Tower Hamlets Locality Profiles: North West Locality
Introduction:
This locality profile describes the health and wellbeing of residents in the North West 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 West Locality

- The North West (NW) Locality is one of four localities within Tower Hamlets
- The NW Locality is made up of four wards: Spitalfields & Banglatown, St. Peter’s, Bethnal Green and Weavers.
- The North West of the locality borders the London Borough of Hackney and The City.
- The overall population (2017) is 71,511 with Bethnal Green being the most populous ward in the locality
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 are 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 Brenda.Scotland@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Locality Manager for North West) or Samuel.jones@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Public Health Intelligence).

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

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North West Locality
71,511 residents

- Highest pensioner poverty rates in the Borough – up to 4 times the national rate in Spitalfields & Banglatown
- Very high rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD - far exceed national rates
- Has some of the highest rates of rheumatoid arthritis in the Borough
- Has the highest rates of low weight births in the Borough – significantly higher than England
- Has the highest smoking rates in the Borough – all wards are significantly higher
- The highest rates of lung cancer and the highest overall cancer mortality rate in Tower Hamlets
- Very high rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD - far exceed national rates
- Has the highest rates of residents recorded with depression in the Borough
- Has the highest rates of severe mental illness in the Borough
- Has a higher mortality rate than England and the highest rates for premature deaths in the Borough
- Has the highest prevalence of GP-recorded strokes/transient ischaemic attacks in the Borough
- Higher than average rates of coronary heart disease (notably in Spitalfields & Banglatown)
- Higher than average rates of type 2 diabetes (notably in Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peters)

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This section covers information on the Tower Hamlets NW Locality resident population.

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

Unlike the rest of Tower Hamlets, the population in the North West is not expected to increase much 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 NW 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 also the case for the NW Locality. Healthy life expectancy (the years expected to live in good health) is also particularly poor for Tower Hamlets compared to England, and is also low within the NW Locality.
The total population in the NW Locality was 71,511 people in 2017.

- Bethnal Green is the most populous Ward within the NW, closely followed by St Peter’s – and these are two of the three most populous wards in the whole Borough

- Tower Hamlets has the one of the highest male to female ratios in England, but the NW has a smaller male to female ratio, and Bethnal Green is the only ward in the Borough where there is a higher female population

- Compared to England, the age structure is much younger in Tower Hamlets and this is also reflected in the NW Locality

Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence mid-year population estimates, 2016
The high proportion of young people, and low proportion of older people, in Tower Hamlets is generally reflected in each ward within the NW Locality. 18.5% of the locality population are age under 16, around three quarters (75.2%) are aged 16 to 64, and 6.2% are aged 65 and over.

In the NW Locality, Bethnal Green has the highest proportion of young people in the locality with more than a fifth (20.8%) of its population aged fifteen and under. Weavers has the highest proportion of older people (6.9% are aged 65+). Spitalfields & Banglatown has the smallest population aged under 16, but has the biggest working age population with 80% aged 16 to 64.
Population projections

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 NW Locality is only projected to see little change overall by 2030, with just a 0.52% population increase.

This varies by ward, with Bethnal Green South expected to see the biggest increase of 9.4%, but Spitalfields & Banglatown and Mile End & Globe Town are expected to see populations decrease by 5.8% and 8% respectively.

Population churn by Ward in North West 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 (neighbourhoods) are estimated to have changed occupier since 2012.
- During the same period, the NW Locality has, on average, seen similar or slightly lower population churn rates across LSOAs in each of its wards.
- Neighbourhoods in Spitalfields & Banglatown have seen the biggest churn rates in the locality since 2012, where nearly half (47%) of households within its neighbourhoods have changed occupier.

Number of births

- The NW Locality had the lowest number of births of the four localities; contributing 951 of the total 4,619 births in the borough.

- The number of births is highest in Bethnal Green and lowest in Spitalfields & Banglatown

Source: GLA, 2014
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North West Locality

Ethnicity: Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population

- Tower Hamlets is one of the most ethnically diverse authorities in England (16th out of 326 areas), and this is reflected in the NW 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, most notably in Spitalfields & Banglatown (41%).

- Although Weavers has the lowest proportion of BME residents in the NW Locality – lower than the Borough average – nearly half (48%) of its residents are from BME groups which is still much higher than London and England.

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS201EW).
**Population by country of birth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Born in UK</th>
<th>% Born in rest of Europe</th>
<th>% Born in Bangladesh</th>
<th>% Born in other countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethnal Green</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weavers</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter's</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitalfields &amp; Banglatown</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- The proportion of population not born in the UK is similar in the NW 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 Spitalfields & Banglatown, a fifth (20%) of all residents were born in Bangladesh.

