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

- The South West locality is one of four localities within Tower Hamlets
- The South West locality is made up of five wards: Whitechapel, Shadwell, St. Katharine's & Wapping, Stepney Green and St. Dunstan's
- The Western part of the locality borders with City of London, and the South of the locality borders the River Thames
- The overall population (2017) is 72,387 with Whitechapel 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 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 Susie.Crome@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Locality Manager for the South West) or Samuel.jones@towerhamlets.gov.uk (Public Health Intelligence).

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

Cover photo: Royal London Hospital by Reading Tom, and licensed under CC BY 2.0.
**South West Locality**

72,387 residents

**Key Facts**

- Stepney Green has particularly high mortality rates, especially for CHD, Stroke, Circulatory Disease.
- Has some of the highest rate of Dementia in the Borough (notably in Stepney Green and St Dunstan’s).
- Has the highest rates type 2 diabetes in the Borough (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- High rates of residents with limiting long term illness of disability (notably in Stepney Green, St Dunstan’s and Shadwell).
- High rates of childhood obesity (Y6 and reception year).
- High prevalence of residents who are housebound, (most notably in Stepney Green and St Dunstan’s).
- High levels of CHD: those attending hospital and recorded prevalence (notably in Whitechapel).
- St Katherine’s & Wapping has the highest rates of GP-recorded osteoporosis in the Borough.
- High rates of emergency hospital admissions for heart attack, (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).

**Health Outcomes**

- Very high prevalence of heart failure – Whitechapel has highest rates in the Borough.
- High prevalence of residents who are housebound, (most notably in Stepney Green and St Dunstan’s).
- High levels of emergency hospital admissions for heart attack, (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- Has some of the highest rate of Dementia in the Borough (notably in Stepney Green and St Dunstan’s).
- High rates of emergency hospital admissions for heart attack, (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- Has the highest rates type 2 diabetes in the Borough (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- High rates of heart attack, (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- High rates of emergency hospital admissions for heart attack, (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- Has the highest rates type 2 diabetes in the Borough (notably in Shadwell and Whitechapel).
- Very high prevalence of heart failure – Whitechapel has highest rates in the Borough.

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Appendix
This section covers information on the Tower Hamlets South West locality resident population.

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

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

There is a much higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents in Tower Hamlets compared with the rest of the country, with the highest proportion of Bangladeshi residents in the country. A high proportion of residents were not born in the UK, with most of those being born in Bangladesh, and the South West 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, whilst healthy life expectancy (the years expected to live in good health) is also particularly poor for Tower Hamlets.
The total population in the South West locality was 72,387 in 2017.

- Whitechapel is by far the most populous ward in the locality with around 18,580 residents, with population in the other wards ranging 12,000 and 15,000.

- Tower Hamlets has one of the highest male to female ratios (1.09) out of all local authorities in England, and the South West has a high male to female ratio (1.12).

- Compared to England and London, the age structure is much younger in Tower Hamlets and this is also reflected in the South West locality with notably high proportion of population aged 20 to 39.
- The high proportion of younger people, and low proportion of older people, in Tower Hamlets is generally reflected in each ward within the SW locality. A fifth (20%) of the population in the South West locality are age under 16, and 73% are age 16 to 64. Although just 7% are aged 65 and over this is the largest proportion of older people out of all localities in the Borough.

- Stepney Green has the highest proportion of older people (65+) out of all wards in the Borough (9.1%) and St Katherine has the smallest proportion of those aged under 16 (13.9%) out of all wards in the Borough.
Tower Hamlets Locality Profile: South West Locality

Population projections (note that these are based on 2014 wards which do not fully align to the current SW locality)

- 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 West locality is projected to see its population increase but at a much lower rate of 11%
- This varies by ward, with Whitechapel and St. Katharine's & Wapping similar to the Borough rate of increase, whilst Shadwell’s population is and St. Dunstan's and Stepney Green are both expected to see small decline in population by 2030

Population churn

Population churn by Ward in South West Locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitechapel</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepney Green</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Katharine's and Wapping</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan's</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- 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 West locality has, on average, seen slightly lower population churn rates across LSOAs in each of its wards.

- Whitechapel has also, on average across its LSOAs, seen the biggest churn in the Locality since 2008. This biggest change has been in the neighbourhood where Whitechapel meets Aldgate.
The South West locality had the lowest number of births of all the four localities in Tower Hamlets in 2014; contributing 1,079 of the total 4,619 births in the Borough.

