

Annual Public Health Report 2022

Key messages



Link to Health and Wellbeing Strategy principles..



1. Resources to support health and wellbeing should go those who most need it
2. Feeling connected is vital to wellbeing and importance of this should be built into services and programmes
3. Being treated equally, respectfully and without discrimination should be the norm when using services
4. Health and wellbeing information and advice should be clear, simple and coproduced with those who it is targeted at
5. People should feel that they have equal power in shaping and designing services
6. We should all be working together to make the best use of the assets that we already have



Background demography (census 2021)



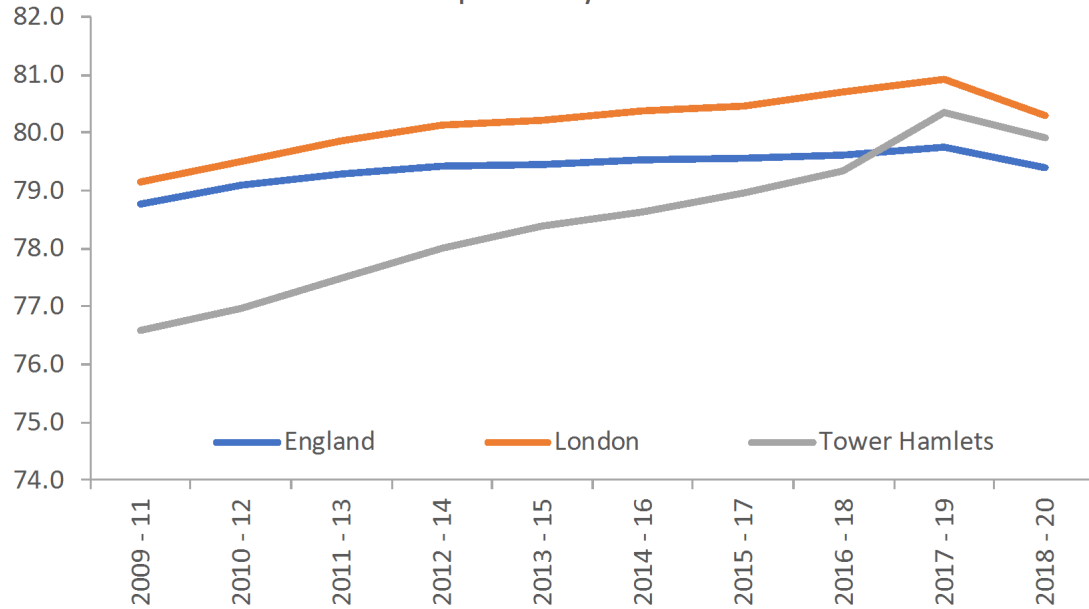
- Rapid population growth
- Young population
- Ethnic diversity
- Higher proportion LGBTQ+
- Ward variations
 - Age structure (3-8% over 65s)
 - Ethnicity (25-60% Asian)
- Wider determinants
 - Housing, overcrowding
 - Employment
 - Environment



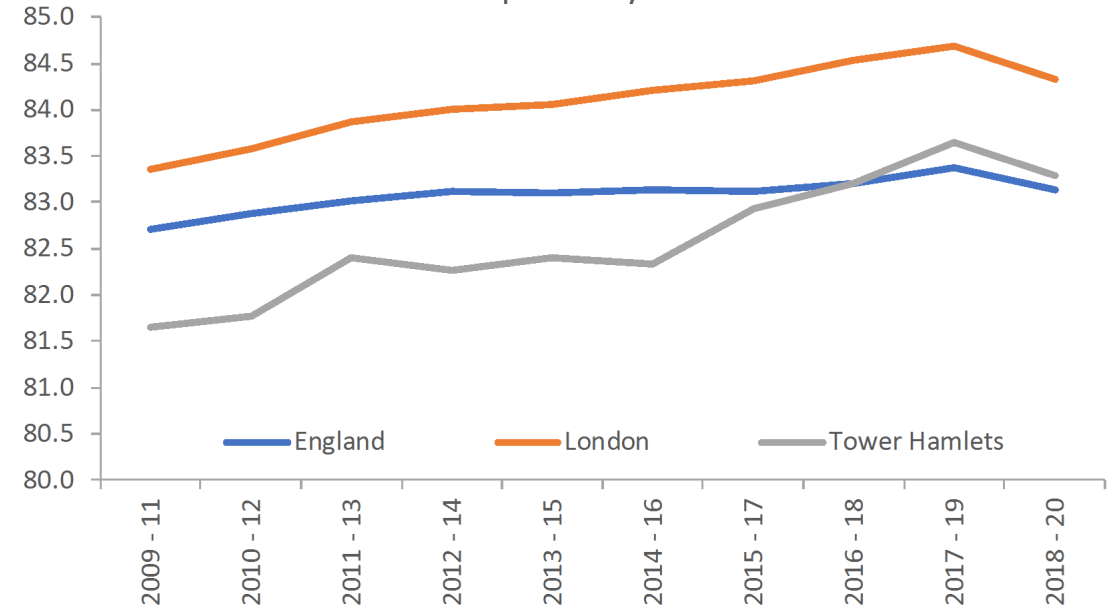
1) Female Life Expectancy is currently 83 years and male is 80 years. This has been gradually increasing over the last ten years, and the gap with England and London averages has narrowed, albeit more for males than females.



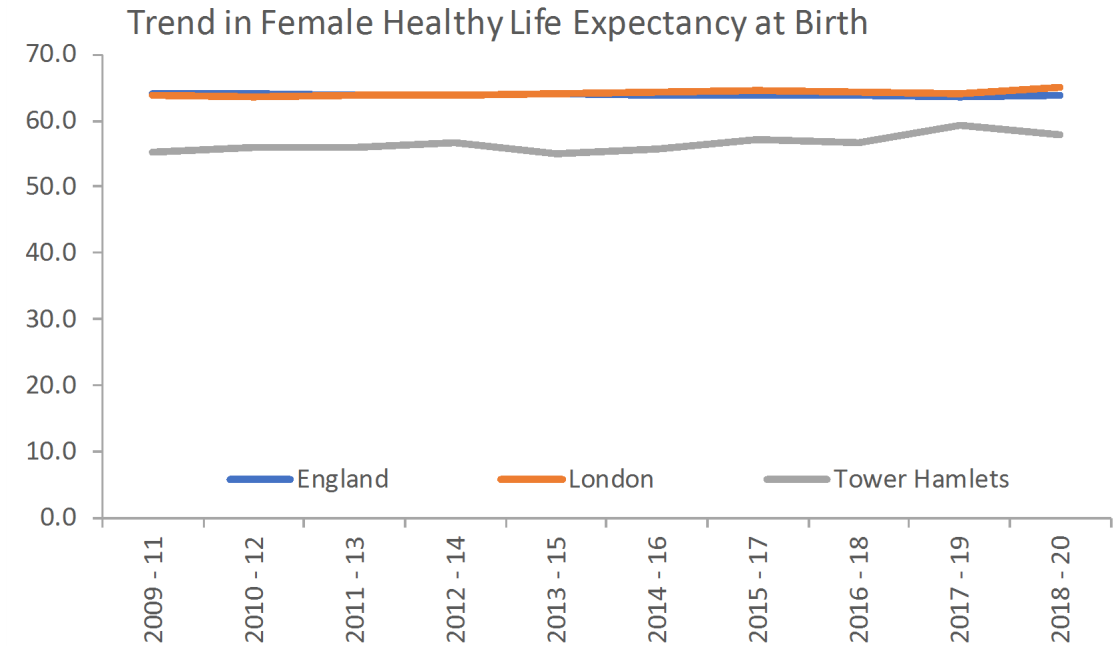
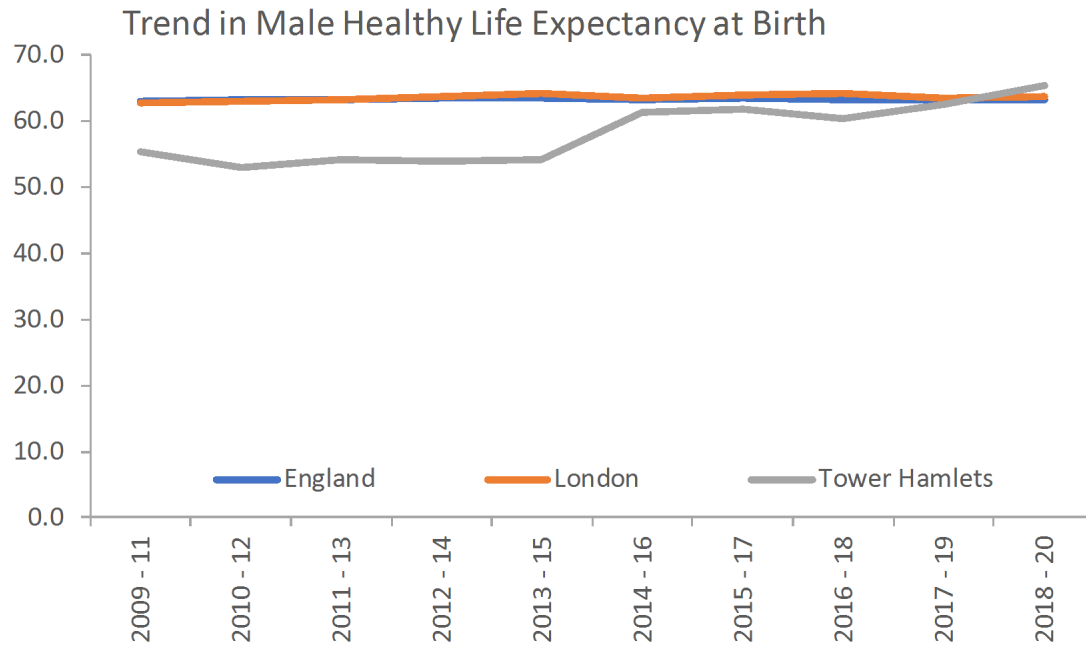
Trend in Male Life Expectancy at Birth



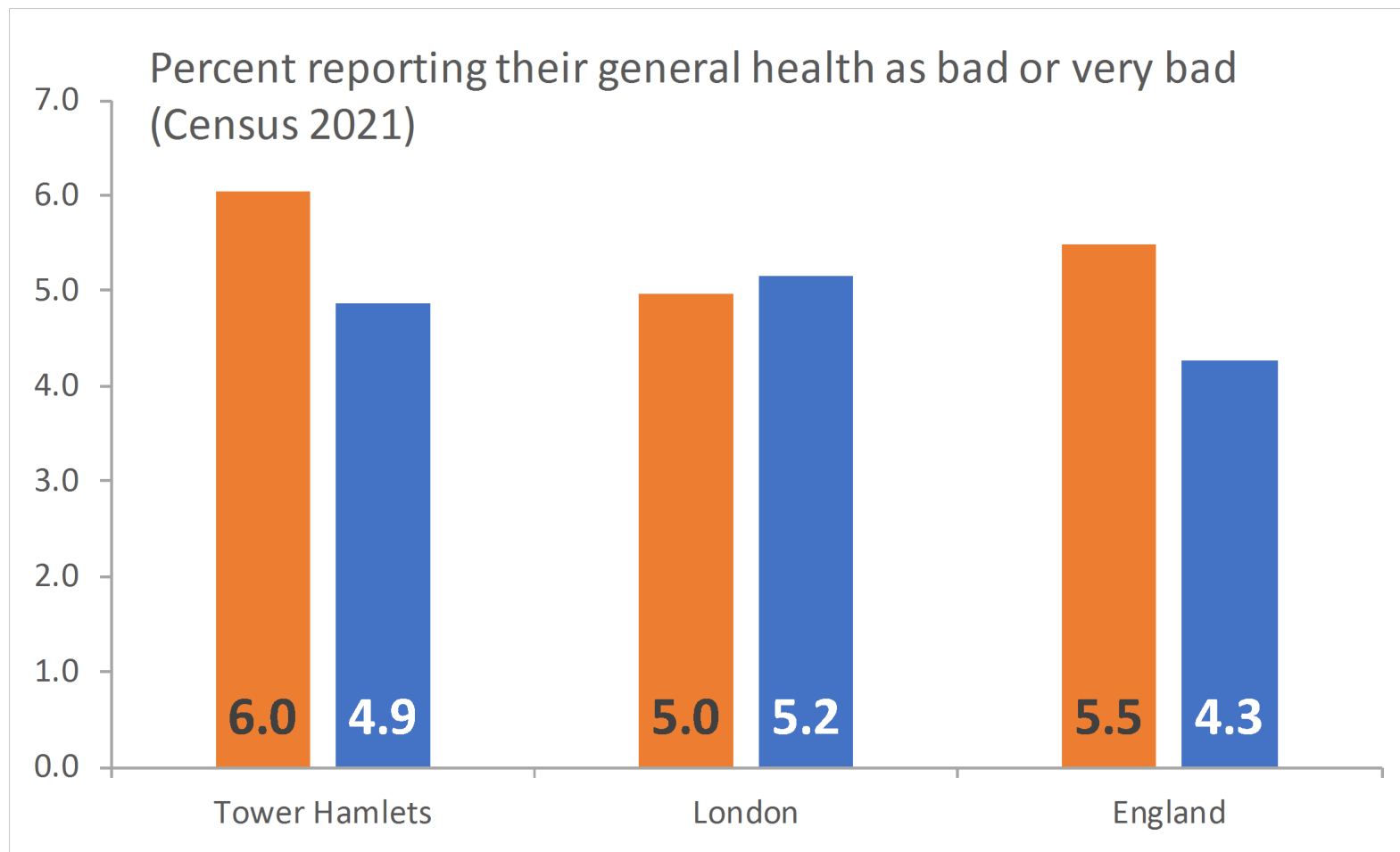
Trend in Female Life Expectancy at Birth



