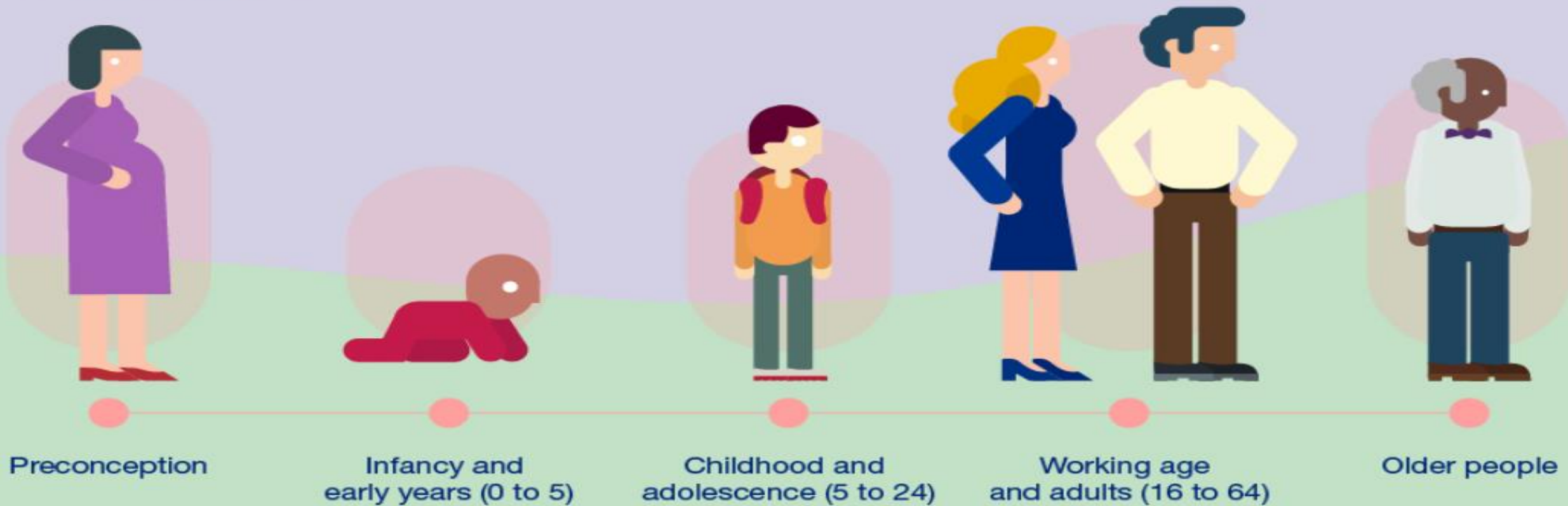


Life stages



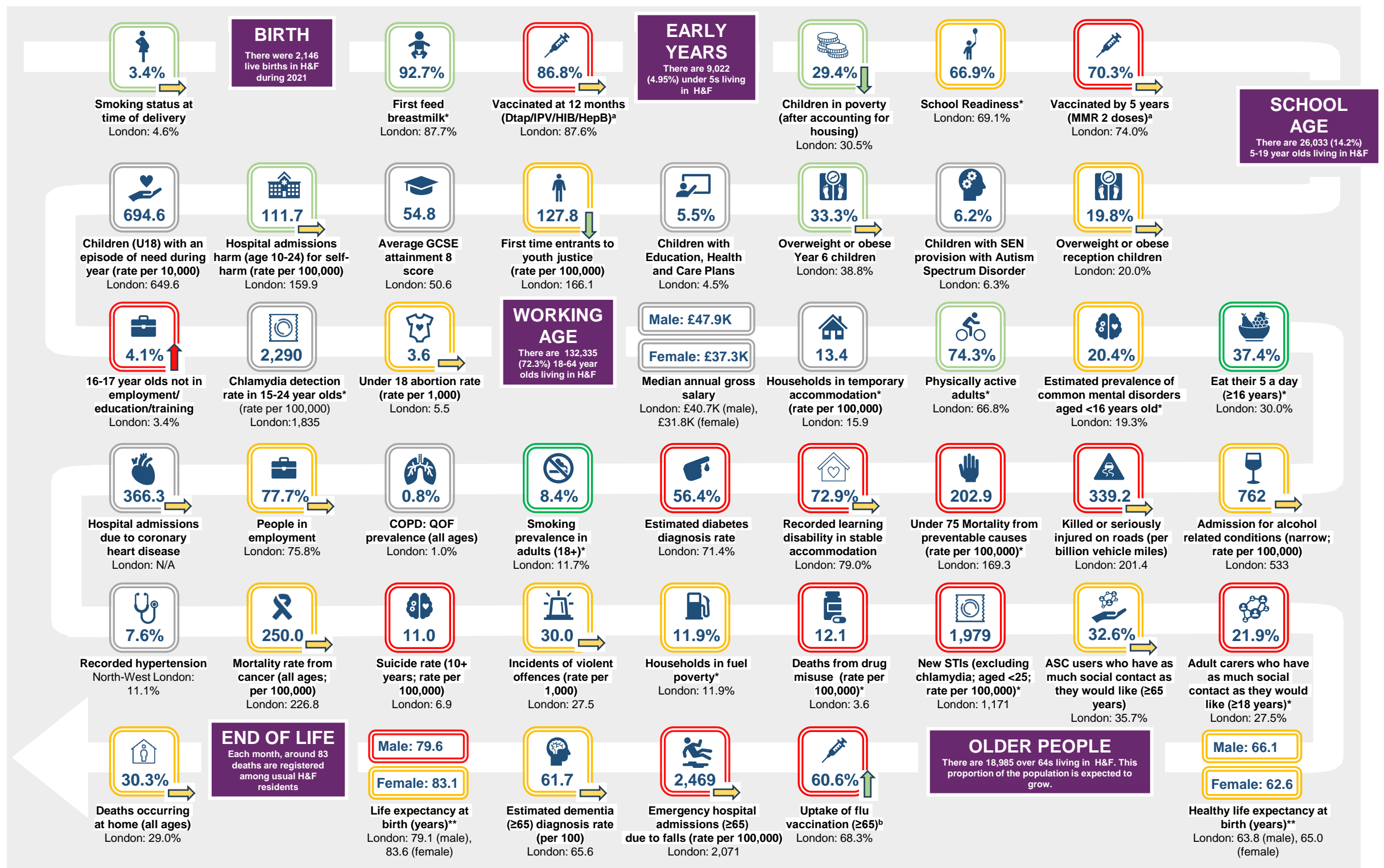
A life course approach values the health and wellbeing of both current and future generations. It recognises that:

- there are a wide range of protective and risk factors that interplay in health and wellbeing over the life span
- maintaining good functional ability is the main outcome of the life course approach to health
- functional ability can be enhanced throughout life by a supportive environment
- by altering policies, environments, and societal norms, inequalities affecting the life course trajectory can be reduced, which could benefit the whole population across the lifespan, as well as future generations

Source: Public Health England

The following infographic presents key statistics around areas within the life course of a resident living in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Population Health Across the Life Course of H&F Residents



Data sources: Public Health Outcomes Framework, Accessed May 2024; Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings 2023. ONS Census, 2021; GOV.UK, Explore Education Statistics, 2022-23; WSIC Analytics Dashboard, Accessed May 2024; ONS Monthly Death Register, Accessed May 2024.
Footnotes: [a] Box indicative of benchmark against goal: Red: <90%; Amber: 90%-95%; Green: ≥95%; [b] Benchmarked against goal: <75%: worse, ≥75% better. Data is shown for the latest available period. Some numbers have been rounded for clarity – please refer to the original data. Coloured box outlines indicate statistical significance versus London (unless otherwise stated): red indicates significantly worse than the London average, amber statistically similar, and green significantly better. Grey box outlines indicate that statistical comparison between H&F and London is either not available or not appropriate. Coloured arrows indicated H&F recent trend data, where available. Green indicates significant improvement while red indicates significant worsening. Amber indicated no significant change. * indicates unavailability of H&F trend data (at time of creation).