



### Southwark

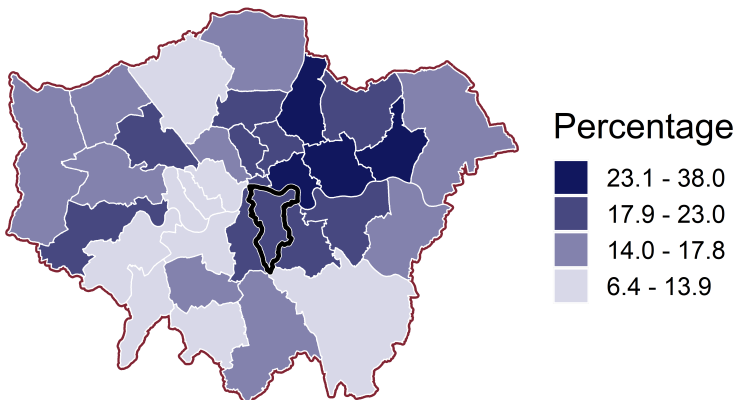
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

#### The child population in this area

	Local	Region	England
Live births (2019)	4,027	117,897	610,505
Children aged 0 to 4 years (2019)	20,000 6.3%	606,000 6.8%	3,299,600 5.9%
Children aged 0 to 19 years (2019)	71,400 22.4%	2,214,200 24.7%	13,282,300 23.6%
Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2029 (projected)	74,100 21.7%	2,196,400 23.4%	13,483,800 22.9%
School children from minority ethnic groups (2020)	33,613 79.5%	962,418 75.2%	2,812,226 34.6%
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2020)	1,193 2.8%	32,308 2.5%	222,595 2.7%
Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2018/19)	19.8%	17.6%	18.4%
Life expectancy at birth (2017-2019)	Boys 79.6 Girls 84.9	80.9 84.7	79.8 83.4

#### Children living in poverty

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



Map contains Ordnance Survey data.

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit OGL. Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

#### Key findings

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children in Southwark is mixed.

The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 16 infants dying before age 1 each year. Recently there have been 7 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

- The teenage pregnancy rate is worse than England, with 93 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
- 3.7% of women smoke while pregnant which is better than England.
- 86.2% of newborns received breast milk as their first feed. Data on breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth is not available for this area.
- The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age 2, 85.7% of children have had one dose.
- Dental health is similar to England. 22.2% of 5 year olds have experience of dental decay.
- 11.0% of children in Reception and 27.2% of children in Year 6 are obese.
- The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 76.6 per 100,000 is similar to England. The rate of self-harm (10-24 years) at 270.2 per 100,000 is better than England.

74.1% of children have achieved a good level of development at the end of Reception (better than England).

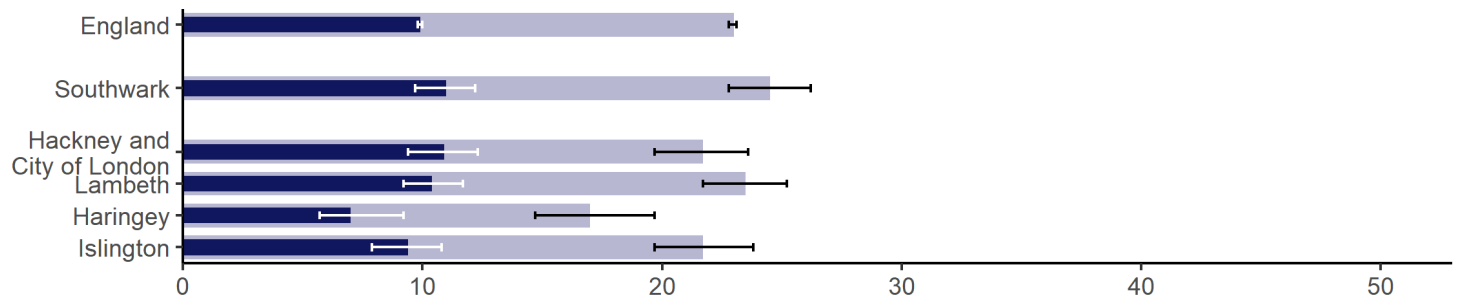
The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 not in education, employment or training is worse than England at 8.8%. 109 children per year received their first reprimand, warning, or conviction. This gives a rate which is worse than England.

