Tower Hamlets Locality Profiles:
South East Locality
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality

Introduction:
This locality profile describes the health and wellbeing of residents in the South 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 South East Locality

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

- The South East locality is made up of six wards: Poplar, Limehouse, Lansbury, Blackwall & Cubitt Town, Island Gardens and Canary Wharf.

- The North East of the locality borders the London Borough of Newham, and the southern perimeter borders the River Thames

- The overall population (2017) is 85,082 with Lansbury being the most populous ward in the 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 been shown as vertical lines in charts.
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 Georgia.Ramirez@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Locality Manager for the South East) or Samuel.jones@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Public Health Intelligence).

Icons: provided by Flaticon. Available at: https://www.flaticon.com/
Cover image: Canary Wharf skyline by Diliff, licensed CC BY 2.0.
South East Locality
85,082 residents

Has some of the highest rates of type 1 diabetes in the Borough

Has some of the highest rates of residents who were born in country outside the UK

Has some of the highest rates of patients with cataracts in the Borough

Compared to the Borough, has poor access to health services and green space

Has some of the highest rates of adult obesity in the Borough (notably Lansbury and Poplar)

Inequalities: contains both the most deprived and least deprived wards in the Borough

Biggest churn rates and expected to see biggest population increase in the Borough

Key Facts
Population
Socioeconomic Influences
Environmental Influences
Behavioural influences
Health Outcomes
Index
Appendix
This section covers information on the Tower Hamlets South East locality resident population.

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

Like the rest of Tower Hamlets, the population in the South East is also expected to increase over the next fifteen years but the South East is expected to see by far the biggest population increase.

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 South 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 South East locality. However, healthy life expectancy (the years expected to live in good health) is particularly poor for Tower Hamlets.
The total population in the South East locality was 85,082 people in 2017.

Blackwall & Cubitt (19,066 people) is the most populous Ward within the SE locality. Whilst other wards have similarly sized populations, both Poplar and Limehouse have notably much smaller populations (around 7,0000) and have the smallest population out of all wards in the Borough.

Tower Hamlets has the one of the highest male to female ratios in England, and the South East locality has the highest male to female ratio in the Borough – this is clearly most prominent in Canary Wharf.

Compared to England, the age structure is much younger in Tower Hamlets and this is also reflected within the South East Locality.
The high proportion of young people, and low proportion of older people, in Tower Hamlets is generally reflected in each ward within the SE locality. A fifth (20.4%) of the population are age under 16, around three quarters (74.2%) are aged 16 to 64. Just 5.3% are aged 65 and over, which is the smallest proportion of older people out of all localities in the Borough.

- Lansbury (27.4%) and Poplar (26.8%) have the largest proportion of young residents (aged fifteen and under) in the Borough. Canary Wharf (80.3%) has the largest proportion of working age population (aged 16 to 64) in the Borough.
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 South East locality is projected to also see its population rise by 72.4%, which is by far the biggest increase in the Borough.

This varies by ward, with Blackwall & Cubitt expected to more than double, with projected increases in Millwall, and East India & Lansbury also expected to see the biggest population increases in the Borough.

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 South East locality has, on average, seen some of the highest population churn rates in the Borough across LSOAs in each of its wards.

- Canary Wharf in particular has seen some of the biggest churn rates in its neighbourhoods in the Borough – this is as high as to 91% and 100% in some neighbourhoods, indicating areas of redevelopment in the ward.
Number of births

- The South East locality had the highest number of births of the four localities; contributing 1,318 of the total 4,619 births in the borough

- The highest number of births in the SE Locality is in Lansbury

Source: GLA 2014
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East 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 SE 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 SE Locality also has a high proportion of Bangladeshi residents, particularly in Poplar (41%) and Lansbury (39%).

- There is large variation between wards, with Limehouse and Island Gardens both having a much higher proportion of White residents.

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS201EW)
The proportion of population who are not born in the UK within the SE Locality is similar to the Tower Hamlets average of 43% and the Greater London average of 37%, but is much higher than the national average of 14%.

Around a fifth of residents in Poplar (20%) and Lansbury (19%) were born in Bangladesh, but otherwise the SE locality as a smaller proportion of Bangladeshi-born residents compare to the Borough.

In Canary Wharf and Blackwall & Cubitt almost a third (31% and 29%) of residents were born in other countries which are the highest in the Borough.

### Table: Population by country of birth

<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>Lansbury</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</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>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS203EW)
Tower Hamlets has the 3rd highest proportion of residents who used a main language other than English out of all local authorities in England. This is also reflected in the SE Locality where for around a third of residents their main language is not English.

Within the SE Locality, both Lansbury (10%) and Poplar (11%) have the highest proportions of those who can’t speak English well or at all – slightly higher than the Borough rate and twice the rate of London.
- 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 generally reflected in the SE Locality.

