Tower Hamlets
Locality Profiles:
North East Locality

Last updated: March 2019
Introduction:
This locality profile describes the health and wellbeing of residents in the North East locality of Tower Hamlets in the context of the wider Borough population. It details information on other factors such as age, ethnicity, deprivation and population within the locality. Data is primarily presented at ward level as well as lower or middle super output area where available.

The profile aims to provide an overview on the health of the local population in order to inform residents as well as support decision making.

The North East Locality

- The North East locality is one of four localities within Tower Hamlets

- The North East locality is made up of five wards: Bow East, Bow West, Mile End, Bromley South and Bromley North

- The NW locality borders with Hackney to the North and with Newham to the East

- The overall population (2017) is 78,984 with Mile End being the most populous ward in the locality
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North East Locality

Navigating this document:
Each section can be accessed clicking the appropriate button at the bottom of each page:

A full index is also shown and meaning content can also be accessed by clicking on the relevant topic there.

Notes on the data:
Data sources: GP data has been extracted from EMIS via the Clinical Effectiveness Group at Queen Mary University. This data include diagnosed or recorded conditions so undetected illness will not be included. Additional data is derived from published sources including: Public Health England (PHE) Fingertips and Local Health; Office for National Statistics (ONS); the Greater London Authority (GLA) datastore and the 2011 Census. Sources are detailed on each page.


Best-fit estimates: Electoral boundaries changed in Tower Hamlets in May 2014. Data collected using previous boundaries such as those from the 2011 or 2001 census have been fitted to the new boundaries using a best-fit approach based population-weighted LSOA centroids.

Maps: Note that these show small level area data and therefore should be interpreted with caution as they are based on small numbers of residents. The maps do not show confidence intervals and any geographic variation is not necessarily statistically significant.

Age standardised rates (ASRs): these take into account how many older or younger people there are within a ward and adjusts the data so that differences simply not due to differences in age structure. ASRs are based on the revised European Standard Population 2013.

Confidence intervals: these provide us with the range in which we are 95% certain that the true value lies based on the population size. When comparing areas, values with overlapping confidence intervals are not statistically significantly different from one another. Confidence intervals are included in charts where applicable.

Comparators: Locally derived GP information is compared to Tower Hamlets. Nationally derived data is also compared to London and/or England.

More information: For any queries/comments, please contact Radhika.Puri@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Locality Manager for North East) or Samuel.jones@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Public Health Intelligence).

Icons: provided by Flaticon. Available at: https://www.flaticon.com/

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**Tower Hamlets Locality Profile: North East Locality**

- **Population**: 78,984 residents
- **Health Outcomes**
  - Very high prevalence of **asthma** – the highest in the Borough and high prevalence of **COPD**
  - Mile End has by far the highest SMR of **deaths from respiratory disease**, around 1.7 times the national rate
  - High rates of **chronic kidney disease** – Bromley South has the highest rates in the Borough
  - Higher than average rates of **coronary heart disease**
- **Introduction**
  - Higher than average rates of GP-recorded back pain
  - On average it has the **highest rates of adult obesity** in the Borough
  - High prevalence of residents who are **housebound** – most notably in Mile End
  - Has the highest rates of residents recorded with **depression**, by their GP, in the Borough
- **Socioeconomic Influences**
  - Highest child and **pensioner poverty** rates in the Borough – far exceeding national rates
  - Highest child and pensioner poverty rates in the Borough – far exceeding national rates
  - Mile End has by far the highest SMR of **deaths from respiratory disease**, around 1.7 times the national rate
- **Environmental Influences**
  - Higher than average rates of GP-recorded back pain
  - On average it has the **highest rates of adult obesity** in the Borough
  - High prevalence of residents who are **housebound** – most notably in Mile End
  - Has the highest rates of residents recorded with **depression**, by their GP, in the Borough
  - Has the highest rates of residents recorded with **depression**, by their GP, in the Borough
- **Behavioural Influences**
  - Higher than average rates of **coronary heart disease**

This section covers information on the Tower Hamlets North East locality resident population.

The age structure within Tower Hamlets is younger than that nationally and the North East Locality fits with the rest of the borough.

Like the rest of Tower Hamlets, the population in the North East is also expected to increase over the next fifteen years.

There is a much higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents in Tower Hamlets compared with the rest of the country, with the highest proportion of Bangladeshi residents in the country. A high proportion of residents were not born in the UK, with most of those being born in Bangladesh, and the North East locality also reflects this trend. The proportion of residents who speak English as their first language, is much lower in Tower Hamlets than the rest of England.

Life expectancy in the borough is significantly lower than the national average and this is reflected in the The North East locality. However, healthy life expectancy (the years expected to live in good health) is particularly poor for Tower Hamlets and is also low within the North East Locality.
The total estimated population in the North East (NE) locality in 2017 was 78,984 people.

Mile End is the most populous Ward within the NE Locality, and is also the largest ward within all of Tower Hamlets by population.

Tower Hamlets has the fourth highest male to female ratio in England, although the NE Locality has a ratio which is more similar to that of London and England.

Compared to England, the age structure is much younger in Tower Hamlets and this is also reflected in the NE Locality.
The high proportion of young people, and low proportion of older people, in Tower Hamlets is generally reflected in each ward within the NE Locality. A fifth (20%) of the population are age under 16, around three quarters (74.9%) are aged 16 to 64 and 5.1% are aged 65 and over.

In the NE Locality, Bromley South has the highest proportion of young people in the locality with a quarter (25%) of its population aged fifteen and under. Bow West has the highest proportion of older people (where 8% are aged 65+), although Bow East has the smallest proportion of those aged 15 and under (18%).
Tower Hamlets, overall, is expected to see its population rise by 29% by 2030 compared to its estimated population in 2015.

During the same period, the NE Locality is projected to also see its population rise although at a slightly lower rate of 21%.

This varies by ward, with Bow East projected to almost double in size and Bromley-by-Bow to increase by about third, whilst Bow West is expected to see its population decline slightly.
Population churn

Population churn by Ward in North East Locality

- Tower Hamlets has, on average, seen the biggest population churn in England since 2017 with nearly half (49%) of all households within its LSOAs estimated to have changed occupier since 2012.

- During the same period, the NE Locality has, on average, seen similar or slightly lower population churn rates across LSOAs in each of its wards.

- Neighbourhoods in Bromley have seen the biggest churn rates in the locality since 2012 (up to 70% in some neighbourhoods).

Number of births

- The North East Locality had the second highest number of births of the four localities; contributing 1,271 of the total 4,619 births in the borough.

- The number of births is highest in Mile End – more than twice the number of births than in Bow West.

Source: GLA 2014
Tower Hamlets is one of the most ethnically diverse authorities in England (16th out of 326 areas), and this is reflected in the NE Locality which has a much higher proportion of BME residents compared to England.

- Tower Hamlets has the largest Bangladeshi population in the country, and the NE Locality also has a very high proportion of Bangladeshi residents, particularly in Bromley North (42%), Bromley South (42%) and Mile End (44%).

- There is large variation between wards with Bow East and Bow West having much higher proportion of White residents.
Population by country of birth

- The proportion of population not born in the UK is similar in the NE Locality to the Tower Hamlets average of 43% and the Greater London average of 37%, but is much higher than the national average of 14%.

- In Bromley North, Bromley South and Mile End, around a fifth of all residents were born in Bangladesh.

