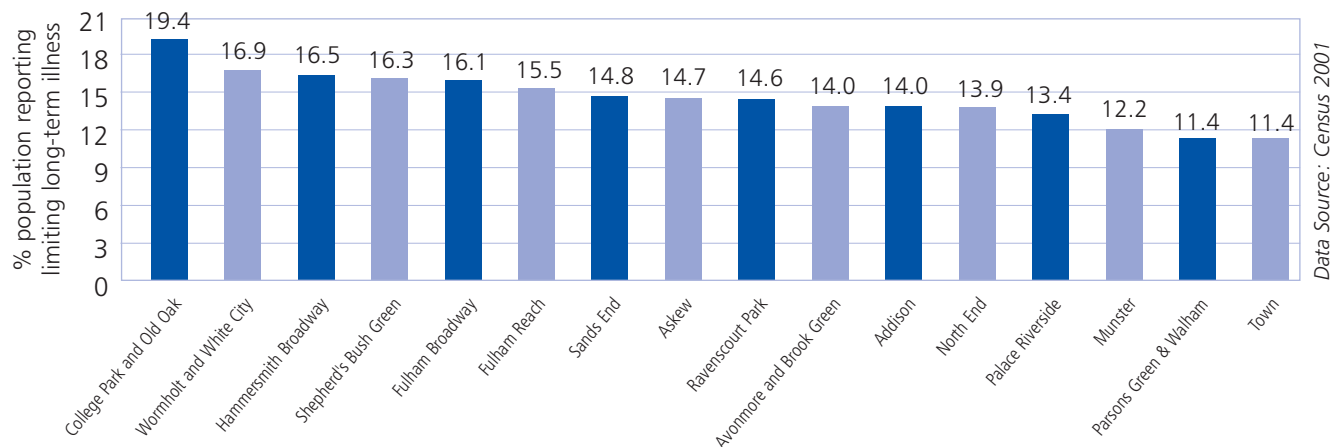
■ The percentages of ward residents suffering from limiting long-term illness were generally higher in the north of the borough.



Limiting long-term illness, 2001, % population - comparative data



Limiting long-term illness, 2001, % population - by ward



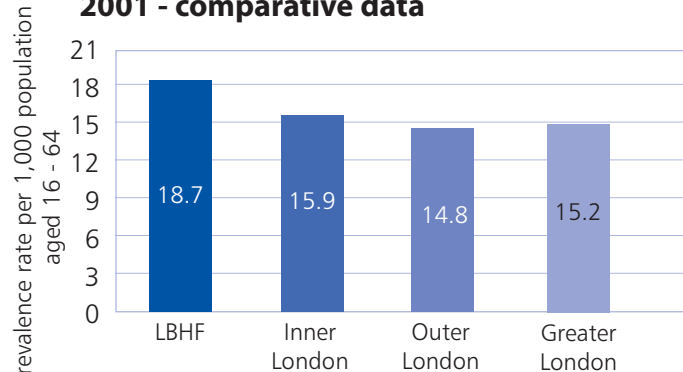
Note: The most recent data for limiting long-term illness comes from the 2001 census so is slightly out of date. It does however provide an indication of current levels throughout the borough. Data is drawn from Census 2001, Key Statistics Table KS008. Limiting long-term illness includes any limiting long-term illness, health problem, or disability which limits daily activities, or ability to work, including problems that are due to old age.

Psychiatric illness

Significant psychiatric illness

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- There are approximately 23,000 adults with psychiatric illnesses in the borough, with varying degrees of severity.
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a rate of significant psychiatric illness that is higher than inner London and Outer London as a whole.

Significant psychiatric illness prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data



Data Source: Census 2001, ONS Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity

- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.

