

# Queen's Park and Paddington Health Profile

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Report

Hammersmith and Fulham   Kensington and Chelsea   Westminster

## This report

This report provides a descriptive overview of the demographics and health and wellbeing needs of the population in the Queen's Park and Paddington Area (QPP). The aim of this report is to inform Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and others about:

1. How the population that is resident in the geographical area of the CCGs differs from the population that is resident in the geographical area of the local authorities.
2. Where the population resident in QPP is registered.

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## Abbreviations

CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CL CCG	Central London CCG
LA	Local Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MSOA	Middle Super Output Area
QPP	Queen's Park and Paddington
WCC	Westminster City Council
WL CCG	West London CCG

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# 1 Executive summary

## 1.1 Background

The geographical area of a local authority (LA) is not always the same as the geographical area of a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP) is the North-West area of Westminster City Council (WCC) that is not part of the geographical area of Central London CCG (as the rest of WCC) but that is part of West London CCG (WL CCG, also includes the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea).

This report provides a descriptive overview of the demographics and health and wellbeing needs of the residents of QPP.

The aim of this report is to inform Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and others about

1. How the population that is resident in the geographical area of the CCGs differs from the population that is resident in the geographical area of the local authorities.
2. Where the population resident in QPP is registered.

## 1.2 Demographic and health profile of Queen's Park and Paddington

There are about 64,000 residents who live in QPP. QPP is considerably **more deprived** than the rest of WCC and the London average; almost half (43%) of QPP residents live in areas that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England. The most deprived areas are located in the north of QPP. Here, many of the **housing estates** of WCC are located. Almost a third of QPP residents live in socially rented accommodation.

The age profile of QPP is characteristic to other inner city areas; QPP has a **large working age population**. **Children make up a relatively high proportion of the population compared to the rest of WCC**, particularly in the north of QPP where the birth rate is relatively high. However, the proportion of children in QPP is still lower than the average for London. The proportion of older people aged 65 years and over is small.

Over half of the QPP population were born abroad. Similar to the rest of WCC, a relatively large proportion of the QPP resident population is from 'Other white' backgrounds and from 'Other' backgrounds. QPP has a larger Black population than the rest of WCC, but this is still smaller than the average for London.

**The high level of deprivation and the presence of council estates in the north of QPP is related to poorer health and unhealthy lifestyle choices:**

- Those in socially rented housing are 4 times more likely to rate their health as bad or very bad (12% compared to 3%). While overall a higher percentage of QPP residents rate their health as poor than in the rest of WCC, this difference disappears when comparing those in social housing only.
- In the north of QPP, life expectancy is among the lowest 20% within WCC. Life expectancy in QPP is about 5 years lower than the overall life expectancy in WCC and 9 years lower than the highest local life expectancy within WCC.
- In the north of QPP, emergency admissions and elective admissions to hospital are among the 20% highest within WCC.
- Residents in the north of QPP on average spend 30% of their life with disabilities (compared to an average of about 20% across WCC)
- In the north of QPP, the percentage of adults who are estimated to be obese and adults who do not eat five portions of fruit and vegetables is higher than the average for WCC (but similar to the average for England). The estimated percentage of adults that binge drink is lower in the north of QPP than the average for WCC and London.

In the south of QPP, the health of residents and their life style choices are relatively good. However, the estimated percentage of adults that binge drink is higher in the south than in the north of QPP and higher than the average for WCC and London.

### **1.3 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) where QPP residents are registered**

**Two thirds** of QPP residents register with a GP in WL CCG, 29% with a GP in CL CCG and 6% with another London CCG such as Brent CCG or Camden CCG.

In the areas near the border with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea around three quarters of QPP residents register with WL CCG, particularly in the south west of QPP. In the areas on the east side of QPP this is lower; about half of residents here are registered with WL CCG, and the other half with CL CCG. A small proportion of residents is registered with Brent CCG or Camden CCG, although this is higher in the north of QPP (up to a third of residents).

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Background

The geographical area of a local authority (LA) is not always the same as the geographical area of a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP) is the North-West area of Westminster City Council (WCC) that is not part of the geographical area of Central London CCG (as the rest of WCC) but that is part of West London CCG (WL CCG, also includes the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea).

This report provides a descriptive overview of the demographics and health and wellbeing needs of the population in QPP.

### 2.2 Aim

The aim of this report is to inform Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and others about

1. How the population that is resident in the geographical area of the CCGs differs from the population that is resident in the geographical area of the local authorities.
2. Where the population resident in QPP is registered.

### 2.3 Outline

The main sections of the report are:

- *Demographic and health profile of QPP residents*  
Including locality, population size, age and gender, diversity, housing, social factors, crime, general health, lifestyle, hospital activity, deaths and births
- *Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) where QPP residents are registered*  
Including where QPP residents are registered and if those who register with a GP in WL CCG differ from those who register with a GP in CL CCG or a neighbouring London CCG such as Brent CCG or Camden CCG.

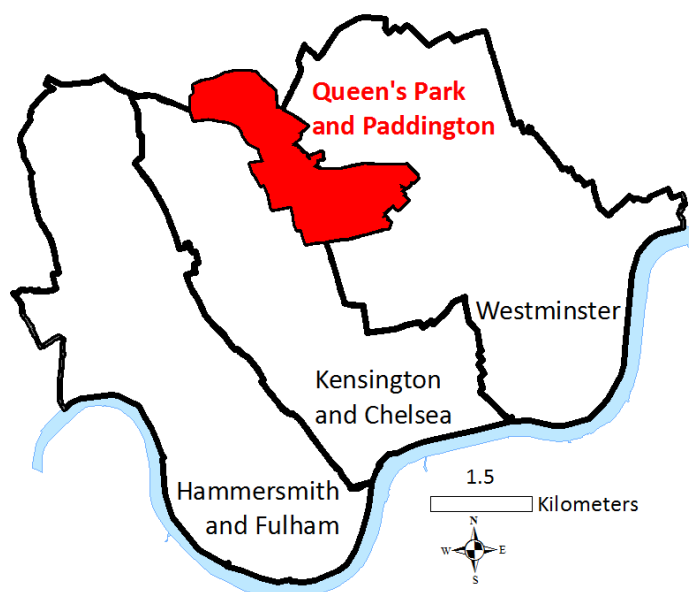
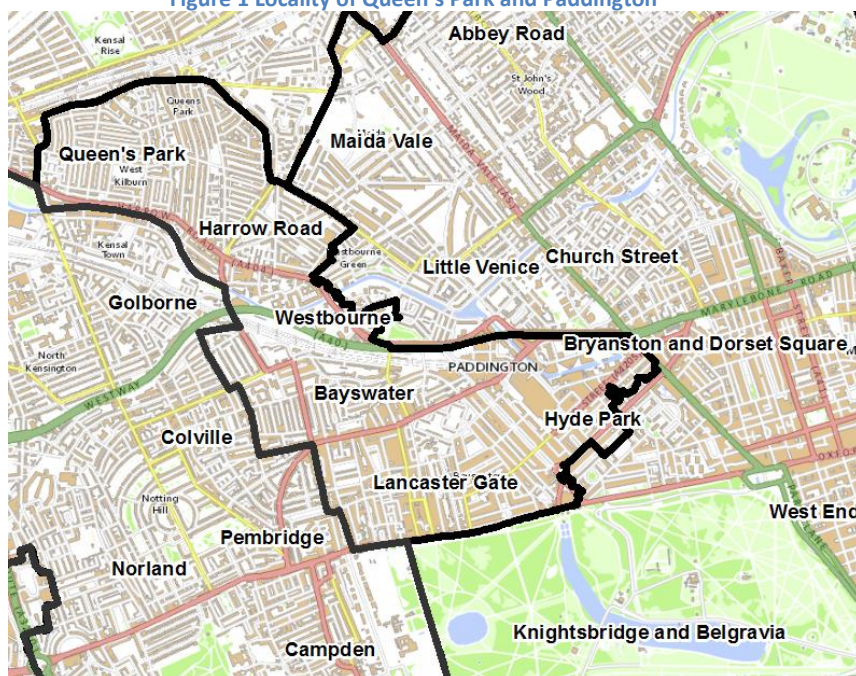
### 3 Demographic and health profile of Queen's Park and Paddington

#### 3.1 Locality

Queen's Park and Paddington is part of the geographical areas of Westminster City Council and West London CCG. It covers 34 LSOA's and includes the following wards

- Queen's Park
- Harrow Road
- *Part of* Westbourne
- Bayswater
- Lancaster Gate
- *Part of* Hyde Park

Figure 1 Locality of Queen's Park and Paddington



### 3.2 Population size

There are 64,157 residents who live in QPP (Source: ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates). An estimate of the resident population can also be obtained from the GP Payments system, as this includes the place of residence of people registered with a GP. This results in a higher estimate of QPP residents: 70,261 (10% higher than the estimate from the ONS). The GP Payments information is not accurate when someone has moved but has not yet registered with a new GP and this may be the reason for the difference.

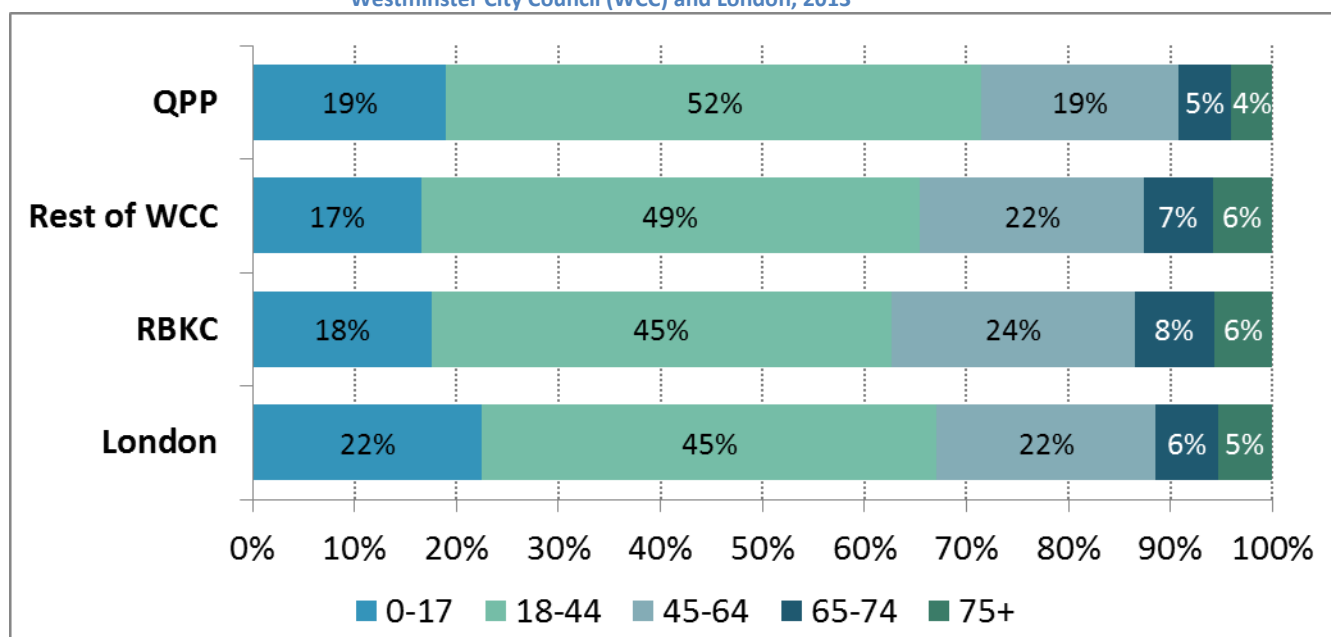
### 3.3 Age and gender

The age profile of QPP is characteristic to other inner city areas and has a large working age population. The percentage of the population that is of working age is higher than in RBKC and London and slightly larger than in the rest of WCC. The percentage of children is higher than in the rest of WCC (which has the smallest proportion of children in London) and than in RBKC, but lower than the average for London (see Figure 2). The proportion of older people aged 65 years and over is small.

Local areas in the north of QPP have a higher proportion of children, whereas the areas in the south of QPP have a higher proportion of people of working age (Figure 3).

There are more men than women aged 30-49 in QPP (53% men compared to 47% women) – this is similar to the pattern in the rest of WCC (see Figure 4). In the older age groups there are more women than men because of their higher life expectancy.

Figure 2 Age structure of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2013

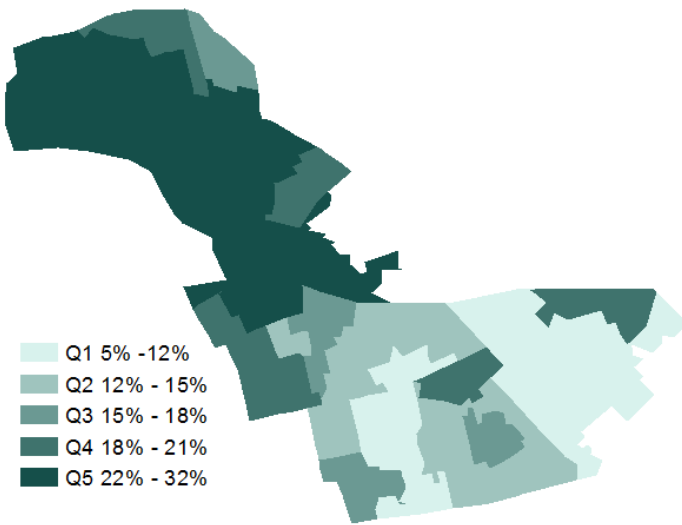


Source: ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates

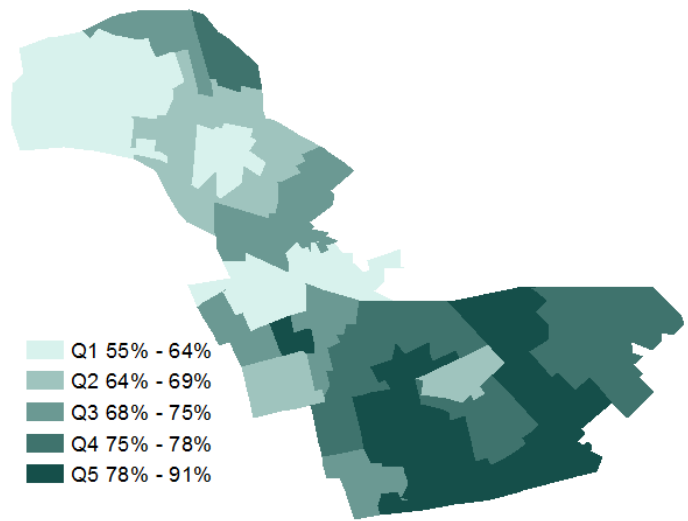


Figure 3 Age structure of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington by local area, 2013

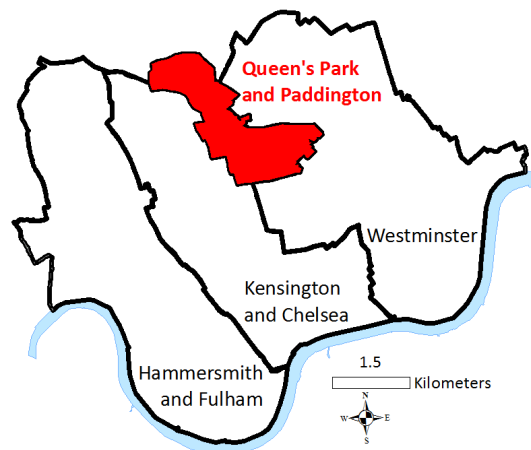
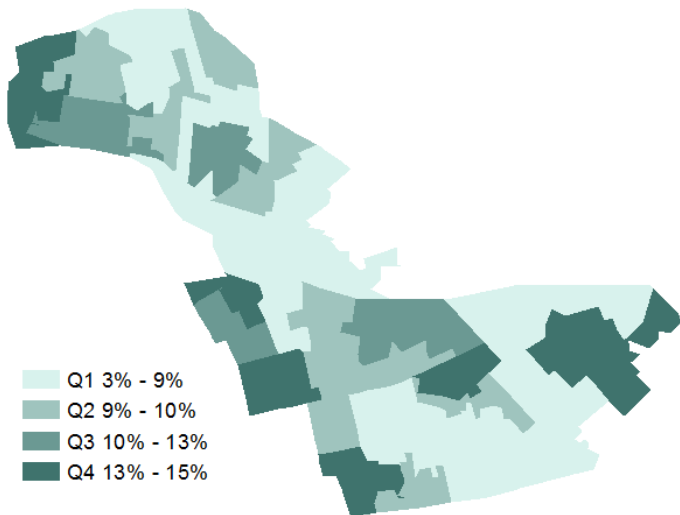
Children: 0-17 years



Working age: 18-64 years



Older age: 65 years and over

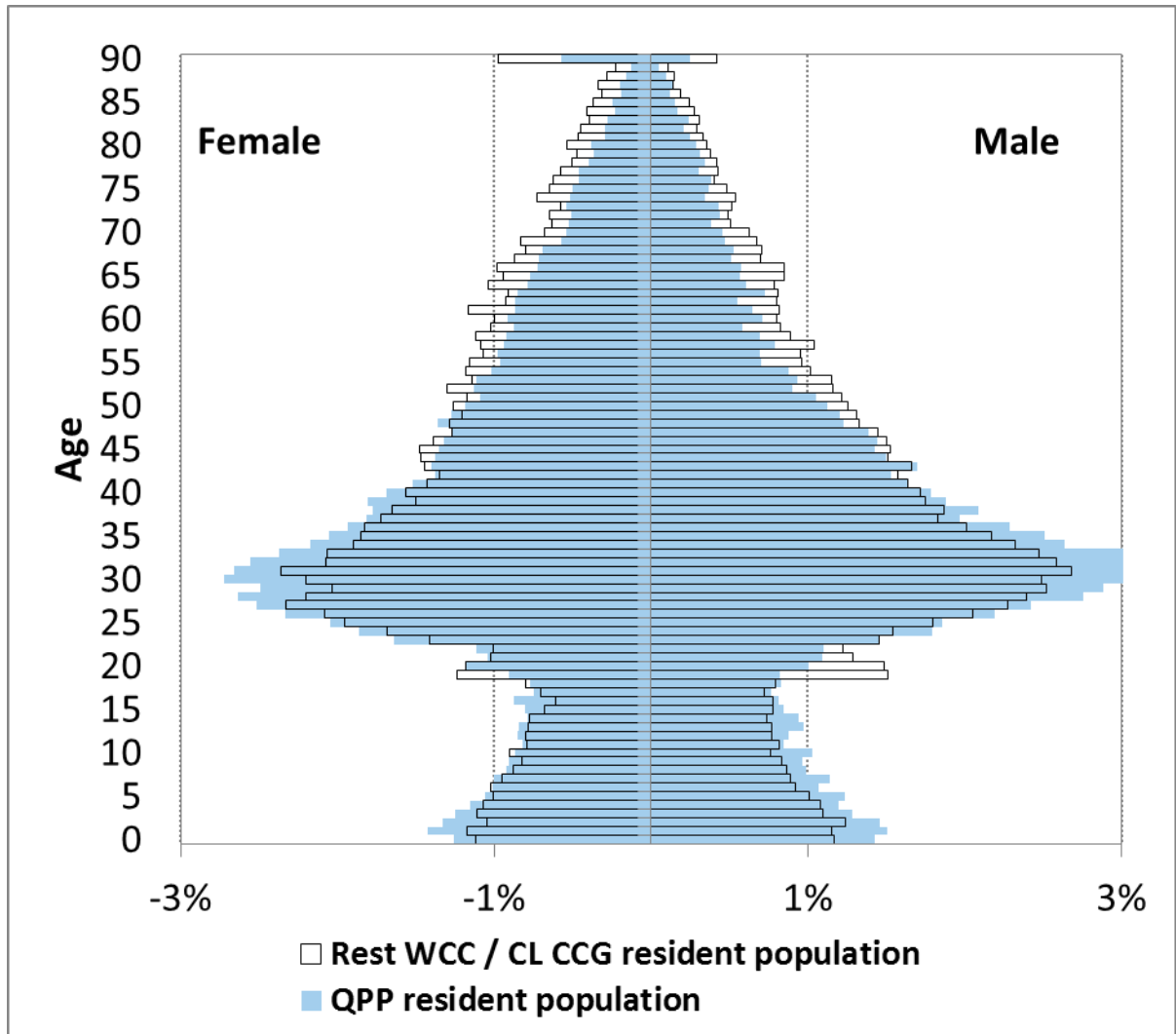


	0-17 years		18-64 years		65 years and over	
<b>QPP average</b>	19%	<b>Q4</b>	71%	<b>Q3</b>	9%	<b>Q2</b>
<b>Westminster average</b>	17%	<b>Q3</b>	71%	<b>Q3</b>	12%	<b>Q3</b>
<b>Kensington and Chelsea average</b>	18%	<b>Q3</b>	69%	<b>Q3</b>	14%	<b>Q4</b>
<b>London average</b>	22%	<b>Q5</b>	67%	<b>Q2</b>	11%	<b>Q3</b>

Source: ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates

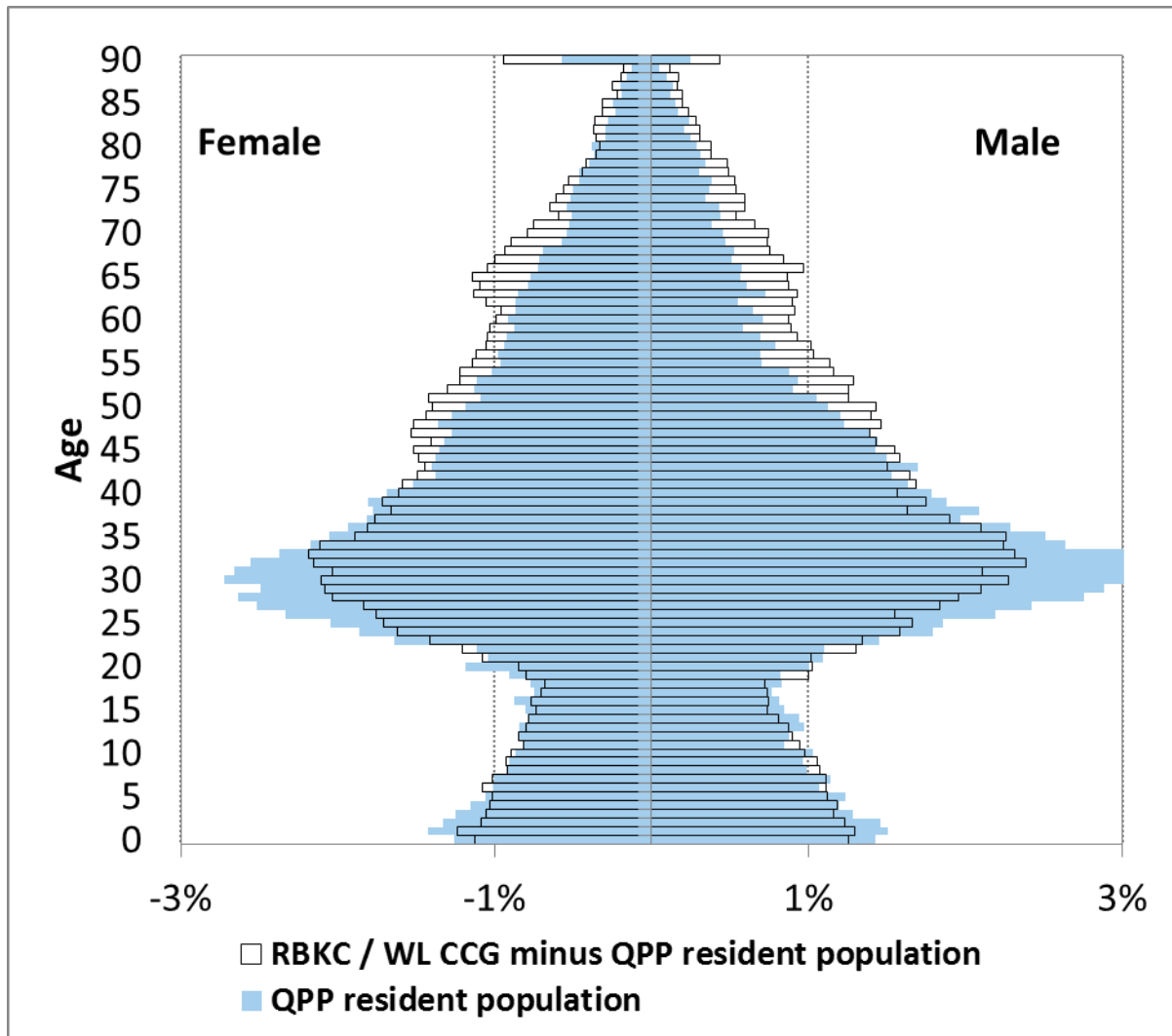
The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. These maps show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of people in the age group, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of people in the age group.