- Bow East and Bow West have a much smaller proportion of Bangladeshi-born residents compared to the rest of the Locality and the Borough.

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS203EW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% Born in UK</th>
<th>% Born in rest of Europe</th>
<th>% Born in Bangladesh</th>
<th>% Born in other countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bow East</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow West</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley North</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile End</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language: Proficiency in English of people whose main language is not English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% main language not English</th>
<th>% can speak English very well/well</th>
<th>% cannot speak English well or at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bow East</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow West</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley North</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile End</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS205EW)

- Tower Hamlets has the 3rd highest proportion of residents who used a main language other than English out of all local authorities in England
- Compared to the rest of the Borough, Bow East and Bow West have much greater proportions of residents whose main language is English
- In Bromley (North and South) and Mile End, more than a third (38% to 39%) of residents have a main language which is not English and around a one in ten people in these wards cannot speak English well or at all.
Life expectancy at birth

- Life expectancy in Tower Hamlets is lower than the national average for both men (77.8 years compared to 79.5 nationally) and women (82.4 years compared to 83.1 nationally) and this is reflected in the NE Locality.

- Female life expectancy in the NE Locality is generally similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with the exception of Mile End which is significantly lower than that of Tower Hamlets.

- Male life expectancy in the NE is also lowest in Mile End but not significantly different, and all wards are similar to that of Tower Hamlets.
Healthy life expectancy at birth

Healthy life expectancy at birth for females by MSOA, 2009-2013

Healthy life expectancy at birth for males by MSOA, 2009-2013

- Healthy life expectancy is the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health. Healthy life expectancy in Tower Hamlets is generally very low and based on rates for 2009 to 2013 was the lowest in England for women, and third lowest in England for men.

- The most recent sub-local data is for 2009-2013 by MSOA (ward-level data is not available).

- Within the NE Locality, healthy life expectancy for men and women is generally lower in compared to Tower Hamlets, except for Bow West:
  - Four out of the seven MSOAs in the North East have significantly lower male healthy life expectancy than Tower Hamlets.
  - Four MSOAs have significantly lower female healthy life expectancy.
  - EO2000866 (in Bow West) has significantly healthy life expectancy than Tower Hamlets for both men and women.
SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES

This section covers information on the socioeconomic influences on the Tower Hamlets and North East Locality population. Socioeconomic influences are known to impact upon certain health outcomes, and where the most deprived people spend longer in ill-health.¹

Levels of deprivation across Tower Hamlets are very high, and the Borough is the tenth most deprived area in England according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (average score measure). For employment deprivation, Tower Hamlets is ranked as the 4th most deprived authority in London, and it is the sixth most income deprived authority in England. In terms of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people measure, Tower Hamlets is the most deprived area in England. The North East locality generally reflects these high levels of deprivation.

Education attainment levels among children in Tower Hamlets are generally higher than those seen nationally, and the North East locality show similar trends in educational attainment. Tower Hamlets has a very high proportion of residents aged 16 plus who are in full time education. Despite this, levels of qualification in the Borough are mixed with high proportions of those with higher level qualifications combined with high levels of those with no qualifications which is also evident in the North East Locality.

The proportion of older people living alone in Tower Hamlets is higher than national rates, and it is expected that this could increase over the coming years. There is, however, much variation of isolated older people within the Borough which is also reflected within the North East Locality.

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

- Tower Hamlets overall has very high levels of deprivation and is ranked as the third most deprived Borough in London and the tenth most deprived local authority in England.

- Within the NE Locality, the level of deprivation is similar that of the Borough meaning it is generally very much more deprived than most of England.

- Bromley South, Mile End and Bromley North are the most deprived wards within the NE Locality and are amongst the four most deprived wards within the Borough.
Income deprivation affecting children

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under 16 who living in low income households (<60% of national median before housing costs) and can indicate child poverty.

- Tower Hamlets has the highest child poverty rate (39%), based on IDACI, in England which is almost twice the national rate (20%) and is also much higher than London (24%).

- Bow East and Bromley North have almost half (47%) of their youngest residents living in child poverty, the highest rates in the Borough.

- Bow West is the only ward in the NE Locality were child poverty is lower the Borough but is still higher than London and England.
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is the proportion of older people aged 60+ who are experiencing income deprivation (those in receipt of means-tested benefits) and can indicate pensioner poverty.

Half of all older people in the Borough live in income deprived households, which is the highest in England and three times the national average. These high rates of pensioner poverty are reflected in the NE Locality.

Bromley South, Bromley North and Mile End have higher rates of pensioner poverty rates than Tower Hamlets - and are almost four times the national rate.

Although rates of pensioner poverty in Bow East and Bow West are lower than the Borough, they are still more than twice the national rate.
Education, skills and training: Child development at age 5

- Tower Hamlets has slightly lower proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (as defined by reaching certain early learning goals) than both London and England.

- Performance for the NE locality to the average borough proportion of 55%.

- Bromley North ward appears slightly lower than the borough average and other wards in the NE Locality although this is not a significant difference.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
Education, skills and training: GCSE attainment

The GCSE attainment of children in Tower Hamlets is slightly above the national average, and this is also the case for the NE Locality.

The proportion of children achieving 5 A*-C (including English and Maths) at GCSE in the NE locality varies from 56.1% in Bromley North to 61.1% in Bow West.

Despite some differences by ward, there is no statistically significant variation compared to the Borough total.
Residents in full time education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Proportion (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile End</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromley North</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bow West</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bow East</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of adults (aged 16 and over) who are in full-time education

- Tower Hamlets has a relatively high proportion of students (14%) compared to England (8%) and this is generally reflected in the North East Locality.

- The North East locality generally has higher than national average levels of residents aged 16 and over who are in full time education with Bromley South and Mile End the highest proportions, at 16%.

- Although Bow East has the lowest proportion of students in the NE Locality (11%) this still higher than national average.

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table LC6206EW)
- Bow East (45%) and Bow West (47%) the highest proportion of residents with high level qualifications in the NE Locality, far higher than the national average of 30%.

- All wards, except Bromley South, have higher proportion of residents with high level qualifications than England.

- Despite this, all wards of within the NE Locality have higher rates of residents with no qualifications compared to London

- In Bromley South, more than a fifth (22%) of working age residents have no qualification, which is second highest across all wards in Tower Hamlets

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### Highest level of qualification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Higher level qualifications</th>
<th>% Other qualifications</th>
<th>% No qualifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley North</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile End</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow East</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bow West</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Qualifications groupings:
  - Higher level: Degree, Higher degree, foundation degree or higher, NVQ level 4-5, HND, HNC, BTEC higher level, RSA higher diploma, Professional qualifications (e.g., nursing, accountancy)
  - Other qualifications: NVQ levels 1-3 or equivalent, Foreign qualifications where level unknown, Apprenticeships, Vocational/work qualifications, No qualifications

### Percentage of residents aged 16-64 with higher level qualifications, 2011

- Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table

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### Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Facts</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Socioeconomic Influences</th>
<th>Environmental Influences</th>
<th>Behavioural Influences</th>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Employment deprivation

- This indicator, part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, captures the proportion of working age population who are ‘involuntarily’ excluded from the labour market and also counts those in receipt of out of work benefits.

- Tower Hamlets is the 4th most employment deprived authority in London.

