

Annual Public Health Report 2019: Statistical Appendix



Southwark Public Health Division

Southwark
Council
southwark.gov.uk

1. OVERVIEW

The statistical appendix to this year's Annual Public Health Report provides a broad overview of health and wellbeing in Southwark. It seeks to provide an analysis of our population, along with details of the health inequalities that exist in the borough. These quantitative data are intended to complement the narrative of the APHR.

The statistical appendix includes the following sections:

- Demographics
- Starting well
- Living well
- Ageing well
- Place
- Summary

Additional ward level data on health and wellbeing in Southwark is also contained within our [multi-ward profiles](#) and [interactive ward profiles](#).

In-depth, topic specific health needs assessments are also available via our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [webpages](#).

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Southwark is a densely populated and diverse inner London borough situated on the south bank of the River Thames, with Lambeth to the west and Lewisham to the east. The borough is made up of a patchwork of communities: from leafy Dulwich in the south, to bustling Peckham and Camberwell, and the rapidly changing Rotherhithe peninsula. Towards the north, Borough and Bankside are thriving with high levels of private investment and development. Yet there remain areas affected by high levels of deprivation, where health outcomes fall short of what any resident should expect.

2.1 Current population

Home to some 317,300 people, Southwark has a comparatively young population. The average age (33.4 years) is two years younger than London, and almost seven years younger than England.

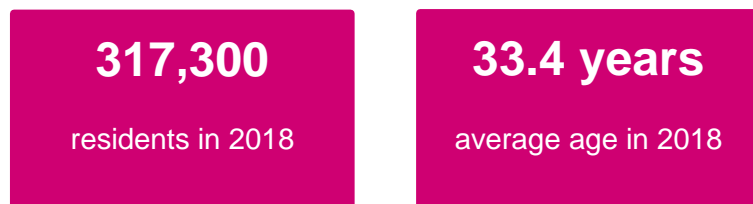


Figure 1: Mid-year resident population estimate, 2018

Figure 2 shows the age structure of Southwark compared to England (black outline). The chart demonstrates that the low average age in the borough stems not from a large number of children, but from a large number of young working age residents: 40% of the Southwark population is aged 20 to 39, compared to just 33% in London and 26% in England.

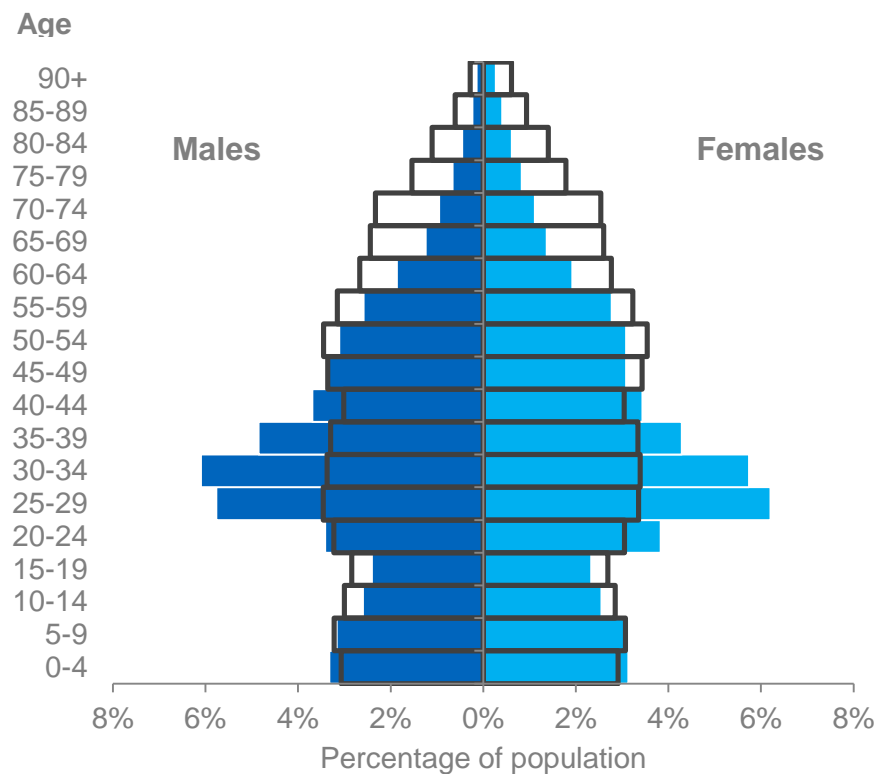


Figure 2: Age structure of Southwark compared to England, 2018

2.2 Trends and projections

The population of Southwark has been growing at a much faster pace than the national average, with numbers increasing by almost a quarter since 2001.

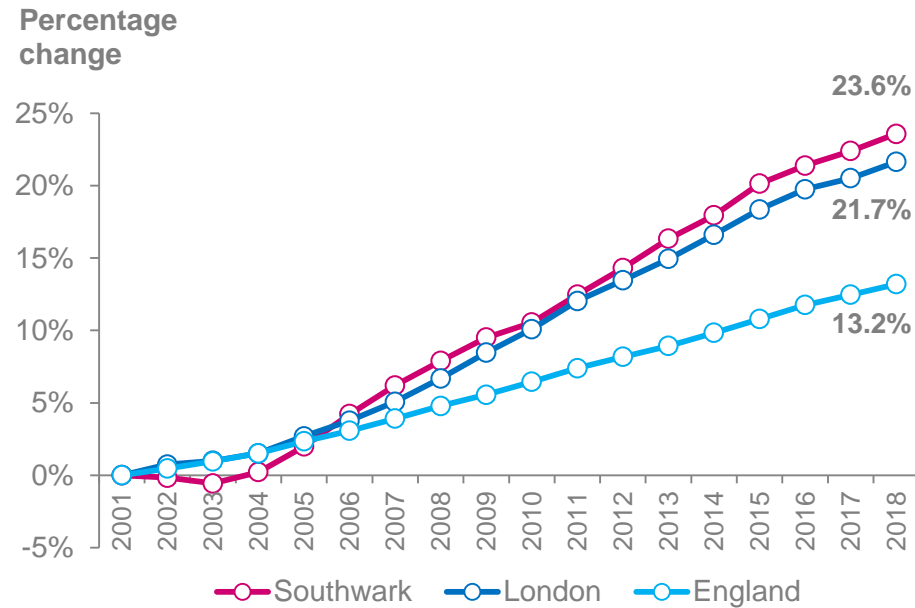


Figure 3: Percentage change in resident population, 2001 to 2018

The latest population projections suggest that our population will continue to grow, with over 71,000 additional people living in the borough by 2030. Population growth is set to take place across almost all parts of the borough, but the largest increases are expected in redevelopment areas around Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey and Elephant and Castle.

2.3 Diversity

Southwark is a diverse borough with residents from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds. Latest estimates indicate that 63% of people living in Southwark have a white ethnic background compared to 84% nationally. A much larger proportion of our residents come from black and mixed ethnic backgrounds when compared to England.

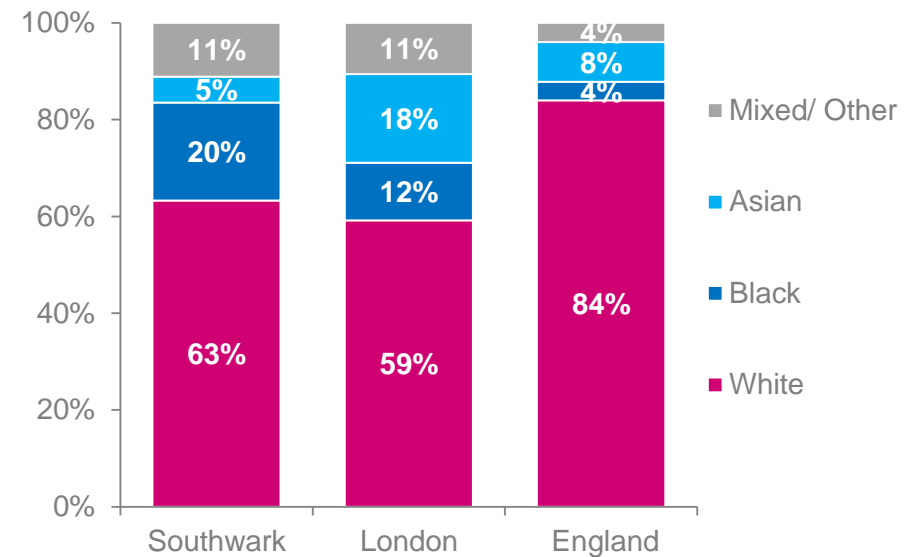


Figure 4 Resident population by broad ethnic group, 2018

The diversity of Southwark is much greater among our children and young people, with roughly equal proportions of young people from white and black ethnic backgrounds.

Over 120 languages are spoken here, with just over 1 in 10 households having no members who speak English as a first language. The top five main languages (other than English) spoken at the time of the 2011 Census were:

- Spanish (2.3%)
- French (1.6%)
- Portuguese (1.3%)
- Polish (1.2%)
- Italian (0.9%)

A large proportion of our residents were also born overseas, with latest estimates suggesting almost 4 in 10 people living in the borough were born outside the UK.