- Spitalfields & Banglatown also has the largest proportion of residents born in the rest of Europe compared to other wards in the locality which is higher than the Borough average.

**Percentage of the population that were born outside the UK, 2011**

- Up to 35%
- 35% to 40%
- 40% to 45%
- 45% to 50%
- More than 50%

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census [Table QS203EW].
### Language: Proficiency in English of people whose main language is not English

#### Main language not English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% main language English</th>
<th>% can speak English very well/well</th>
<th>% cannot speak English well or at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weavers</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethnal Green</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter's</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitalfields &amp; Banglatown</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Tower Hamlets** has the 3rd highest proportion of residents who used a main language other than English, out of all local authorities in England.
- The majority of residents in the NW Locality speak English as their main language, and proficiency in English language is generally similar to that of the Borough.
- In Spitalfields & Banglatown, around 11% of residents are unable to speak English well or at all which is higher than for Tower Hamlets, and a much higher proportion than both London and England.

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

**Percentage of the population (aged 3+) whose main language is not English, 2011**

- **Tower Hamlets** has the 3rd highest proportion of residents who used a main language other than English, out of all local authorities in England.
- The majority of residents in the NW Locality speak English as their main language, and proficiency in English language is generally similar to that of the Borough.
- In Spitalfields & Banglatown, around 11% of residents are unable to speak English well or at all which is higher than for Tower Hamlets, and a much higher proportion than both London and England.

**Source:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS205EW)
Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy for males and females by ward, 2011 - 2015

- 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 NW Locality.

- Female life expectancy in the NW Locality is generally similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with little significant variation compared to the Borough.

- Male life expectancy in the NW Locality, however, is slightly lower than that of Tower Hamlets. Male life expectancy in St Peter’s (75.7 years) and in Weavers (75.2 years) is significantly lower than the Borough.
Healthy life expectancy at birth

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 figures 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 NW, healthy life expectancy for men and women is generally lower than Tower Hamlets:

- Five out of the nine MSOAs in the North West have significantly lower male healthy life expectancy than Tower Hamlets.
- One MSOA (E02000876) in the North West has significantly lower female healthy life expectancy compared to Tower Hamlet, and has second lowest out of all 33 MSOAs in the Borough.
This section covers information on the socioeconomic influences on the Tower Hamlets and NW 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 NW 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 NW 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 NW 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 NW 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 NW Locality, the level of deprivation is similar that of the Borough meaning it is generally very much more deprived than England.
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 higher than London.

- Child poverty rates in the NW Locality are generally similar to that of Tower Hamlets, meaning all wards are well above both London and national rates.

- St Peters and Weavers have the highest rates of child poverty (both 42%) in the NW Locality and are more than twice the national rate.
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. The NW Locality has, on average, even higher rates of pensioner poverty.

- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the highest rates of pensioner poverty (65%) in the Borough – more than four times the national rate.

- More than half of the older residents in St Peters (54%) and Weavers (52%) are living in poverty.

Source: LGA / DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 (LGA ward level estimates based on data from the DCLG indices).
Education, skills and training: Child development at age 5

- Tower Hamlets has a 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 NW Locality is generally very similar to Tower Hamlets with no ward varying significantly to the Borough rate of 55%.
Education, skills and training: GCSE attainment

- The GCSE attainment of children in Tower Hamlets is 61.2% which is slightly above the national rate of 56.6%
- Performance for the NW Locality is, on average, slightly above the Borough, meaning it is on the whole also slightly better performing than England
- Spitalfields & Banglatown (71.8%) is the best performing ward in the Borough for GCSE attainments and Bethnal Green (67.4%) is fourth highest. Although not significantly higher than Tower Hamlets, this is significantly higher than national rates
Residents in full time education

- **Bethnal Green**
  - 23% of residents are in full-time education.

- **Spitalfields & Banglatown**
  - 18% of residents are in full-time education.

- **St Peter's**
  - 16% of residents are in full-time education.

- **Weavers**
  - 11% of residents are in full-time education.

- **Tower Hamlets**
  - 14% of residents are in full-time education.

- **Greater London**
  - 11% of residents are in full-time education.

- **England**
  - 8% of residents are in full-time education.

**Source:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (Table LC6206EW)

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

- Levels of residents aged 16 and over who are in full time education in the NW Locality are on the whole higher than the Borough and much higher than England.

