



City of London

This profile was produced in July 2017

Health profile 2017

About this profile

This profile has been developed by PHE at the request of the City of London. This is a bespoke profile based on a limited number of indicators available. Due to the small population, indicators have a large margin of error and should be used with caution.

Health in summary

The health of people in City of London is varied compared with the England average. As with other parts of the country, health outcomes are closely linked with levels of deprivation, which vary across the local authority.

Local priorities

Priorities in the City of London include mental health and wellbeing, the health and wellbeing of rough sleepers, workplace health, air quality and integration of health and social care.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is better than both the London and England average. Male life expectancy at birth is 86.1 years, which is 6.8 years higher than the England average. Female life expectancy at birth is 89.0 years which is 6.0 years higher than England.

Child Health

In 2014, only 12.8% of children under 20 were living in poverty, this compares with 23.9% across London and 19.9% in England.

78.6% of children leaving reception in City of London in 2015/16 were school ready compared with 71.2% in London and 69.3% in England.



Population: 9,401 (Mid-2016 population estimate: ONS)

In addition, over 400,000 people work in the City of London and there is a significant population of rough sleepers (street count of 50 in Autumn 2016).

Adult health

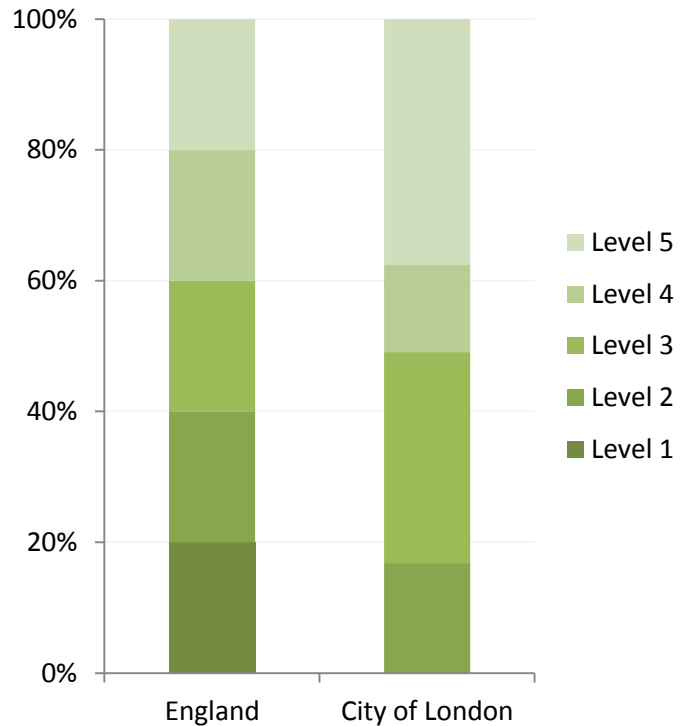
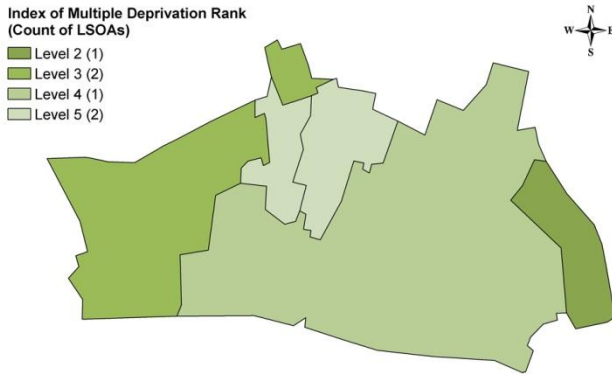
47.9% of adults in the City of London have excess weight as estimated in 2013-15. This is lower than both the London average (58.8%) and the England average (64.8%). Only 45.8% of residents are considered active in the City of London compared with 57.8% of all Londoners and 57.0% across England. 36.5% of the adult population eat the recommended '5-a-day' portions of fruit and vegetables. There are significantly fewer hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in the City of London compared with England (585 vs. 647 per 100,000 population) but significantly more new STI diagnoses (2,516 vs. 795 per 100,000 population).

City of London had the highest proportion of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution at 7.0%, higher than both London (5.6%) and England (4.7%).

Deprivation: a national view

City of London is the third least deprived borough in London and the 96th least deprived local authority in England. In London, only Kingston upon Thames and Richmond Upon Thames are less deprived.

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



There are no areas within City of London that are in the most deprived 20% of residents in England. 38% of the population live in areas that are within the top 20% least deprived areas in England.

Level 1 = Most deprived, Level 5 = Least deprived

Demographics: population

According to the 2016 ONS Mid-Year Estimates, there are 9,401 people living in the City of London, representing just over 0.1% of the total London population.

13.6% of the population in the City of London (1,276 people) are under the age of 20. In London 24.7% of the population are under 20 years.

The City of London has a higher proportion of its population in older age groups.