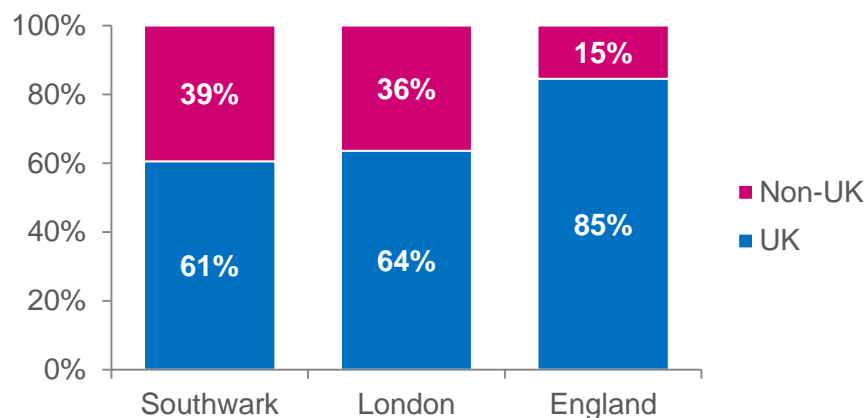


Figure 5: Resident population by country of birth, 2018

It is estimated that 14% of those born overseas are from other countries in the European Union, 11% from Sub-Saharan Africa, and 5% from Central and South America.

Research from the Office for National Statistics suggests that Southwark has one of the largest gay and lesbian populations in the country, where 5% (12,900 people) of the adults in the borough identify as being gay or lesbian, compared to only 2% of the entire London population and 1% nationally.

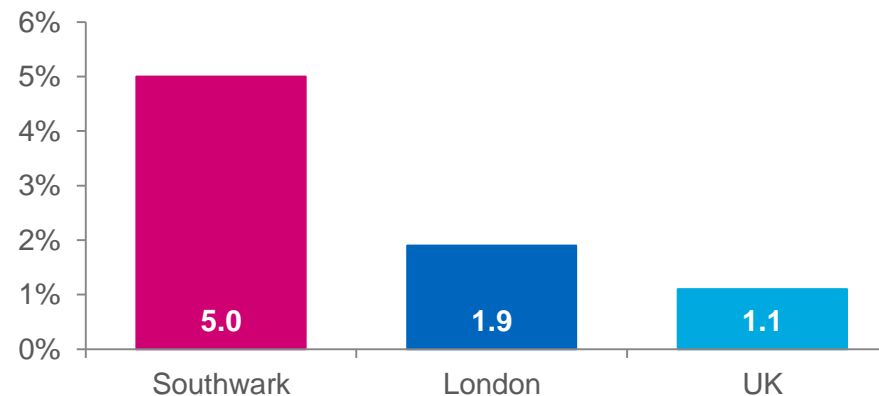


Figure 6: Residents identifying as gay or lesbian, 2013-15

3. STARTING WELL

3.1 Births

The total number of babies born in Southwark has been decreasing year on year since 2010. There were just under 4,400 live births in 2017, down from over 5,100 in 2010.

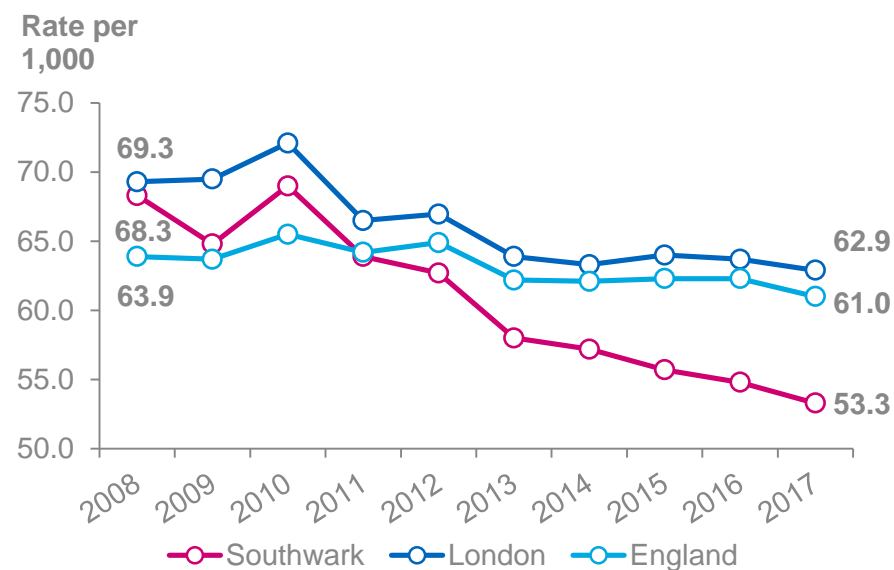


Figure 7: General fertility rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44

The decline in the fertility rate in Southwark is seen across all age groups, but particularly among younger women.

Across the borough there is substantial variation in the number of births each year, with rates much higher in the east and south of the borough when compared to the north.

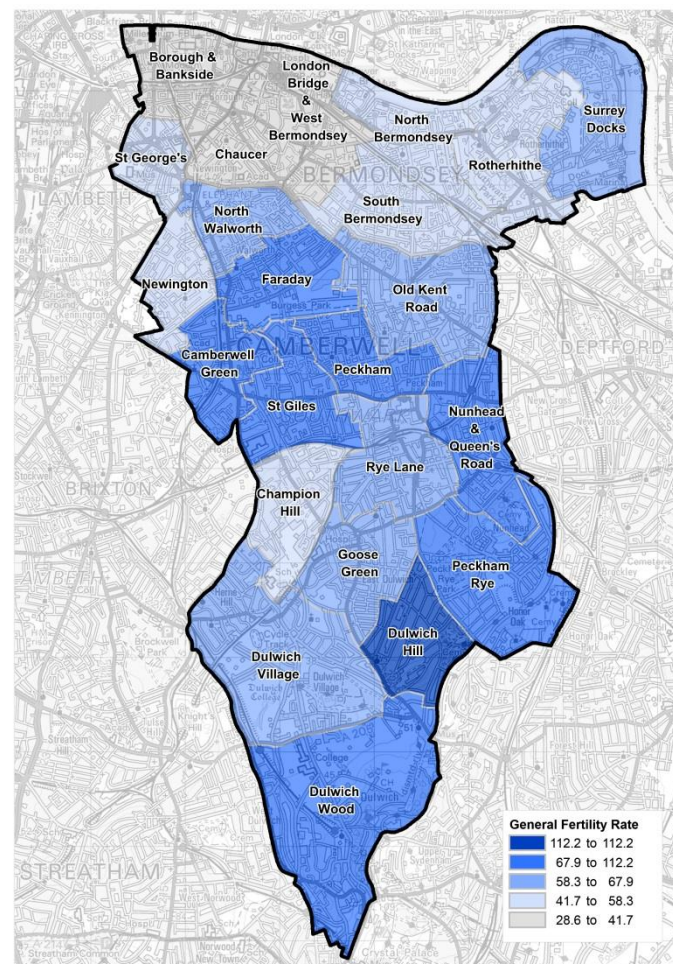


Figure 8: General fertility rate by ward, 2017. © OS crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

3.2 Infant mortality

Infant mortality refers to deaths within the first 28 days of life, and is a key indicator of the general health of the population. It is associated with many modifiable risk factors such as smoking during pregnancy and obesity.

There has been a significant reduction in infant mortality in Southwark since 2001, with rates more than halving over that period. Levels of infant mortality in the borough are now comparable with London and England. There were 51 infant deaths in Southwark in 2015-17, with the majority of these occurring in the first week of life.

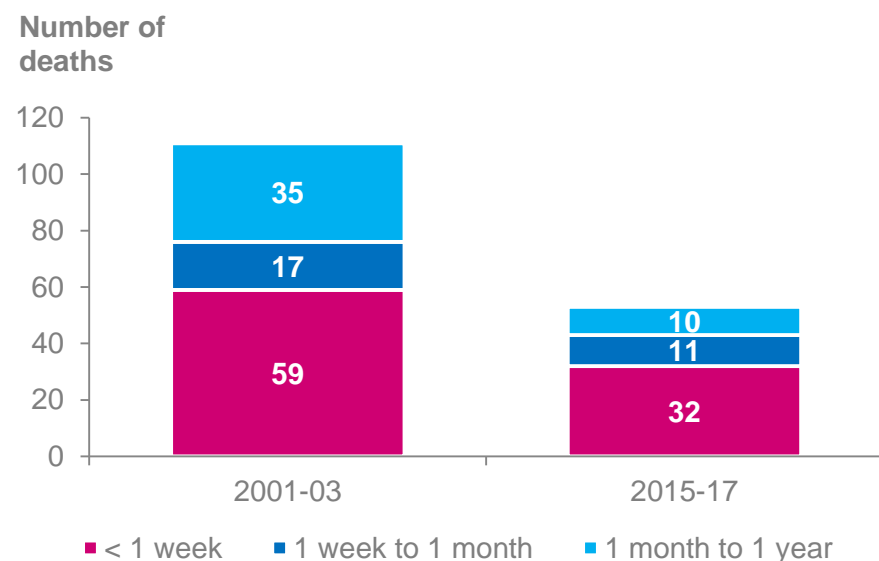


Figure 9: Infant mortality in Southwark by age

3.3 Childhood vaccinations

Vaccination is the safest and most effective way of protecting individuals and communities from vaccine preventable diseases. National immunisation programmes have led to exceptional reductions in the incidence of previously common disease, and related deaths.

Uptake of childhood vaccinations in Southwark is generally consistent with that in the rest of London, although fall below target levels.

Vaccination	Southwark	London	England
DTaP/IPV/Hib at 1yr	89.3%	87.4%	92.1%
Pneumococcal at 1yr	89.9%	88.2%	92.8%
MMR1 at 2yrs	85.9%	83.0%	90.3%
MMR1 at 5yrs	89.8%	90.4%	94.5%
MMR2 at 5yrs	82.4%	76.3%	86.4%
DTaP/IPV/Hib at 5yrs	77.0%	73.9%	95.0%

Table 1: Childhood vaccination coverage, 2018-19

Whilst efforts have been made to improve uptake among vulnerable groups, inequalities may remain: children with additional health, social or safeguarding needs; new migrants to Southwark, and later-born children of large families are all thought to be at risk of going unimmunised.