The number of births is highest in Whitechapel and lowest in St. Katharine’s & Wapping.

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

- Tower Hamlets has the largest Bangladeshi population in the country and this is reflected in the SW where St. Dunstan’s and Shadwell have the highest proportion of Bangladeshi residents in Tower Hamlets (52% and 51%)

- There is large variation between wards with St. Katharine’s & Wapping having the smallest BME population in the Borough.

**Ethnicity: Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% White British/Irish</th>
<th>% White Other</th>
<th>% Bangladeshi</th>
<th>% Other BME groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Katharine’s &amp; Wapping</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitechapel</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepney Green</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan’s</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, (Table QS201EW)
## 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>St Katharine’s &amp; Wapping</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepney Green</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan’s</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitechapel</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</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></td>
<td>5</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 South West locality to the Tower Hamlets average of 43% and higher than Greater London average of 37% and far greater than the England average of 14%.

- Around a quarter of residents in Shadwell (25%), St Dunstan’s (24%) and Stepney Green (23%) were born in Bangladeshi - the highest proportions out of wards in Tower Hamlets.

- St Katherine’s & Wapping has the largest proportion of residents who were born within the rest of Europe out of all wards in the Borough.
**Tower Hamlets Locality Profile: South West Locality**

**Language: Proficiency in English of people whose main language is not English**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</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>St Katharine’s &amp; Wapping</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepney Green</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitechapel</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan’s</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Tower Hamlets** has the 3rd highest proportion of residents who used a main language other than English out of all local authorities in England.

- Although the majority of residents in the South West locality speak English as their main language, in most wards this proportion is lower than London.

- **Shadwell** has the highest proportion of residents (12%) who cannot speak English well or all out all wards in the Borough, whilst St Dunstan’s and Stepney Green (both 11%) and Whitechapel (10%) also have high levels of residents unable to speak English well or at all.
**Life expectancy**

- Life expectancy in Tower Hamlets is lower than the national average for both men (78.7 compared to 79.5) and women (82.4 versus 83.1) and this is reflected in the SW locality which generally has similar life expectancy.

- Male life expectancy in St Katherine’s & Wapping is significantly higher than the Borough rate.

- Stepney Green has significantly lower life expectancy - it has the lowest life expectancy out of all wards in the Borough for both men and women.
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 and is made available by middle super output (MSOA) area (ward-level data is not available).

Parts of St Katherine & Wapping (MSOA E02000890) have particularly good healthy life expectancy for men and women and is amongst the highest in the Borough.

Other parts of the locality (MSOAs E02000882, E02000885 and E02000880), however, have significantly lower healthy life expectancy than Tower Hamlets and are amongst the lowest in the Borough.

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Legend

Better

Worse

(values are in years)

Data is represented by quartiles for the Borough

Source: ONS

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Healthy life expectancy for males and females by MSOA, 2009 - 2013

Source: ONS

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SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES

This section covers information on the socioeconomic influences on the Tower Hamlets and South West 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, Tower Hamlets is the most deprived area in England. The South West 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 West 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 West 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 West Locality.

Tower Hamlets overall has high levels of deprivation and ranks third most deprived of all London Boroughs, and is the tenth most deprived in local authority in England.

In the South West locality, the level of deprivation is similar to that of the Borough meaning it is generally much more deprived than England.

St Katherine's & Wapping, however, is amongst the least deprived areas in the Borough.
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%), based on IDACI, in England which is almost twice the national rate (20%) and higher than London.
- Shadwell has the highest child poverty rates (41%) in the SW Locality, with rates also high in Whitechapel (36%), St Dunstan’s (37%) and Stepney Green (38%).
- St Katherine’s & Wapping has much lower levels of child poverty (24%) and is comparably to London (also 24%) but still has higher rates of child poverty than England (20%).
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) is the proportion of older people aged 60+ who are experiencing income deprivation (those in receipt of means-tested benefits) and can indicate pensioner poverty.

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

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping (27%) is the only ward within the locality where less than half of its older people who are income deprived.

- All other wards have over half of their older residents living in poverty: 60% in Shadwell, 59% in Whitechapel; 58% in Stepney Green and 57% in St Dunstan’s.

Source: LGA / DCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 (LGA ward level estimates based on data from the DCLG indices).
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 West locality is similar the average Borough proportion of 55%.

The rate in St. Katharine’s & Wapping ward appears slightly higher than the Borough rate - although this is not a significant difference.
Education, skills and training: GCSE attainment

The GCSE attainment of children in Tower Hamlets is slightly above the national average.

