

Childhood obesity in Southwark

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence Section

Southwark Public Health Division

January 2020

 @lb_southwark  facebook.com/southwarkcouncil

GATEWAY INFORMATION

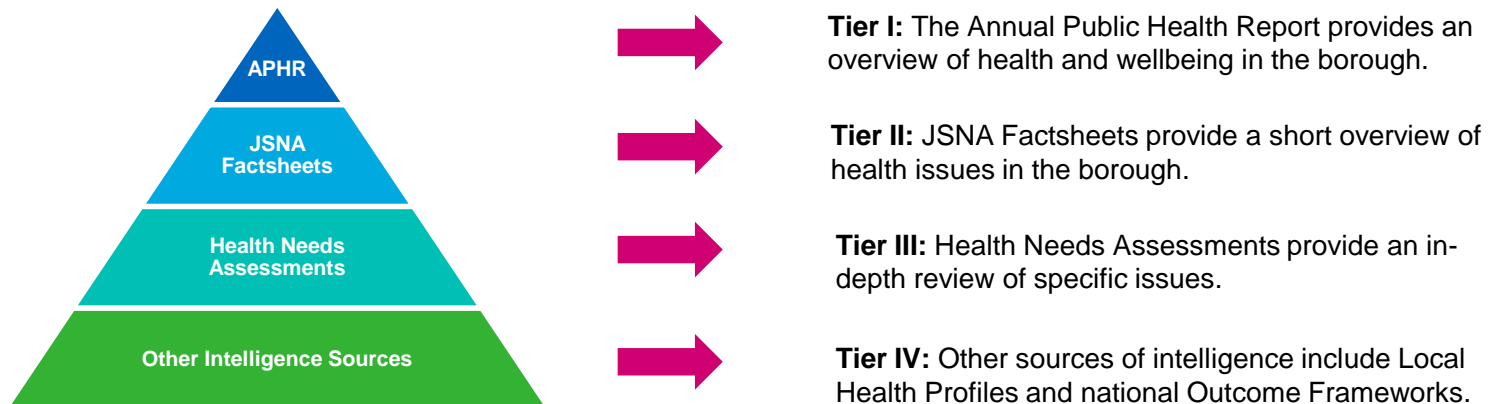
Report title:	Childhood obesity in Southwark
Status:	Public
Prepared by:	C Williamson & R Steele
Contributors:	S Kwaa
Approved by:	K Fenton
Suggested citation:	Childhood obesity in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA. Southwark Council: London. 2020.
Contact details:	publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
Date of publication:	January 2020

Health Needs Assessments form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.
- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around 4 tiers:



- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

This needs assessment provides an overview of childhood obesity in Southwark

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

This report forms part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Southwark and provides an overview of childhood obesity in the borough. Specifically it:

- Provides an understanding of the current policies relating to obesity and factors that may influence it.
- Describes the extent of childhood obesity in Southwark.
- Identifies communities that may have a higher prevalence of childhood obesity in the borough.
- Outlines the current actions being taken to reduce childhood obesity in Southwark.
- Identifies additional needs within our local population and offer recommendations to promote healthy weight among children and young people.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Policy Context

The Local Picture

The Local Response

Future Action & Next Steps

Maintaining a healthy weight is important for both physical and emotional health

INTRODUCTION

Overweight and obesity is caused by more energy being taken in through eating and drinking than is used up through metabolism and physical activity. This is shaped by our environmental, societal and cultural influences.

Childhood obesity

Being overweight or obese in childhood has consequences for physical and psychological health and academic achievement.

- Studies suggest that at least 70% of obese children will become obese adults. Once established, obesity is difficult to treat, so prevention and early intervention are very important.
- Some obesity-related conditions can develop during childhood. Type 2 Diabetes in overweight children has increased, along with asthma and other respiratory problems.

Adult obesity

As in childhood, obesity in adulthood can be detrimental to an individual's physical, psychological and emotional health.

- There is a link between obesity and a wide range of diseases, most notably Type 2 Diabetes, Hypertension, Cancer, Heart Disease and Stroke.
- In addition, adults who are overweight or obese are less likely to be in employment and are more likely to suffer discrimination and stigmatisation.