- Nearly a quarter (23%) of residents in Bethnal Green are in full time education which is the highest rate in the Borough.

- Although Weavers has the lowest proportion of students in the NW Locality (11%) this is still higher than the national average.
Highest level of qualification

Levels of qualifications within the NW Locality are generally very similar to that of the Borough, meaning there is a higher proportion of the working age population with high level qualifications than England.

In Weavers and Spitalfields & Banglatown, nearly half of working age residents (47% and 45% respectively) have high level qualifications which is higher than the Borough and England.

Despite this, all wards of within the NW Locality have higher rates of residents with no qualifications compared to London.
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 NW Locality have higher employment deprivation rates than the Tower Hamlets average; St Peters (16%), Spitalfields & Banglatown (16%) and Weavers (15%).

- This levels of employment deprivation in the NW Locality are higher than London and England.

Source: LGA / DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 (LGA ward level estimates based on data from the DCLG indices).
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 Weavers, fuel poverty by ward in the NW Locality is slightly higher than that of Tower Hamlets and London.

Spitalfields & Banglatown has the highest fuel poverty rates in the NW Locality, and is third joint highest amongst all wards in the Borough.
- 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

- Tower Hamlets has a slightly higher proportion of older people living alone (38.8%) compared to England (34.5%) and London (31%), and this is reflected in the NW Locality

- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the lowest proportion of older people living alone within the NW, significantly lower than Tower Hamlets overall proportion

- All other wards have rates of older people living alone similar to the Borough rate

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- 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 and this is most likely due to the younger age profile in the Borough.

- The NW Locality has similar rates of unpaid carers to the Borough. Spitalfields & Banglatown tends to have the lowest proportions in the locality.
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 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.

- Levels of housing ownership in the NW Locality are generally similar to that of Tower Hamlets

- Bethnal Green has the highest rates of social housing in the NW Locality, with nearly half (47%) of its housing is socially rented which is almost twice the London rate
Household overcrowding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Overcrowded</th>
<th>% Required Number of Bedrooms</th>
<th>% Underoccupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethnal Green</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitalfields &amp; Banglatown</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter’s</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weavers</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<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>

- 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 NW locality where nearly a fifth (19%) of households in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields & Banglatown are overcrowded – nearly four times the national rate.

- St Peters and Weavers also have rates of overcrowding (17%) which are higher than Tower Hamlets and London, and are more than three times the national rate.

- Conversely, nearly a third of households in the Locality are under occupied.
Living environment

Based on the Living Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Tower Hamlets has a slightly higher proportion of houses which do not meet the Decent Homes Standard compared to London.

This is generally reflected in the NW with many neighbourhoods not meeting the standard. Two neighbourhoods in Weavers have some of the highest rates of poor housing in the Borough (>40%).

Some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough are centred around Whitechapel Road (A11), meaning the NW Locality experiences higher rates of road traffic accidents.

There are also neighbourhoods which experience large number of road traffic accidents around Brick Lane and Shoreditch.
Crime and anti-social behaviour

Across the Borough, anti-social behaviour (ASB) appears to be higher in areas such as Spitalfields and Shoreditch – which are some of the more popular night time economy areas.

Using the IMD crime indicator - which measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level - crime deprivation is generally higher in the NW Locality compared to other parts of the Borough.

The most crime affected areas, based on this composite measure, are Shoreditch, Spitalfields and Bethnal Green which are amongst the highest 1% in England.

Across the Borough, anti-social behaviour (ASB) appears to be higher in areas such as Spitalfields and Shoreditch – which are some of the more popular night time economy areas.

This means that the NW Locality appears to have some of the highest levels of anti-social behaviour in the Borough.
- Access to hospitals is generally excellent with most of the locality within 1-2 km of their nearest hospital – mainly due to the presence of Mile End Hospital in the Locality, and the bordering Royal London Hospital.

- Access to GP practices is also generally very good within the NW Locality, with most neighbourhoods within 500 metres of their nearest GP.

**Note:** detailed maps of health service locations are shown in the Appendix.
Access to health services

- Access to pharmacies is also generally very good within the NW Locality, with many neighbourhoods within 500 metres to their nearest pharmacy meaning it has some of the best access in the Borough.

- Access to dentists is also generally very good within the NW Locality, with most neighbourhoods within 300 metres to their nearest dentist. Many dental clinics are located in or near the bordering City of London area as well as Spitalfields and Aldgate.