The proportion of children achieving 5 A*-C (including English and Maths) at GCSE in the South West locality varies from 58% in Shadwell to 67.5% in both St. Dunstan’s and Stepney Green.

Although not significantly higher than the Borough rate, these two wards appear to be performing better than most other wards 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 West Locality.

- All wards with the exception of St. Katharine's ward (which has the smallest proportion of students in the Borough) have higher than national average levels of residents aged 16 and over who are in full time education.
Highest level of qualification

Tower Hamlets has higher than national rates of residents with high level qualifications and this is reflected in the South West locality.

St. Katharine's & Wapping has by far the highest proportion of residents with high level qualifications (66%)

Although all wards have higher proportion of residents with high level qualifications than England, the South West has high rates of those with no qualifications.

Around a fifth of residents in Shadwell, Stepney Green and St. Dunstan’s have no qualifications.
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 includes those who are also in receipt of out of work benefits.

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

- St. Dunstan’s, Stepney Green and Shadwell are more employment deprived than Tower Hamlets.

- Katharine’s & Wapping is the least employment deprived ward in the Borough and is also lower than London and England.

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>Stepney Green</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Dunstan's</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitechapel</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Katharine's and Wapping</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.

- With the exception of St. Katharine's & Wapping, fuel poverty by ward in the South West Locality is slightly higher than that of Tower Hamlets and/or London.

- An LSOA in Whitechapel has the highest proportion of fuel poor households in the Borough, where over a fifth (20.8%) of its households are fuel poor.
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.

- Tower Hamlets has slightly higher proportions of pensioners living alone (38.8%) compared to London (34.5%) and England (31%).

- St Katherine’s & Wapping has a significantly high proportion of pensioners living alone (44%) compared to the Borough (38.8%).

- Whilst Whitechapel has significantly lower rates of pensioners living alone (31%) compared to the Borough, all other wards have similar levels of older people living alone.
- 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.

- Within the South West, Stepney Green, St Dunstan’s and Shadwell all have significantly high rates of unpaid carers.
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 (mainly along main roads) well above the EU limits 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.

- St. Dunstan's, Shadwell, and Stepney Green have over half of households are socially rented which is much higher than the of London and England.

- Conversely, St. Katharine's & Wapping has the highest levels of owner occupied housing in the Borough.
**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 South West locality where Stepney Green (23%) has the highest levels of overcrowded households in Tower Hamlets, and is closely followed by St. Dunstan's and Shadwell (both 22%)

- The housing in St Katherine’s & Wapping is broadly more akin to that seen in London but is still very different to the national picture
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.

In parts of Whitechapel, this is as high as 42% and amongst worse in the Borough.

St. Katharine's & Wapping tends to have housing of better standard than the much of the Borough.

- Some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough are centred around Whitechapel Road (A11), meaning that both Whitechapel and Stepney Green have some of the highest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough.

- St. Katharine's & Wapping, however has some of the lowest rates of road traffic accidents in the Borough.
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 - Stepney Green ward has some of the worst levels of crime within the SW locality.

- Based on this measure, areas around St. Katharine’s dock has some of the lowest levels of crime in based on the IMD crime domain indicator

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

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Tower Hamlets appears to be more prominent in the West of the Borough, including the SW locality

- Shadwell and Whitechapel have some of the highest ASB rates in the Borough for 2017.

- St. Dunstan's has some of the lowest ASB rates in the Borough, whilst St. Katharine's & Wapping is also lower than the Borough rate.
Access to health services

- Access to hospitals are good across the locality and the average distance is less than most other localities in the Borough. This is due to proximity to The Royal London Hospital and Mile End Hospital.

- Access to GP practices is fairly good across the South West locality, with the average being less than 0.5 km away from a GP.

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

- **Access to Pharmacies**
  - Across the South West locality, the average household in each LSOA is no more than 1.5km from a pharmacy, and many neighbourhoods have some of the best access in the Borough (less than 350 metres).

- **Access to Dentists**
  - Access to dentists is varied across the South West locality and is similar to the rest of the Borough overall. The average household in each LSOA area is no more than 2km from a dentist, and many neighbourhoods are within 500 metres.

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

- Access to green space is mixed across the South West locality, but is particularly poor towards within the western parts of Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping which contain less than 230 metres\(^2\) of green space (based on the AHAH Index data).

- Access to leisure services is good across the South West locality and the average distance is less than the rest of the Borough overall.