Functional psychosis

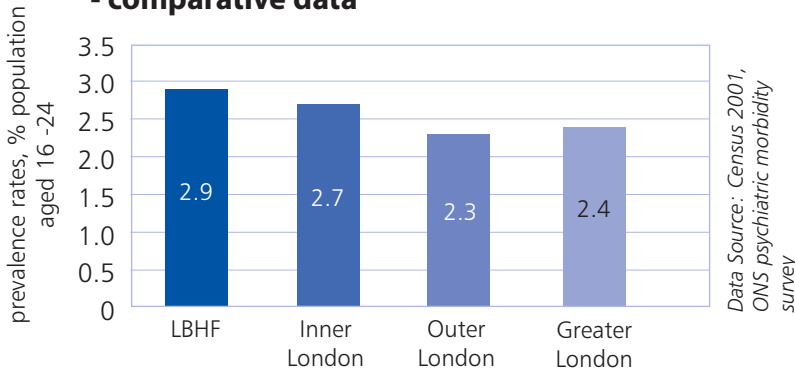
- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.
- At any time, there are approximately 500 adults living with functional psychoses in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Note: The data is calculated using known prevalence rates from the Office of National Statistics' Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity, and applying them to the local population. The London Research Centre then weighted these prevalence rates to consider local conditions and calculated prevalence rates and borough level. It is these that are used above.

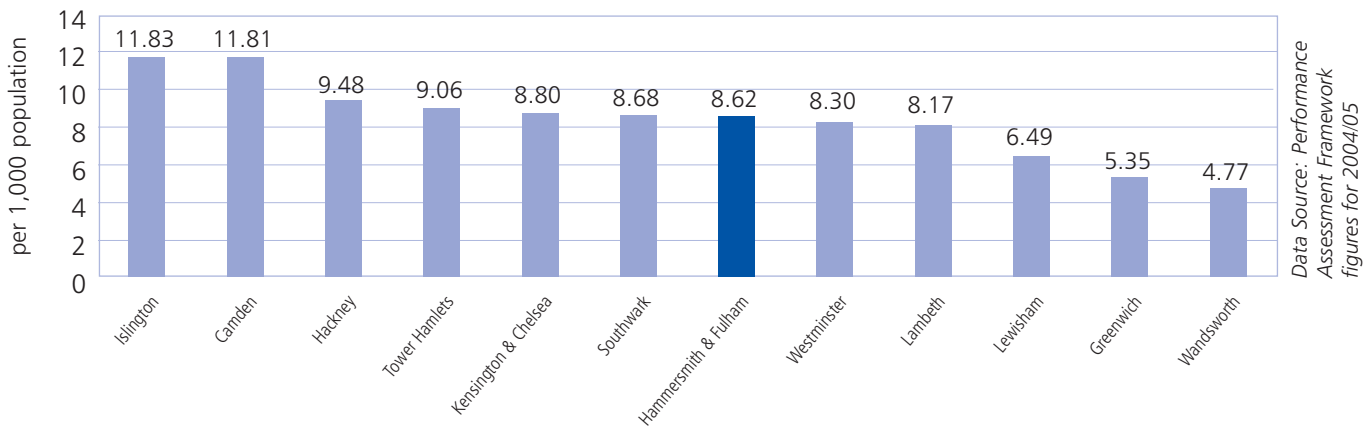
Drug dependencies

- In 2004-05, 1,100 drug users in Hammersmith & Fulham accessed treatment services (tier 3 and 4 services including all treatments by NHS and social services and including criminal justice system referrals).
- This translates into an increase of 20% from the previous year.
- When expressed as a rate, this means that nine adults in every thousand received treatment. This is the seventh highest rate in greater London.
- Dependent on which prevalence rate is used the number of people with drug dependencies varies.
- Using the prevalence rate from the ONS Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, there are an estimated 3,500 adults with a drug dependency in the borough.
- It is expected that there will be another 20% increase in the numbers of people accessing treatment this year.

Drug dependency prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data



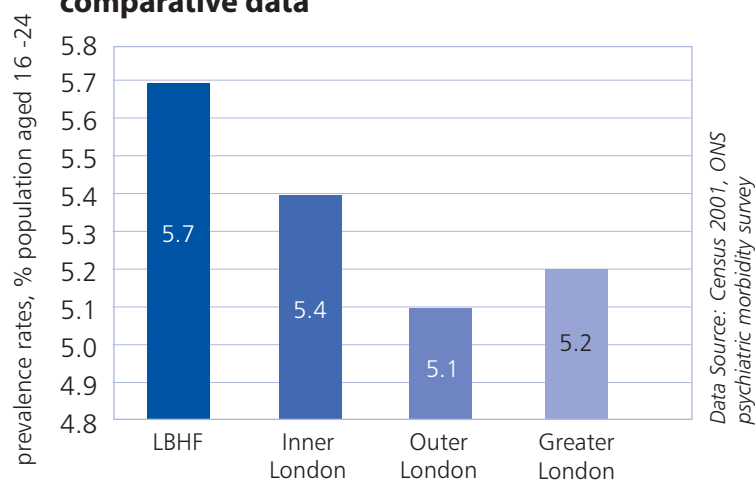
Drug users accessing treatment services, 2004-05 - inner London boroughs