- Three of the wards in the North East Locality have higher employment deprivation rates than the Tower Hamlets average; Bromley North (19%), Mile End (18%) and Bromley South (18%).

- Bow East and Bow West has similar employment deprivation to the Borough average, although all wards are above the London and national averages.

Source: LGA / DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 (LGA ward level estimates based on data from the DCLG indices).
Fuel poverty

- A household is deemed to be in fuel poverty if it has required heating costs which are above the national median, and meeting these costs places the household below the official poverty line.

- With the exception of Bow East, fuel poverty by ward in the North East Locality is slightly higher than that of Tower Hamlets and London.

- Bromley South, in particular, has very high levels of households which experience fuel poverty.

Social isolation can have a major impact on physical and mental health, and can be more common amongst older people and in more deprived groups and for those that already have health problems.

- Bow East has the highest proportion of pensioners living alone in the whole Borough, where nearly half of older residents are living alone.

- In contrast, Bromley South has a significantly lower proportion of older residents living alone.

- All other wards have rates of older people living alone similar to the overall rate for the Borough.
Carers can be prone to feeling physically, financially and emotionally burdened, and are at risk of suffering from poor physical and mental well being themselves. The proportion of unpaid carers in Tower Hamlets is lower than England most likely due to the younger age profile in the Borough.

- Bromley South, and Bromley North tends to have some of the highest proportion of carers within the NE Locality with rates slightly above that of the Borough.
ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES

Environmental influences (such as housing, the living environment, crime and access to services) are known to impact certain health outcomes. For example, air pollution can cause respiratory conditions; a poor physical environment can lead to injuries and poor housing conditions can impact upon mental health.

Tower Hamlets has very high rates of social housing and also has some of the highest levels of overcrowded households in England.

The urban density of the Borough means it generally has - compared to England - very good access to health services. Conversely, however, this means it also has high accessibility to health ‘hazards’ such as fast food outlets.

Like much of London, air pollution in Tower Hamlets is higher than the rest of the England with hot-spots well above the EU limits, mainly along main roads in the Borough.
Social housing

- Tower Hamlets has a very large proportion of both social and private rented households, and has some of the lowest levels of owner occupied housing in England.

- Bromley South, Bromley North and Mile End have over half of their residents living in socially rented housing which is much higher than that of London and England.

- Conversely, Bow West has a third of its population who are in owner-occupied or shared ownership housing although this is still lower than London and about half of that for England.

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS405EW) Base: All households

% Social rented | % Private rented (includes rent free) | % Owner occupied / shared ownership
---|---|---
Bromley South | 55 | 26 | 19
Bromley North | 55 | 27 | 18
Mile End | 51 | 27 | 22
Bow East | 43 | 31 | 26
Bow West | 39 | 28 | 33

Tower Hamlets | 40 | 34 | 27
Greater London | 24 | 26 | 50
England | 18 | 18 | 64

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS405EW) Base: All households

% of households in social rented sector

- Up to 20%
- 20% to 30%
- 30% to 40%
- 40% to 50%
- More than 50%

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (Table QS405EW). 
Household overcrowding

- Tower Hamlets has some of the highest levels of overcrowded households in England, with around one in six households classed as overcrowded.
- This is reflected in the NE Locality where nearly a quarter (23%) of Bromley South’s residents are in overcrowded households, and around a fifth of residents in Bromley North and Mile End are in overcrowded households.
- Bow West and Bow East have overcrowding and under-occupied rates more akin to that of the Borough and Greater London but still very different to the national picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% Overcrowded</th>
<th>% Required number of bedrooms</th>
<th>% Underoccupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile End</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bromley North</td>
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<td>Bow West</td>
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<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
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<td>Greater London</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS412EW) Base: All households
Based underlying indicators of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Tower Hamlets was deemed to have a higher proportion of houses which do not meet the Decent Homes Standard compared to London.

Within the NE Locality, Bow West has - on average - the highest proportion (at about a quarter) of homes which were failing to meet the decent homes standard.

Some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough are centred around Whitechapel Road (A11), meaning that Bow East, Bow West and Bromley all experience some high rates of accidents.

Bow West has, on average, some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the borough.
Crime and anti-social behaviour

- Using the IMD crime indicator - which measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level - crime deprivation is highest in the Mile End and Bromley South wards within the NE Locality.

- To the western part of Victoria Park, in Bow West, has the highest crime measure out of all LSOAs in all of Tower Hamlets (and the 26th highest in England out of 32,844 LSOAs)

- Across Tower Hamlets, anti-social behaviour (ASB) appears to be prevalent in the western parts of the Borough

- Within the NE Locality, the pattern is more mixed although Mile End, Bromley North and Bromley South do experience some high rates near the A11, Mile End Park And Tower Hamlets Cemetery
Access to health services

- Access to hospitals is generally OK across the locality, although parts of Bromley have some of the furthest distance to a nearest hospital.

- Access to GP practices is generally OK within the NE Locality although parts of Mile End and Bow East tend to have some of the furthest distance to a nearest GP within Tower Hamlets.

- Note: a detailed map depicting health service locations within the Locality is shown in the Appendices.
Access to health services

- Access to pharmacies is varied across the North East locality and is similar to the other localities within the borough. Parts of Mile End, Bow West and Bow East have some of the furthest distance to a pharmacy in Tower Hamlets.

- Access to dentists is mixed across the North East locality with the western side of the locality generally having good access and the eastern side of the locality having some of the furthest distance to travel to a dentist in the Borough.

- Note: a detailed map depicting health service locations within the Locality is shown in the Appendixes.
Access to leisure services

- According to the AHAH Index, access to leisure services in the NE Locality is quite mixed. Bow East, and parts of Mile End, have some of the poorest access in the Borough

The NE Locality has some of the best access to green space in the Borough primarily due to the presence of Victoria Park, as well as smaller parks such as Mile End Park and Tower Hamlets Cemetery

Note: a detailed map depicting green space within the Locality is shown in the Appendices
Access to health hazards

- Tower Hamlets has one of the highest densities of fast food outlets in the country\(^1\), with most of these located within the west of the Borough.

- Within the NE Locality, parts of Bow East and Bromley have fewest fast food outlets with most near Bow West and Mile End where some neighbourhoods are within 220 metres of a fast food outlets.

- Although pubs can mean increased alcohol consumption, they can also be seen as valuable community assets.

- Bow West tends to have more pubs within the NE Locality. Bromley South and Mile End wards tend to have fewer pubs and is likely to reflect differences by ethnicity make up.

Access to health hazards

- Bow West tends to have a highest density of tobacconists within the North East Locality, and this may well reflect the number of convenience stores on the B119 (Roman Road)

- Access to gambling outlets is varied across the North East locality with although Bromley South has a couple of neighbourhoods within the shortest distances (less than 320 metres) to gambling outlets
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North East Locality

Air pollution

- PM is a generic term used to describe a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles; it mainly comes from the combustion of fuels. Exposure to PM increases mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases\(^1\).

- NO\(_2\) is a gas that is produced during combustion processes, with emissions mainly due to transport. Short-term exposure is a respiratory irritant which can lead to coughs and shortness of breath, whilst outdoor exposure is associated with adverse health and reduced life expectancy\(^1\).

- SO\(_2\) is produced when sulphur-containing fuels, such as coal, are burned. It has an irritant effect on the lining of the nose, throat and airways\(^3\).