Note: a detailed map depicting all publicly accessible open space within the Locality is shown in the Appendices.
TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South West Locality

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.
- There is high access to fast food outlets in the South West locality although it is varied. Most parts of the locality are less than 500m away from a fast food outlet.

- Although pubs can mean increased alcohol consumption, they can also be seen as valuable community assets.
- Access to pubs is greater in the South West locality than the Borough overall. Most parts of the locality are within 500m of a pub.

Access to health hazards

**Access to Tobacconists**

- Access to tobacconists within Tower Hamlets is greatest in the northern part of the Borough.
- Subsequently, within the South West locality access is mixed but is higher in the north (of the locality particularly in Whitechapel). This is likely due to convenience stores located along Mile End Road and Commercial Road.

**Access to Gambling Outlets**

- Access to gambling outlets is varied across the South West locality, but the centre of the locality tends to have the highest density of gambling outlets in the Borough (this is likely due to a high number of betting shops along Commercial Road).
- This means that there are many neighbourhoods in the locality which are within 320 metres to 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 SW Locality has high levels of PM10, NO2 and SO2 throughout. Whitechapel, and parts of Shadwell and Stepney Green have some of the highest levels of air pollutants in the Borough and England.

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

Tower Hamlets has a high prevalence of people who smoke; higher than the London and national average. The South West 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.

Overweight 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 doubling between reception and year six, and around a quarter of year 6 children are classed as obese. The rates in the South West Locality are similar to the Borough.
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 West locality has, on average, a higher proportion of reception year children with excess weight compared to the other localities in the Borough

- Although Stepney Green (25.5%) has the highest rate of reception year children with excess weight out of all wards in the Borough, it is not statistically higher than the either Tower Hamlets or 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 South West Locality has, on average, a slightly higher rate of obese children in reception year compared to the other localities.
- Whitechapel (15.1%) has the highest rate of obese children in reception year out of all wards in the Borough, and Stepney Green has the second highest rate in the Borough
- Rates in Whitechapel, St Dunstan’s and Stepney Green are all significantly higher than national rates
- Tower Hamlets (41.9%) has a higher proportion of year 6 children with excess weight compared to England (34.2%), and this is reflected in the South West locality.

- Although most wards in the locality are similar to the Borough rate, they all significantly higher rates of year 6 children with excess weight when compared to England.

- Shadwell, Whitechapel and St Dunstan’s have the three highest rates of year 6 children with excess weight in the Borough.
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 West locality has, on average, a slightly higher rate of year 6 obesity compared the Borough although none of the wards in the South West locality vary significantly from the Borough rate
- Despite this all wards within the SW Locality have year 6 obesity rates which are significantly higher than England
- St Dunstan’s, Stepney Green and Shadwell have the three highest rates of year 6 children with excess weight in the Borough
According to GP register data, the age-standardised rate of adult obesity in the South West locality are similar to the Borough rate for all but two wards.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping and Whitechapel both have obesity rates which are significantly lower than the Borough.

- St Katherine's & Wapping has the lowest obesity rate out of all wards in Tower Hamlets.
The rate of severe adult obesity (BMI of 40 plus) in the South West locality is generally slightly lower than the Borough rate.

- No wards have significantly higher rates than the Borough rate
- Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping have significantly lower rates of severe obesity compared to the Tower Hamlets total
Based on GP registration data, the age-standardised smoking rate within the South West locality is, on average, slightly lower than that of Tower Hamlets although this varies by ward.

Both Stepney Green and Shadwell have smoking rates which are significantly higher than the Borough.

Conversely, St Dunstan’s, Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping have significantly lower smoking rates than the Tower Hamlets total.
This section looks at health outcomes across the life course. For children this includes data from low birth weight babies to the number of hospital admissions, 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 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 South West locality.

St. Katharine’s & Wapping has the lowest rate in the Borough (3.3%) and is the only ward in the locality which is similar to the national rate to 5.2% in Shadwell.

All other wards in the locality have higher low birth rates than national rates, although they do not significantly vary to the Borough rate.
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 South West locality.

This ranges from 79.8 per 10,000 in St. Katharine’s & Wapping to 119.2 per 10,000 in Whitechapel.