Alcohol dependencies

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- Approximately 5.7% of the adult population in Hammersmith & Fulham have an alcohol dependency – this translates to 6,400 people.
- According to the London Research Centre report on client group projections, this is the highest prevalence rate of all London boroughs.
- Nearly one in five adults in the borough is drinking excessively.

Alcohol dependency prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data

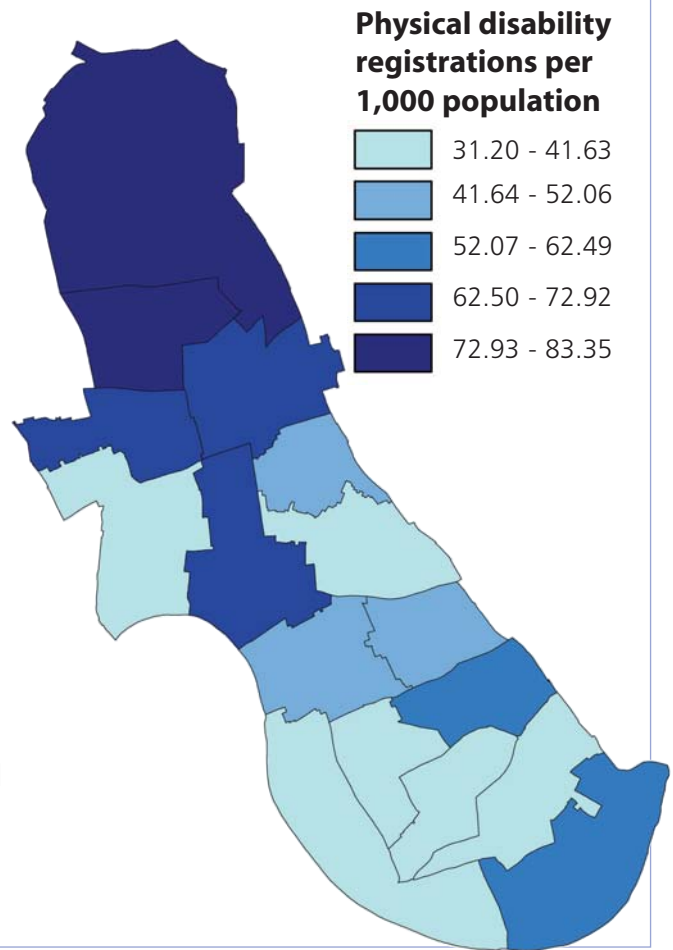


Note: The data is calculated using known prevalence rates from the Office of National Statistics' Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity, and applying them to the local population. The London Research Centre then weighted these prevalence rates to consider local conditions and calculated prevalence rates and borough level. It is these that are used above. The excessive drinking data is based on data at Health Authority Level and comes from the Department of Health (1994-96).