- Female life expectancy in the SE locality is on average the highest in the Borough although there is no significant variation compared to the overall life expectancy for Tower Hamlets.

- Male life expectancy in the SE is on average slightly higher than that of the Borough, with male life expectancy significantly higher in Canary Wharf and Blackwall & Cubitt.
Healthy life expectancy at birth for males and females 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 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 SE locality, healthy life expectancy for men and women is much higher when compared to Tower Hamlets, except for Lansbury:
  - Five out of the eight MSOAs in the South East have significantly higher female healthy life expectancy than Tower Hamlets
  - Four MSOAs have significantly higher female healthy life expectancy
  - However, in Lansbury (E02000881 and E02000883) healthy life expectancy, for both men and women, is significantly lower than Tower Hamlets.
SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES

This section covers information on the socioeconomic influences on the Tower Hamlets and South 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 affecting children and income affecting older people, Tower Hamlets is the most deprived area in England. The South 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 South 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 South 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 South East Locality.

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

- Island Gardens
- Blackwall & Cubitt Town
- Canary Wharf
- Limehouse
- Poplar
- Lansbury

Note: IMD scores are relative to each other, they are not absolute values e.g. a score of 40 does not mean that ward is twice as deprived as a ward with a score of 20, but it does mean that it is more deprived than the area with a score of 20.

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 SE locality, the level of deprivation is similar that of the Borough - meaning it is generally very much more deprived than most of England – although there is much variation by ward.

Lansbury is by far the most deprived ward in the whole Borough.

Meanwhile, Island Gardens is the least deprived ward in the Borough, and Limehouse, Canary Wharf and Blackwall & Cubitt are also amongst the five least deprived wards in Tower Hamlets.
**TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality**

### Income deprivation affecting children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% of children living in income deprived households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Borough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under 16 who are 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%) in England - based on IDACI - which is almost twice the national rate (20%).

- In Lansbury (46%) and Poplar (44%) almost half of their youngest residents are living in child poverty, and among the top 5 the highest rates in the Borough.

- Although rates in Canary Wharf (38%), Limehouse (35%), Blackwall & Cubitt Town (32%) and Island Gardens (24% - the lowest in the Borough) are lower than the Tower Hamlets they are still above national rates.

---

Source: LGA / DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 (LGA ward level estimates based on data from the DCLG indices).
Income deprivation affecting older adults

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDACI) 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 parts of the SE Locality.

- Poplar (52%) and Lansbury (51%) have slightly higher rates of pensioner poverty than the Borough and more than twice the London rate.

- Although Island Gardens and Limehouse (both 32%) have some of the lowest rates of pensioner poverty in the Borough, they are still twice the national rate.
- 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 South East locality is generally similar to the Borough, although based on an average across all localities it is the lowest in the Borough
- However, no ward varies significantly to the overall Borough rate of 55%
The GCSE attainment of children in Tower Hamlets is slightly above the national average, and this is also the case for the SE locality.

The South East Locality has some of the lowest rates of GCSE attainment in the Borough.

Four of the six wards in the SE Locality are amongst the four poorest performing wards in the Borough although Lansbury is the only ward significantly lower than the overall Tower Hamlets performance (59.3%).

Despite this, part of Island Gardens is one of the better performing neighbourhoods (based on MSOA) in the Borough.
Residents 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 South East Locality.
- The South East locality, however, generally has slightly lower rates of residents (aged 16 and over) in full time education when compared to the Borough.
- Compared to the rest of the Borough, the South East is more similar to London and England in the majority of its wards.
**Highest level of qualification**

Tower Hamlets has a higher proportion of residents with high level qualifications (44%) when compared to England (30%), but also has a slightly higher proportion of those with no qualification - and this disparity is also reflected in the South East.

- Lansbury (26%) and Poplar (22%) have the highest levels of residents with no qualifications in the Borough, are more than twice the national rate.

- Meanwhile, Limehouse, Canary Wharf, Blackwall & Cubitt and Island Gardens have some of the highest rates of residents with high level qualifications in the Borough.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% Higher level qualifications</th>
<th>% Other qualifications</th>
<th>% No qualifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</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**

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (Table LC5102EW)
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 counts those in receipt of out of work benefits.

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

- Lansbury (23%) is by far the most employment deprived ward in the Borough whilst Poplar (16%) is also slightly more employment deprived than the Borough rate.

- In contrast, employment deprivation in Limehouse, Canary Wharf, Blackwall & Cubitt and Island Gardens is amongst the lowest in the Borough and is also lower than London and national rates.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% of Households that are Fuel Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall and Cubitt Town</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- 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.
- Poplar has, on average, the highest proportion of fuel poor households within its LSOA in the Borough.
- Island Gardens and Blackwall & Cubitt, however, have some of the lowest rates of fuel poverty within the Borough and average rates are lower than London and England.

The proportion of households in Tower Hamlets that were fuel poor in 2015


Social isolation: older people living alone

- 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.

