

## South East Locality Maternity and Child Health Profile

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## Health headlines for children and young people

### In Tower Hamlets

- Headline health indicators indicate significant health inequalities between Tower Hamlets and the rest of the country. Male life expectancy is 75.3 years compared to 77.82 nationally and female life expectancy is 80.4 compared to 81.95 (2006-8).
- The most important factor accounting for health inequalities between Tower Hamlets and elsewhere is socioeconomic deprivation. The borough is ranked the third most deprived nationally with the most deprived Super Output Area in London. All wards in Tower Hamlets are in the 2% most deprived wards in the country for deprivation affecting children.

### Early years

- The birth rate in Tower Hamlets is similar to the London average (64.8/1000 female population aged 15-44). 45% of births are to mothers of Bangladesh origin.
- Although a higher proportion of newborns have lower birth weight than London (9.9% <2500g), infant mortality rates are not significantly different to London, although rates increased markedly in 2009.
- High breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates in comparison to London and England averages.
- Tooth decay rates in five year olds have been improving but remain higher than London.
- Childhood obesity in 4-5 year olds is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in London.
- Smoking at time of delivery is lower than London and England rates and has continued to fall.
- High prevalence of maternal vitamin D insufficiency and deficiency

### Children and young people

- 60% of under 19s are Bangladeshi.
- Two thirds of under 16s live in low income households (the highest levels of child poverty in the country).
- 1 in 5 children under 15 have tried a cigarette (similar to national averages) and 4 out of 10 retailers are selling cigarettes to under 18s.
- Tower Hamlets has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest prevalence of obesity in year 6 in the country.
- 3 in 10 children have ever had an alcoholic drink compared to 7 in 10 nationally (reflecting the large Muslim community in the borough).
- Teenage pregnancy rates are lower than England and London averages following a recent downward trend although recent data indicates that rates are expected to increase for 2009.

- Childhood immunisation uptake is higher than London and MMR uptake at 24 months and 5 years has increased significantly over the past year (most recent data indicates over 92% uptake of second MMR).
- The number of children on the Child Protection Register has increased sharply over recent years. This primarily reflects increases in ascertainment.
- Prevalence of mental health disorders in children is similar to national averages (around 1 in 10)

### In the SE Locality

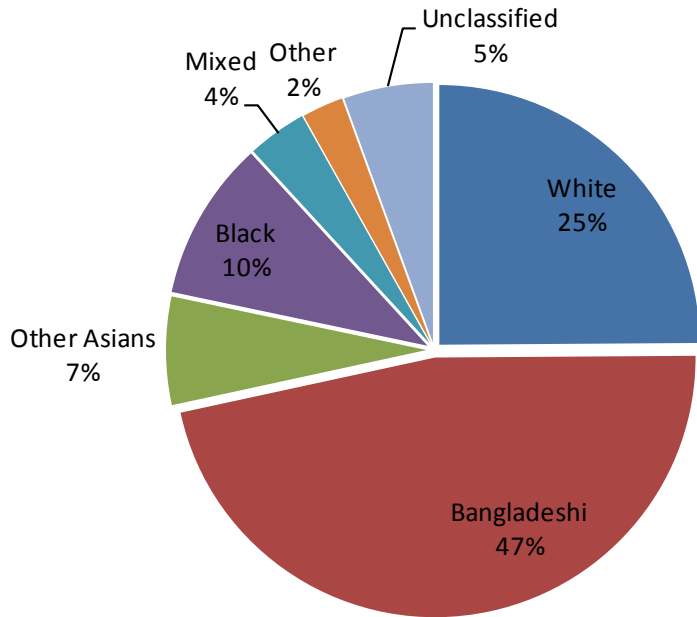
- Expected population growth in LAPs 7 and 8 in the 0-19 age range is higher than across the borough as a whole and highest in the borough in LAP 8;
- There is a smaller Bangladeshi practice registered population at 0-16 (47%) than across the Tower Hamlets 0-19 population as a whole (59.7%);
- Life expectancy in LAP 7 is lower than Tower Hamlets, but is 3 years higher for men in LAP 8;
- LAP 7 has a higher and LAP 8 has a lower crude birth rate than Tower Hamlets;
- Under 18 conception rates are higher in LAP 7 and Blackwall & Cubitt Town but lower in Millwall than in Tower Hamlets;
- Low birth weight birth rates are significantly higher in LAP 7 and Blackwall & Cubitt Town, but lower in Millwall than for Tower Hamlets as a whole;
- Breastfeeding rates are lower in LAP 7 than the Tower Hamlets average.

In the locality detail below the sign ‘\*’ denotes a proposed indicator in Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Transparency in Outcomes, Proposals for a Public Health Outcomes Framework, while ‘‡’ denotes a proposed indicator in the NHS Outcomes Framework.

South East Locality Maternity and Child Health Headlines				
	LAP 7		LAP 8	
1 Demographic Data				
<b>1.1 Population 00-19</b>	Number	As % of LAP total	Number	As % of LAP total
Source: GLA 2011 Round Ward Population	00-04: 2873	9.9%	00-04: 2464	5.8%
Projections	05-09: 2178	7.5%	05-09: 1470	3.4%
	10-14: 1841	6.3%	10-14: 1127	2.6%
	15-19: 1721	5.9%	15-19: 1301	3.1%
	00-19: 8612	29.6%	00-19: 6363	14.9%
<b>Practice registered population 00-19</b>	<b>LAP Total:</b> Male 17,195	Female 15,588	<b>LAP Total:</b> Male 20,646	Female 19,211
Source: BLT CEG SQUID Audit 2010	<b>00 – 05:</b> Male 1677	Female 1575	<b>00 – 05:</b> Male 1801	Female: 1729
	<b>00 – 16:</b> Male 4147	Female 4004	<b>00 – 16:</b> Male 3681	Female: 3529