References

1. Everybody's Business Southwark Healthy Weight Strategy 2016-2021
2. The 2007 Foresight Report

CONTENTS

Introduction

Policy Context

The Local Picture

The Local Response

Future Action & Next Steps

The Government's ambition is to halve childhood obesity by 2030

NATIONAL POLICY

In June 2018, the Government published *Chapter 2, Childhood Obesity: A plan for action*, following *Childhood obesity: a plan for action* in 2016.

Chapter 2 sets the government's ambition to halve childhood obesity and significantly reduce the gap in obesity between children from the most and least deprived areas by 2030.

Actions to achieve this include:

- **Sugar reduction:** the Sugar Drinks Industry Levy, restricting sales of energy drinks and updating the School Food Standards
- **Calorie reduction:** the calorie reduction programme and legislation mandating out of home calorie labelling
- **Advertising:** a ban on price promotions and displays of unhealthy food and drink by location (e.g. at supermarket checkouts)
- **Promote physical activity in schools** through the active mile initiative, investing in cycling and walking to school programmes and working with Ofsted

References

1. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/718903/childhood-obesity-a-plan-for-action-chapter-2.pdf

The NCMP is a key element of the Government's strategy to tackle childhood obesity

NATIONAL POLICY

The NCMP is a statutory public health function of local authorities.

- Introduced in 2005, the NCMP is a key element of the Government's strategy to tackle childhood obesity.
- The NCMP measures the height and weight of children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) in state maintained primary schools across England.

Local authorities are responsible for data collection.

- School participation is not compulsory but for those that do partake, the required pupil participation rate is 85%. In 2018-19 the participation rate in Southwark was 94.0% in Reception and 93.4% in Year 6, only slightly below the national average.
- It is recommended results are communicated to parents within six weeks of measurement.
- Pupil level data is not shared with school staff or other pupils.

This programme is a unique public health intelligence resource and has UK National Statistics status. The collected data are used to:

- Inform local service planning and delivery.
- Provide robust surveillance data on the prevalence and trends in the weight of children.
- Engage with children and families about healthy lifestyles and weight issues.

References

1. NHS Digital: <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30113>
2. Public Health England (2016) National child measurement programme operational guidance.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Policy Context

The Local Picture

The Local Response

Future Action & Next Steps

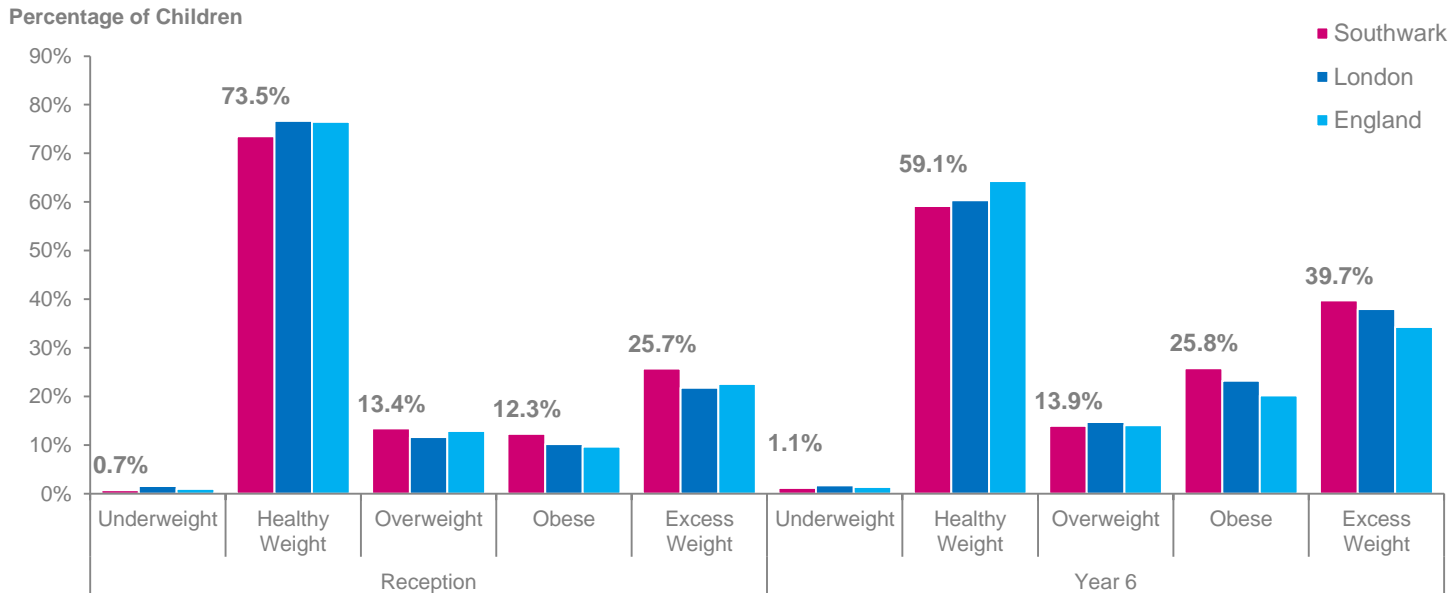
A significant number of children in Southwark are overweight or obese