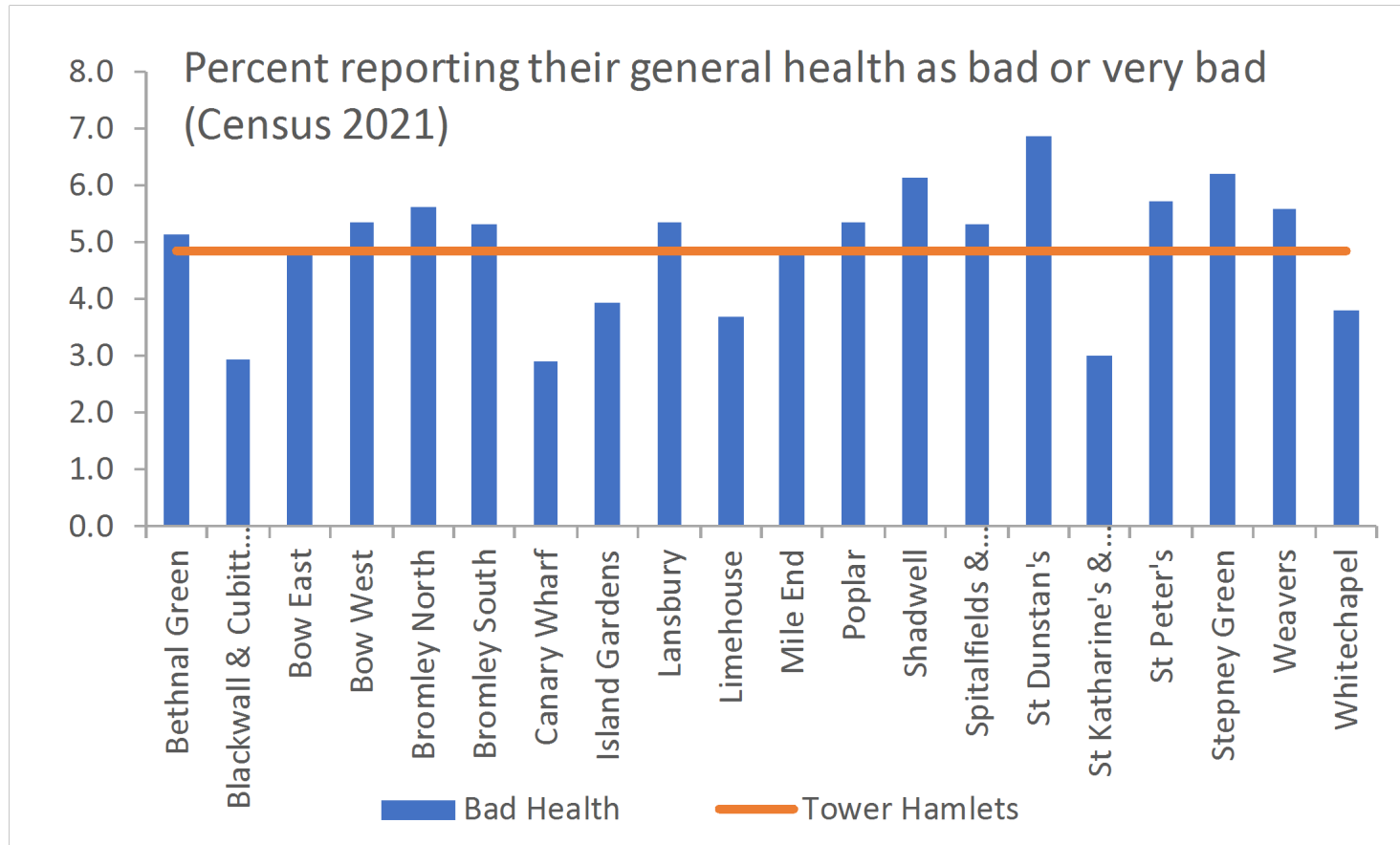
2a) While Healthy Life Expectancy for males has increased quite dramatically from around 55 years ten years ago to around 65 years in the most recent data, for females this has only risen by about 3 years, from around 55 ten years ago to about 58 now.



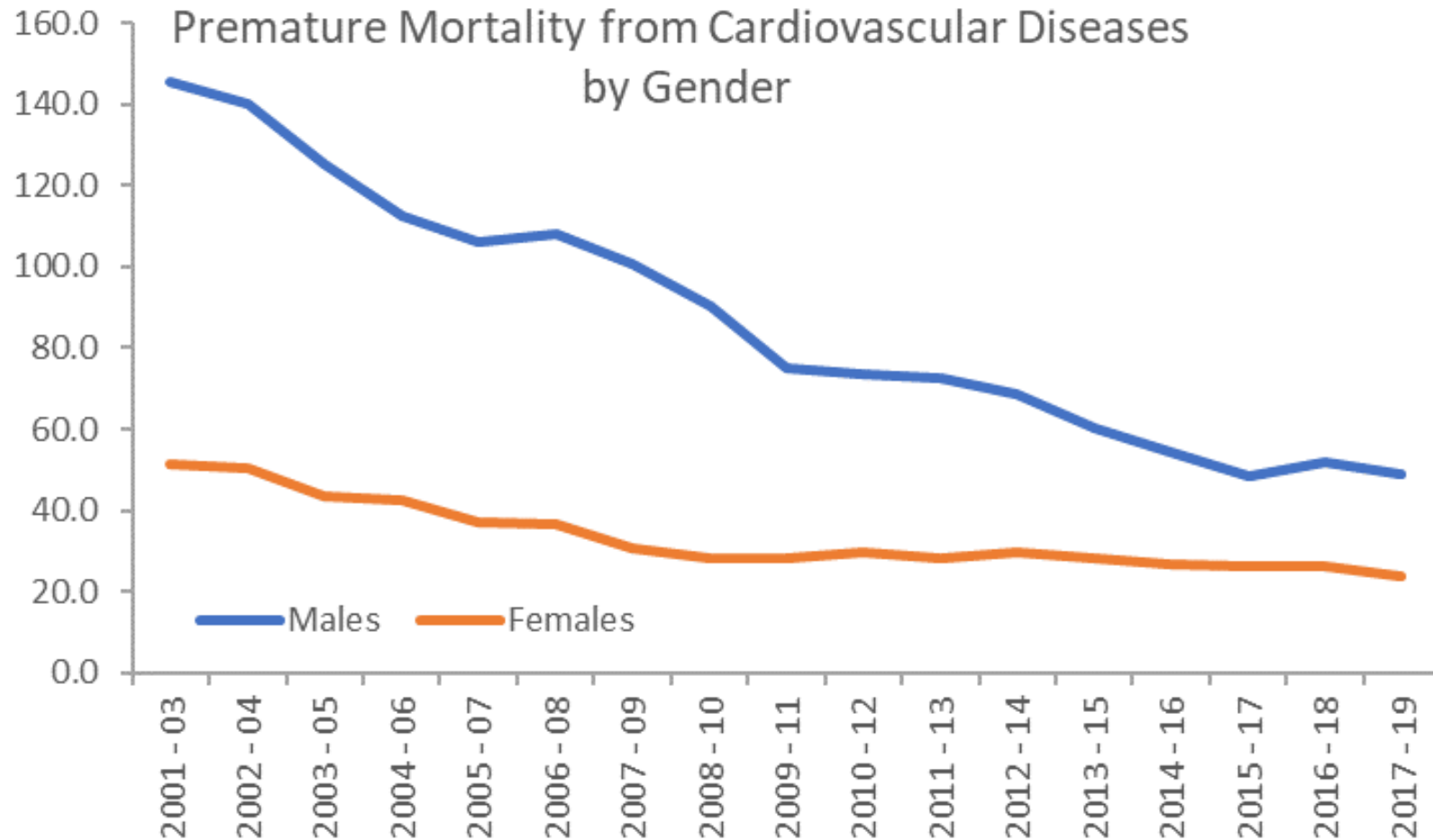
2b) Tower Hamlets has a higher proportion of people who report their general health as bad or very bad compared to the England average. This has improved since the previous census in 2011.



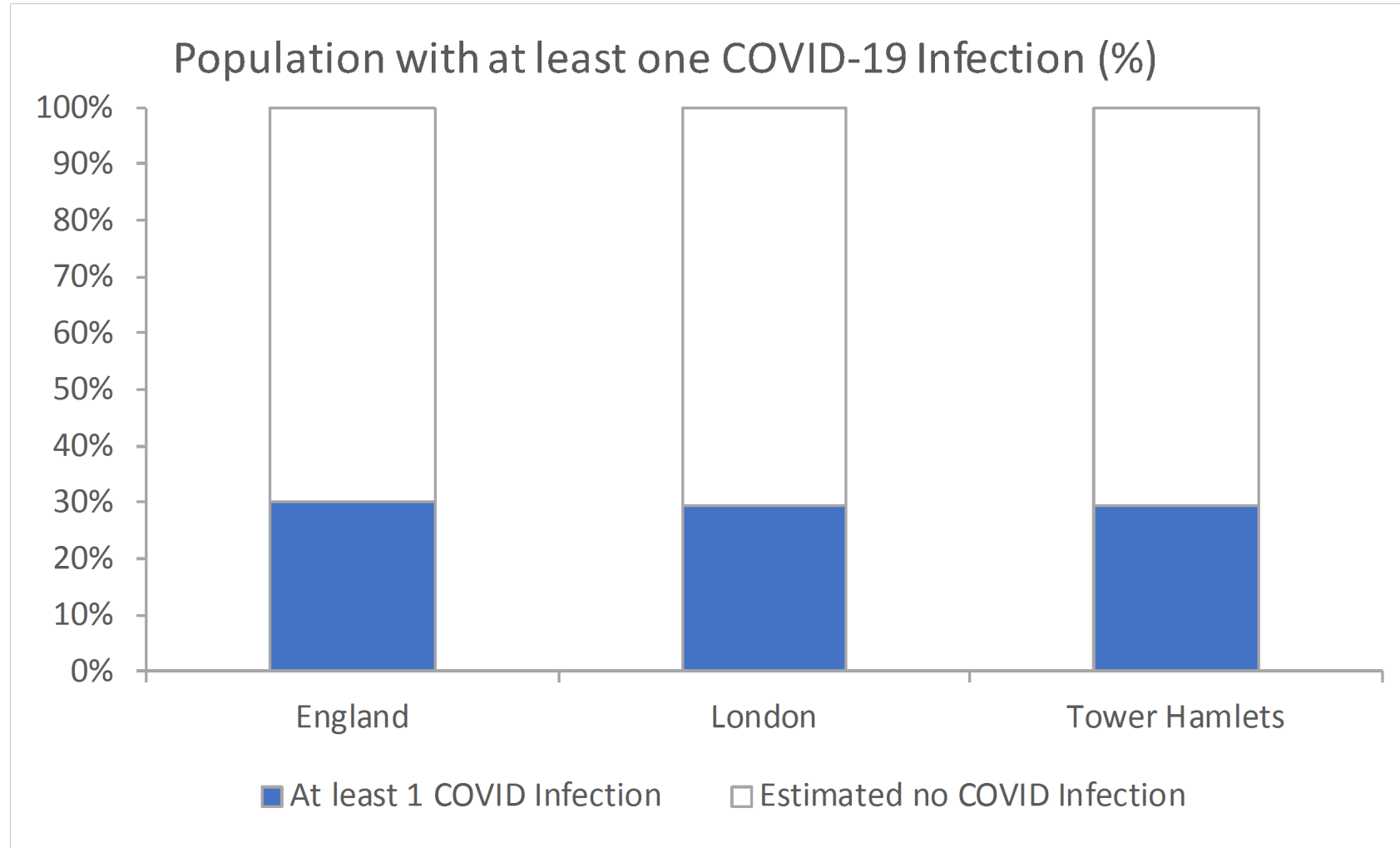
2c) There is substantial variation in the proportion of people reporting their general health as bad or very bad by ward. 6 ward have a proportion more than 0.5% above the TH average, while 3 wards have a proportion of 3% or less.