- The SE Locality generally has a lower proportion of older people living alone when compared to the Borough this does vary by ward.

- Poplar has a significantly lower proportion of older residents living alone.

- Within the Lansbury has the highest proportion of older people living alone although this is still similar to the Borough rate.

- There are pockets with high rates in Lansbury and Island Gardens.
Provision of unpaid care

- 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.

- Although on average the SE Locality has the lowest proportion of carers within the Borough this does vary significantly by ward; Poplar and Lansbury both have significantly higher proportions than the Borough whilst the four remaining wards are significantly lower.
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% Social rented</th>
<th>% Private rented (includes rent free)</th>
<th>% Owner occupied / shared ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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

- 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.

- Lansbury has the highest proportion (57%) of social housing in the Borough, whilst more than half of Poplar’s housing (51%) is also social rented.

- Conversely, Canary Wharf has the highest proportion (51%) of private rented housing in the Borough followed by Blackwall & Cubitt (47%).

- Limehouse and Island Gardens have some of the highest rates of owner occupied housing in the Borough.

Percentage of households that are in social rented sector, 2011

- **Source:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS405EW).

TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality

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 SE locality where nearly a quarter (23%) of Poplar’s residents are in overcrowded households, and a fifth of residents in Lansbury are in overcrowded households.
- Meanwhile, the South East locality also has some of the highest levels of under-occupied households particularly in Island Garden and Limehouse (both 44%).

Percentage of households that are overcrowded, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Overcrowded</th>
<th>% Required number of bedrooms</th>
<th>% Underoccupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
</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
Living environment

- Tower Hamlets has a slightly higher proportion of houses which do not meet the Decent Homes Standard compared to London.

- Within the South East locality there are several neighbourhoods with particularly high rates of housing in poor condition in Canary Wharf and Lansbury.

- Some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough are centred around the main roads in the Borough.

- The South East has some of the lowest rates of road traffic accidents - most likely due to the lack of through traffic on the peninsula - although there are small clusters on East India Dock Road.
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality

Crime and anti-social behaviour

**IMD 2015: Crime Domain**

- Using the IMD crime indicator - which measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level - crime deprivation is relatively low in the South East Locality compared to the rest of the Borough

- Despite these there are some neighbourhoods which are particularly crime deprived (top percentile) in Lansbury (by Langdon Park) and in Poplar (town centre)

**Anti-social behaviour, January 2017 to December 2017**

- Across the Borough, anti-social behaviour (ASB) appears to be higher towards the West of Tower Hamlets

- Within the SE, the pattern is more mixed with some hot-spots in Limehouse (near Limehouse Basin) and in Canary Wharf (Millwall)
Access to health services

- The South East has some of the poorest access to health services in the Borough and has the most distance to travel to nearest hospital, with most areas being more than 3.7 km away.

- The South East generally has slightly better access to GP practices, although this still amongst the poorest in the Borough. Parts of Blackwall & Cubitt have the furthest distance to travel to nearest GP which is as much as 2km in some neighbourhoods.

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

Access to Pharmacies

- Access to pharmacies is varied across the South East locality and is similar to the other localities within the borough.

- Parts of Blackwall & Cubitt have some of the furthest distance to travel to their nearest pharmacy in Tower Hamlets (1.5 km)

Access to Dentists

- Access to dentists is mixed across the South East locality. Canary Wharf has some of the best access in the Borough, whilst parts of Blackwall & Cubitt have some of the furthest distance to travel (1.9 km)

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

TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality

Access to Leisure Services

- According to the AHAA Index, access to leisure services in the SE locality generally poorer than the rest of the locality. Whilst Canary Wharf has good access, parts of Lansbury, Poplar and Island Gardens have the further distances to travel.

Access to Green Space

- The SE locality generally has some of the least amounts of green space within the Borough. Mudchute Farm and Island Gardens provide the green space in Islands Gardens.

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.

- The SE locality generally has fewer fast food outlets than the rest of the Borough with small hot-spots in Poplar town centre, Canary Wharf and in parts of Island Gardens.

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

- The SE locality generally has fewer pubs than the rest of the Borough with small hot-spots in Poplar town centre and in the southern-most part of Isle of Dogs.

---

**Access to health hazards**

**Access to Tobacconists**

The South East Locality appears to have the lowest density of tobacconists in the Borough and may be indicative of it generally having few convenience stores.

**Access to Gambling Outlets**

Access to gambling outlets is varied across the South East locality with although there are small hot-spots in Poplar, Blackwall & Cubitt and in Canary Wharf.

---

See the full report for detailed sections on **Introduction**, **Key Facts**, **Population**, **Socioeconomic Influences**, **Environmental Influences**, **Behavioural influences**, **Health Outcomes**, as well as an **Index** and **Appendix**.
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South 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\(^1\).

