

Our Health, Our Wellbeing: young people growing up in Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster



Annual Public Health Report
2017-2018


City of Westminster


THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



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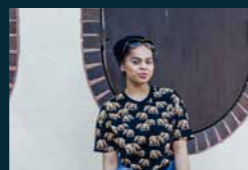
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Foreword

Welcome to the annual public health report for 2017-18. This year the report focusses on the health and wellbeing of young people, and aims to describe some of the lived experiences of 14-25 year olds growing up in the boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster.

Why focus on young people? Adolescence is a time of great change for all of us. It is when we develop physically and emotionally, when we make the transition from childhood through to adulthood, and our experiences shape our identity and the person that we become later in life. For many of the young people we spoke to growing up in the two boroughs offers a rich and diverse experience with access to a wide range of opportunities. However, many young people will face challenges to their health and wellbeing.

Mental wellbeing is a key issue for young people. Concerns around exams and education, crime and gangs, and future employment all contribute to the stress and anxiety that they experience. Last year's report - 'Roads to Wellbeing' - looked at mental wellbeing across the different life stages, and many of the themes for young people are reflected in this year's report too.

This is a time in our lives where changes that we make can have a long-lasting impact on our health and wellbeing. The Five Ways to Wellbeing is an evidence based framework which provides some key messages about how we can maintain and improve our mental wellbeing - Connect, Be Active, Take Notice, Keep Learning, and Give. Research by the Children's Society suggests that these messages are relevant for children and young people as well as adults.

However, it is also important that our young people feel safe and supported. One of the key messages from this report was the importance that young people placed in having someone they can trust to talk to and who will act on their behalf if needed. These trusted relationships enable young people to open up about their concerns and give young people the confidence that those they have confided in will act in their best interests.

The Bi-borough is committed to giving children and young people the best start in life by delivering outstanding services that enable all children and young people to reach their full potential, including those who are most vulnerable. To achieve better outcomes for our young people we must work together, and so this report is also a call to action to partners and agencies to identify opportunities where we can work together with young people to address the challenges highlighted in this report.

Ensuring that the voice of young people is heard in decisions about their health and wellbeing is paramount. Over the next year we will monitor and report against the suggestions put forward in the 'You Said' sections of this report.

Dr Andrew Howe
Interim Director of Public Health



You're a product of your circumstances and everything around you.



Profile of young people in our boroughs

Both Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster are incredibly diverse boroughs, with around half the population being born abroad.

The young people we spoke to welcomed this rich diversity, and also recognised the impact that inequalities in ethnicity, gender, disability and other factors can have on health and wellbeing.



Source: Greater London Authority, 2016 based projections for 2018

2018 population projections by age, per 1,000 population.

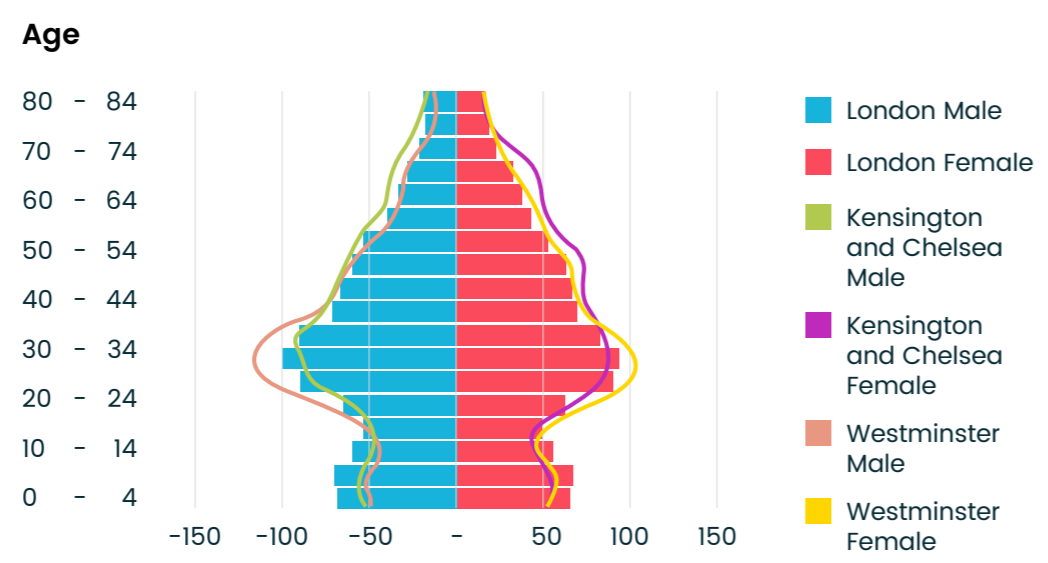


Figure 1. Source: Greater London Authority, 2016 based projections for 2018



Growing up on an estate knowing that 5 minutes away there's another young person exactly the same as you, but they've sort of started off higher in life than you are, so I'm not saying it's impossible to get to where they are but you have to work harder than they have to work to get to the same point.

Percentage of different ethnicities in Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea.

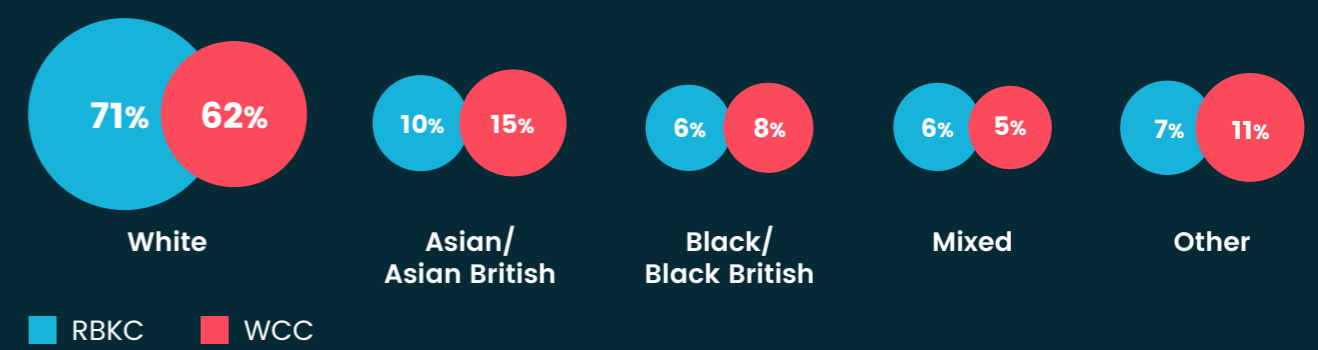
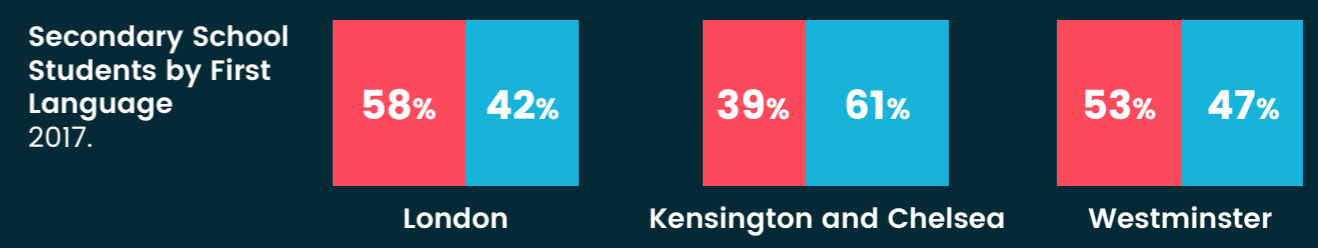


Figure 2. Source: Greater London Authority, 2016 based projections for 2018



Legend:
■ First language is known or believed to be English
■ First language is known or believed to be other than English

Figure 3. Source: Department of Education, 2018

Percentage of all children with educational attainment (5 or more GCSEs), 2015/16.

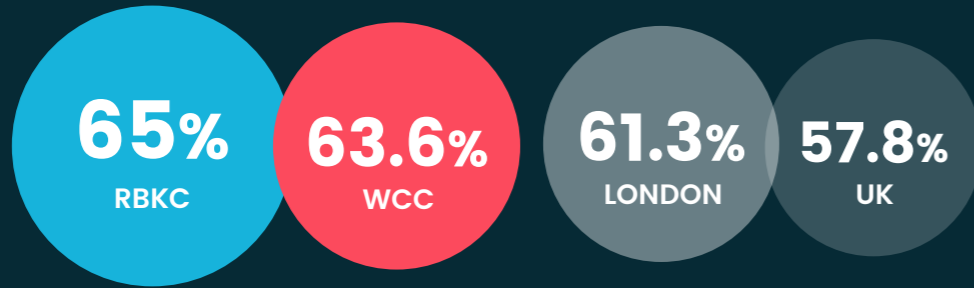


Figure 4. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Percentage with a long-term illness, disability or medical condition diagnosed by a doctor 2014/15.

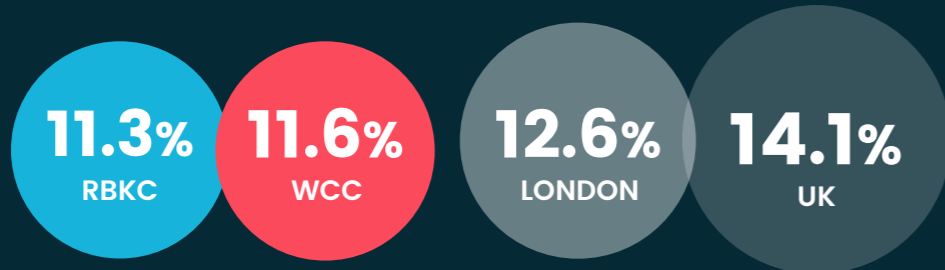


Figure 5. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Percentage of children under 20 in poverty aged under 20 in 2015.