- Tower Hamlets has some of the highest levels of air pollutants (notably for PM10 and NO2) in England. The series of maps (above) show modelled air quality estimates (based on DEFRA data from 2016, published by CDRC) by lower super output area relative to Tower Hamlets. The NE Locality has slightly lower levels than of PM10, NO2 and SO2 compared to other parts of the Borough and but has some of the highest levels in England.


\(^3\) Additional maps depicting annual mean concentrations of air pollution are shown in the Appendix
BEHAVIOURAL INFLUENCES

Behavioural influences in this section includes lifestyle factors such as smoking, poor diet, alcohol consumption, and levels of physical activity and which can all contribute to ill health or early death.

Tower Hamlets has a high prevalence of people who smoke; higher than the London and national average. The North East Locality has similar rates to the borough, although this varies from ward to ward. Smoking can contribute to certain health outcomes, such as some respiratory-related outcomes outlined in the ‘health outcomes’ section.

Tower Hamlets has a significantly higher level of obesity in reception-aged children and year six-aged children than the national average. The proportion of obese children more than doubling between reception and year six, and around a quarter of year 6 children are classed as obese. The rates in the North East Locality are similar to the borough average.

Overweightness and obesity can contribute to certain long-term health outcomes, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, which are outlined in the ‘health outcomes’ section.
Excess weight in reception children

**Tower Hamlets (22.1%)** has a similar proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to England (22.4%)

- **The North East locality** has, on average, a similar proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to the other localities in the Borough

- Within the NE, **Bow East** has the largest proportion of reception year children with excess weight which is also higher than the Borough rate but not significantly different

### Data

- Children with excess weight (Reception Year)(%) by Ward, 2015/16 to 2017/18
- Children with excess weight (Reception Year)(%) by MSOA, 2015/16 to 2017/18


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Obesity in reception children

The proportion of obese children in reception year in Tower Hamlets is 11.5% which is higher than England (9.5%).

Within the NE Locality Bow East has the highest rate of obese reception-year children (12.6%) compared to the Borough (11.5%) although this not significantly different, but is significantly higher when compared to England.

Bow West and Bromley North have the two lowest proportions of reception children obesity (both 8.9%) but these are not significantly lower than that of the Borough rate.
Excess weight in year 6 children

- Tower Hamlets (41.9%) has a higher proportion of year 6 children with excess weight compared to England (34.2%)
- The proportion of children with excess weight in the North East locality is, on average, slightly lower than the Borough
- All wards within the NE have lower rates than the Borough although none are significantly different
- Despite this, all wards within the locality, except for Bromley North, have significantly higher levels of year 6 children with excess weight when compared to England
Obesity in year 6 children

- Over a quarter (26.9%) of year 6 children in Tower Hamlets are classed as being obese which is significantly higher than the national rate (20%)
- The North East locality has, on average, a slightly lower proportion of year 6 children who are obese compared to Tower Hamlets
- Mile End, Bow East and Bow West all have significantly higher proportions of year 6 obesity compared to England
- Bromley South and Bromley North have the two lowest rates of Y6 obesity in the Borough although these are not significantly different to the Borough or national rate
According to GP register data, the age-standardised rate of adult obesity in the North East locality is generally slightly higher than the Borough average.

- Bow East, Mile End, Bromley North and Bromley South all have significantly higher standardised rates of adults who are obese compared to the Borough total.

- Bow West is the only ward in the NE Locality where adult obesity standardised rate is similar to that of the Borough.
Severe Obesity: age standardised rates

- The age-standardised rate of severe adult obesity (a BMI of 40 or more) in the North East locality is generally higher than that of the Borough.
- Severe obesity rates are significantly higher in Bow East (which has the second highest severe obesity rate in the Borough), Bromley South, Mile End and Bow West.
- Bromley North is the only ward in the NE Locality where the severe adult obesity standardised rate is similar to that of the Borough.
Based on GP registration data, the age-standardised smoking rate within the North East locality is generally quite similar to that of the Borough.

Smoking rates in Bow East and Mile End, however, are higher than the Borough total.

Bromley South is the only ward in the NE Locality where smoking rates are lower than the Borough, whilst rates in Bow West and Bromley North are similar to that of the Borough total.
This section looks at health outcomes across the life course. For children this includes data from low birth weight babies to the number of hospital admissions in children, all of which can potentially lead to poorer outcomes in later life.

There are many health conditions affecting many people into their adulthood and which affect the working age population. This can include mental health and well-being, musculoskeletal problems, sexual health, respiratory conditions, alcohol-harm and long-term conditions such as diabetes.

Serious conditions such as cancers, strokes and coronary heart disease are amongst some of the biggest causes of death and long-term illness. These can be linked a range of lifestyle risk factors as well as increasing age.

For older residents restricted mobility can become debilitating conditions, with injuries such as hip fractures severely limiting independence. Dementia affects a person’s mental abilities and also affects their independence. It is also the leading cause of death in those aged 80 and over.

Hearing and sight loss can also increase the risk of depression, falls and hip fractures and loss of independence.
Low birth weight babies

- Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life.

- In Tower Hamlets 4.5% of all live births (with recorded birth weight) were considered to be of low birth weight (<2500g), which is higher than England (2.8%) and London (3.1%) and this is reflected in the NE Locality

- The rate in the North East locality, however, is generally slightly lower than that of the Borough although no wards are significantly lower or higher

- Bromley North has the highest rate of low birth weight babies (5%) in the NE Locality but this is not significantly different to that of the Borough
Admissions for injuries in children aged under 5

- Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They can also lead to long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s).

- The rate of children under the age of five admitted to hospital for injuries in Tower Hamlets (103.9 per 10,000) is slightly lower than England (139 per 10,000) and this is reflected in the NE Locality.

- This ranges from 121.1 per 10,000 in Bow East to 96.4 per 10,000 in Bromley North.

- There is no significant difference between any wards in the North East locality and the borough rate of 103.9 per 10,000.
Patients admitted to hospital as an emergency case can be costly yet is often preventable. Emergency admissions can point to wider determinants of poor health, such as housing and transport.

The rate of emergency admissions in under 5s is slightly lower in Tower Hamlets (111.5 per 1,000) than England.

The NE Locality generally has slightly lower rates of under 5 emergency admissions than the rest of the Borough:
- Bow East and Bow West have rates which significantly lower
- Bromley North has the highest rates in the NE Locality (slightly higher than Tower Hamlets) but, along with Mile End and Bromley South, are not significantly different
A&E attendances in under 5s

- 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.

- The rate of A & E attendances in Tower Hamlets (665.1 per 1,000) are higher than England (551.6), but similar to London (671 per 1,000)

- The NE Locality generally has slightly lower rates of A&E attendances in under 5s than the rest of the Borough:
  - Bromley, North, Bromley South, Bow East and Bow West have rates which are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets
  - Rates in Mile End (706.9 per 1,000) are highest in the NE Locality and are significantly higher than the Borough
Admissions for injuries in children aged under 15

- Rates of admissions due to injuries in children under the age of 15 are slightly higher in Tower Hamlets (86.4 per 10,000) compared to London (80 per 10,000) but are lower than England (110 per 10,000)

- The rate of children aged under 15 admitted to hospital for injuries ranges in North East locality wards from 78.3 per 10,000 in Bromley South to 91.3 per 10,000 in Bow West

- No ward within the NE Locality differ significantly differs to the overall Borough rate of 86.4 per 10,000 and where all wards are below that of national rates

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
The rate of hospital admissions for injuries in children aged 15-24 are slightly higher in Tower Hamlets (88.1 per 10,000) compared to London (84.1 per 10,000) but are lower than England (137 per 10,000).