3.4 Child development

Child development outcomes are measured at 2-2^{1/2} years by health visiting teams. Improvements in these outcomes can influence a child's school readiness and longer-term outcomes such as educational attainment, employment and broader life chances.

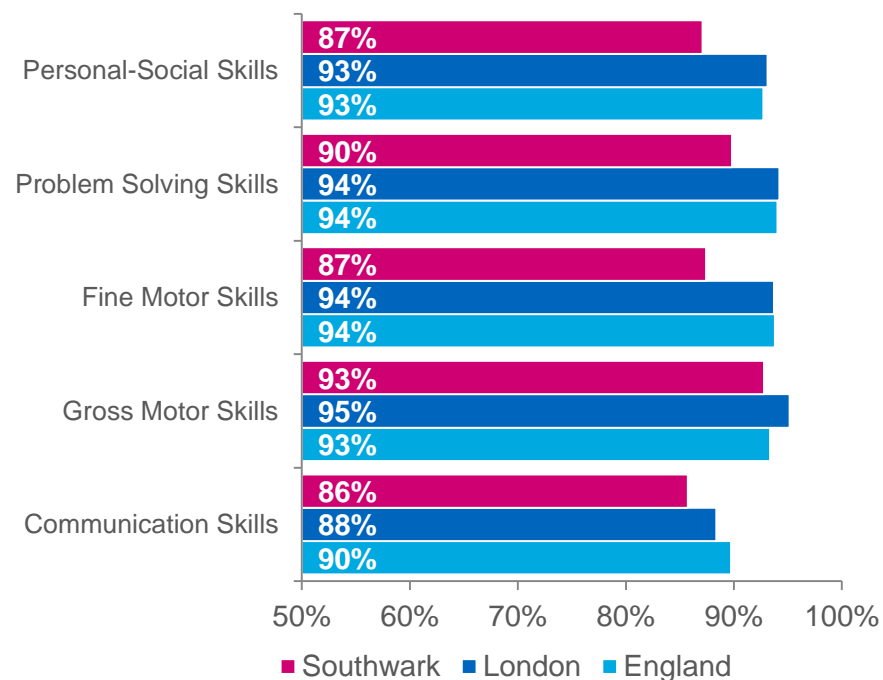


Figure 10: Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2^{1/2} years, 2018-19

Around 9 in 10 children in Southwark achieve a good level of development at 2-2^{1/2} years. The level of development across each of the five outcome areas is broadly consistent, but significantly below England with the exception of gross motor skills.

3.5 Healthy weight

Excess weight in childhood typically persists into adulthood and is associated with increased risk of a range of health consequences such as diabetes, hypertension and heart disease.

Levels of excess weight in Southwark are consistently above London and national levels. Approximately 1 in 4 children in Reception are overweight or obese, and by Year 6 this increases to more than 1 in 3 children.

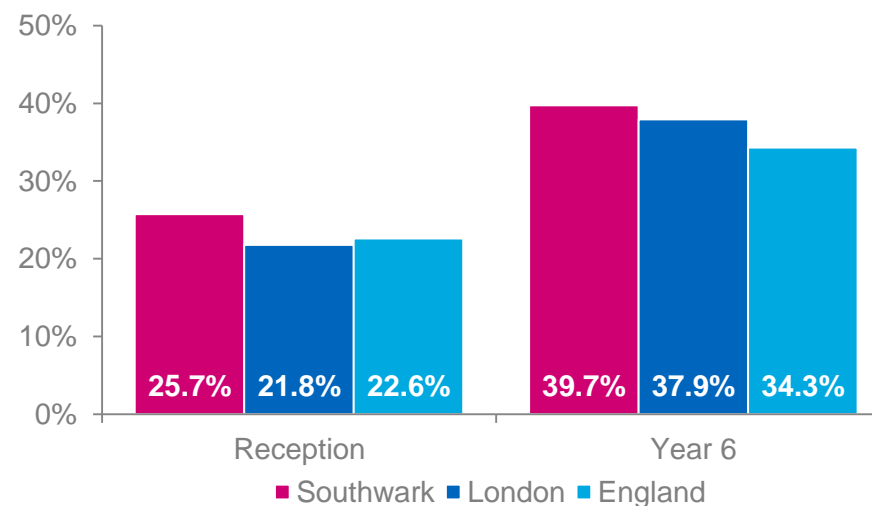


Figure 11: Prevalence of excess weight in 2018-19

Within the borough there are significant inequalities in the prevalence of excess weight, with children from Black ethnic groups significantly more likely to be obese compared to other ethnic groups, along with those living in more deprived communities.

3.6 Adverse childhood experiences

Early adverse experiences can affect a child’s ability to form secure attachments and are strongly associated with an increased risk of poor physical and mental health later in life. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are common, however it is the multiplicity of ACEs that is most concerning and most strongly associated with poor outcomes and risk behaviour.



Figure 12: Adverse childhood experiences

An estimated 2,500 children aged 0-4 years in Southwark (10%) may be living in a household affected by four or more ACEs. As they develop into adulthood these children are more likely to use illicit drugs, have unhealthy diets, experience an unplanned teenage pregnancy, become involved in violence, and have poor mental wellbeing.

3.7 Children in need

A child in need is defined as “...a child who is unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health or development will be significantly impaired without the provision of services, or the child is disabled.”

At the end of March 2019 there were 2,570 children in need in Southwark, with levels above both London and England. This is down from 2,810 at the end of March 2018. The most common primary need of assessed children in Southwark was abuse or neglect, mirroring the national picture.

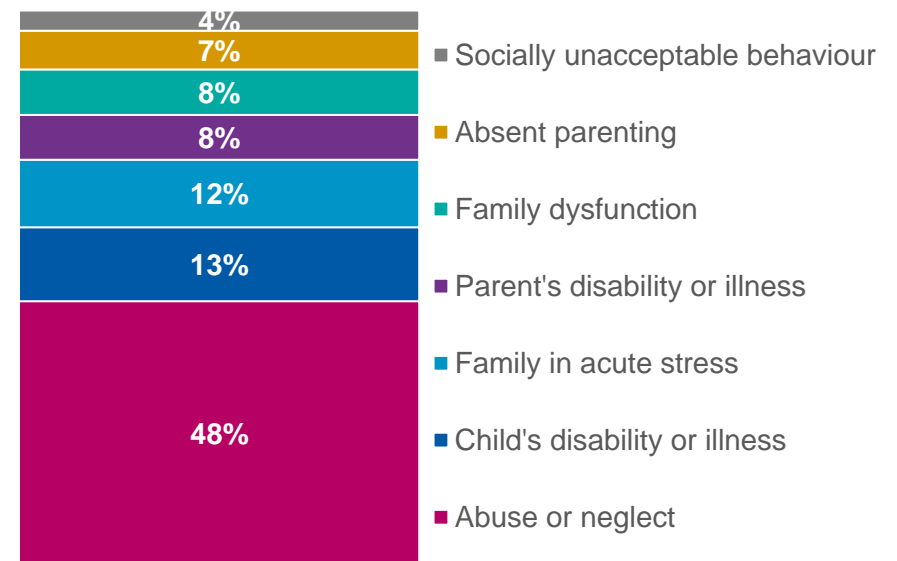


Figure 13: Percentage of children in need in Southwark at March 2019 by primary need at assessment

In addition to the primary need, a range of factors that contribute to the child being in need are recorded as part of the assessment. The top five factors identified in Southwark in 2018-19 were:

- Domestic Violence (1,810 cases)
- Mental Health (1,164 cases)
- Emotional Abuse (741 cases)
- Physical Disability or Illness (504 cases)
- Drug Misuse (498 cases)

3.8 Healthcare use

Emergency department attendances in young children are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

In 2017/18, there were almost 14,800 emergency department attendances by children under 5 years in Southwark, with rates significantly above the national average and increasing over time.

While rates of emergency department attendance among young children are high, rates of emergency admission into hospital are significantly below both London and England. In 2017/18 there were almost 2,000 emergency hospital admissions among children under 5 years.

The top five reasons for emergency admissions among those aged under 5 years in 2017/18 were:

- Viral infection
- Acute bronchiolitis
- Neonatal jaundice
- Fever
- Acute upper respiratory infection

4. LIVING WELL

4.1 Risk factors

Data from the Global Burden of Disease study outlines the top ten risk factors for poor health. Southwark mirrors the national picture, with obesity, poor diet and smoking among the top risks in our borough.

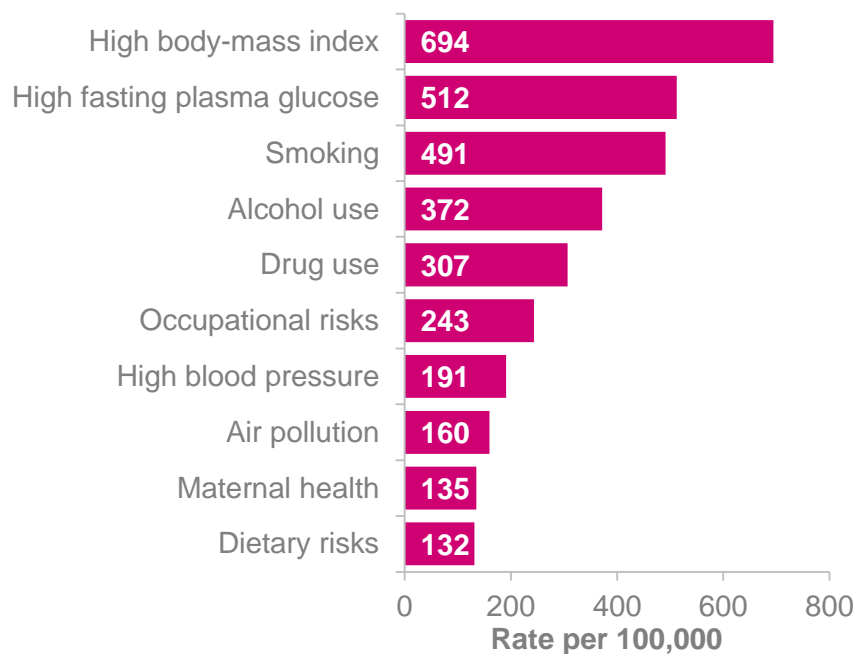


Figure 14: Top 10 risk factors for years of life lost to disability in Southwark

The table opposite illustrates the latest prevalence of key risk factors among adults in Southwark compared to London and England.