- Tower Hamlets has some of the highest levels of air pollutants (notably for PM10 and NO\(_2\)) 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 SE Locality has relatively low levels for Tower Hamlets but levels are still much higher than England. Within the locality, Limehouse tends to have highest levels.

Note: 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 South 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 South East Locality are similar to the borough average.

Overweight 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 South East locality has, on average, a slightly lower proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to the other localities in the Borough
- Island Gardens has the lowest proportion of reception year children with excess weight in the whole Borough but this is not significantly different to the Borough figure
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 South East Locality has, on average, a very similar rate of obese children in reception year compared to the other localities.

Island Gardens has the lowest proportion of reception year children with excess weight in the whole Borough but this is not significantly different to the Borough figure.

Reception-year obesity rates in Lansbury are significantly higher than national rates.
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 South East locality is, on average, similar to the Borough rate

- All wards within the SE Locality, except for Islands Gardens, have a higher proportion of year 6 children with excess weight compared to England

- Island Gardens has the lowest rate of year 6 children with excess weight in the Borough although this is not significantly different to either the Borough or national rates
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 South East locality has, on average, a similar proportion of year 6 children who are obese when compared to the Borough.

Within the SE locality, Limehouse has the highest rates of Y6 obesity but these are not significantly different to the Borough rate.

All wards within the SE Locality, except for Islands Gardens, have a higher proportion of year 6 children with excess weight compared to England.
Obesity BMI over 30 by Ward, April 2017

- According to GP register data, the age-standardised rate of adult obesity in the South East locality is generally similar to the Borough rate but this does vary by ward.

- Lansbury and Poplar have the two highest obesity rates out of all wards in Tower Hamlets; both are significantly higher than the Borough rate.

- In contrast, Blackwall & Cubitt, Canary Wharf and Limehouse all have obesity rates which are lower than the Borough rate.
**Severe obesity: age standardised rates**

- The age-standardised rate of severe adult obesity (a BMI of 40 or more) in the South East locality is, on average, slightly higher than that the Borough rate but this varies by ward.

- Lansbury has by far the highest severe obesity rate in the Borough, whilst the rate in Poplar is also significantly higher than the Borough rate.

- Island Gardens and Limehouse, on the other hand, both have severe obesity rates which are lower than the Borough rate.
Smoking prevalence

- Based on GP registration data, the age-standardised smoking rate within the South East locality amongst the lowest in the Borough – but this varies significantly by ward

- Smoking rates are highest in the Lansbury and Poplar, and these are both significantly higher than the Borough rate

- All other wards have smoking rates which are significantly lower than the Borough rate. Limehouse, Island Gardens and Canary Wharf have the lowest smoking prevalence rates out of all wards in the Borough.
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 SE locality.

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

- Canary Wharf (79.7) has the lowest rate of admission for injuries in children under 5 out of all wards in the Borough

- Although Lansbury has the highest rate in the SE Locality this is not significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets rate, and no wards vary significantly
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 SE locality generally has some of the lowest rates of under 5 emergency in the Borough:
  - Island Gardens and Canary Wharf have rates which are significantly lower than the Borough rate
  - Lansbury has the highest rates in the SE Locality – and fourth highest in the Borough – although it is not significantly higher than the Borough rate
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 SE locality generally has the lowest rates of A&E attendances in under 5s than in the Borough:
- Canary Wharf and Island Gardens have the two lowest rates in the Borough, whilst rates in Blackwall & Cubitt and Lansbury are also significantly lower 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)

- In the SE Locality admission rates for children under 15 are, on average, similar to the Borough rate but this varies by ward

- Lansbury (107 per 10,000) has the highest rate in the Borough, and is the only ward that is significantly higher than the Borough rate
Admissions for injuries in children and young people aged 15-24

- 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) but this varies by ward

- Lansbury (137 per 10,000) has the highest rate in the Borough and is significantly higher than the Borough rate
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 slightly higher in the SE locality than the rest of the Borough despite some variation.
- Limehouse has the third highest asthma prevalence out of all ward in the Borough and is significantly higher than the overall Borough rate.
- Asthma prevalence rates are significantly lower in Island Gardens, Blackwall & Cubitt and Canary Wharf.
- Epilepsy is a condition affecting the brain which can lead to seizures.
- The GP-recorded ASR for epilepsy in the South East locality is amongst the lowest in the Borough, although this varies between wards.
- Canary Wharf has the lowest prevalence of epilepsy in the Borough, whilst the rate in Limehouse is also significantly lower than the Borough rate.
- All other wards have similar rates to that of the Borough.
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 within the South East Locality are broadly similar to the rest of the Borough, but there is significant variation between most wards.

- Poplar has the highest prevalence rate of patients with learning disabilities in the Borough, whilst rates in the Lansbury are also significantly higher.

- In contrast, the prevalence rates in Limehouse, Island Gardens and Blackwall & Cubitt are some of the lowest in the Borough and significantly lower than the Borough rate.
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): age-standardised rate

**STI ASRs by Ward, April 2017**

- 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 South East locality are, on average, similar to the rest of the Borough but this does vary by ward.