Note: detailed maps of health service locations are shown in the Appendix.
Access to leisure services

**Access to Green Space**

- Whilst the eastern part of the NW locality has good access to green spaces (due to Mile End Park and proximity to Victoria Park) there is notably less green space toward the City of London.

**Access to Leisure Services**

- According to the AHAH Index, access to leisure services in the NW Locality is generally very good with most neighbourhoods within 500 metres of their nearest leisure service.

*Note: detailed maps of green space within the Local Plan are shown in the Appendix.*
Access to health hazards

**Access to Fast Food Outlets**

- Tower Hamlets has one of the highest densities of fast food outlets in the country\(^1\), with many of these located in the NW Locality.
- Areas around Brick Lane and Shoreditch have some of the highest densities of fast food outlets in the Borough.

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**Access to Pubs**

- Although pubs can mean increased alcohol consumption, they can also be seen as valuable community assets.
- The NW Locality also has some of the highest densities of pubs and bars in the Borough – particularly in Spitalfields and Shoreditch.

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Access to health hazards

- The NW Locality appears to have the highest density of tobacconists in the Borough. This may well reflect the number of convenience stores on the B119 (Roman Road).

- Most neighbourhoods in the NW are within 1km of tobacconist

- Access to gambling outlets is varied across the NW Locality, but most neighbourhoods appear to be within 500 metres of a gambling outlet.
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.

- **NO2** 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.

- **SO2** 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.

- 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 NW Locality has very high levels of PM10, NO2 and SO2 throughout and has the highest levels in the Borough and amongst the highest levels in England.

Note: Additional maps depicting annual mean concentrations of air pollution are shown in the Appendix.

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Tower Hamlets has a high prevalence of people who smoke; higher than the London and national average. The NW Locality has similar rates to the Borough, although this varies from ward to ward. Smoking is one of the biggest contributors to long-term ill health and increased mortality rates.

Overweightness and obesity can contribute to certain long-term health outcomes, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

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 doubles between reception and year six, where around a quarter of children are classed as obese by Year 6. The rates in the NW Locality are similar to the Borough.
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North West Locality

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 NW Locality has, on average, a similar proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to the Borough

- Within the NW Locality, Spitalfields & Banglatown has the highest proportion of reception year children with excess weight but this is not significantly different to the Borough figure

- All wards within the NW have rates which are similar to both Tower Hamlets and the national rate
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%)
- The NW Locality has, on average, a similar proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to the Borough
- Within the NW, Weavers has the highest proportion of obese reception year children but this is not significantly different to the Borough figure or national rate
- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the lowest proportion of obese reception year children but this is not significantly different to that of Tower Hamlets or England
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 NW Locality has, on average, a similar proportion of year 6 children with excess weight compared to the Borough

- Although no wards within the NW vary significantly to the Borough rate, all wards, except for Spitalfields & Banglatown, have higher rates of year 6 children with excess weight 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 NW Locality has, on average, a very similar lower proportion of year 6 children who are obese.

- All wards in the NW Locality, except for Spitalfields & Banglatown, have significantly higher rates of obese year 6 children compared to England.

- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the lowest rate of year 6 obesity in the Borough although it does not vary significantly to either the Borough or England rates.
Adult Obesity: age standardised rates

- According to GP register data, the age-standardised rate of adult obesity in the NW Locality is generally slightly lower than the Borough average.
- Despite this, the standardised rates of adults who are obese in Bethnal Green is significantly higher than the overall rate for the Borough.
- Rates in Weavers and Spitalfields & Banglatown are, however, significantly lower than that of Tower Hamlets.
The age-standardised rate of severe adult obesity (a BMI of 40 or more) in the NW Locality are – on average - lower than that of the Borough.

- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the lowest severe obesity rates out of all wards in the Borough, and is significantly lower than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.

- All other wards in the NW Locality do not vary significantly compared to Tower Hamlets.
Smoking prevalence

- Based on GP registration data, the age-standardised smoking rate within the NW Locality is generally much higher than that of the Borough and the other localities.

- All wards in the NW Locality have smoking rates which are significantly higher than the overall Borough rate.

- Smoking rates in Weavers, Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peter’s are the top three highest out of all wards in Tower Hamlets.
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 – hip fractures, hearing and sight loss can increase the risk of depression, increase the risk of falls and can also result in a loss of independence. Dementia affects a person’s mental abilities and also affects their independence and it is the leading cause of death in those aged 80 and over.
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 NW locality.

