This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

The child population in this area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live births (2015)</td>
<td>4,560</td>
<td>129,615</td>
<td>664,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 4 years (2015)</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>633,300</td>
<td>3,434,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years (2015)</td>
<td>72,100</td>
<td>2,140,000</td>
<td>13,005,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2025 (projected)</td>
<td>89,500</td>
<td>2,438,300</td>
<td>14,002,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups (2016)</td>
<td>32,744</td>
<td>756,627</td>
<td>2,032,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2014)</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (2013-2015)</td>
<td>Boys 78.4</td>
<td>Girls 82.4</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children living in poverty

Map of London, with Tower Hamlets outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.

Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.4% of the population of Tower Hamlets. 91.0% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Tower Hamlets is mixed compared with the England average. Infant and child mortality rates are similar to the England average.

The level of child poverty is worse than the England average with 39.2% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is worse than the England average.

Children in Tower Hamlets have worse than average levels of obesity: 11.7% of children aged 4-5 years and 26.9% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

Smoking in pregnancy is known to increase the risk of a baby having a low birthweight. The percentage of women smoking in pregnancy is lower than the England average, with only 3.9% of women smoking while pregnant. However the percentage of babies being born with a low birthweight is higher than the England average.

In 2015/16, there were 14,942 A&E attendances by children aged four years and under. This gives a rate which is higher than the England average. The hospital admission rate for injury in children is lower than the England average, and the admission rate for injury in young people is lower than the England average.

Contains Ordnance Survey data
You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/
**Childhood obesity**

These charts show the percentage of children who have excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). They compare Tower Hamlets with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (22.2%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (41.0%) who have excess weight.

**Children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2015/16 (percentage)**

**Children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2015/16 (percentage)**

Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese.

**Young people and alcohol**

Nationally, the rate of young people aged under 18 being admitted to hospital because they have a condition wholly related to alcohol is decreasing, and this is also the case in Tower Hamlets. The admission rate in the latest period is similar to the England average.

**Young people aged under 18 admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)**

**Young people's mental health**

Nationally, the rate of young people aged under 18 being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is increasing, and this is also the case in Tower Hamlets. However, the admission rate in 2013/14-2015/16 is lower than the England average. Information about admissions in 2015/16 is on page 4. Nationally, levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men.

**Young people aged 10 to 24 years admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years)**
Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2015/16 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)

In this area 90.6% of babies received a six to eight week review by a health visitor before they turned eight weeks. No breastfeeding at six to eight weeks data is available.

Chlamydia detection, 2015 (rate per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years)

Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicates better targeting of screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. Areas should work towards a detection rate of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population. In 2015, the detection rate in this area was 1,947 which is approaching the minimum recommended rate.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2015/16 (percentage of eligible children)

Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area (90.1%). By the age of five, only 89.2% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation. In London, there were 47 laboratory confirmed cases of measles in young people aged 19 and under in 2015.

Note: Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, no bar will appear in the chart for that area.
The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England shown as a grey bar. The line at the centre of the chart shows the England average.

- No significant change
- Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- Not significantly different from the England average
- Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Trend cannot be calculated

Indicator | Local no. per year* | Local value | Eng. ave. | Eng. worst | Eng. best | 25th percentile | 75th percentile |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
1 Infant mortality | ➩ 19 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 5.3 |
2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years) | ➩ 6 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 20.7 | 97.7 | 99.2 |
3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) | ➩ 3,666 | 90.1 | 91.9 | 69.3 | 74.8 | 100.0 |
4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years) | ➩ 3,841 | 94.4 | 95.2 | 73.0 | 100.0 |
5 Children in care immunisations | ➩ 125 | 75.8 | 87.2 | 26.7 | 78.7 |
6 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception | ➩ 2,300 | 66.2 | 69.3 | 59.7 | 84.9 |
7 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) | ➩ 1,858 | 59.0 | 57.8 | 44.8 | 74.8 |
8 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care | - - 13.8 | 6.4 | 34.6 |
9 16-18 year olds old in education, employment or training | ➩ 280 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 1.5 |
10 First time entrants to the youth justice system | ➩ 128 | 548.0 | 368.6 | 821.9 | 126.6 |
11 Children in low income families (under 16 years) | ➩ 20,905 | 39.2 | 20.1 | 39.2 | 7.0 |
12 Family homelessness | - - 11.7 | 14.7 | 21 |
13 Children in care | ➩ 495 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 10.0 |
14 Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s roads | ➩ 305 | 47 | 164 |
15 Low birth weight of term babies | ➩ 162 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
16 Obese children (4-5 years) | ➩ 373 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 14.7 |
17 Obese children (10-11 years) | ➩ 751 | 26.9 | 19.8 | 28.5 |
18 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth | - - 35.5 | 24.8 | 56.1 |
19 Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years) | ➩ 101,463 | 241.4 | 1,143.2 | 9.2 |
20 Under 18 conceptions | ➩ 74 | 18.1 | 22.8 | 42.4 |
21 Teenage mothers | ➩ 13 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
22 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions | ➩ 25 | 41.4 | 36.6 | 92.9 |
23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years) | ➩ 25 | 56.7 | 95.4 | 345.3 |
24 Smoking status at time of delivery | ➩ 172 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 26.0 |
25 Breastfeeding initiation | - - 74.3 | 47.2 |
26 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth | - - 43.2 | 18.0 |
27 A&E attendances (0-4 years) | ➩ 14,942 | 671.5 | 587.9 | 1,836.1 |
28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years) | ➩ 470 | 83.2 | 104.2 | 207.4 |
29 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years) | ➩ 333 | 77.8 | 134.1 | 280.2 |
30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years) | ➩ 148 | 217.0 | 202.4 | 591.6 |
31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions | ➩ 42 | 64.6 | 85.9 | 179.8 |
32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years) | ➩ 110 | 190.1 | 430.5 | 1,444.7 |

*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure

Notes and definitions:
- Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1 year), 2013-2015
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years, 2013-2015
- % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2015/16
- % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2015/16
- % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2016
- % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2015/16
- % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2015/16
- % children looking after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2015
- % in education, employment or training as a proportion of total 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2015
- Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2015

Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box.

Tower Hamlets Child Health Profile
March 2017

chimat@phe.gov.uk | www.gov.uk/phe | https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/