Age Group	City of London (%)	London (%)
0-19	13.6 (1,276)	24.7
20-44	45.0 (4,232)	41.6
45-64	26.1 (2,449)	22.1
65+	15.4 (1,444)	11.6



Health outcomes: life expectancy

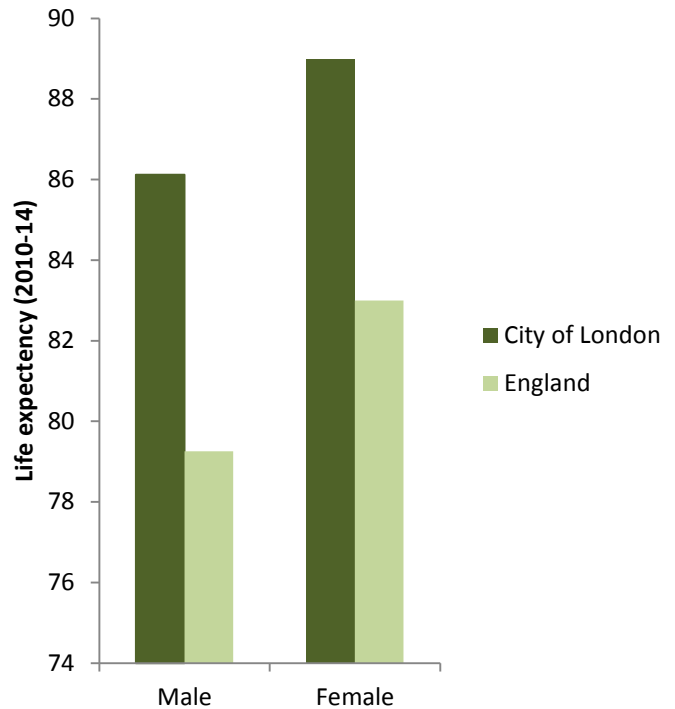
Life expectancy is closely linked to levels of deprivation, particularly in men, and this is reflected in life expectancy levels in City of London.

Life expectancy in City of London at birth in 2010-14 was 86.1 years for men and 89.0 years for women. This suggests that life expectancy in both males and females is considerably higher than both the London and England averages.

Life expectancy* at birth for males has steadily increased in England from 76.2 in 2001-03 to 79.4 in 2012-14. A similar improvement had been seen in London, where life expectancy increased from 76.0 in 2001-03 to 80.2 in 2012-14.

Life expectancy* at birth for females has also increased in both England and London between 2001-03 and 2012-14, but the increase has been smaller than among males. In England the figure rose from 80.7 to 83.1, and in London from 80.8 to 84.0.

*England and London figures presented here have been updated for a new methodology for 2012-14, they are available elsewhere for 2013-15, but have not been presented here for consistency with City of London.



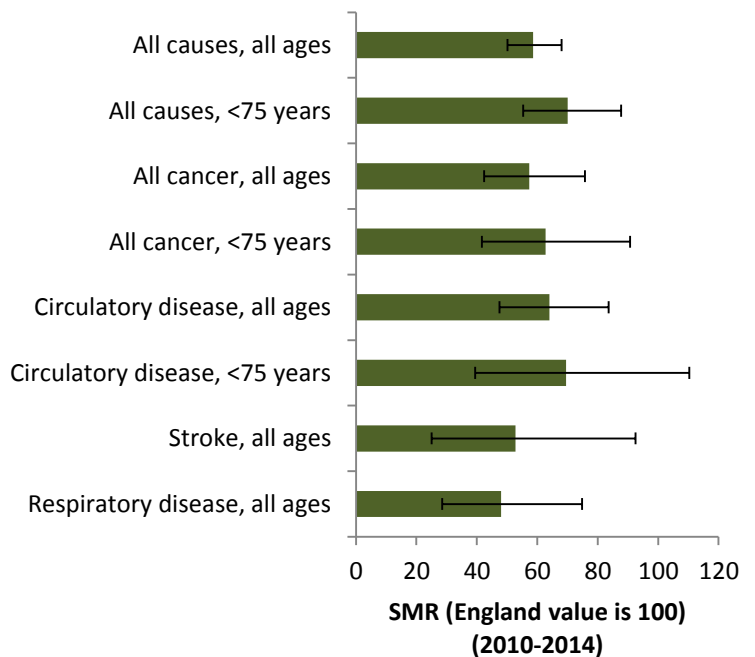
Source: ONS

Health outcomes: causes of death

The mortality rate in the City of London is significantly lower for all causes and for the specific disease groups displayed in the graph, apart from circulatory disease for the population under 75 years of age.

Overall in London for the past 10 years, the standardised mortality ratios have been consistently lower than the England average.

During the five year period 2010-14, there were around 170 deaths among City of London residents. Almost a third of these were from cancers, with a similar proportion from circulatory disease and one in 10 were from respiratory disease.