- The rate in the NW Locality is generally much higher than that of the Borough. All four wards in the Locality have the highest rates in the Borough, although no wards are significantly higher compared to Tower Hamlets.

- All wards in the NW Locality, however, do have significantly higher proportion of low weight births compared to England and London.
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).

Rates in the NW Locality are generally slightly higher than Tower Hamlets but still lower than national rates.

Spitalfields & Banglatown (132.6 per 10,000) has the highest rates of admissions for injuries in under-5 children out of all wards in the Borough although this is not significantly different to Tower Hamlets or national rates.
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 (149 per 1,000).

The NW locality generally has slightly higher rates of under 5 emergency admissions compared to the Borough but these are still lower than England.

Rates in Spitalfields & Banglatown are significantly higher than the overall Borough rate, whilst rates in Weavers are significantly lower.
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 for those aged 5 and under (665.1 per 1,000) are higher than England (551.6), but similar to London (671 per 1,000)

- The NW Locality generally has slightly higher rates of A&E attendances in under 5s than the rest of the Borough:
  - Spitalfields & Banglatown (904.8 per 1,000) has the highest rate in the Borough
  - Rates in Bethnal Green and St Peters are also significantly higher than the Borough
  - Rates in Weavers, however, are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets
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 NW Locality wards from 92.3 per 10,000 in Bethnal Green to 79.6 per 10,000 in Weavers.

No ward within the NW 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.
- The rate of hospital admissions for injuries in children aged 15-24 is 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 in the NW Locality is generally slightly lower than that of the Borough overall, meaning it is also lower than national rates

- Bethnal Green, however, is the only ward in the North West where rates are significantly lower than the rate for Tower Hamlets
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 in the North West are generally similar to the overall rates for the Borough although this varies by ward.

St Peters has asthma rates which is significantly higher than Tower Hamlets, whilst Weavers has significantly lower rates compared to 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 NW Locality is overall around the same as the borough average, although varies between wards.
- Weavers has significantly higher rates of epilepsy than the Borough rates, and is the thirds highest out of all wards within the Borough
- The standardised rate of epilepsy in Bethnal Green is significantly lower than the Borough figure
People with learning disabilities (LD) have a shorter than average life expectancy and are at 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 West is broadly similar to the rest of the Borough.

Within the North West, Weavers has a significantly higher rates of those with learning disabilities compared to the rest of the Borough, the third highest of all wards in Tower Hamlets.

All other wards in the NW locality are not significantly different to the overall Borough rate.
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): age-standardised rate

- 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 NW Locality are generally similar to the rest of the Borough despite some variation by ward within the locality.

- Weavers has significantly higher rates of GP-recorded STIs than the Borough rate, and has the second highest rates amongst all wards in the Borough. St Peters also has rates which are significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets rate. All other wards in the North West are similar to the Borough rate.

[NB: 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.]
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 rate in the NW Locality, however, is higher than the Borough rate.

Spitalfields & Banglatown have rates which are the highest in the Borough and which are also significantly higher than national rates.

Weavers also has a significantly higher rate than Tower Hamlets although it is not higher than England rates.
Hospital stays for self harm

- 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 in the NW Locality are – on average – slightly higher than the Borough, but are still much lower than national rates
- Spitalfields & Banglatown (51.1) has the second highest rate out of all wards in Tower Hamlets, and has a significantly higher rates of hospital stays for self-harm compared to the Borough rate rate
The Tower Hamlets population has some of the highest rates of self-reported mental health problems in London\(^1\) 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, on average, higher in the NW Locality than the rest of Borough.
- Rate in Weavers, Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peter’s are all significantly higher than the Borough rate rates for GP-recorded depression.

Source: CEG

\(^1\) \% 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/are09000030/iid/358/age/168/sex/4](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/depression#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are09000030/iid/358/age/168/sex/4)
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, is on average – much higher in the North West than the rest of the Borough.

The rates of SMI are significantly higher for all wards within the North West Locality.
Self-reported health: General health

- Tower Hamlets, overall, has slightly better levels of self-reported health compared to England. This will be due to the younger population in the Borough - but is slightly worse than that of London.

- Self-reported health in the North West is very similar to that of the Borough.

- Nearly a fifth (18%) of residents in St Peter’s and Weavers report their own health as ‘fair, bad or very bad’ based on responses in the 2011 Census which is slightly higher than London (16%).