Figure 4 Population pyramid of the age structure of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington and the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC), 2013



Source: ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates

Figure 5 Population pyramid of the age structure of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC), 2013



Source: ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates

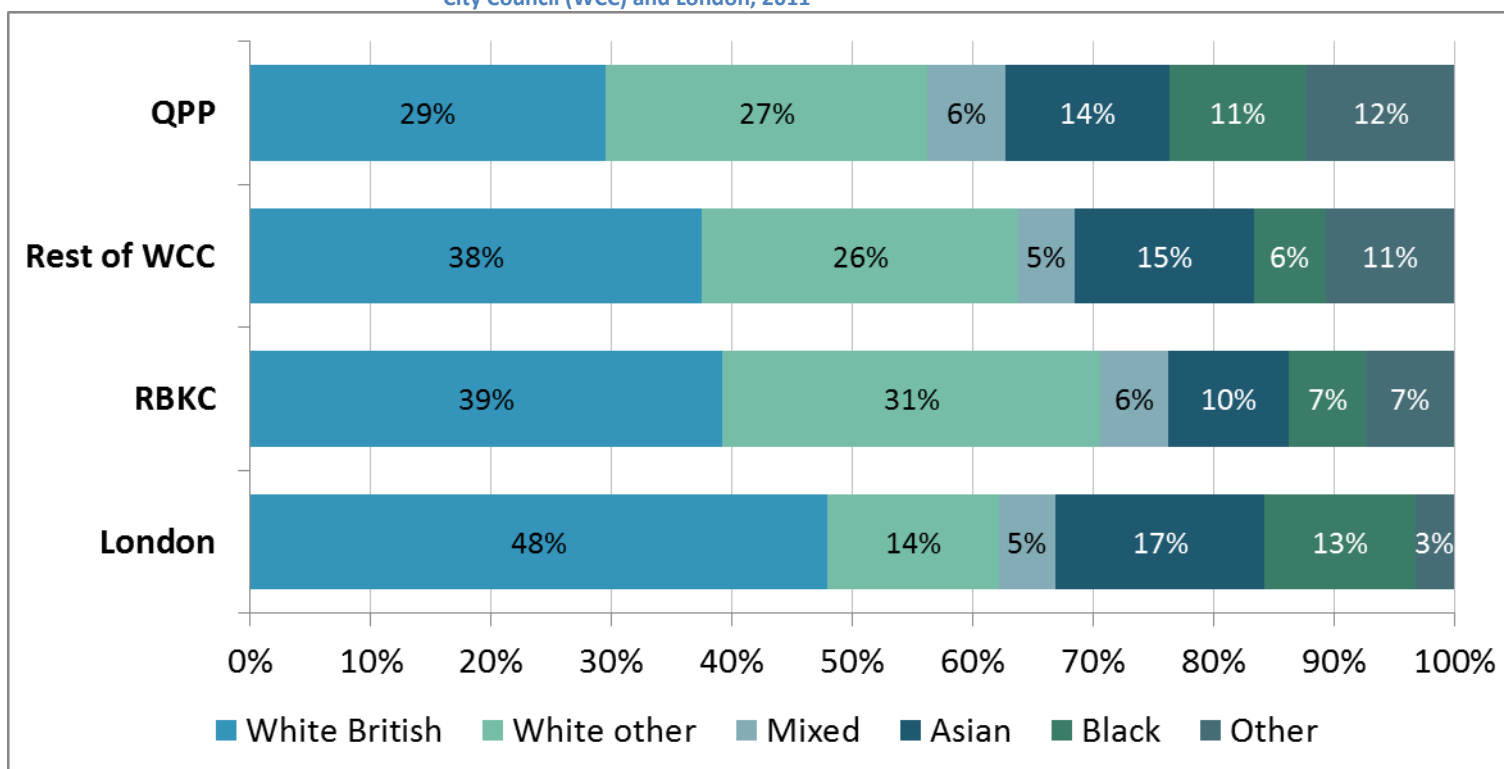
### 3.4 Diversity

Over half of the QPP population were born abroad (54%), similar to the rest of WCC (53%) and slightly higher than RBKC (50%). A third of residents have a main language that is not English, compared to 31% for residents in the rest of WCC and 28% in RBKC.

Similar to the rest of WCC, a larger proportion of the QPP resident population is from 'Other white' backgrounds (including European such as Italian and Greek, and Australian and American), and from 'Other' backgrounds (including Arab, Kurdish, Iranian, South America and North Africa) as shown in Figure 6. QPP has a larger Black population than the rest of WCC and RBKC (mostly African, Caribbean and Black British), but this is still smaller than the average for London.

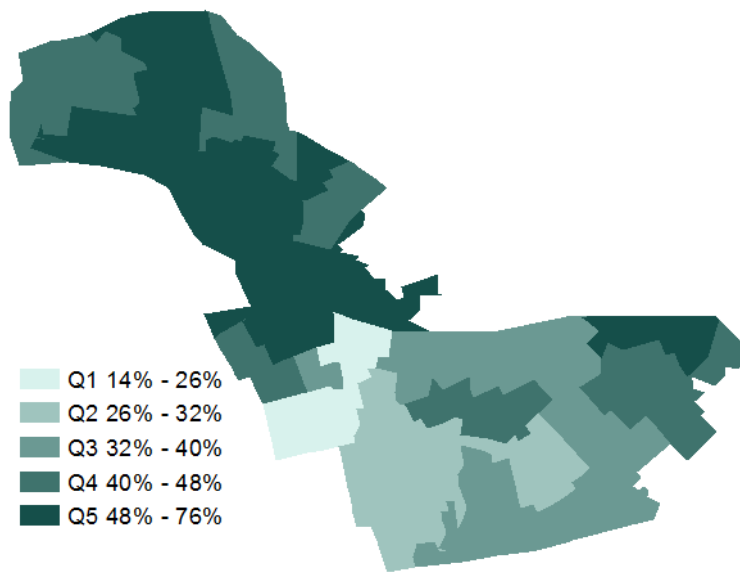
Population migration in QPP is similar to the rest of WCC but lower than in RBKC and lower than the London average (See Figure 8).

Figure 6 Ethnicity of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Figure 7 Ethnicity of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) – percentage of the population from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups, 2011



QPP average	43%	Q4
Westminster average	34%	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	30%	Q2
London average	38%	Q3

Source: Census 2011

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of people from BAME groups.

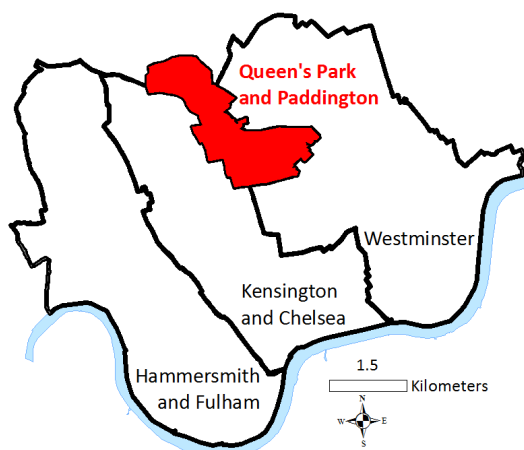
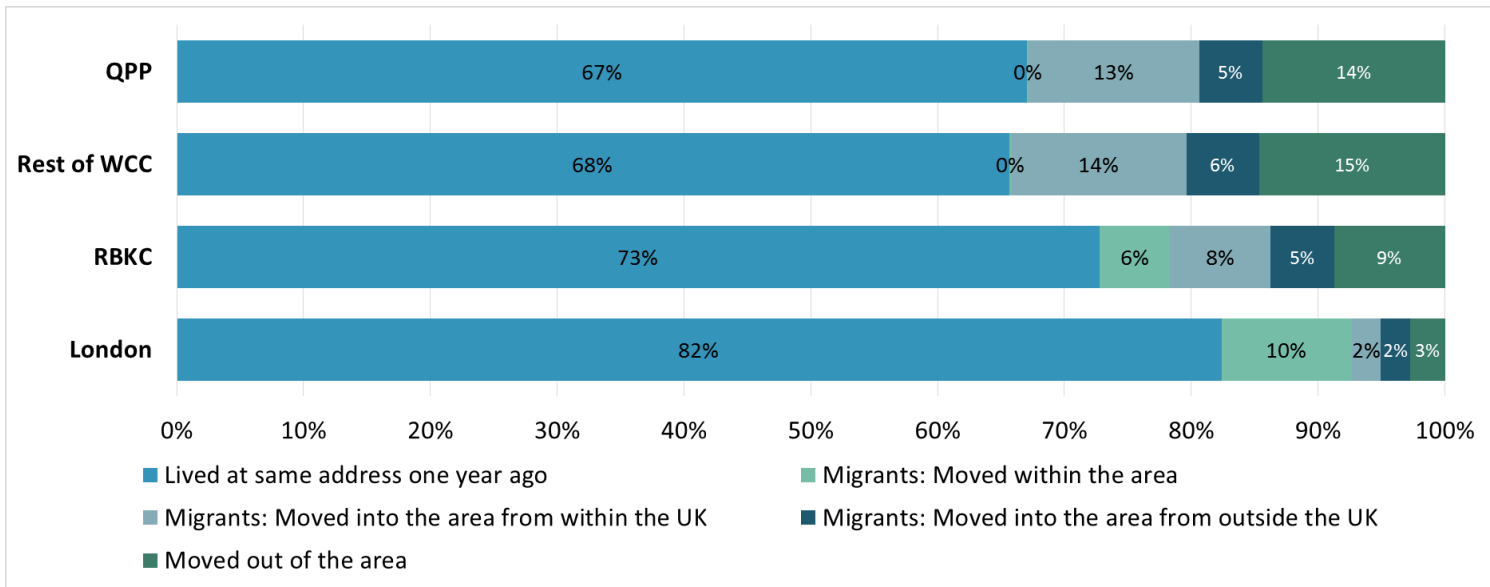


Figure 8 Population migration in Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



Source: Census 2011

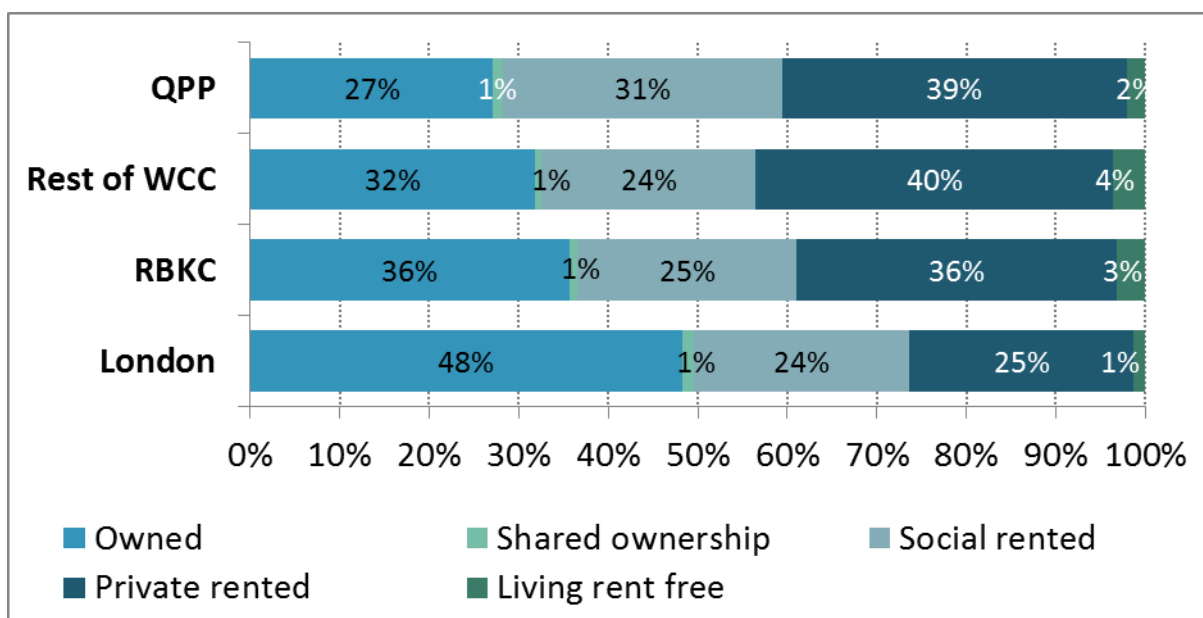
### 3.5 Housing

As in the rest of WCC, a large proportion of QPP residents live in rented accommodation. Many of the housing estates of WCC are located in QPP, including Queen’s Park Estate, Mozart Estate, Lydford Estate, Burlington Close, Brindley Road Estate, Brunel Estate, Wessex Gardens Estate and Hallfield Estate (see Figure 12). A high proportion of QPP residents live in socially rented accommodation: 31% of QPP residents, of which about half rent from the council (see Figure 9).

As in the rest of WCC and in RBKC, a large proportion of QPP residents live in one person households (44%, as shown in Figure 10). Of these, 19% are older people living alone; this is lower than in the rest of WCC. Compared to the rest of WCC and RBKC a larger proportion of QPP residents are lone parents (11%), but this proportion is smaller than the average for London (13%).

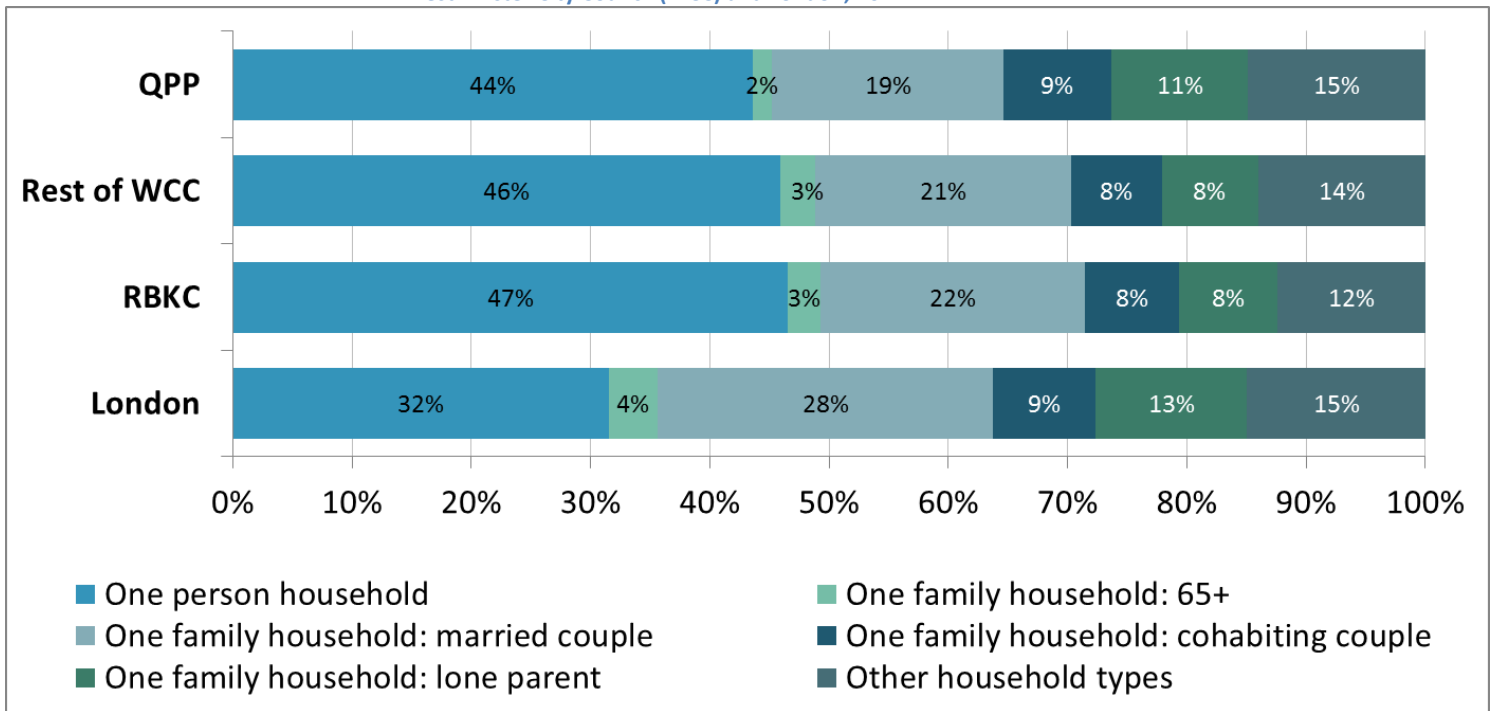
A relatively large proportion of QPP residents live in overcrowded houses (37% compared to 28% in the rest of WCC, 27% in RBKC and 22% in London, as shown in Figure 11). The majority of residents have central heating; 4.2% of QPP residents do not have central heating, slightly lower than in the rest of WCC (4.7%), but higher than the average for London (2.8%).

Figure 9 Tenure of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



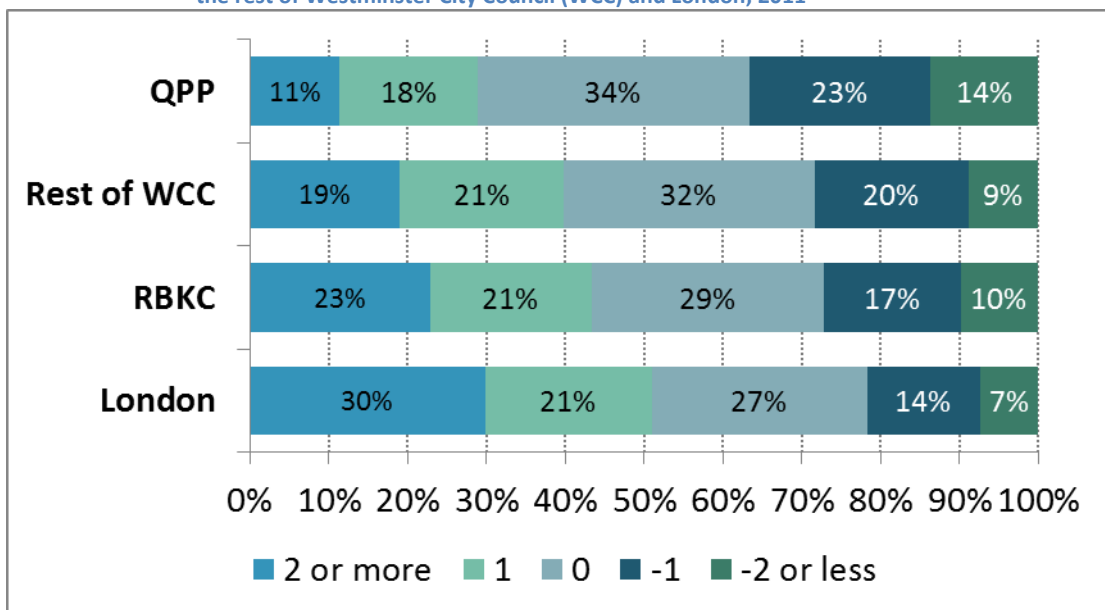
Source: Census 2011

Figure 10 Household composition of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Figure 11 Overcrowding (occupancy rating) of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011

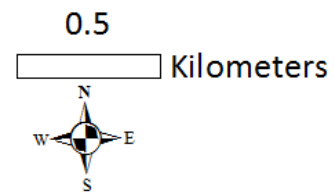
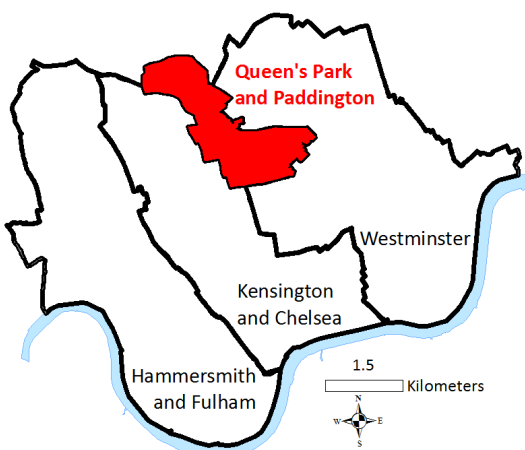
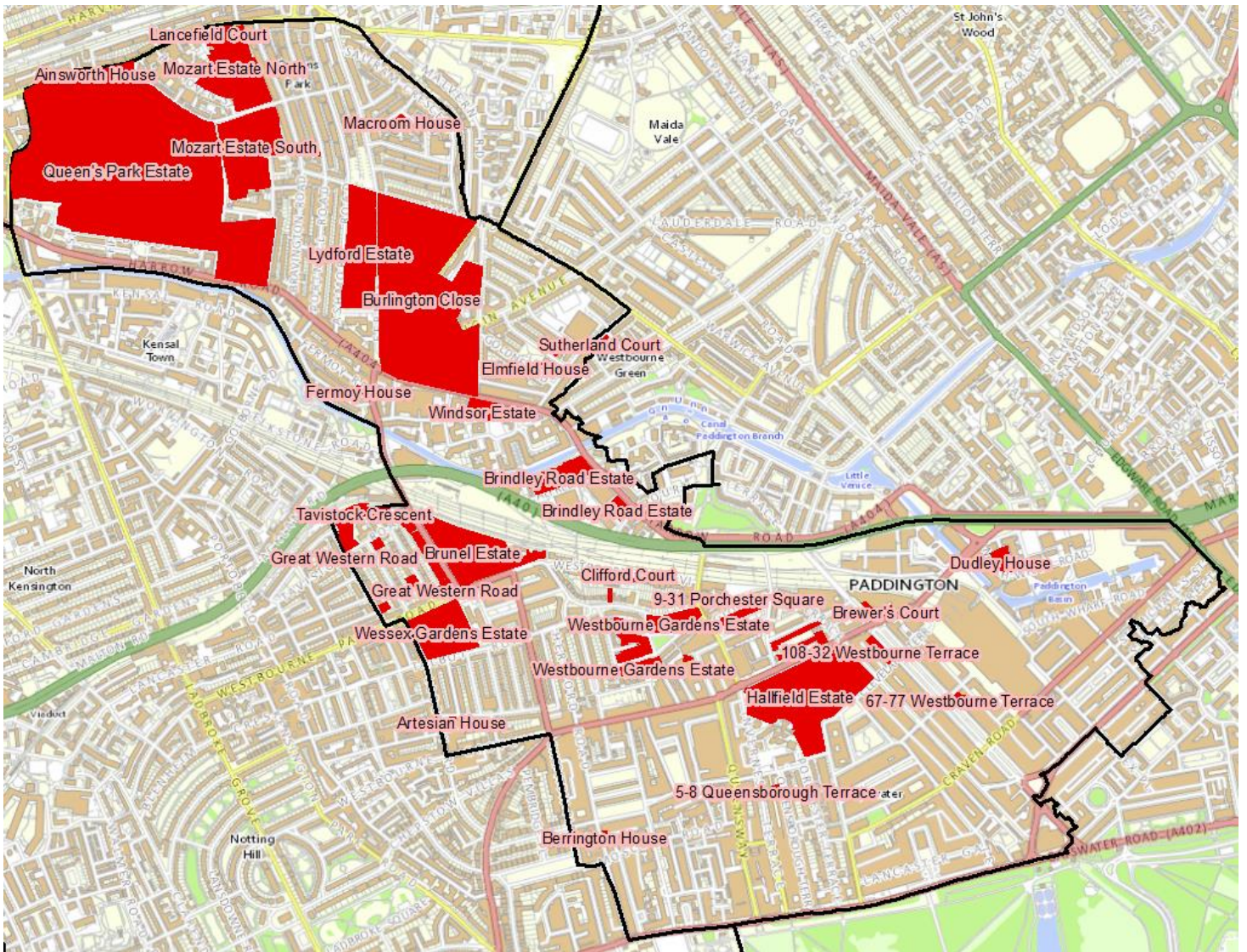


The occupancy rating relates the number of rooms in a household to the number of rooms 'required' based on the composition of the household and the relationships between the occupants. A household with an occupancy rating of -1 or less can be considered overcrowded.