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

- The rate of emergency admissions in under 5s is lower in Tower Hamlets (111.5 per 1,000) than England (149 per 1,000)

- Within the South West locality, however, the rate of emergency admissions in under 5s is generally higher than Tower Hamlets

- Whitechapel and Stepney Green (both 143 per 1,000) have the highest rates in the Borough, and St Dunstan’s also has a significantly higher rate than that of the Borough. However, these are still slightly below the national 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)

- Within the South West locality, A&E attendances in under 5s are high compared to the Borough overall figure

- All wards with the exception of St Katherine’s & Wapping have significantly high rates compared to 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)

- Rates within the South West locality are generally similar to the rest of the Borough with no significant variance, and where all wards are below that of national rates
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)
- Across the South West locality, rates are generally slightly lower than the rest of the Borough although no ward is significantly different from the Borough total rate
- The rates in the South West locality range from 69.3 per 10,000 in Whitechapel to 93.8 per 10,000 in Stepney Green.
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 ASR for asthma is generally lower in the South West locality than the overall Borough rate

- Both Whitechapel and St. Katharine’s & Wapping have significantly lower rates than the Tower Hamlets total

- All other wards in the locality have similar rates of asthma 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 South West locality is, overall, similar to the Borough total figure although this varies between wards.
- Whitechapel has significantly lower rates of epilepsy than the Borough.
- In contrast, Stepney Green has significantly higher rates than the Borough total and has the highest rates of epilepsy by ward in Tower Hamlets.
- 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 West is broadly similar to the rest of the Borough, although this does vary considerably by ward

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping has the lowest rate of patients with learning disabilities out of all ward in the Borough and are considerably lower than the rest of the locality

- In contrast, Stepney Green is significantly above the overall Borough rate
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 GP-recorded ASR for STIs in the South West locality is generally lower than the overall Borough rate, with all wards except Shadwell and St. Katharine’s & Wapping significantly lower.

- St Dunstan’s has the lowest age-standardised rate of patients with STIs by the GP out of all wards in the Borough

[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.]
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 South West locality is generally similar to the rest of the Borough but this does vary by ward.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping and Whitechapel both have significantly lower rates than the Borough rate.

- Rates in Stepney Green (93.3) are significantly higher than the Borough rate but are still lower than London and England.
- The standardised admission ratio for hospital stays for self harm in Tower Hamlets is 36.9 which is significantly lower than England (100).

- The rates for hospital stays for self-harm appear in the South West locality generally lower than that of the Tower Hamlets total.

- Rates in Shadwell, Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping are significantly lower than the Borough.
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 lower in the South West locality are lower than the Borough overall.

Shadwell, St Katherine’s & Wapping and Whitechapel have the lowest rates of GP-recorded depression out of all wards in the Tower Hamlets.

\(^1\) % 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 age standardised rates

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

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

- Both Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping have SMI rates which are significantly below the Borough rate.

- SMI rates in St Dunstan’s, Shadwell and Stepney Green are significantly higher than that of Tower Hamlets.

Source: CEG

- SMI QOF ASRs by Ward, April 2017

- SMI QOF ASRs by LSOA, April 2017
Self-reported health: General health

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

- Tower Hamlets, overall, has slightly better levels of self-reported health compared to England – mainly due the younger population in the Borough - but it is slightly worse than that of London
- Around a fifth of residents in Stepney Green (21%), Shadwell (20%) and St Dunstan’s says their health is fair, bad or very bad which is higher than rates for the Borough (17%), London (16%) and England (18%)
- 89% of residents in St Katherine’s & Wapping rate their health as ‘good’ or ‘very good’ which is higher than the Borough, London and national rates
Limiting long term illness or disability

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

- Within Tower Hamlets, the proportion of residents with a long term illness are slightly higher for the South West Locality in most wards.

- St. Dunstan’s, Shadwell and Stepney Green all have a significantly higher proportion of residents with a health problem or disability compared to the Borough.

- Whitechapel and St. Katharine’s & Wapping have significantly lower proportions of their population who have a health problem or disability.
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 ASR for patients within the South West locality with pre-diabetes is generally similar to that of the Borough but this varies by ward.

- The rate in St. Katharine’s & Wapping is significantly lower than the Borough overall.

- The rates in Shadwell, Stepney Green and Whitechapel are all significantly higher than the Borough rate.
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. Patients require regular insulin during their life.

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

- Stepney Green, however, has rates of type 1 diabetes which are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets
Type 2 diabetes: age standardised rates

- 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.

- Levels of GP-recorded type 2 diabetes within the South West locality are generally higher than the Borough but this does vary significantly by ward.

- St. Dunstan’s, Shadwell, Stepney Green and Whitechapel are all significantly higher than the Borough rate.