The rate of hospital admissions for injuries in children aged 15-24 is broadly similar to that of the Borough overall and to that of London (and much lower than England).

However, there is much variation within the locality. Bow East (132.8 per 100,000) has significantly higher rates than the Borough.
Asthma: age standardised rate (ASR)

- Asthma is a respiratory condition and is often associated with smoking, obesity, air pollution and hay fever
- The GP-recorded rates for asthma are generally much higher in the NE Locality than the rest of the Borough.
- All wards within the locality have rates which are significantly higher than Tower Hamlets, and Mile End has the highest rates in the Borough.
Epilepsy: age standardised rate

- Epilepsy is a condition affecting the brain which can lead to seizures.
- The GP-recorded ASR for epilepsy in the North East locality is overall around the same as the borough average, although varies between wards.
- Bow East and Mile End have significantly higher rates of epilepsy than the rest of the Borough (the second and fourth highest within the Borough)
- The standardised rate of epilepsy in Bromley North is significantly lower than the Borough rate and is the second lowest out of all wards
Learning disabilities: age standardised rates

- People with learning disabilities (LD) have a shorter than average life expectancy and are increased risk of poor physical and mental health.

- The age-standardised rates of patients with learning disabilities, as recorded by their GP, within the North East is broadly similar to the rest of the Borough.

- The rates are lowest in Bromley North and are significantly lower than the borough overall.

- All other wards in the NE Locality are not significantly different to Tower Hamlets overall.

Source: CEG

Learning disability ASRs by Ward, April 2017

Learning disability ASRs by LSOA, April 2017

Introduction
Key Facts
Population
Socioeconomic Influences
Environmental Influences
Behavioural Influences
Health Outcomes
Index
Appendix
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): age-standardised rate

STI ASRs by Ward, April 2017

Source: CEG

- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are passed on from one person to another through unprotected sex or genital contact. Common types of STI include: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, Trichomoniasis, Genital warts, Genital herpes, Pubic lice, Scabies and Syphilis

- The age-standardised rates for GP-recorded STIs in the North East locality are generally similar to the rest of the Borough despite some variation by ward within the locality

- Bow East has significantly higher rates of GP-recorded STIs than the Borough total, and has the third highest rates amongst all wards in the Borough

- Bromley North has significantly lower rates of GP-recorded STIs than the Borough, and within Tower Hamlet has the third lowest rates out of all wards

[Note: Approximately two thirds of all STIs are diagnosed and treated in the integrated sexual health and contraception services provided by the RLH, Dean Street, Guys and St Thomas and Central North West London Clinics - not all local residents will have consented for the recording of this treatment on primary care records.]
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm

- The standardised admission ratio for hospital stays for alcohol-related harm in Tower Hamlets is 77.8 which is significantly lower than England (100) and slightly lower than London (82.4).

- The lower ratio of hospital stays due to alcohol is likely due the ethnic make-up in the Borough and lower levels of alcohol consumption.

- The North East locality is generally in line with the rest of the borough, with no ward varying significantly.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles

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The standardised admission ratio for hospital stays for self harm in Tower Hamlets is 36.9 which is significantly lower than England (100).

The rates for hospital stays for self-harm appear in the North East locality do not vary significantly to the Borough overall, and are also significantly lower than national rates.
The Tower Hamlets population has some of the highest rates of self-reported mental health problems in London and it is likely that diagnosis by a GP is under-reported. There are strong links between mental and physical health.

The rates of patients diagnosed with depression by their GP are higher in the North East locality than the Borough overall.

Bow East has the highest rates of GP-recorded depression in Tower Hamlets, and the rates in Bow West and Mile End are also significantly higher than the Borough.

Bromley North has significantly lower rates of GP-recorded depression.

1 % reporting a long-term mental health problem 2016/17. PHE Fingertips. Available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/depression#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000030/iid/358/age/168/sex/4
Severe mental illness (QOF definition): age standardised rates

- Severe mental illness (SMI) includes bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and other psychosis. There are strong links between SMI and physical health, and those with SMI tend to have a shorter than average life expectancy.

- The rate for patients diagnosed with severe mental illness, as recorded by their GP, varies across the North East locality.

- The rates of SMI are significantly higher in Bromley South and Bromley North than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.

- Bow East and Bow West has significantly lower SMI rates than the Borough.
**Self-reported health: General health**

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<th>% Fair health</th>
<th>% Bad/very bad health</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bromley South</td>
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<td>England</td>
<td>81</td>
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- **Tower Hamlets**, overall, has slightly better levels of self-reported health compared to England – mainly due to the younger population in the Borough - but is slightly worse than that of London.

- Nearly a fifth (19%) of residents in Bromley North and Bromley South report their own health as ‘fair, bad or very bad’ based on responses in the 2011 Census which is generally higher than the Borough and London.

- Self-reported general health in Bow East and Bow West is almost identical to that of the Borough.
Residents with a long term illness

The proportion of residents with a health problem or disability is lower in the borough than England due to Borough’s younger age profile.

There is a slightly higher proportion of residents with a long term illness in the NW Locality compared to the Borough.

Rates in Bow East, Bromley North and Mile End are significantly higher than that of the Borough.
Pre-diabetes: age standardised rates

- Pre-diabetes if often used to describe when patients have blood sugar levels above the normal range. This can increase the likelihood of developing full diabetes.

- The average level of GP-recorded pre-diabetes is highest in the North East Locality

- Bromley North, Bromley South and Mile End are the three wards with the highest rates of GP-recorded pre-diabetes in Tower Hamlets

- There is, however, variation in the locality with Bow East and Bow West having significantly lower rates than the Borough rate
Type 1 diabetes: age standardised rates

- Type 1 Diabetes is where the body’s immune system attacks and destroys cell which produce insulin. It tends to start in people under 20, and is the rarer form of diabetes. There are no lifestyle changes which can lower the risk of type 1 diabetes, and patients require regular insulin during their life.

- Overall levels of GP-recorded type 1 diabetes within the North East locality are similar to the Borough rate

- Bow West, however, has rates of type 1 diabetes which are significantly higher than Tower Hamlets
Type 2 diabetes is the more common form of diabetes, affecting 90% of all adults with diabetes in the UK. Trends in obesity and physical inactivity are likely to contribute to a longer-term rise in type 2 diabetes prevalence.

- Overall levels of GP-recorded type 2 diabetes within the North East locality are similar to the Borough rate but this does vary significantly by ward.

- Bromley North, Bromley South and Mile End all have standardised rates of diabetes which are significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets total.

- Bow East and Bow West have rates which are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets.
**TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North East Locality**

**Chronic kidney disease: age standardised rates**

- Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a common long term condition which affects kidney function. It can be associated with some cardiovascular conditions and diabetes, and is more common in more deprived communities.

- The North East locality has, on average, higher rates of GP-recorded chronic kidney disease than the rest of the Borough.

- Bromley South has the highest rates of chronic kidney disease in Tower Hamlets, and Bow East also has significantly higher rates.