## Childhood obesity

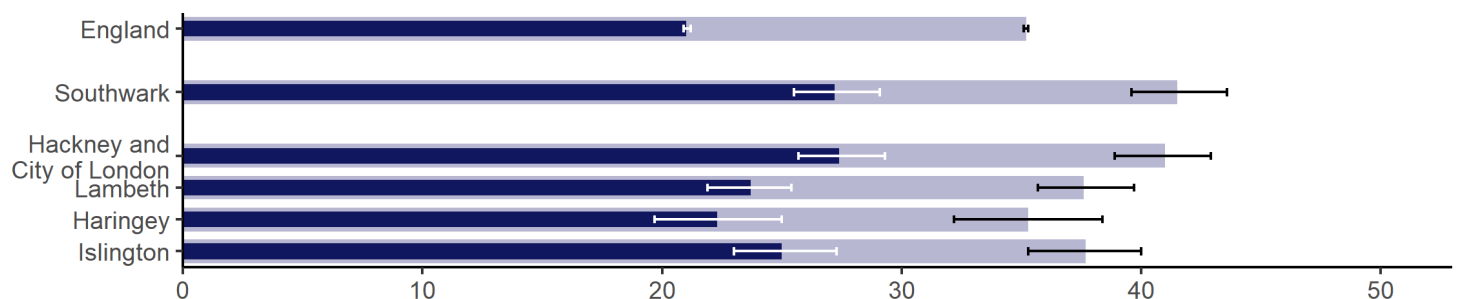
These charts show the percentage of children who have excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). They compare Southwark with its statistical neighbours, and the England average. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (24.5%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (41.5%) who have excess weight.

■ Obese    ■ All children with excess weight, some of whom are obese

### Children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2019/20 (percentage)



### Children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2019/20 (percentage)

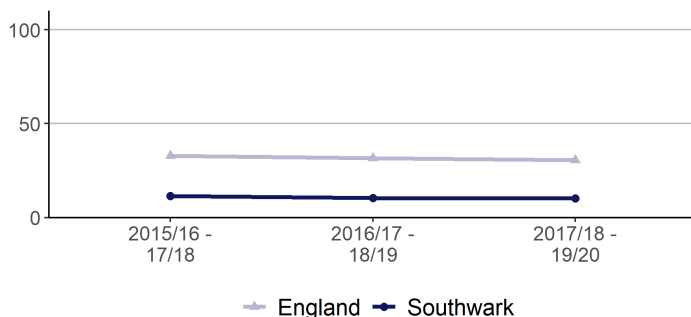


Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval.

## Young people and alcohol

Nationally, the rate of hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol is decreasing. This is not the case in Southwark, where there is no significant trend. The admission rate in the latest period is better than the England average.

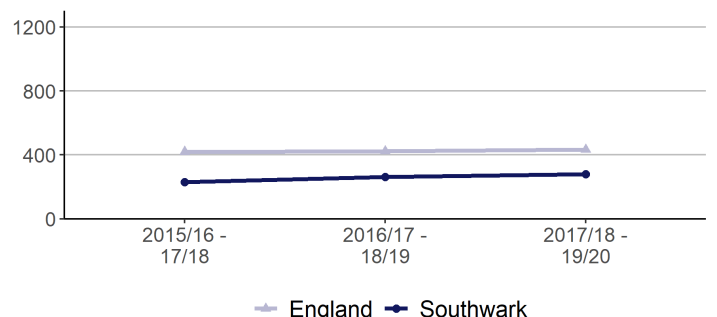
### Hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)



## Young people's mental health

Nationally, the rate of young people being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is increasing. This is not the case in Southwark, where there is no significant trend. The admission rate in the latest pooled period is better than the England average\*. 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)

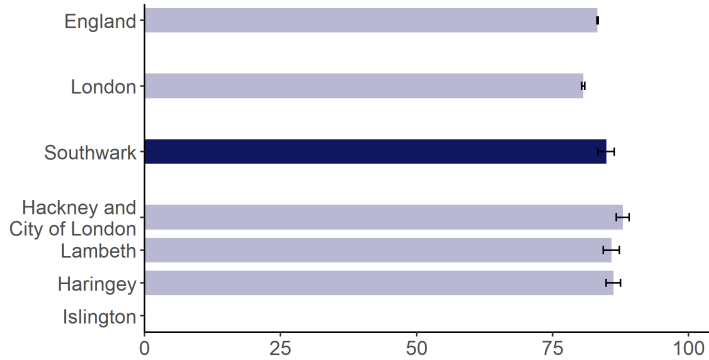


\*Information about admissions in the single year 2019/20 can be found on page 4

These charts compare Southwark with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