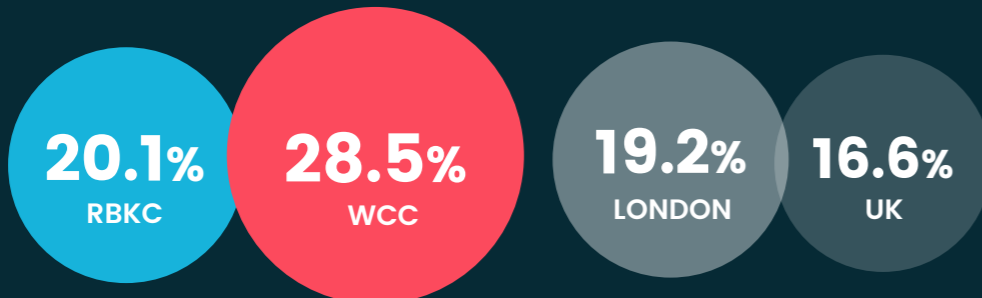


Figure 6. Source: Public Health England, 2018

% of Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.

Number of Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.

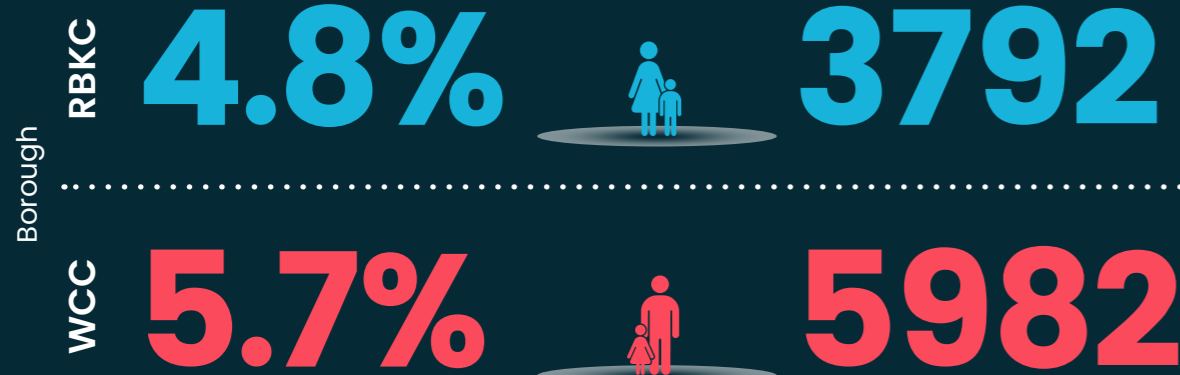


Figure 7. Source: NOMIS, 2011

Percentage of secondary pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals (%).

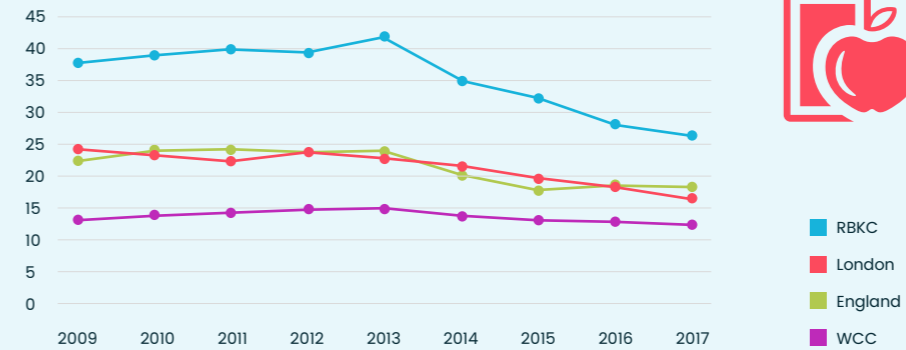


Figure 8. Source: Department of Education, 2018

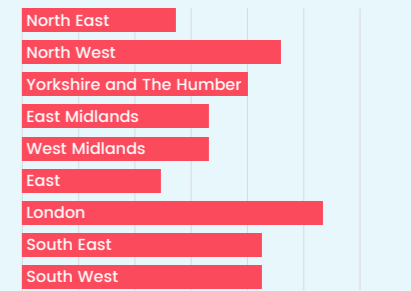


In 2016, around 2.7% of the population in London identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), the highest proportion of any English region.

This could be explained by the younger age structure or the diversity of the population of London.



English Region by gay or lesbian and bisexual population, 2016 (%).



0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

Figure 10. Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016

Religion.

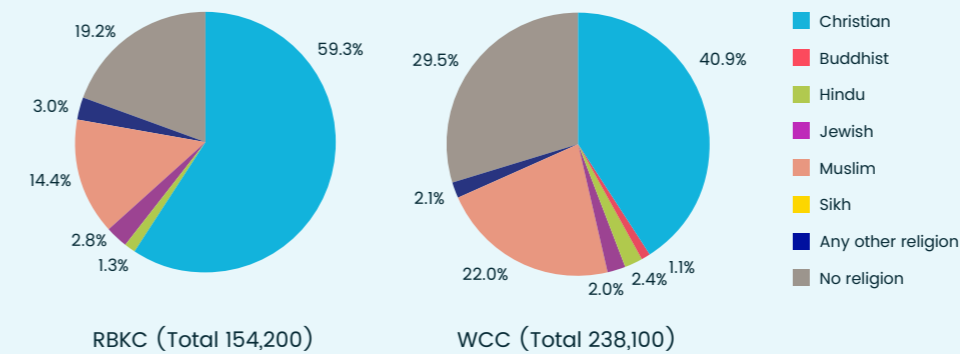


Figure 9. Source: Greater London Authority, 2016

Mental Wellbeing in 15 year olds: mean score on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS).

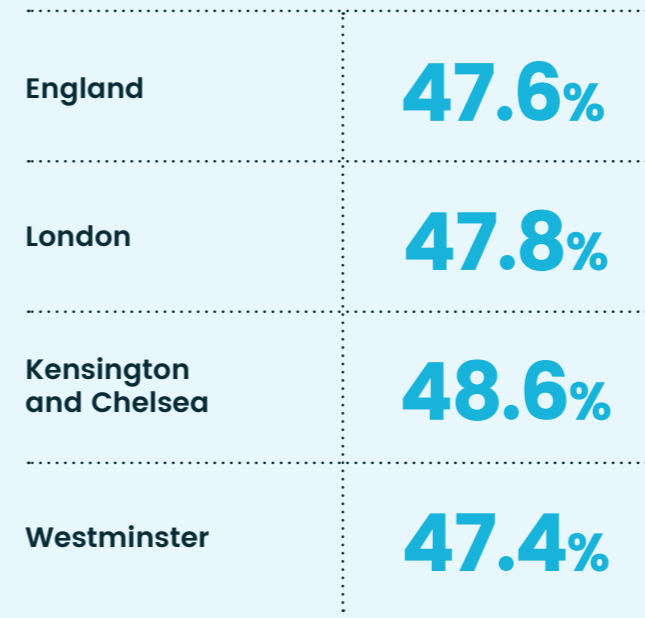


Figure 11. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Percentage reporting positive life satisfaction; from What About Youth survey 2014 amongst 15 year olds.

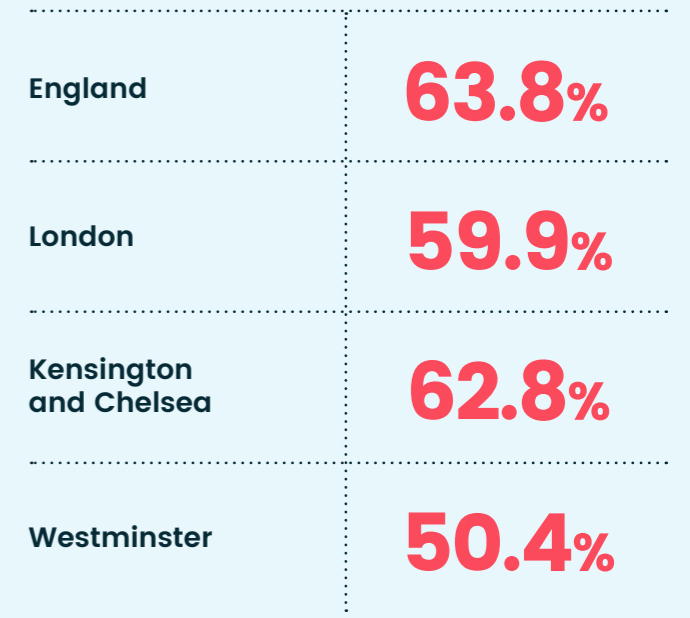


Figure 12. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Understanding the health and wellbeing needs of young people in the boroughs

In order to understand the health and wellbeing needs of young people and what is important to them we have drawn on evidence from a range of sources, including analysis of available data and a review of the literature.

Most importantly, we have spoken to over 80 young people across the two boroughs to understand their concerns and ideas on what could be done to improve their health and wellbeing in the future. This has included a combination of speaking to individuals, small groups and a workshop with 22 young people.

We have also spoken to a number of people working with young people. The following sections of this report have been shaped by the themes that were identified through this engagement process. Where data and research has indicated other issues of importance to the health and wellbeing of young people, but which were not mentioned in the engagement, these have also been incorporated into the document.

The testimonies of young people have been included throughout the document, and names have been changed to retain anonymity. Each theme also ends with a 'You Said' section to reflect the suggestions and ideas from young people.

A key principle in developing this report was to build on the existing work that is being done by and with young people across the two boroughs. Consequently, the report complements work done by a large number of individuals and organisations, including (but not limited to) the Association for Young People's Health, the Bi-borough Children's Services department, Central and West London Clinical Commissioning Groups, EPIC CIC, Healthy Schools Partnership, Westminster Youth Council, Working with Men, and the Young Westminster Foundation.