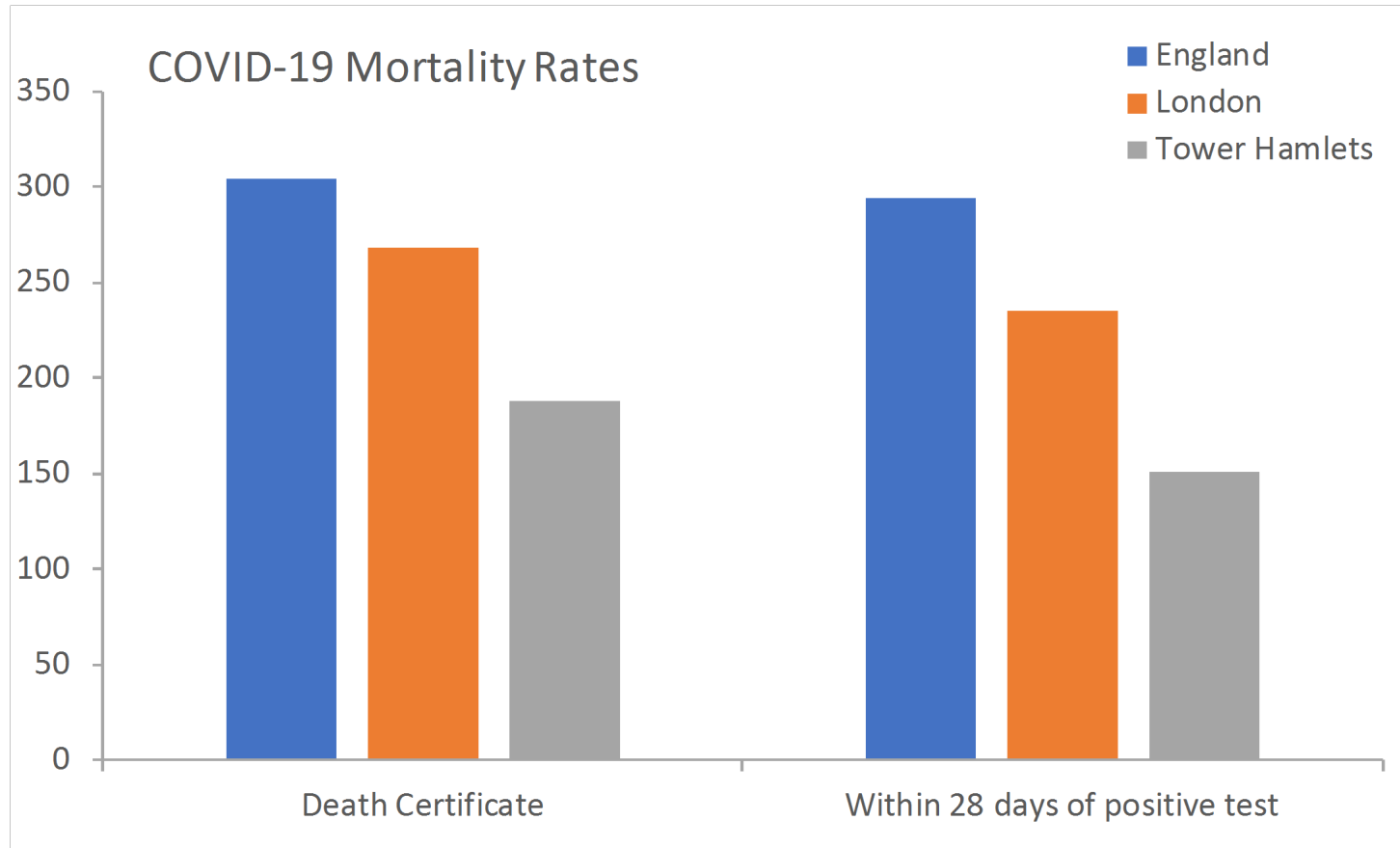
3) Rates of premature mortality, death in under 75s, continue to fall. However the rate in males has generally dropped faster than the rate in females.



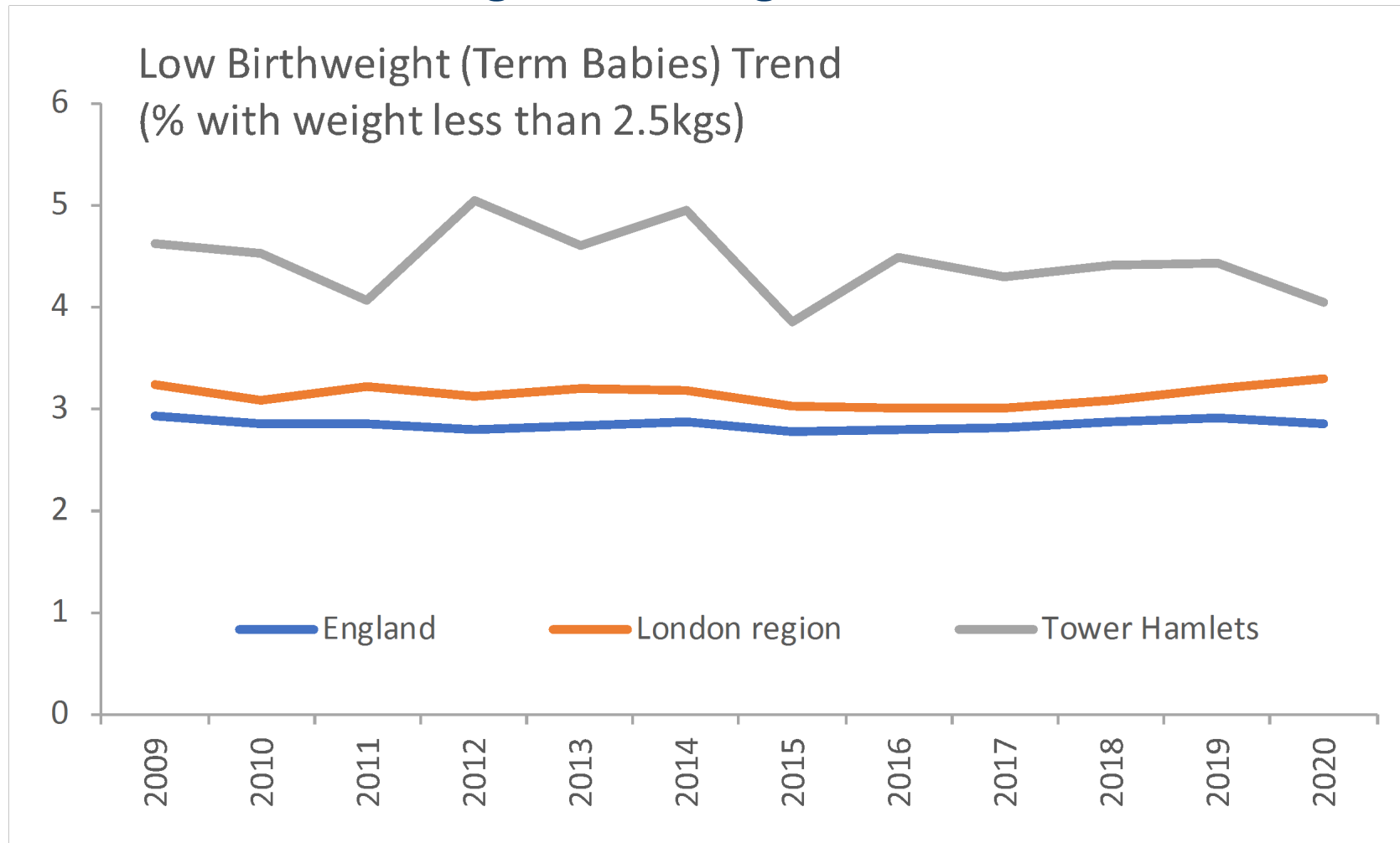
6) Around 29% of the Tower Hamlets population has tested positive for COVID-19 at least once.



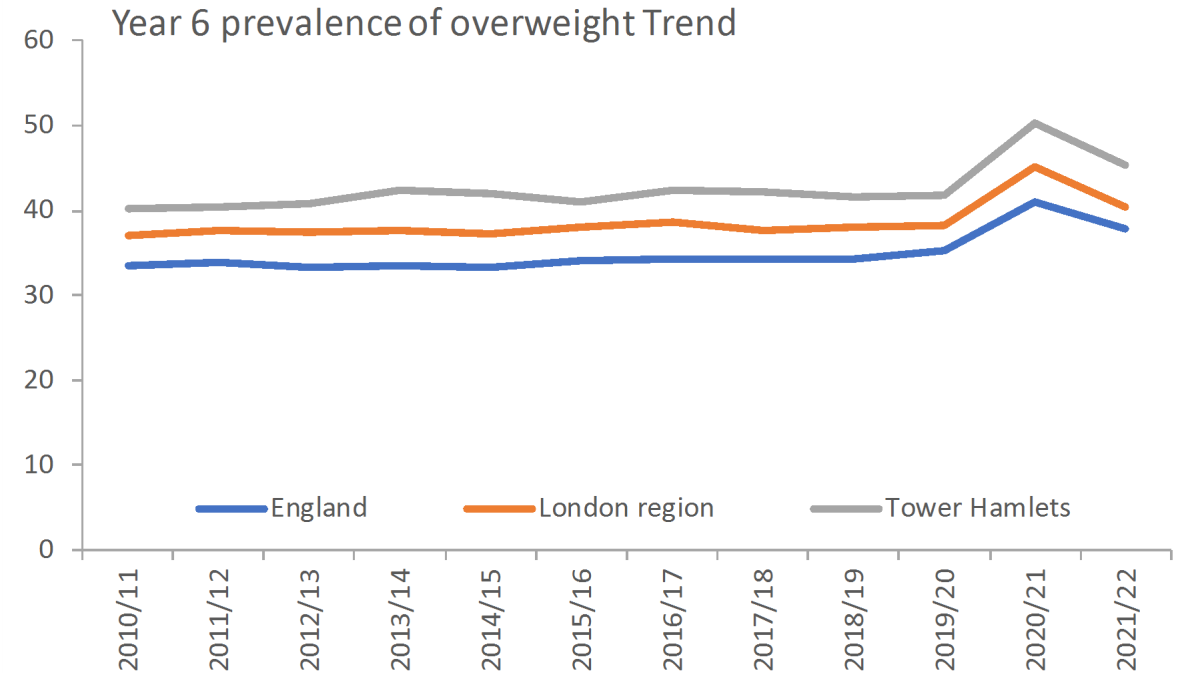
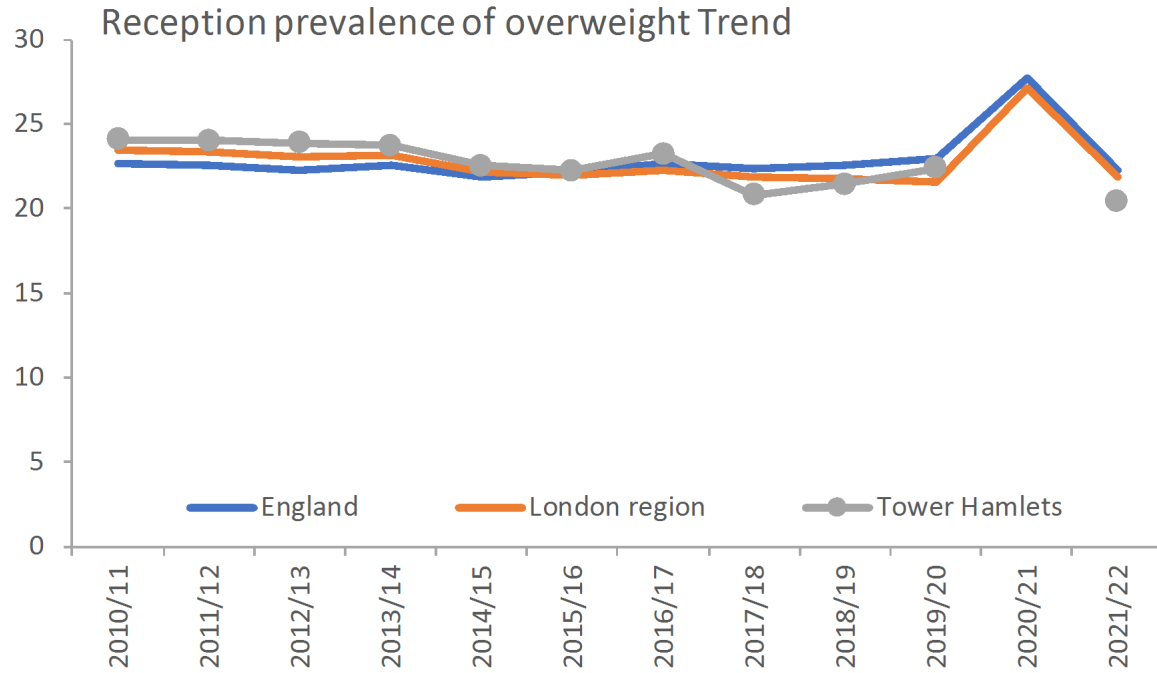
7) 608 people had COVID-19 noted as a cause of death on their death certificate. This is a rate of 183 per 100,000 population, which is lower than the London and England averages.



9) Babies born in Tower Hamlets are more likely to be born at a low weight than the London or England average.