- No ward in the North East locality has significantly lower rates than Tower Hamlets.

**Introduction**

**Key Facts**

**Population**

**Socioeconomic Influences**

**Environmental Influences**

**Behavioural influences**

**Health Outcomes**

**Index**

**Appendix**
Back pain is one of the most common musculoskeletal problems and can be a major cause of absence from work. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study found that musculoskeletal disease was one of the main causes of ill-health in England.

- The standardised rates for patients recorded with back pain are similar in the North East locality to the overall Borough rates but this does vary within the locality.

- Mile End, Bromley North and Mile End all have significantly higher rates of back pain than the Tower Hamlets total.

Source: CEG
- Osteoporosis is a condition which can weaken the bones and means that they are more likely to break and suffer fractures

- The standardised rates for GP recorded osteoporosis in the North East locality is generally similar to that of the Borough total rate

- Bow West, however, has significantly higher rate of osteoporosis compared to the Tower Hamlet rate
Rheumatoid arthritis is a long-term condition which can cause pain, swelling and stiffness around the joints. It typically affects hand, feet and wrist. It often starts when a person is between 40 and 50 years old. Women are three times more likely to be affected than men.

- The rates of for GP recorded rheumatoid arthritis in the North East locality is generally higher than the Borough average but this varies by ward.
- Bromley South and Bow East both have significantly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis compared to the Tower Hamlets total.
- Bow West has significantly lower rates compared to Tower Hamlets.
The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of elective hospital admissions in Tower Hamlets is 78 which is lower than England (100) and London (95.4).

The SAR of elective hospital admission in the North East locality is higher than other localities and that of the Tower Hamlets overall ratio.

Bromley North (90.4), Bow East (88.9) and Bromley South (88.1) have the highest SAR for elective admissions out of all wards in the Tower Hamlets (but still lower than London).
The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of emergency hospital admissions for all causes in Tower Hamlets is 99.4 and is similar to that of England (100).

Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, based on SAR, within the North East Locality are broadly similar to Tower Hamlets and England but this does vary by ward.

- Mile End (105.3) and Bow East (105.1) are both significantly higher than the Borough and England rates.
- Bow West (89.7) is significantly lower than England and Tower Hamlets.
Premature mortality: Death from all causes under 65

- Premature mortality are deaths that occur before an expected age of death, and is a good high-level indicator of population health. This can be due to lifestyle factors such as smoking (which increases the risk of many conditions) or may be due to injuries and suicide.

- The standardised mortality ratio for premature deaths under the age of 65 in Tower Hamlets is 104.3 which is higher than both England (100) and London (91.1)

- The SMR for premature deaths under 65 in the North East locality is similar to the Borough rate; with no wards varying significantly to the Tower Hamlet rate.
Premature mortality: Death from all causes under 75

- Premature mortality are deaths that occur before an expected age of death, and is a good high-level indicator of population health. This can be due to lifestyle factors such as smoking (which increases the risk of many conditions) or may be due to injuries and suicide.

- The standardised mortality ratio for premature deaths under the age of 75 in Tower Hamlets is 114.4 which is higher than England (100) and London (94.3).

- The SMR for premature deaths under 75 in the North East locality is similar to the Borough rate; with no wards varying significantly to the Tower Hamlet rate.

- Bow East and Mile End has SMRs for premature deaths under 75 which are significantly higher than national rates.
The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes for all ages is 108.8 which is higher than England (100).

The North East locality is, on average, similar to the Borough total but this varies by ward.

Mile End (137.2) has a significantly higher SMR for deaths from all causes than all other wards in the locality, and is significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets total and around 1.4 times the national rate.

All other wards in the locality do not vary significantly to the Borough or national rates.
Cancer occurs when cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably – these cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissue and organs. Most cancers are linked to increasing age.

It is estimated that more than 1 in 3 people will get some form of cancer in their lifetime. Although survival rates have improved in recent years, cancer remains one of the biggest causes of death and illness.

The standardised incidence ratio for cancer in Tower Hamlets is 93.5 which is lower than England (100).

Incidence of cancer in the North East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates.
Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in the UK. Most women are diagnosed over the age of 50. It is more commonly diagnosed amongst the least deprived groups. If detected early there is a good chance of recovery. Although it is more rare, men can also be diagnosed with breast cancer.

The standardised incidence ratio for breast cancer in Tower Hamlets is 81 which is lower than England (100) and London (95).

Incidence of breast cancer in the North East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles

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Incidence of colorectal cancer

- Colorectal cancer – sometimes referred to as bowel cancer – is term for cancer which starts in the bowel and is one of the most common types of cancer in the UK. It is mostly diagnosed in people over the age of 60.
- The standardised incidence ratio for colorectal cancer in Tower Hamlets is 82 which is lower than England (100) and London (91)
- Incidence of colorectal cancer in the North East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates
Lung cancer is a commonly diagnosed cancer, and is also one of the most serious types of cancers associated with poor survival. It is mostly diagnosed in people over the age of 70, and more commonly diagnosed in the most deprived groups. Smoking is one of the biggest causes, estimated to account for 85% of all cases.

The standardised incidence ratio for lung cancer in Tower Hamlets is 145.6 which is almost 1.5 times higher than England (100) and London (98).

Incidence of colorectal cancer in the North East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets.

At ward level, partly due to small numbers, there is no statistical variation to national rates.
Incidence of prostate cancer

- Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in the UK for men. Most cases occur in men aged 50 and older. It is also more common in men of African-Caribbean or African descent and less common in Asian men.

- The standardised incidence ratio for lung cancer in Tower Hamlets is 77 which is lower than England and London (both 100)

- Incidence of prostate cancer in the North East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets

- At ward level, partly due to small numbers and subsequent wide confidence intervals, there is no statistical variation compared to national rates
Deaths from all cancer

- The standardised mortality rate for deaths from cancers in Tower Hamlets is 110.3 which is higher than England (100) and London (94)

- Within the North East locality, the SMR for cancer deaths is similar to the overall Tower Hamlets rate

- The SMR for cancer deaths in Mile End ward, however, is significantly higher than the national rate
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years

- The standardised mortality rate for deaths from cancers in those under 75 years old in Tower Hamlets is 106.7 which is higher than England (100) and London (94)

- Within the North East locality, the SMR for cancer deaths in those under 75 is similar to the overall Tower Hamlets rate with no statistical variation across all ward

- The SMR for under 75 cancer deaths in Bow East ward, however, is significantly higher than the national rate
Coronary heart disease: age standardised rates

- Coronary heart disease (CHD) – sometimes referred to as ischaemic heart disease – is one of the leading causes of death in the UK. It is often linked to smoking, obesity and low levels of physical activity, and more common amongst deprived groups.

- Mile End, Bromley South and Bromley North all have significantly higher standardised rates for GP-recorded CHD compared to the Tower Hamlets total.

- Bow West has significantly lower rates for patients recorded with CHD.
Elective hospital admissions for coronary heart disease

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for elective admissions for coronary heart disease in Tower Hamlets is 185.6 which is much higher than national rates (100) and London (117).

- For the North East, the SAR for elective admission in CHD is – on average – similar to the Borough total.

- All wards within the locality have significantly higher SARs than the national rates – in Mile End, Bromley North and Bromley South this is approximately twice the national rate.