Word cloud of themes raised by young people in the consultation.

Loneliness Bullying Drugs
 Careers Anxiety **Gangs** LGBT
 Family Postcode wars Bullying
Physical health Access to information
 Support for parents **Crime** Mental health
 Autonomy Exams Social media **Future**
 Peer pressure Eating disorders Cost of living Diversity
 Physical activity Opportunities University



Challenges facing young people

Whilst the majority of young people experience good health and wellbeing, it is important to highlight that certain factors in a young person's life may make it more likely for them to face the challenges described in this report. This may include (but are not limited to) living in poverty; living in temporary accommodation or homeless; having a parent with a mental health condition or problem with alcohol; bereavement or loss; having caring responsibilities; being in care or a care leaver; or being in contact with the criminal justice system. This section considers the needs of some specific groups of young people.

Children in care and care leavers

Research has shown that children who are in, or have been in, care have been found to have some of the worst health, social, educational, and employment outcomes in our society. We know, for example, that around half of children in care have a mental health disorder, 10% have problematic alcohol use, 20% have problematic drug use, and around 50% of young female care leavers are mothers between the ages of 18-24.

Number of Looked after Children age 14+ as at 31st March 2018.

	Total Looked after Children aged 14 plus	Number of Looked after Children that live in their respective borough
RBKC	59	17 (29%)
WCC	187	17 (9%)

Number of Care Leavers as at 31st March 2018.

RBKC	143	WCC	175
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Figure 13. Source: Bi-borough Children's Services, 2018

Views of a care leaver: Taylor's story

Taylor is a 19 year old care leaver, and has been an active member of the Children in Care Council for a number of years.



Taylor speaks highly of her experiences with the LAC (Looked After Children) Nurse when she was in care, and highlighted the importance of making it clear which services and support are on offer for young people when they turn 18 and are no longer seen by a Looked after Children Nurse.

She also pointed out the need for care leavers to receive support with their mental health if they do not meet the threshold for adult's services and are no longer seen by CAMHS. This message is reflected by other care leavers.

When asked recently about her experiences of health and wellbeing services on offer to her, Taylor expressed that she would like to know more about what is on offer to her in terms of help with gym access in Westminster. She thinks it would be beneficial to have free or discounted access for all care leavers, as it is important for young people to have an outlet and a way to stay healthy.

Taylor has recently become a mum and has praised the level of support that was offered to her by the hospital from various professionals and services when she gave birth. Taylor was surprised by the level of involvement from different services but spoke of feeling grateful to know that the support was there if she needed it.

Young people with a special educational need

The needs of young people with a special educational need (SEN) are complex and varied, and require daily support from a wide range of professionals and agencies. Social, emotional and mental health needs are the most common reason for SEN support in secondary school in both Boroughs. Speech, language and communication needs are also significant in this age group.

The Local Offer provides children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities, and their families, information about what support they can expect from a range of local agencies. Both boroughs have a Local Offer published on their website.



Grenfell Tower and North Kensington

The fire at Grenfell Tower on June 14, 2017 had a devastating impact on many people. 71 people lost their lives in the fire and another resident died shortly after. Many others have experienced trauma, loss and, displacement.

Over time this is likely to affect wider mental health, physical health, and in turn cause a range of social challenges including family breakdown, educational and employment challenges which will affect and children and young people. North Kensington has a higher proportion (25%) of the population aged under 18 than compared to the whole of the borough (17%).

The local authority is committed to developing a long-term recovery strategy with the local community around North Kensington and this work is progressing. For young people, schools will remain a major area of focus as many have been affected. Over 50 schools (both inside and outside the borough) have children who have been impacted by close family bereavement and/or displacement.

There is a strong commitment across many in the community that children's life chances should not be adversely impacted. We know that a successful community recovery must have children and young people at its heart.

It is important to understand the nature and scale of the impact of the disaster locally by implementing a long-term tracking of the health and wellbeing of residents impacted by the Grenfell Tower fire disaster.

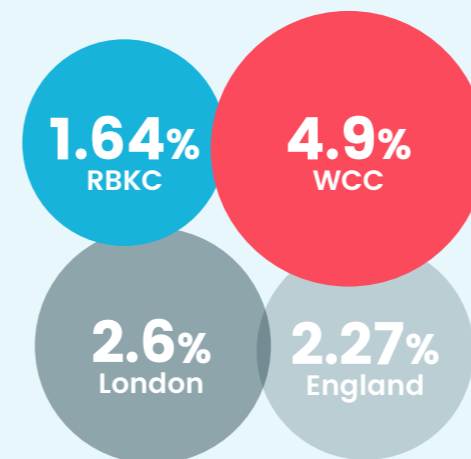
Public Health commitment

Public Health will lead on a survey across the North Kensington area to monitor the health and wellbeing needs of communities over the long term.

Theme 1: Mental health and wellbeing



It still has the stigma if you have [poor] mental health or you're struggling with something it makes you a weak person if you ask for help or if you showcase it.



Percentage of secondary school age pupils with a social, emotional or mental health need.

Figure 13. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Research tells us that 50% of all mental illness are established by the age of 14 and 75% by the age of 24. Around 1 in 10 people under the age of 16 have a diagnosable mental disorder. This indicates the importance of early intervention and addressing the determinants of poor mental health and wellbeing.

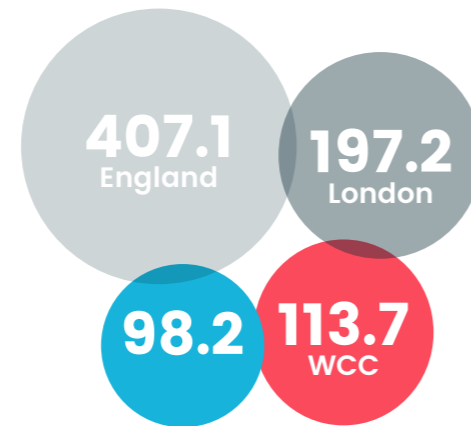
Many factors can affect a young person's mental health and wellbeing. Some of the pressures and challenges commonly faced by young people are described in this report. We know that growing up in poverty, having parents with a history of mental illness, poor physical health, and experiencing trauma or abuse can all have an impact on our mental wellbeing. The most important factor is relationships. Forming strong and positive relationships are key to nurturing a supportive emotional and social environment for young people to build resilience and the ability to cope.



A number of specific challenges around mental health and wellbeing were identified by our young people:

- there is still significant stigma and discrimination towards people with poor mental health and wellbeing
- it is difficult to be able to identify the signs of mental illness in yourself or your friends
- although many did feel they could or would talk to someone, there were a number who didn't know who to speak to about their concerns or felt that they would not be heard
- "We want to speak out but we feel there is no one to hear us"
- some highlighted the higher prevalence of mental illness in the LGBT community
- "We see a lot of LGBT youths with mental health issues"

Self-harm and suicide



Hospital admissions in 2016/2017 (rate per 100,000) as a result of self-harm (10-24 years).

Figure 14. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Recent national research indicates that self-harm among young people is on the increase, with 22% of girls and 9% of boys saying they had hurt themselves in the previous year. The rate was far higher (46%) among those who were attracted to the same sex or both sexes. While the two boroughs may have some of the lowest rates of young people (aged 10-24) admitted to hospital for self-harm in the country, this was a key area of concern to young people that we spoke to and those working with them. Self-harm has a significant impact on the mental and physical health of young people and their families and friends, and is an important risk factor for suicide.

Percentage of 16-24 year olds reported frequency of loneliness in 2016/2017.



Figure 15. Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

Feeling lonely

Loneliness and social isolation is an issue often associated with older people.

However, recent research from the ONS suggests that 16-24 year olds are significantly more likely to report feeling lonely "often/always" than any other age group.

This could reflect that people become more resilient to loneliness as they get older, or that loneliness is associated with lower life expectancy. Regardless, it is an important issue for all ages alike with considerable impact on an individual's health and wellbeing.

Body Image

Many of the young people we spoke to discussed body image and how social media offered unrealistic expectations of how people should look which many of their peers aspire to, often leading to eating disorders.

They discussed their friends who are impacted by eating disorders and discussed how difficult it is to go through adolescence with the expectations of body image promoted by both their friends and the media.

Unhealthy teenage body image is directly linked to low self-esteem – risk factors for eating disorders and mental health disorders. Encouraging young people to aspire to a healthy body image and providing healthy role models offers alternative perspectives on perceptions surrounding body image.

You said:

Better awareness of support available for young people (e.g. 5 ways to wellbeing, coping mechanisms, awareness of services)

Professionals need training on mental health awareness and support

When speaking to young people about mental wellbeing ensure it is someone who understands young people and their issues

Deliver and promote meditation/yoga/mindfulness sessions

Provide family therapy and education for families on stress and anxiety

Case study: Ava's story

Ava is a 14 year old with a long history of on and off social care involvement due to concerns around maternal mental health, and then went to live with her father.

At Ava's first health review with her school nurse, she disclosed that she had suicidal thoughts – she had been recently referred to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) by her social worker but was still awaiting an appointment. Ava's school nurse liaised with CAMHS to arrange an appointment and for her to have a mental health assessment. As a result of this Ava was subsequently reviewed weekly by CAMHS.



Ava was also suffering from severe prolonged periods, migraines and dizzy spells. Her school nurse gave her advice around managing her periods and talking with her father and GP to review further.

In conjunction with this Ava was struggling to make new friends and integrate into a new school. The school nurse worked with her school to appoint a mentor for her to monitor her and touch base with her every morning to discuss any of her concerns. Ava is also able to drop in to see the school nurse every Thursday to discuss her health or emotional wellbeing, or just to provide a space to talk.