- 50.5% of adults in Southwark in 2017-18 were classified as either overweight or obese.
- This was significantly below both London (55.9%) and England (62.0%).



- 50.5% of adults in Southwark in 2018-18 ate the recommended '5-a-day' on a usual day.
- This was comparable to London (54.1%) and significantly below England (54.8%).



- 16.8% of adults in Southwark in 2017-18 were physically inactive.
- This was significantly below both London (22.0%) and England (22.2%).



- 14.5% of adults in Southwark in 2018 were current smokers.
- This was statistically comparable to London (13.9%) and England (14.4%).



- 1.5% of adults in Southwark in 2017-18 were estimated to be dependent drinkers.
- This was statistically comparable to England (1.3%).



- 1.1% of adults in Southwark in 2016-17 were estimated to be opiate or crack cocaine users.
- This was statistically comparable to both London (0.9%) and England (0.9%).

Table 2: Prevalence of key risk factors in Southwark

4.2 Sexual health

In addition to obesity, poor diet and smoking, poor sexual and reproductive health has a significant impact on health and wellbeing in Southwark. The borough has the third highest levels of sexually transmitted infections in England. In 2018 there were over 8,800 new STI diagnoses among local residents, with rates more than three times the national average.

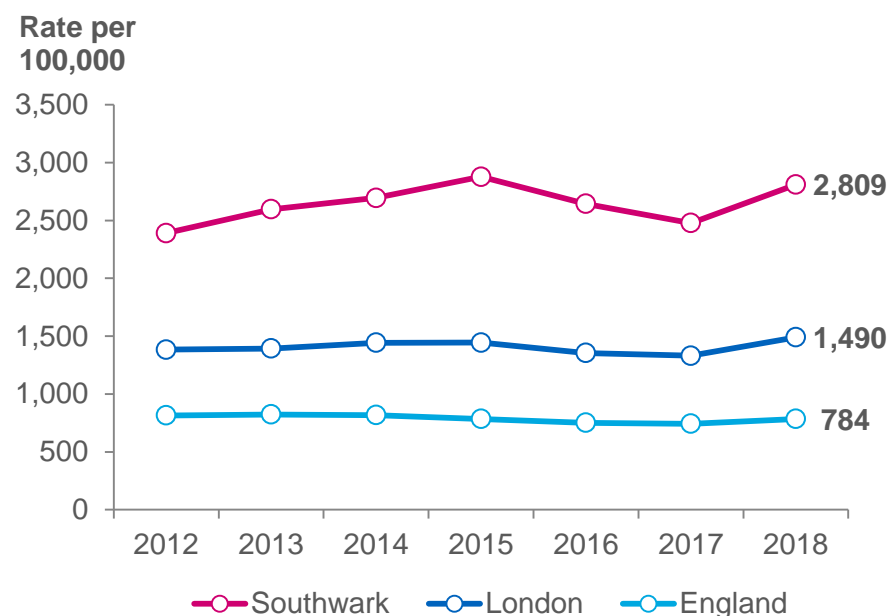


Figure 15: Rates of new STI diagnoses in Southwark, London and England

Rates of new diagnoses are unequal across the borough, with the highest levels seen around Elephant & Castle, Borough and Camberwell.

When looking at specific conditions, Southwark has significantly higher rates than London and England for each of the top five sexually transmitted infections.

STI	Southwark		London Rate	England Rate
	Number	Rate		
Chlamydia	3,751	1,194	646	384
Gonorrhoea	2,205	701	279	99
Genital Warts	706	225	144	100
Genital Herpes	416	132	95	59
Syphilis	334	106	39	13

Table 2: Diagnosis rates of the top five STIs per 100,000 in 2018

Levels of HIV in Southwark are also high, with the borough having the second highest prevalence in England, behind neighbouring Lambeth. There are currently 2,622 people living in the borough who have been diagnosed with HIV. However, the number of new cases of HIV in the borough continues to fall, with levels falling by more than half between 2011 and 2018.

4.3 Long-term conditions

The Department of Health & Social Care defines a long-term condition as: “...one that cannot currently be cured but can be controlled with the use of medication and/or other therapies.”

Long-term conditions are the main driver of cost and activity in the NHS, accounting for around 70% of overall health and care spend in England. People with long-term conditions are disproportionately higher users of health services, representing:

- 50% of GP appointments
- 64% of outpatient attendances
- 70% of inpatient bed days



Figure 16: Top diagnosed conditions in Southwark, 2018-19

Note: Figures rounded to the nearest 100

While it is thought the proportion of people with any individual long-term condition should remain stable over the next 10 years, it is estimated that there will be a substantial increase in the number of people with multiple conditions. This will require a greater shift towards co-ordinated care, rather than the provision of unconnected episodes of care.

In Southwark just under 16,000 people are included in the care co-ordination cohort which focuses on improving outcomes for people with multiple long-term conditions. The most prevalent conditions among this group are diabetes and depression.

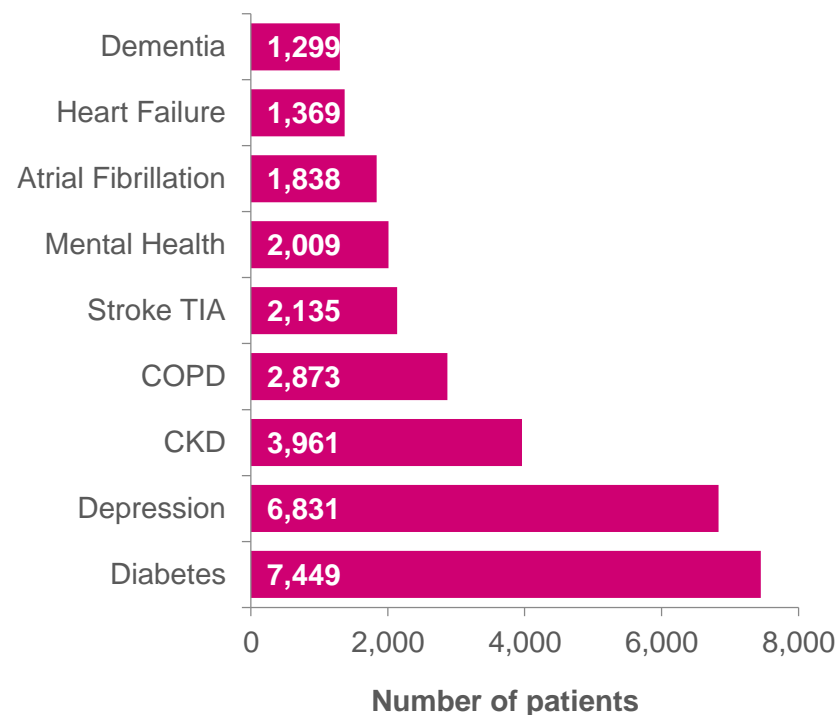


Figure 17: Top diagnosed conditions for those in the care coordination cohort

4.4 Mental health

Mental illness covers a wide range of conditions such as depression, anxiety disorders and obsessive compulsive disorders, through to more severe conditions like schizophrenia. It is thought one in four people will experience a mental health problem in any given year.

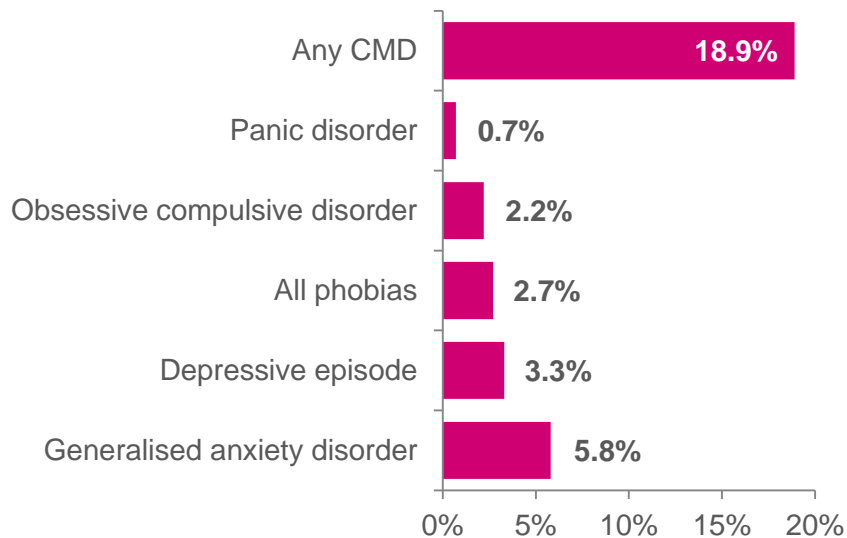


Figure 18: Prevalence of common mental disorders among adults in London

Results from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey show that 1 in 6 adults had a common mental disorder (CMD) in the week prior to the survey, rising to almost in 1 in 5 adults in London. Applying the London prevalence to Southwark would equate to almost 48,700 adults in the borough experiencing a CMD.

All types of common mental disorders are more prevalent in women than among men: 1 in 5 women report experiencing CMD,

compared to 1 in 8 men. The gender gap is particularly pronounced among those aged 16-24, where more than three times the number of women have a common mental disorder than men.

Severe Mental Illness (SMI) refers to a range of conditions which include schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and depression with psychosis. Over 4,000 patients registered with a Southwark GP have been diagnosed with severe mental illness.