- Bow West has an SAR of 130.3 which is significantly lower than the Tower Hamlets rate, but this is still significantly higher than the national rate.
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency admissions for coronary heart disease (CHD) in Tower Hamlets is 137 which is much higher than national rates and London (both 100)

- All wards within the North East locality have significantly higher SARs than the national rates – in Mile End, Bromley North and Bromley South this is approximately twice the national rate

- Bow West has an SAR of 130.3 which is significantly lower than the Tower Hamlets rate, but this is still significantly higher than the national rate
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages

- The standardised mortality (SMR) for deaths from coronary heart disease in Tower Hamlet is 125 which is higher than the England (100) and London (94).

- The SMRs for deaths from coronary heart disease in the North East locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate with the exception of Bromley South which is significantly lower than Tower Hamlets.

- For Bromley North the SMR for deaths from coronary heart disease is also significantly higher than England.
Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years

- The standardised mortality (SMR) for under 75 deaths from coronary heart disease in Tower Hamlet is 136.4 which is higher than the England (100) and London (100).

- The SMRs for under 75 deaths from coronary heart disease in the North East locality are similar in all wards to the Borough rate.

- For Bow East the SMR for under 75 deaths from coronary heart disease is also significantly higher than England.
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack: age standardised rates

- Stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA) are a major cause of death and long term illness. The major risk factor is age, but stroke is also more common among deprived and in Black and Asian people.

- The standardised rates for patients with stroke/TIA in the North East are similar, on average, to the rest of the Borough but this does vary by ward

- Bow East and Bromley South both have higher rates of stroke/TIA than the Borough total

- Bromley North and Bow West has significantly lower rates
The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of emergency admissions for stroke in Tower Hamlets is 115, which is higher than London and England (both 100).

- The North East locality has similar SARs for stroke emergency admissions to that of the Borough total, with no significant difference shown for any ward.

- SARs for Bromley South and Bromley North, however, are significantly higher than national rates.
The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for stroke deaths in Tower Hamlets is 115.1 which is higher than London (89) and England (100).

Within the North East locality, each ward has similar SMRs for deaths from stroke to that of Tower Hamlets.

Partly due to small numbers by ward, no ward within the locality shows significant variation to the national rates of deaths from stroke.
Heart failure is a serious long-term condition where the heart is unable to properly pump blood around the body. It is more common in older people.

- The North East locality has similar of GP-recorded heart failure to the rest of the Borough but this varies by ward
- Mile End and Bromley South both have higher rates of heart failure than the Borough overall
- Bow West however, has the second lowest rate of GP-recorded heart failure in the Borough
Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (myocardial infarction)

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency admissions due to heart attack is 144.1 in Tower Hamlets, which is higher than London (89) and England (100).

- Emergency admissions due to heart attacks, based on SARs, in the North East locality is similar to the rest of the Borough.

- Mile End, Bromley South, Bromley North and Bow East have SARs similar to Tower Hamlets but these are also significantly higher than England.

- Bow West has a lower SAR for emergency admissions due to heart attack than the Borough but is similar to England.
Hypertension: age standardised rates

- Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a major risk factor for heart disease, stroke, kidney disease and other conditions. It is more common in older people.

- The North East locality has similar rates of GP-recorded hypertension to the rest of the Borough, but this varies by ward.

- Bromley South, Mile End and Bromley North have significantly higher rates of hypertension compared to the Tower Hamlets total.

- Bow East and Bow West have significantly lower rates of hypertension.
Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a common condition where arteries restrict the blood supply to leg muscles as a result of the build up of fatty deposits. It can sometimes lead to more serious problems such as heart disease, stroke and heart attacks. Smoking, high blood pressure, high cholesterol or diabetes are the leading risk factors.

- Within the North East locality, levels of PAD are on average slightly lower than the Borough overall
- Mile End, however, has the third highest rate of GP-recorded in the Borough where it is significantly higher
- Bromley North and Bromley South have significantly lower rates
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages

- The standardised mortality (SMR) for deaths from circulatory disease in Tower Hamlets is 114.8 which is higher than the England (100) and London (97).

- The SMRs for deaths from circulatory disease in the North East locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate.

- For Bromley North and Mile End, the SMRs for deaths from circulatory disease – although similar to the Borough - are also significantly higher than England.
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years

- The standardised mortality (SMR) for under 75 deaths from circulatory disease in Tower Hamlet is 135 which is higher than the England (100) and London (101)

- The SMRs for under 75 deaths from circulatory disease in the North East locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate

- For Bromley North and Mile End, the SMRs for under 75 deaths from circulatory disease – although similar to the Borough - are also significantly higher than England
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a progressive lung condition typically linked with ageing and smoking, and is also more often more prevalent in deprived communities. 

The North East locality has, on average, the highest rates of GP-recorded COPD in the Borough.

Bromley South, Bow East and Mile End all have significantly higher rates of COPD than the overall rates for Tower Hamlets.
Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for admissions due to COPD for Tower Hamlets is 226.3 which is more than twice the rate of England (100) and London (99)

- Although SARs for COPD admission within the North East locality do not vary significantly to the Tower Hamlets total, all wards significantly higher than London and England

- The rate for COPD admissions, within the North East locality’s wards, ranges from approximately 1.8 to 2.6 times the national rate
Deaths from respiratory disease, all ages

- The standardised mortality ratio for death from respiratory disease in Tower Hamlets is 112.7 which is higher than England (100) and London (95).

- The average SMR of deaths from respiratory disease in the North East locality is higher than the overall Borough rate.

- This is mainly due to Mile End which has the highest SMR of deaths from respiratory disease in Tower Hamlets, and is approximately 1.7 times the national rate.

- All other wards in the locality are similar to Tower Hamlets overall rate, and do not vary significantly to the national rate.
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in those aged over 65

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency hip fractures in over 65s in Tower Hamlets is 108.6 which is higher than England (100) and London (91).

- Within the North East locality, the SAR is on average slightly lower than the Borough average, although no ward in the locality varies significantly to the overall SAR for Tower Hamlets or to the national rate.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for elective hip replacements in Tower Hamlets is 44.9 which is significantly lower than England (100) and London (65).

- Within the North East locality, there is much variation by ward.

- Bow East and Bow West have the highest SAR of admission for hip replacements compared to the Borough. Although these are significantly higher than that of Tower Hamlets, they are similar to national rates.

- Mile End has similar rates to the Borough, and also has a significantly lower SAR compared to national rates.
Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of elective admissions for knee replacements in Tower Hamlets is 71.4 which is significantly lower than England (100).

- The North East locality has similar rates of elective hospital admissions for knee replacement compared to the Borough.

- Partly due to the small numbers by ward, no ward varies significantly to national rates.
Deaf-affected patients: age standardised rates

- Patients who are deaf-affected may suffer from moderate or severe hearing loss and are likely to use hearing aids as well as being reliant on sign language and lip reading.

- The North East Locality has, on average, much higher rates of patient who are deaf affected than the Borough although this varies by ward

- Mile End and Bromley South have significantly higher rates of deaf-affected patients than the Tower Hamlets total

- Bromley North and Bow West have significantly lower rates compared to the Borough
- Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases associated with damage to the optic nerve which results in impaired vision. If left untreated it can sometimes lead to blindness.

- The North East locality has, on average, a slightly higher rate of patients recorded with glaucoma compared to the Borough total.

