



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

City of London

This profile was produced in July 2018

Health profile 2018

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. About 9% of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than average.

Child Health

In Year 6, 26.6% of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. Levels of GCSE attainment, breast feeding and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate for admissions for alcohol-related conditions is 551.7*, better than the average for England. The rate for emergency admissions for self-harm is 90.8*, better than the average for England. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. The rates of killed and seriously injured on roads, STIs, diabetes diagnosis, and estimated dementia diagnosis are worse than average. The rate of hip fractures is better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness and violent crime are worse than average and the rate for early deaths from cancer is better than average.

*rate per 100,000 population



Population: 7,654

(Mid-2017 population estimate: ONS)

For more information about priorities in this area, see <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk>

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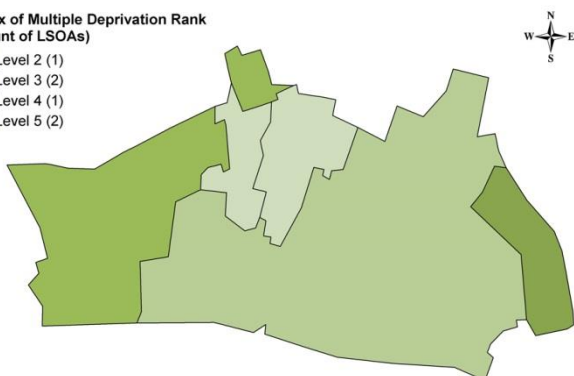
Note: values for City of London and Hackney have been combined for some indicators – see page 4 for more detail

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.

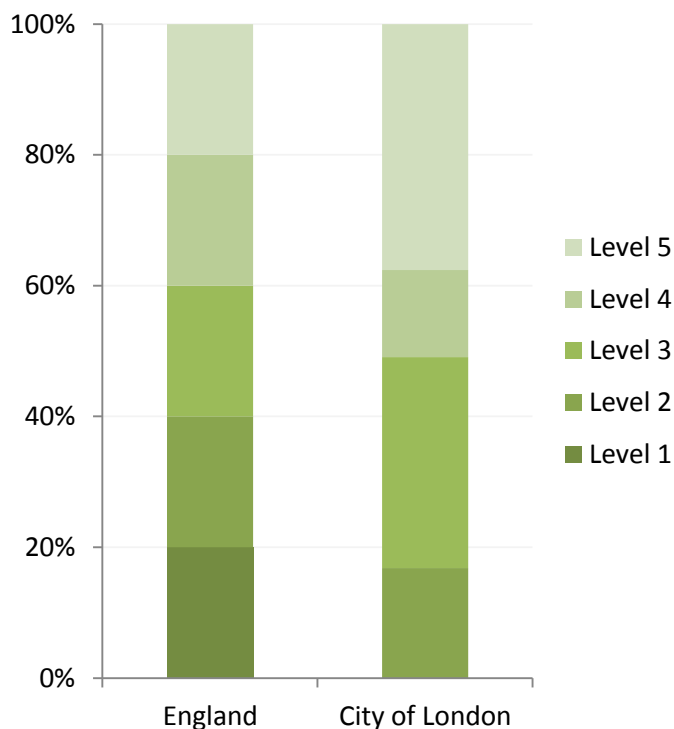
Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank
(Count of LSOAs)

- Level 2 (1)
- Level 3 (2)
- Level 4 (1)
- Level 5 (2)



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.