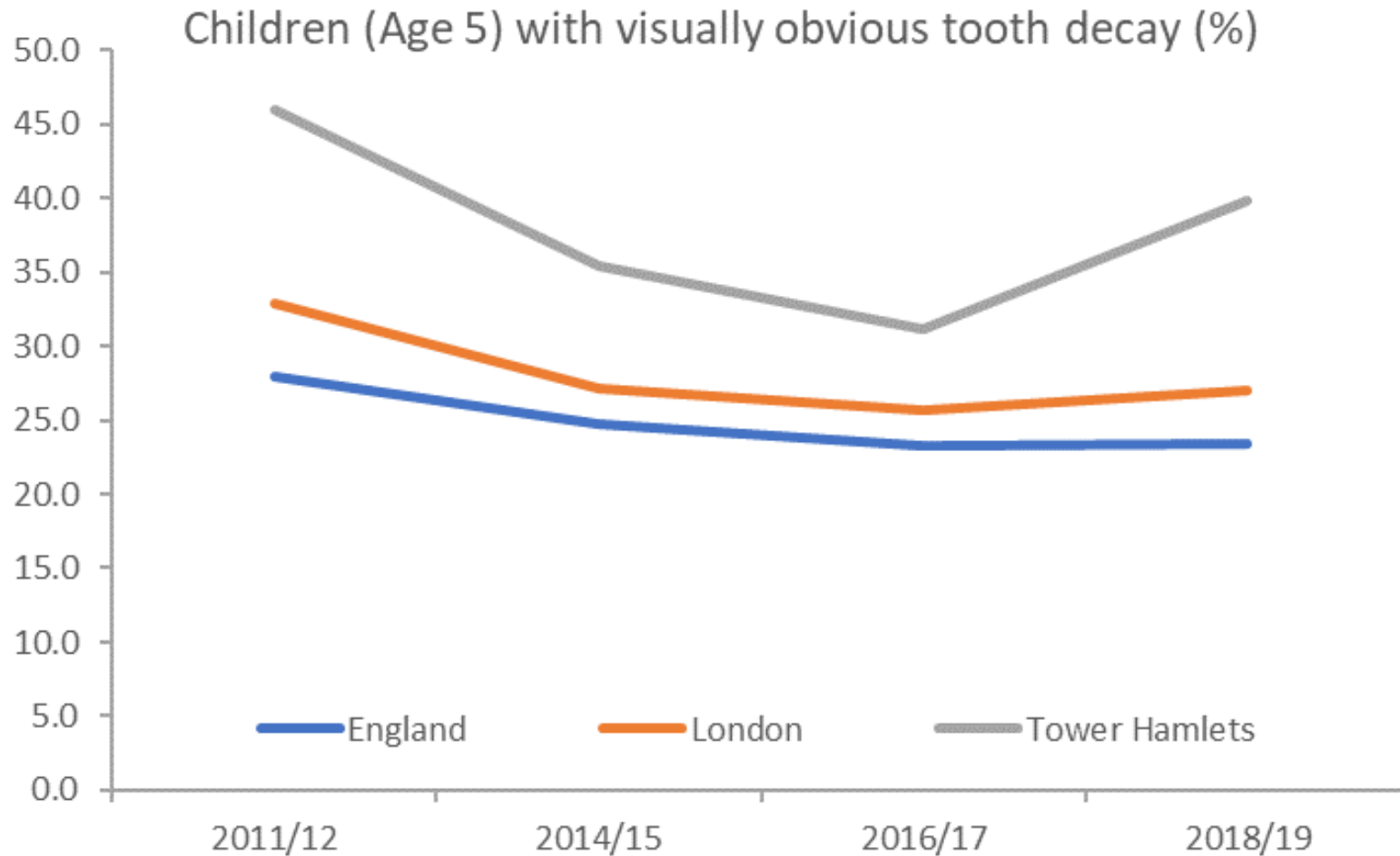
10) Despite concerted focus and action, childhood obesity rates have increased over recent years.



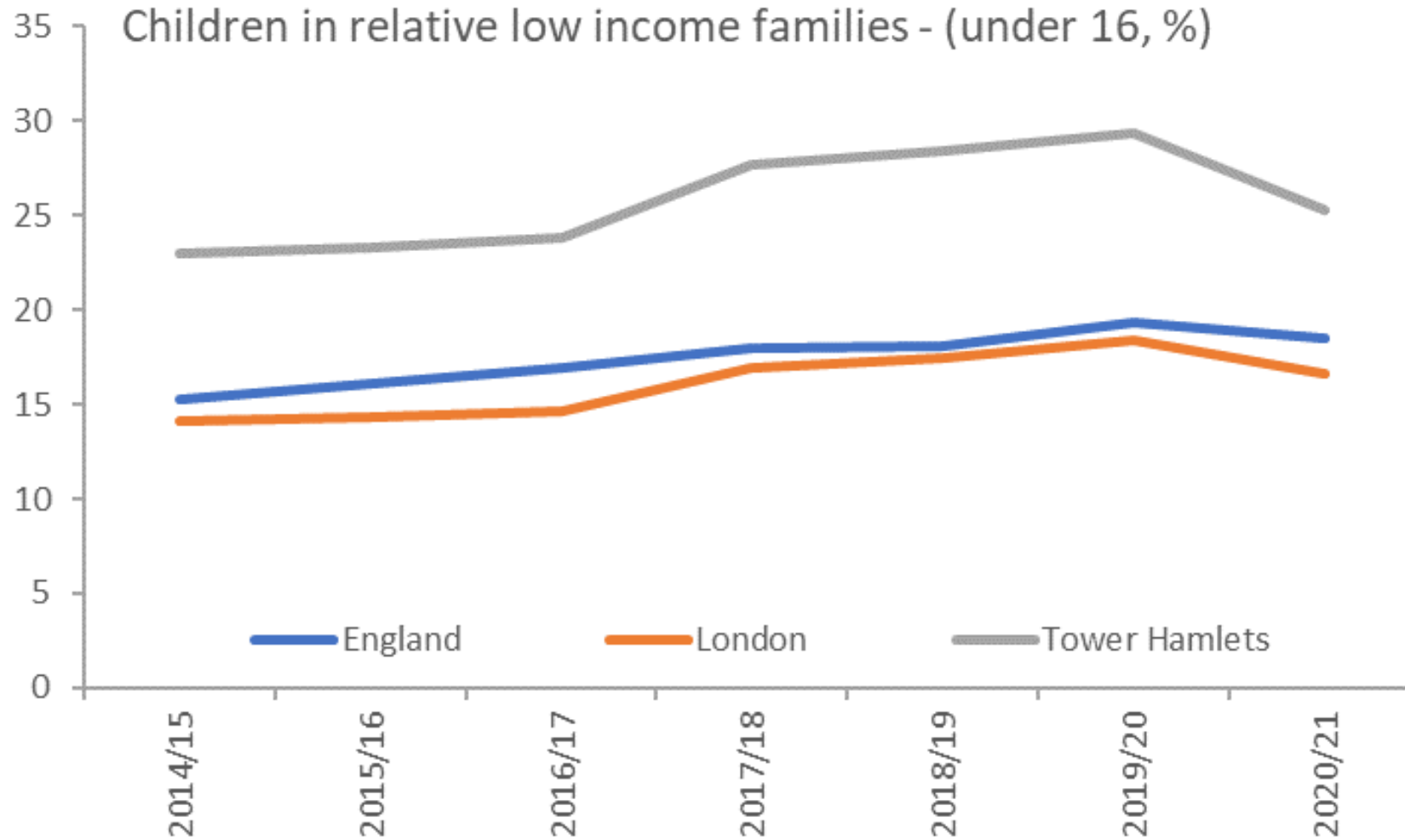
Due to issues with weight and measuring children during the pandemic the data for reception has not been published



11) The oral health of children in Tower Hamlets is significantly worse than the rest of London, with two in every five children in Reception having visually obvious dental decay.



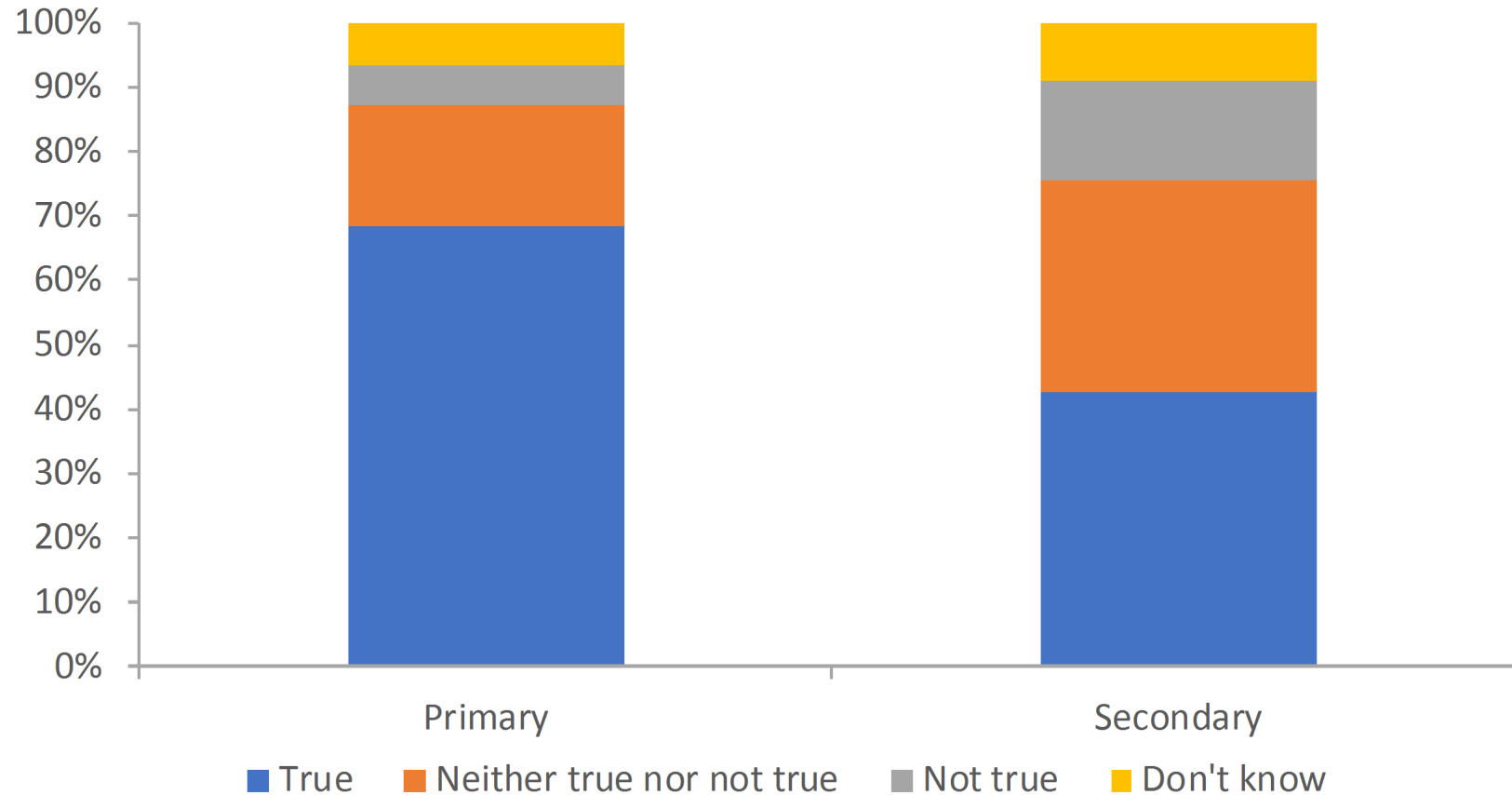
12) A quarter of children in the borough grow up in relative low income families, the highest rate in London.