- Limehouse has the highest standardised rate of GP-recorded STIs in the Borough.

- GP-recorded rates in Blackwall & Cubitt and Canary Wharf, however are significantly lower than 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.]

**Source:** CEG
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 South East locality has, on average, the lowest rates in the Borough but there is significant variation by ward

- Lansbury has a significantly higher rate than all other wards in the SE Locality and has the second highest rate in the Borough

- In contrast, Canary Wharf, Island Gardens, Blackwall & Cubitt all have rates significantly lower than the Borough
The standardised admission ratio for hospital stays for self harm in Tower Hamlets is 36.9 which is significantly lower than England (100).

Lansbury has by far the highest rates of hospital stays for self harm in the Borough. Although this is significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets rate it does not vary significantly when compared to the national rate.

All other wards have rates which are similar to the Borough rate, meaning they are significantly lower than national rates.
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 within the SE Locality are generally lower than that of the Borough.

- Although the rate in Limehouse is similar to that of the Borough, all other wards within the SE Locality have rates of depression which are significantly lower than the Borough rate.

\(^1\) % 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](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, is generally much lower in the SE Locality than other parts of the Borough.

Although the rate in Limehouse is similar to that of the Borough, all other wards within the SE Locality have rates of severe mental illness which are significantly lower than the Borough rate and are amongst the lowest in Tower Hamlets.
Self-reported health: General health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>% Very good or good health</th>
<th>% Fair health</th>
<th>% Bad/very bad health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lansbury</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Gardens</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limehouse</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Wharf</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (LC3206EW)

- 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

- More than a fifth (21%) of residents in Lansbury report their own health as ‘fair, bad or very bad’ based on responses in the 2011 Census which is higher than Borough and London
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.
- The SW Locality has a lower proportion of residents with a long term illness compared to Tower Hamlets, but this varies by ward
- Lansbury has one of the highest proportions of residents with a long term illness – the second highest out of all wards in the Borough
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 within the South East Locality varies significantly between wards.

- Poplar, Lansbury and Limehouse all have significantly higher rates of pre-diabetes when compared to the Borough rate.

- In stark contrast, the rates in Blackwall & Cubitt Town, Island Gardens and Canary Wharf are by far the lowest in the Borough.
Type 1 diabetes: age standardised rates

- **Type 1 Diabetes** is where the body’s immune system attacks and destroys cells 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 South East locality are slightly higher than that of the Borough

- Limehouse and Canary Wharf have the highest rates of type 1 diabetes in the Borough, both significantly higher than the Borough rate

- In contrast, Poplar has one of the lowest rates in the Borough and is significantly lower than the Borough rate

---

**Type 1 diabetes: age standardised rates**

**Diabetes type 1 ASRs by Ward, April 2017**

- Limehouse
- Canary Wharf
- Island Gardens
- Blackwall & Cubitt Town
- Lansbury
- Poplar

**Diabetes type 1 ASRs by LSOA, April 2017**

- **GP recorded diabetes type 1 ASR**
  - 20 - 120
  - 120 - 200
  - 200 - 260
  - 260 - 560

---

**TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality**

---

**Introduction**

**Key Facts**

**Population**

**Socioeconomic Influences**

**Environmental Influences**

**Behavioural Influences**

**Health Outcomes**

**Index**

**Appendix**
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 South East locality are amongst the lowest in the Borough but this does vary significantly by ward.

Poplar has the highest standardised rates of diabetes in the SE Locality and along with Lansbury is significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets rate.

All other wards, however, have significantly lower rates than the Borough rate and are amongst the lowest in 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 South East locality has, on average, slightly lower rates of GP-recorded chronic kidney disease than Borough rate but this does vary by ward
- Blackwall & Cubitt has the second highest rate of chronic kidney disease in Tower Hamlets, and Lansbury also has significantly higher rates
- Island Gardens, Limehouse and Canary Wharf have some of the lowest rates in Tower Hamlets and all have significantly lower rates than the Borough
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.

- Within the SE Locality, the standardised rates for patients recorded with back pain are on average – lower than the Borough but this does vary within the locality.

- Lansbury has the highest rate of patients recorded with back in the whole Borough, whilst rates in Poplar are also significantly higher than the Borough rate.

- The other four wards in the SE Locality all have significantly lower rates compared to Tower Hamlets.
Osteoporosis: age standardised rates

- Osteoporosis is a condition which can weaken the bones and means that they are more likely to break and suffer fractures
- The South East Locality has some of the lowest standardised rates for GP recorded osteoporosis in the Borough
- Poplar and Lansbury have the lowest rates of osteoporosis in the Borough, both significantly lower than the Borough rate
- The four other wards in the SE Locality have rates which are similar to the Borough
Rheumatoid arthritis: age standardised rates

- 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 South East locality is generally has some of the lowest rates in the Borough.