	<b>00 - 19: Male 5081 Female 4753</b>	<b>00 - 19: Male 4362 Female: 4239</b>												
<b>Population – age/sex pyramid</b> Source: GLA 2008 Round Population	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SE locality AgeSex Pyramid (Source: GLA 2008 Round Population)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">— TH Male — TH Female — Greater London Male — Greater London Female</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Population (%)</p>													
<b>1.2 Expected Growth</b>	<p>The population of Tower Hamlets is expected to increase by 20,000 over the next five years, with the fastest growth rate between 2013 and 2014. The sharp rise is based on an assumption of resumption of housing development as the economic climate improves. The substantial growth in population will be spread unevenly across the Borough. 48% is expected to be in LAPs 7 and 8, 27% in LAPs 5 and 6, 21% in LAPs 1 and 2 and only 3% in LAPs 3 and 4. GLA and ONS MYE projections predict that the London population will increase by 5% and 4.3% respectively between 2010 and 2015.</p>													
Source: NHS TH/LBTH Planning for Population Change and Growth model <sup>1</sup>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>2011-2012</th> <th>2015-2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Total:</b></td> <td>30,747</td> <td>34,035</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	2011-2012	2015-2016	<b>Total:</b>	30,747	34,035	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>2011-2012</th> <th>2015-2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Total:</b></td> <td>45,168</td> <td>48,904</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	2011-2012	2015-2016	<b>Total:</b>	45,168	48,904
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<sup>1</sup> A bespoke population model (PPCG) developed with Tower Hamlets Council that is based on the most recent housing development data and the current and anticipated impact of the recession.

	<p>00-03: 2379      2705  04-10: 3191      3527  11-15: 1803      1971  16-19: 1337      1412  00-19: 8709      9615  <b>% change (00-19) 2011-12 to 2015-16: 10.4%</b></p>	<p>00-03: 2445      2760  04-10: 2408      3091  11-15: 1310      1500  16-19: 1148      1179  00-19: 7311      8529  <b>% change (00-19) 2011-12 to 2015-16: 16.7%</b></p>																
<p><b>1.3 Ethnic breakdown total registered population &lt;16, both sexes</b>  Source: GLA 2010 Round Project Ethnicity projections/ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group 2001-2007 (experimental)</p>	<p>The ethnic breakdown for Tower Hamlets (GLA 2008) suggests that 20.9% of the 00-19 age group are white (83.6%), 59.7% Bangladeshi (.7%), 3.9% Black African, 3% Black Other, 1.6% Black Caribbean (2.8% for all Black categories), 2.7% Other Asian (.7%), 2% Chinese (.8%), 1.7% Indian (2.6%), .9% Pakistani (1.8%) and 3.7% Other. The non-white 00-19 population is significantly larger at 79.1% than the non-white population across all age groups at 49.7% (numbers in parenthesis are ONS values for England).</p> <div data-bbox="846 592 2018 1342" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SE locality Ethnicity for population under 16 and both sexes</u></b></p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Ethnicity Breakdown Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Ethnicity</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bangladeshi</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Asians</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unclassified</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Ethnicity	Percentage	Bangladeshi	47%	White	25%	Black	10%	Other Asians	7%	Mixed	4%	Other	2%	Unclassified	5%
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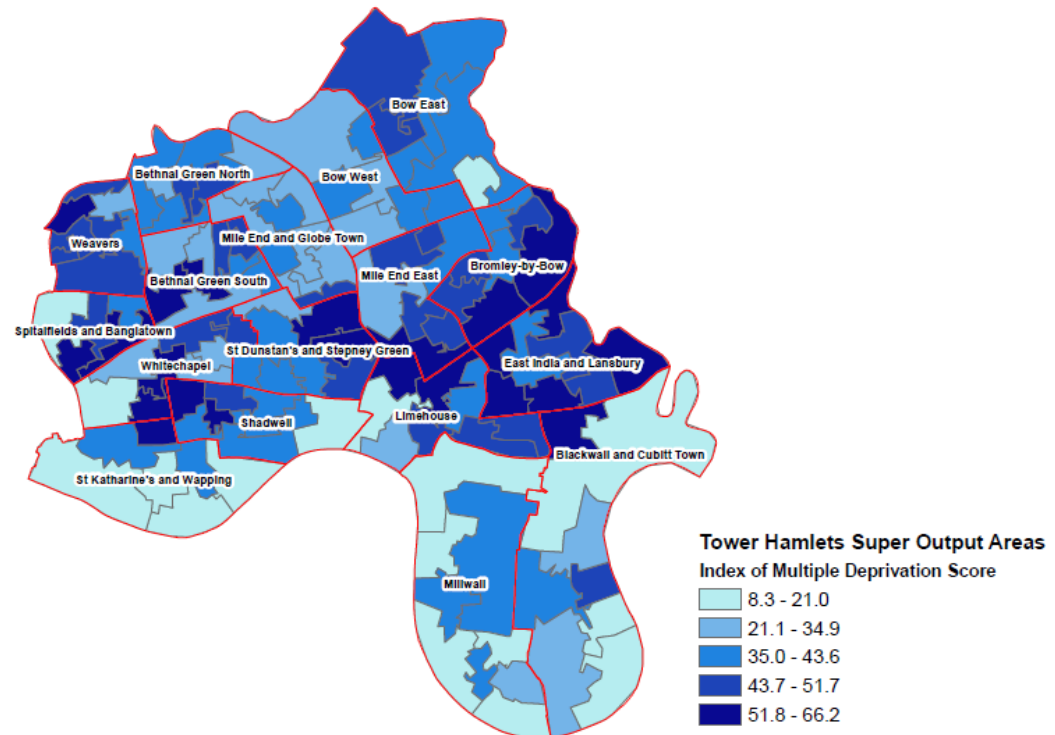
<p><b>1.4 Birth rate</b> Source: NHS Information Centre (NCHOD) 2008</p> <p>Source : Public Health Birth File (2009) Population from GLA 2009 round projections SHLAA variant</p>	<p><b>Total period fertility rate</b> (average number of births children born/woman if she followed age-specific fertility rates) Maternal ages 11-49</p> <p><i>England: 1.97 (1.96-1.97)</i> <i>London: 1.95 (1.94-1.96)</i> <b>Tower Hamlets: 1.75 (1.70-1.81)</b></p>	<p><b>General fertility rate</b> (number of live births/number of women of childbearing age per 1,000 female population aged 15-44)</p> <p><i>England: 63.76 (63.62-64.03)</i> <i>London: 69.32 (68.95-69.69)</i> <b>Tower Hamlets: 67.08 (65.15-69.06)</b></p> <p><i>The <b>Tower Hamlets</b> crude birth rate per 1000 of women aged 15-44 in 2009 is <b>64.8</b></i></p> <p>The <b>Lap 7</b> crude birth rate in 2009 was <b>83.4</b> per 1000 of women aged 15-44</p> <p>The <b>LAP 8</b> crude birth rate in 2009 was <b>53.3</b> per 1000 of women aged 15-44</p>
<p><b>1.5 Birth rate projections</b> Source: GLA 2008 demographic projections</p>	<p>The numbers of births in <b>Tower Hamlets</b> are projected to remain fairly stable over the next 10 years - from 4145 in 2010 to 4115 in 2020 but as suggested by the crude birth rate figures, this will be unequally distributed across the borough.</p>	
<p><b>2 Socio-economic Data</b></p>		
<p><b>2.1 General deprivation</b></p>	<p>The borough is ranked the third most deprived nationally. 78.5% of Tower Hamlets residents live in the 20% most deprived areas in England compared to around 26% of London residents. This is reflected in statistics indicating the highest levels of child poverty in the country, amongst the highest unemployment rates in London, a high proportion of people with no qualifications, lower (but improving) educational attainment compared to the rest of the country, higher levels of overcrowding and significant levels of housing classified as 'non decent' (in 2008 52% council housing fell below the decent homes standard compared to 32% in London).</p>	

**Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010**

Source: communities.gsi.gov.uk

**Tower Hamlets Index of Multiple Deprivation Score by LSOA, 2010**

Source: communities.gsi.gov.uk



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

**2.2 Homelessness\***

Source: Communities and Local Government  
Statutory Homelessness returns 2009

Homelessness is a social determinant of health and an indicator of extreme poverty. Statutorily homeless households contain some of the most vulnerable members of society.

In 2009 **Tower Hamlets** had the highest number of statutory homeless households in priority need of all London boroughs (8.3 per thousand households).

In **Tower Hamlets** 2007 6.5 per thousand households were households with pregnant women or households with dependant children. One in twelve Tower Hamlets children live in homeless households.

**2.3 Children living in poverty\***

Source: IDAC 2007

Growing up in poverty damages children's health and wellbeing adversely affecting their future health and life chances as adults.

All wards in **Tower Hamlets** are in the 2% most deprived wards in the country for deprivation affecting children.



		Score	Rank	% rank (national)		Score	Rank	% rank (national)
	Limehouse	.703	15	.2%	Millwall	.576	106	1.3%
	East India & Lansbury	.707	13	.2%	Blackwall & Cubitt Town	.739	5	.1%
<b>2.4 Access to green space*</b> Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics	There is strong evidence to suggest that there is a positive relationship between green space and the general health of the population. Studies indicate that better health is linked to green space provision, regardless of the socio-economic status of the people who use it. There is strong evidence to suggest that green spaces have a beneficial impact on mental wellbeing and cognitive function through both physical access and usage. Tower Hamlets has the 3 <sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of green space of all UK boroughs at 15.2%, although much of this is restricted access.							
<b>3 Health Data</b>								
<b>General</b>								
<b>3.1 Life expectancy at birth*</b> Source: LHO, 2009 (2003 – 2007 data)	England life expectancy: Male: 77.3; Female: 81.5 Tower Hamlets: Male 75.2; Female 80.8 <b>LAP 7</b> Male: 74.1 yrs (1 yr lower than Tower Hamlets) <b>LAP 7</b> Female: 79.3 yrs (1.5 years lower than Tower Hamlets) <b>Limehouse</b> Male 74.4 Female 78.9 <b>East India &amp; Lansbury</b> Male 73.8 Female 79.7				England life expectancy: Male: 77.3; Female: 81.5 Tower Hamlets: Male 75.2; Female 80.8 <b>LAP 8</b> Male 78.3 yrs (3 yrs higher than Tower Hamlets) <b>LAP 8</b> Female 80 yrs (similar to Tower Hamlets) <b>Millwall</b> Male 79.7 Female 78.9 <b>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt town</b> Male 76.8 Female 81.2			
<b>Maternity and Early Years</b>								
<b>3.2 Booked by 12 weeks 6 days</b> Source: BLT Maternity Unit	Percentage of Tower Hamlets mothers booked 2009/10:		83.68%		Percentage of Tower Hamlets mothers booked Q3 2010/11:		92.16%	
<b>3.3 Smoking at booking and delivery*</b> Source: BLT Maternity Unit; DH monitoring return (quarter 3 2009/10)	Smoking during pregnancy contributes to 6% of all infant deaths and accounts for about a third of the difference in infant deaths between the most and least deprived groups in the population. The proportion of mothers who smoked throughout their pregnancy is much higher in mothers under 20 years of age.							
	<i>England:</i>		13.9%		<i>London:</i>		7.1%	
	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>		<b>5.7%</b>					
<b>3.4 Under 18 conception rates (per 1000)</b>	Evidence shows that teenage parenthood leads to poorer health outcomes for both teenage parents and their							