Percentage of the population whose health is fair, bad or very bad, 2011

Residents with a long term illness

- The proportion of residents with a health problem or disability is lower in the Borough than England and likely due to the Borough’s younger age profile.
- Rates of resident with long term illness or disability in the North West, however, are generally higher than the Borough rate rate
- Weavers and St Peters both have significantly higher rates than compared to Tower Hamlets
Pre-diabetes: age standardised rates

Pre-diabetes is 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 in the NW Locality is generally similar to that of Tower Hamlets.

Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peters, however, both have significantly higher rates of pre-diabetes than the Borough.

Weavers, on the other hand, has significantly lower rates than Tower Hamlets.
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 and patients require regular insulin during their life.
- Overall levels of GP-recorded type 1 diabetes within the NW Locality are lower than that of the Borough but this varies by ward
- Although Bethnal Green has the highest rate within the North West this does not vary significantly to the overall Borough rates, whilst rates in the other three wards are significantly lower
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 NW Locality are generally similar to the Borough rate but this does vary significantly by ward.

Spitalfields & Banglatown has the highest rate of type 2 diabetes out of all ward in Tower Hamlets, whilst rates in St Peters are also significantly higher than the Borough.

Bethnal Green, on the other hand, has significantly lower rates of Type 2 diabetes compared to Tower Hamlets.
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 NW Locality has, on average, similar rates of GP-recorded chronic kidney disease when compared to the Borough

- Bethnal Green and Weavers both have significantly lower rates of chronic kidney disease than Tower Hamlets
Back pain: age standardised rates

- 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 by their GP are generally slightly higher in the NW Locality compared to the overall Borough rate.

- Although there is little variation by ward, three wards have significantly higher rates compared to the Borough: Bethnal Green, Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peters.
- 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 NW Locality is generally similar to that of the Borough rate rate

- Weavers, however, has significantly higher rate of osteoporosis compared to the Tower Hamlet total figure whilst rates in Spitalfields & Banglatown are significantly lower
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 GP-recorded rheumatoid arthritis in the NW Locality is generally higher than the Borough average but this varies by ward

- Weavers and St Peters both have significantly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis compared to the Tower Hamlets total
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 NW Locality is similar to the than other localities and that of the Tower Hamlets overall ratio.

St Peters (82.4) and Bethnal Green (80.9) have the significantly higher SAR for elective admissions when compare to the overall Borough rate but these are significantly lower than national rates.

Spitalfields & Banglatown has significantly lower rates than the Borough.
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of emergency hospital admissions for all causes in Tower Hamlets is 99.4 and is similar that of England (100)

- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, based on SAR, within the NW Locality are slightly higher than Tower Hamlets and England but this does vary by ward

- Spitalfields & Banglatown (110.3) and St Peter(106.8) are both significantly higher than the Borough and England figures

- Rates in Bethnal Green and Weavers are similar to Tower Hamlets and national rates
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 higher than both England (100) and London (91.1)

- The North West has the highest rates for premature deaths under 65 in the Borough

- Weavers has the highest rate of premature deaths under 65 out of all wards in the Borough, whilst rates in St Peter are significantly higher than national rates
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 North West has the highest rates for premature deaths under 75 in the Borough.

- Weavers has the highest rate of premature deaths under 75 out of all wards in the Borough, whilst rates in St Peter are significantly higher than that of Tower Hamlets and both wards 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 NW Locality has, on average, a much higher mortality rate than that of the Borough
- Mortality rates for all causes are significantly higher than national rates in St Peters, Weavers and Bethnal Green
- No wards, however, vary significantly to the Borough mortality rate
Incidence of all cancer

- 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 NW 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 NW Locality is, on average, lower than of Tower Hamlets, although Weavers (100.9) has the highest rate in the Borough

- No ward, however, varies significantly to the Borough rate
**Incidence of colorectal cancer**

- Colorectal cancer – sometimes referred to as bowel cancer – is a 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 NW 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)

- The NW Locality has, on average the highest lung cancer rates in the Borough

- Lung cancer rates in Bethnal Green (192.3), Weavers (192.3) and St Peters are significantly higher than England
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 prostate cancer in Tower Hamlets is 77 which is lower than England (100).

Incidence of prostate cancer in the NW Locality is, on average, lower than that of Tower Hamlets.

Spitalfields & Banglatown has the lowest rate of prostate cancer in the Borough and is the only ward where rates are significantly lower than that of England.
The standardised mortality rate for deaths from cancers in Tower Hamlets is 110.3 which is higher than England (100) and London (94).

The NW Locality has, on average, the highest cancer mortality rate in the Borough.