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



Level 1 = Most deprived, Level 5 = Least deprived

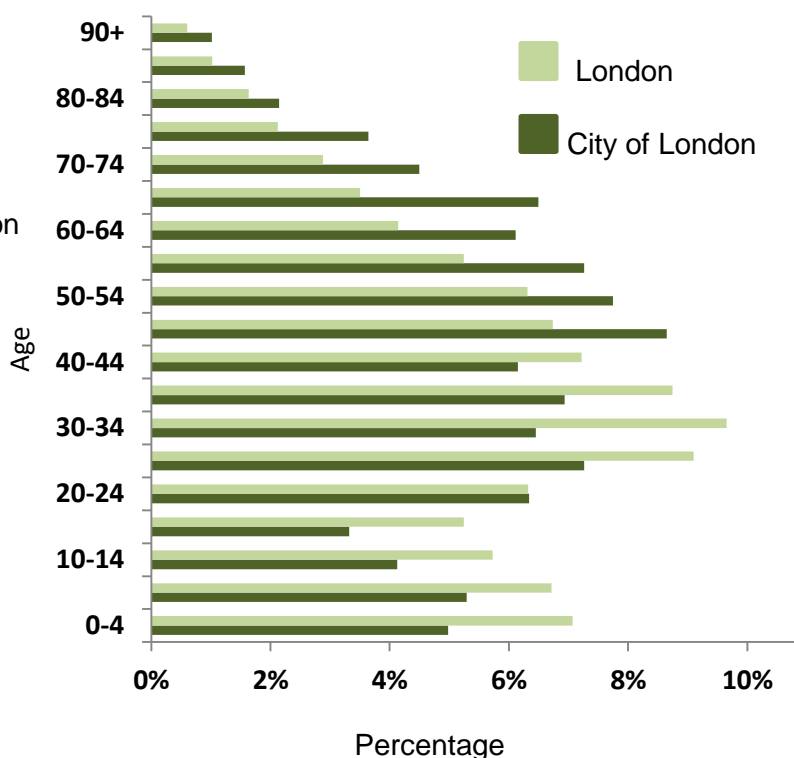
Demographics: population

According to the 2017 ONS Mid-Year Estimates, there are 7,654 people living in the City of London, representing under 0.1% of the total London population.

17.7% of the population in the City of London (1,356 people) are under the age of 20. In London 24.8% of the population are under 20 years.

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

Age Group	City of London (%)	London (%)
0-19	17.7 (1,356)	24.8
20-44	33.1 (2,537)	41.0
45-64	29.8 (2,279)	22.4
65+	19.4 (1,482)	11.8



Health outcomes: life expectancy

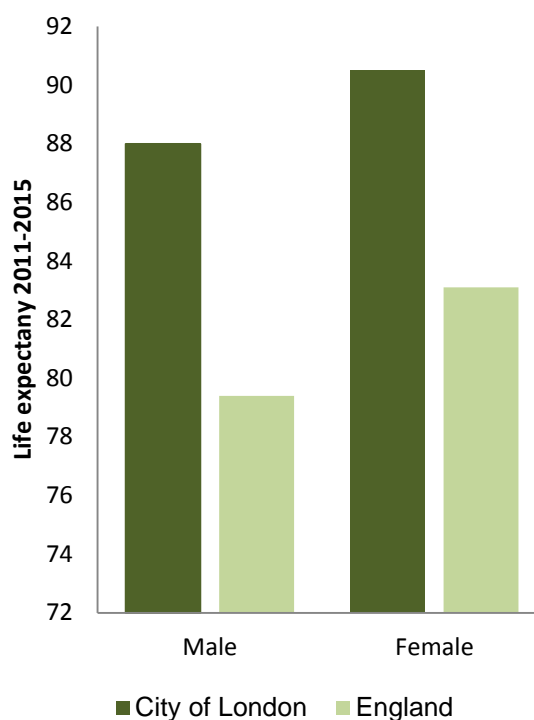
Life expectancy is closely linked to levels of deprivation, particularly in men, and this is reflected in life expectancy levels in City of London.

Life expectancy in City of London at birth in 2011-15 was 88.0 years for men and 90.5 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 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 are available elsewhere for 2014-16, but have not been presented here for better comparison with City of London.



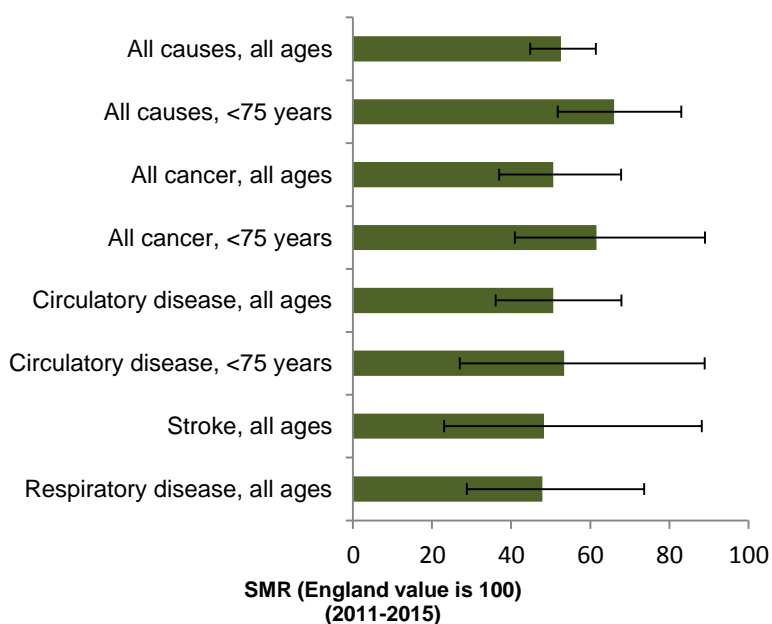
Source: Local Health

Health outcomes: causes of death

The mortality rate in the City of London is significantly lower than England for all causes and for the specific disease groups displayed in the graph.