This cohort has significant health needs and also experiences great socio-economic disadvantage. People with SMI in Southwark are more likely to be male, older and from a Black ethnic background.

Figures for 2018-19 show that just under 10,000 people in Southwark were in contact with either community or hospital based mental health services.

4.5 Physical and mental health

There is strong evidence demonstrating the link between physical and mental health. Those with long-term conditions are between two and three times more likely to experience mental health problems compared to the general population.

Estimates suggest that approximately 30% of people in England have a long-term condition, with 30% of these also having a mental health condition. Applying these figures to the Southwark population would equate to 75,600 and 23,200 people respectively.

Similarly, 20% of people in England are thought to have a mental health condition, with almost half of these also having a long-term physical health condition. Applying these figures to the Southwark population would equate to 48,700 and 22,400 people respectively.

The prevalence of mental health conditions is much more common among those with multiple long-term conditions. Research indicates that people with two or more conditions are seven times more likely to have depression compared to those without a long-term condition.

Deprivation is known to affect the relationship between mental and physical health conditions, increasing both the prevalence and the impact on the individual.

Long-Term Conditions

30% of the population in England have a LTC

Southwark estimate = 75,600

Mental Health Conditions

20% of the population in England have a mental health condition

Southwark estimate = 48,700

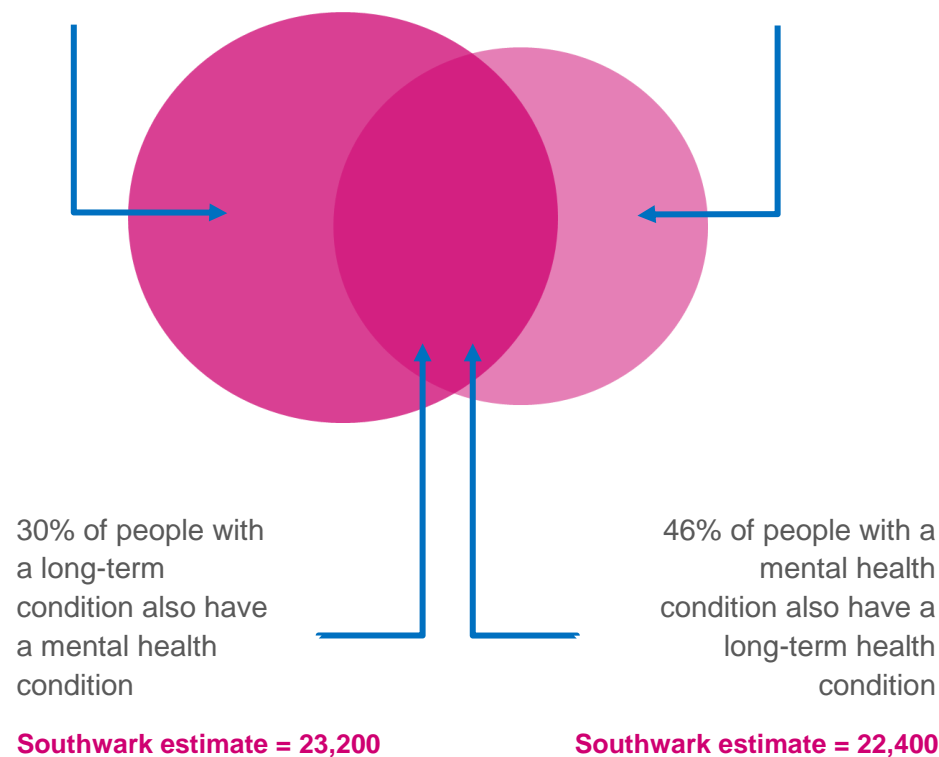


Figure 19: Overlap between physical and mental health conditions

5. AGEING WELL

5.1 Adult Social Care

Adult Social Care provide information, advice and services to local residents to support them to remain independent. In 2018-19 there were over 4,000 requests for support from new clients in Southwark. Rates of requests for support in the borough are below regional and national levels among both working age adults and older people.

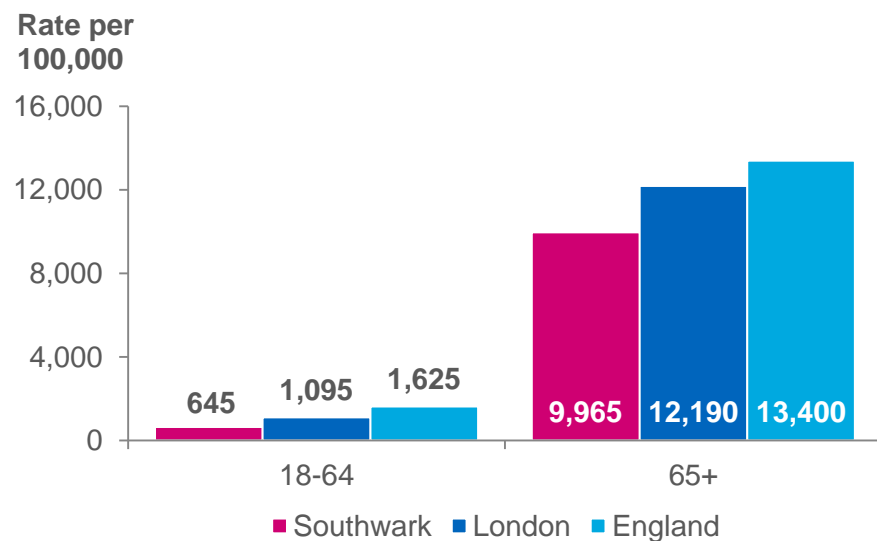


Figure 20: Requests for support from new clients per 100,000 in 2018-19 by age

As might be expected the majority of requests were received from older people, with almost two thirds (64%) coming from residents aged 65 and over.

Adult Social Care provided support to 4,315 long-term service users in 2018-19. The most common primary support reason was physical support, with the majority of these service users requiring help with personal care.

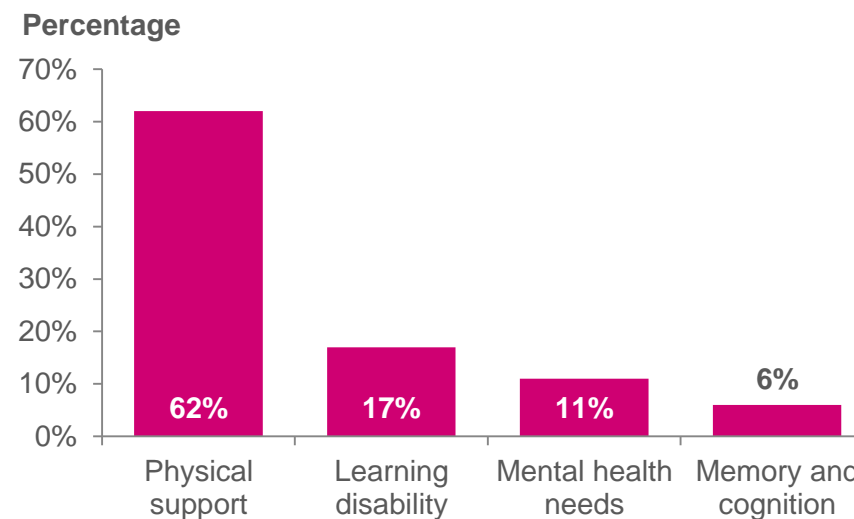


Figure 21: Primary support reason for long-term service users in 2018-19

5.2 Falls

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions among older people and can significantly affect longer term outcomes. Those aged over 65 are at greatest risk of falling, with around a third of this group falling at least once a year, increasing to around half among those aged 80 and over.

Emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in older people in Southwark are consistently above national and regional levels. Latest figures show there were 677 admissions in Southwark between October 2018 and September 2019, with the borough consistently having the highest admission rate in South East London.

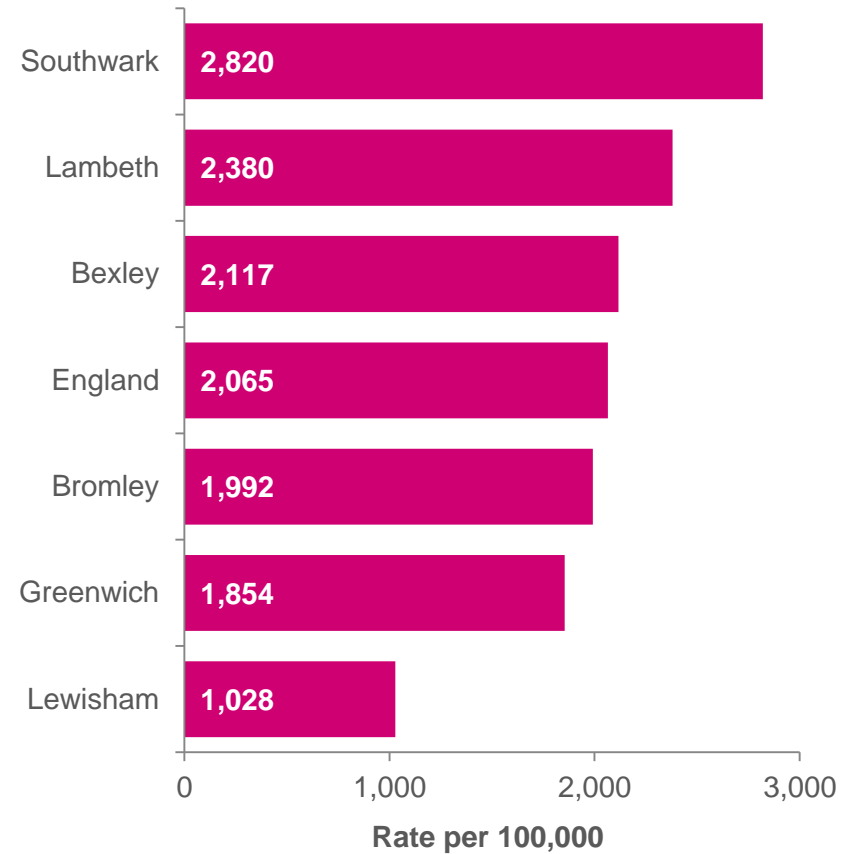


Figure 22: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+, October 2018 to September 2019

5.3 Dementia

Dementia is a group of symptoms characterised by difficulties with one or more areas of mental function. These areas may include memory, language, ability to complete activities of daily living, behavioural changes including self-neglect and out of character behaviour and psychiatric problems. Because they are less able to perform activities of daily living, people with dementia often require additional community support and long-term care.