Source: Census 2011



Figure 12 Housing estates in Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP)



Source: Local data on the location of housing estates from the WCC housing team, 2015

The map shows estates in Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

### 3.6 Social factors

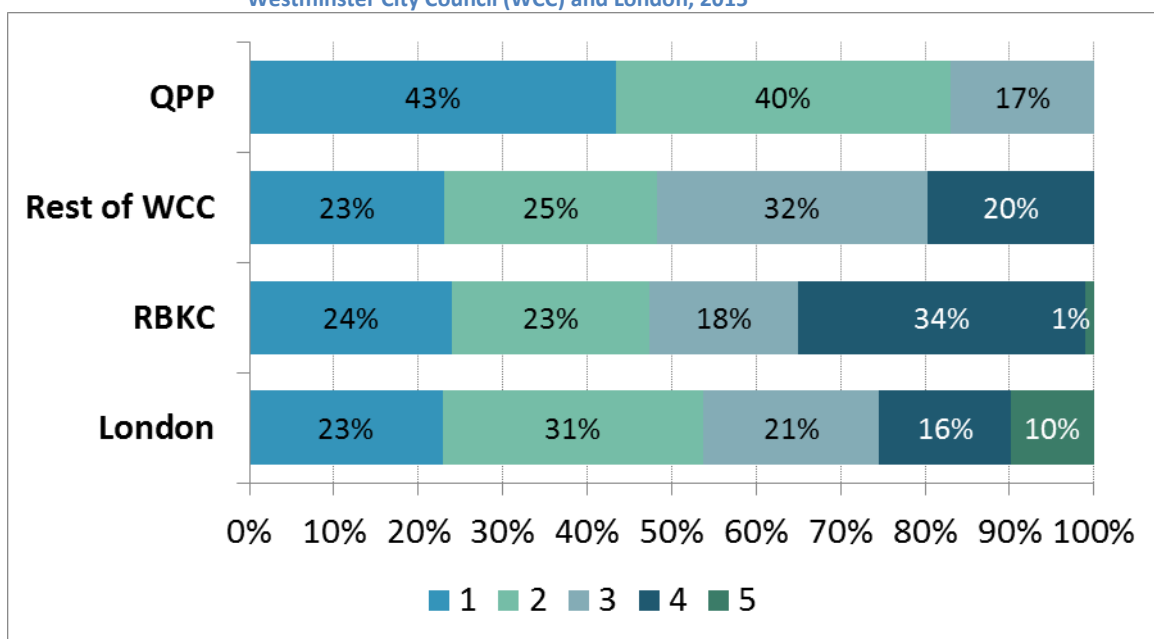
QPP is considerably more deprived than the rest of WCC, RBKC and the London average; almost half (43%) of QPP residents live in areas that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England (see Figure 13).

Half of the children in QPP are in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. This is much higher than in the rest of WCC (a third of children in low income families) and the average for London (27%).

Of QPP residents of working age, 2.4% claim job seeker allowance, compared to 1.6% in the rest of WCC and 2.1% in London. It is higher in certain local areas within QPP, up to 5.6%.

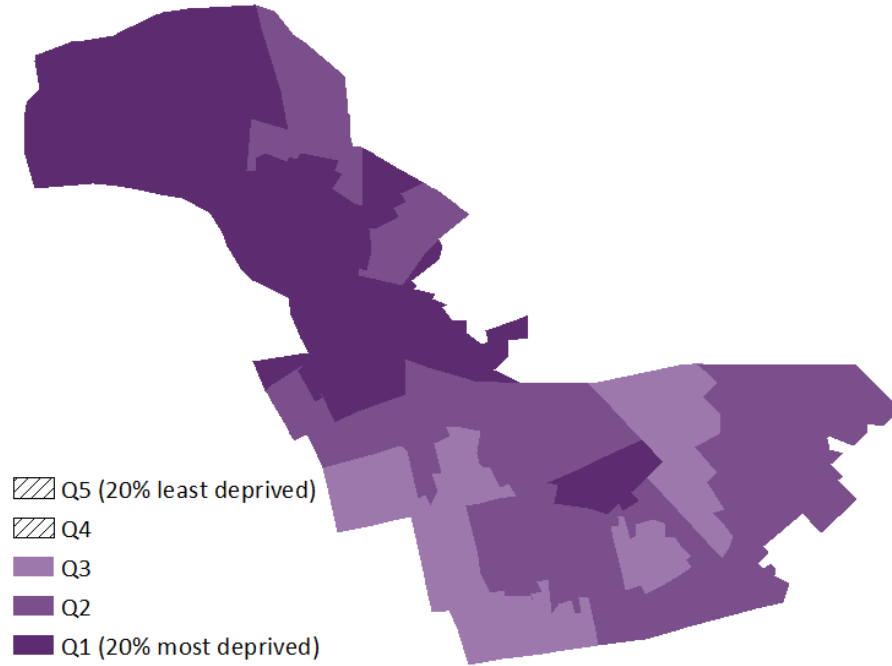
Seven percent of QPP residents of working age claim employment and support allowance. This is slightly higher than in the rest of WCC, RBKC and the London average. Just over half of benefit claims are due to mental health problems, similar to the percentage in the rest of WCC, but higher than the London average.

Figure 13 Deprivation of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2015



Source: English indices of deprivation 2015

Figure 14 National quintiles of deprivation in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2015



Source: English indices of deprivation 2015

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

The map shows national quintiles. Please note that this is different from the quintiles used for the other figures, as those are quintiles for areas in Westminster City Council. Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of the least deprived areas in the country, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% most deprived areas in the country.

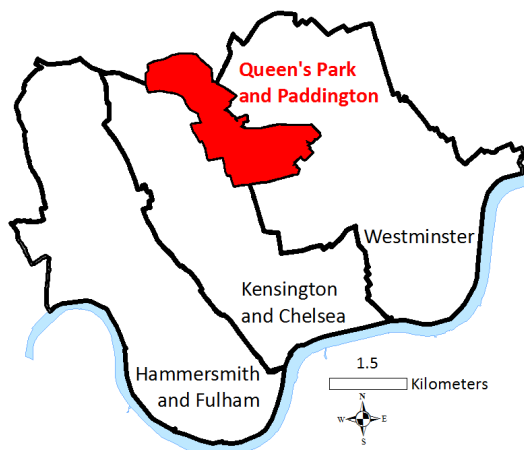
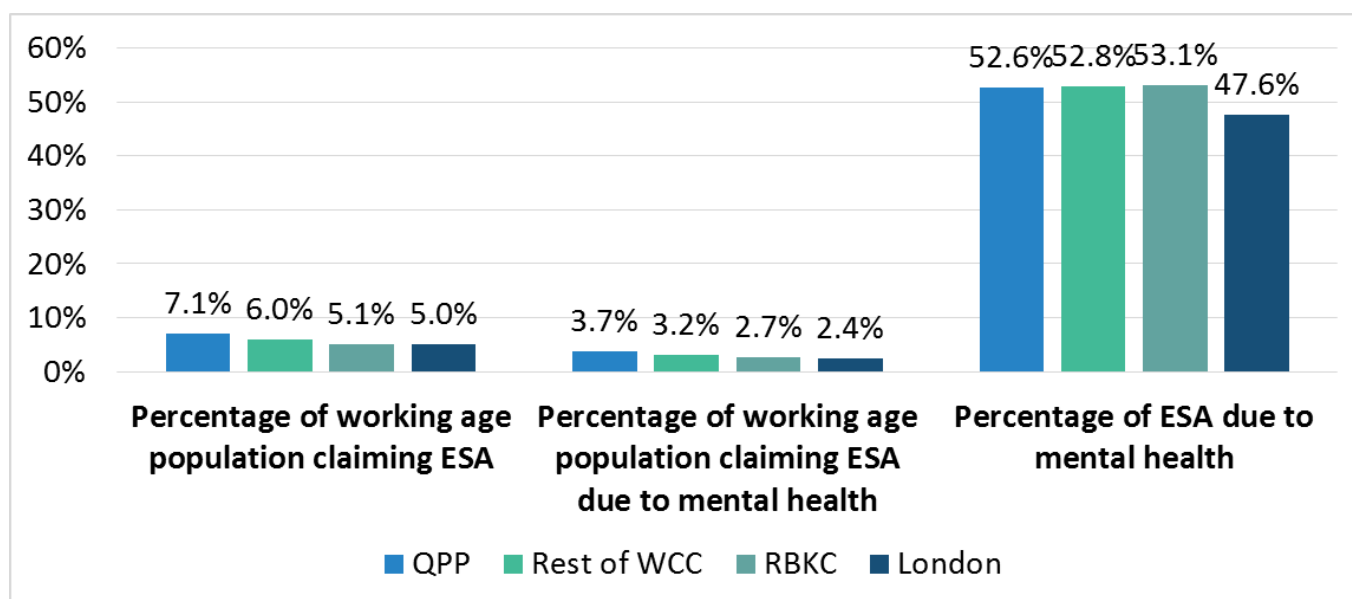


Figure 15 Percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London claiming Employment and Support Allowance, May 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics, Benefit Claimants – employment and support allowance for small areas

### 3.7 Crime

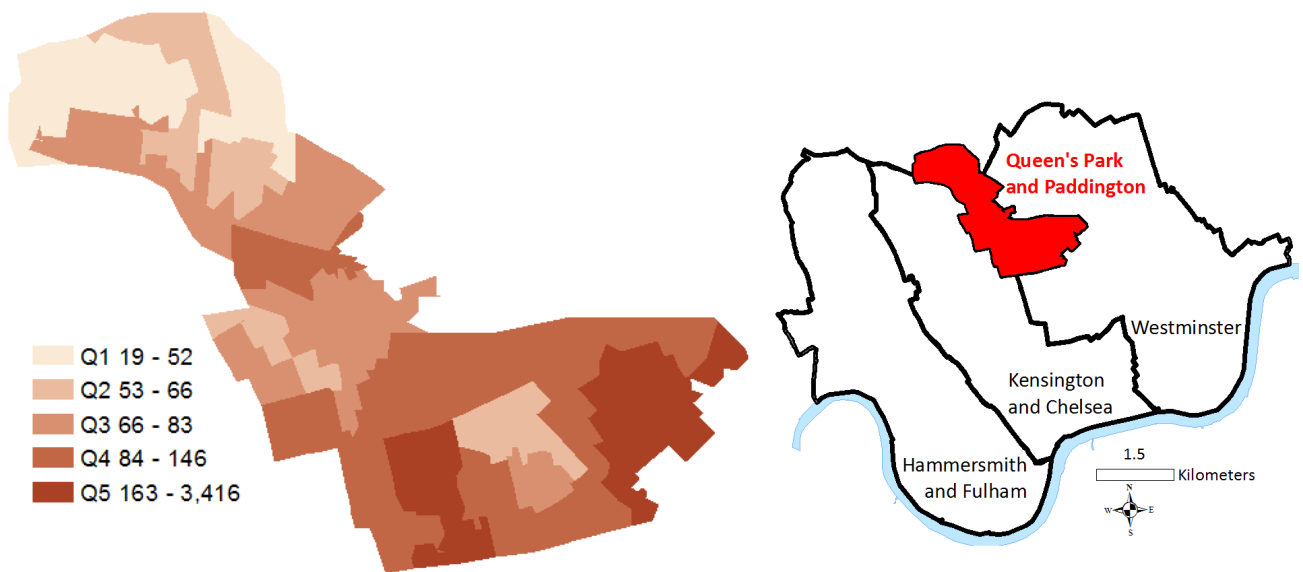
In 2014 there were a total of 6,700 crime incidents reported in QPP (14% of the total of 48,400 incidents across WCC).

The highest crime rate in QPP is recorded in the south of QPP: 475 incidents per 1,000 population (see Figure 16). While this is among the 20% areas in WCC with the highest crime rate, it is much lower than in areas in WCC with a high number of visitors, such as St James (over 3,000 per 1,000 population) and the West End (3,400 per 1,000 population). The average crime rate in QPP (102 per 1,000 population) is higher than the London average (80 per 1,000 population).

Compared to the rest of WCC and RBKC, a relatively high proportion of crimes in QPP are burglaries or other notifiable offences, while fewer are thefts. This is because certain other areas in WCC and RBKC with a high number of visitors and a high crime rate, such as the West End, have a very high rate of theft. The types of crimes in QPP are largely similar to the London average.



Figure 16 Total crime rate per 1,000 population in Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP)

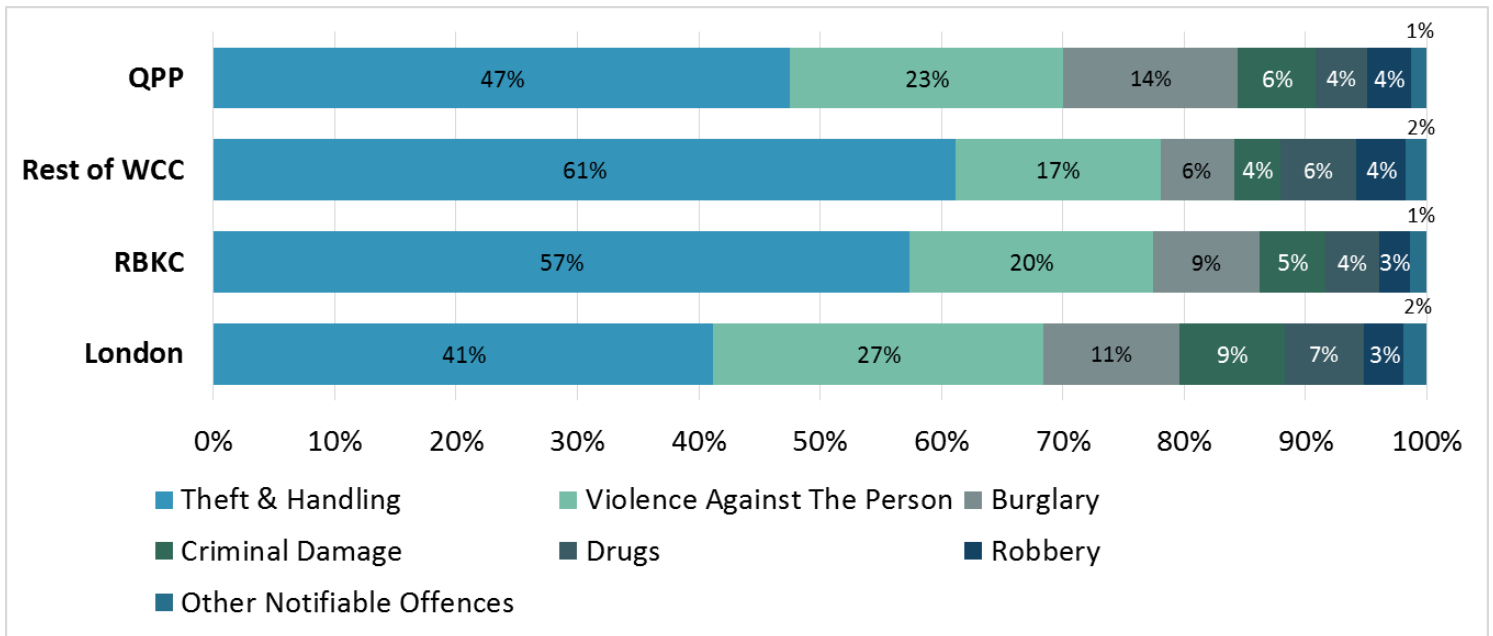


QPP average	101	Q4
Westminster average	207	Q5
Kensington and Chelsea average	114	Q4
London average	80	Q3

Sources: Recorded Crime Summary Data for London, accessed from [London Datastore](#); and [Office for National Statistics](#), 2014 mid-year population estimates for small areas

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminister City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest total crime rate, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest total crime rate.

Figure 17 Types of recorded crimes in Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminister City Council (WCC) and London, 2014



Source: Recorded Crime Summary Data for London, accessed from [London Datastore](#)

### 3.8 General health

#### Self-reported health

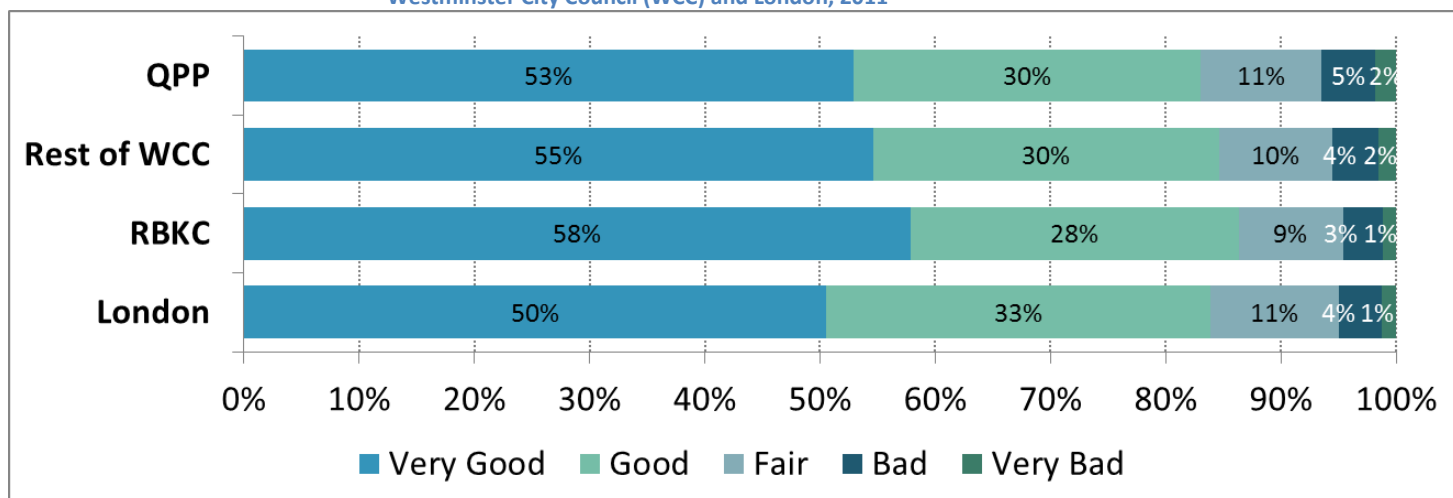
Although most residents in QPP consider their health to be good, compared to the rest of WCC, RBKC and the average for London a slightly larger proportion of QPP residents rate their health as bad or very bad. Overall, 6.5% of QPP residents rate their health as bad or very bad compared to 5.6% in the rest of WCC, 4.6% in RBKC and 5.0% in London (see Figure 18).

People who consider their health to be bad or very bad are more likely to have long term conditions that limit their ability to lead normal lives and are much more likely to be older. They also tend to be clustered around areas of deprivation and social housing. Within QPP, those with bad or very bad health are clustered in the north (see Figure 19).

Those in socially rented housing in QPP (and in the rest of WCC) are 4 times more likely to rate their health as bad or very bad. Of those who live in social housing rate 12% their health as bad or very bad while this is only 3% in those who do not live in social housing (see Figure 20). This is seen in all age groups (see Figure 21).

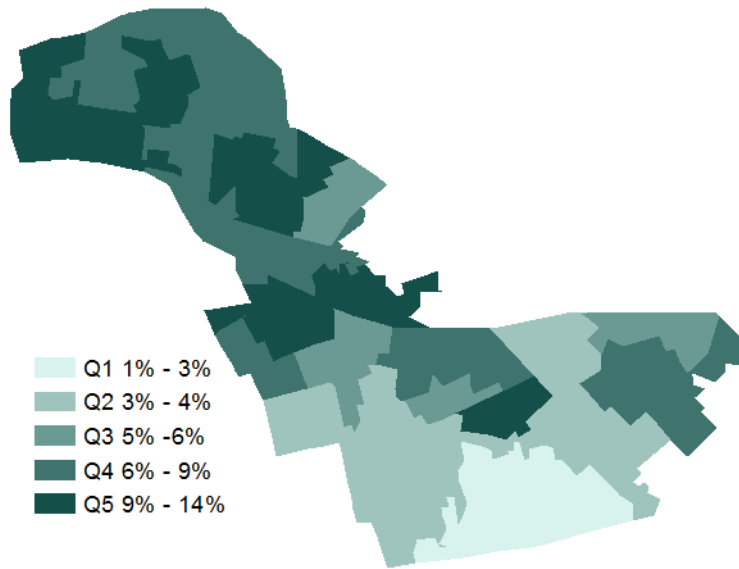
While overall a higher percentage of QPP residents rate their health as poor than in the rest of WCC, this difference disappears when comparing those in social housing only. The health of those in social housing in QPP is similar to those who live in social housing elsewhere in WCC, but compared to London a slightly higher proportion of WCC residents in social housing rate their health as bad or very bad (QPP and rest of WCC: 12%, London average: 10%). The health of QPP residents who do *not* live in social housing is similar to the health of those in the rest of WCC and London who do *not* live in social housing (3% rate their health as bad or very bad).

Figure 18 General health of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Figure 19 Percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington who rated their health as bad or very bad, 2011



QPP average	7%	Q4
Westminster average	6%	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	5%	Q3
London average	5%	Q3

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of people who rated their health as bad or very bad, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of people who rated their health as bad or very bad.

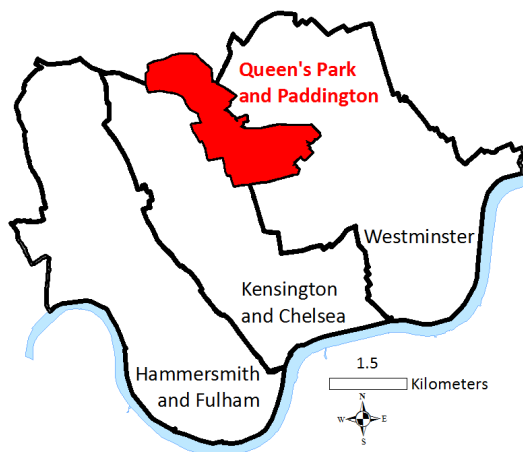
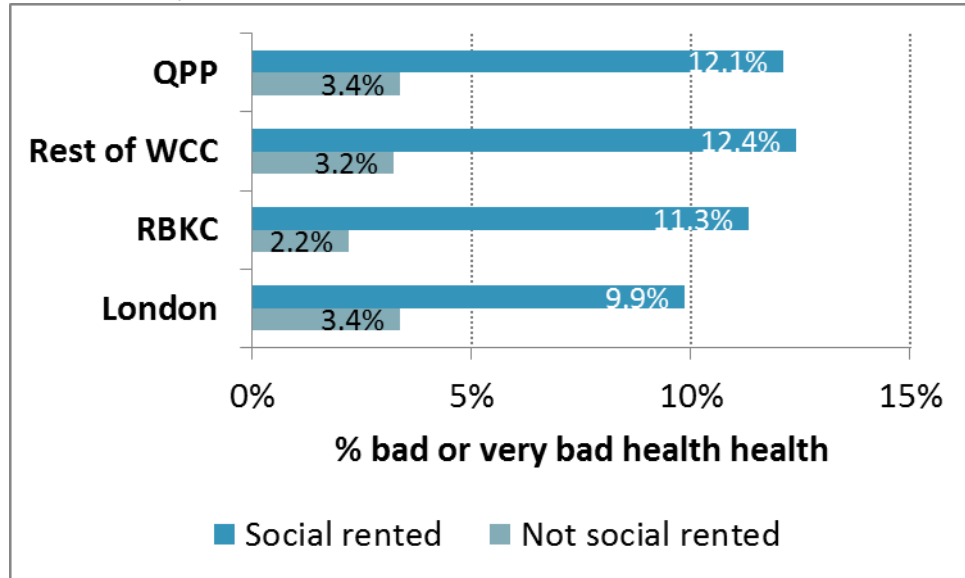
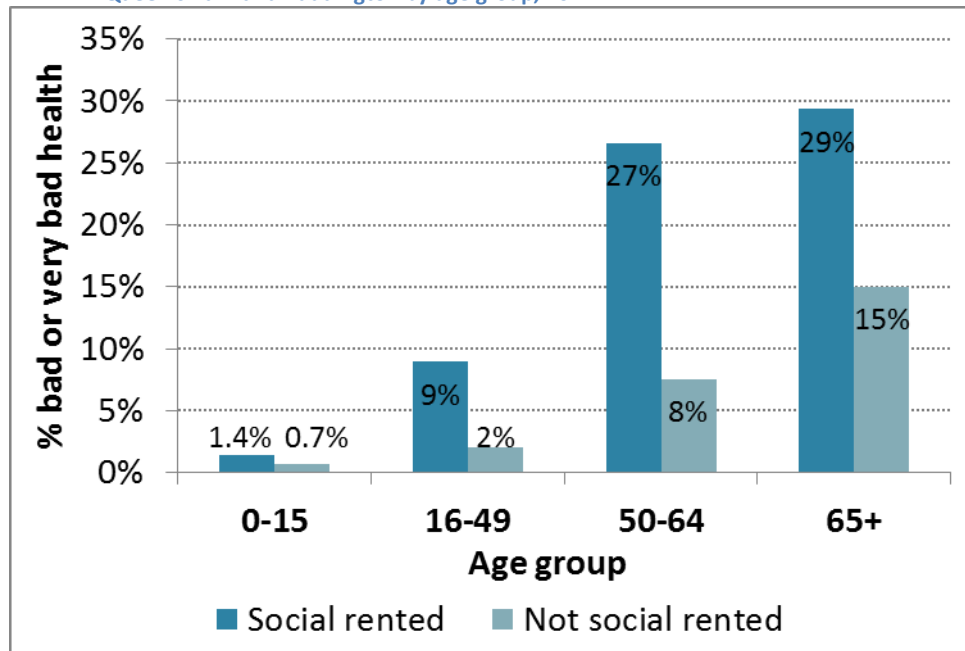


Figure 20 General health in those who live in social housing compared to those who do not, in Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Figure 21 General health in those who live in social housing compared to those who do not, in Queen's Park and Paddington by age group, 2011



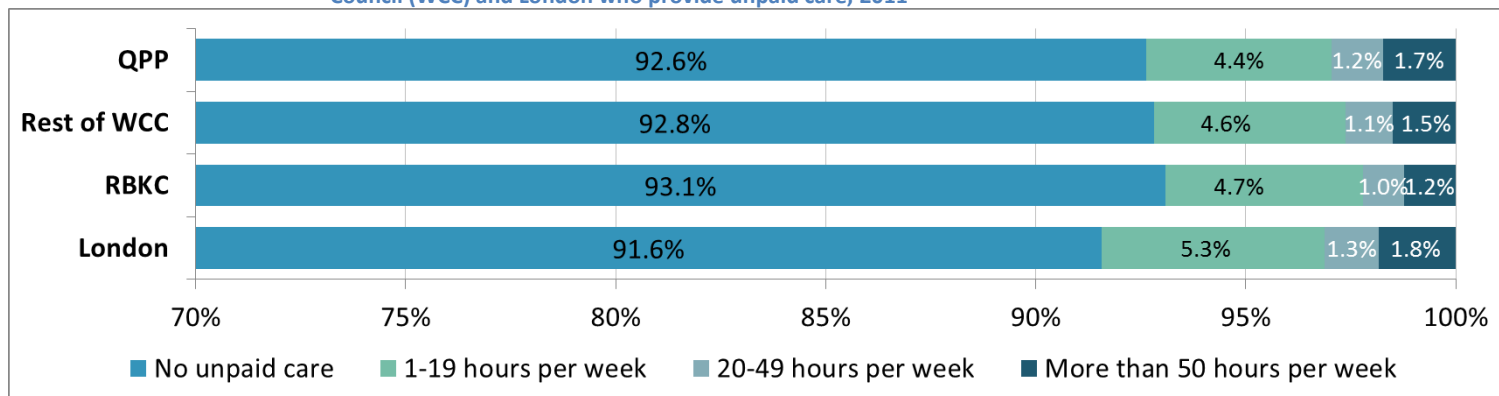
Source: Census 2011



### Unpaid care

The proportion of residents who provide unpaid care in QPP (7.4%) is similar to the rest of WCC and lower than the average for London. This is likely to be related to the relatively young population as older adults are most likely to provide unpaid care.