- Bromley North has the highest rates of glaucoma out of all wards in Tower Hamlets, and Bow East is also significantly higher than Tower Hamlets.

- Bow West and Mile End have significantly lower rates of patients with glaucoma.
Cataracts: age standardised rates

- Cataracts can occur when the lens of an eye develops cloudy patches which can cause blurry and misty vision. It is more common in older people and can affect the ability to undertake daily activities.

- The North East locality generally has slightly lower rate of patients recorded with cataracts compared to the Borough rate

- Bow East and Bow West have the lowest rates of patients recorded with cataracts out of all wards in Tower Hamlets, and Bromley North also has a significantly lower rate than the Borough
Senile macular degeneration (SMD): age-standardised rates

- Senile macular degeneration (SMD) is the most common cause of registrable blindness in the UK in patients over the age of 65
- The North East locality has, on average, a similar rate of patients recorded with Senile macular degeneration compared to the Borough total
- Bromley South has a significantly higher standardised rate of GP-recorded SMD than the Borough rate
- Bromley North has the lowest standardised rate of GP-recorded SMD of all wards in Tower Hamlets
Patients who are housebound are likely to have restricted mobility and suffer from isolation and a loss of independence.

The North East locality has, on average, the highest rate of patient recorded as housebound by their GP.

This is in part due to Mile End, which has by far the highest age-standardised rate of housebound patients of all ward in the Borough.

The rate of housebound patients in Bow East and Bromley South also significantly higher than that of the Borough total.

Bromley North is the only ward in the North East locality which has a significantly lower rate of housebound patients in the Borough.
Dementia: age standardised rates

- Symptoms of dementia includes can include memory loss and difficulties with thinking or language, and is mainly due to advancing age.
- The North East locality has, on average, a similar rate of patients recorded with dementia compared to the rest of the Borough although there is much variation within the locality
- Mile End has second highest age-standardised rate of dementia of all wards in the Borough, and is more than twice the Borough rate
- Bromley South, Bromley North and Bow West however all have significantly lower rates of dementia compared to the Borough overall
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All People</th>
<th>Born Well and Growing Well</th>
<th>Living Well</th>
<th>Promoting Independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: No2 levels</td>
<td>Death from all causes, all ages</td>
<td>Education, skills and training: staying on in education post 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to dentists</td>
<td>Air pollution: SO2 levels</td>
<td>Death from circulatory disease, all ages</td>
<td>Education, skills and training highest level of qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to fast food outlets</td>
<td>Anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>Death from circulatory disease, under 75 years</td>
<td>Elective hospital admissions for all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to gambling outlets</td>
<td>Asthma rates</td>
<td>Death from stroke, all ages</td>
<td>Elective hospital admissions for coronary heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to GP practices</td>
<td>Back pain rates</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to leisure services</td>
<td>Barriers to housing: overcrowding</td>
<td>Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years</td>
<td>Emergency admissions in under 5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to pharmacies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to pubs</td>
<td>Cataracts rates</td>
<td>Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to tobacconists</td>
<td>Chronic kidney disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged 15-24</td>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged under 15</td>
<td>Coronary heart disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from respiratory disease, all ages</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged under 5</td>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (myocardial infarction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td>Deaf-affected patients rates</td>
<td>Education, skills and training: child development at age 5</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employment deprivation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North East Locality

- **Introduction**
- **Key Facts**
- **Population**
- **Socioeconomic Influences**
- **Environmental Influences**
- **Behavioural influences**
- **Health Outcomes**
- **Index**
- **Appendix**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>All People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North East Locality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy rates</td>
<td>Incidence of colorectal cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of breast cancer</td>
<td>Obesity rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity: black and minority ethnic (BME) population</td>
<td>Smoking prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess weight in reception children</td>
<td>Incidence of lung cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess weight in year 6 children</td>
<td>Incidence of prostate cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel poverty</td>
<td>Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma rates</td>
<td>Social housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>Osteoporosis rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart failure rates</td>
<td>Social isolation: older people living alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital stays for alcohol related harm</td>
<td>Periphereral arterial disease rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital stays for self harm</td>
<td>STI rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing: overcrowded households</td>
<td>Population by country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housebound patients rates</td>
<td>Stroke and transient ischaemic attack rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension rates</td>
<td>Type 2 diabetes rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of all cancer</td>
<td>Living environment: road traffic accidents indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of breast cancer</td>
<td>Living environment: housing in poor condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of colorectal cancer</td>
<td>Population structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of breast cancer</td>
<td>Population projections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: proficiency in English of people whose main language is not English</td>
<td>Pre-diabetes rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning disabilities rates</td>
<td>Premature mortality: death from all causes under 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight babies</td>
<td>Premature mortality: death from all causes under 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births</td>
<td>Provision of unpaid care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe mental illness rates</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe mental illness rates</td>
<td>Self-reported health: general health bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senile macular degeneration (SMD): age-standardised rates</td>
<td>Self-reported health: general health bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX

This section contains a number of reference maps and tables specifically these cover:

- Roads and key public transport links
- Hospital and general practices locations
- Pharmacy, optician and dental practice locations
- Children’s centres and schools
- The Local Plan 2017 covering the North East locality
- Community buildings
- Air pollution
- Ward boundaries
Pharmacies, dentists and opticians
Ne Locality, Tower Hamlets

Legend
- Dentist
- Optician
- Pharmacy

Community Buildings
NE Locality, Tower Hamlets

Legend
- Community Hubs
- East End Homes
- Old Ford Circle Housing
- Other
- Playgroups and nurseries
- Poplar HARCA
- Tenants and Residents Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cadon Hall</td>
<td>Community Hubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fern Street Settlement</td>
<td>Community Hubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Centre</td>
<td>East End Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Southern Grove Community Centre</td>
<td>East End Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bede Community Centre</td>
<td>East End Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tredegar Community Centre</td>
<td>Old Ford Circle Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Butley Court Community Centre</td>
<td>Old Ford Circle Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wrights Road Community Centre</td>
<td>Old Ford Circle Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Francis Lee Computer Suite</td>
<td>Old Ford Circle Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Eastside Youth &amp; Community Centre</td>
<td>Old Ford Circle Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kingsley Hall</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bromley By Bow Centre</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PG Cheadle Hall</td>
<td>Playgroups and nurseries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PG Mile End Nursery</td>
<td>Playgroups and nurseries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PG Rother Pl Playgroup</td>
<td>Playgroups and nurseries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PG Vennion Playgroup</td>
<td>Playgroups and nurseries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Linc Centre</td>
<td>Poplar HARCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>St Paul's Way Centre</td>
<td>Tenants and Residents Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lockley Community Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The GLA have identified areas in London where air pollution is particularly bad known as ‘Focus Areas’ – there is just one focus area which impacts upon NE Locality:
  - Mile End junction with A1205 Burdett Road
Old Ward Boundaries (before 2014)

- Bow West, Bow East, Mile End East and Bromley by Bow are all coterminous with the current NE Locality boundary.
- A small part of Limehouse extends into the NW Locality.

New Ward Boundaries (since 2014)

- All wards are fully coterminous within the SW Locality boundary.
- Bromley North and Bromley South wards are formed. Mile End extends so that it is now coterminous with the Locality Boundary.
- Limehouse ward has reduced in size and is entirely within SE Locality.