Weavers and Bethnal Green have the highest cancer mortality rates out of all ward in Tower Hamlets, and – along with St Peters - are significantly higher than the national rate of deaths from cancer (but similar to the Borough rate).

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
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 NW Locality, the SMR for cancer deaths in those under 75 is similar to the overall Tower Hamlets figure with no statistical variation across all ward.
Coronary heart disease: age standardised rates

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

- The North West has, on average, the highest rates of GP-recorded CHD in the Borough

- Spitalfields & Banglatown has the highest rate of GP-recorded CHD out of all wards in Tower Hamlets

- However, no other wards in the locality vary significantly to the overall Borough rate
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 West, the SAR for elective admission in CHD is – on average – slightly higher than the Borough rate.

- All wards within the locality have significantly higher SARs than the national figures – and are approximately twice the national rate in Spitalfields & Banglatown and Bethnal Green.

- Due to the comparatively high rate across Tower Hamlets, no ward varies significantly compared to the overall Borough rate.
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).

The North West has, on average, the highest rate for emergency admissions for CHD in the Borough.

All wards within the NW Locality have significantly higher SARs than the national figures, and around 1.5 times the national rate.
- 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 NW Locality is, on average, higher than that of the Borough although no ward is significantly higher.

- For Bethnal 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 U75 deaths from coronary heart disease in the NW Locality is, on average, are higher than that of the Borough although no ward is significantly higher

- Weavers has the highest SMR for under 75 deaths from coronary heart disease is in Tower Hamlets, whilst rates in St Peters and Bethnal Green are also significantly higher than national 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 West are on average, much higher than the rest of the Borough but this does vary by ward.

St Peters and Spitalfields & Banglatown have highest rates of GP recorded stroke/TIA out of all wards in Tower Hamlets.

In contrast, Weavers has rates which are significantly lower than that of the Borough.
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 NW Locality has slightly higher SARs for stroke emergency admissions to that of the Borough although there is no significant difference shown for any ward.

SARs for Weavers, however, is 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 NW 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: age standardised rates

- 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 NW Locality has, on average, a higher rate of GP-recorded heart failure compare to Borough but this varies by ward

- Spitalfields & Banglatown and St Peters both have higher rates of GP recorded heart failure than the Borough

- On the other hand, Weavers and Bethnal Green both have lower rates of GP recorded heart failure than Tower Hamlets
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 NW Locality are – on average – higher than that of the Borough although there no ward is significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets rate.
- Rates in each ward, however, are also significantly higher than 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 NW Locality has similar rates of GP-recorded hypertension to the rest of the Borough.

- Although there is little variation by wards, rates in Spitalfields & Banglatown are significantly higher than the Borough rate and Weavers has a significantly lower rate.
Peripheral arterial disease: age standardised rates

### Introduction

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 NW Locality, levels of PAD are on average higher than the overall Borough rate
- Rates of GP recorded PAD are significantly higher in St Peters, Weavers and Spitalfields & Banglatown when compared to the overall Borough rate
- Bethnal Green, however, has significantly lower rate than Tower Hamlets

### Key Facts

- PAD ASRs by Ward, April 2017
- PAD ASRs by LSOA, April 2017

### Health Outcomes

Source: CEG

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

The SMRs for deaths from circulatory disease in the NW Locality, on average, are slightly higher than the Borough although there is no statistical variation for any ward.

For St Peters, however, the SMRs for deaths from circulatory disease – although similar to the Borough - are also significantly higher than England.
The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for under 75 deaths from circulatory disease in Tower Hamlets is 135 which is higher than the England (100) and London (101).

The SMRs for under 75 deaths from circulatory disease in the NW Locality, on average, are higher than the Borough figure although there is no statistical variation for any ward.

Weavers, however, has the highest rate of premature deaths from circulatory diseases out of all wards in Tower Hamlets and, along with St Peters, is significantly higher than national rates.
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 NW Locality has, on average, similar rates of GP-recorded COPD to the Borough.
- Weavers, however, has a significantly higher rate of GP-recorded COPD compared to Tower Hamlets.
- Spitalfields & Banglatown on the other hand has one of the lowest rates of COPD significantly lower than the Borough.
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).

The North West has, on average, the highest rates of emergency admissions due to COPD admission in the Borough.

Spitalfields & Banglatown (316) has the highest rate in the Borough, with emergency admission rate due to COPD and is around 3 times the national rate.

All other wards have admission rates which are significantly higher than England, and are all at least twice the national rate.
- 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 North West has, on average, the highest mortality rates from respiratory disease in the Borough although no ward is statistically higher than the Borough rate.