Figure 22 Percentage of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London who provide unpaid care, 2011



Please note that the x-axis starts at 70%

Source: Census 2011

### Life expectancy

The areas in the north of QPP are among the areas with the 20% lowest life expectancy within WCC: life expectancy in the north of QPP is 76 years for men and 82 years for women. In the north of QPP, life expectancy is about 5 years lower than the overall life expectancy in WCC (WCC average: 81 years for men and 86 years for women) and 9 years lower than the highest local life expectancy within WCC (WCC highest: 93 years for men and 92 years for women). The difference in life expectancy between all affluent and deprived areas in WCC is 11 years for men and 8 years for women. See also Section 3.11 *Deaths* from page 43.

Figure 23 Life expectancy at birth for men in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2009-2013

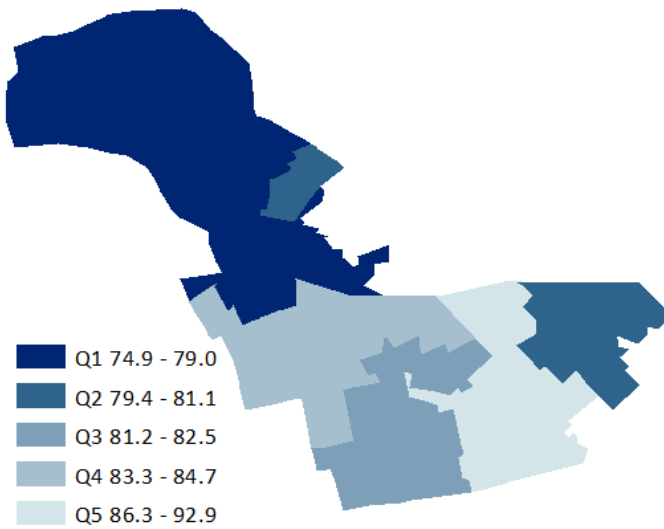
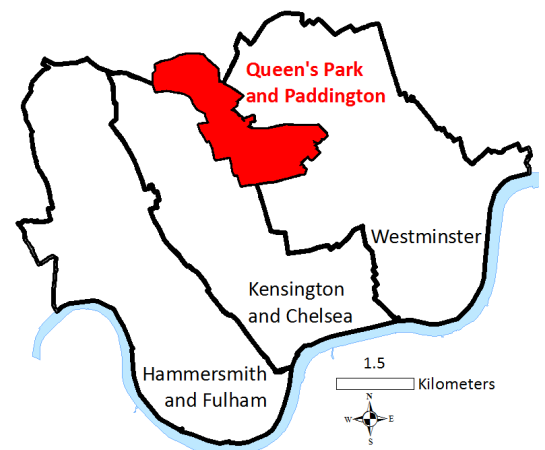
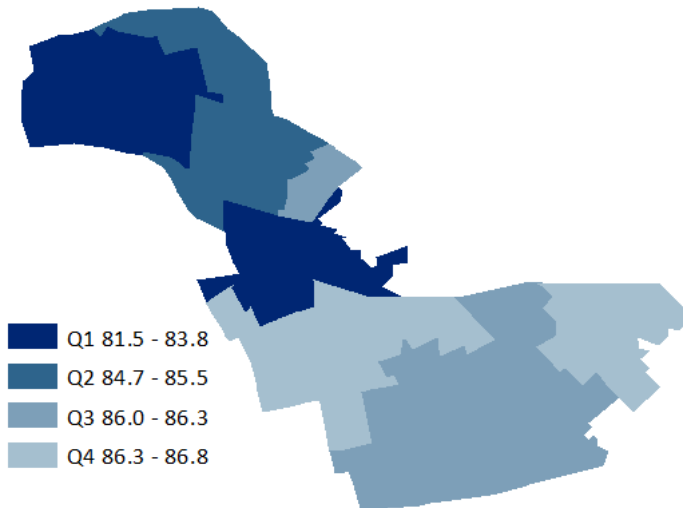


Figure 24 Life expectancy at birth for women in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2009-2013



	Men		Women	
Westminster average	81	Q2	86	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	82	Q3	86	Q3
London average	80	Q2	84	Q2

Source: Life Expectancy and Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for Middle Layer Super Output Areas in England, Office for National Statistics, 2009-2013.

The maps shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

These maps show quintiles for Westminister City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest life expectancy, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest life expectancy.

### Disability-free life expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy in the north of QPP is 57 years for men and 59 years for women. This means that residents in these areas on average spend 30% of their life with disabilities (compared to an average of about 20% across WCC).

Figure 25 Disability free life expectancy of men in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2009-2013

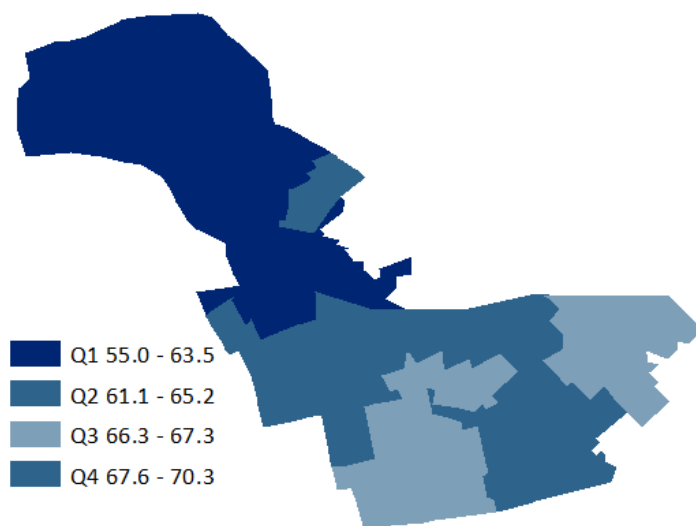
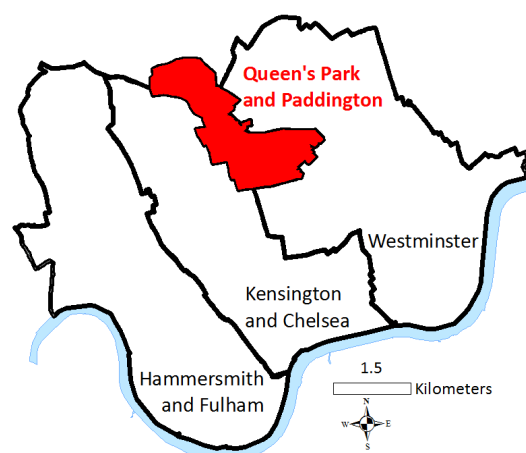
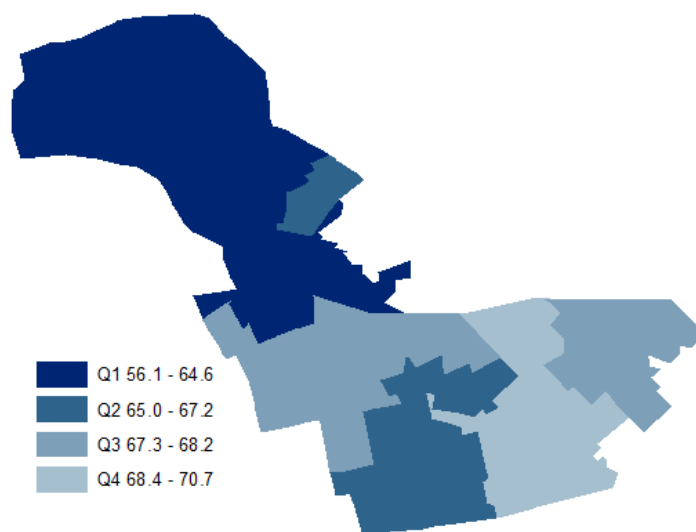


Figure 26 Disability free life expectancy of women in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2009-2013



	Men		Women	
Westminster average	66	Q3	66	Q2
Kensington and Chelsea average	68	Q4	69	Q4
London average	65	Q2	65	Q2

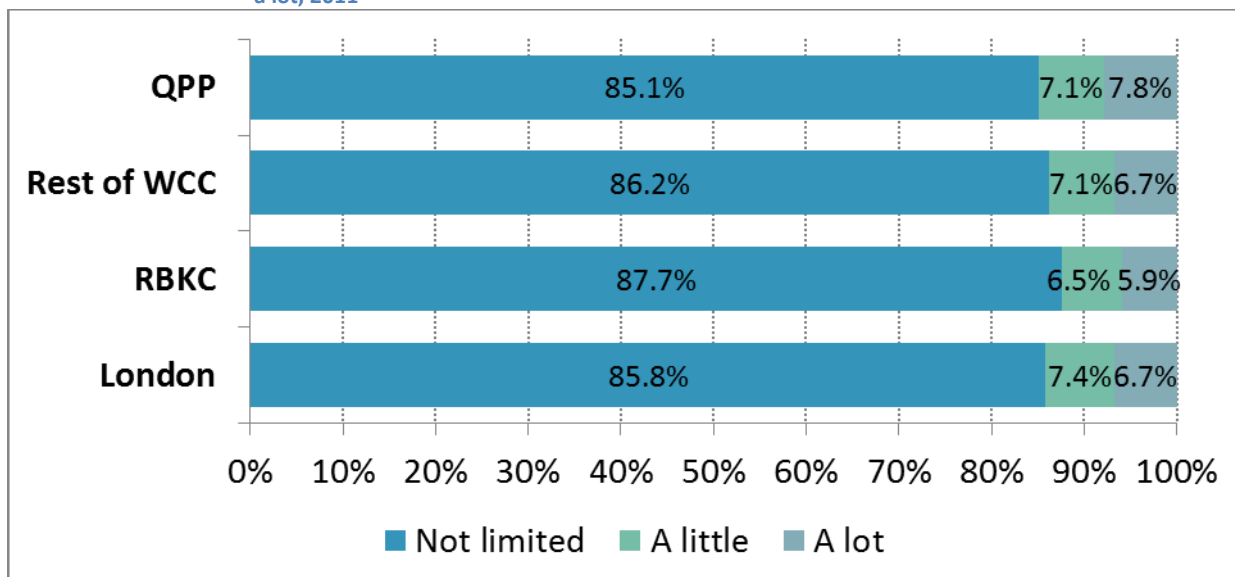
Source: Life Expectancy and Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for Middle Layer Super Output Areas in England, Office for National Statistics, 2009-2013

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. These maps show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest life expectancy, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest life expectancy.

**Long term conditions**

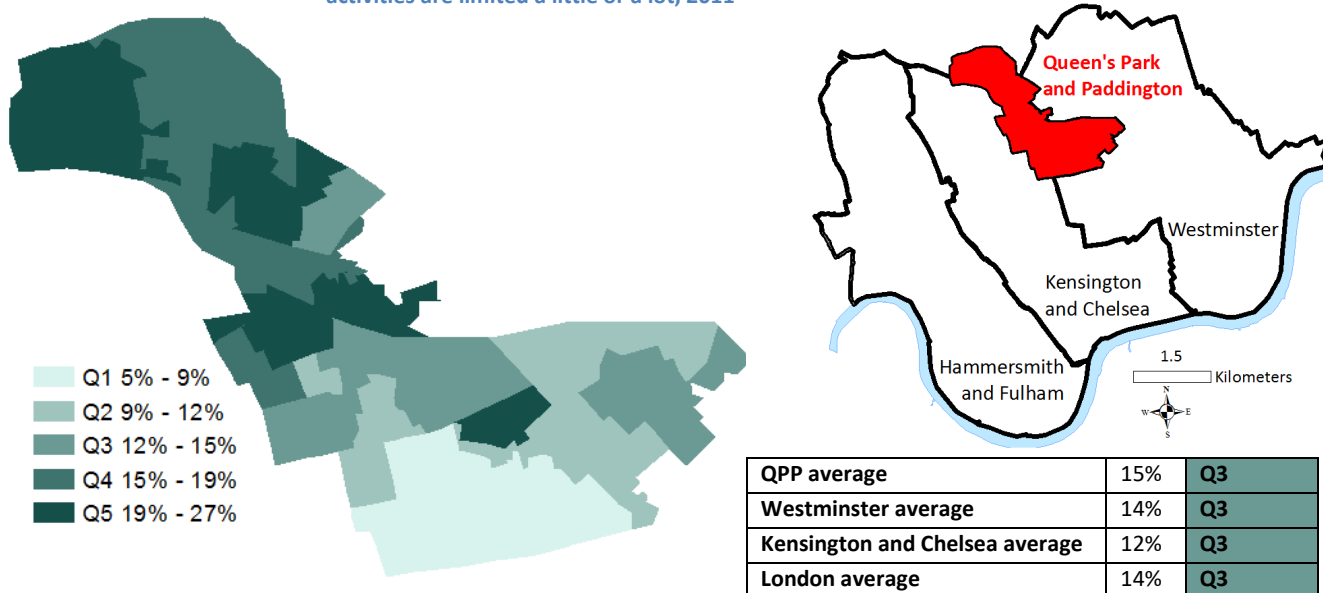
In QPP, 8% of residents reported their day to day activities are limited a lot, and 7% a little (see Figure 27). This is slightly higher than in the rest of WCC, RBKC and the average for London. In the north of QPP, up to 24% of residents report their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot (see Figure 28).

**Figure 27 Percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London who reported their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot, 2011**



Source: Census 2011

**Figure 28 Percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington who reported their day to day activities are limited a little or a lot, 2011**



Source: Census 2011

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of people who reported their day to day activities are limited, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of people who rated their day to day activities are limited.

The available data on the prevalence of long-term conditions in small local areas is limited. Table 1 below shows the estimated number of QPP residents that are diagnosed with diabetes, hypertension, atrial fibrillation or stroke, compared to patients in the rest of WCC (CL CCG) and the WL CCG average. The estimates are derived using information on the GP practices that QPP residents are registered with (see 4.2 GP practices where QPP residents are registered from page 57) and information on the number of people diagnosed with a condition by GP practice from the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF). More details on the methodology can be found in the Appendix.

For most long term conditions the estimated percentage of QPP residents diagnosed is lower or similar to the CL CCG average and lower than the London. This may be because in QPP there are fewer residents with these conditions than in other areas, or because QPP residents with these conditions are less likely to get diagnosed than people with these conditions in other areas.

The percentage of QPP residents diagnosed with hypertension, asthma, COPD, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy or learning disabilities is slightly higher than the CL CCG average, but lower than the London average. The percentage of people with mental health problems is similar to the CL CCG average but higher than the London average.

Table 1 Estimated number and percentage prevalence of diagnosed chronic disease in Queens Park and Paddington (QPP) compared to Central London (CL) CCG, 2014/15

QOF condition		QPP	CL CCG	WL CCG	London	GPs with >90% patients from QPP	
	n	%	%	%	%	Lancaster Gate Medical Centre	The Garway Medical Practice
<b>Cardiovascular disease</b>							
Atrial Fibrillation (all ages)	480	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%
Coronary Heart Disease (all ages)	960	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.4%
CVD prevention (30-74 years)*	230	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Heart Failure (all ages)	230	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Hypertension (all ages)	5,440	8.5%	8.1%	9.2%	11.1%	5.6%	11.8%
Peripheral Arterial Disease (all ages)	170	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack (all ages)	620	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%
<b>Respiratory Disease</b>							
Asthma (all ages)	2,380	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	4.7%	2.5%	4.1%
COPD (all ages)	620	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	1.3%
<b>Lifestyle</b>							
Obesity (16+ years)	3,010	5.7%	4.2%	4.2%	7.3%	5.6%	4.8%
<b>High dependency and other long term conditions</b>							
Cancer (all ages)	780	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%
Chronic Kidney Disease (18+ years)	730	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	2.5%	0.4%	3.4%
Diabetes Mellitus (17+ years)	2,520	4.8%	4.0%	3.8%	6.1%	2.7%	5.9%
Palliative Care (all ages)	100	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>Mental health and neurology</b>							
Dementia (all ages)	300	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%
Depression (18+ years)	2,300	4.4%	4.4%	5.7%	5.3%	3.0%	3.1%
Epilepsy (18+ years)	270	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%
Learning Disabilities (all ages)	190	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Mental Health (all ages)	850	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
<b>Musculoskeletal</b>							
Osteoporosis (50+ years)	20	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Rheumatoid Arthritis (16+ years)	200	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%

	Higher than CL CCG or London
	Lower or similar to London and/or CL CCG

\*Patients with a new diagnosis of hypertension aged 30 – 75 years excluding those with pre-existing coronary heart disease, diabetes, stroke and/or TIA with a CVD risk assessment score indicating risk of CVD

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2014/15 applied to resident population using GP registered population by LSOA of residence, HSCIC, April 2015

### 3.9 Lifestyle

#### *Smoking - aged 16 years and over*

It is estimated that the percentage of people aged 16 years and over who smoke in QPP is higher than the averages for WCC, RBKC, London and England (estimated using the socio-demographic profile of the area). The percentage of smokers is higher in the north of QPP (22% in Queen's Park) than in the south of QPP (19.0% in Bayswater) as shown in Table 2 and Figure 29.

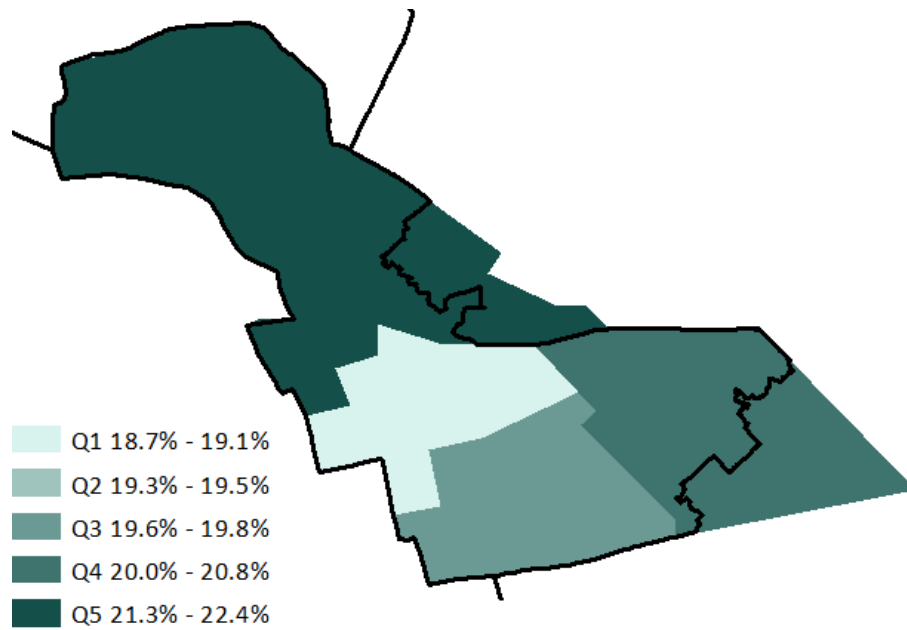
Table 2 Estimated smoking population in Queen's Park and Paddington

	Number	Percentage
<b>QPP wards</b>		
Queen's Park	2,213	22.1%
Harrow Road	2,085	21.3%
Bayswater	1,746	19.0%
Lancaster Gate	2,272	19.6%
<i>Part of Westbourne</i>	2,192	21.6%
<i>Part of Hyde Park</i>	2,204	20.0%
<b>Westminster average</b>	-	20.0%
<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea average</b>	-	18.7%
<b>London average</b>	-	17.0%
<b>England average</b>	-	18.0%

*Source: Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) Ready Reckoner 2015 update*

*Ward data are based on synthetic estimates of smoking prevalence which take into account the socioeconomic makeup of each ward and distribute local authority smoking populations accordingly.*

Figure 29 Estimated percentage of people who smoke in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2015

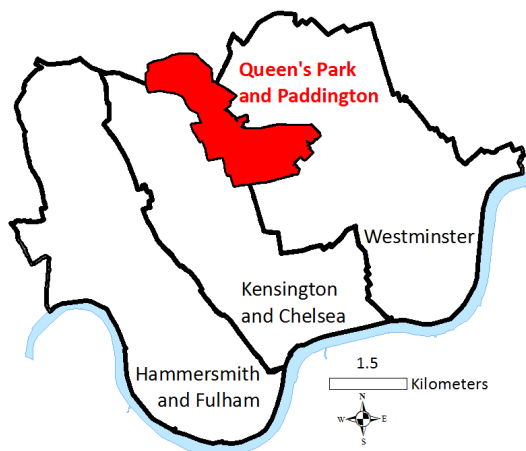


Westminster average	20%	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	19%	Q1
London average	17%	Q1

Source: Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) Ready Reckoner 2015 update

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest estimated percentage of people who smoke, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of people who smoke. None of the areas in QPP rank in the second WCC quintile.