<p><b>female population aged 15-17)*</b> Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit 2006-08</p> <p>Ward level: ONS &lt;18 conception rate (2005-07)</p>	<p>children - babies born to teenage parents have a 60% higher risk of infant mortality and teenage mothers and three times more likely to suffer from post-natal depression.</p> <p><i>Rate per 1000 of females aged 15-17:</i></p> <p>England: 40.9 London: 45.3 <b>Tower Hamlets: 41.4</b></p>			
	<p><i>Tower Hamlets: 45.0/1000</i></p> <p><b>East India and Lansbury: 57.8/1000</b></p> <p><b>Limehouse: 56.0/1000</b></p>	<p><i>Tower Hamlets: 45.0/100</i></p> <p><b>Millwall: 26.6/1000</b></p> <p><b>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt Town: 48.7/1000</b></p>		
<p><b>3.5 Gestational diabetes and diabetes in pregnancy</b> Source: 2008 Diabetes Audit BLT</p>	<p>Diabetes audit suggested that 10% of those reviewed had developed gestational Diabetes Mellitus; 81.7% were Bangladeshi, 7.9% Black African and 4.1% White.</p>			
<p><b>3.6 Antenatal screening Newborn bloodspot</b> Source: Q2 2010 Tower Hamlets sickle cell and thalassaemia service newborn bloodspot quarterly report</p>	<p>41 results received; 0 babies affected, 41 carrier results, 0 transfused results, 3 inconclusive results.</p>			
<p><b>3.7 Vitamin D Maternal Vitamin D status</b> Source: Antenatal vitamin D screening at Barts and the Royal London NHS Trust, April 2010 (N = 497)</p>	<p><b>Deficiency (<math>\leq 50\text{nmol/L}</math>): 74%</b> <b>Insufficiency (50-75nmol/L): 11%</b> <b>Normal (<math>\geq 75\text{nmol/L}</math>) 15%</b></p>			
<p><b>Under 5's treated for Vitamin D deficiency</b> Source: Antenatal vitamin D screening at Barts and the Royal London NHS Trust, April 2010 (N = 497)</p>	<p><b>Network</b></p>	<p><b>Number</b></p>	<p><b>% of pop</b></p>	<p><b>Under 5 population</b></p>
	<p><b>NW1</b></p>	<p>137</p>	<p>8.03%</p>	<p>1706</p>
	<p><b>NW2</b></p>	<p>256</p>	<p>14.14%</p>	<p>3144</p>
	<p><b>NW3</b></p>	<p>257</p>	<p>11.30%</p>	<p>2274</p>
	<p><b>NW4</b></p>	<p>420</p>	<p>18.13%</p>	<p>2317</p>
	<p><b>NW5</b></p>	<p>138</p>	<p>7.01%</p>	<p>1969</p>
	<p><b>NW6</b></p>	<p>104</p>	<p>5.90%</p>	<p>1763</p>
	<p><b>NW7</b></p>	<p>335</p>	<p>10.08%</p>	<p>3324</p>

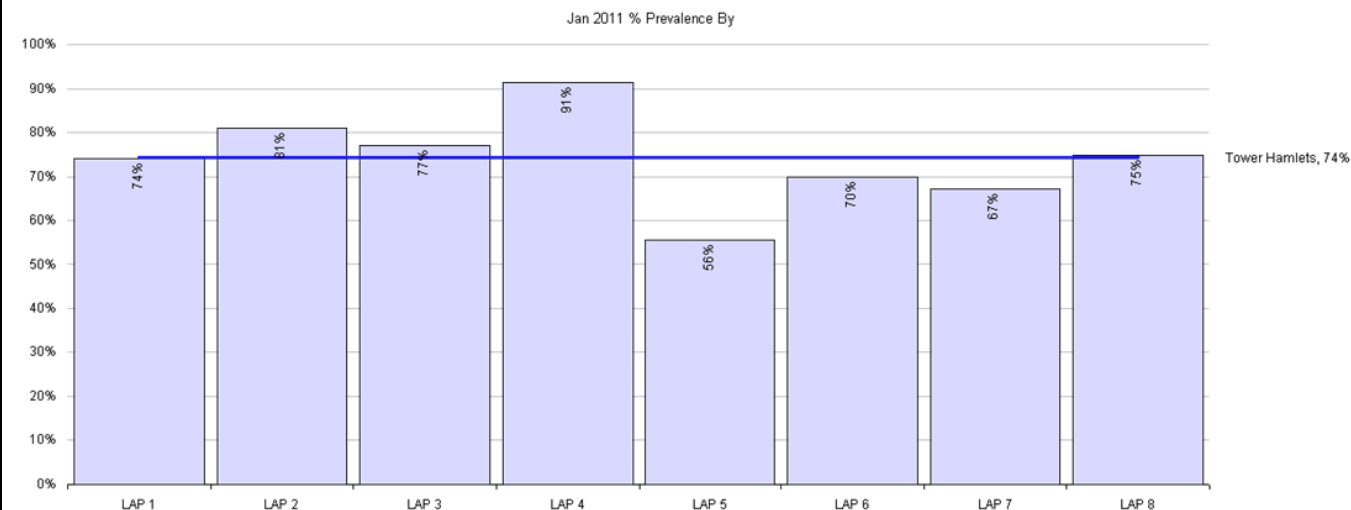
		<b>NW8</b>	102	3.99%	2555			
		<b>Total</b>	1749	9.2%	19052			
<b>3.8 Caesarean section rates 2009-10</b> Source: HES 2011 Provider level analysis, 2009-10		Total births:	Elective Caesarean	Emergency Caesarean	Total			
	<i>England:</i>	652,377	9.7%	14.4%	24.1%			
	<i>London:</i>	129,264	10.2%	16.9%	27.1%			
	<b>Barts &amp; The London NHS Trust:</b>	4,428	7.5%	17.1%	24.6%			
<b>3.9 % Low birth weight births (&lt;1,500 and &lt;2,500 grams)*</b> Source: NCHOD	Although a higher proportion of newborns have lower birth weight than London, infant mortality rates are not significantly different to London (3.1/1000 live births).							
		<1,500		<2,500				
	<i>England:</i>	1.4% (1.4-1.5)		7.5% (7.4-7.5)				
	<i>London:</i>	1.6% (1.5-1.7)		7.9% (7.8-8.1)				
	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>1.5% (1.2-1.9)</b>		<b>9.9% (9.1-10.9)</b>				
Source: <2,500 grams 2004-06 ONS, analyses by LHO	<b>Limehouse</b>	<b>Statistically significant?</b>		<b>Millwall</b>	<b>Statistically significant?</b>			
	10.2%	Yes - high		9.2%	No			
	<b>East India &amp; Lansbury</b>			<b>Blackwall &amp; Cubitt town</b>				
	11.0%	Yes - high		10.1%	Yes - high			
<b>% Low birth weight births (&lt;2,500 grams) by ethnic group</b> Source: Births from Public Health Birth File (2009-10)	The following data breaks the 2009-10 <b>Tower Hamlets</b> low birth weight births down by ethnic group:							
	<i>White:</i>	6.4%	<i>Not known/stated:</i>	7.9%				
	<i>Mixed:</i>	6.5%	<i>Other:</i>	8.4%				
	<i>Black:</i>	7.3%	<i>Asian:</i>	9.0%				
<b>3.10 Infant mortality (2008 and 2009 crude rate – all maternal ages/1000 live births)*</b> Source: NCHOD	Infant mortality is a widely used indicator of the overall health of a population. It reflects a broad range of determinants including upstream determinants such as economic development, general living conditions and social and environmental factors. <i>Infant mortality</i> is defined as the number of deaths at ages under one year, per 1,000 live births. <i>Perinatal mortality</i> is defined as stillbirths plus deaths before 7 days of life, per 1,000 live and stillbirths. <i>Stillbirths</i> are defined as deaths in babies born after 24 or more weeks' completed gestation and which did not, at any time, breathe or show signs of life.							
	<b>2009</b>			<b>2008</b>				
	<b>&lt;1 yr</b>	<b>&lt;28 days</b>	<b>&lt;7 days</b>	<b>&lt;1 yr</b>	<b>&lt;28 days</b>	<b>&lt;7 days</b>		
	Eng:	4.6 (4.5 – 4.8)	3.2 (3.0 – 3.3)	2.4 (2.3 – 2.5)	Eng:	4.7 (4.5 – 4.9)	3.2 (3.1 – 3.4)	2.5 (2.4 – 2.6)
	Lon:	4.5 (4.1 – 4.9)	3.1 (2.8 – 3.4)	2.4 (2.1 – 2.6)	Lon:	4.3 (3.9 – 4.6)	2.8 (2.6 – 3.1)	2.2 (1.9 – 2.4)
	TH:	<b>5.1 (3.3 – 7.7)</b>	<b>3.9 (2.4 – 6.3)</b>	<b>3.0 (1.7 – 5.2)</b>	TH:	<b>3.1 (1.8 – 5.3)</b>	<b>1.9 (.9 – 3.8)</b>	<b>1.7 (.8 – 3.5)</b>