2022 has seen a falling in self reported happiness in children



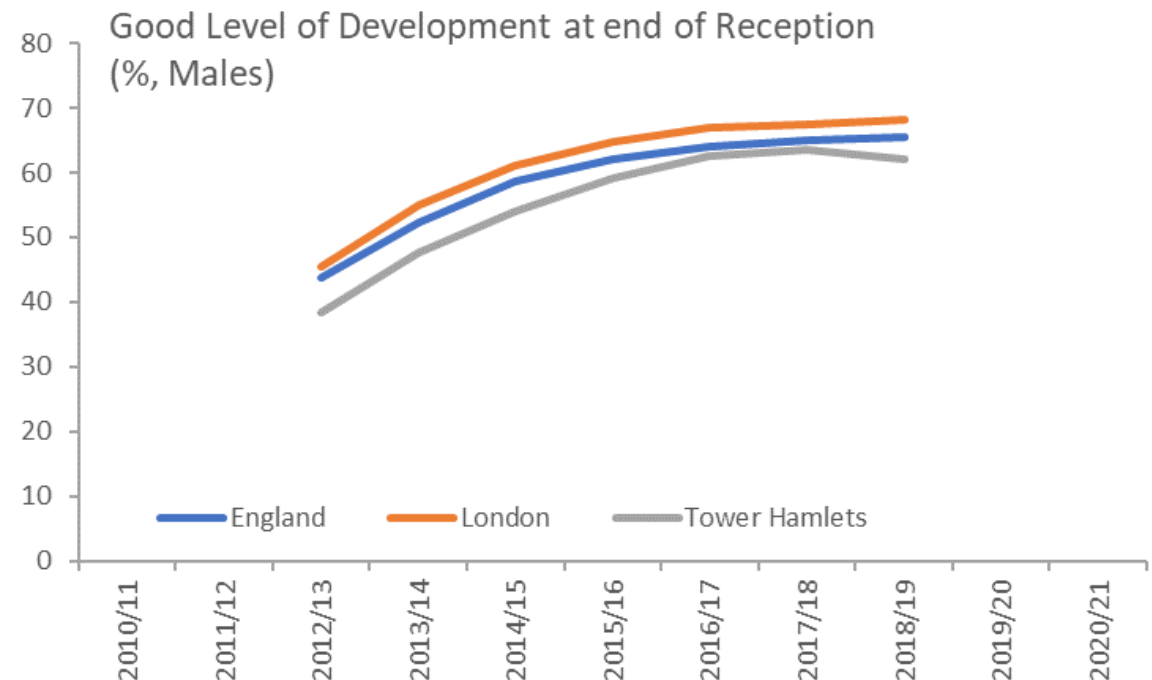
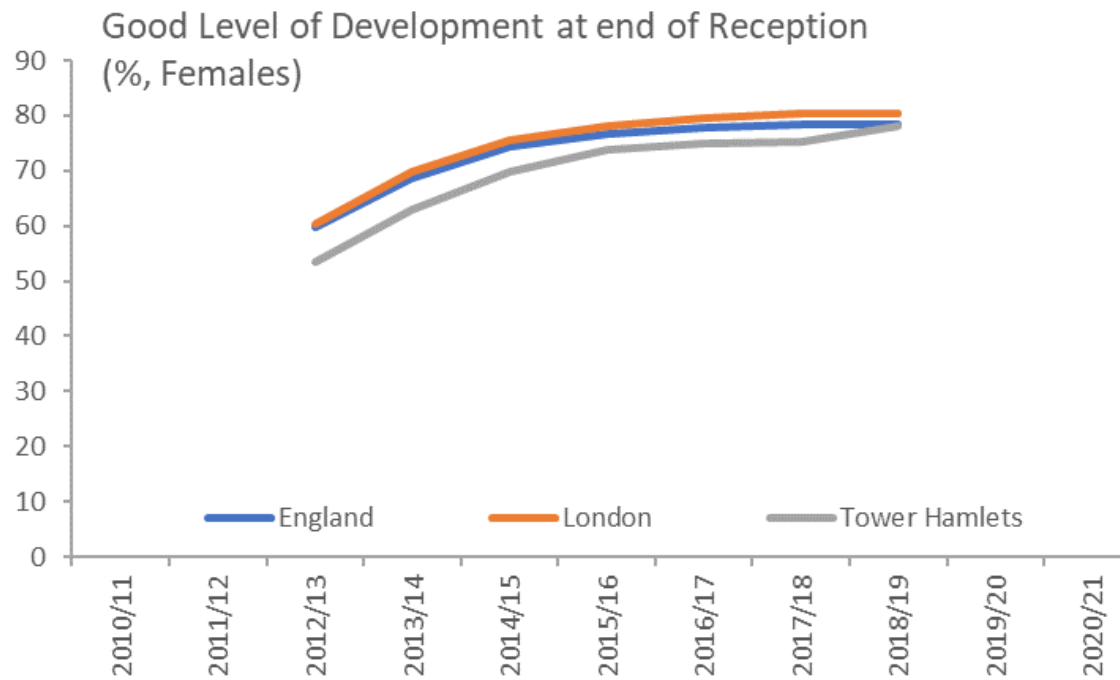
TH Pupil Response "I feel happy about life at the moment" in 2022



Primary school – around two thirds of pupils say they are happy with life, a reduction from around three quarters since the last survey (2017)



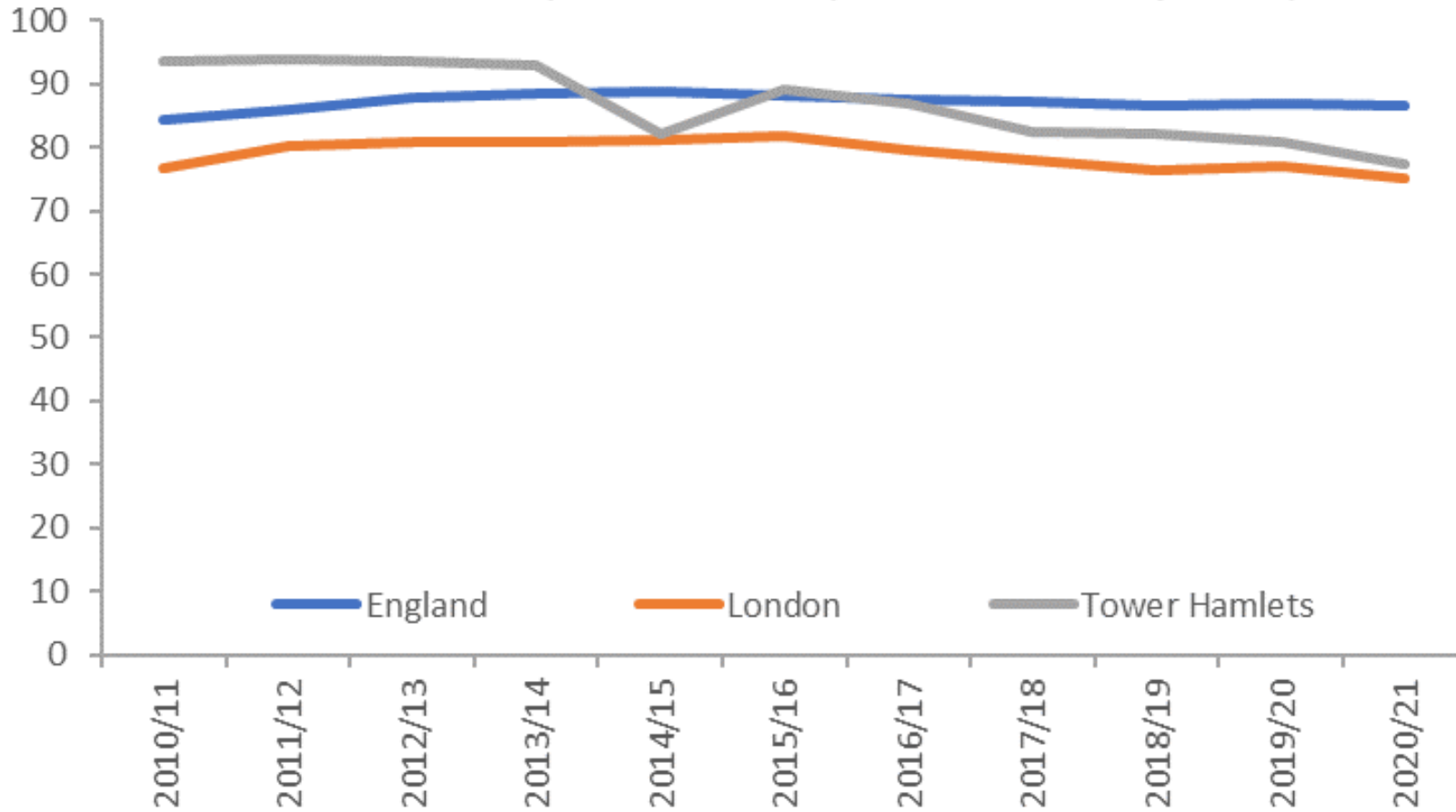
'School readiness' in Tower Hamlets children has been lower than London although there has been improvement



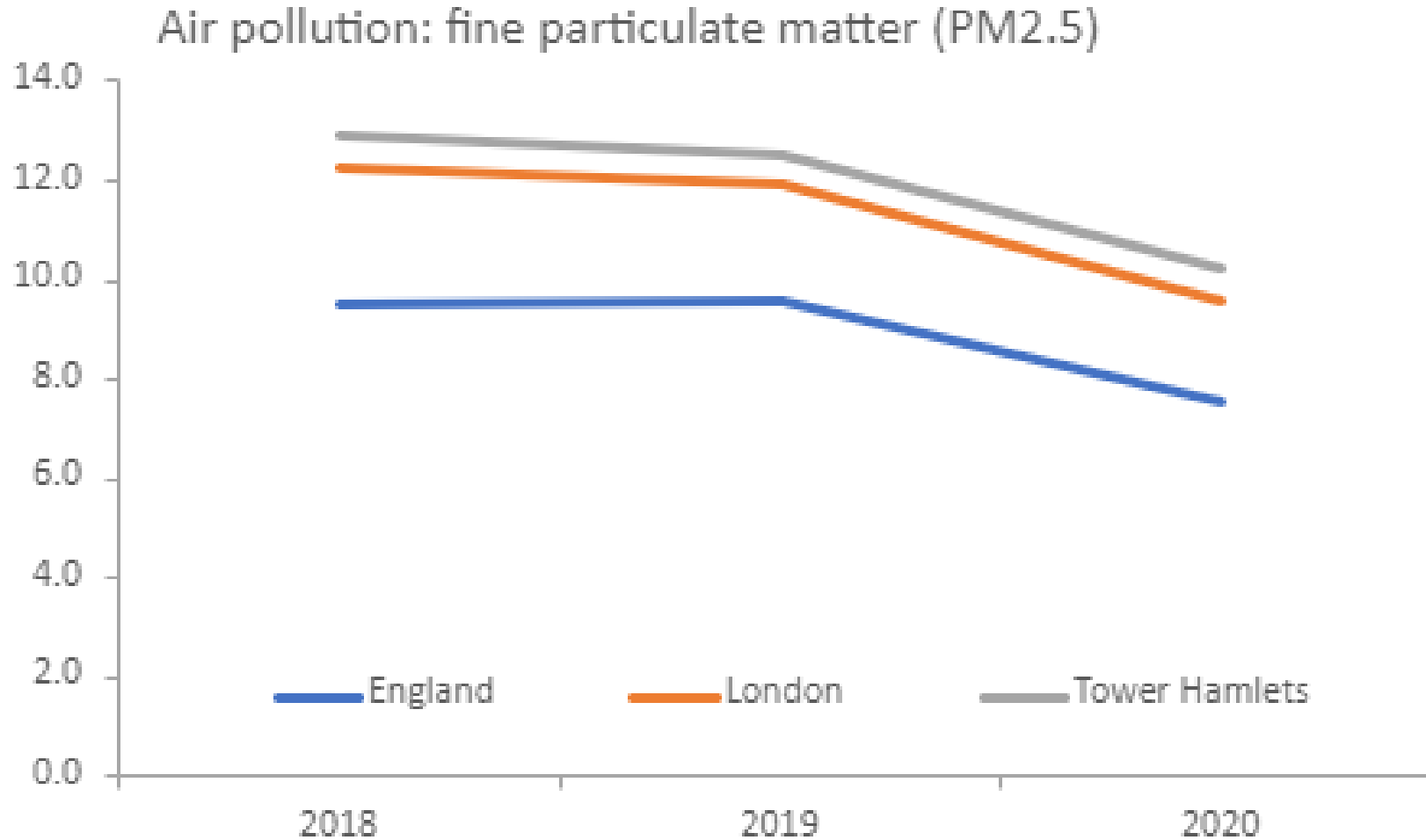
14) Tower Hamlets is falling short of the 'herd immunity' targets for childhood immunisations, and the trend has worsened in recent years.