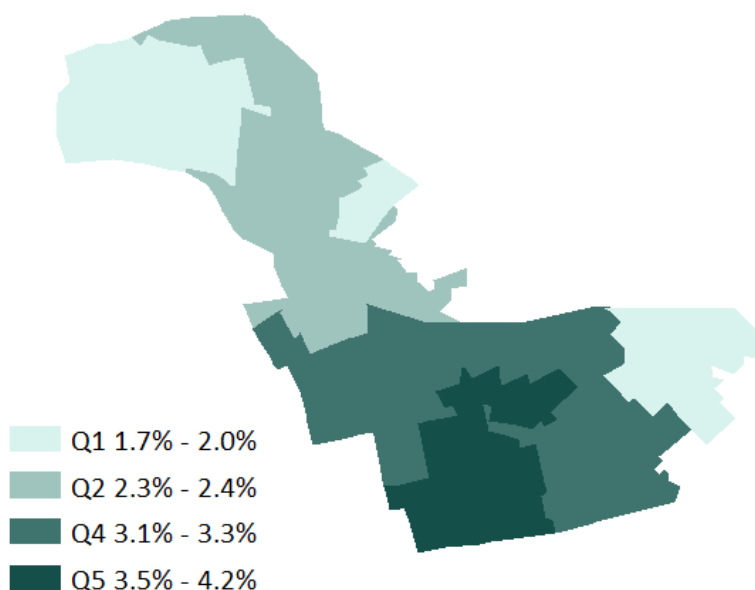




### Smoking - aged 11-15 years

The estimated percentage of children aged 11-15 years who smoke regularly in QPP (estimated using the socio-demographic profile of the area) is similar to the Westminster average (3.0%) and the England average (3.1%). In contrast with the estimates for people aged 16 years and over, the percentage of youth smokers is thought to be higher in the south of QPP than in the north.

Figure 30 Estimated percentage of children aged 11-15 years who smoke regularly, Queen's Park and Paddington, 2013/14



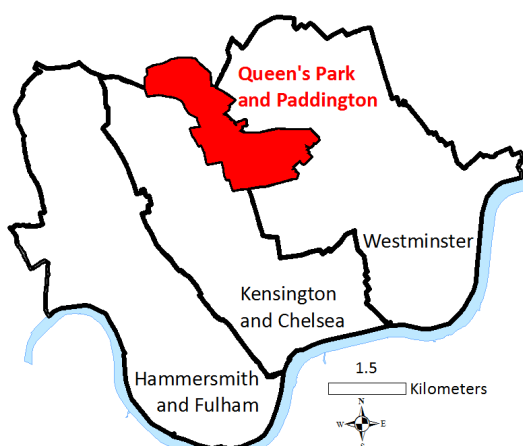
Westminster average	3%	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	3%	Q4

Source: Modelled estimate, 2009-2012, [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This maps show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of children who smoke, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of children who smoke. None of the areas in QPP rank in the third WCC quintile.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) data are based modelled synthetic estimates of young people aged 11-15 years who smoke at least one cigarette every week taking using the socio-demographic profile of a particular geographical area

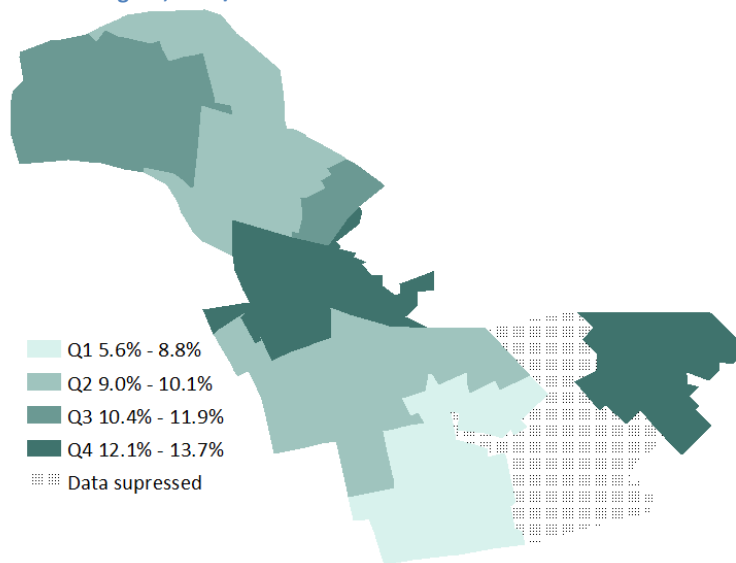


**Childhood obesity**

While the percentage of children in Reception who are obese is higher in the north of QPP (12%) than in the south of QPP, it is similar to the rest of WCC (11%) and to the London average (11%), but higher than in RBKC (9%). Data is suppressed due to small numbers for one of the areas in the south of QPP (indicated in the map by the grey pattern) – we therefore do not know if the obesity rate is high or low in this area.

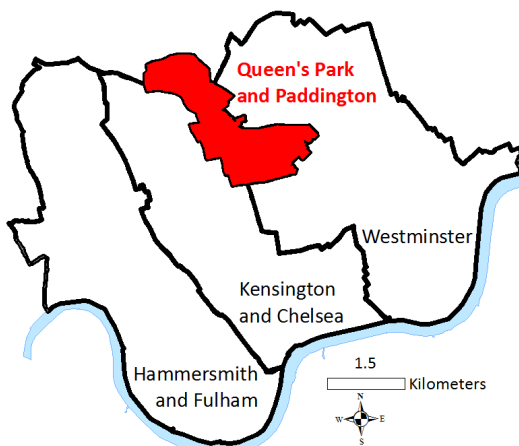
The percentage that is obese in Year Six in the north of QPP is slightly higher than in the rest of WCC, RBKC, and the London average (north of QPP: 30%, WCC: 26%, RBKC: 22%, London: 22%).

**Figure 31 Percentage of children in Reception (age 4-5 years) who are obese, Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2013/14**



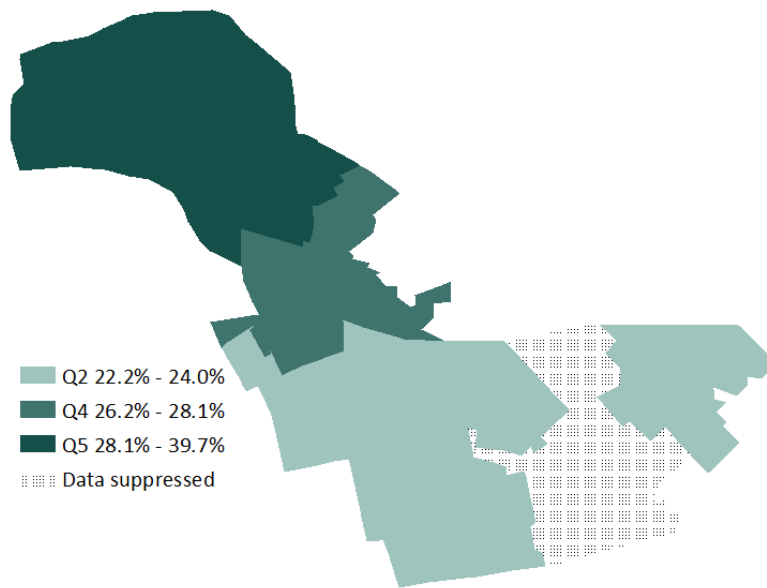
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, 2013/14

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This maps show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of children who are obese, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of children who are obese. None of the areas in QPP rank in the fifth WCC quintile.



Westminster average	10.5%	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	9.3%	Q2
London average	10.8%	Q3

Figure 32 Percentage of children in Year Six (age 10-11 years) who are obese, Queen's Park and Paddington, 2013/14

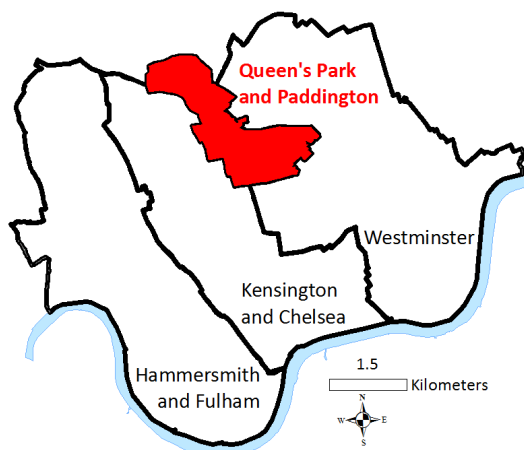


Westminster average	26.6%	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	22.3%	Q2
London average	22.4%	Q2

Source: National Child Measurement Programme, 2013/14

The map shows Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

These maps show quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of children who are obese, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of children who are obese. None of the areas in QPP rank in the first or third WCC quintile.

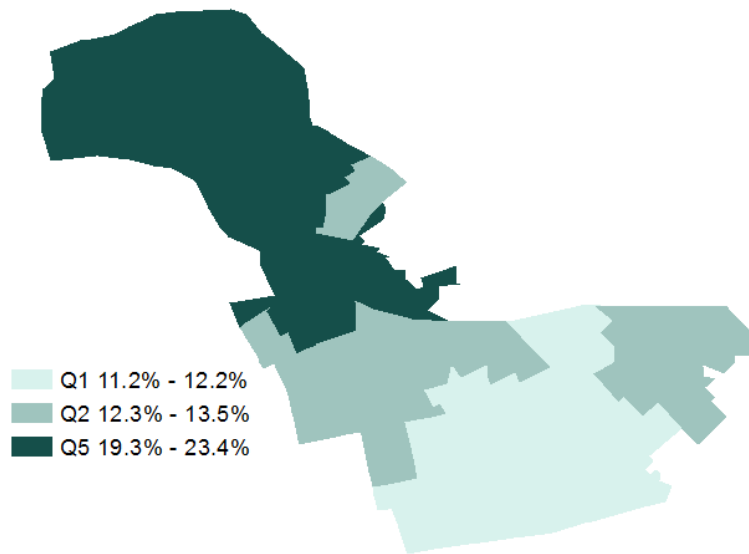


**Adult obesity**

Local modelled estimates of the proportion of adults with obesity are based on data from the Health Survey for England and demographic and social characteristics of the area.

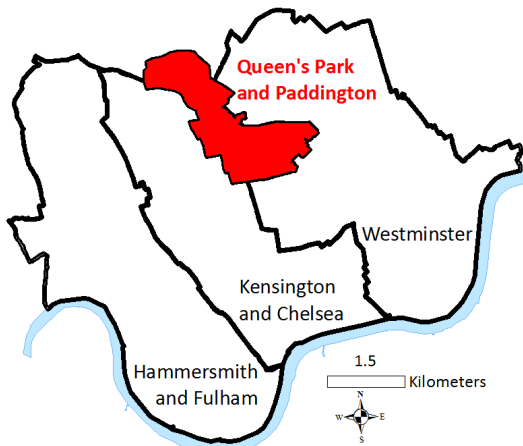
It is estimated that the percentage of adults with obesity is relatively high (23% of adults, among the 20% highest areas in WCC) in the north of QPP compared to the rest of WCC, but similar to the average for London (21%) and England (24%), as shown in Figure 33. In the south of QPP, the percentage of adults with obesity is relatively low.

**Figure 33 Percentage of adults who are estimated to be obese, Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2006-2008**



Source: Modelled estimate using Health Survey for England, 2006-2008, [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of adults who are estimated to be obese, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of adults who are estimated to be obese. None of the areas in QPP rank in the third or fourth WCC quintile.

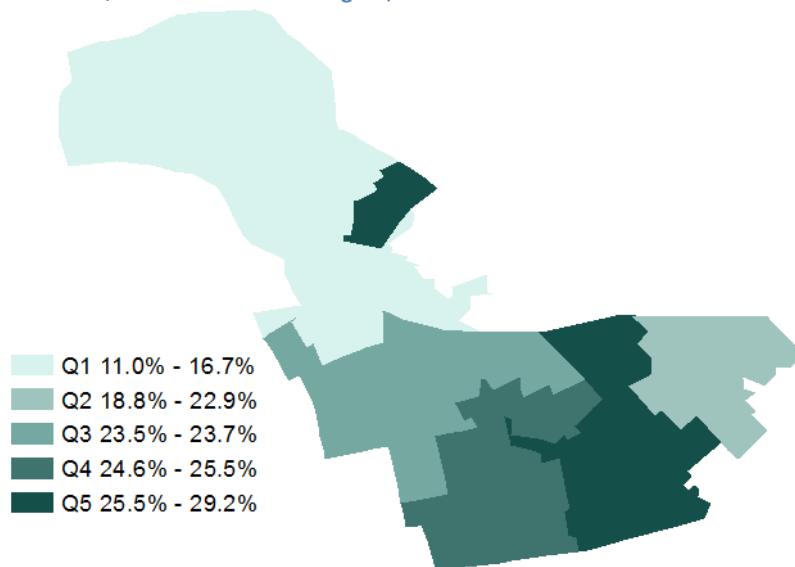


Westminster average	15.0%	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	14.0%	Q3

**Binge drinking**

The modelled estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over that binge drink (based on data from the Health Survey for England and demographic and social characteristics of the area) is lower in the north of QPP than in the south of QPP and other areas of WCC and the RBKC average (Figure 34). Only 11% of residents in the north of QPP are estimated to binge drink, compared to the average of 22% in WCC and RBKC and 20% in England.

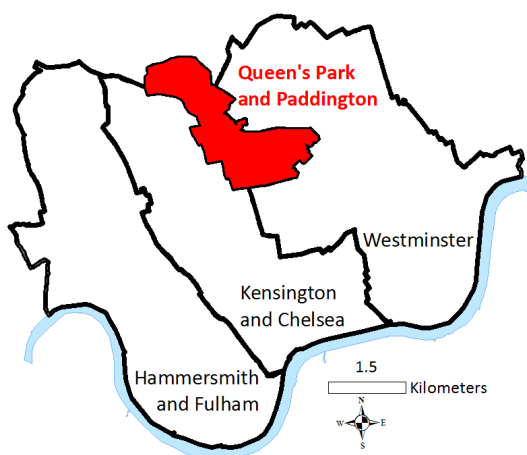
**Figure 34 Estimated percentage of the population aged 16 years and over that binge drink, Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2006-2008**



Source: Modelled estimate using Health Survey for England, 2006-2008, [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of the population aged 16 years and over that binge drink, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of the population aged 16 years and over that binge drink.



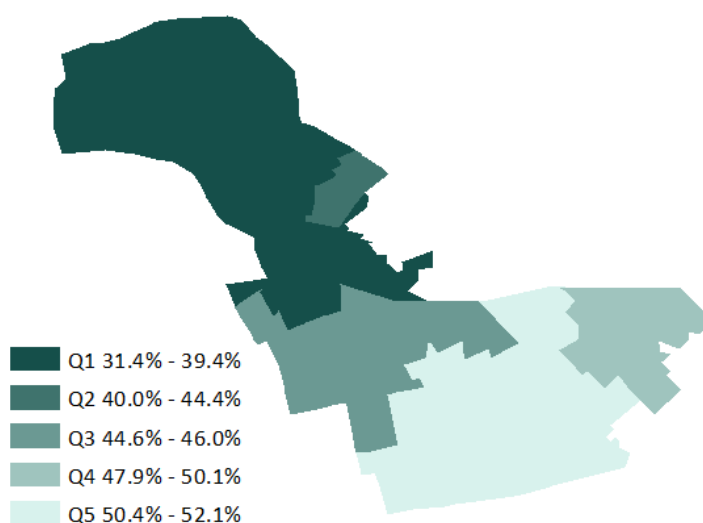
Westminster average	21.8%	Q2
Kensington and Chelsea average	22.1%	Q2

### Healthy eating

Local modelled estimates of the proportion of adults with a healthy diet (eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day) are based on data from the Health Survey for England and demographic and social characteristics of the area.

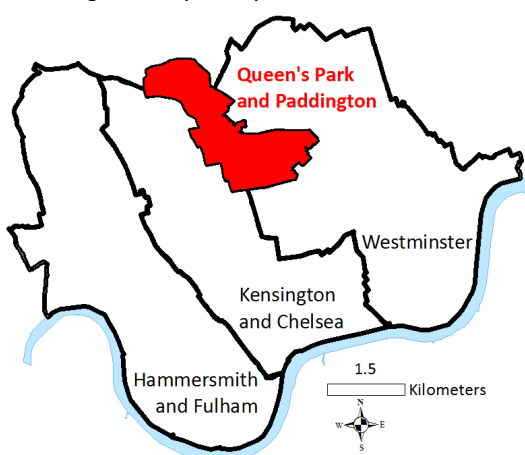
In the north of QPP, only 31% of adults is estimated to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables, lower than in the south of QPP (51%), the WCC average (45%), the RBKC average (48%) and the London average (36%) but similar to the average for England (29%).

Figure 35 Percentage of adults estimated to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day, Queen's Park and Paddington, 2006-2008



Source: Modelled estimate using Health Survey for England, 2006-2008, [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest percentage of adults estimated to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest percentage of adults estimated to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day.



Westminster average	45%	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	48%	Q4

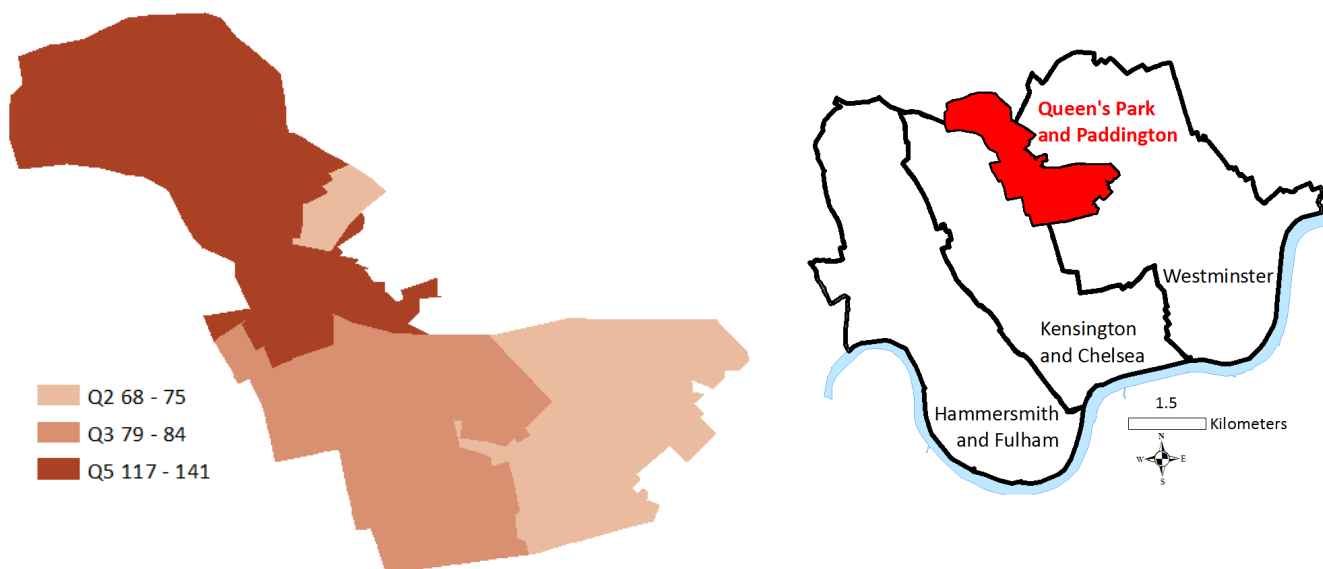
### 3.10 Hospital activity

#### Emergency admissions

Emergency admissions are hospital admissions that are unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need. The Standard Admission Ratio compares the observed number of admissions to the number of admissions that are expected based on the age structure of the population. According to Public Health England, high levels may be due to a variety of causes such as high level of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care.

Emergency admissions are relatively high in the north of QPP (Standardised Admission Ratio ranging from 117 to 141) compared to the south of QPP (ranging from 68 to 84), the WCC average (89), the RBKC average (82) and the England average (100).

Figure 36 Standardised Admission Ratio of emergency admissions in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2008/09-2012/13



Westminster average	88.9	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	82.3	Q3

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

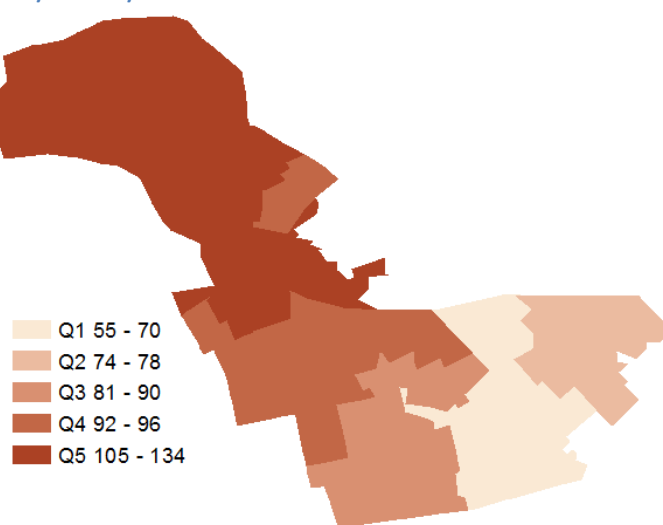
This map shows quintiles for Westminister City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest rate of emergency admissions, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest rate of emergency admissions. None of the areas in QPP rank in the first or fourth WCC quintile.

### Elective admissions

Elective admissions are hospital admissions where the decision to admit could be made before the actual admission, and includes those on an inpatient waiting list, those which are booked at the time of decision to admit and those who are part of a planned series of care. According to Public Health England, high levels of elective admissions may reflect high levels of need within a population or may be indicative of unsatisfactory primary health care.

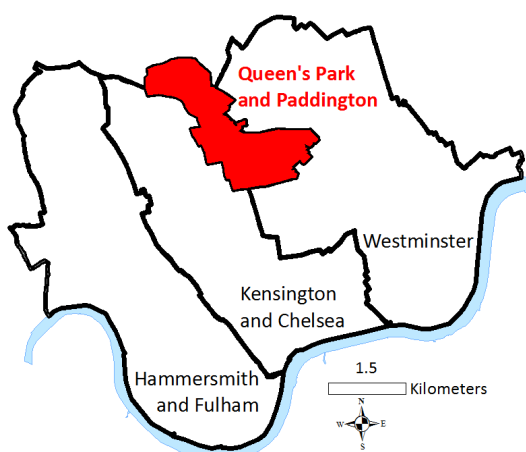
Elective admissions are relatively high in the north of QPP (Standardised Admission Ratio ranging from 105 to 134) compared to the south of QPP (ranging from 55 to 96), the WCC average (89), the RBKC average (82) and the England average (100).

Figure 37 Standardised Admission Ratio of elective admissions in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2008/09-2012/13



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest rate of elective admissions, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest rate of elective admissions.



Westminster average	89.3	Q3
Kensington and Chelsea average	81.6	Q3

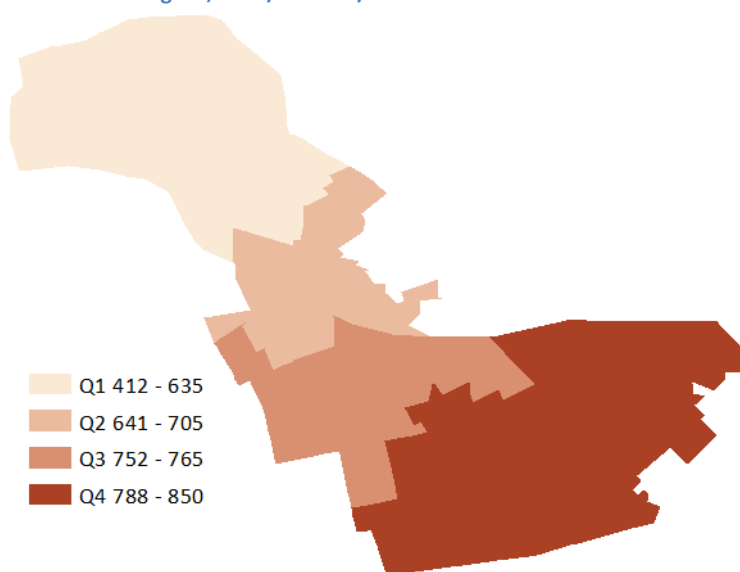


**A&E attendances by children younger than 5 years**

A&E attendances in children aged under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

In the north of QPP the rate of A&E attendances is relatively low (ranging from 412 to 705) compared to the south of QPP (ranging from 752 to 830), the WCC average (798) and the RBKC average (841), but similar to the England average (510).

**Figure 38 A&E attendance rate per 1,000 population aged 0-4 years in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2010/11-2012/13**

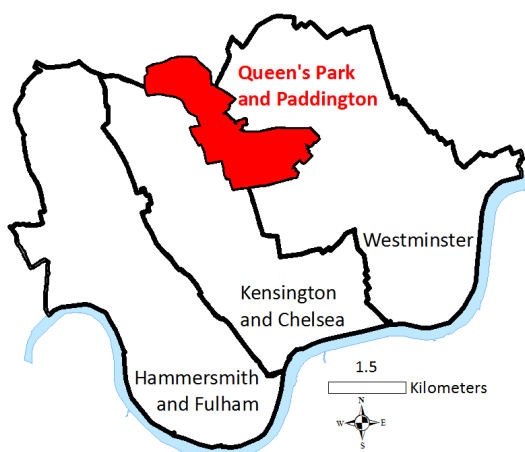


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest rate of A&E attendances by children aged 0-4 years, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest rate of A&E attendances by children aged 0-4 years. None of the areas in QPP rank in the fifth WCC quintile.