Theme 2: Daily pressures and challenges



I can just describe the stress as being unreal.

Engagement with young people highlighted some of the many pressures and challenges that young people face every day in today's society. These pressures all contribute to poor physical and mental wellbeing.

The school environment was understandably an important factor for many. There was recognition that the educational opportunities provided in the boroughs were outstanding, and that many young people in the Bi-borough achieve good educational outcomes.

However, the pressure that many felt to do well at school and in exams from parents and their schools was strongly evident, especially considering the change in the GCSE exam structure this year.

"You feel like if I mess up now that's it"

There was a perception that for those young people struggling with health and wellbeing, support was not always accessible, and that often institutions, including schools, often did not understand their needs.

"There is support in schools but it's just not very good... they just don't know how to engage with young people the way youth workers can".

Confidentiality was important to young people and a number felt that youth workers would provide this anonymity, as well as better understanding the needs of young people. There was an appetite to have access to therapists in school.



You said:

- Regular workshops on key issues for the whole school. This could be done in separate groups (for some topics split by gender) and then bring them together

- Provide support and information for parents as well as for young people

- School curriculum on life skills and awareness

- Promote support available for young people and encourage young people to take this up

Good practice: Westminster Academy (Healthy School Partnership)

The Health Education Partnership is commissioned by Bi-borough Public Health to deliver an evidence-based Healthy Schools Programme. The aim of the programme is to support the attainment, achievement and happiness of their pupils, staff and school community through promoting health and wellbeing. Schools can participate and attain three levels of award – bronze, silver and gold.

Westminster Academy achieved the Healthy Schools Gold Award in November 2017 for their work to improve the resilience of students by focusing on mental health, emotional wellbeing and healthy lifestyle. One focus was on developing Year 10 and 11 students' knowledge of exam stress and coping skills to look after themselves both physically and emotionally.

A Health & Wellbeing and Preparing for Exams programme for Key Stage 4 was implemented, which included: the benefits of physical activity and sleep; nutritional advice; dealing with stress & anxiety; and revision strategies.

A survey of the students before and after the programme found:

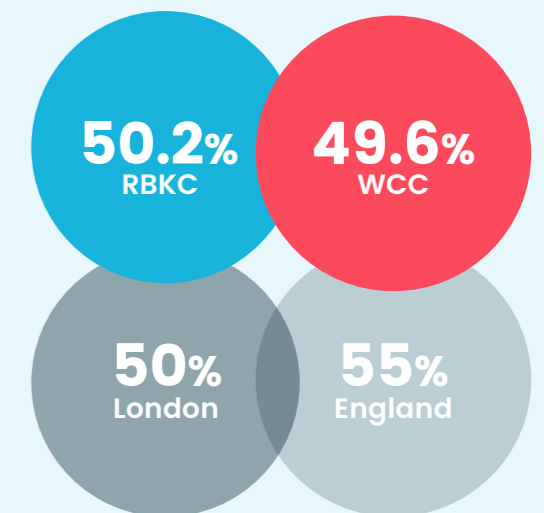
- a 22% increase in skills to manage stress associated with exams.
- a 22% increase in knowledge of how a healthy diet can help prepare for exams.
- a 41% increase in knowledge of how relaxation techniques can help prepare for exams.

As a consequence the academy is continuing with the programme and will continue monitor the progress of students with a survey every term.

Aside from the pressure of exams, bullying was a key challenge identified by young people (both in and outside school).

In both boroughs around 50% of 15 years olds have experienced bullying in the last couple of months, similar to the London and England average. There was some recognition of the causes of bullying and that potential solutions also need to focus on the perpetrators in order to prevent bullying.

"I think that bullying campaigns should be focussing on the perpetrators of bullying and not just the victim, because I feel at the moment everyone's clearly got that image of bullying like a group of people picking on a helpless victim but simply put a lot of bullies don't see themselves as bullies and the way they treat other people they often see that treatment justified... [we need] to understand why the issue occurs at all."



Percentage of 15 year olds who were bullied in the past couple of months, 2014/15.

Figure 16. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Theme 3: Crime and Safety



“

My mum prevents me from going to that area but there's no way of avoiding it, I just stay on my toes and make sure I'm aware of my surroundings and make sure I'm not in a world of my own because then stuff could happen.

”

“

It's all about the environment, postcodes and different boroughs.

”

Crime and safety was one of the primary concerns raised by young people in the boroughs. In particular, the impact of gang culture and associated peer pressure on health and wellbeing was clearly recognised.

Reports suggest an increasing trend in violence and knife crime offences across the boroughs. Whilst in both boroughs there has been a slight decrease in recent incidents of youth violence, overall figures for youth violence and serious youth violence appear to be on the increase since 2015/16.

This overall increase, and the media coverage it has received both nationally and locally, is reflected in young people's perceptions, and of knife crime particularly. Locally, there was a good awareness among young people of the challenges and pressures posed by gang recruitment and culture, as well as some of the root causes of criminal behaviour and gang involvement.

“There's this whole image of gang violence being a product of poor people being beasts and it's built in in their biology to behave like this and I think they're completely ignoring the fact that it's years of built up frustration and deprivation that's leading to these issues and instead of helping these communities they're condemning them even more.”

While young people acknowledged that it was a complex issue to resolve there was recognition that social media campaigns such as London Needs you Alive from the Mayor of London can be effective in raising awareness and providing a potential solution.



Incidents of youth violence (where victim is aged 1-19).

		2015/16	2016/2017	2017/2018
Borough	RBKC	166	245	228
	WCC	397	536	525

Figure 17. Source: Mayors Office of Policing and Crime, 2018

Incidents of serious youth violence (where victim is aged 1-19).

		2015/16	2016/2017	2017/2018
Borough	RBKC	65	106	98
	WCC	144	240	287

Figure 18. Source: Mayors Office of Policing and Crime, 2018

You said:

- Social media campaigns such as London Needs You Alive from the Mayor of London can be effective
- Services need to be aware of postcodes - make sure centres are near where young people live rather than based in gang areas
- Offer self-defence workshops



Violence against young people at risk

As well as the concern felt by young people around the threat of gang culture and knife crime, there are examples of violence against young people at risk that present an important safeguarding issue.

Violence against women and girls

Ending Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a strategic priority for the two boroughs. The United Nations defines VAWG as "any act of gender-based violence that is directed at a woman because she is a woman or acts of violence which are suffered disproportionately by women". VAWG can take place at home, work or in public places such as on the street or public transport, and includes (but is not limited to): domestic violence and abuse; sexual violence including rape; sexual harassment; so called 'honour'-based violence; forced marriage; prostitution and human trafficking.

In Westminster, from 2017-18, the Angelou Partnership (the main service provider) received over 1,300 referrals requesting support for those affected by abuse. Over 280 cases involved victims who were deemed to be at high risk of serious harm and supported. The police recorded 547 sexual offence allegations and 4809 allegations of domestic abuse. In addition, there have been three Domestic Homicide Reviews as a result of the death of a victim due to domestic abuse. Furthermore, we know that reported statistics are the tip of the iceberg.

To respond to this, we have identified 7 strategic priorities – Access; Response; Community; Practitioners; Children and Young People; Perpetrators; Justice and Protection – designed to create a community response where everyone sees it as their responsibility to support those affected and to end VAWG.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child abuse. It may involve physical contact but can involve non-contact activities such as forcing children to look at sexual images. Like sexual abuse the signs of CSE can be hard to detect, but the harmful consequences are serious and far-reaching for victims, their families and the wider community.

In Kensington and Chelsea we know that:

- the vast majority of victims are girls and fall within the 13 – 17 years of age range, are from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, and they attend a variety of education provisions within and outside of the borough.
- there is no evidence of specific geographical "locations of concern" where CSE appears to be more prevalent.
- there is no evidence of networks of adult perpetrators who are exploiting children in a coordinated way.
- the main concern is peer on peer abuse, whereby the victim does not view themselves as being exploited and a boyfriend/girlfriend model is prevalent.

Kensington and Chelsea is working with other boroughs and Barnardo's to deliver an evidenced based intervention with young people displaying harmful sexual behaviour, both at early intervention and high-risk levels.



Female Genital Mutilation

Although FGM was not raised amongst young people as a specific issue, we know that the estimated prevalence in London is far higher than the rest of England. FGM is a traumatic experience which has far reaching negative impact on the physical and mental health of girls and young women through adolescence and into adulthood.

Estimate prevalence of FGM.

	Rate per 1,000
England and Wales	4.8
London	21.0
Westminster	24.3
Kensington and Chelsea	20.4

Figure 19. Source: City University London and Equality Now, 2015

This is based on an estimated 1644 women in Kensington and Chelsea, and 2619 in Westminster having undergone FGM. Estimates are based on numbers of women living in each area, who were born in countries where FGM is practised, and the prevalence of FGM in those countries. An evaluation of a pilot early intervention model employed in the two boroughs highlighted the importance of different professionals working together effectively; sensitive woman-centred practice; and engaging in effective dialogue with members of potentially-affected communities.

Case study: Ben's story

Ben's situation came to the attention of one of the Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) Flexible Gang Workers through a colleague. Ben had been dealing drugs to the sibling of a prominent gang nominal and retribution was being carried out by youngers within the gang. After his family suffered constant abuse, his Flexible Gangs Worker realised relocation was necessary before something more serious happened.

Ben fled the country for his own safety and was living for a brief time with wider family members. After gaining his mum's trust and with her agreement, the Flexible Gangs Worker contacted Ben and was able to talk about the role of the IGU, the work they do and what they might achieve together once the timing felt right for him to return home to be reunited with his family.

The Flexible Gangs Worker has seen Ben change and mature through their conversations about taking responsibility and keeping a promise he made around engagement with the service. Interventions have included gang and drug awareness, and mentoring sessions.