**3.11 Breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks\* (Q3 2010-11)**

Source: Department of Health Vital sign monitoring return

There is evidence that breastfeeding has positive health benefits for both mother and baby in the short and longer term (beyond the period of breastfeeding).

	<i>England</i>	<i>London</i>	<b>TH</b>
Overall prevalence (total plus partial)	44.9%	64%	74%
Infants totally breastfed:	31.1%	37.8%	35.7%
Infants partially breastfed:	13.8%	26.2%	38%
Infants not at all breastfed:	46.9%	26.2%	25.4%
Not known:	8.1%	9.9%	0.7%



**Breastfeeding initiation\* 2010-11 Q3**

Source: Department of Health, Vital Signs Monitoring Return

<i>England:</i>	73.5%
<i>London:</i>	86.9%
<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	88.6%

**3.12 Immunisation coverage (Q3 2010-11)\***

Source: Extract from Exeter

	<b>LAP 7</b>	<b>TH</b>		<b>LAP 8</b>	<b>TH</b>
12 month DtaP/IPV/Hib:	98.5%	95.8%	12 month DtaP/IPV/Hib:	96.4%	95.8%
24 month MMR:	94.0%	93.8%	24 month MMR:	94.0%	93.8%
5 year DtaP/IPV (Booster):	94.5%	92.7%	5 year DtaP/IPV (Booster):	94.4%	92.7%
5 year MMR (2nd dose):	94.5%	92.5%	5 year MMR (2nd dose):	90.7%	92.5%

<p><b>3.13 Prevalence of dental caries: decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMFT) average in children aged 5*</b> Source: BASCD, 2009</p>	<p>Dental disease is more common in deprived, compared with affluent, communities. This indicator is a good direct measure of dental health and an indirect, proxy measures for child health and diet. <b>Tower Hamlets</b> has historically had a higher proportion of &lt; 5 year old children with tooth decay although this figure has fallen significantly over the past decade. The DMFT index quantifies dental health status based on the number of carious, missing and filled teeth.</p>																			
<p><i>England:</i> 1.11 <i>London:</i> 1.31 <b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 1.77 <b>LAP 7:</b> 1.77</p>		<p><i>England:</i> 1.11 <i>London:</i> 1.31 <b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 1.77 <b>LAP 8:</b> 1.61</p>																		
<p><b>3.14 Childhood obesity in Reception year*</b> Source: NHS Information Centre 2010, analysis by Public Health</p>	<p>Obese/overweight individuals cost the NHS approximately £4.2bn per annum. By 2015, it is estimated that 53,000 deaths each year will be due to excess weight. <b>Tower Hamlets</b> ranks 6<sup>th</sup> highest in London for childhood obesity measured at Reception. Levels have fallen by 1.3% since 2006-07. Childhood under weight in <b>Tower Hamlets</b> is 2% at Reception, 10<sup>th</sup> highest in London. Differences in prevalence in <b>LAPs 7</b> and <b>8</b> are not statistically significant from the Tower Hamlets levels.</p>																			
<p><i>England:</i> 0.9% <i>London:</i> 1.3% <b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 2.0%</p>		<p><i>Underweight</i></p> <p>13.3%</p> <p>11.3%</p>	<p><i>Overweight</i></p> <p>9.8%</p> <p>11.6%</p> <p>13.3%</p>	<p><i>Obese</i></p>																
<p><b>LAP 7 (2008-09)</b> Reception underweight: 1.2% (.5 – 2.8) Reception overweight: 8.7% (6.3 - 11.7) Reception obesity: 14.7% (11.6 – 18.4)</p>		<p><b>LAP 8 (2008-09)</b> Reception underweight: 0% Reception overweight: 15.3% (11.6 – 19.9) Reception obesity: 13.2% (9.8 – 17.6)</p>																		
<p><b>3.15 Hospital episodes: Serious accidental injury relating to hospital admissions 0-4 directly standardised rates per 100,000 (95% confidence intervals)*</b> Source: NCHOD</p>	<p>Injuries are the leading cause of death in children and disproportionately affect children from lower socioeconomic groups.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="741 1114 2114 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005-06</th> <th>2006-07</th> <th>2007-08</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td>84.3 (81.0-87.6)</td> <td>85.2 (81.9-88.5)</td> <td>85.99 (82.7-89.3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td>80.6 (72.8-88.5)</td> <td>84.6 (76.7-92.6)</td> <td>77.19 (69.7-84.6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td>138.1 (81.6-194.7)</td> <td>110.7 (60.9-160.6)</td> <td>132.2 (78.1-186.4)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	<i>England:</i>	84.3 (81.0-87.6)	85.2 (81.9-88.5)	85.99 (82.7-89.3)	<i>London:</i>	80.6 (72.8-88.5)	84.6 (76.7-92.6)	77.19 (69.7-84.6)	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	138.1 (81.6-194.7)	110.7 (60.9-160.6)	132.2 (78.1-186.4)
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<p><b>3.16 Childhood obesity in school year 6*</b></p>	<p>Obese/overweight individuals cost the NHS approximately £4.2bn per annum. By 2015, it is estimated that 53,000</p>																			