In Southwark over 1,000 people have been diagnosed with dementia, and our prevalence (3.6%) is significantly lower than both London (4.5%) and England (4.3%).

Research shows a timely diagnosis of dementia can have a significantly positive impact on a person's quality of life. Latest estimates suggest that just over three quarters of those thought to be living with dementia in Southwark have received a diagnosis; comparable to regional and national levels.

In 2017/18 there were over 1,500 emergency hospital admissions by Southwark residents with a diagnosis of dementia. The borough has the second highest rate of emergency hospital admission for dementia in the capital, behind Lambeth, and rates are significantly above both London and England.

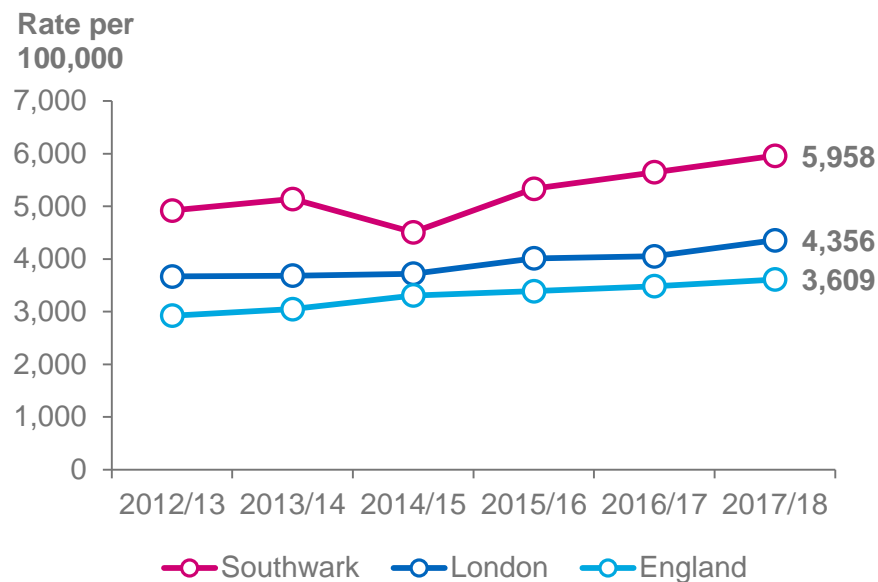


Figure 23: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for dementia in persons aged 65+

5.4 Mortality trends

Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time, all or most them could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

Each year there are approximately 350 deaths in Southwark that are considered preventable, equating to around one quarter of all cases. However, there have been significant reductions in preventable mortality since 2001, with rates in Southwark falling by 38%, compared to a reduction of 29% nationally.

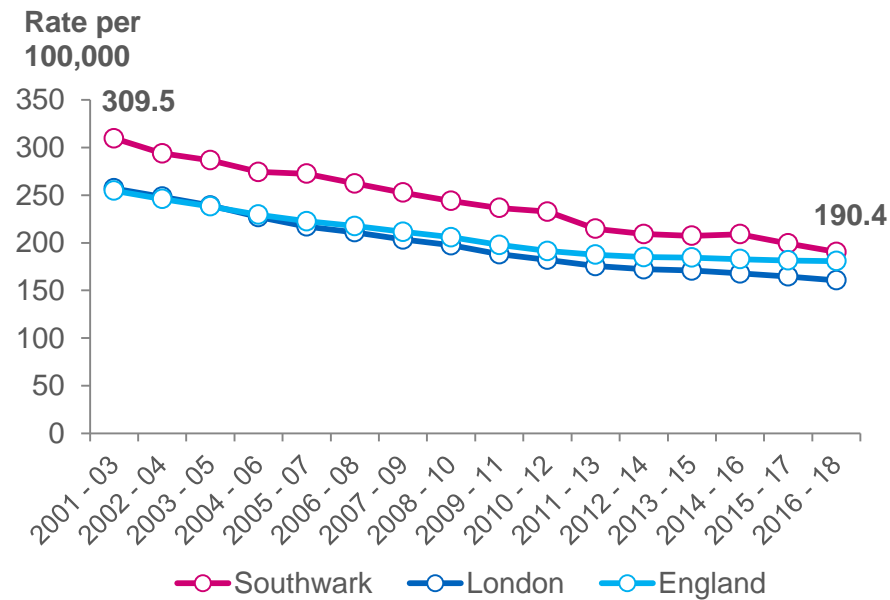


Figure 23: Trends in preventable mortality among those aged under 75

Latest figures show that rates of preventable deaths from respiratory diseases and cancer are significantly higher than in London as a whole. When compared to other areas of the capital, Southwark falls within the top ten boroughs for both conditions.

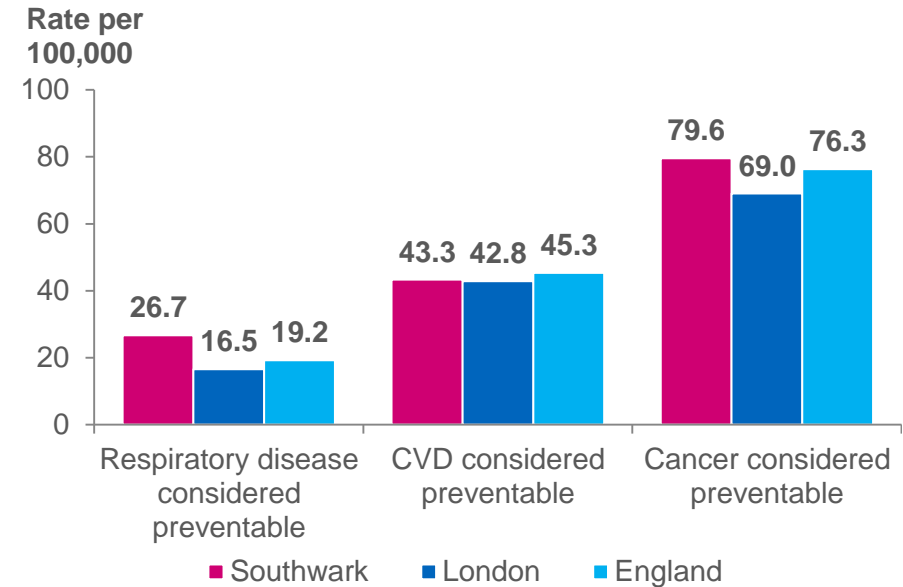


Figure 24: Preventable mortality among those aged under 75 by condition in 2016-18

5.5 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth has been increasing steadily over time. This is true across London and England, but the improvement has been more pronounced in Southwark. In 2016-18, life expectancy at birth for men was 79.3 years and 84.6 years for women in Southwark.

Male	Life expectancy at birth		Change over time
	2001-03	2016-18	
Southwark	74.0	79.3	+ 5.3 years
London	76.0	80.7	+ 4.7 years
England	76.2	79.6	+ 3.4 years

Female	Life expectancy at birth		Change over time
	2001-03	2016-18	
Southwark	79.9	84.6	+ 4.7 years
London	80.8	84.5	+ 3.7 years
England	80.7	83.2	+ 2.5 years

Table 3: Life expectancy at birth in Southwark, London and England

There has been a significant narrowing of the inequality gap between Southwark and England over time, with the male gap narrowing by almost three quarters, and the female gap overturning completely.

While life expectancy in Southwark is increasing, this improvement has not been the same across all our communities. Data for 2016-18 show an inequality gap within the borough of over 7 years for males and almost 6 years for females.

5.6 Healthy life expectancy

Whilst our local residents are living longer, the length of the time spent living in good health is also an important factor. Healthy life expectancy is often considered a measure of whether we are adding life to years, as well as years to life.

Figures for 2016-18 show that females in Southwark are more likely to live healthier lives for longer compared to their male counterparts. We are also seeing positive trends over time, with a reduction in the gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for both sexes.

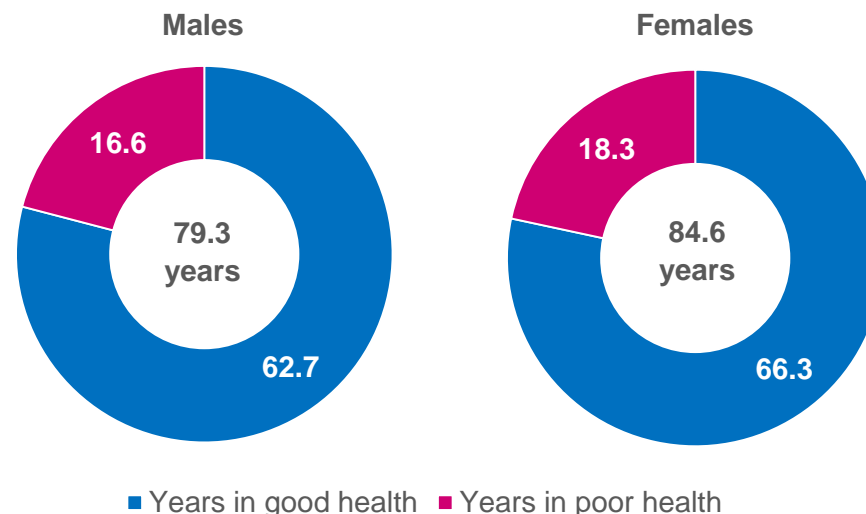


Figure 25: Healthy life expectancy in Southwark by sex, 2016-18

6. PLACE

6.1 Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD 2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England, encompassing a wide range of indicators assessing living conditions.