- Although similar to Tower Hamlets overall figure, the rates in Weavers, St Peters, Bethnal Green are significantly higher than the national rate.
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in those aged over 65

- Hip fractures are a debilitating condition which can lead to loss of independence, with one in three sufferers leaving their own home and moving to long-term care. It also as costly to the health system as strokes (£2 billion a year for the UK) with an associated increase in annual expenditure.

- 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 NW Locality, the SAR is on average similar to that of the Borough.

- Despite variation by ward, no ward in the locality varies significantly to the overall SAR for Tower Hamlets or to the national rate.
Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement

- Hip replacements are a common type of surgery where a damaged hip joint is replaced with an artificial one. It is mostly carried out on adults between the ages of 60 and 80.

- 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 NW Locality, rates are slightly lower than that of the Borough although there is no significant variation for any ward.
Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement

- Knee replacement surgery is a routine operation that involves replacing a damaged, worn or diseased knee with an artificial joint. It is mostly carried out on adults between the ages of 60 and 80.

- 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 NW 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 NW Locality has, on average, similar rates of patient who are deaf affected to the Borough although this varies by ward.

- Bethnal Green has a significantly higher rate of deaf-affected patients than the Tower Hamlets total.

- Rate in Weavers and Spitalfields & Banglatown, however, are significantly lower than that of Tower Hamlets.
Glaucoma: age standardised rates

- 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 NW Locality has, on average, a similar rate of patients recorded with glaucoma compared to the Borough.

- Bethnal Green and Spitalfields & Banglatown have rates of glaucoma which are both significantly higher than Tower Hamlets.

- Weavers, in contrast, has significantly lower rates of glaucoma compared to the Borough.
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 NW Locality generally has a higher rate of patients recorded with cataracts compared to the Borough
- Spitalfields & Banglatown had the highest rate patients recorded with cataracts out of all wards in Tower Hamlets, whilst rates in Bethnal Green and Weavers are also significantly higher than the overall rate for the Borough
- St Peters, however, has significantly lower rates compared to 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 NW Locality has, on average, the highest rate of patients recorded with Senile macular degeneration in the Borough
- Weavers has the highest rate of GP-recorded SMD out of all wards in Tower Hamlets
- Bethnal Green and Spitalfields & Banglatown also have rates of SMD which are significantly higher than the Borough
Patients who are housebound are likely to have restricted mobility and suffer from isolation and a loss of independence.

The NW Locality has some of the lowest rates, of patients who are recorded as housebound by their GP, in the Borough.

Spitalfields & Banglatown, St Peters and Weavers all have significantly lower rates of housebound patients when compared to that of Tower Hamlets.

Although Bethnal Green has the highest rate of housebound patients in the North West this is does not vary significantly to the Borough rate.
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 NW Locality generally has much lower age-standardised rates of dementia when compared to the Borough

- Spitalfields & Banglatown, Bethnal Green and Weavers all have significantly lower than that of Tower Hamlets for dementia

- Although St Peters has the highest rate of dementia in the North West this is does not vary significantly to the Borough rate

**Dementia ASRs by Ward, April 2017**

**Dementia ASRs by LSOA, April 2017**

*Source: CEG.*

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**TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North West Locality**

*Key Facts*

- Population
- Socioeconomic Influences
- Environmental Influences
- Behavioural Influences
- Health Outcomes

*Appendix*
# TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: North West Locality

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**Socioeconomic Influences**

**Environmental Influences**

**Behavioural Influences**

**Health Outcomes**

**Appendix**
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 NW Locality
• Community buildings
• Air pollution
• Ward boundaries
The GLA have identified areas in London where air pollution is particularly bad known as ‘Focus Areas’ – there are four main focus areas which impact upon SW Locality, which is amongst the highest in the Borough:

- A11 Whitechapel Road (161)
- Aldgate and Aldgate East (162)
- Commercial Street (167)
- A107 Cambridge Heath Rd/Bethnal Green Rd to Mare St/Well Street (163)
Old Ward Boundaries
(before 2014)

With the exception of Mile End and Globe Town, all wards were coterminous with the current NW Locality boundary.

A small part of Mile End and Globe Town extends into the SW Locality.

New Ward Boundaries
(since 2014)

All wards are fully coterminous within the SW Locality boundary.

Boundaries for Weavers and Spitalfields & Banglatown are amended.

St Peter’s and Bethnal Green Wards are formed in place of Bethnal Green South and Mile End and Globe Town.