With the help of his employment coach Ben has since gained an apprenticeship, is really enjoying his new role, and has had positive feedback from his employer. His Flexible Gangs Worker has been lucky enough to spend time with Ben's family, gaining their trust and seeing the delight in Ben's mum's eyes making it seem truly worthwhile now that her son is working and contributing in a meaningful way.

Ben has said he feels like he has found the right career and sees the light at the end of the tunnel.

Theme 4: Physical health and wellbeing

This age tends to be a time of good physical health for most people. Of course, many young people do experience physical illnesses such as headaches, musculoskeletal disorders, colds and fevers, and respiratory infections, but most of these are short-lived.

There are however a number of young people who do experience long term physical illness. Poor physical health in adolescence can have a significant impact on overall life chances, and is linked with poor mental health and wellbeing. Asthma, type 1 diabetes, epilepsy and cancer are the most common long-term physical health conditions in children and young people. The majority diagnosed with these conditions will have their needs met in schools in line with the "Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school" guidance from the Department for Education.

Young people with a physical disability and their families are also under significant stress. Young people with a disability aged 16-24 are less satisfied with their lives than their peers, and support tends to fall away at key transition points as young people move from child to adults services.

You said:

- Offer free or cheap access to sport and sports facilities/young person gym sessions
- Take full advantage of the role of school nurses (perhaps offer drop in services, need to be human and not too clinical)
- More cheap, healthy meal options in school and on the high street
- Offer diversity in sport and encourage other sporting organisations (than football) to promote their own sport and local opportunities

Sensory impairments

Poor eyesight or visual impairment in adolescence can significantly impair physical, emotional and social development. Being hard of hearing or deaf can cause delays in speech and language development and thereby causes learning difficulties that impact negatively on academic achievement, and employment opportunities later in life.

Westminster		Kensington and Chelsea	
Children and young people aged 0-25 with a visual impairment known to their GP in the CCG boundary	Children and young people aged 0-25 with a hearing impairment known to their GP within the Central CCG boundary	Children and young people aged 0-25 with a visual impairment known to their GP in the CCG boundary	Children and young people aged 0-25 with a hearing impairment known to their GP within the West London CCG boundary
89 (0.2%)	673 (1%)	128 (0.3%)	622 (1%)

Figure 20. Source: Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities JSNA, 2018

Obesity

Obesity in young people is a growing problem and is a major issue to health, having an impact on physical and mental health as well as being a cause of early death among adults. Approximately 30% of 10-11 year olds across the Boroughs are considered to be overweight or obese.

Statistics also show that obese and overweight teenagers are more likely to become overweight adults and to then suffer associated poor health. Since London has the highest rate of childhood obesity of any major world city (London Health Commission 2014) it is essential that young people are provided with the support and education necessary to maintain healthy lifestyles.

Young people that we spoke to were very aware of the importance of the importance of being physically active and of healthy eating.

Oral health

Good oral health is important to the long term health outcomes of children and young people. Children who require dental treatment may experience pain, infections and difficulties with eating, sleeping and socialising. This can impact on their wellbeing, as well as their families, and their school readiness.

While we do not have much information on this specific age group we do know that locally good oral health is an area of concern as 30% of 5 year olds in Westminster, and 27% in Kensington and Chelsea, have had one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth. Recent campaigns such as 'Big bites and pearly whites' campaign sponsored by Chelsea and Westminster hospital, the local authorities and Public Health England, and Westminster's Tale of Triumph over Terrible Teeth campaign have sought to address this.

Although oral health did not come up in the discussions with young people we know that oral health is of particular importance to care leavers where cost is often seen as a barrier to accessing dental care. Free NHS treatment is available to under 18s (19 if in education).

Physical activity and healthy eating

One of the key issues raised by young people when discussing health and wellbeing was the importance of physical activity to both physical and mental health. While many recognised the benefits, several barriers to being more active were identified including cost, time, accessibility and awareness of local facilities.

"Occasionally if I want to play football with my friends I might go to an astro but usually you have to either pay to access them or if they're like a system where you pay and get priority for them it means me and my friends can't access them."

Although the importance of healthy eating was not raised as often as physical activity by the young people we spoke to, there was still a good awareness of the '5 a day' messages and the impact that nutrition has on your physical and mental health. Results from a 2014/15 survey reflect this:

Percentage who eat 5 portions or more of Fruit and Vegetables per day 2014/15.

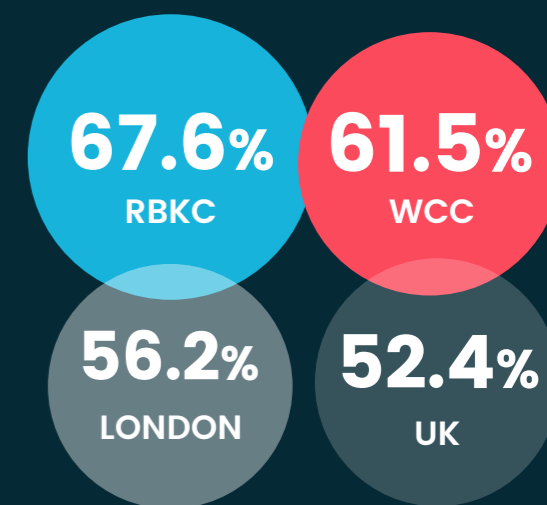


Figure 21. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Better access to fruit and vegetables and healthy meal options, both in schools and on the high street were considered important by young people.

Spotlight: young people in the media

The charity, London Youth, emphasises that young people want “opportunities outside education and the home to have fun with their friends, to be healthy and creative, to make positive change in their communities, and to shape the kind of city they want for the future.”

This is not always the way that young people are viewed in society. There is often an unbalanced negative media portrayal of youth which in turn influences the perceptions of older generations. This can create an even bigger divide between young and old, and make the transition from children’s to adult’s services particularly difficult. NICE has reviewed this, acknowledging “Young people may feel unsure about moving to adults’ services, especially if they have been with children’s services for a while” (NICE, 2016).

In research funded by the National Youth Agency, young people interviewed gave the following responses of young people’s opinions of how they are perceived within the media portrayal of young people and the impacts and influences.

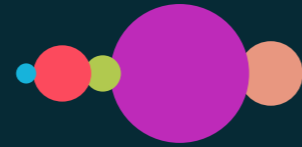
As with other areas of media coverage, the negative or sensationalised stories which are written about “can impact on young people’s self-welfare” and in some cases has “arguably begun to shape some of their own [young people interviewed] perceptions of young people” (Clark et al., 2008).

The think tank Demos and the National Citizen Service has also supported this through their report ‘Introducing Generation Citizen’ challenging harmful perceptions of modern teenagers:

“False stereotyping of young people in the media and wider society is having a negative effect on both their self-esteem and employment opportunities... Four-fifths of teens (81%) feel they are unfairly represented in the media. Most of them (85%) go on to argue that negative stereotypes are affecting their chances of getting a job – with ‘unemployment and access to work’ being the biggest concern of this age group as they look to enter the workforce.” (Demos, 2014).

- You said:
- Use engaging apps and social media to promote fitness opportunities and services
- Use videos on social media to engage with young people. London Needs You Alive from Mayor of London is a good example

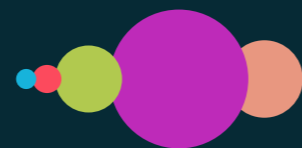
Young people are portrayed positively on TV news.



Young people are portrayed positively by local and regional newspapers.



Young people are portrayed positively by the national newspapers.



Legend: Strongly agree (blue), Agree (red), Not sure (green), Disagree (purple), Strongly disagree (orange)

Figure 22. Source: Clark et al., 2008



You’re not being rowdy you’re just being a youthful person and you’re out with 5 friends sitting in a park, it becomes this thing where sometimes unintentionally you start to feel like you’re a burden on everyone else.



Theme 5: Social media and online lives



It’s a gift and a curse.

In recent years there have been concerns raised over the impact of social media on young people and in particular, on their mental health and wellbeing.

A growing body of research suggests that social media can have both a positive and negative impact on health and wellbeing. While it can provide a gateway to advice, help or support, and encourage young people to develop social skills and a sense of belonging within an online community, there are also risks associated with excessive internet use. These range from cyberbullying, to sharing of personal information, and access to harmful content, such as websites which promote self-harm.

“There is a lack of socialising outside due to advent of technology and internet”.

One group of young people we spoke to mentioned an online ‘game’, which consists of a series of tasks or challenges to be undertaken by the players. Seemingly innocuous at first these escalated to include self-harm with the final challenge requiring the player to commit suicide. While no longer available on common platforms it was thought that this could still be accessed online.

Concerns were raised by a number of young people around social media. Many were concerned about cyberbullying and the impact of spending too much time on social media. Research indicates that around 44% of children and young people spend over 3 hours per day on social media.



Equally many described how there could be opportunities to promote health messages in a targeted way through sites such as You Tube and Instagram. Instagram was a commonly used platform and could be an excellent way to reach young people with messages around, for example, healthy eating and physical activity.

“We’re forgetting to use it (social media) in a way that is helpful to us.”

Social media sites or apps used by children in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017.