Southwark has seen an improvement in its' ranking relative to other local authorities since 2015, yet remains one of the most deprived in the country.

Measure	Ranking out of 317 local authorities	
	IoD 2015	IoD 2019
Rank of average rank	23 rd	43 rd
Rank of average score	40 th	72 nd

Table 4: Indices of Deprivation – Southwark ranking in 2015 & 2019

It is important to acknowledge that the Indices of Deprivation measures relative deprivation. While the ranking of Southwark has improved relative to other local authorities, this does not necessarily indicate that there has been a reduction in absolute levels of deprivation.

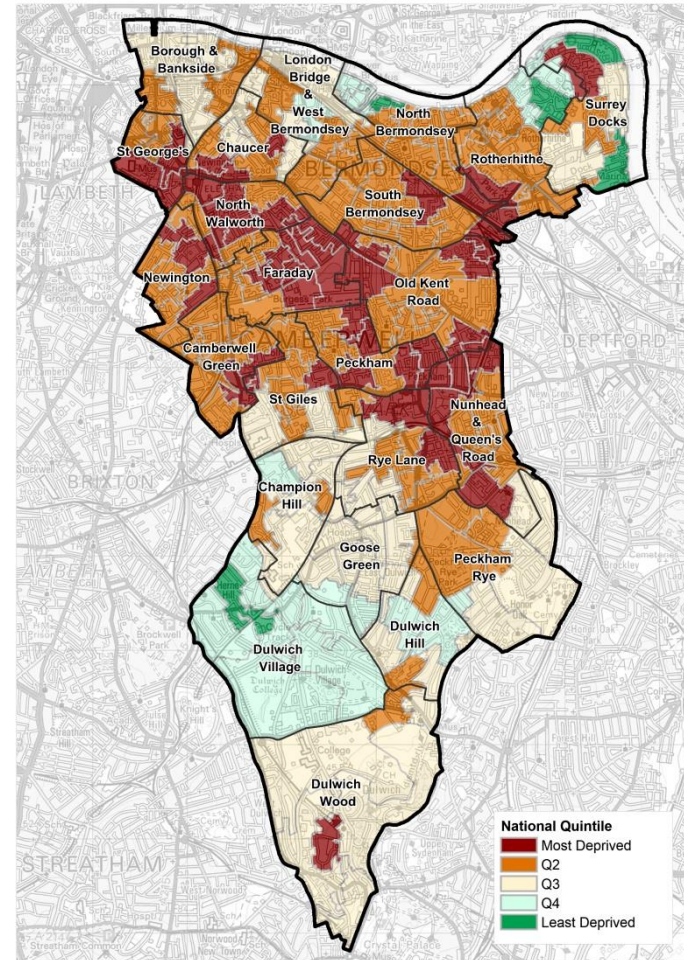


Figure 26: Indices of Deprivation 2019. © OS crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

6.2 Employment

The Annual Population Survey shows that economic activity levels in Southwark are higher than both London and England. At the end of June 2019 there were approximately 231,400 working age adults in Southwark, with more than three quarters in employment.

Economic inactivity in Southwark is significantly below regional and national levels. While the majority of this group do not want a job, a much larger proportion of this group in Southwark would like a job when compared to London and England.

The main group of those who are economically inactive and not seeking work are students, with almost 18,000 in the borough. These were followed by those who are long-term sick, with over 10,000 in this group.

Measure	Southwark		London	England
	Number	%		
Economically active	194,200	81.7%	78.2%	79.1%
In employment	185,000	77.8%	74.5%	75.8%
Unemployed	9,700	5.0%	4.7%	4.0%
Economically inactive	42,700	18.3%	21.8%	20.9%
Who want a job	13,600	32.0%	20.7%	20.7%
Who do not want a job	29,000	68.0%	79.3%	79.3%

Table 5: Economic activity in Southwark, London and England. July 2018 to June 2019.

Note: Unemployment figures are modelled. Figures may not tally due to rounding.

Figures for 2018 suggest there were 16,500 workless households in the borough, with levels comparable to London and England.

6.3 Income

Average household income in Southwark in 2018 was £38,920, broadly comparable to the national average of £39,227. There is a wide range of income in Southwark with around 1 in 5 households in the borough having an income less than £15,000 per year, and a similar proportion earning over £60,000.

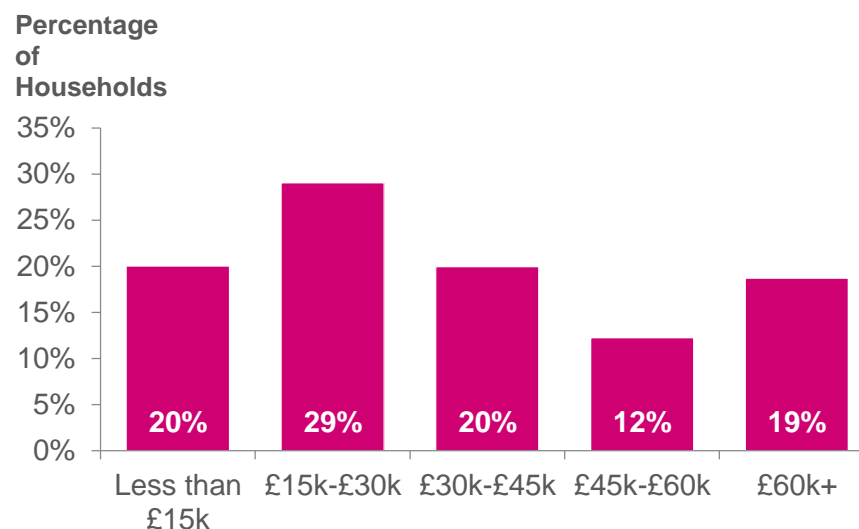


Figure 27: Mean household income in Southwark, 2018

While average income in Southwark is in line with national levels there are significant geographical inequalities within the borough, with levels highest in Dulwich and along the riverfront, and lowest in Walworth, Old Kent Road and Peckham. .

Latest estimates also indicate that just under a quarter of children in the borough live in low income families, equating to 12,400 children under the age of 16.

6.4 Crime

Crime can have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of our residents and communities. In 2018/19, there were over 37,000 recorded offences in Southwark, a rate significantly higher rate than the London average.

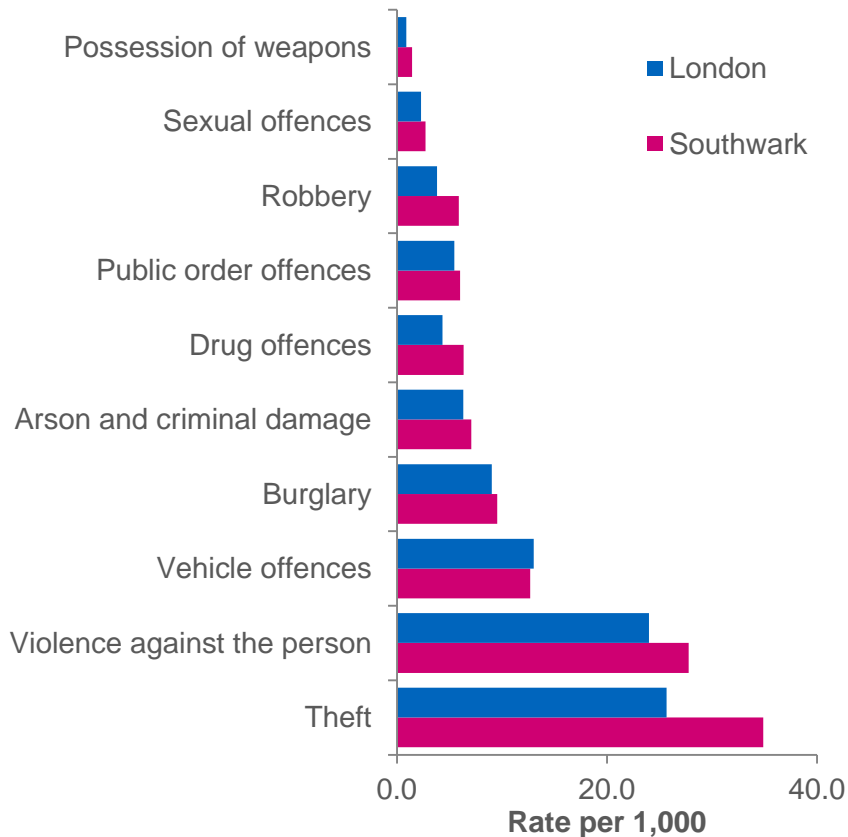


Figure 28: Top ten recorded offences by group in 2018-19

The pattern of recorded offences in Southwark mirrors that for London as a whole, with theft and violence against the person being the most common. In 2018/19 there were 11,211 recorded cases of theft in the borough and 8,930 cases of violence against the person. In both cases the crime rate in Southwark is above levels for London.

While emergency hospital admissions related to violence are above regional and national levels there has been a significant reduction in the last six years. Over the three year period 2015/16 to 2017/18 there were 476 such admissions in Southwark.