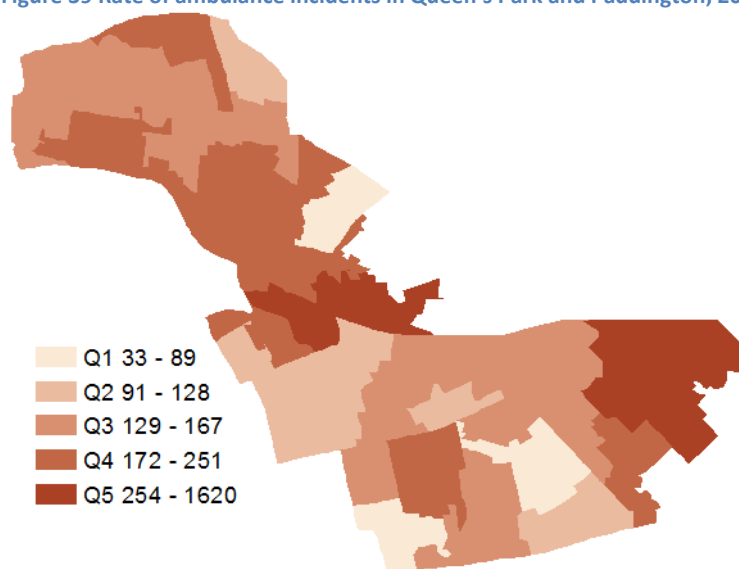
Westminster average	789	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	841	Q4



### Ambulance incidents

In 2014 there were just over 9,000 ambulance incidents in QPP, 174 per 1,000 population. This is much lower than in areas in WCC with a high number of visitors such as the West End and St James (810 calls per 1,000 population), but higher than the average for RBKC (122) and London (144 per 1,000 population). Certain local areas in QPP have a high rate of ambulance incidents, particularly in the south east of QPP (part of the Hyde Park electoral ward).

Figure 39 Rate of ambulance incidents in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2014

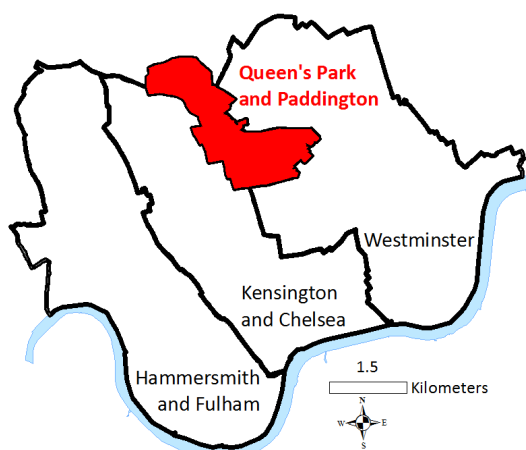


Westminster average	226	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	122	Q2

Source: London Ambulance Service, Monthly Ambulance Service Incidents, 2014  
<http://data.london.gov.uk>

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest rate of ambulance incidents, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest rate of ambulance incidents.



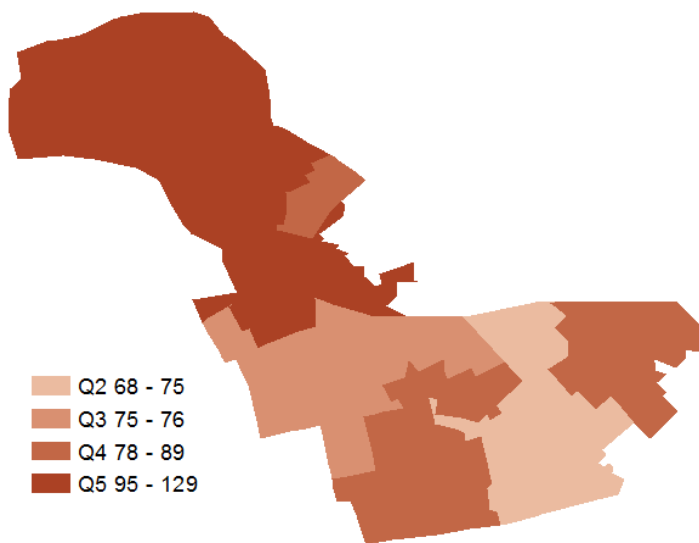
### 3.11 Deaths

#### Deaths in all ages

There are on average 278 deaths per year in QPP.

The Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR) is used to compare the number of deaths between areas with a different age distribution. The SMR is higher in the north of QPP (ranging from 95 to 129) than in the south of QPP (ranging from 68 to 89), than in other areas of WCC (average 80), the RBKC (average 76) and in England (average 100) as shown in Figure 40.

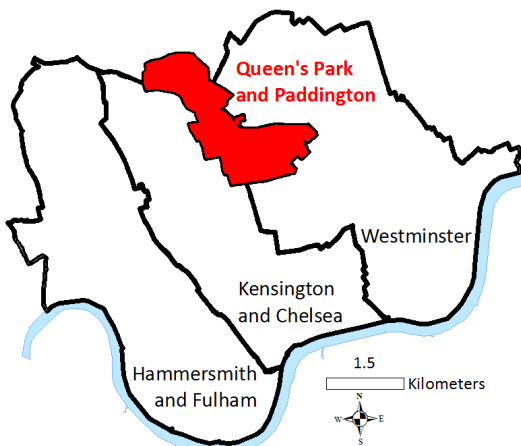
Figure 40 Standardised Mortality Ratio for deaths in all ages in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2008-2012



Source: Standardised Mortality Rates from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), using mortality data from the Office National Statistics

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest Standardised Mortality Ratio, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest Standardised Mortality Ratio. None of the areas in QPP rank in the first WCC quintile.



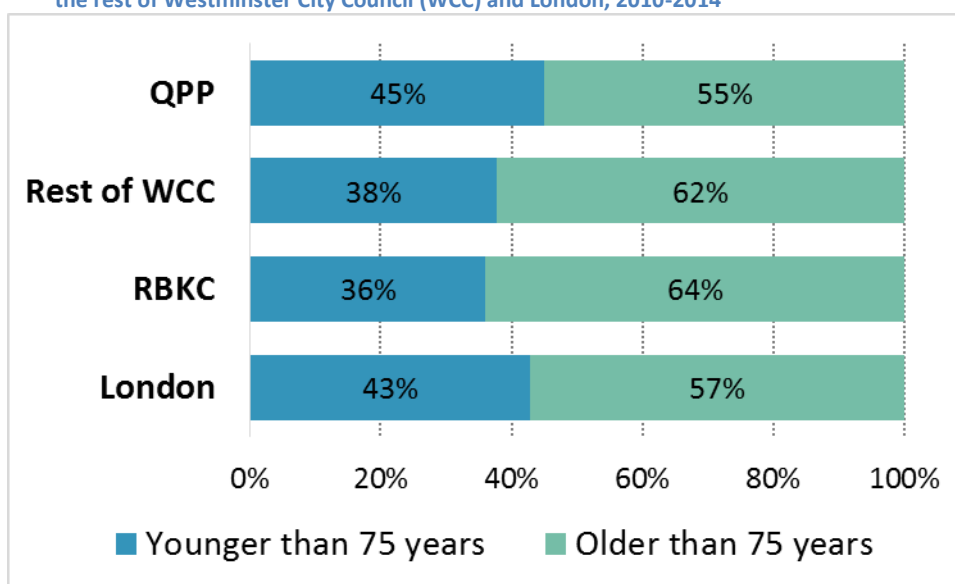
Westminster average	80	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	76	Q3

### Premature mortality

Of the 278 deaths in QPP, 125 (45%) are in people aged younger than 75 years. This is higher than in the rest of WCC and similar to the London average (see Figure 41).

Similar to the SMR for deaths in all ages, the SMR for deaths in people younger than 75 years is higher in the north of QPP (ranging from 115 to 133) than in the south of QPP (ranging from 49 to 102), than in other areas in WCC (average 89), RBKC (average 77) and in England (average 100) as shown in Figure 42.

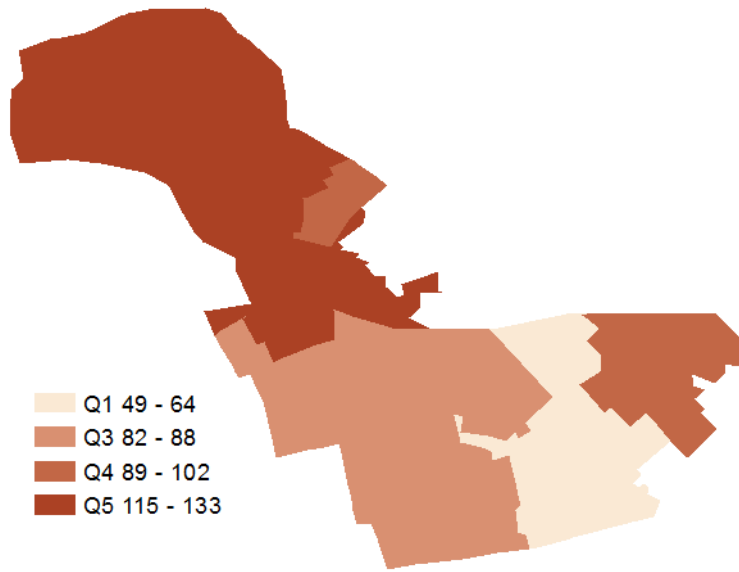
Figure 41 Percentage of deaths in those younger than 75 years in Queen's Park and Paddington, the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) and London, 2010-2014



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database 2010-2014, [Office for National Statistics Deaths Registered in England and Wales, 2014](#)

Data for QPP and the rest of WCC are the average per year from 2010-2014, data for London is for 2014.

Figure 42 Standardised Mortality Ratio for premature deaths (under 75 years) in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2008-2012

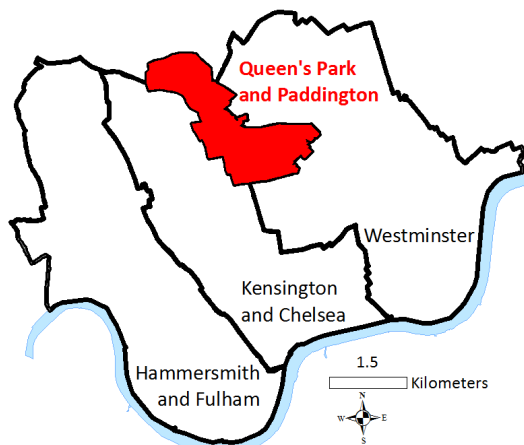


Westminster average	89	Q4
Kensington and Chelsea average	77	Q2

Source: Standardised Mortality Rates from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), using mortality data from the Office National Statistics

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest Standardised Mortality Ratio for premature deaths, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest Standardised Mortality Ratio for premature deaths. None of the areas in QPP rank in the second WCC quintile.



### *Causes of death*

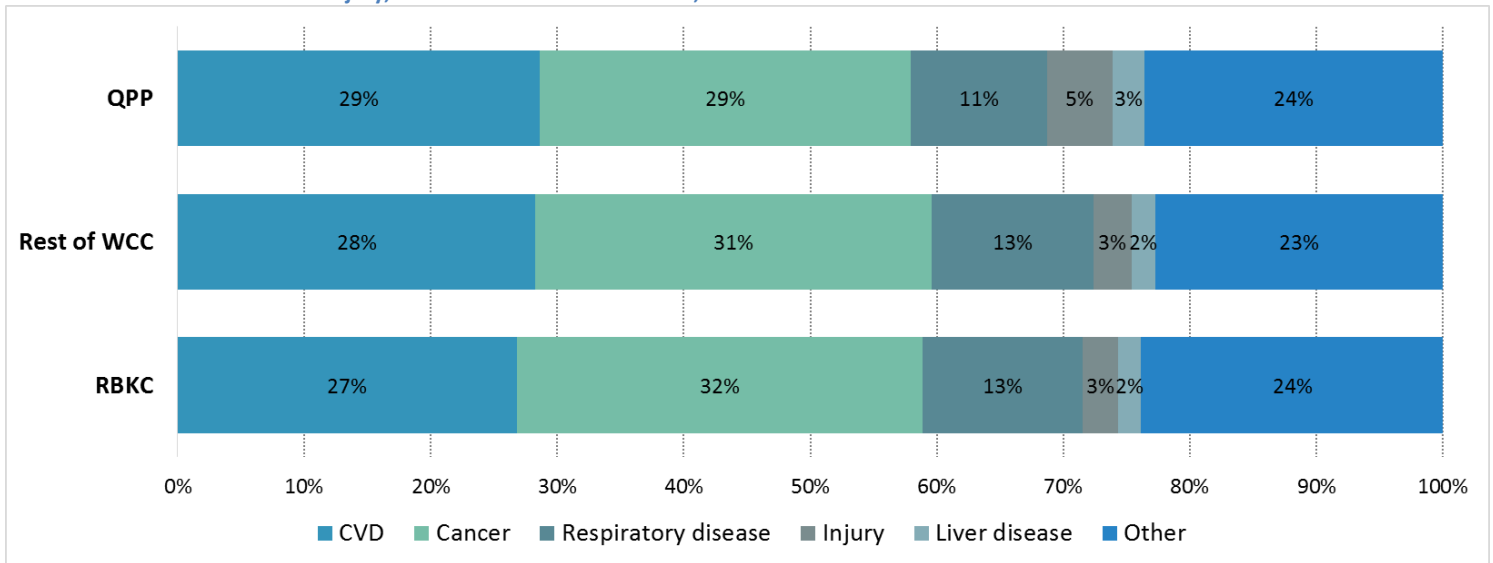
Across WCC, the life expectancy gap between the most deprived areas and the least deprived areas are mostly due to CVD (30% of the gap), followed by respiratory disease (17% in men, 21% in women) and cancer (16% in men, 9% in women) ([Source: Public Health England, The Segment Tool, January 2015](#)). If deprived areas in WCC had the same mortality rate as the least deprived area in WCC, the following number of life expectancy years would be gained:

- CVD: 1.9 years in men 1.5 years in women
- Respiratory disease: 1.1 years in men, 1 year in women
- Other causes of death: 1.1 years in men, 0.9 years in women
- Cancer in men: 1.1 years, 0.5 years in women
- Digestive disease, mental and behavioural conditions, external causes and deaths under 28 deaths: 1.3 years in men, 0.8 years in women.

Of the average of 278 deaths per year in QPP, 80 deaths are due to cardiovascular disease (of which 50 in those younger than 75 years). Compared to the rest of WCC and RBKC a slightly smaller percentage of deaths are due to cancer and respiratory disease (see Figure 43). There are also more deaths due to injury (5% in QPP compared to 3% in WCC and RBKC, this equates to an average of 14 deaths per year). While the percentage of deaths due to all cancer causes combined is relatively low in QPP, the percentage due to lung cancer is slightly higher than the WCC average (8% in QPP compared to 7% in WCC, this equates to 7 deaths per year).

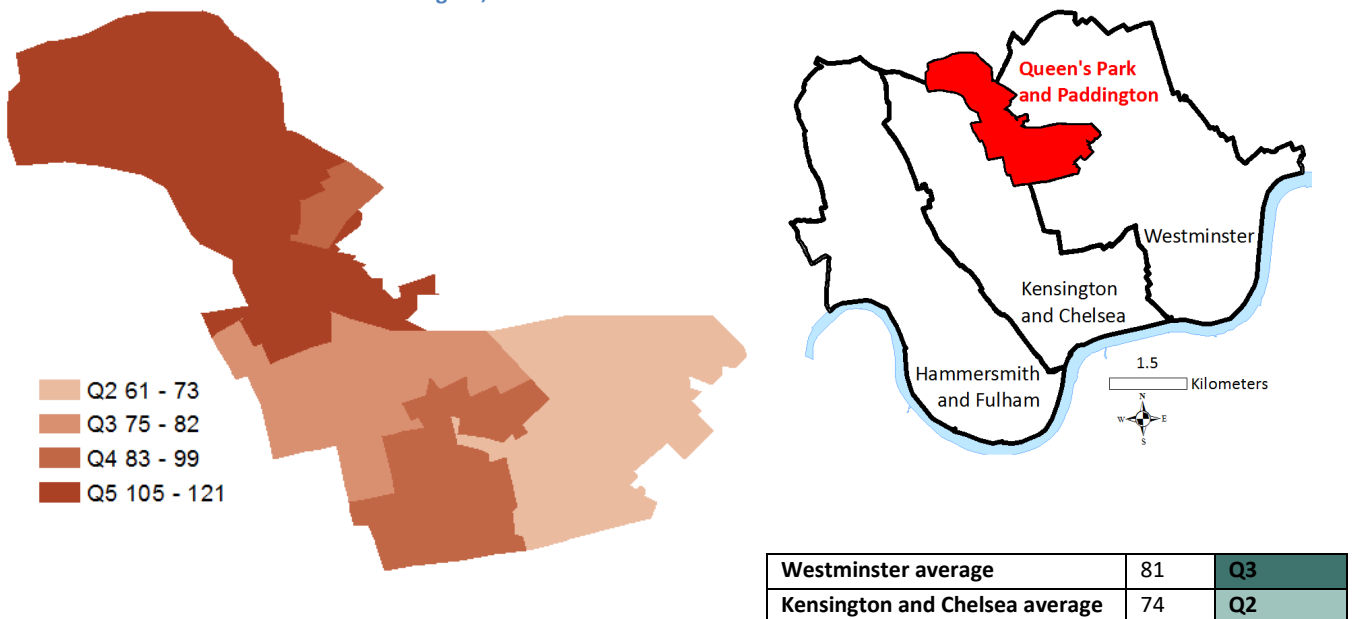
The SMR for deaths due to cardiovascular disease is higher in the north of QPP (ranging from 105 to 121) than in the south of QPP (ranging from 61 to 99), than in other areas in WCC (average 81), RKBC (average 74) and in England (average 100) as shown in Figure 44.

Figure 43 Percentage of deaths by residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) and the rest of Westminster City Council (WCC) due to cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, respiratory disease, injury, liver disease and other causes, 2010-2014



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database 2010-2014

Figure 44 Standardised Mortality Ratio for deaths due to cardiovascular disease in Queen’s Park and Paddington, 2008-2012



Source: Standardised Mortality Rates from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), using mortality data from the Office National Statistics

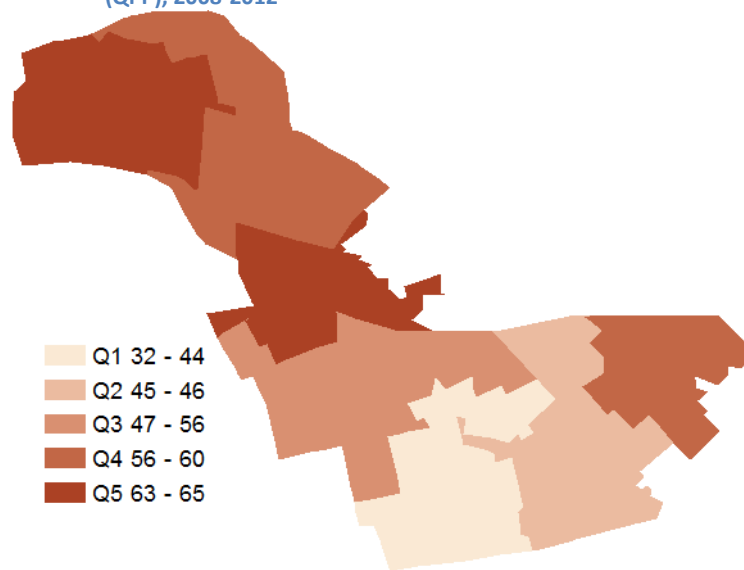
The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map. This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest Standardised Mortality Ratio for deaths due to cardiovascular disease, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest Standardised Mortality Ratio for deaths due to cardiovascular disease. None of the areas in QPP rank in the first WCC quintile.

### 3.12 Births

In 2014, there were just over 800 births in QPP, 31% of all birth in WCC (2,600 births).

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 and is used to compare the number of deaths between areas with a different age distribution. The GFR is higher in the north of QPP (ranging from 56 to 65) than in the south of QPP (ranging from 32 to 56), than in other areas of WCC (average 52) and RBKC (average 55) but similar to the England average (64) as shown in Figure 45.

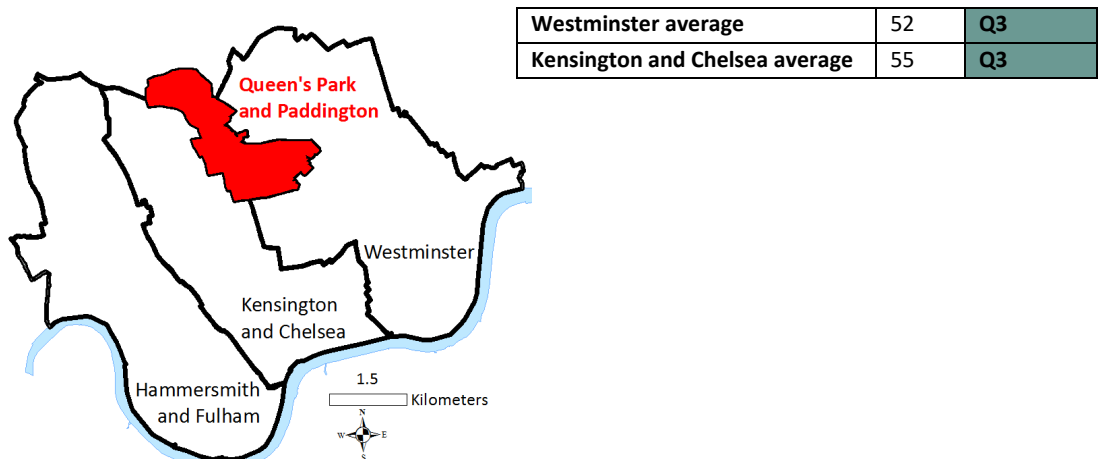
Figure 45 Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP), 2008-2012



Source: Office for National Statistics, accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk)

The map shows Queen’s Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest birth rate, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest birth rate.



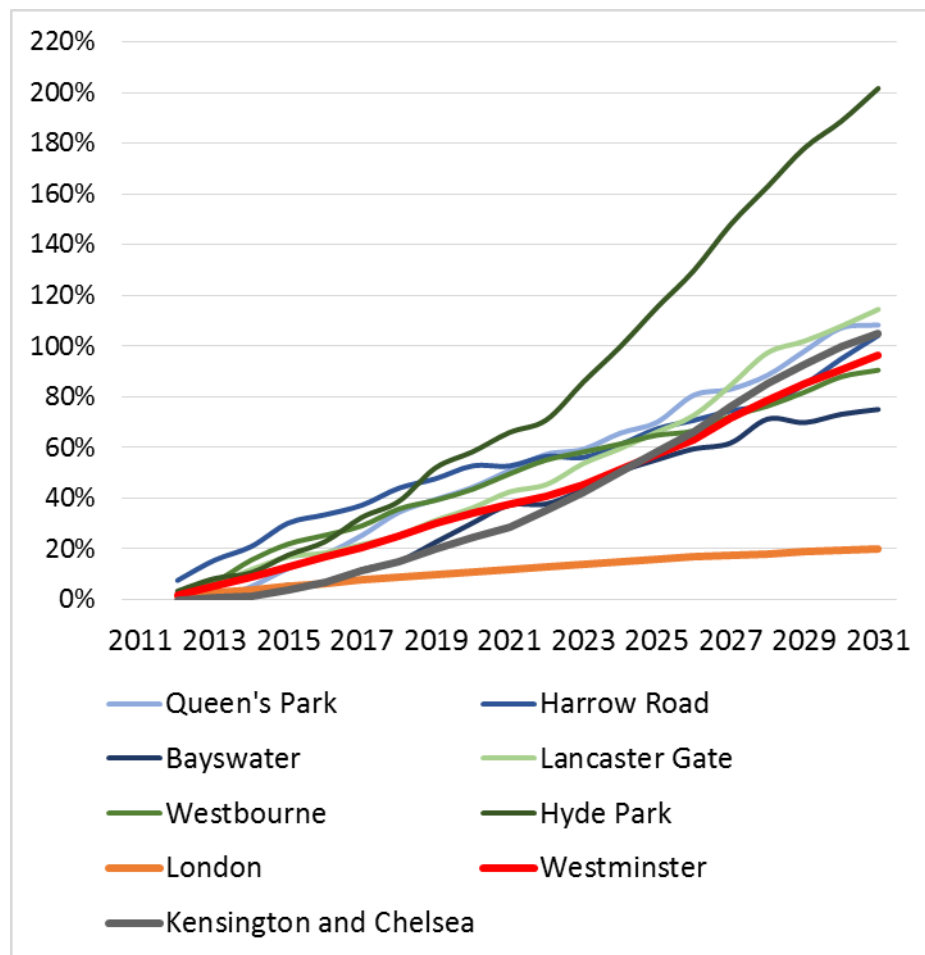


### 3.13 Future health needs

#### Population Ageing

The number of older people is expected to rise considerably over the next two decades (see Figure 46). The rise in the older population is caused by two factors: improvements in life expectancy; and greater numbers of people born in the post war 'baby boom' who are approaching old age. The latter cause explains the predicted acceleration in numbers of 80+ year olds from around 2025 onwards. Public health issues for the older population, such as social isolation, physical inactivity, and falls, may become more commonplace, as will levels of disability and mobility issues.