- In stark contrast, St. Katharine’s & Wapping is significantly lower than the rest of the locality and to the Borough.

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 ASRs across the South West locality for patients with CKD is generally similar to the Borough but this varies by ward.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping has significantly lower rates than the Borough.
- Shadwell, St. Dunstan’s and Stepney Green have significantly higher rates of CKD compared to the overall Borough rate.
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 ASR for back pain in the South West locality is overall in line with the Borough rate, but this varies between wards.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping and Whitechapel are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets
- Shadwell, Stepney Green and St. Dunstan’s are significantly higher.
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 South West locality is generally similar to that of the Borough total rate with some variance by ward.

St. Katharine’s & Wapping and Shadwell both have rates of osteoporosis which are significantly higher than the overall rate for 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 for GP recorded rheumatoid arthritis in the South West locality is generally lower than the Borough rate but this varies by ward.

- St. Dunstan’s ward has the highest standardised rate of rheumatoid arthritis out of all wards in the Borough.

- In contrast, St Katherine’s & Wapping, Stepney Green and Shadwell all have rates which are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets.
**TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South West Locality**

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), and rates are – on average - broadly similar to the South West locality.

St. Dunstan’s and Stepney Green are significantly higher than the Tower Hamlets but these are still below national rates and rate for London.

Whitechapel and St. Katharine’s & Wapping have rates which are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets and are also well below rates for England and London.
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 West Locality are broadly similar to Tower Hamlets and England but this does vary by ward.

St. Katharine’s is significantly below the Borough and that of England.

St. Dunstan’s, Shadwell and Stepney Green, however, are all significantly higher than the Borough and are also significantly higher than 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 SMRs for premature deaths under the age of 65 is similar in the South West locality to that of Tower Hamlets with no significant variation in any ward.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
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Premature mortality: Death from all causes under 75

- Premature mortality are deaths that occur before average 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).

- Stepney Green (146) has one of the highest premature mortality rates for those under 75 in Tower Hamlets, significantly higher than the Borough.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping (87) has a significantly high rate compared to the Borough.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
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Legend
134.45 to 185.7
114.85 to 134.45
89.9 to 114.85
58.1 to 89.9
(values are in standardised mortality ratio)

Deaths from all causes, under 75 years by Ward, 2011-2015

Deaths from all causes, under 75 years by MSOA, 2011-2015

Introduction Key Facts Population Socioeconomic influences Environmental influences Behavioural influences Health Outcomes Index Appendix
The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes for all ages is 108.8 which is higher than England (100).

The South West locality is, on average, similar to the Borough but this varies by ward.

Stepney Green has significantly higher mortality rate than the Borough and is the highest out of all wards and far exceeds national rates.

St. Katharine’s & Wapping has a rate significantly lower than the Borough but this is still similar to that of 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 West Locality is generally lower than that of the Borough, with no significant variation in any ward.
**Incidence of breast cancer**

- 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 West locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates
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 West locality is similar to that of Tower Hamlets, with none of its wards varying significantly to the Borough or national rates

- Although there is no significant variation, Whitechapel and St Dunstan’s have the highest rates in the Borough but this should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers and wide confidence intervals
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 (SIR) 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 West locality is slightly lower than that of Tower Hamlets although there is no significant variation by any ward

- Despite this, the incidence rate for lung cancer in Stepney Green is actually 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 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 West locality is generally slightly lower than that of Tower Hamlets.

At ward level, partly due to small numbers and subsequent wide confidence intervals, there is no statistical variation compared to national or even Borough rates.
The standardised mortality (SMR) rate for deaths from cancers in Tower Hamlets is 110.3 which is higher than England (100) and London (94).

Within the South West locality, the SMR for cancer deaths is generally slightly lower than the overall Tower Hamlets figure although there is no significant variation for any ward or with England.
The standardised mortality rate (SMR) 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 West locality, the SMR for cancer deaths in those under 75 is similar to the overall Tower Hamlets figure with no statistical variation across all wards.
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.

- Whitechapel has the second highest ASR for CHD out of all wards in the Borough, whilst rates for Shadwell are also significantly higher than Tower Hamlets.

- CHD rates in St. Katharine’s & Wapping are, in contrast, significantly lower than the rest of the wards and 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).

For the South West, the SAR for elective admission in CHD are generally higher than that of Tower Hamlets, and also much higher than national rates.