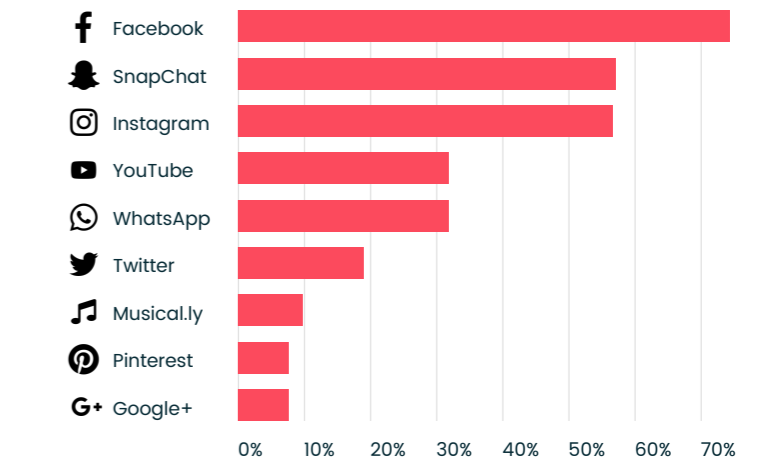


Figure 23. Source: Ofcom, 2017

Theme 6: Access to services and information

It was widely acknowledged that the variety of available services for young people in the area is a positive but the lack of common knowledge and advertising on forums used by young people (e.g. social media) surrounding them results in many young people not taking full advantage of these opportunities.

“When you’re in the in and you know about the organisations here you can have so much fun.”

Services which are not designed for young people but affected them were also mentioned, such as temporary housing or health support for parents, exhibiting how young people are impacted by services which are outside their control, and how it is necessary for support to be available for them.

Many of the young people we spoke to also expressed a desire to either speak to older young people who have been through the same situation as them or to support others who may be struggling with the same things they did.

“We’ve struggled differently and our stories can help someone else through it.”



You assume that there are really good services from different sectors but the lack of knowledge that children have to it, and the lack of knowledge will carry onto their adolescence when they will need services more.



You said:

- Ensure there is greater awareness around services available. E.g. Use social media and gaming platforms for public service announcements (such as Xbox) to provide better advertising for young people
- Ensure there is easy access to youth clubs/ services/after school clubs for all ages
- More collaborative work with agencies going into schools
- Engage with communities
- Focus on people not engaging with services

Transition from children’s services to adult services

The ages of 14–25 are key development stages in a young person’s life, and there is a particular challenge for those accessing services as they move from children to adult services:

“there are enormous risks for young people disengaging or being lost in the transition process, at this vulnerable point in their development [they can]...lose those parts of their support network that are only available within child or adolescent services” (Cornish, 2015).

It is important that provisions are put in place for young people across the Bi-borough to address issues around transition. NICE guidance and pathways have been developed to support this process.

By regularly engaging with young people and building trusting relationships with them services will have a deeper insight into what young people need and be able to tailor themselves accordingly.



Case study: Samuel’s story

Samuel is 17 years old, and from Sudan. He has a physical disability, and witnessed violence in his home village before arriving in the UK just over a year ago.

He was referred to the Insight service after being placed in foster care in Kensington and Chelsea, as he was smoking cannabis. Using an interpreter, his key worker spent time getting to know Samuel and understand what he likes to do, and how he likes to spend his spare time.

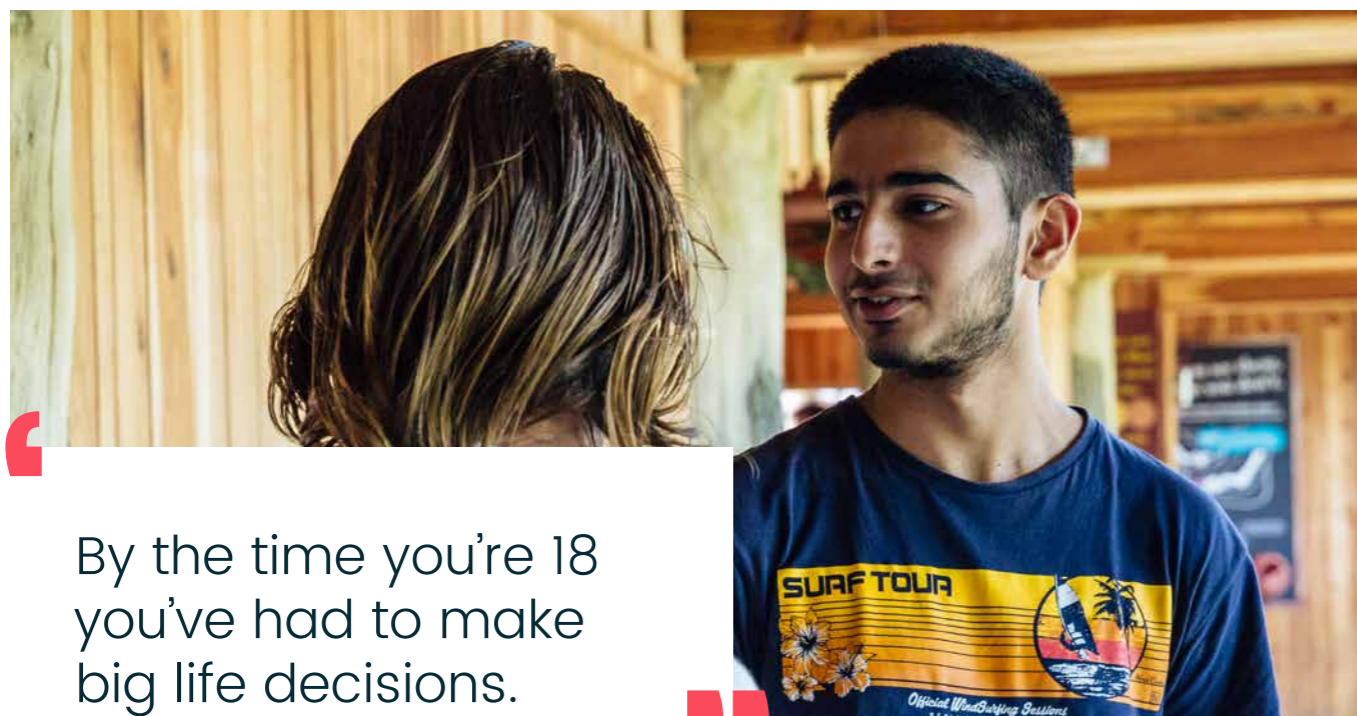
After building this trusting relationship with his key worker, Samuel is now undertaking a College course. He is also linked in with refugee services who have supported Samuel with access to activities, including photography & drama; getting him his student Oyster Card; helping him with his shopping; playing football with him; and identifying ways in which Samuel can keep himself safe.



Insight place great importance on providing opportunities and activities that will keep young people occupied and this in turn helps them to reduce their drug use.



Theme 7: The Future



By the time you're 18 you've had to make big life decisions.

Whilst both Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea are below the London and England average levels for young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), the future was one of the most commonly expressed concerns of the young people we spoke to.

This is in line with the national picture with 44% of young people nationally predicting fewer job opportunities over the next three years and 59% of young people citing the unpredictable climate change as a source of anxiety for the future.

"Economic struggles may prevent me from taking opportunities and going to university."

Confidence is seen as a significant barrier to achieving full potential with the 54% of young people nationally believing a lack of self-confidence holds them back, being reflected in the discussions held with young people locally. Young people we spoke to also emphasised their need for encouragement and support as they make key decisions for their futures.

"Rather than don't do drugs or don't do this tell them you can do this, you can get this sort of grade, there's no limit to what you can do."

There were, however, also very positive perspectives on their future. Young people cited a range of potential careers they would like to explore and praised the accessibility of local opportunities. Since 2010 there has been a dramatic increase in the number of apprenticeships taken up across both boroughs in a range of industries. This has allowed young people to access training opportunities and qualifications alongside developing a career, increasing career opportunities for young people across the Bi-borough.

"There is not a better time to live in than now – it's just how can we live and what can we do to live the best version of now."

"The access that I've had in Westminster makes me feel like a very very privileged person."

Case study: Mohammed's story

Mohammed is 24 years old and living with one of his parents in a flat in Westminster. He is studying for a degree whilst working part time. Mohammed has dyslexia but no other major health needs and is generally positive about his health & wellbeing.

However, Mohammed does worry about his future, friends and family as sometimes he does not feel safe in London. Mohammed feels that a priority for young people is support around their mental health. He feels that at present young people are not aware of enough people they can talk to or relate to if they want to speak out about an issue or situation which they feel anxious about. Sometimes he feels that there is no one there to hear young people; even though young people want their voices to be heard.



Mohammed feels that creative arts can offer a solution to this. Through drama Mohammed is able to express himself & his emotions in a therapeutic way. He would like to

see more of these services and increased awareness of services available to young people through social media, posters in youth clubs, emails, schools and universities.

He believes that education, volunteering, networking and internship courses can support him to achieve his potential and he would like to see more career opportunities to support his ambition.

Out of work benefits: age 18–24, July 2018.
(not seasonally adjusted)

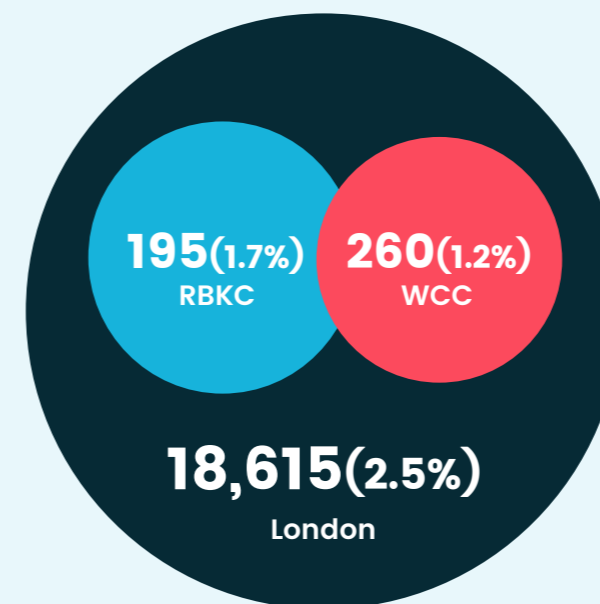


Figure 24. Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

You said:

Use preventative measures to minimise the pressures on young people

Knock on doors of young people and tell them about opportunities

Theme 8: Drugs, alcohol and smoking

Over recent years we have seen reductions in the proportions of young people who drink and use drugs. Recent research has highlighted the number of young people who do not drink alcohol is on the increase in England. While this is good news, there are a number of young people who get into difficulties.