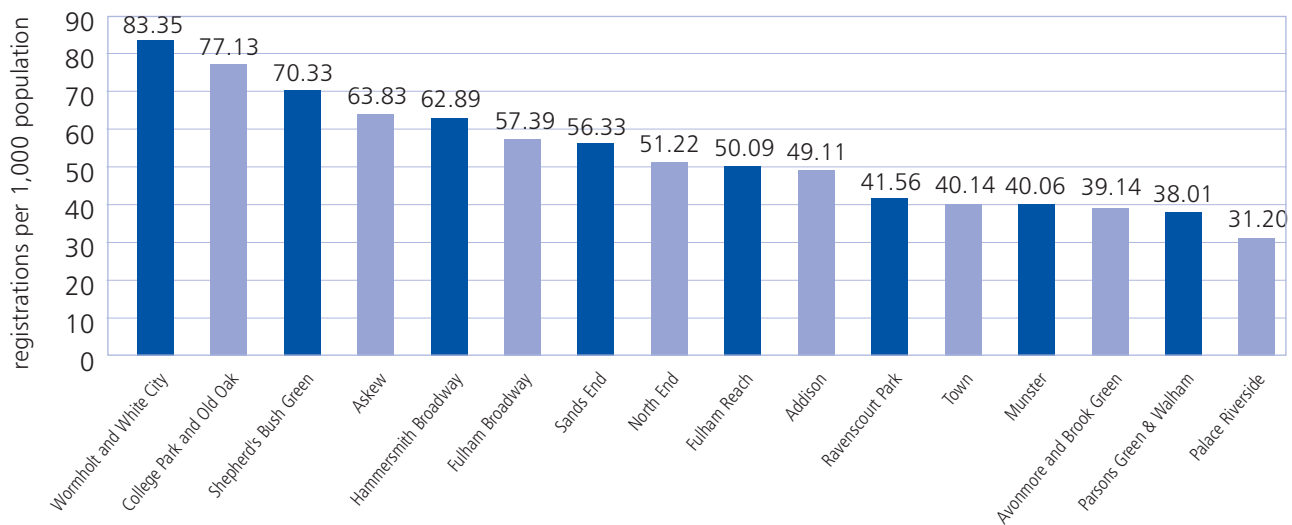
Physical disability

- The rate of physical disability registrations for Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 53.4 registrations per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the highest rate of physical disability registrations is Wormholt & White City.
- The five wards with the highest rates of physical disability are all located towards the north of the borough; Wormholt & White City, College Park & Old Oak, Shepherd's Bush Green, Askew and Hammersmith Broadway.
- The ward with the lowest rate per thousand registered with a physical disability is Palace Riverside.
- Physical disability registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Disability registrations should be viewed alongside data for persons using special equipment and adaptations which show similar patterns.

■ There is no comparative data available for this indicator.



Physical disability registrations, per 1,000 population November 2005 - by ward



Note: The rate per thousand registered with a physical disability is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000.

Sensory impairment

Blind/visual impairment registrations

- The numbers of blind/visual impairment registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 5.6 blind/visual impairment registrations per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the highest rate per thousand registered with a blind/visual impairment disability is Ravenscourt Park.
- The majority of the wards have between four to six blind/visual impairment disability registrations per 1,000 population. Ravenscourt Park has the highest registrations with a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population.

- The ward with the lowest blind/visual impairment disability registrations is Parsons Green & Walham with 3.8 registrations per 1,000.
- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

Note: The rate per thousand registered blind or visually impaired is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000. There is no suitable comparative data for this indicator.

Deaf/hard of hearing registrations

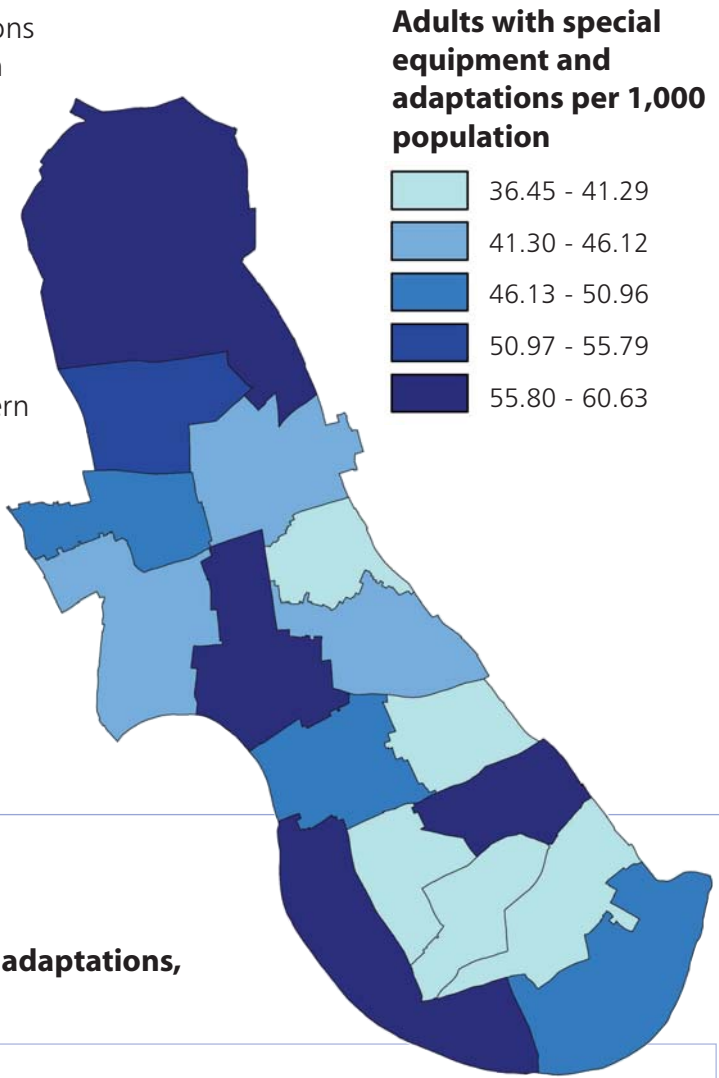
- The numbers of deaf/hard of hearing registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 2.4 deaf/hard of hearing registrations per 1,000 population.
- Despite the low numbers, College Park & Old Oak do stand out as having the highest number of deaf/hard of hearing registrations at 4.6 per 1,000.

- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

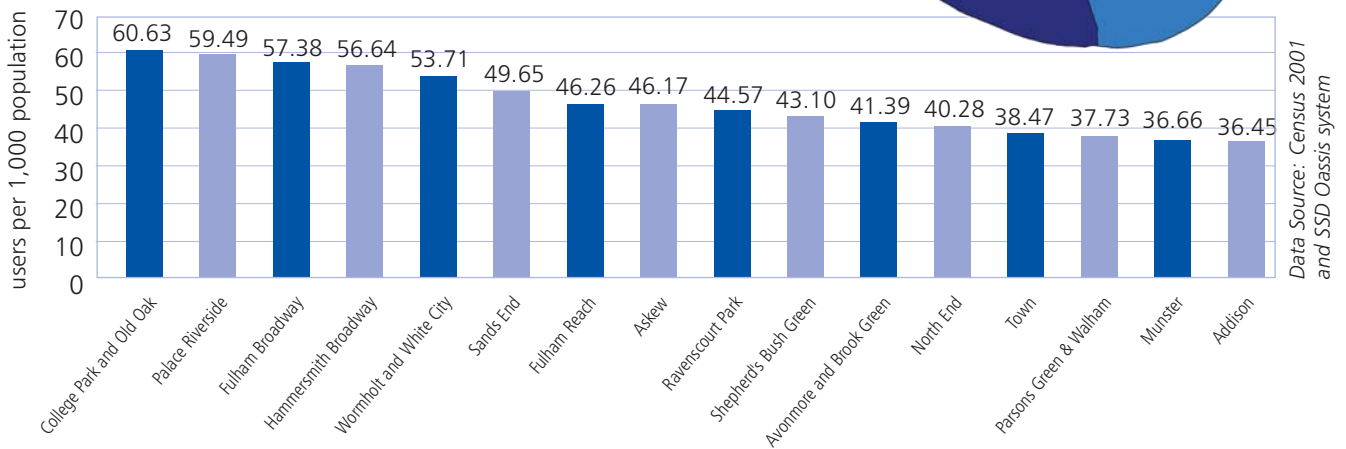
Note: The rate per thousand registered deaf or hard of hearing is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000. There is no suitable comparative data for this indicator.

Special equipment and adaptations

- Special equipment and adaptations allow vulnerable people to live in their own homes and maintain their independence.
- Approximately 8,200 adults and older people have current referrals for equipment or adaptations.
- When calculated as a rate per thousand population, the northern wards tend to have higher rates than the southern wards.
- 94% of all equipment and minor adaptations with the borough are delivered within seven working days.
- There is no comparative data available for this indicator.