Whitechapel has the highest rates of elective admissions for CHD in the Borough, with rates significantly higher than Tower Hamlets, and more than twice the national rate.

In stark contrast, St Katherine’s & Wapping has the lowest rate in Tower Hamlets and is the only ward in the locality with rates lower than 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 West locality has slightly higher CHD emergency admission rates than the Borough.

- Whitechapel (181) and Shadwell (178) have the highest rates in the Borough, and are both significantly higher than Tower Hamlets and England.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping has the lowest rates out of all wards in the Borough, and is significantly lower than Tower Hamlets.
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 South West locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate with no significant variation for any of its wards.

Rates in Stepney Green are significantly above national rates.
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 South West locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate with no significant variation for any of its wards.
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 certain BME groups.

The standardised rates for patients with stroke/TIA in the South West locality are similar, on average, to the rest of the Borough but this does vary by ward.

Stepney Green and Shadwell both have significantly higher rates of stroke/TIA than Tower Hamlets.

In contrast, both Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping are lower than the Borough.

Source: CEG
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).

- The South West locality has similar SARs for stroke emergency admissions to that of the Borough with no significant difference shown for any ward or between national rates.
Deaths from stroke, all ages

- 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 South West Locality there is variation for each ward although most are not significantly different to that of Tower Hamlets.

- Stepney Green (190), however, has mortality rates from stroke (all ages) which are significantly higher than Tower Hamlets – the highest in the Borough – and rates which could be nearly twice the national rate (due to confidence intervals this could be between 1.3 and 2.5 times the national rate).
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 West locality has similar rates of GP-recorded heart failure to the rest of the Borough but this varies significantly by ward.

Whitechapel has the highest rate of GP-recorded heart failure in the Borough, and rates are also significantly high in Shadwell.

St. Katharine’s & Wapping, however has significantly lower rates than the Tower Hamlets.
The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for emergency admissions due to heart attack is 144.1 in Tower Hamlets, which is much higher than London (89) and England (100).

Emergency admissions due to heart attacks, based on SARs, in the South West locality are, overall, similar to the rest of the Borough but this varies significantly by ward and in all but one ward are higher than England.

Shadwell and Whitechapel have the highest rates of emergency admission for heart attacks in the Borough, both significantly higher than Tower Hamlets and at least around 1.5 times the national rate.

St Katherine’s & Wapping, however, has the lowest rates in the Borough and is the only ward in the South West which has rates similar to England.
Hypertension: age standardised rates

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

- The South West locality generally has very high rates of GP-recorded hypertension compared to the rest of the Borough

- Whitechapel and Shadwell have the two highest rates of hypertension out of all wards in the Borough, and rates are also significantly high in St Dunstan’s and Stepney Green

- St Katherine’s & Wapping, on the other hand, has the lowest rate for hypertension in the Borough
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 West locality, levels of PAD are – on average – similar to the rest of the Borough
- Shadwell, however, has significantly higher rate of PAD and is the second highest of all wards in the Borough
- St Katherine’s & Wapping and St Dunstan’s both have lower rates than the Borough
The standardised mortality (SMR) for deaths from circulatory disease in Tower Hamlets is 114.8 which is higher than the England (100) and London (97).

The SMRs for deaths from circulatory disease in the South West locality, on average, are similar to the Borough rate with not statistical variation between any of its wards and Tower Hamlets.

Rates in Stepney Green (140) are, however, significantly higher than England.
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years

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

The SMRs for under 75 deaths from coronary heart disease in the South West locality are similar in all wards to the Borough rate with not significant variation.

Rates in St Dunstan’s and Shadwell, however, are significantly higher than England.
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a progressive lung condition typically linked with ageing and smoking, and is also more often more prevalent in deprived communities.

- The South West locality has, on average, slightly lower rates of GP-recorded COPD compared the Borough total rate.

- Despite this, Shadwell has significantly high rates of COPD compared to Tower Hamlets.

- Whitechapel and St Katherine’s & Wapping both have significantly low rates of COPD.
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).

Within the South West Locality, the SAR for COPD emergency admissions is, on average, much lower than the rest of the Borough but there is much variation.

Although rates in Shadwell and Whitechapel are significantly lower than Tower Hamlets they remain significantly higher than that of England.

St Katherine’s & Wapping is the only ward in the whole Borough with rates which are lower than England.
Deaths from respiratory disease, all ages

- 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 South West locality SMRs for death from respiratory disease is similar to the overall SMR for Borough with little variation by ward.
- Shadwell, however, has a significantly lower SMR for respiratory disease than Tower Hamlets but even this is significantly higher than England.