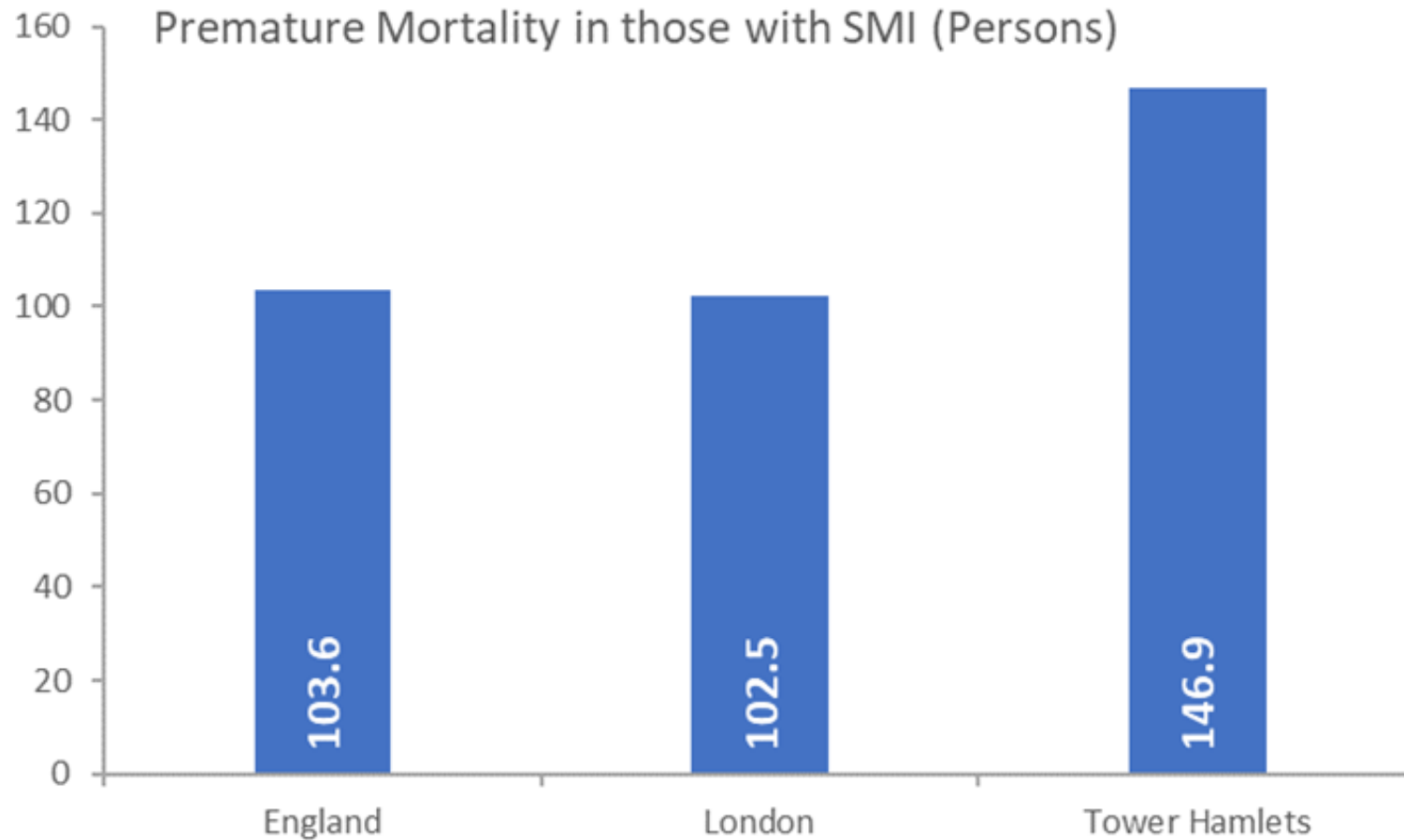
MMR Vaccination Uptake Trend - (Two doses at 5 yrs old)



Air quality particular affects childrens lung development and is poorer than London



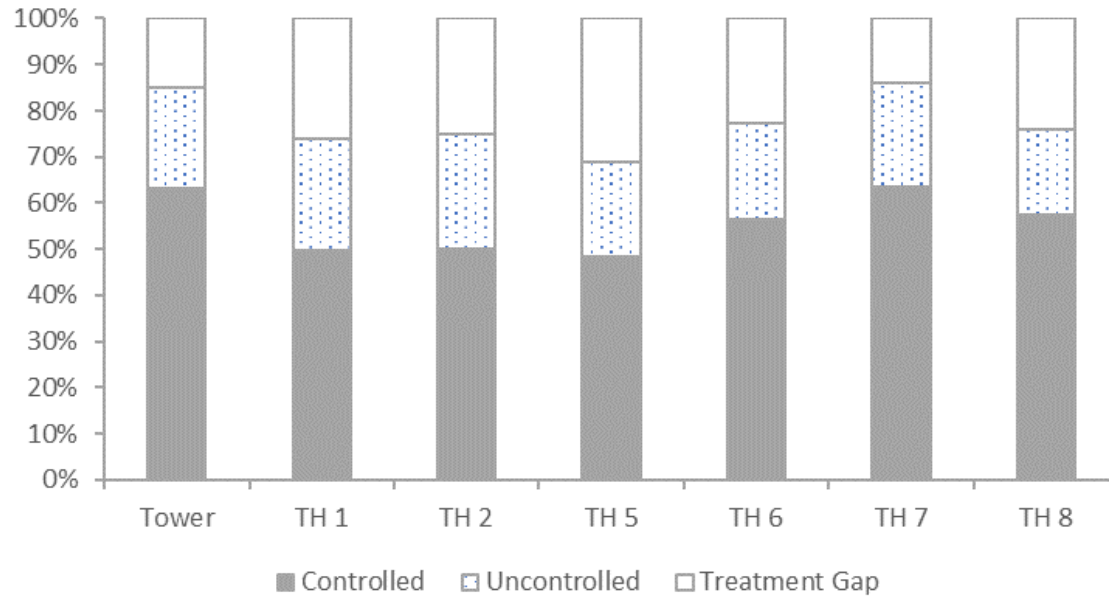
15) Around a quarter of the adult population in Tower Hamlets have poor mental health, and the borough has the worst rate of premature mortality for people with severe mental illness in London.



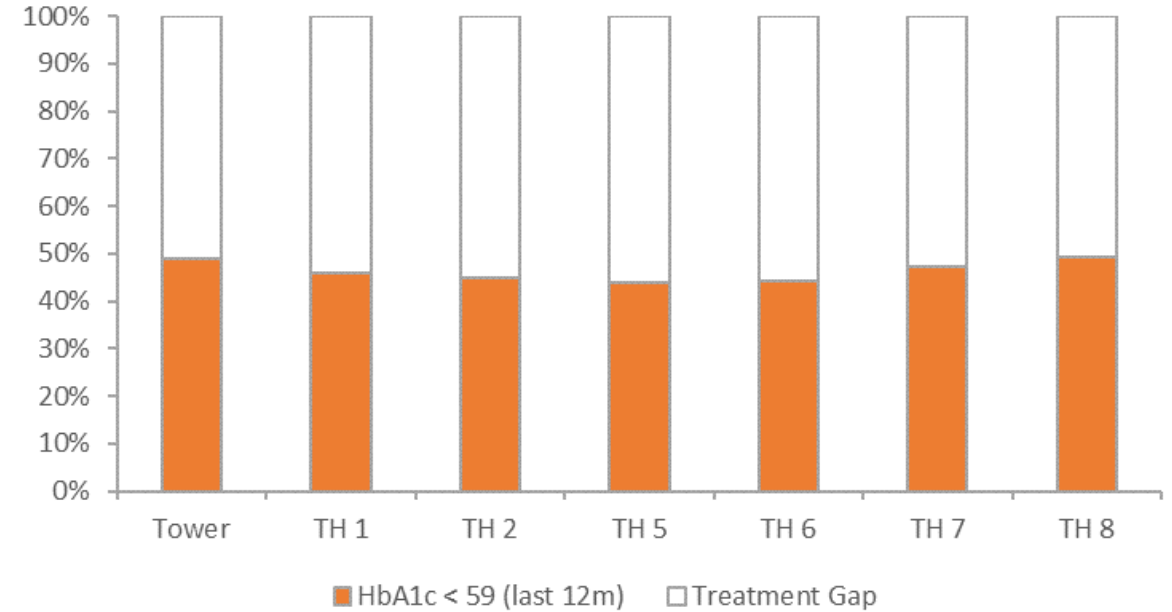
16) While prevalence is relatively low, there are concerns around premature mortality and treatment gaps for long-term conditions in the borough.



Tower Hamlets - Hypertension Treatment Gap by PCN



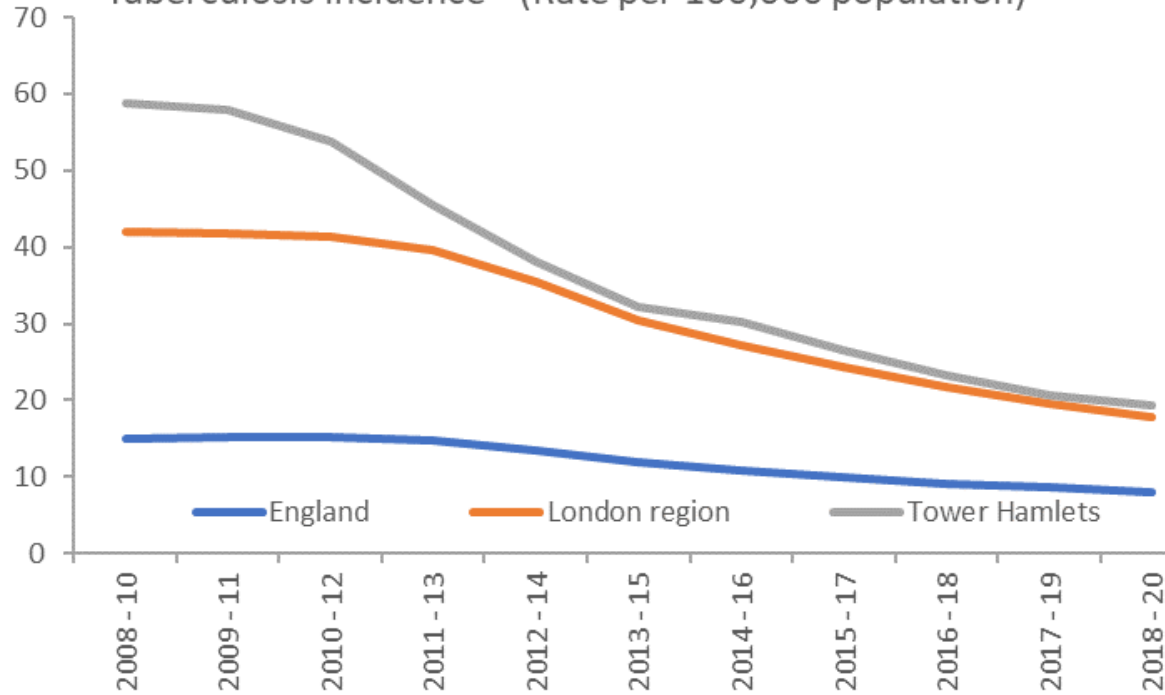
Tower Hamlets - Diabetes Treatment Gap by PCN



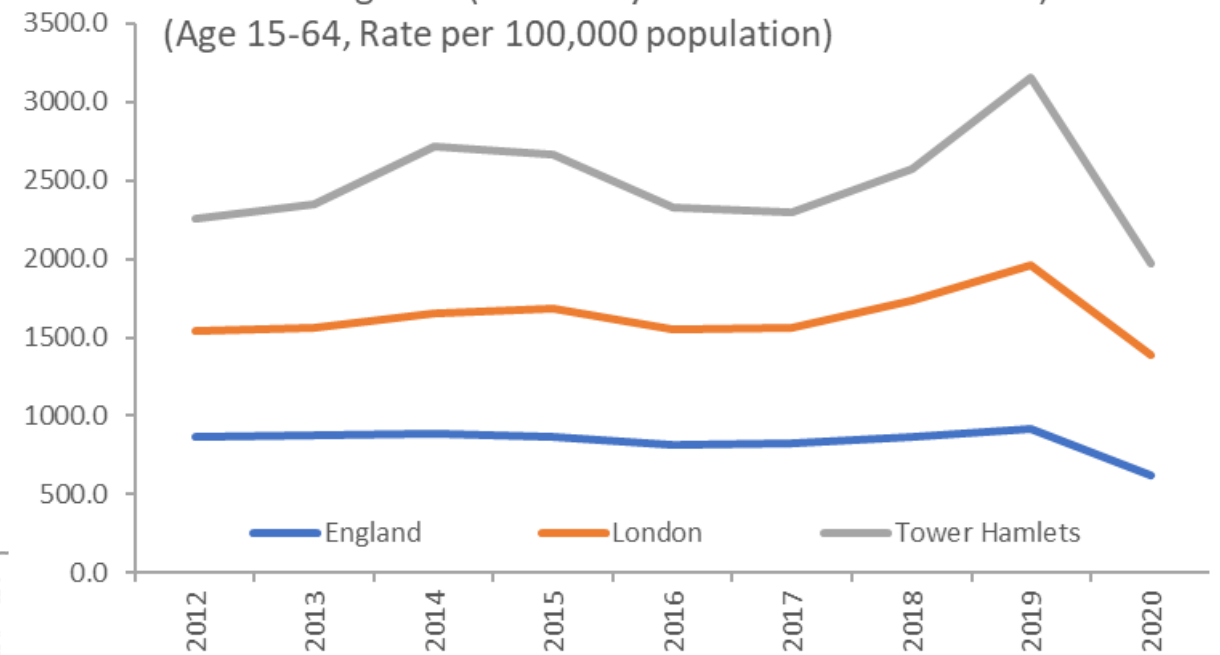
17) Detected rates of infectious diseases, such as Tuberculosis and various sexually transmitted infections, are higher than average.