People with special equipment and adaptations, 2005 - by ward

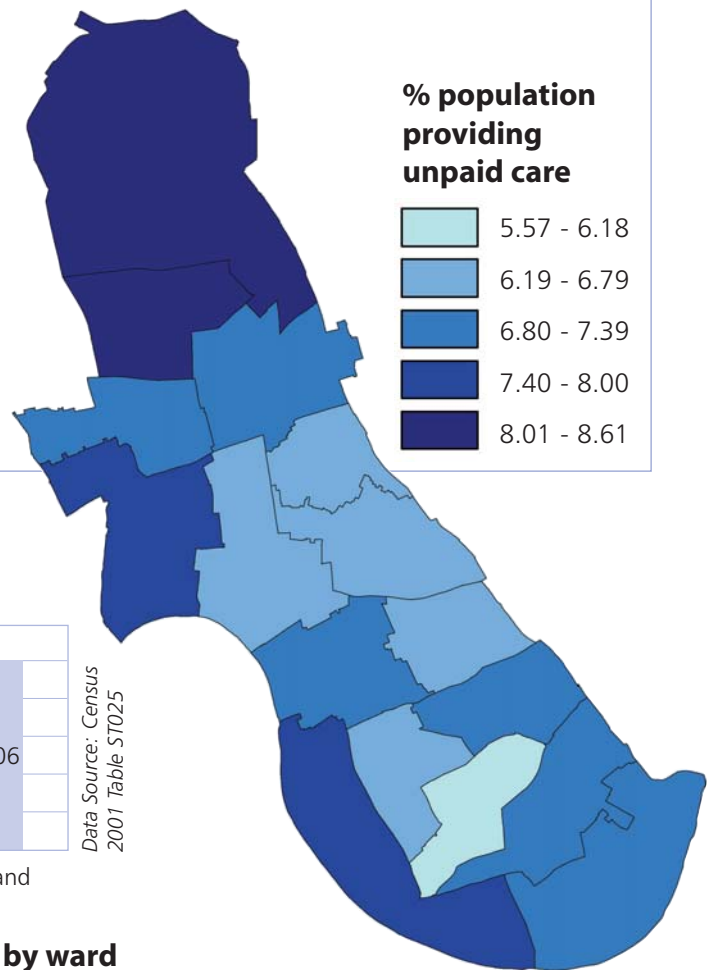


Note: To calculate the rate, the number of people with current loan equipment or adaptation referrals is calculated and then divided into the population (and multiplied by 1000) to give a rate. This data should be considered alongside the disability and sensory impairment registrations data. Data comes from the SSD Oassis system.

Carer numbers

- The 2001 Census captured data on the numbers of people who provide unpaid care in the borough.
- Informal carers provide care and assistance to vulnerable people to allow them to continue to live in their own homes.
- 7% of the population provide informal care. This is low compared to the percentages for inner London and outer London.
- The wards of Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the highest percentages of people providing unpaid care.
- Approximately 20% of all adults and older people assessed by social services have a carer that has also been assessed.

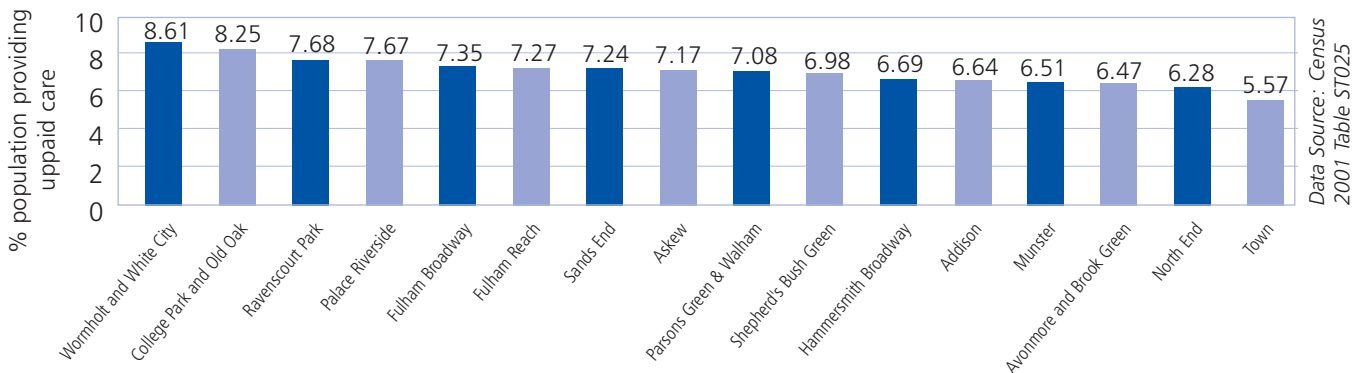
■ This data should be considered alongside the percentage of single person households. Hammersmith & Fulham has a low percentage of people providing unpaid care but a comparatively high percentage of people living in single person households.