- Poplar, Limehouse and Lansbury have rates of rheumatoid arthritis which are significantly lower than the Borough rate and are amongst the lowest in Tower Hamlets.
Elective hospital admissions for all causes

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 South East locality is lower than other localities and that of the Tower Hamlets overall ratio.

Canary Wharf (57.5) has the lowest rate of all-cause elective admissions out of all wards in the Tower Hamlets, whilst rates are also significantly lower in Limehouse, Island Gardens and Blackwall & Cubitt.

Despite this, rates in Lansbury are significantly higher than the Borough (but still significantly lower than national rate).
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 South East Locality are broadly similar to Tower Hamlets and England but this does vary by ward.

Lansbury has the highest rate of emergency admission for all causes in the Borough - significantly higher than both the Tower Hamlets and national rate - whilst rates in Poplar are also significantly higher than Tower Hamlets.

In contrast, rates in the other four wards are significantly lower than the Borough.
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.

- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for premature deaths under 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 South East locality are generally lower than Tower Hamlets but this varies by ward.

- Blackwall & Cubitt, Island Gardens, Canary Wharf and Limehouse all have significantly lower rates than the Borough.

- In contrast, Lansbury has one of the highest rates in the Borough and is significantly higher than England (but not Tower Hamlets).
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.

- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 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 65 in the South East locality are generally lower than Tower Hamlets but this varies by ward.

- Blackwall & Cubitt, Island Gardens, Canary Wharf and Limehouse all have significantly lower rates than the Borough.

- On the other hand, Lansbury has one of the highest rates in the Borough and is significantly higher than England (but not Tower Hamlets).

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles

© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey, London Borough of Tower Hamlets 100019288
Deaths from all causes for all ages

- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes for all ages is 108.8 which is higher than England (100)

- The South East locality is, on average, slightly lower than Borough rate but this varies by ward

- Blackwall & Cubitt, Island Gardens, Canary Wharf and Limehouse all have significantly lower rates than the Borough

- Mortality rates in the SE Locality are highest in Lansbury and Poplar but these are not significantly higher than Tower Hamlets

- In Lansbury, however, the mortality rate is significantly higher than England
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 South 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 South East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates.
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 South 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
© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey, London Borough of Tower Hamlets 100019288
Incidence of lung cancer

- 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 lung cancer in the South East locality is, on average, similar to that of Tower Hamlets.

- Poplar, however, has the highest lung cancer rate in the Borough, and is also significantly higher than the national rate (around twice the national rate).
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 decent 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 South East locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets although Island Gardens and Canary Wharf have the highest rates in the Borough.

However, 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 South East locality, the SMR for cancer deaths is on average slightly lower than the overall Tower Hamlets rate.
- Limehouse has the lowest cancer mortality rate in the Borough and is the only ward with a mortality rate significantly lower than the Borough rate.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
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 South East locality, the SMR for cancer deaths in those under 75 is slightly lower than the Borough rate but this does vary by ward.

Poplar has the highest mortality rate for cancer, in those under 75, in Tower Hamlets, but this is not significantly higher than the Borough rate.

Limehouse has the lowest cancer mortality rate, in those under 75, in the Borough and is the only ward with a mortality rate significantly lower than the Borough rate.
- 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

- The SE Locality has some of the lowest rates of GP-recorded CHD in the Borough although this does vary significantly by ward

- Both Blackwall & Cubitt and Poplar have standardised rates of GP-recorded CHD which are significantly higher than the Borough rate

- Meanwhile, rates in Island Gardens, Canary Wharf and Limehouse are significantly lower and are some of the lowest in the Borough
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).

The South East Locality has some of the lowest rate of elective admissions for CHD in the Borough.

Canary Wharf has an SAR of 121.5 which is significantly lower than the Tower Hamlets total figure, and the second lowest in the Borough.

All other wards have significantly higher rates compared to England.
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)
- The South East Locality has some of the lowest rate of elective admissions for CHD in the Borough
- Canary Wharf and Limehouse both have emergency admission rates for CHD which are significantly lower than the Borough rate
- Although Lansbury and Poplar have similar rates to the Borough, these are significantly higher than national rates
The standardised mortality (SMR) for deaths from coronary heart disease in Tower Hamlets is 125 which is higher than the England (100) and London (94).

The SMRs for deaths from coronary heart disease in the South East locality are, on average, similar to the Borough but this varies by ward.

Lansbury (182.9) has the highest CHD mortality rate out of all wards in Tower Hamlets - nearly twice the national rate – and the only ward that is significantly higher than the Borough rate.
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 South East locality is – on average – lower than the Borough but this varies by ward.