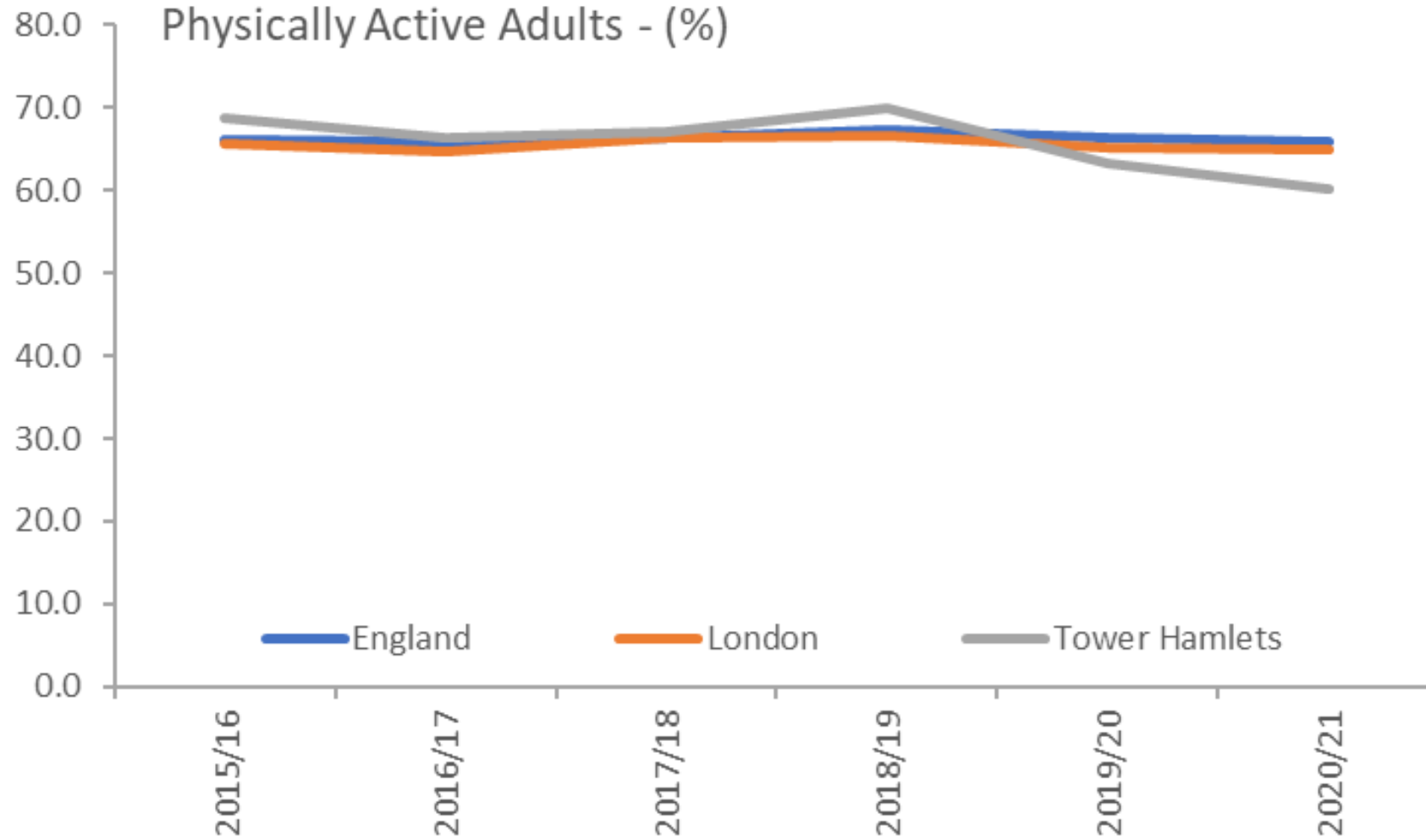
Tuberculosis Incidence - (Rate per 100,000 population)



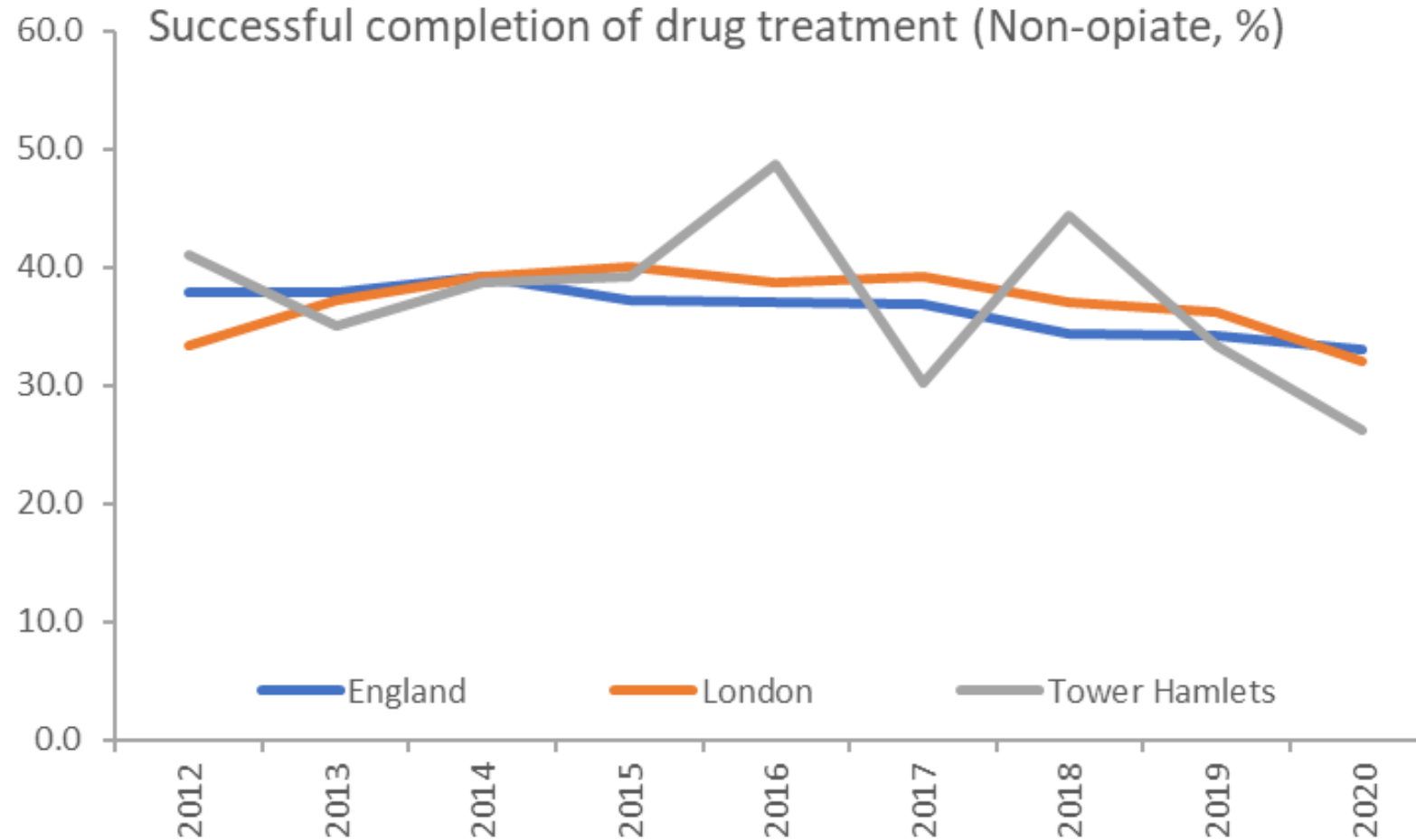
New STI Diagnosis (ex Chlamydia in those less than 25)
(Age 15-64, Rate per 100,000 population)



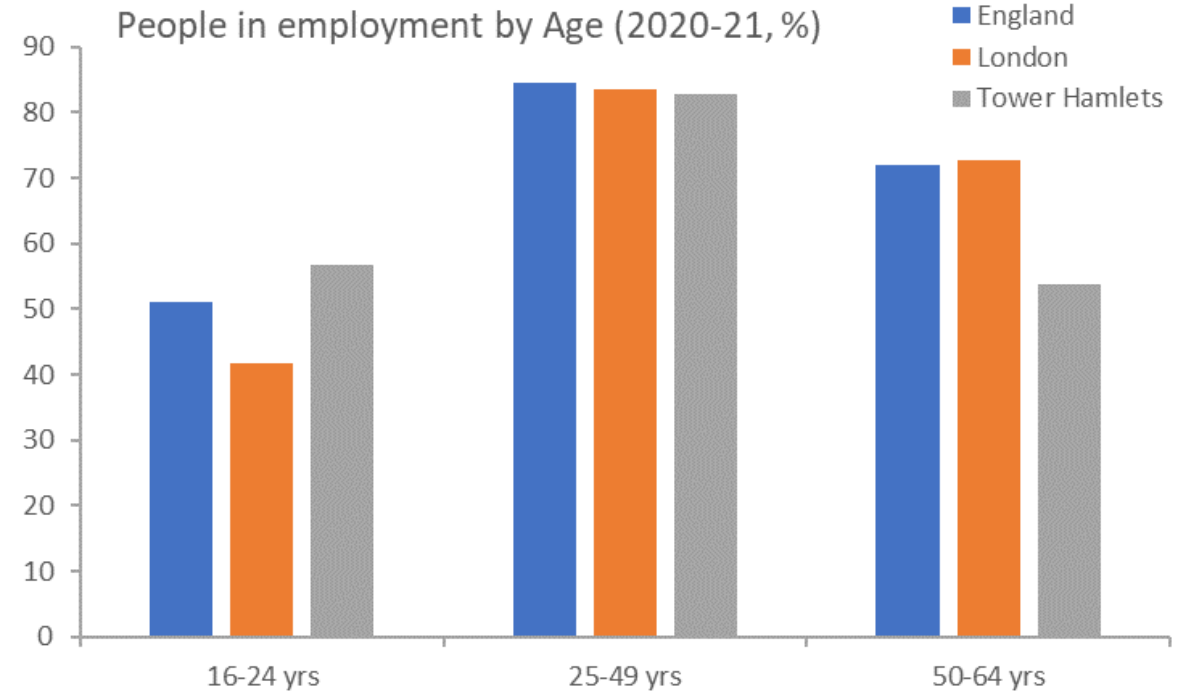
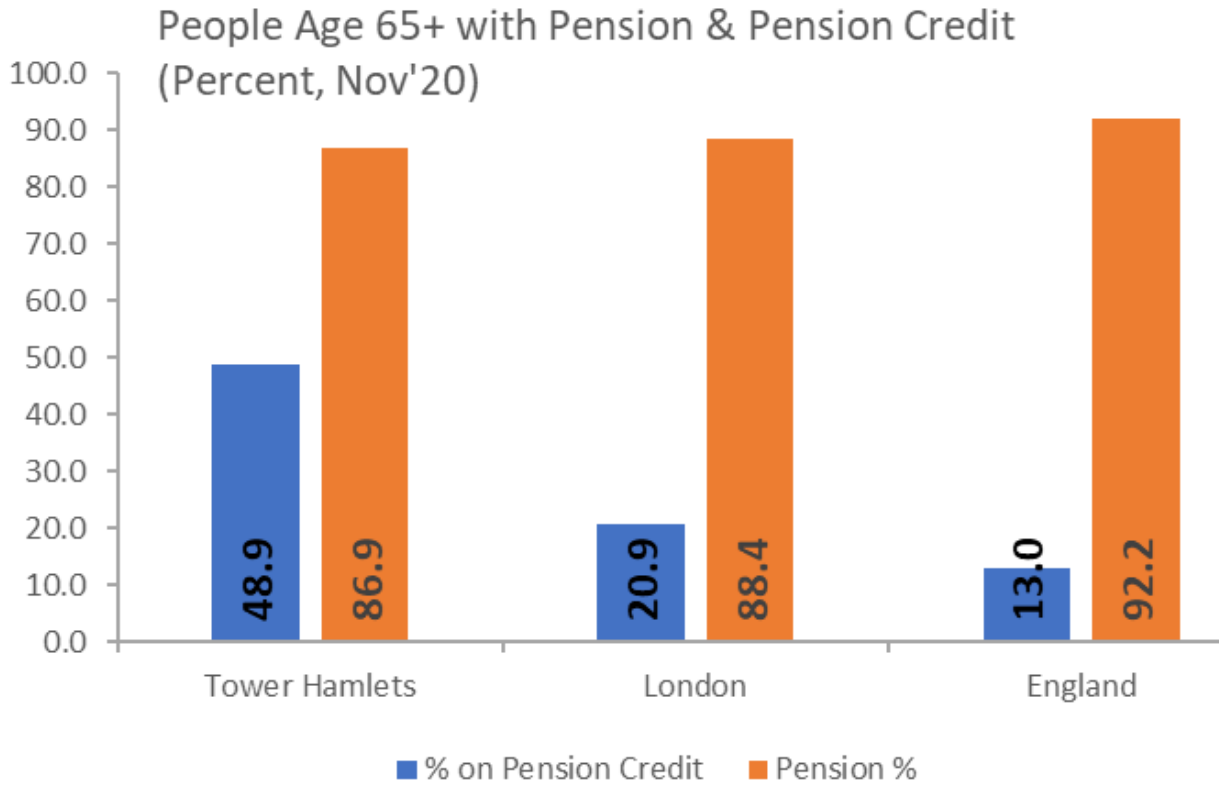
18) Levels of physical activity in adults have been falling disproportionately in the last five years.