Source: localhealth.org.uk

Health summary for City of London

	Indicator	Local value	England Value	England Worst	England Best	Statistical significance
1	Life expectancy (males) ^{a,b}	86.1	79.3	74.3	86.1	●
2	Life expectancy (females) ^{a,b}	89.0	83.0	79.7	89.0	●
3	Children in poverty (under 20)	12.8	19.9	41.9	6.8	●
4	Children in poverty (under 16)	12.0	20.1	39.2	7.0	●
5	School readiness	78.6	69.3	59.7	78.7	●
6	Pupil absence	4.2	4.6	5.8	3.4	●
7	NEETs (16-18 year olds) ^b	0.0	4.2	7.9	1.5	●
8	Violent crime ^c	52.6	44.8	133.4	9.1	●
9	Statutory homelessness (temporary accom)	5.0	3.1	35.0	0.0	●
10	Fuel poverty ^b	5.7	10.6	15.1	5.8	●
11	Social care users content with social contact ^d	42.5	44.8	34.6	54.8	●
12	Smoking Prevalence in adults	8.4	16.4	24.1	9.8	●
13	Smoking during pregnancy ^c	5.2	10.6	26.0	1.8	●
14	Proportion eating '5-a-day' ^b	36.5	52.3	36.5	62.8	●
15	Excess weight in adults	47.9	64.8	76.2	46.5	●
16	Active adults	45.8	57.0	44.8	69.8	●
17	Inactive adults	21.0	28.7	43.7	17.5	●
18	Recorded diabetes ^b	2.8	6.4	3.7	8.9	●
19	Alcohol admissions (persons) ^c	585	647	1,163	390	●
20	Breast cancer screening	71.8	75.5	57.2	84.0	●
21	Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm screening	87.2	79.9	57.5	87.2	●
22	Health checks (offered)	33.1	56.4	17.0	100.0	●
23	Air pollution mortality ^b	7.0	4.7	7.0	3.2	○
24	New STI diagnoses (exc. Chlamydia in <25's)	2,516	795	3,288	344	●
25	Late presentation HIV	35.7	40.1	75.0	12.5	●
26	TB incidence	8.2	12.0	85.6	1.2	●
27	Infant mortality ^c	5.4	3.9	7.9	2.0	●
28	Preventable mortality	114.0	184.5	320.5	114.0	●
29	Emergency readmissions	10.7	11.8	14.5	8.8	●

a. England figures updated for new methodology

b. Although City of London has the highest/lowest figure, it is not recorded as such in the Public Health Outcomes Framework due to its small population

c. Value for City of London and Hackney combined

d. Most recent data (2015/16) is missing. Data is from 2014/15.

Sources: all data in the above table sourced from the Public Health Outcomes Framework except 1 and 2 (source: Local Health, PHE), 10 (source: ONS) and 30 (source: Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles, PHE)

Statistical significance colour code (City of London values compared to England)

Better than average/target	●	Worse than average/target	●	Similar to average/target	●	Lower than average/target	●	Not compared	○
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1. Life expectancy at birth (males), 2010-14 2. Life expectancy at birth (females), 2010-14 3. % all dependent children <20 in relative poverty (living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income before housing costs), 2014 4. % children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is < 60% median income) for u-16s only, 2014 5. All children achieving a good level of development at end of reception as % of all eligible children, 2015/16 6. % half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (incl. authorised and unauthorised absence), 2014/15 7. % of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET), 2015 8. Violent crime (including sexual violence) – hospital admissions for violence, directly standardised rate – per 100,000 2013/14 – 15/16 9. Households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households, 2015/16 10. % of households that experience fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology, 2014 11. % of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like according to the Adult Social Care Users Survey, 2014/15 12. % of the population who classify themselves as either occasional or regular smokers according to the GP Patient Survey (GPPS), 2015/16 13. % women who smoke at time of delivery, 2015/16 14. % of the adult population meeting the recommended '5-a-day', 2015 15. % adults classified as overweight or obese, 2013-15 16. % adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week in accordance with UK Chief Medical Officer recommended guidelines on physical activity, 2015 17. % adults classified as "inactive", 2015 18. % QOF-recorded cases of diabetes registered with GP practices aged 17+, 2014/15 19. Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition), all ages, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population European standard population, 2015/16 20. % eligible women screened adequately within previous 3 years on 31st March, 2016 21. % of men eligible for abdominal aortic aneurysm screening who are conclusively tested, 2014/15 22. Cumulative % eligible population aged 40-74 offered NHS Health Check in the 5 year period 2013/14 – 2017/18, for 2013/14 – 2015/16 23. Fraction of all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}), 2015 24. All new sexually transmitted infection diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia in under 25 year olds) per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64, 2016 25. % adults (aged 15 or above) newly diagnosed with HIV with a CD4 count < 350 cells per mm³ 2013-15 26. Rate of reported new cases of TB per year per 100,000 population, 2013-15 27. Rate of deaths in infants aged < 1 year per 1,000 live births, 2012-14 28. Age-standardised rate of mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population, 2013-15 29. Indirectly standardised % of emergency admissions to any hospital within 30 days of the previous discharge from hospital, 2011/12.