Figure 46 Projected growth population age 80+



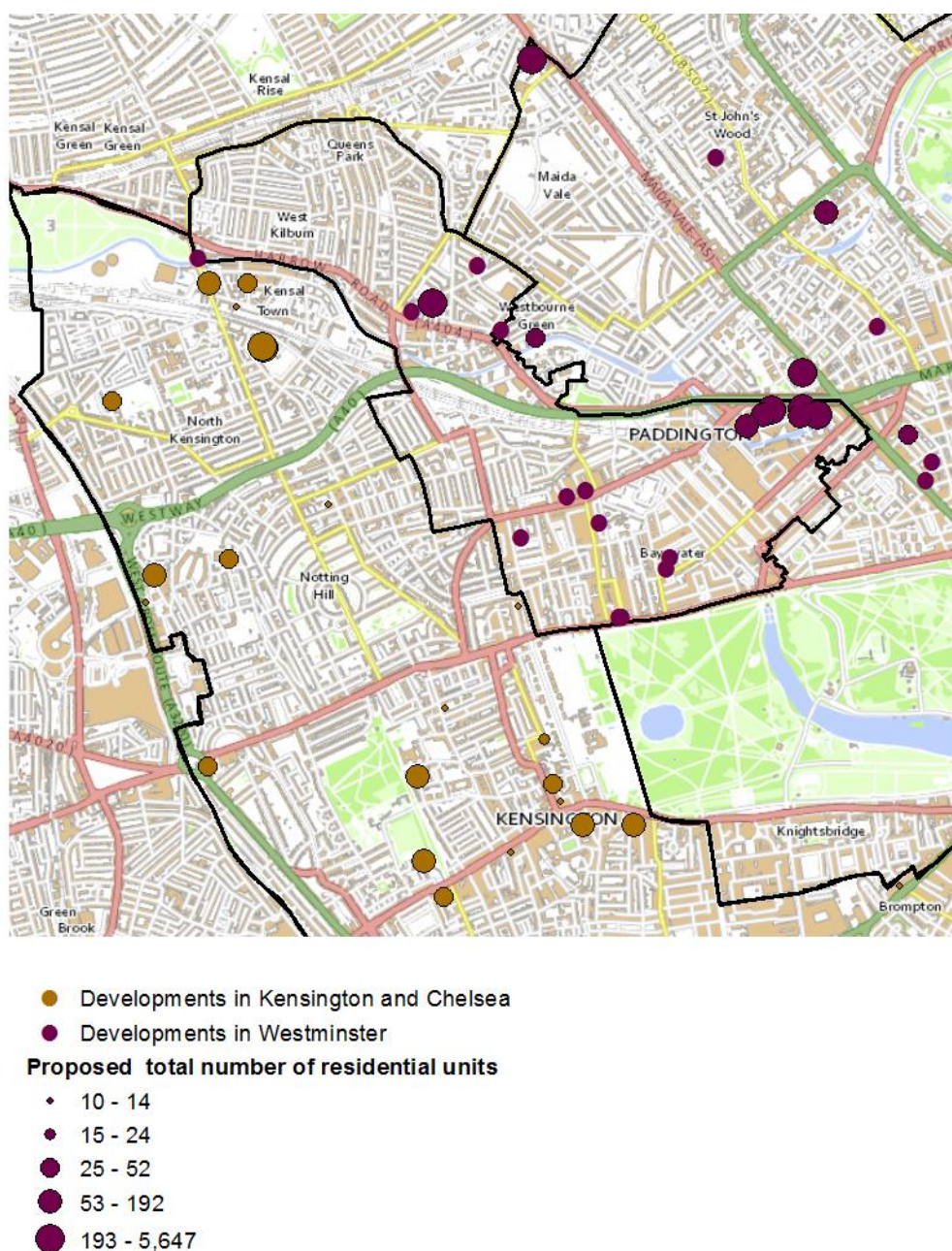
Source: Greater London Authority (GLA) SHLAA 2014 capped ward based projections

### Regeneration and development

There are several proposed large scale development sites in the boroughs which may result in significant and concentrated increases in population if completed. Figure 47 shows the planned development sites in and around QPP (proposing 10 or more units and to be started or under construction as at 29 September 2014).

Developments in QPP include the Paddington Opportunity Area which is centred on Paddington Station and the Grand Union Canal Basin. This will include 1,000 new homes and the capacity for 5,000 new jobs by 2025. The expected increase in the number of new residents by ward is shown in Table 3.

Figure 47 Planned new developments in and around Queen's Park and Paddington



Source: data provided by local planning teams, 29th September 2014

**Table 3 Expected increase in number of new residents (number of developments) by ward of the location**

Ward	Construction not started	Construction started	All developments
QUEEN'S PARK	22 (1)	0 (0)	22 (1)
HARROW ROAD	56 (2)	16 (1)	72 (3)
WESTBOURNE	3 (1)	47 (1)	50 (2)
BAYSWATER	0 (0)	47 (3)	47 (3)
LANCASTER GATE	22 (1)	51 (4)	73 (5)
HYDE PARK	520 (2)	692 (4)	1,212 (6)
<b>Total Westminster</b>	<b>1,573 (44)</b>	<b>3,986 (60)</b>	<b>5,559 (104)</b>
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>2678 (17)</b>	<b>2991 (28)</b>	<b>5669 (45)</b>

#### *Estimated future health needs*

Changes in future health needs are related to the ageing of the population (see Population Ageing on page 49), the increase in the total population and changing risk factors (e.g. an increase in obesity).

The future health needs in Westminster have been estimated using population segmentation work from London Health Commissioning. London percentages have been applied to the local population taking into account the age (from GLA population projections) and the general health (based on Census 2011) of the population.

Table 4 shows the estimated increase in QPP over the next 15 years in each of the 15 population groups. With the exception of 'mostly healthy children' and 'mostly healthy adults', it is expected that the number of people in each group will increase. The largest increase is expected in 'older people with one or more long-term condition' (58.3%), 'adults and older people with cancer' (53.4%) and 'adults and older people with advanced dementia' (45.6%). More detail for these conditions is included in the figures below.

Table 4 Estimated number of people in 15 population groups in the 6 wards that make up Queen's Park and Paddington: Harrow Road, Westbourne, Bayswater, Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park, 2015 - 2030

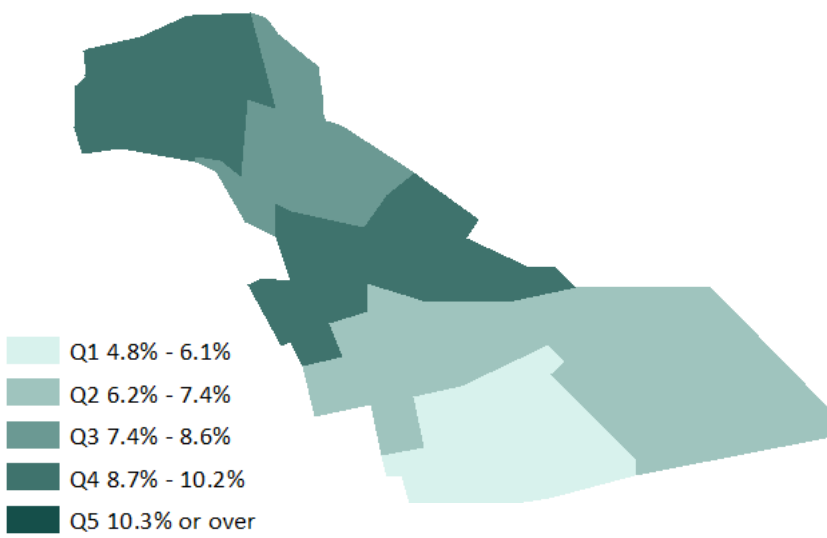
Population group	2015	2020	2030	% change
Mostly healthy children, aged 0-12 years	10,979	11,362	10,538	-4.0%
Mostly healthy young people, aged 13-17 years	3,071	3,337	3,673	19.6%
Mostly healthy adults, aged 18-64 years	45,363	45,623	44,052	-2.9%
Mostly healthy older people, aged 65+ years	2,359	2,375	3,220	36.5%
Children and young people with one or more long-term condition or cancer, 0-17 years	358	390	432	20.7%
Adults with one or more long-term condition, 18-64 years	9,022	9,932	11,589	28.5%
Older people with one or more long-term condition, 65 years	4,391	5,324	6,950	<b>58.3%</b>
Adults and older people with cancer, 18+ years	665	791	1,020	<b>53.4%</b>
Children with intensive continuing care needs, 0-12 years	0	0	0	-
Young people with intensive continuing care needs, 0-12 years	9	9	10	11.1%
Adults and older people with severe and enduring mental illness, 18+ years	601	655	743	23.6%
Adults and older people with learning disabilities, 18+ years	255	290	349	36.9%
Adults and older people with physical disabilities, 18+ years	819	913	1,070	30.6%
Adults and older people with advanced dementia and Alzheimer's, 18+ years	182	211	265	<b>45.6%</b>
Socially excluded groups	No data			

Source: Local modelling work, using information from [Better care designed around people: New models of care for London's population - Technical Pack November 2014](#) and Greater London Authority (GLA) SHLAA 2014 capped ward based projections

Figure 48 Estimated percentage of the population in the patient group 'older people with one or more long-term condition' in the 6 wards that make up Queen's Park and Paddington: Harrow Road, Westbourne, Bayswater, Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park, 2015 – 2030

2015

2030

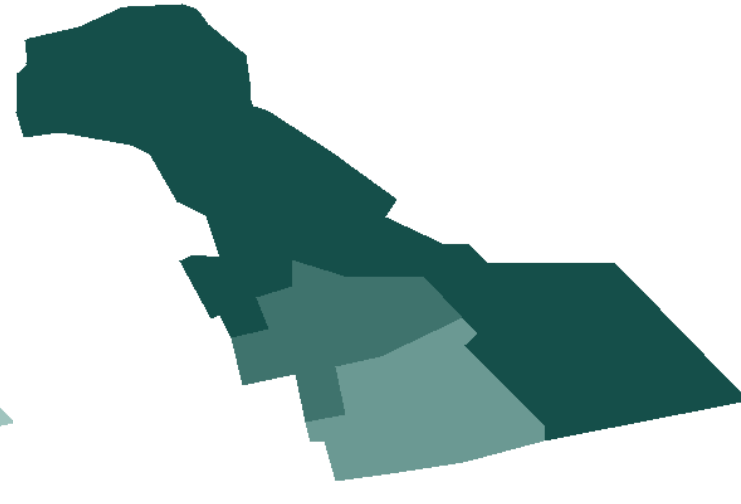
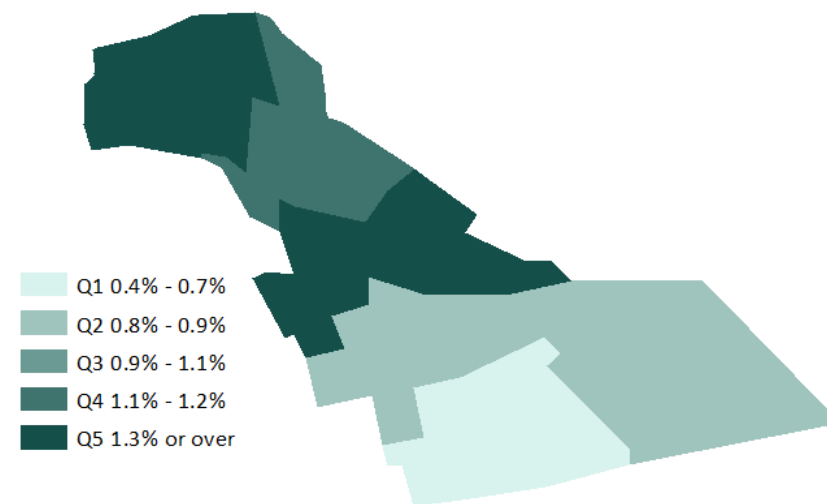


Westminster average	6.1%	Q1
Kensington and Chelsea average	6.4%	Q2
London average	6.0%	Q1

Figure 49 Estimated percentage of the population in the patient group 'adults and older people with cancer' in the 6 wards that make up Queen's Park and Paddington: Harrow Road, Westbourne, Bayswater, Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park, 2015 – 2030

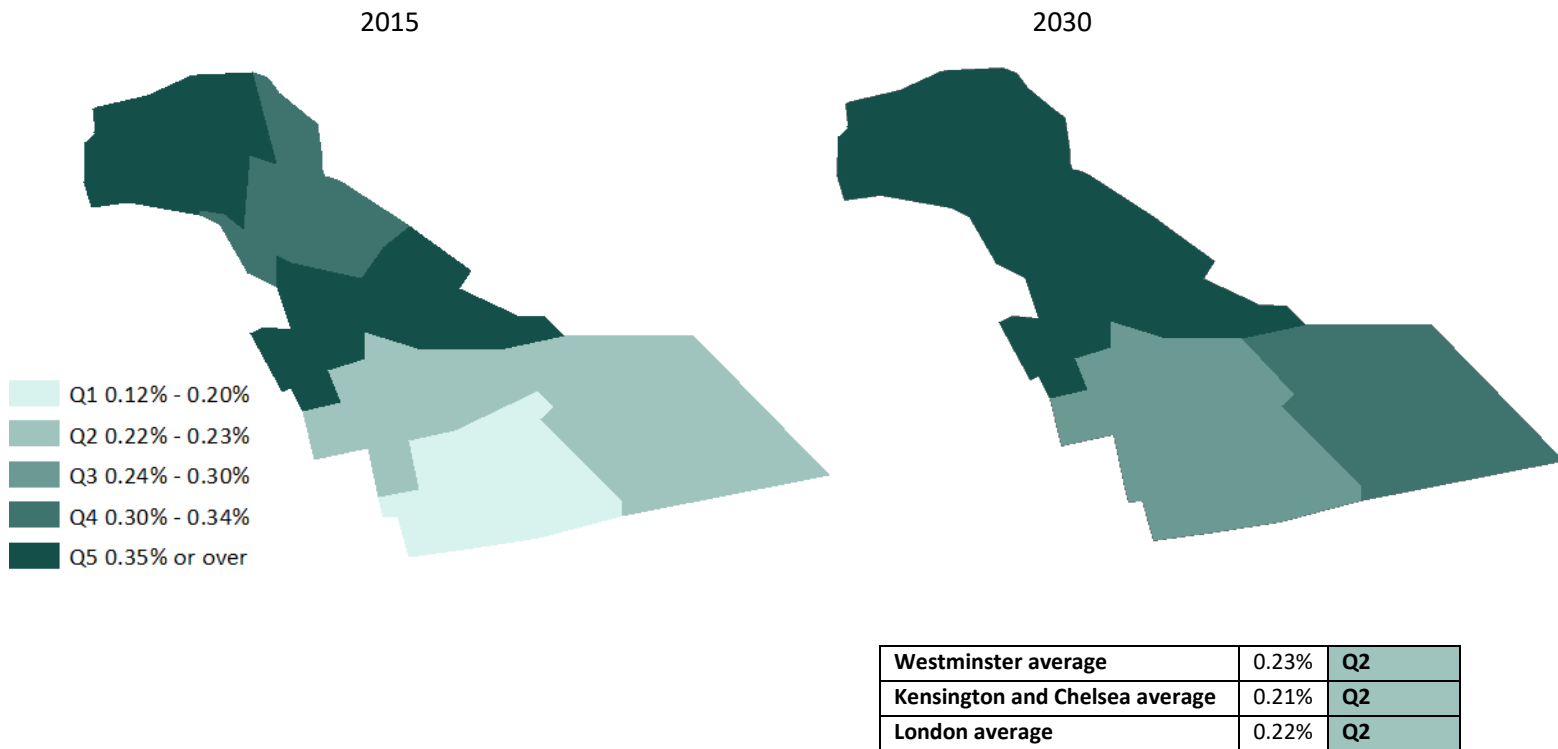
2015

2030



Westminster average	0.8%	Q2
Kensington and Chelsea average	0.8%	Q2
London average	0.8%	Q2

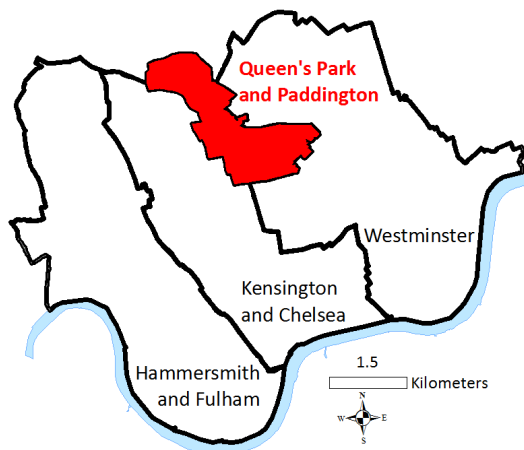
Figure 50 Estimated percentage of the population in the patient group 'adults and older people with advanced dementia' in the 6 wards that make up Queen's Park and Paddington: Harrow Road, Westbourne, Bayswater, Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park, 2015 – 2030



Source: Local modelling work, using information from [Better care designed around people: New models of care for London's population - Technical Pack November 2014](#), Census 2011 and Greater London Authority (GLA) SHLAA 2014 capped ward based projections

The map shows Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

This map shows the 2015 quintiles for Westminster City Council (WCC). Areas in the Quintile 1 (Q1) group are among the 20% of WCC areas with the lowest prevalence rate, areas in Quintile 5 are among the 20% of WCC areas with the highest prevalence rate.



## 4 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) where QPP residents are registered

### 4.1 CCGs where QPP residents are registered

Residents of QPP are registered with GPs in:

- WL CCG: 46,800 people (66%)
- CL CCG: 20,300 people (29%)
- H&F CCG: 50 people (less than 0.1%)
- Another London CCG: 4,100 people (6%)
  - Brent CCG* 3,200 people (4%)
  - Camden CCG* 900 people (1%)

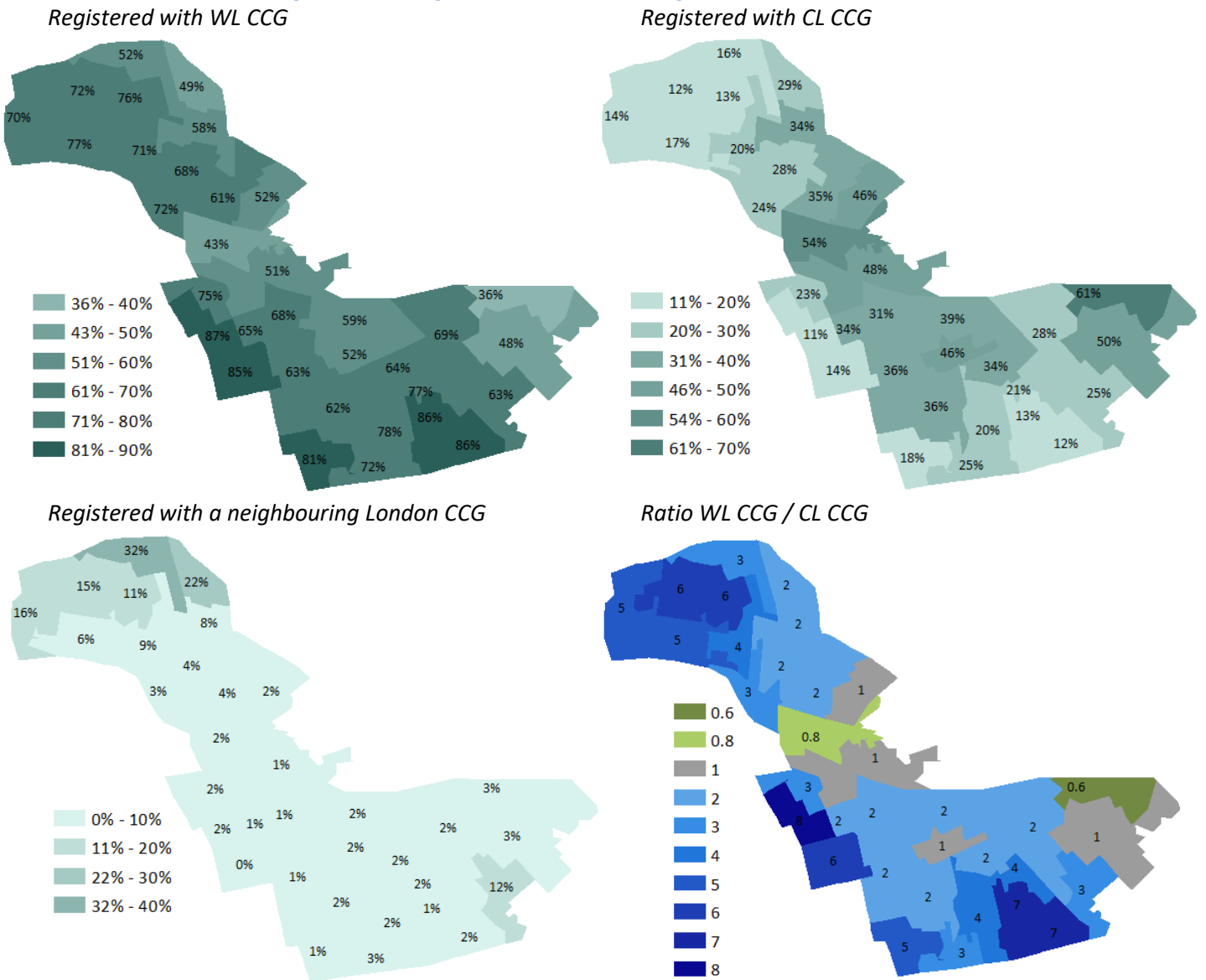
QPP residents who are registered with WL CCG or CL CCG live in more deprived areas and are younger and less healthy than patients of WL CCG and CL CCG who are resident elsewhere.

Figure 51 shows that in the areas near the border with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, around three quarters of QPP residents register with WL CCG, particularly in the south west of QPP. Residents in these areas are up to 8 times more likely to register with WL CCG than with CL CCG. In the areas on the east side of QPP this is lower; about half of residents here are registered with WL CCG, and the other half with CL CCG.

A small proportion of residents is registered with Brent CCG or Camden CCG, although this is higher in the north of QPP (up to a third of residents).



Figure 51 Percentage of QPP residents that is registered with WL CCG and CL CCG, 2015

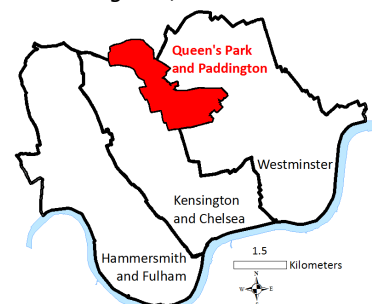


Source: Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice, Health and Social Care Information Centre, April 2015

The maps shows Queen's Park and Paddington only – the area in red in the orientation map.

The same 9 shades of green are used for the three graphs showing percentages, ranging from 0-10% of the population registered with a certain CCG (lightest shade) to 80-90% of the population registered with a certain CCG (darkest shade).

The figure in blue shows the ratio of the population registered with WL CCG divided by the population registered with CL CCG. The 7 shades of blue range from areas where residents are twice as likely to register with WL CCG than with CL CC, to areas where residents are eight times as likely to register with WL CCG than with CL CCG. In areas shown in grey, residents are as likely to register with WL CCG as they are to register with CL CCG. In areas shown green, residents are more likely to register with CL CCG.