<p>Source: NHS Information Centre 2010, analysis by Public Health</p>	<p>deaths each year will be due to excess weight.  <b>Tower Hamlets</b> ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in London for prevalence of obesity at Year 6. Levels rose by 2.7% between 2006-07 and 2008-09 but remained static between 2008-09 and 2009-10.  Childhood under weight in <b>Tower Hamlets</b> is 2.1% at Year 6, the 11th highest in London. Differences in prevalence in <b>LAPs 7 and 8</b> are not statistically significant from the Tower Hamlets levels.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="745 379 1500 517"> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Underweight</i></td> <td><i>Overweight</i></td> <td><i>Obese</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td>1.3%</td> <td>14.6%</td> <td>18.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>15.1%</td> <td>21.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>2.1%</b></td> <td><b>15.6%</b></td> <td><b>25.7%</b></td> </tr> </table>					<i>Underweight</i>	<i>Overweight</i>	<i>Obese</i>	<i>England:</i>	1.3%	14.6%	18.7%	<i>London:</i>	1.5%	15.1%	21.8%	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>												
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<p><b>3.17 Physical activity</b>  Source: TellUs Survey, Ofsted (discontinued 2010)</p>	<p>More children in Tower Hamlets are doing less than the recommended amounts of physical activity per week, with 8% “not having spent at least 30 minutes doing sport or other active things on any day in the preceding week” (compared to 4% nationally).</p>																															
<p><b>% of pupils who participated in at least two hours of high quality PE in a typical week</b>  Source: Communities and Local Government Places Database  (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a>)</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2005-06</td> <td>2006-07</td> <td>2007-08</td> <td>2008-09</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td>59.5</td> <td>69.3</td> <td>76.6</td> <td>81.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td>56.0</td> <td>69.0</td> <td>73.0</td> <td>80.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>39.0</b></td> <td><b>63.0</b></td> <td><b>71.0</b></td> <td><b>74.0</b></td> </tr> </table>		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	<i>England:</i>	59.5	69.3	76.6	81.0	<i>London:</i>	56.0	69.0	73.0	80.0	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>											
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<p><b>% of children walking or cycling to school*</b>  Source: Transport for London i-trace database 2010-11</p>	<p>The % of children walking to school in Tower Hamlets is higher than nationally; In England (2009) 50% of primary school children and 38% at secondary school walked to school.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="745 1066 1809 1361"> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>2008-09</i></td> <td><i>2009-10</i></td> <td><i>2010-11</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% of children walking to primary school:</i></td> <td>77.4%</td> <td>76.1%</td> <td>75.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% of children walking to secondary school:</i></td> <td>53.4%</td> <td>53.4%</td> <td>55.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% of children cycling to primary school:</i></td> <td>0.7%</td> <td>0.7%</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% of children cycling to secondary school:</i></td> <td>2.1%</td> <td>1.3%</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% travelling to school by car living &lt; 7 minutes walk:</i></td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>% travelling to school by car living &lt; 14 minutes walk:</i></td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>					<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>% of children walking to primary school:</i>	77.4%	76.1%	75.0%	<i>% of children walking to secondary school:</i>	53.4%	53.4%	55.2%	<i>% of children cycling to primary school:</i>	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	<i>% of children cycling to secondary school:</i>	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	<i>% travelling to school by car living &lt; 7 minutes walk:</i>	/	/	27%	<i>% travelling to school by car living &lt; 14 minutes walk:</i>	/	/	50%
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<p><b>3.18 Healthy diet</b> Source: TellUs Survey, Ofsted (discontinued 2010)</p>	<p>Higher numbers of <b>Tower Hamlets</b> children eat lower than the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables than children nationally (15% responding “none yesterday” compared to 9% nationally in 2009).</p>																
<p><b>Uptake of school meals (% having lunch that is provided by local authority or school)</b> Source: Communities and Local Government Places Database (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a>)</p>	<p>The percentage of children taking up the school lunch offer has remained stable over the last 3 years in primary and secondary schools in <b>Tower Hamlets</b>. Uptake has increased rapidly in Newham (from 45.3% in 2007-08 to 60.3% in 2009-10 in primary school, and 32.5% to 41.3% in secondary schools). Uptake in Hackney is broadly similar to that in Tower Hamlets.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Primary</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>Secondary</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>England:</td> <td>41.4</td> <td>England:</td> <td>35.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London:</td> <td>49.2</td> <td>London:</td> <td>41.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>65.1</b></td> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>50.9</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Primary</b>		<b>Secondary</b>		England:	41.4	England:	35.8	London:	49.2	London:	41.3	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>50.9</b>
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<p><b>3.19 Smoking and young people</b> Source: TellUs Survey, Ofsted (discontinued 2010)</p>	<p>The annual Ofsted ‘Tell Us’ survey for 2010 reports that 6% of respondents in <b>Tower Hamlets</b> smoke (the same as nationally). This is a slight fall from 2009 (7% locally and nationally). An ASSIST baseline survey of Year 8 pupils (12-13 years old) in 4 <b>Tower Hamlets</b> secondary schools in 2009 found that 4% smoked cigarettes at the time of the survey, while 80% had never smoked a cigarette.</p>																
<p><b>3.20 Alcohol and young people</b> Source: TellUs Survey, Ofsted (discontinued 2010)</p>	<p>The annual Ofsted ‘Tell Us’ survey for 2010 reports that 80% of young people report never having had an alcoholic drink (68% for England), with 3% saying that they had been drunk once (6% for England) , 2% twice (4% for England) and 4% three or more times (5% for England) in the past month. In 2009 62% reported never having had an alcoholic drink, with 1% reporting having been drunk once, twice or 3 or more times in the past month.</p>																
<p><b>3.21 Substance misuse and young people</b> Source: TellUs Survey, Ofsted (discontinued 2010)</p>	<p>The annual Ofsted ‘Tell Us’ survey for 2010 reports that 9% of young people asked in Years 8 and 10 reported that they had ever taken drugs, with 2% preferring not to say (compared to 9% and 3% nationally). In 2009 9% of young people asked in Years 8 and 10 reported that they had ever taken drugs, with 4% preferring not to say (compared to 11% and 4% nationally).</p>																
<p><b>3.22 STIs Chlamydia diagnosis rates per 100,000 young adults aged 15-24* 2009</b> Source: Health Protection Agency STI Annual Data Tables</p>	<p>Nationally 29.9% of the population aged 15-24 was tested for chlamydia in 2009/10 and 7.2% tested positive. This indicates a high burden of infection in young people. Annual testing and testing at partner change in this age group is expected to reduce the transmission rate, leading to a fall in prevalence and a secondary reduction in the incidence of new infections. Early diagnosis and treatment will reduce the severe effects of chlamydia in women, such as pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>England:</td> <td>2180.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London:</td> <td>2428.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>1692.7</b></td> </tr> </table>	England:	2180.6	London:	2428.5	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>1692.7</b>										
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<p><b>3.23 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) children and young people on England's</b></p>	<p>Road user safety is a public health issue as incidents and collisions on the roads are a significant cause of death and injuries; disproportionately so among young age groups and in disadvantaged areas. They have a large affect on</p>																