## Child development at 2-2½ years

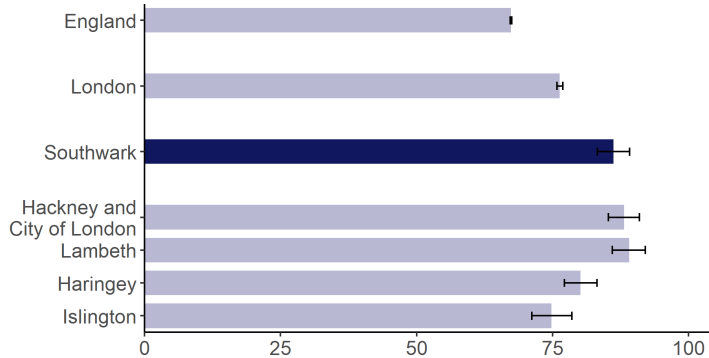
**Children at or above expected level of development in all five areas at 2-2½ years, 2019/20 (percentage of children reviewed)**



84.9% of children aged 2-2½ years were at or above the expected level of development in all five areas of development (communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem-solving and personal-social skills) in 2019/20. This is better than the England average. A worse proportion of children were at or above the expected level of development for communication skills (83.3%) and a worse proportion for personal-social skills (83.7%) when compared with England (88.9% for communication and 92.9% for personal-social skills).

## Breastfeeding

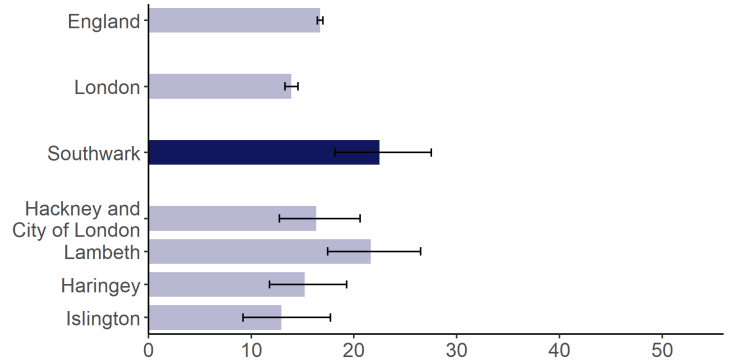
**First feed breast milk, 2018/19 (percentage of newborns)**



86.2% of newborns received breast milk as their first feed. Data on breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth is not available for this area.

## Young people's sexual and reproductive health

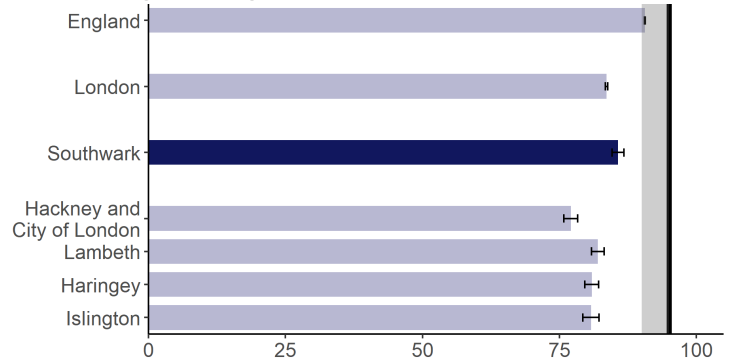
**Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2018 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)**



In 2018, approximately 22 girls aged under 18 conceived, for every 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years living in this area. This is higher than the regional average and higher than the England average. Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicate improved screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. In 2019, the detection rate in this area was 4,235 per 100,000 which is higher than the minimum recommended rate of at least 2,300.

## Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination

**MMR vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2019/20 (percentage of eligible children)**



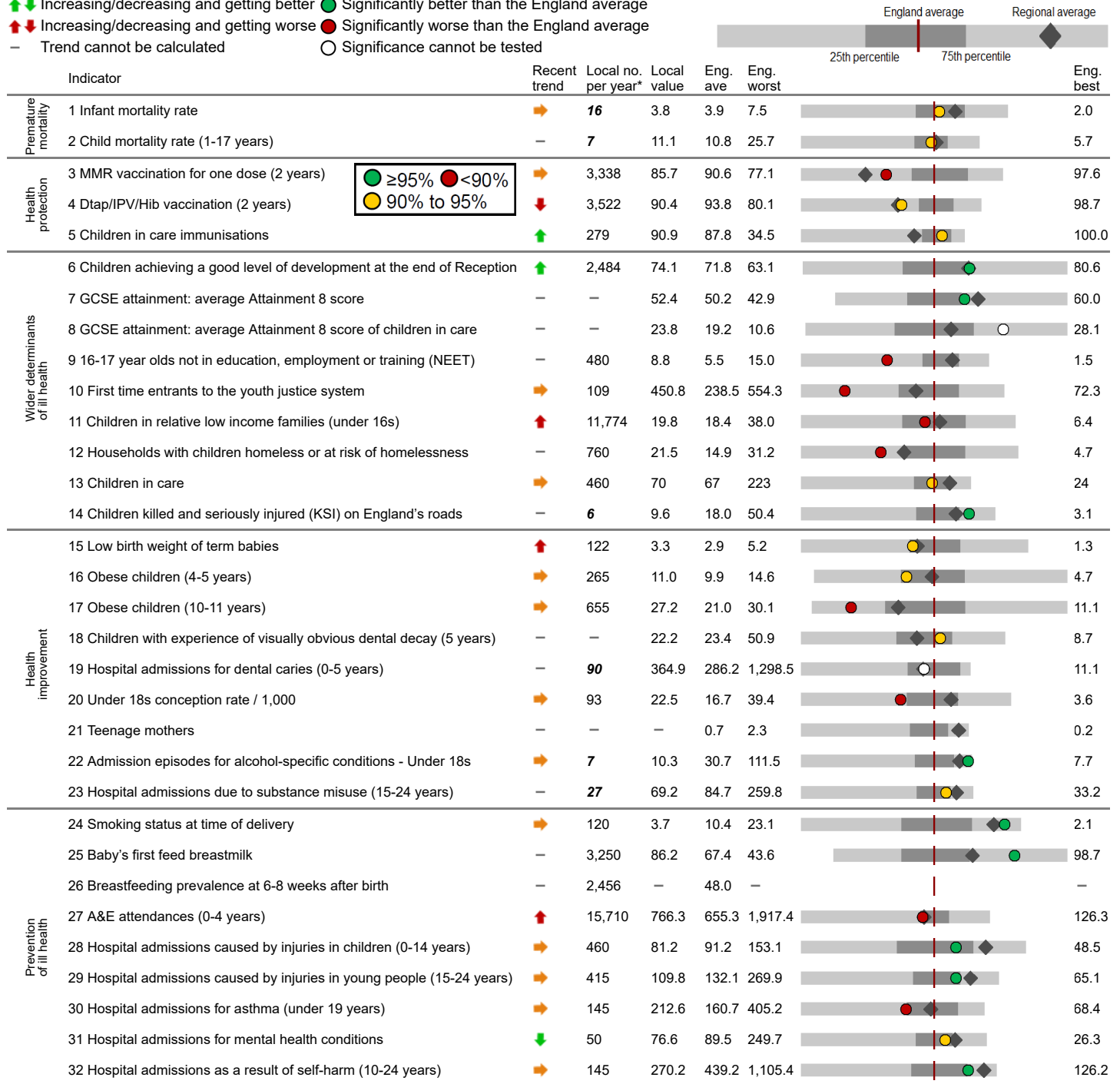
The shaded area from 90% shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended coverage of 95% (the black line).

Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of MMR immunisation by the age of two in this area (85.7%). By the age of five, only 86.1% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

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
- ⬆️⬆️ Increasing/decreasing and getting worse
- Trend cannot be calculated
- Not significantly different from the England average
- Significantly better than the England average
- Significantly worse than the England average
- Significance cannot be tested



\*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure  
Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box

## Notes and definitions

1. Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1), 2017-2019
2. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17, 2017-2019
3. % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2), 2019/20
4. % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2, 2019/20
5. % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2020
6. % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2018/19
7. GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score, 2019/20
8. GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score of children looked after, 2019
9. % of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known, 2019
10. Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2018
11. % of children aged under 16 living in relative low income families, 2018/19
12. Crude rate of households including one or more dependent children owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act per 1,000 households, 2019/20
13. Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18, 2020
14. Crude rate of children aged 0-15 who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2017-2019
15. Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2019
16. % school children in Reception year classified as obese, 2019/20
17. % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2019/20
18. % children aged 5 with visually obvious dental decay, 2018/19
19. Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-5) for hospital admissions for dental caries, 2017/18-2019/20
20. Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17, 2018
21. % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18, 2019/20
22. Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions – under 18, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2017/18-2019/20
23. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 15-24) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2017/18-2019/20
24. % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2019/20
25. % of newborns who receive breast milk as first feed, 2018/19
26. % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2019/20
27. Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4) of A&E attendances, 2018/19
28. Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 0-14) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2019/20
29. Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 15-24) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2019/20
30. Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-18) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2019/20
31. Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-17) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2019/20
32. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 10-24) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2019/20