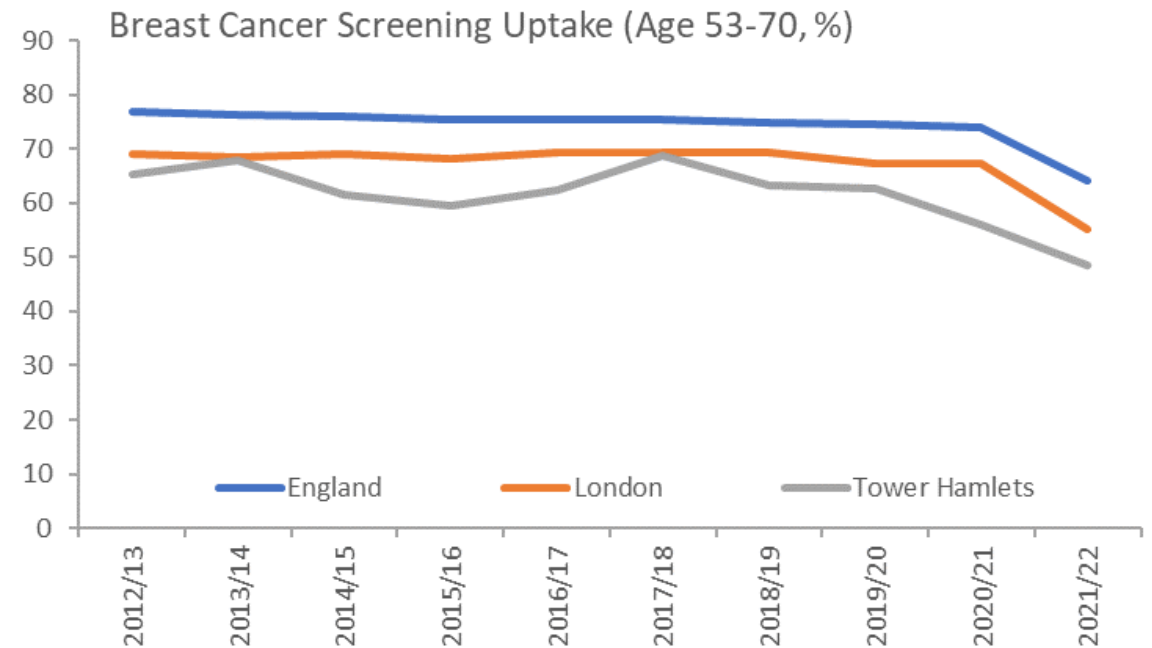
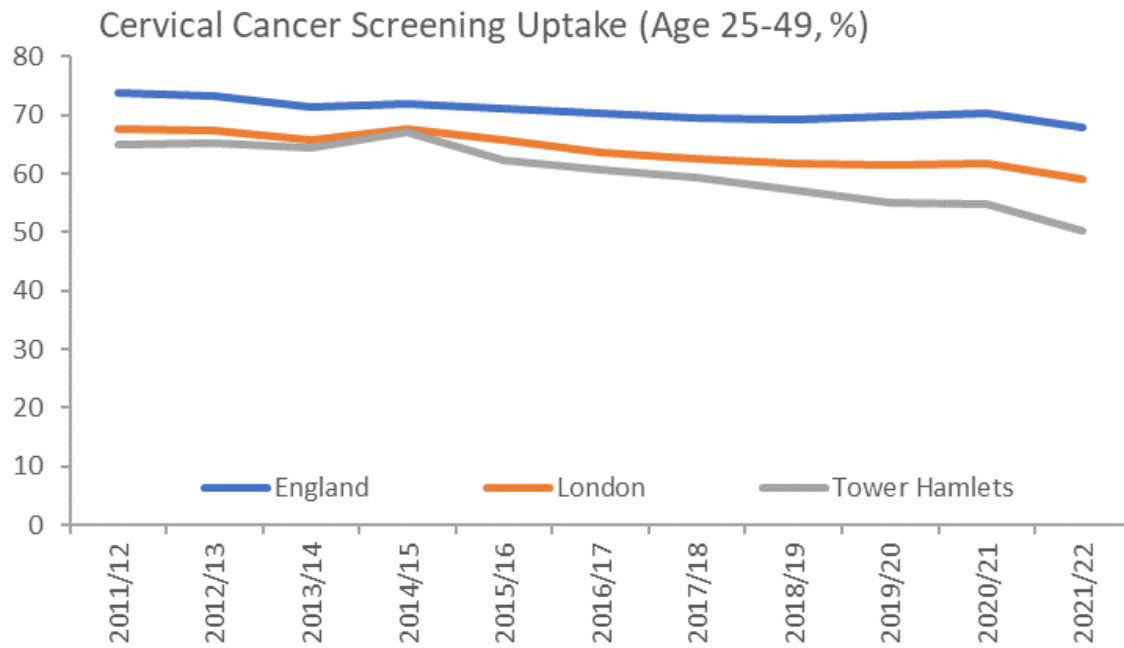
19) People are less likely to successfully complete treatment for drugs and alcohol use in Tower Hamlets than average.



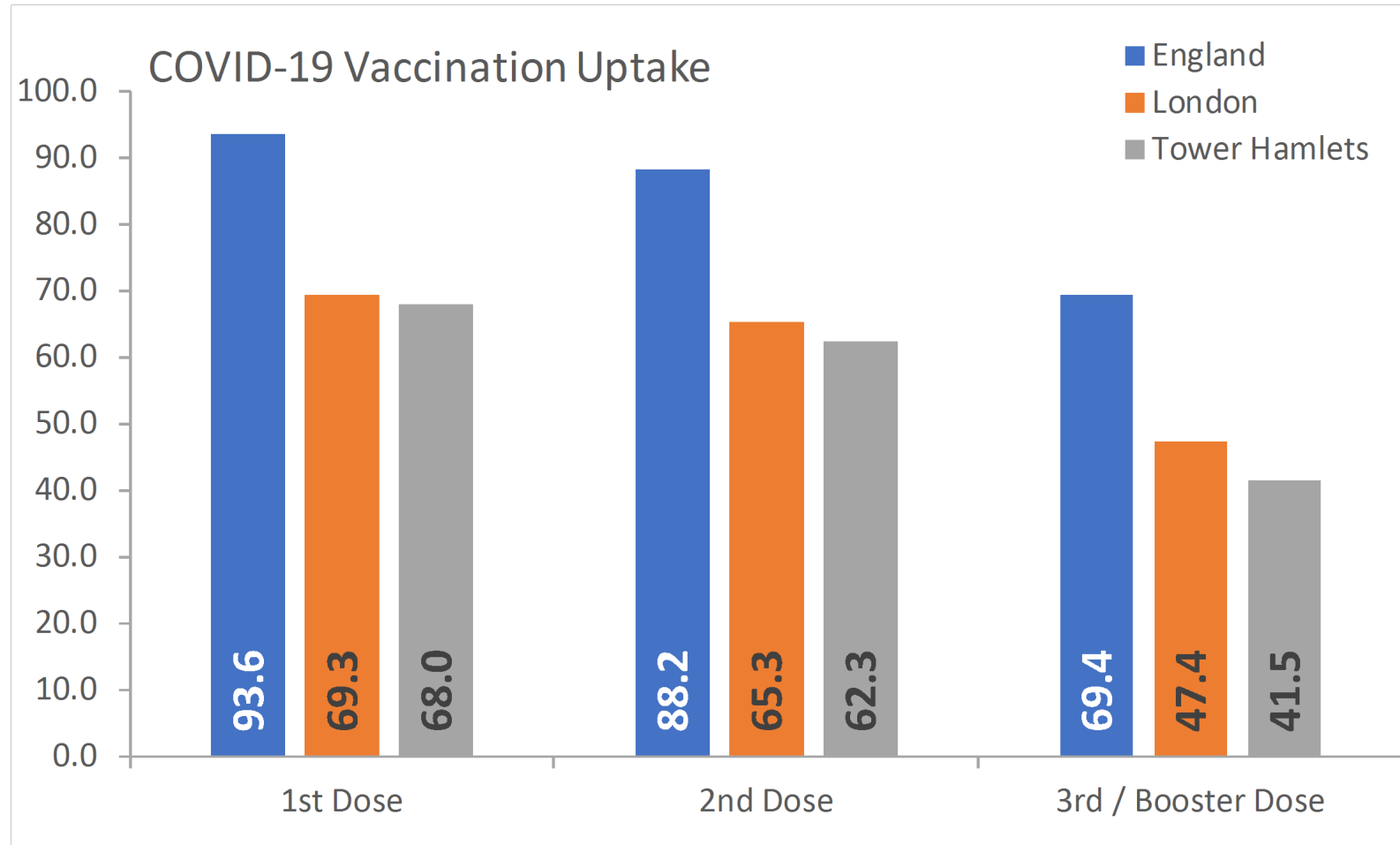
20) Rates of poverty are high and employment rates are low in the borough, particularly in older adults.



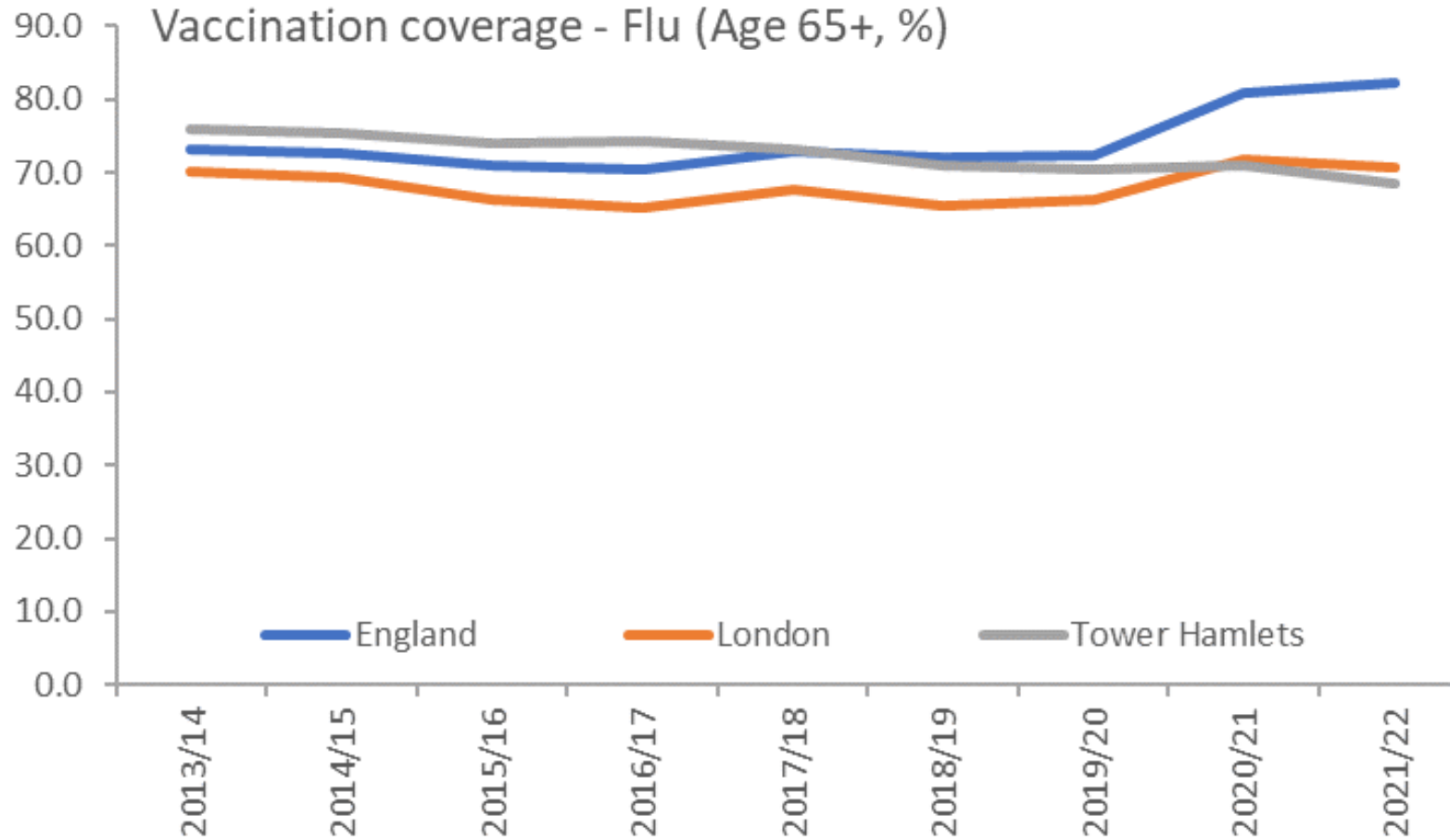
21) The uptake of cervical, breast and bowel cancer screening is persistently low in the borough.



8) Around 62% of the eligible population have had at least 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine.



22) Flu vaccination uptake is decreasing year on year, leaving the population vulnerable.



Summary



- Children
 - Maternal health
 - Early years
 - Healthy weight
 - Mental health
 - Immunisation
 - Air quality and lung health
- Adults
 - Sexual health
 - Substance misuse
 - Mental health and physical health
 - Back to basics on identification and management LTC
 - Screening and imms
- Cross cutting
 - Inequalities by ward, gender, deprivation
 - Census as opportunity to understand better

