

Child Health Profile

March 2017

Southwark

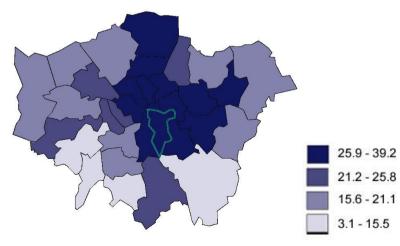
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

The child population in this area

		Local	Region	England	
Live births (2015)	4,587	129,615	664,399		
Children aged 0 to 4 yea	21,900	633,300	3,434,700		
(2015)	7.1%	7.3%	6.3%		
Children aged 0 to 19 ye	69,800	2,140,000	13,005,700		
(2015)	22.6%	24.7%	23.7%		
Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2025 (projected)		77,800	2,438,300	14,002,600	
		22.3%	24.9%	23.8%	
School children from minority ethnic groups (2016)		26,787	756,627	2,032,064	
		79.2%	72.2%	30.0%	
Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2014)		28.2%	23.4%	20.1%	
Life expectancy at birth (2013-2015)	Boys	78.8	80.2	79.5	
	Girls	83.7	84.1	83.1	

Children living in poverty

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



Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 22.6% of the population of Southwark. 79.2% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Southwark 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 28.2% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is worse than the England average.

Children in Southwark have worse than average levels of obesity: 12.2% of children aged 4-5 years and 26.7% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

In 2015/16, children were admitted for mental health conditions at a higher rate to that in England as a whole. The rate of inpatient admissions during the same period because of self-harm was lower than the England average.

In 2015/16, there were 15,127 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

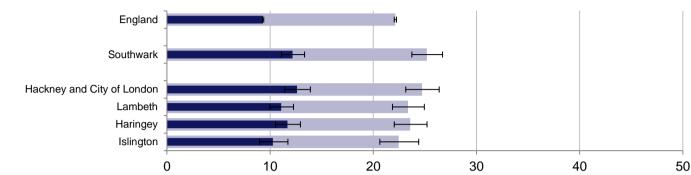
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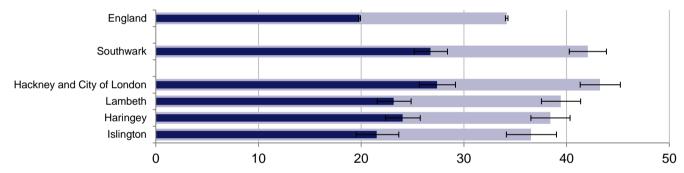
Childhood obesity

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 and regional averages. Compared with the England average, this area has a worse percentage of children in Reception (25.2%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (42.1%) who have excess weight.





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

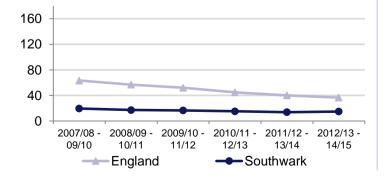


Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval.

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. Southwark is also showing a downward trend, although this is not significant. The admission rate in the latest period is lower than the England average.

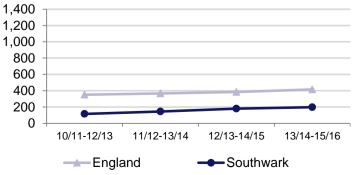
Young people aged under 18 admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)



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 Southwark. 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.

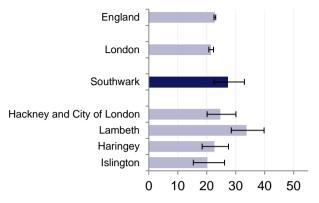
Young people aged 10 to 24 years admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years)



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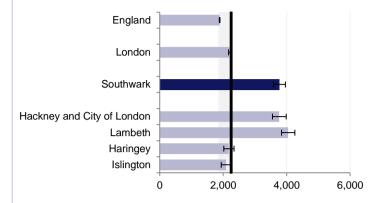
These charts compare Southwark with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2014 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)



In 2014, approximately 27 girls aged under 18 conceived for every 1,000 women aged 15-17 years in this area. This is higher than the regional average (approximately 22 per 1,000). The area has a similar teenage conception rate compared with the England average (approximately 23 per 1,000).

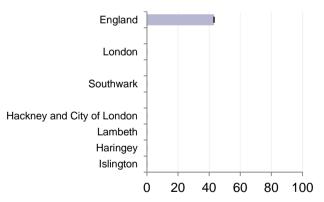
Chlamydia detection, 2015 (rate per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years)



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 3,769 which is better than the minimum recommended rate.