Population providing unpaid care, 2001 - comparative data



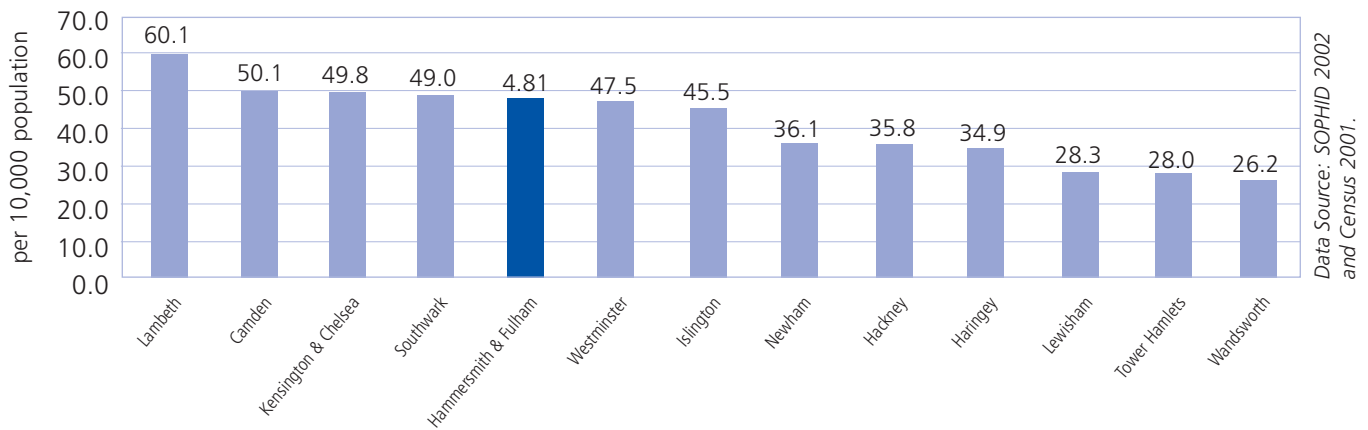
Population providing unpaid care, 2001 - by ward



HIV and AIDS cases

- In 2002 there were 796 people diagnosed with HIV receiving treatment in Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Expressed as a rate per ten thousand, there were 48.1 people receiving treatment.
- This is the fifth highest of all London boroughs and the fifth highest when compared to inner London boroughs only.

Diagnosed HIV rate per 10,000 population, 2002 - by inner London borough

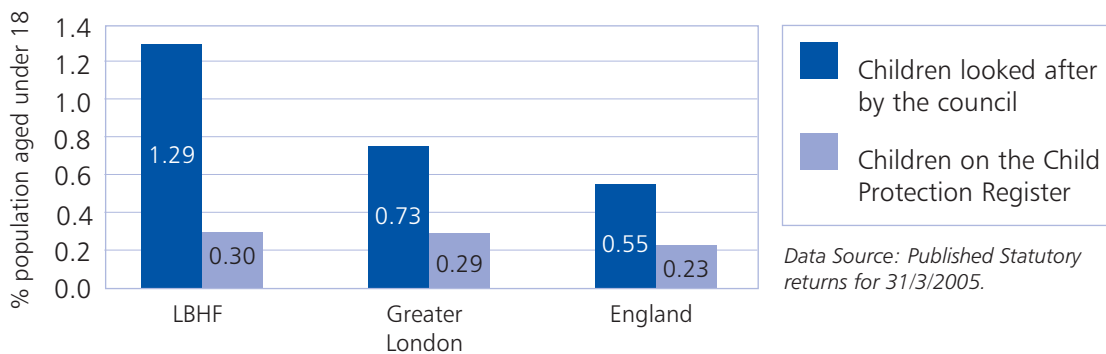


Note: Data source: SOPHID 2002 and Census 2001. The Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) collects data, according to area of residence in London, on individuals with HIV infection who receive care at any location in the year of survey.

Looked after children

- 1.29% of the child population in Hammersmith & Fulham are looked after by the children's trust. This compares to 0.73% for Greater London and 0.55% for England.
- Currently, 31% of looked after children are unaccompanied asylum seeking children.
- 0.30% of Hammersmith & Fulham's child population is on the Child Protection Register, compared to 0.29% for Greater London and 0.23% for England.

Looked after children, 2005 - comparative data



Note: Data comes from the Social Services IT systems, published statutory returns, and ONS mid-year estimates for 2004.