The impact of substance misuse for young people and their families is significant. Aside from the impact on their physical and mental wellbeing, young people who drink alcohol are more likely to take drugs, practice unsafe sex, be involved in road accidents, and do less well at school. Drugs can have harmful effects on the brain development of young people. There is evidence that investing in the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol misuse improves an individual's physical and mental wellbeing.

The most common drug used by young people is cannabis, but there is a concerning increase in the use of legal highs, such as Spice. Perhaps unsurprisingly given their legalities and age restrictions drugs and alcohol did not often come up in discussions with young people. The recent Young Westminster Foundation needs analysis found that the most common reasons for taking drugs and alcohol were fun (24%), stress (20%), and peer pressure (15%).

"There's not much around safe consumption because it's illegal and they're always on about the dangers of drugs... but young people are going to be young people and are going to try stuff... I would rather there is that safe source of information and I think there's a massive gap in the market for it."



There's so many drugs.



Hospital Stays for alcohol specific conditions (Under 18s) /100,000 (0-17 year olds).

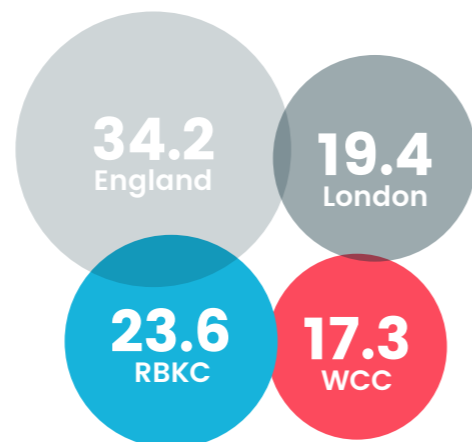


Figure 25. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years), 2014/15-2016/17.

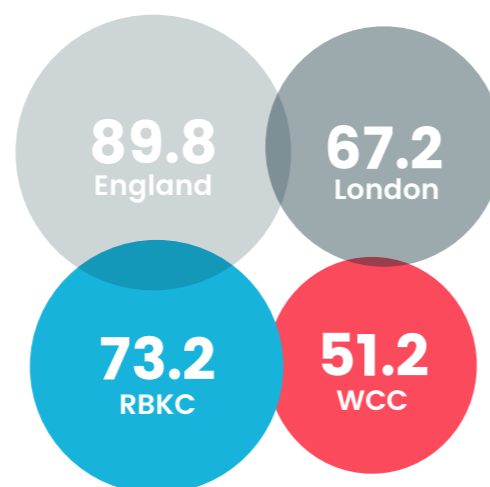


Figure 26. Source: Public Health England, 2018

You said:

- Provide more information on safe consumption – not just why it's dangerous to consume drugs and alcohol



Smoking

Smoking is a major cause of preventable disease and premature death. It still accounts for 1 in 6 of all deaths in England, and there exist huge inequalities in smoking related deaths: areas with the highest death rates from smoking are about three times as high than areas with the lowest death rates attributable to smoking. We know that smoking behaviour in adolescence and early adulthood affects health behaviours later in life.

Over recent years the two boroughs have seen a steady decline in the percentage of smokers, and have some of the highest quit rates in the country as a result of effective Stop Smoking Services. Estimates show that Westminster has a slightly higher prevalence of 15 year olds who are smokers than the London average while Kensington and Chelsea is slightly lower.

Shisha smoking is often popular with young people and is seen as a social activity. Many do not realise the health harms of shisha. Not only is it an intense form of smoking tobacco, there is some evidence that infectious diseases can be passed on through sharing water pipes.

Smoking prevalence at age 15 - smokers current, 2014/15.

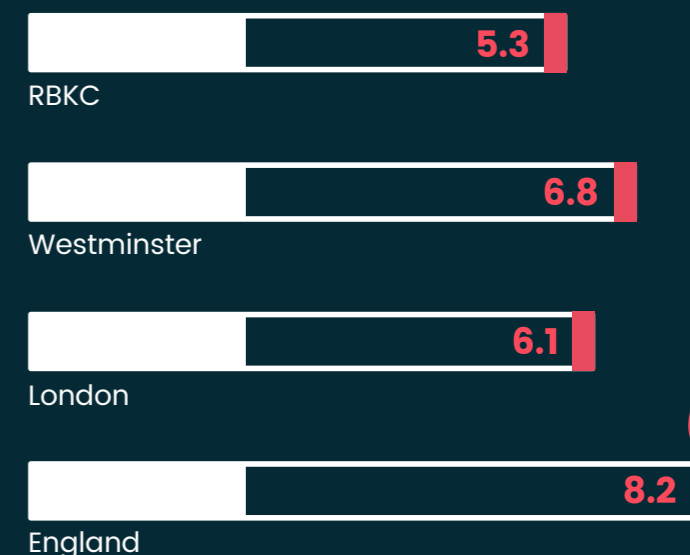


Figure 27. Source: Public Health England, 2018

Theme 9: Sex and Relationships

Although not mentioned by many of the young people in our engagement exercise, sexual health is a key issue for many young people in our boroughs. Both boroughs are in the top 12 in England for the incidence (new diagnosed cases) of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and for the prevalence of HIV infection, although teenage conceptions are lower in both boroughs compared to the London average.

Forming healthy and positive relationships, free of harassment, coercion or violence, is important to improving outcomes for young people. However, young people face particular challenges with the development of social media and new social norms, where relationships are conducted online and increasingly visible, 'sexting' is commonplace, and pornography is easily accessible.

From 2020 there will be a statutory duty on all primary schools in England to teach Relationships Education and all secondary schools to teach Relationships and Sex Education (RSE). The Government has also made Health Education mandatory in all schools in England, except for independent schools.

You said:

- PSHE taken seriously and taught throughout the year
- Stop sex education being so clinical
- Educate young people around the law of sending images

Percentage of individuals aged 16–24 with Sexually Transmitted infections in RBKC.

	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Males	13.8%	12.3%	11.5%	12.2%
Females	15.2%	14%	15.6%	16.3%

Figure 28. Source: Genitourinary Medicine Clinical Activity Dataset (GUMCAD), 2018

Percentage of individuals aged 16–24 with Sexually Transmitted infections in Westminster.

	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Males	14%	13.5%	12.2%	12.5%
Females	13.5%	12.2%	13.2%	11.5%

Figure 29. Source: Genitourinary Medicine Clinical Activity Dataset (GUMCAD), 2018

Summary:

This report has considered the health and wellbeing of young people aged 14–25 in the two boroughs, and has highlighted a number of key issues faced by this age group. It has offered an insight into some of the services working with young people through case studies, and has captured the voices of young people who have contributed through interviews, discussions and workshops. The 'You Said' sections provide a helpful insight for commissioners and policy makers on what young people consider to be some of the solutions to these challenges and should inform future strategy and action planning. The next section of the report considers some of the ways in which young people can maintain and improve their own wellbeing, and how the health and care system supports young people.

Taking action to improve health and wellbeing

What you can do

The Five Ways to Wellbeing are a way of maintaining good mental wellbeing. Below are some tips on how to incorporate these into your life.

Connect

Connect with people around you, your family, friends, classmates and neighbours. Spend time with family or friends you haven't seen in a while, or send someone a message. Speak to someone new today. Building these connections will support and enrich you every day.

Take Notice

Be aware of the present moment and the world around you. Be curious. Explore your local landmarks. Visit your local market or festival. Take time out for yourself. Reflecting on your experience will help you appreciate what matters to you and reduce stress.

Be Active

Go for a walk, cycle, swim, play a game of football, spend time gardening, join a dance class or visit your local park. Find an activity that you enjoy and make it a part of your life – exercising makes you feel good as well as offering long term benefits to your health.

Keep Learning

Try learning a new skill or rediscover an old hobby outside of your school or workplace. Pick up a book or start a new course. Princes' Trust offers training courses and programmes that are free to join. You'll get one to one support from staff members and mentors, you'll meet other young people just like you. Learning new things will make you more confident and give you a sense of achievement as well as being fun.

Give

Say thank you to someone for something they have done for you. Hold the door open for someone or do something for charity. Create something for someone else. Seeing yourself, and your happiness, linked to the wider community can be rewarding and creates connections with the people around you.

What the local health and care system can do



In supporting young people to achieve the best possible outcomes for their health and wellbeing, we are not only addressing their short and long term needs but equipping them to support future generations with their own health and wellbeing and coping techniques.

Local organisations also have a responsibility to safeguard children and young people and ensure that their welfare is looked after, that they are kept safe from harm, abuse and maltreatment, and that they grow up with safe and effective care.

Building resilience allows us to face the pressures and challenges in life, helps us to sustain good relationships, prevents illness and improves recovery, and allows us to bounce back from 'set-backs'. This is especially important for young people as they face a number of significant life events as they develop from dependent children to self-supporting adults.

The most important factor in building resilience is having caring and positive relationships with parents, carers and/or guardians. Positive attachments result in good emotional and social development for children, and lead to positive outcomes later in life.

Supporting families and carers, building resilience through to adulthood and supporting self-care reduces the burden of mental and physical ill health over the whole life course, reducing the cost of future interventions, improving economic growth and reducing health inequalities.

By regularly engaging with young people and building trusting relationships with them services will have a deeper insight into what young people need and be able to tailor themselves accordingly.

Public Health England have six core principles to develop holistic attitudes to meet the needs of young people.