<b>roads*</b>	the resources of health and rescue services and there are strong synergies between active travel, road safety and health.								
<b>Road traffic injuries</b> Source: London Road Safety Unit for 2009 LIP1 data reports	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>No. of Child KSIs in 2006-2008/billion vehicle-kms:</b></td> <td><b>% Reduction in Child KSIs ('94-'98/'06-'08):</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outer London: 10</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inner London: 13</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets: 9 (15<sup>th</sup> out of 33 boroughs)</b></td> <td><b>66% (11<sup>th</sup> out of 33 boroughs)</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>No. of Child KSIs in 2006-2008/billion vehicle-kms:</b>	<b>% Reduction in Child KSIs ('94-'98/'06-'08):</b>	Outer London: 10	62%	Inner London: 13	65%	<b>Tower Hamlets: 9 (15<sup>th</sup> out of 33 boroughs)</b>	<b>66% (11<sup>th</sup> out of 33 boroughs)</b>
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<b>Average annual rate of reported child (age 0-15) road traffic casualties in England per 100,000 population aged 0-15, by Local Authority</b> Source: LHO Basket of Indicators - Accidents and Injury	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Average annual rate of reported child (age 0-15) road casualties in England per 100,000 population (2006-08)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td><i>214.8</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td><i>145.6</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td><b>143.4</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>The number of reported child road casualties for all domains (pedestrian, pedal cycles and all other road users) is consistently lower in Tower Hamlets than regional and national figures and has fallen steadily between 2003-05 and 2005-07 from 79 to 58; the rise in 2006-08 is accounted for by a rise in 'all other road users' numbers from 18 in 2005-07 to 22 in 2006-08.</p>	<i>England:</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>London:</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	<b>143.4</b>		
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<b>Hospital admissions</b>									
<b>3.25 Persons aged under 18 years admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (rate/100,000 population)*</b> Source: 2006-07 North West Public Health Observatory local alcohol profile data set	There are substantial differences in the health consequences of alcohol use between affluent and deprived communities. Deprived areas suffer higher levels of alcohol related mortality, hospital admission, crime, absence from school, school exclusions, teenage pregnancy and road traffic accidents linked to greater levels of alcohol consumption. While Tower Hamlets admissions are lower than those nationally, the majority of young people are from communities in which alcohol is proscribed and hence this rate is likely to conceal a relatively large number								



	<p>of admissions from a smaller population, and concealed (and hence riskier) consumption by members of those communities.</p> <p><i>England:</i> 64.5 (63.6 – 65.4)</p> <p><i>London:</i> 39.3 (37.6 – 41.1)</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 49.1 (38.4 – 61.8)</p>																						
<p><b>3.26 Hospital episodes: Serious accidental injury relating to hospital admissions 5-14 directly standardised rates per 100,000 (95% confidence intervals)</b></p> <p>Source: NCHOD</p>	<p>Injuries are the leading cause of death in children and disproportionately affect children from lower socioeconomic groups.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005-06</th> <th>2006-07</th> <th>2007-08</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td>71.9 (69.8-74.0)</td> <td>65.2 (63.2-67.2)</td> <td>64.9 (62.9-66.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td>73.5 (67.7-79.2)</td> <td>58.8 (53.6-63.9)</td> <td>64.7 (59.3-70.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td>96.9 (58.1-135.7)</td> <td>94.3 (55.7-132.8)</td> <td>103.8 (63.0-144.5)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	<i>England:</i>	71.9 (69.8-74.0)	65.2 (63.2-67.2)	64.9 (62.9-66.9)	<i>London:</i>	73.5 (67.7-79.2)	58.8 (53.6-63.9)	64.7 (59.3-70.2)	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	96.9 (58.1-135.7)	94.3 (55.7-132.8)	103.8 (63.0-144.5)						
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<p><b>3.27 Hospital admissions for intentional and unintentional injuries &lt;18*</b></p> <p>Source: HES 2010</p>	<p><b>Tower Hamlets rate/10,000 in 2009-10: 135.8.</b> The HNA Toolkit CSL/LHO ranked Tower Hamlets 2nd highest in London in 2008-09.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Hospital admissions for unintentional &amp; deliberate injury 2009-10</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Authority</th> <th>Admissions rate/10000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>LAP 1</td><td>~120</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 2</td><td>~120</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 3</td><td>~100</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 4</td><td>~120</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 5</td><td>~180</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 6</td><td>~110</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 7</td><td>~160</td></tr> <tr><td>LAP 8</td><td>~180</td></tr> <tr><td>TH</td><td>135.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>LAP 7: 158.2/10000 (132.8 – 188.5)</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>LAP 8: 181.5/10000 (149.5 – 220.3)</b></td> </tr> </table>	Local Authority	Admissions rate/10000	LAP 1	~120	LAP 2	~120	LAP 3	~100	LAP 4	~120	LAP 5	~180	LAP 6	~110	LAP 7	~160	LAP 8	~180	TH	135.8	<b>LAP 7: 158.2/10000 (132.8 – 188.5)</b>	<b>LAP 8: 181.5/10000 (149.5 – 220.3)</b>
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<p><b>3.28 Rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm*</b></p>	<p>Currently unable to report; indicator will be developed if selected as part of Public Health Outcomes Framework.</p>																						
<p><b>3.29 Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, epilepsy and diabetes in under 19s' †</b></p> <p><b>Asthma:</b></p>	<p>There are three conditions (asthma, epilepsy and diabetes) which account for 94% of emergency admissions for children (under 19s) with long-term conditions.</p> <p>Asthma is the most common chronic disease in children, with a prevalence of between 17% and 23% (NICE 2007).</p>																						