Source: PHE Local Health Profiles
- 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).

- Although the SAR for emergency hip fractures in over 65s is slightly higher, on average, in the South West Locality compared to the Borough no ward significantly varies to the Borough.
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).

- The standardised admission ratio (SAR) for elective hospital admissions for hip replacements appears slightly lower in the South West locality than the rest of the Borough.

- However, no wards in the Locality vary significantly compared to the Borough, but all wards are significantly lower than the national average.
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).

- This is reflected in the SW locality which is generally similar to the Borough.

- No wards differ significantly from one another or from the Borough rate, but the SAR in Whitechapel, Stepney Green and St Katherine’s & Wapping are significantly below national 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/or lip reading.

- The age-standardised rates of deaf-affected patients in the South West is, on average, slightly below that of the Borough but this varies between ward.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping is significantly lower than other wards and Stepney Green is also lower than the Borough.

- St. Dunstan’s ward has significantly higher rates of deaf affected patients than all other wards and the Borough.
- Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases associated with damage to the optic nerve which result in impaired vision

- The age-standardised rate of glaucoma across the South West locality is generally very similar to that of Tower Hamlets overall but with some variation by ward

- St Katherine’ & Wapping has significantly higher rates of glaucoma than Tower Hamlets

- The rates in Stepney Green are, however, significantly lower than the Borough
Cataracts can occur when the lens of an eye develops cloudy patches which can cause blurry and mist vision. It is more common in older people and can affect the ability to undertake daily activities.

- The age-standardised rates for patients with cataracts in the South West is generally slightly lower than in other localities of the Borough but this does vary by ward.

- Both St. Katharine’s & Wapping and Stepney Green have significantly lower rates of cataracts than Tower Hamlets.

- In contrast, rates of cataracts are in St. Dunstan’s are significantly higher.
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 West locality generally has slightly lower age-standardised rates for SMD compared to the rest of the Borough
- The rates in Stepney Green and Shadwell are significantly lower than the Tower Hamlets figure
- Although St Katherine’s & Wapping has the highest SMD rates in the Locality, this is not significantly higher than the Borough rate
Patients who are housebound are likely to have restricted mobility and suffer from isolation and a loss of independence.

- The age-standardised rates for housebound patients in the South West locality is broadly similar to the Borough total rate although there is great variation between ward.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping has the lowest rates of housebound patients in the Borough, whilst rates are also significantly lower in Shadwell and Whitechapel.

- Stepney Green and St. Dunstan’s have the second and third highest rates of housebound patients Tower Hamlets, with rates significantly above the Borough.

Source: CEG
Dementia: age standardised rates

- Symptoms of dementia can include memory loss and difficulties in thinking or with language, and is mainly due to advancing age.

- On average, the South West Locality has the highest rate of dementia compared to other localities in Tower Hamlets.

- St. Katharine’s & Wapping has the lowest rates of dementia in the Borough, and rates are also significantly lower than the Borough in Shadwell and Whitechapel.

- Stepney Green, on the other hand, has the highest rates of dementia out of all wards in Tower Hamlets, and rates are also significantly high in St Dunstan’s.
## TOWER HAMLETS Locality Profile: South West Locality

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### Key Facts

- **Population**
- **Socioeconomic Influences**
- **Environmental Influences**
- **Behavioural influences**
- **Health Outcomes**
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This section contains a number of reference maps and tables specifically these cover:

- Roads and key public transport links
- Hospital and general practice locations
- Pharmacy, optician and dental practice locations
- Children’s centres and schools
- The Local Plan 2017 covering the South West 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 focus areas which impact upon SW Locality, more than any other parts of the Borough:

- A11 Whitechapel Road (161)
- Aldgate and Aldgate East (162)
- Commercial Road (165)
- Tower Hill/Tower Gateway (166)
Old Ward Boundaries (before 2014)

Whitechapel, St Katherine’s and Wapping and St Dunstan’s and Stepney Green are entirely within the SW Locality.

A small portion of Shadwell ward extends outside the current SW Locality boundary.

A small part of Mile End and Globe Town ward (in the NW Locality) extends into the SW Locality.

New Ward Boundaries (since 2014)

All wards are fully coterminous within the SW Locality boundary.

Shadwell ward boundary no longer contains Limehouse Basin.

Stepney Green and St Dunstan’s became two separate wards which extended to the A11 road.