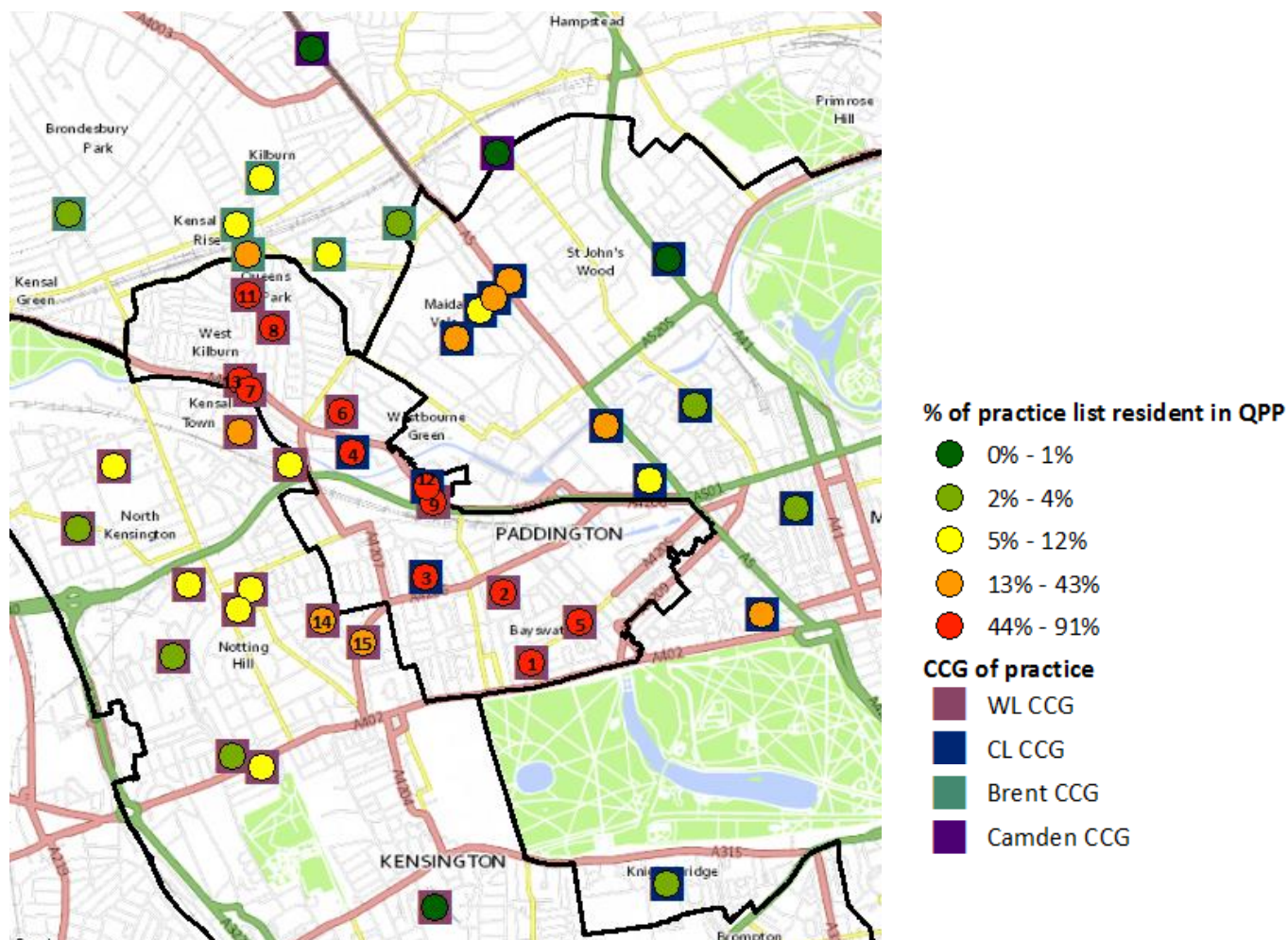




## 4.2 GP practices where QPP residents are registered

There are 13 GP practices located in QPP (see Figure 52); 10 WL CCG practices and 3 CL CCG practices. Over 90% of patients of Lancaster Gate Medical Practice and The Garway Medical Practice are resident in QPP. Please see Table 5 for details.

Figure 52 GP practices in Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP)



The numbers indicate the following practices:

1	Lancaster Gate Medical Centre	9	Fluxman Harrow Road Health Centre
2	The Garway Medical Practice	10	Lai Chung Fong Queens Park Health
3	Newton Medical Centre*	11	Ahmed N Queens Park Health Centre
4	Woodfield Road Medical Centre*	12	The Westbourne Green Surgery*
5	Bayswater Medical Centre	13	Srikrishnamurthy Harrow Road
6	Elgin Clinic	14	Westbourne Grove Medical**
7	Half Penny Steps Health Centre	15	The Pembridge Villas Surgery**
8	Shirland Road Medical Centre		

\*CL CCG practice (the other practices are WL CCG practices)

\*\*Practice located outside of QPP

Table 5 GP practices used by of residents of Queen's Park and Paddington (QPP), April 2016

Map	Practice name	CCG of practice	Number of QPP patients*	Total practice list size	% of practice list resident in QPP	% of QPP residents registered with the practice
<b>Practices with more than 50% of practice residents in QPP (or more than 5% of QPP residents registered at the practice)</b>						
1	Lancaster Gate Medical Centre	WL CCG	4,407	4,843	91%	6%
2	The Garway Medical Practice	WL CCG	3,831	4,262	90%	5%
3	Newton Medical Centre	CL CCG	7,385	9,343	79%	11%
4	Woodfield Road Medical Centre	CL CCG	2,739	3,859	71%	4%
5	Bayswater Medical Centre	WL CCG	4,669	6,984	67%	7%
6	Elgin Clinic	WL CCG	3,077	4,614	67%	4%
7	Half Penny Steps Health Centre	WL CCG	3,338	5,033	66%	5%
8	Shirland Road Medical Centre	WL CCG	2,492	3,870	64%	4%
9	Fluxman Harrow Road Health Centre	WL CCG	6,221	9,995	62%	9%
10	Lai Chung Fong Queens Park Health Centre	WL CCG	838	1,413	59%	1%
11	Ahmed N Queens Park Health Centre	WL CCG	1,389	2,353	59%	2%
12	The Westbourne Green Surgery	CL CCG	2,164	3,854	56%	3%
13	Srikrishnamurthy Harrow Road Surgery	WL CCG	1,124	2,207	51%	2%
14	Westbourne Grove Medical Centre	WL CCG	3,431	8,058	43%	5%
15	The Pembridge Villas Surgery	WL CCG	4,111	10,197	40%	6%
<b>Other practices &lt;50% of patients resident from QPP</b>						
	Total	CL CCG	8,548	195,567	4%	12%
	Total	WL CCG	6,302	162,963	4%	9%
	Total	Brent CCG	3,142	148,293	2%	4%
	Total	Camden CCG	897	178,219	1%	1%
	Total	H&F CCG	82	114,917	0%	0%
	Total	Other CCGs across London	74	514,420	0%	0%
<b>Total QPP patients</b>						
	Total		70,261	-	-	100%

\* Numbers differ from the estimates on page 55 as more recent data has been used here (page

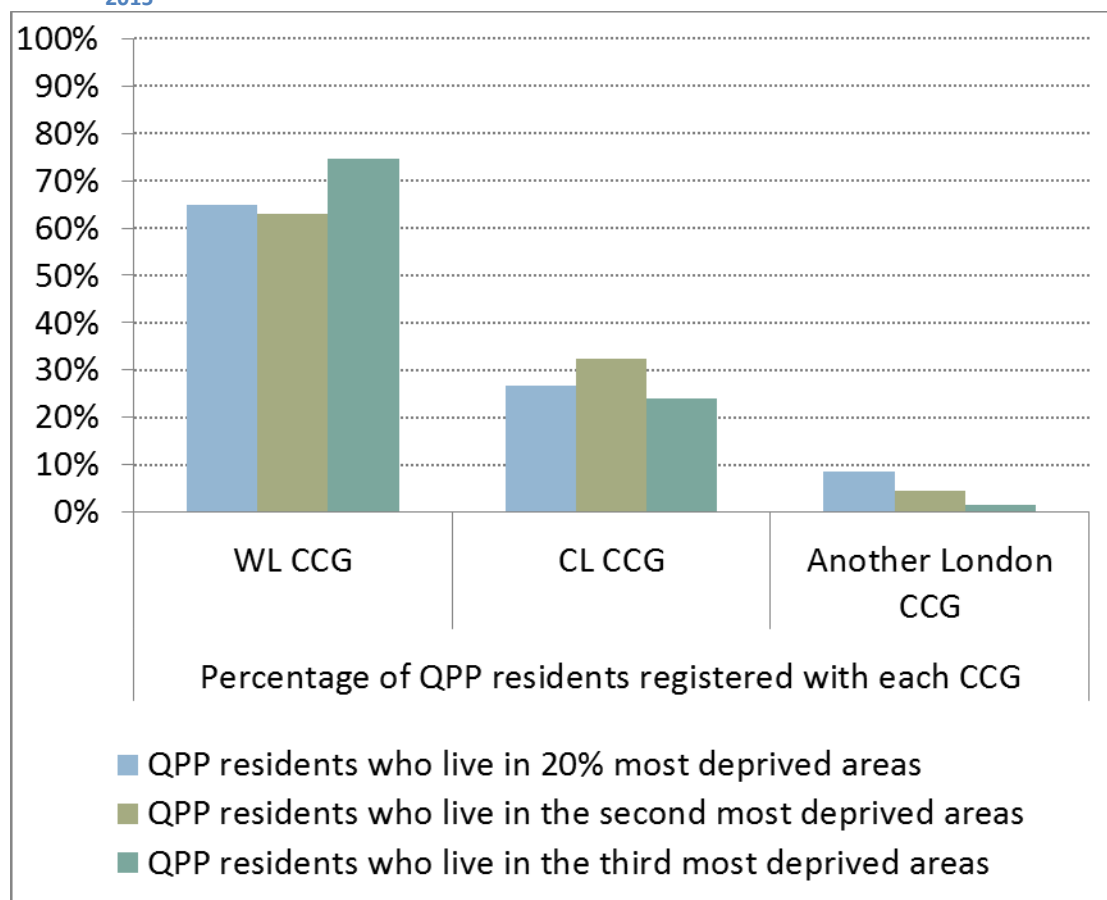
### 4.3 Do QPP residents who register with a GP in WL CCG differ from those that register with a GP in CL CCG?

In the previous sections it was shown that the health and life style choices of QPP residents are worse than in the rest of WCC and the London average, particularly in the north of QPP which has a high level of deprivation and a large proportion of residents lives in social housing.

Figure 51 showed that the percentage of residents that register with a GP in WL CCG is highest in the less deprived south west of QPP. Here up to 87% of residents register with WL CCG. Therefore Figure 53 shows that those in less deprived areas in QPP are more likely to register with a GP in WL CCG than with a GP in a neighbouring CCG such as Brent CCG or Camden CCG.

Residents in the more deprived north of QPP are more likely to register with another London CCG (i.e. not WL CCG or CL CCG). However, as in the rest of QPP, the majority of residents in these areas registers with a GP in WL CCG.

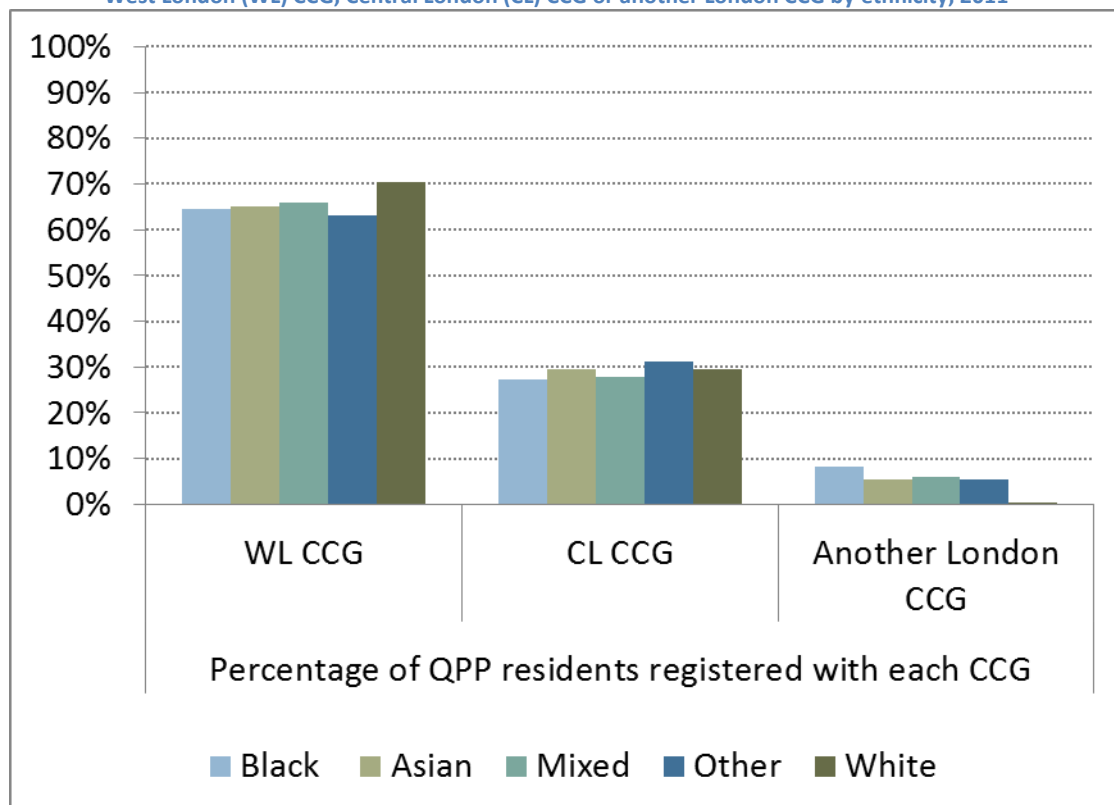
Figure 53 The percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) registered with West London (WL) CCG, Central London (CL) CCG or another London CCG by deprivation, 2015



Sources: Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice, Health and Social Care Information Centre, April 2015; English indices of deprivation 2015

Similarly, QPP residents who register with a neighbouring CCG such as Brent CCG or Camden CCG are more likely to be Black, while those who register with WL CCG are more likely to be White (Figure 54).

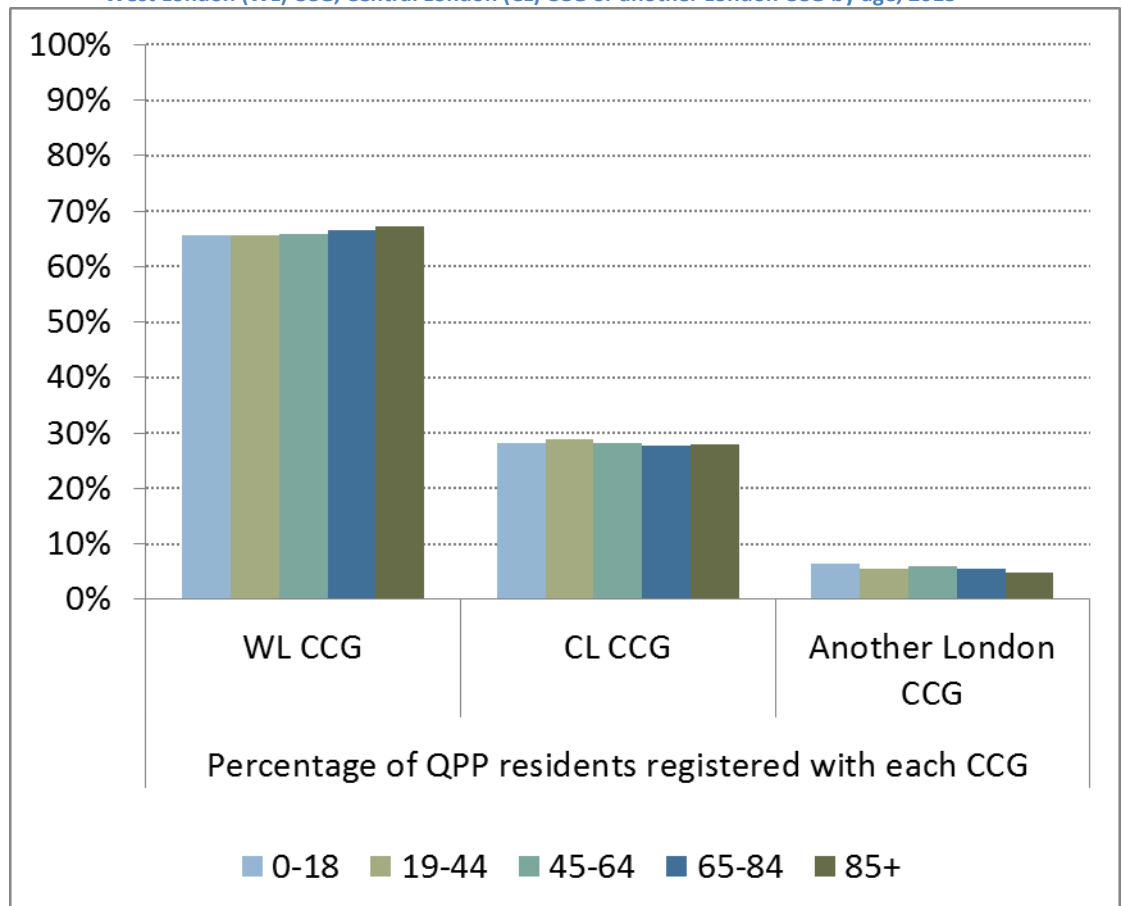
**Figure 54 The percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) registered with West London (WL) CCG, Central London (CL) CCG or another London CCG by ethnicity, 2011**



Sources: Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice, Health and Social Care Information Centre, April 2015; Census 2011

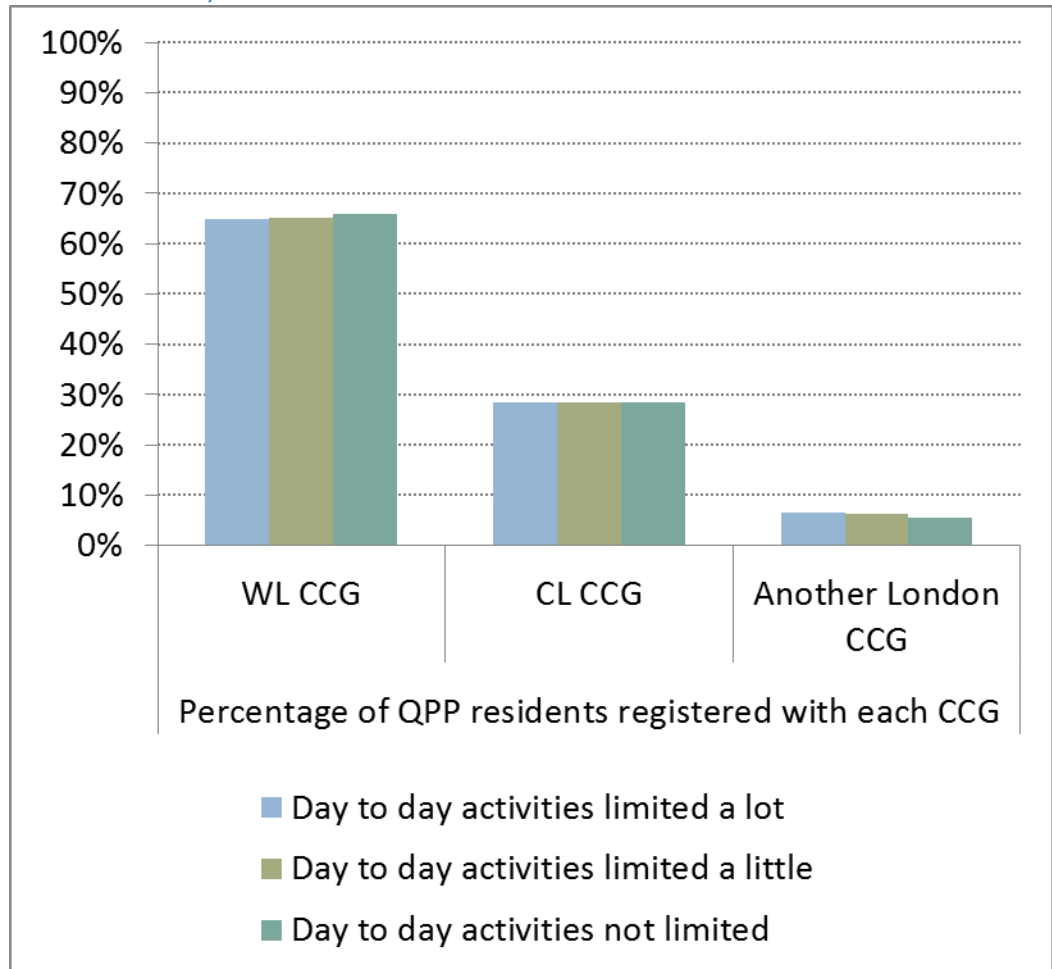
While residents in the north of QPP are younger and have poorer health than in the south, there are no differences in the age, general health and the presence of long term conditions of QPP residents who register with WL CCG, CL CCG and other London CCGs (see Figure 55 and Figure 56).

Figure 55 The percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) registered with West London (WL) CCG, Central London (CL) CCG or another London CCG by age, 2013



Sources: Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice, Health and Social Care Information Centre, April 2015; ONS 2013 mid-year population estimates

Figure 56 The percentage of residents of Queen’s Park and Paddington (QPP) registered with West London (WL) CCG, Central London (CL) CCG or another London CCG by long term conditions, 2011



Sources: Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice, Health and Social Care Information Centre, April 2015; Census 2011

## 5 Appendix

### 5.1 Methods

This is a descriptive profile and the statistical significance of comparisons has not been assessed. Differences between QPP and the rest of WCC may be due to chance or may be explained by other factors such as differences in deprivation or population age.

#### *Demographic and health profile of Queen's Park and Paddington*

The following sources were used in this section:

- [Office for National Statistics](#), 2013 mid-year population estimates for small areas by age
- [Health and Social Care Information Centre](#), GP registered population by area of residence, April 2015
- Census 2011, for ethnicity, population migration, housing, general health, unpaid care and limiting long term illness. Accessed via <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>
- Local data on the location of housing estates from the WCC housing team
- [English indices of deprivation](#), 2015
- [HM Revenue & Customs](#), Children in low-income families local measure, 2011
- Office for National Statistics Benefit claimants - Job seeker allowance for small areas, from Nomis, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> , February 2015
- Office for National Statistics Benefit claimants – employment and support allowance for small areas, from Nomis, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> , May 2015
- Recorded Crime Summary Data for London, accessed from [London Datastore](#), 2014
- [Office for National Statistics](#), Life Expectancy and Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for Middle Layer Super Output Areas in England, 2009-2013
- The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), 2013/14, Health and Social Care Information Centre
- Estimated smoking population, [Action on Smoking and Health \(ASH\) Ready Reckoner 2015 update](#)
- National Child Measurement Programme 2013/14, from [Health and Social Care Information Centre](#)
- Modelled estimates of adult obesity, smoking in those aged 11-15, binge drinking and healthy eating from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), using data from the Health Survey for England, 2006-2008
- Rate of emergency admissions, elective admissions and A&E attendances by children younger than 5 years, Hospital Episode Statistics accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), 2008/09-2012/13.
- Monthly Ambulance Service Incidents, from the London Ambulance Service, 2014, <http://data.london.gov.uk>

- Standardised Mortality Rates from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), using mortality data from the Office National Statistics, 2008-12
- Primary Care Mortality Database 2010-2014, [Office for National Statistics Deaths Registered in England and Wales, 2014](#)
- Births data from the Office for National Statistics, accessed from [www.localhealth.org.uk](http://www.localhealth.org.uk), 2008-2012; Health and Social Care Information Centre, Annual Births record, 2014
- The future health needs of the population are based on local modelling work, using information from [Better care designed around people: New models of care for London's population - Technical Pack November 2014](#) and Greater London Authority (GLA) SHLAA 2014 capped ward based projections

All maps contain National Statistics data. They show data by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA, relatively homogenous areas of about 1,500 residents). When data was not available by LSOA we used data by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA, larger areas of between 5,000 and 15,000 residents).

Table 1 on page 30 showing the estimated number and percentage of QPP residents diagnosed with long term conditions has been derived using the following methodology:

1. Table 5 on page 57 shows the percentage of patients of each GP practice that is resident in QPP. This percentage was applied to the QOF register for each of the practices patients from QPP.
2. The estimated number of QPP patients on the QOF register of each of the practices was added up and divided by the estimated practice population resident in QPP in the appropriate age group to derive the estimated percentage of QPP residents with the condition.
3. This was applied to the total QPP resident population to derive the estimated number of patients.