WEIGHT STATUS

Southwark has higher levels of obesity and excess weight than both London and England across Reception and Year 6.

- Approximately 1 in 4 children in Reception are overweight or obese (excess weight). By Year 6 this increases to more than 1 in 3 children.
- The increase in obesity between Reception and Year 6 is statistically significant, while there is only a marginal increase in the prevalence of children who are overweight.

Figure 1: Weight status of children in Reception and Year 6 in 2018-19



References

1. PHE 2019. NCMP & Child Obesity Profile.
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/0>

Excess weight among children in Southwark is significantly above London and national average

EXCESS WEIGHT

Levels of excess weight among children in Southwark have been significantly above London and national levels since measuring began.

- Statistical analysis indicates that there has been a decrease in the recent trend of excess weight in Reception, whereas levels have remained stable in Year 6.
- The Healthy Weight Strategy aims to reduce excess weight by 2020-21 to 23.6% among children in Reception and 38.9% among Year 6 children.

Figure 2: Prevalence of excess weight among Reception children

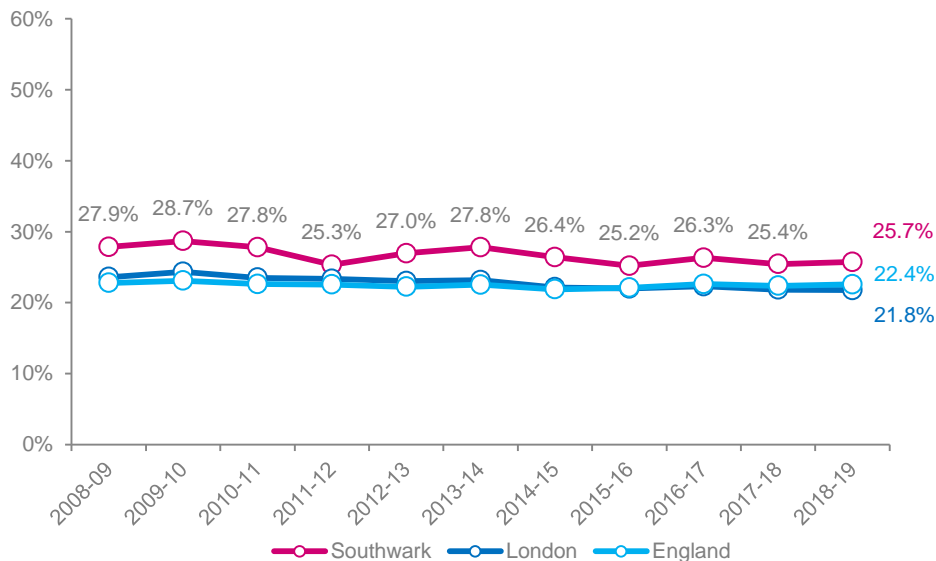
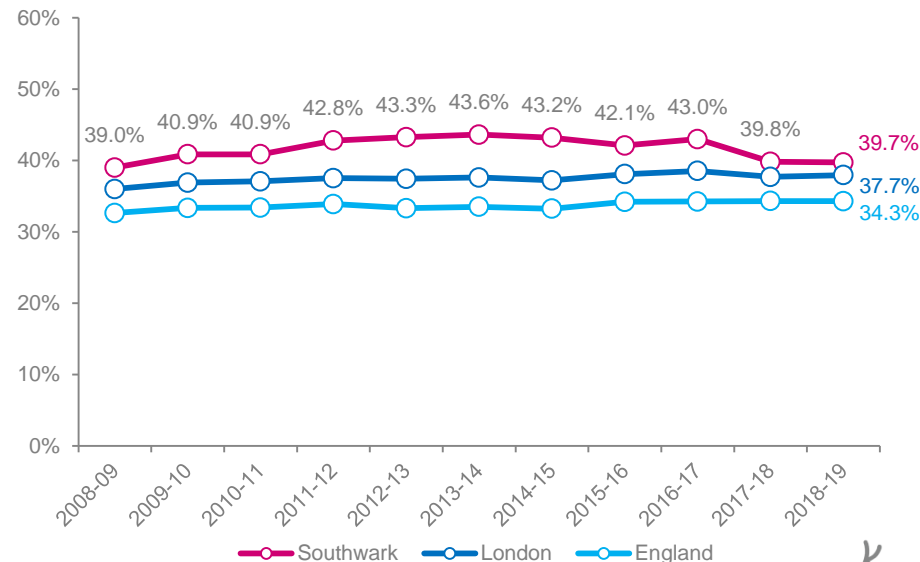


