Health in summary
The health of people in Southwark is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 30.7% (16,600) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 7.1 years lower for men and 7.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Southwark than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 26.7% (626) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 15.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 9 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 20.6% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 641*. This represents 1,453 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 89.8*, better than the average for England. This represents 278 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 347*, worse than the average for England. This represents 268 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are worse than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Southwark include mental and emotional wellbeing, preventing long term conditions through reducing risk (smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity), HIV and sexual health, and early intervention in children and young people.

* rate per 100,000 population

Population: 294,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info
or scan this Quick Response code: for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

Follow @healthprofiles on Twitter

© Crown Copyright and database rights 2014, Ordnance Survey 100016969
OpenStreetMap contributors ODbL

This profile gives a picture of people’s health in Southwark. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community’s needs, so that they can work to improve people’s health and reduce health inequalities.
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 7.1 years

Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 7.3 years
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.
Health Summary for Southwark

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

**Indicator Notes**
1 % People in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2012/13 4 % key stage 4, 2012/13 5 Recorded absence from school, 2012/13 6 Rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2013 7 % of women who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013 8 % of adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 9 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 10 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2011 11 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes, 2012/13 12 % of adults aged 18 and over, 2012 13 % of adults aged 18 and over, 2012 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 16, 2012/13 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardized rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13 19 Estimated users of opiates and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes, 2012/13 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 23 Directly age and sex standardized rate of emergency admissions per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/12 24 Rate of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08-09-31.07-12.52 At birth, 2010-2012 25 At birth, 2010-2012 26 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2010-2012 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2010-2012 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2010-2012 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2010-2012 33 "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info). Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

© Crown copyright, 2014. You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2/).