Lansbury (204.4) has the second highest mortality rate from CHD, in those under 75, in the whole Borough. Although this does not vary significantly to the Borough rate, it is significantly higher than England (between 1.4 and 3 times the national rate).
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 SE Locality has some of the lowest rates of GP-recorded CHD in the Borough although this does vary significantly by ward

- Both Blackwall & Cubitt and Poplar have standardised rates of GP-recorded stroke/TIA which are significantly higher than the Borough rate

- Meanwhile, rates in Island Gardens, Limehouse and Canary Wharf are the lowest in Tower Hamlets and are all significantly lower than the Borough rate
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) of emergency admissions for stroke in Tower Hamlets is 115 which is higher than London and England (both 100).

- Poplar (177.7) has the highest emergency admission rate for stroke out of all wards in Tower Hamlets and is the only ward with that is higher than the Borough rate. It is also significantly higher than the national rate.

- Island Gardens (73.1) has the lowest rate in the Borough and is significantly lower than the Borough rate (but does not vary significantly to England).

- All other wards are similar to the Borough and 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).

- The South East Locality tends to have some of the lowest stroke mortality rates in the Borough.

- Despite this, and partly due to small numbers, no ward within the locality shows significant variation to the Borough or national rates of deaths from stroke.
Heart failure: age standardised rates

**Heart Failure ASRs by Ward, April 2017**

- 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 South East locality has similar prevalence of GP-recorded heart failure to the rest of the Borough but this varies by ward.
- Standardised rates of heart failure are significantly higher in Blackwall & Cubitt when compared to the Borough rate.
- In contrast, Limehouse and Island Gardens both have significantly lower rates of heart failure than the Borough rate.
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 South East locality is slightly lower compared to the Borough.

Lansbury has significantly higher admission rates due to heart attack when compared national rates.

Island Gardens has a lower rate when compared to the Borough but not England.

No other wards in the locality are significantly different to either Borough or national rates.
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 South East locality has some of the lowest rates of GP-recorded hypertension in the Borough but this does vary by ward.

- Poplar has significantly higher rates of hypertension compared to the Tower Hamlets rates.

- Aside from Lansbury - which is similar to the Borough rate - all other wards in the SE Locality are significantly lower than the Tower Hamlets rate.
Peripheral arterial disease: age standardised rates

- 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 South East locality, levels of PAD are on average slightly lower than the Borough but this does vary significantly by ward

- Lansbury has the highest rates of GP-recorded PAD in the Borough, significantly higher than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets

- In contrast, Limehouse, Canary Wharf and Island Gardens have some of the lowest rates in Tower Hamlets, significantly lower than the Borough rate
The standardised mortality (SMR) for deaths from circulatory disease in Tower Hamlet is 114.8 which is higher than the England (100) and London (97).

Although, on average, the SE Locality has some of the lowest mortality rates from circulatory disease in the Borough there is much variation by ward.

Lansbury (148.9) has the highest rate of all wards in Tower Hamlets and is significantly higher than both the Borough and national rates.

Canary Wharf, on the other hand, has the lowest mortality rate for circulatory disease in the whole Borough and is also the only ward with a significantly lower rate.
The standardised mortality rate (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 South East locality, on average, are similar to the Borough figure but this varies by ward.

Lansbury (184.6) has the second highest mortality rate for circulatory disease in under 75s in the Borough and is also significantly higher than national rates.

Canary Wharf (63.5) is the only ward with a rate significantly lower than the Borough.
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 South East locality has some of the lowest levels of GP-recorded COPD in the Borough but this does vary by ward

- Lansbury has the highest rate of COPD in the Borough and is significantly higher than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets

- Island Gardens has the lowest rate of COPD in Tower Hamlets, whilst Poplar and Canary Wharf also have significantly lower rates than the Borough
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD by Ward, 2011/12-2015/16

- 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)

- COPD admission rates within the South East locality are broadly similar to that of the Borough but this does vary significantly by ward

- Lansbury has the second highest COPD admission rates in the Borough and is significantly higher than the overall rate

- Island Gardens has one the lowest rates in the Borough and is significantly lower
The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 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 South East locality is slightly lower in comparison to the Borough rate.

Despite this, no wards in the locality vary significantly compared to the overall Tower Hamlets rate or to 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 is 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 South East locality, the SAR is on average slightly lower than the Borough rate.

- No ward in the locality varies significantly to the Borough 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 South East locality rates are on average very similar to the Borough.

Despite some variation by ward, none are significantly different to each other or to the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.
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 South East locality has similar rates of elective hospital admissions for knee replacement compared to the Borough.
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 South East Locality has, on average, lower rates of patients who are deaf affected than the Borough although this varies by ward

- Limehouse has the highest standardised rate of deaf-affected patients in the Borough, significantly higher the Tower Hamlets rates along with Island Gardens

- The four remaining wards have significantly lower rates of deaf-affected patients compared to the Borough rate
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 blindness.

- The South East locality has some of the lowest rates of patients recorded with glaucoma within the Borough.