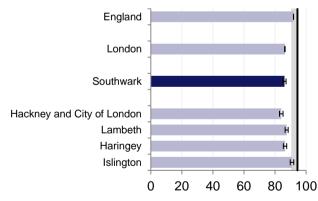
The shaded area from 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).

Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2015/16 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)



In this area 67.3% 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.

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 (86.1%). By the age of five, only 85.3% 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.

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

Note: Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, no bar will appear in the chart for that area.

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3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) ≥95% <->90%

90% to 95%

March 2017

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

Indicator

mortality

1 Infant mortality

Not significantly different from the England average

Local no.

per year*

19

7

3.593

3.820

Local

value

4.0

12.1

86.1

91.6

- ↑↓ Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- ↑↓ Increasing / decreasing and getting worse

2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)

4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)

Trend cannot be calculated

- Significantly better than England average
 Significantly worse than England average
- England average Regional average 25th 75th percentile percentile Eng. Eng. Eng. ave. worst best 3.9 7.9 2.0 11.9 20.7 5.3 91.9 69.3 97.7 95.2 73.0 99.2

prot	5 Children in care immunisations	\leftrightarrow	235	69.1	87.2	26.7		100.0
Wider determinants of ill health	6 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	-	2,636	72.1	69.3	59.7		78.7
	7 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)	-	1,423	61.1	57.8	44.8		74.6
	8 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care	-	7	17.5	13.8	6.4		34.6
	9 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	↓	180	2.2	4.2	7.9		1.5
	10 First time entrants to the youth justice system	↓	130	578.4	368.6	821.9		126.6
	11 Children in low income families (under 16 years)	↓	15,175	28.2	20.1	39.2		7.0
	12 Family homelessness	1	732	5.6	1.9	10.0		0.1
	13 Children in care	↓	475	75	60	164		21
	14 Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads	-	6	11.2	17.0	49.3		1.4
	15 Low birth weight of term babies	↓	95	2.3	2.8	4.8		1.3
	16 Obese children (4-5 years)	\leftrightarrow	400	12.2	9.3	14.7		5.1
ъ	17 Obese children (10-11 years)	\leftrightarrow	766	26.7	19.8	28.5		11.0
th me	18 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	-	-	18.8	24.8	56.1		14.1
Health improvement	19 Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years)	-	95	434.6	241.4	1,143.2		9.2
	20 Under 18 conceptions	Ţ	110	27.4	22.8	42.4		8.4
	21 Teenage mothers	↓	21	0.5	0.9	2.2		0.2
	22 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions	\leftrightarrow	9	14.7	36.6	92.9		10.9
	23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	-	27	67.4	95.4	345.3		34.1
	24 Smoking status at time of delivery	-	-	-	10.6	26.0		1.8
	25 Breastfeeding initiation	Ť	4,065	87.9	74.3	47.2		92.9
Prevention of ill health	26 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth		-	-	43.2	18.0		76.5
	27 A&E attendances (0-4 years)	¥	15,127	691.6	587.9	1,836.1		335.0
	28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	Ť	477	87.5	104.2	207.4		53.5
	29 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	\leftrightarrow	458	112.2	134.1	280.2		72.0
	30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	\leftrightarrow	150	227.2	202.4	591.6		84.3
	31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	Ţ	90	143.0	85.9	179.8		33.8
	32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	Τ	117	210.3	430.5	1,444.7	• •	102.5

*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 year), 2013-2015

2 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged

1-17 years, 2013-2015 **3** % children immunised against measles, mumps and ruballa (first data by aga 2 years) 2015(16

rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2015/16 **4** % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tatagus, polio, pertursis, and Hib by

against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2015/16 5 % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2016

6 % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2015/16
7 % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent

including maths and English, 2015/16 8 % children looked after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or

equivalent including maths and English, 2015 9 % not in education, employment or training as a

proportion of total 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2015

10 Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2015

11 % of children aged under 16 years living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2014 12 Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2015/16

13 Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18 years, 2016

14 Crude rate of children aged 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2013-2015

15 Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2015

 ${\bf 16}~\%$ school children in Reception year classified as obese, ${\bf 2015}/{\bf 16}$

 ${\bf 17}~\%$ school children in Year 6 classified as obese, ${\bf 2015/16}$

18 % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth, 2014/15

19 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-4 years) for hospital admissions for dental caries, 2013/14-2015/16 **20** Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years, 2014

21 % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18 years, 2015/16

22 Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions – under 18 year olds, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13-2014/15
 23 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 15-24

23 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 15-24 years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2013/14-2015/16

24 % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2015/16

25 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2014/15

26 % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2015/16 27 Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4 years) of A&E attendances, 2015/16

28 Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2015/16
29 Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2015/16
30 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2015/16
31 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2015/16
32 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 10-24 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2015/16