<p><b>Emergency Admissions per 100,000 0-18 population (2008-09)</b></p> <p><b>Emergency bed days per 100,000 0-18 population (2008-09)</b></p> <p>Source: CHIMAT Disease Management Information Toolkit (Paediatrics)</p>	<p>Better management of the condition in the community could reduce the number of emergency admissions for asthma. Asthma UK has estimated that 75% of hospital admissions for asthma are preventable.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>England:</td> <td>244</td> <td rowspan="2">Tower Hamlets is ranked 70<sup>th</sup> lowest of 152 PCTs in terms of emergency admission rates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London:</td> <td>237</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td>229</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>England:</td> <td>293</td> <td rowspan="2">Tower Hamlets is ranked 88<sup>th</sup> lowest of 152 PCTs in terms of emergency bed days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London:</td> <td>320</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td>316</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	England:	244	Tower Hamlets is ranked 70 <sup>th</sup> lowest of 152 PCTs in terms of emergency admission rates.	London:	237	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	229		England:	293	Tower Hamlets is ranked 88 <sup>th</sup> lowest of 152 PCTs in terms of emergency bed days.	London:	320	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	316	
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<p><b>Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (LRTIs) 0-15<sup>†</sup> indirectly age and sex standardised rate/100,000</b></p> <p>Source: NCHOD</p>	<p>LRTIs in children should not in general require hospital care, but are one of the top causes of hospitalisation. Rates of emergency admission in Tower Hamlets are significantly better (at the 99.8% level) than those for England. Improvement is also statistically significantly better.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rate</th> <th>% improvement 2007/08-2008/09</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England:</td> <td>345.9 (342.3-349.5)</td> <td>-3.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rate	% improvement 2007/08-2008/09	England:	345.9 (342.3-349.5)	-3.2										
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<b>3.30 Looked After Children (rate/10,000 &lt;18) 2008/09</b>  Source: The Places Database ( <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a> )	England: 55 London: 65 <b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 71  <i>The <b>Tower Hamlets</b> rate equated to 345 children of whom 71% were in foster placements, 8.7% in secure units or children's homes and 7.2% in residential schools or other residential settings. Trends in rates of Looked After Children have fallen between 2004/5 and 2007/8, possibly reflecting improvements in prevention.</i>																
<b>3.31 'Hidden harm' (children living with parents with alcohol and/or substance addiction)</b>  Source: Tower Hamlets DAAT	<i>DAAT data for 2008-09 suggests that across <b>Tower Hamlets</b> 1091 clients passed through the service, 640 (58.7%) of who were parents, 134 of whom (12.3%) had their children living with them or were pregnant. A further 283 (25.9%) had children who lived with a partner or other family member.</i>																
<b>3.32 Young Offenders</b> <b>Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders* (2008/09)</b>  Source: The Places Database ( <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a> )	The cohort includes all those receiving a pre-court disposal (reprimand or final warning) or a first-tier or community penalty or who are released from custody. A reoffence is counted if it occurs within the 12 month tracking period and leads to a pre-court disposal or a court conviction.  England: 1.05 London: 1.06 <b>Tower Hamlets:</b> 1.01																
<b>First time entrants to Youth Justice System* rate/100,000 10-17 year olds</b>          Source: DfE statistical release	First-time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning)  <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>2005-06</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>2006-07</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>2007-08</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>England:</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,965</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,031</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>London:</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,630</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,890</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,760</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tower Hamlets:</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,990</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,270</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,210</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<i>England:</i>	1,965	2,031	1,840	<i>London:</i>	1,630	1,890	1,760	<b>Tower Hamlets:</b>	1,990	2,270	2,210
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<b>4.1 Location of children's centres</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <b>Aberfeldy Children's Centre</b>, Aberfeldy Neighbourhood Centre, Aberfeldy Street, E14 0NU Tel: 020 7517 0988   <b>Around Poplar and East India Children's Centres</b>, 115 Three Colt Street, E14 8AP Tel: 020 7364 0540 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <b>Blackwall Children's Centre</b>, Island House, Roserton Street, E14 3PG Tel: 020 7531 0326   <b>Chrisp Street Children's Centre</b>, 23-27 Market Way, E14 6AH Tel: 020 7364 2856   <b>Millwall Children's Centre</b>, The Barkantine, 121 Westferry Road, E14 8JH Tel: 020 7791 8229 </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Aberfeldy Children's Centre</b> , Aberfeldy Neighbourhood Centre, Aberfeldy Street, E14 0NU Tel: 020 7517 0988  <b>Around Poplar and East India Children's Centres</b> , 115 Three Colt Street, E14 8AP Tel: 020 7364 0540	<b>Blackwall Children's Centre</b> , Island House, Roserton Street, E14 3PG Tel: 020 7531 0326  <b>Chrisp Street Children's Centre</b> , 23-27 Market Way, E14 6AH Tel: 020 7364 2856  <b>Millwall Children's Centre</b> , The Barkantine, 121 Westferry Road, E14 8JH Tel: 020 7791 8229														
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<b>4.2 Locality staffing allocations for community midwives</b>	The South east locality is covered by team 4; this team is 19 WTE which includes Birth Centre team. As a community team alone they have 8 WTE.
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<b>Date updated:</b>	05/04/2011	<b>Updated by:</b>	Simon Twite	<b>Next Update Due:</b>	Six months
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<b>Date signed off by Senior JSNA Leads:</b>	<i>Date factsheet signed off by senior JSNA leads from Public Health and LBTH</i>	<b>Signed off by (Public Health Lead):</b>	<i>e.g. Director or Associate Director</i>	<b>Date signed off by Strategic Group:</b>	<i>Date factsheet signed off by Strategic Group</i>	<b>Sign off by Strategic Group:</b>	<i>Name the relevant Strategic Group</i>
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