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 2011-15, there were around 160 deaths among City of London residents. Just over a quarter of these were from cancers, with a similar proportion from circulatory disease and one in 10 were from respiratory disease.



Source: Local Health

Health Summary for City of London

No.	Indicator	Time period	Local value	England value	England best	England worst	Statistical Significance
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (males) ^a	2011 - 15	88.0	79.4	88.0	74.2	●
	2 Life expectancy at birth (females) ^a	2011 - 15	90.5	83.1	90.5	79.7	●
	3 Preventable mortality	2014 - 16	98.8	182.8	98.8	330.0	●
	4 Under 75 mortality: cardiovascular	2014 - 16	51.3	73.5	42.3	141.3	●
	5 Under 75 mortality: cancer	2014 - 16	65.8	136.8	65.8	195.3	●
Injuries and ill health	6 Killed and seriously injured on roads ^b	2014 - 16	567.0	39.7	13.5	567.0	●
	7 Emergency admissions for self-harm ^c	2016/17	90.8	185.3	50.6	578.9	●
	8 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+) ^c	2016/17	466.7	575.0	364.7	854.2	●
	9 Cancer diagnosed at an early stage ^d	2016	29.2	52.6	80.0	29.2	
	10 Diabetes diagnoses	2017	41.3	77.1	96.3	41.3	●
	11 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	48.3	67.9	90.8	45.1	●
Behavioural risk factors	12 Admissions for alcohol related conditions ^c	2016/17	551.7	636.4	388.2	1151.1	●
	13 Smoking prevalence in adults (GPPS)	2016/17	11.9	15.6	8.8	24.5	●
	14 Physically active adults	2016/17	69.4	66.0	78.8	53.3	●
	15 Excess weight in adults	2016/17	38.5	61.3	38.5	74.9	●
Child health	16 Under 18 conceptions ^c	2016	22.3	18.8	3.3	36.7	●
	17 Low birth weight of term babies	2016	5.8	2.8	0.7	5.8	●
	18 Smoking status at time of delivery ^c	2016/17	3.6	10.7	2.3	28.1	●
	19 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	90.6	74.5	96.7	37.9	●
	20 Infant mortality rate ^c	2014 - 16	4.9	3.9	0.0	7.9	●
	21 Obese children (aged 10-11) ^c	2016/17	26.6	20.0	8.8	29.2	●
Inequalities	22 Deprivation score (IMD 2015) ^d	2015	13.6	21.8	5.0	42.0	
Wider determinants of health	23 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	9.0	16.8	2.7	30.5	●
	24 GCSEs achieved ^c	2015/16	63.3	57.8	78.7	44.8	●
	25 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	2.0	0.8	0.0	9.6	●
	26 Violent crime (violent offences)	2016/17	98.0	20.0	5.7	98.0	●
Health Protection	27 Excess winter deaths ^c	Aug 2013 - Jul 2016	23.9	17.9	6.3	30.3	●
	28 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2017	3205.1	793.8	266.6	3215.3	●
	29 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 - 16	3.8	10.9	0.0	69.0	●

a. England figures for 2012-14

b. Care is needed for interpretation due to the small population in City of London

c. Value is combined for City of London and Hackney

d. Values not regarded as best/worst, they are highest/lowest or lowest/highest

Comparisons to England

Worse

Similar

Better

1,2 Life expectancy - years **3** Directly age standardised rate (DSR) per 100,000 population **4,5** DSR per 100,000 population < 75

6 Crude rate per 100,000 population **7,8** DSR per 100,000 population **9,10,11** Proportion - % **12** DSR per 100,000 population

13,14,15 Proportion - % **16** Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 **17,18,19** Proportion - % **20** Crude rate per 1,000 live births

21 Proportion - % **22** Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 score **23** Proportion - % **24** Proportion - % A*-C incl English/Maths

25 Crude rate per 1,000 households **26** Crude rate per 1,000 population **27** Ratio of deaths in winter and non-winter months

28 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15-64 (excluding chlamydia) **29** Crude rate per 100,000 population