- Island Gardens, Blackwall & Cubitt and Canary Wharf all have significantly lower rates of patients with glaucoma than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.
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 South East locality has – on average – a slightly higher rate of patients recorded with cataracts when compared to the Borough rate.

- Poplar has the second highest rate of cataracts in the Borough, whilst rates in Limehouse are also significantly higher than the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.

- Island Gardens, however, has a significantly lower rate than that of 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 South East locality has, on average, a lower rate of patients recorded with senile macular degeneration compared to the Borough total
- Island Gardens has a significantly higher standardised rate of GP-recorded SMD than the Borough rate, and is also the second highest rate in Tower Hamlets
- Limehouse and Canary Wharf, in contrast, have some of the lowest rates in the Borough
Housebound patients: age standardised rates

- Patients who are housebound are likely to have restricted mobility and suffer from isolation and a loss of independence.
- The South East locality has, on average, a lower standardised rate of patients recorded as housebound by their GP when compared to the Borough.
- Blackwall & Cubitt, Lansbury, Poplar and Island Gardens all have a significantly lower standardised rate of housebound patients compared to the overall rate for Tower Hamlets.
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 South East locality has some of the lowest standardised rates of dementia patients recorded in the Borough.
- Limehouse, Canary Wharf, Island Gardens and Poplar all have significantly lower rates of dementia patients compared to the Borough rate.
# TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality

## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All People</th>
<th>Born Well and Growing Well (Children and Young People)</th>
<th>Living Well (Healthy Adults)</th>
<th>Promoting Independence (Complex Adults)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;E attendances in under 5s</td>
<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>
</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>Deaths from all cancer</td>
<td>Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to hospitals</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 leisure services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to pharmacies</td>
<td>Cataracts rates</td>
<td>Deaths from all cancer, all ages</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to pubs</td>
<td>Chronic kidney disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to tobacconists</td>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged 15-24</td>
<td>Coronary heart disease rates</td>
<td>Deaths from respiratory disease, all ages</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged under 15</td>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Dementia rates</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (myocardial infarction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions for injuries in children aged under 5</td>
<td>Deaf-affected patients rates</td>
<td>Depression rates</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures in those aged over 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td>Education, skills and training: child development at age 5</td>
<td>Education, skills and training: GCSE attainment</td>
<td>Emergency hospital admissions for stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employment deprivation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South East Locality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDEX</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>All People</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Born Well and Growing Well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Children and Young People)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living Well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Healthy Adults)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting Independence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Complex Adults)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Epilepsy rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incidence of colorectal cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Obesity rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Smoking prevalence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ethnicity: black and minority ethnic (BME) population</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incidence of lung cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Osteoporosis rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Social housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Excess weight in reception children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incidence of prostate cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Social isolation: older people living alone</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Excess weight in year 6 children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Income deprivation affecting children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Peripheral arterial disease rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>STI rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fuel poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Income deprivation affecting older adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Population by country of birth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Stroke and transient ischaemic attack rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Glaucoma rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Language: proficiency in English of people whose main language is not English</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Population structure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type 2 diabetes rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Healthy life expectancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Learning disabilities rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Population projections</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Heart failure rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Life expectancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pre-diabetes rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hospital stays for alcohol related harm</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Limiting long term illness or disability</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Premature mortality: death from all causes under 65</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hospital stays for self harm</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Living environment: road traffic accidents indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Premature mortality: death from all causes under 75</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Housing: overcrowded households</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Living environment: housing in poor condition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Provision of unpaid care</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Housebound patients rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Low birth weight babies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rheumatoid arthritis rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hypertension rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of births</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Self-reported health: general health bad</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incidence of all cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Obesity in reception children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Severe mental illness rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incidence of breast cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Obesity in year 6 children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Senile macular degeneration (SMD): age-standardised rates</strong></td>
<td></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 South East locality
- Community buildings
- Air pollution
- Ward boundaries
Hospitals and General practices
SE Locality, Tower Hamlets

Legend
H Hospital
S Surgery


Introduction  Key Facts  Population  Socioeconomic Influences  Environmental Influences  Behavioural influences  Health Outcomes  Index  Appendix
Children's Centres and Schools SE Locality, Tower Hamlets
The GLA have identified areas in London where air pollution is particularly bad known as ‘Focus Areas’ – there is one focus areas which impacts upon SE Locality, more than any other parts of the Borough:

- Blackwall/Blackwall Tunnel
Old Ward Boundaries (before 2014)

Millwall; East India and Lansbury; Blackwall and Cubitt Town are entirely within the SE Locality.

Limehouse ward extends outside the current SE Locality boundary.

A small part of Shadwell ward (in the SW Locality) extends into the SW Locality.

New Ward Boundaries (since 2014)

All wards are fully coterminous within the SW Locality boundary.

New wards are formed, including Canary Wharf, Poplar, and Island Gardens.

Limehouse ward has reduced in size.