Health in summary
The health of people in Tower Hamlets is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 37.9% (19,800) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 8.8 years lower for men and 3.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Tower Hamlets than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 25.1% (687) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 44.9*. This represents 27 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 13.6% of adults are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 570*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,026 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 97.9*, better than the average for England. This represents 282 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 381*, worse than the average for England. This represents 207 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are worse than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Tower Hamlets include maternity and early years, healthy lives, long term conditions (cancer and integrated care), and mental health. For more information see www.towerhamlets.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 8.8 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 3.9 years
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Early deaths from all causes:

- **MEN**
- **WOMEN**

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

- **Tower Hamlets**
- **England average (all ethnic groups)**
- 95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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Health summary for Tower Hamlets

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

**Indicator notes**

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013/14 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9 % school children in year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 12 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013/14 13 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 14 Rate per 1,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 15 Rate per 1,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 2011-13 16 Incidence of skin cancer†, 2011-13 17 Hospital stays for self-harm 18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm† 19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use 20 Recorded diabetes 21 Incidence of TB† 22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25) 23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over 24 Excess winter deaths (three year) 25 Life expectancy at birth (Male) 26 Life expectancy at birth (Female) 27 Infant mortality 28 Smoking related deaths 29 Suicide rate 30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular 31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer 32 Killed and seriously injured on roads

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