- 1 **Relationships** with friends and family, and a sense of belonging, are central to young people's health and wellbeing.
- 2 A positive focus on what makes young people **feel well and able to cope**.
- 3 **Reduce health inequalities** for those most in need by providing targeted services.
- 4 **Integrated services** that meet needs holistically and that are centred on young people.
- 5 Understanding young people's **changing health needs** as they develop.
- 6 Accessing **young-people-friendly services**.

Figure 30. Source: Public Health England, 2015

Vision and ambitions for young people

The Health and Wellbeing Strategies for both boroughs prioritise giving children and young people the best possible start in life, and are committed to improving outcomes for the age group considered in this report.

The importance of prevention and early intervention is highlighted, including a health promotion offer to enable and support young people to lead healthy lifestyles, as is the role of positive parenting and ensuring that families have the support they need to thrive.

By working together we can ensure that the two boroughs are a place where young people grow up:

- Leading healthy and happy lives
- Feel safe and secure
- Feel a part of their community
- Have aspirations and ambitions for their future



Recommendations

Collaborative Working

Build relationships so that the councils, organisations providing services for young people and communities work together in order to provide a cohesive and well considered approach to the health and wellbeing needs of young people. E.g. Use community days to engage with the community around serious youth violence.

"We have a good community here and we have a good sense of community within the youth."

Engage with more young people in order to identify with further unmet need

Engage with further young people than the limitations of this report allowed, including those who don't engage with services, offering a representation of the diversity across the Bi-borough. E.g. train young people in decision making whilst also discussing services they would like to see improved, so they have the capacity to make an impact in their local areas.

"Engaging more with the community... you'll find a lot of people who say 'I'm not being heard.'"

Enable young people to build trusted relationships with services

Build trusted relationships to enable young people to open up about their concerns and give young people the confidence that those they have confided in will act in their best interests.

"We need mechanisms that make you feel like you're comfortable enough to talk about things."

Engage with young people through mediums they regularly access

Young people regularly asked for access to services which already exist across the Bi-borough. Services and assets need to be advertised on platforms that young people use so they become aware of them.

"You know what the youth use, which is social media and things like that - if we target it towards a platform where it's accessible, I think that would be better."

Progress since last year

Last year the Annual Public Health Report – Roads to Wellbeing – focused on the importance of protecting and improving our own mental wellbeing and that of the people around us – our friends, families, neighbours and local communities. As a part of this we made a number of recommendations for both the councils and wider organisations across the boroughs including local employers and schools.

In the last year there have been many positive improvements in provision for mental wellbeing in line with the recommendations set out. Across the Bi-borough a Wellbeing JSNA is being undertaken by officers from across the local authorities and key partners with plans to be published in 2019.

Alongside this Mental Health First Aid is now part of the new integrated lifestyle service and will link in with the general training offer for council staff – this will help support front line delivery officers such as homeless support officers and library staff. In addition, both Westminster City Council and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea are working with Thrive LDN to

improve the mental health and wellbeing of their residents. In RBKC, the “It’s OK not to feel OK” campaign is supported by Thrive LDN and utilises Thrive’s branding. Within Westminster, the Communication Team continues to work with Thrive LDN in the development of a mental health and wellbeing campaign.

Further engagement carried out solely in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea includes, work undertaken through the Grenfell Community Engagement team to understand the mental wellbeing needs of residents in the North Kensington area. The focus of that campaign is now moving towards the longevity of the campaign and how it can target residents in need.

Externally, both councils have been supporting local businesses within their boroughs to be accredited and awarded with the Healthy Workplace Charter, and mental and emotional wellbeing has been promoted in schools through the Healthy Schools Programmes, as part of their silver and gold award action plans.



Organisations who provide support and acknowledgements



The health of the boroughs

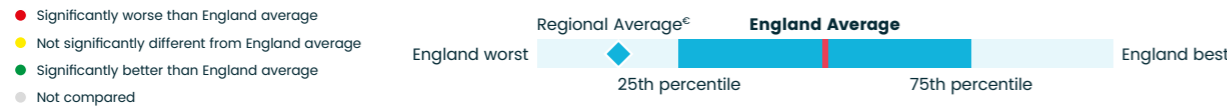
This report has focussed on young people in order to cast a spotlight on this age group and the importance of improving and maintain our health and wellbeing at this critical point in our lives. Public Health in Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster is about ensuring our residents of all ages are able to be well, stay well and live well. We work with colleagues across the council, local businesses and our NHS partners to improve and protect our residents’ health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities within the boroughs.

We commission services including smoking cessation, sexual health, alcohol and substance misuse, health checks, health visiting, school nursing, mental health and healthy lifestyles services as well as a network of Community Champions who work in local communities to promote health and wellbeing. We also work closely with colleagues across the council to ensure services are designed and delivered to have the biggest positive impact on health, particularly targeting vulnerable groups such as rough sleepers, hostel dwellers and those with both mental health and addiction problems.

A purpose of the annual report is to report on the health of the local population. The health profiles that follow provide an overview for each borough. Further information on the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our population can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

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 value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the pink line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a pale blue 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.



Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death						
1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 - 16	n a	83.7	79.5	74.2	83.7
2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 - 16	n a	86.4	83.1	79.4	86.8
3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 - 16	873	241.2	333.8	545.7	215.2
4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 - 16	160	45.6	73.5	141.3	42.3
5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 - 16	388	109.8	136.8	195.3	99.1
6 Suicide rate	2014 - 16	38	9.3	9.9	18.3	4.6
Injuries and ill health						
7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 - 16	190	40.2	39.7	110.4	13.5
8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	93	59.2	185.3	578.9	50.6
9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	104	461.9	575.0	854.2	364.7
10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	212	50.1	52.6	39.3	61.9
11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n a	54.3	77.1	54.3	96.3
12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	1,036	72.8	67.9	45.1	90.8
Behavioural risk factors						
13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 - 16/17	20	23.6	34.2	100.0	6.5
14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	686	476.8	636.4	1,151.1	388.2
15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	16,890	13.2	14.9	24.8	4.6
16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n a	68.2	66.0	53.3	78.8
17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n a	40.5	61.3	74.9	40.5
Child health						
18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	22	11.3	18.8	36.7	3.3
19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	32	2.3	10.7	28.1	2.3
20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	1,470	89.1	74.5	37.9	96.7
21 Infant mortality rate	2014 - 16	13	2.4	3.9	7.9	0.0
22 Obese children (aged 10-11)	2016/17	119	18.9	20.0	29.2	8.8
Inequalities						
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n a	23.4	21.8	42.0	5.0
24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n a	17.2	25.7	48.7	5.1
Wider determinants of health						
25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	3,195	19.4	16.8	30.5	5.7
26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	362	65.0	57.8	44.8	78.7
27 Employment rate (aged 16-64)	2016/17	69,900	64.5	74.4	59.8	88.5
28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	123	1.6	0.8		
29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	3,492	22.1	20.0	42.2	5.7
Health protection						
30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 - Jul 2016	76	9.9	17.9	30.3	6.3
31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	2,171	1,991.8	793.8	3,215.3	266.6
32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 - 16	77	16.4	10.9	69.0	0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A*-C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

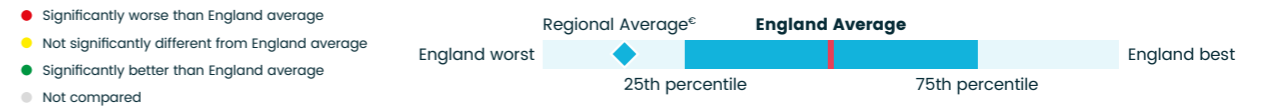
^eRegional refers to the former government regions.

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed. Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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Health summary for Westminster

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red 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.



Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death						
1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 - 16	n a	82.4	79.5	74.2	83.7
2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 - 16	n a	86.0	83.1	79.4	86.8
3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 - 16	1,280	272.8	333.8	545.7	215.2
4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 - 16	283	63.6	73.5	141.3	42.3
5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 - 16	481	106.7	136.8	195.3	99.1
6 Suicide rate	2014 - 16	51	8.7	9.9	18.3	4.6
Injuries and ill health						
7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 - 16	445	61.2	39.7	110.4	13.5
8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	164	67.1	185.3	578.9	50.6
9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	135	459.1	575.0	854.2	364.7
10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	234	44.7	52.6	39.3	61.9
11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n a	60.9	77.1	54.3	96.3
12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	1,300	81.6	67.9	45.1	90.8
Behavioural risk factors						
13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 - 16/17	22	17.3	34.2	100.0	6.5
14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	1,012	493.2	636.4	1,151.1	388.2
15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	27,922	14.1	14.9	24.8	4.6
16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n a	66.7	66.0	53.3	78.8
17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n a	48.0	61.3	74.9	40.5
Child health						
18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	14	4.6 ^{ns}	18.8	36.7	3.3
19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	131	6.0	10.7	28.1	2.3
20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	1,904	66	74.5	37.9	96.7
21 Infant mortality rate	2014 - 16	21	2.6	3.9	7.9	0.0
22 Obese children (aged 10-11)	2016/17	331	27.5	20.0	29.2	8.8
Inequalities						
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n a	27.7	21.8	42.0	5.0
24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n a	26.1	25.7	48.7	5.1
Wider determinants of health						
25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	6,875	27.3	16.8	30.5	5.7
26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	700	63.6	57.8	44.8	78.7
27 Employment rate (aged 16-64)	2016/17	116,800	68.0	74.4	59.8	88.5
28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	105	0.9	0.8		
29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	8,903	36.7	20.0	42.2	5.7
Health protection						
30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 - Jul 2016	167	15.8	17.9	30.3	6.3
31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	4,132	2,358.3	793.8	3,215.3	266.6
32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 - 16	131	18.1	10.9	69.0	0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types

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