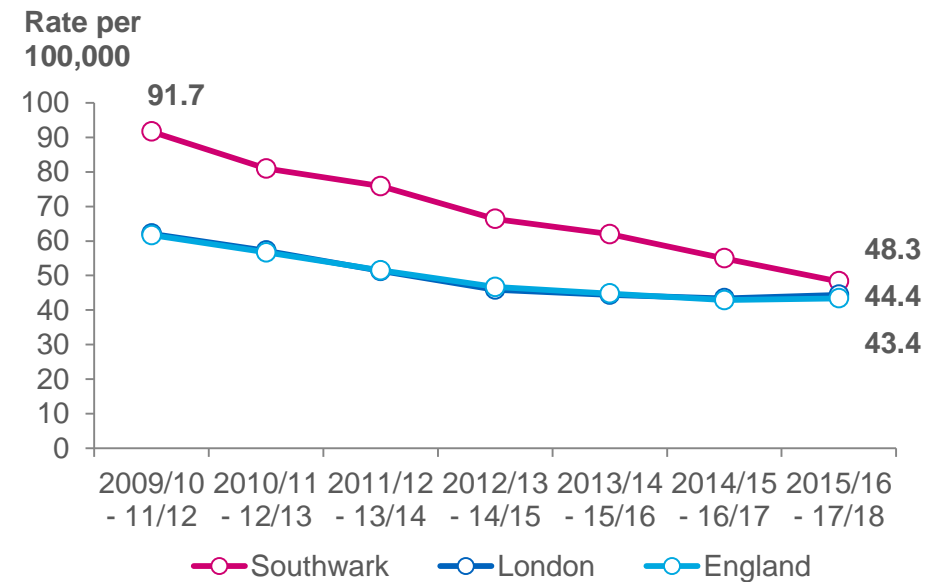


Figure 29: Emergency hospital admissions for violence

6.5 Air Quality

There is a strong body of evidence which shows that short-term exposure to high levels of air pollution has a range of adverse health effects. These range from exacerbation of respiratory conditions such as asthma and chronic respiratory disease, through to an increase in emergency admissions to hospital.

While short-term exposure to air pollution is known to adversely affect health, the relative risk associated with long-term exposure is much greater, contributing to the initiation, progression and exacerbation of disease. It is estimated that the average reduction in UK life expectancy associated with air pollution is six months.

As well as impacting health conditions, long-term exposure to air pollution can increase the risk of premature mortality and PM^{2.5} is thought to have an effect equivalent to over 90 deaths per year in Southwark, comparable to the number of deaths caused by lung cancer. The effect of PM^{2.5} on mortality is higher in Southwark than in London or England, but rates have fallen since 2010 following reductions in emission rates.

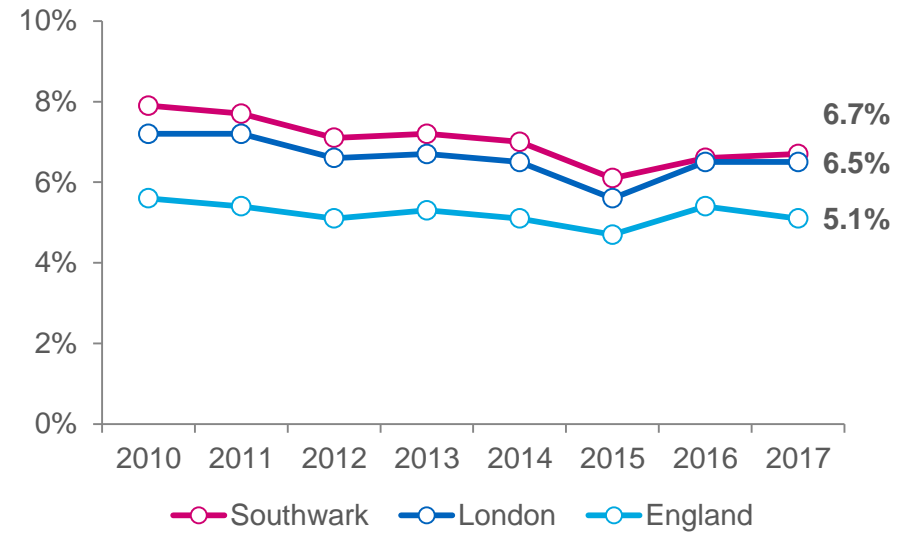


Figure 30: Percentage of deaths attributable to particulate air pollution

7. SUMMARY

Southwark is a young, diverse and rapidly growing borough with large numbers of young adults and residents from a wide range of ethnic backgrounds. Across the borough there have been significant improvements in health and wellbeing in recent years, and there are many areas of success that should be celebrated:

- Our residents are living longer and healthier lives than ever before.
- Levels of relative deprivation in the borough continue to reduce.
- Around 9 in 10 children in Southwark achieve a good level of development at 2-2^{1/2} years.
- The prevalence of key risk factors such as smoking, alcohol and physical inactivity are comparable or better than the national average.
- Preventable mortality since 2001 has been reduced by 38%, narrowing the gap with England.

While there has been significant improvement in health outcomes in Southwark, many challenges remain. The Public Health Division have outlined five long-term health and wellbeing priorities for the borough:

1. Healthy Weight

Healthy weight among children continues to be a complex challenge, with many in the borough being overweight or obese. One in four reception aged children in Southwark are overweight or obese, and this increases to two in five by year six.

2. Sexual Health

Southwark has one of the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections in the country, with over 8,000 new STI diagnoses each year. The borough also has the second highest HIV prevalence in England, with just over 2,500 people living in the borough who have been diagnosed with the condition.

3. Long-Term Conditions

Although the proportion of people with any single long-term condition should remain stable in the next decade, it is estimated that there will be a substantial increase in the number of people with multiple conditions. Almost 16,000 people in Southwark have multiple long-term conditions, requiring more coordinated care.

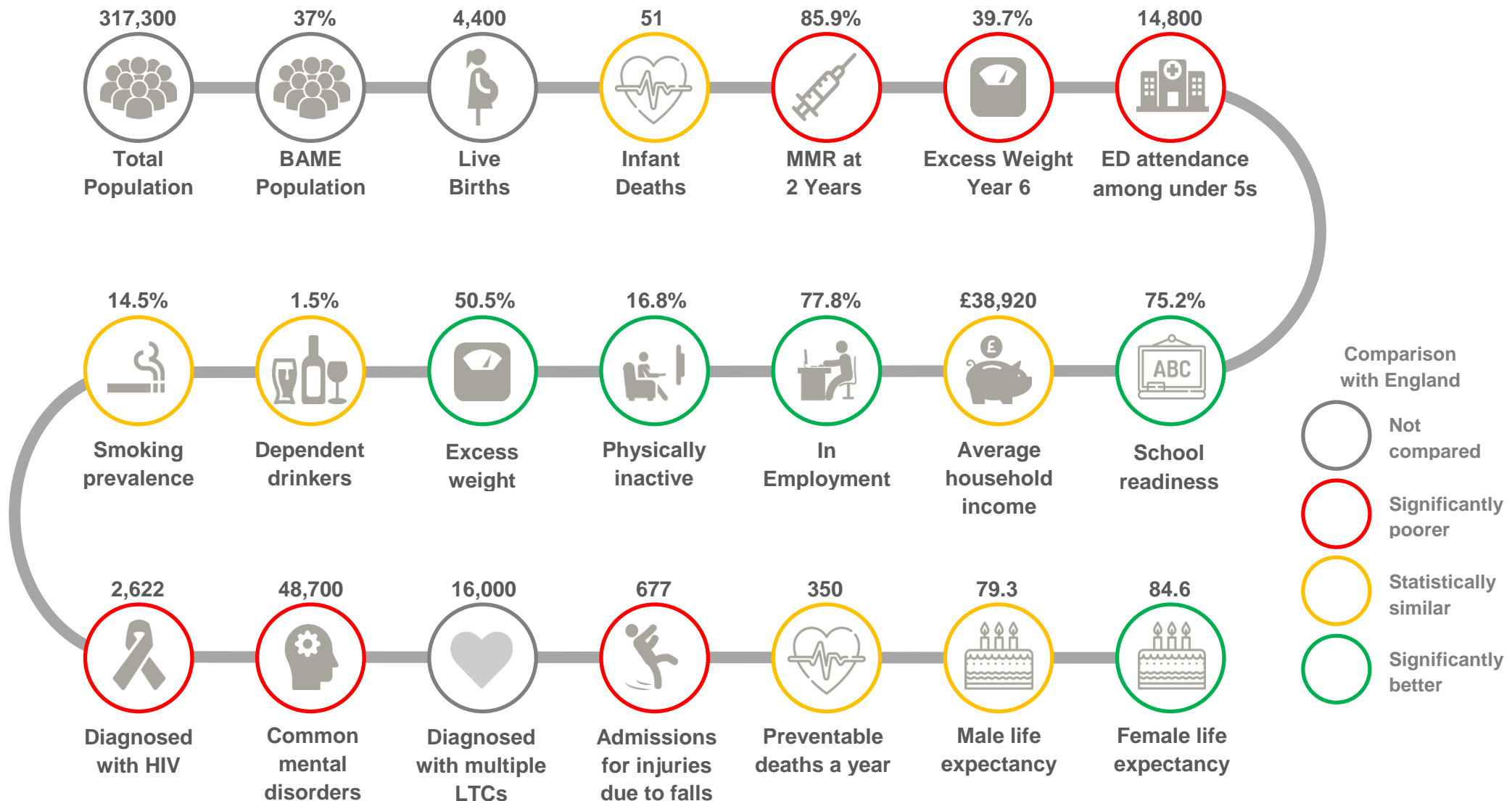
4. Mental Health and Wellbeing

Good mental health and a sense of wellbeing are central to living a purposeful, healthy and enjoyable life, because there is no health without mental health. Around 1 in 5 adults are thought to have a common mental disorder, equating to 48,700 people.

5. Air Quality

As well as impacting health conditions, long-term exposure to air pollution can increase the risk of premature mortality and PM^{2.5} is thought to have an effect equivalent to over 90 deaths per year in Southwark, comparable to the number of deaths caused by lung cancer.

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