Figure 3: Prevalence of excess weight among Year 6 children



References

- PHE 2019. NCMP & Child Obesity Profile. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/0>

Levels of obesity among children in Southwark are significantly above the London and national average

OBESITY

Levels of obesity among children in Southwark have been significantly above national levels since measuring began.

- Trends indicate there has been no statistically significant change in levels of obesity in either Reception or Year 6.
- The Healthy Weight Strategy aims to reduce obesity by 2020-21 to 11.3% among children in Reception and 24.9% among Year 6 children.

Figure 4: Prevalence of obesity among Reception children

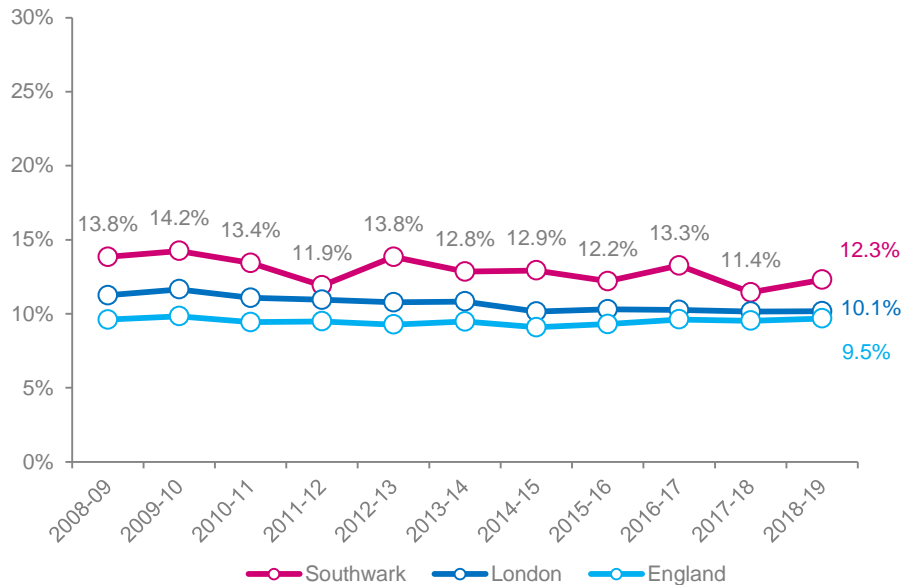
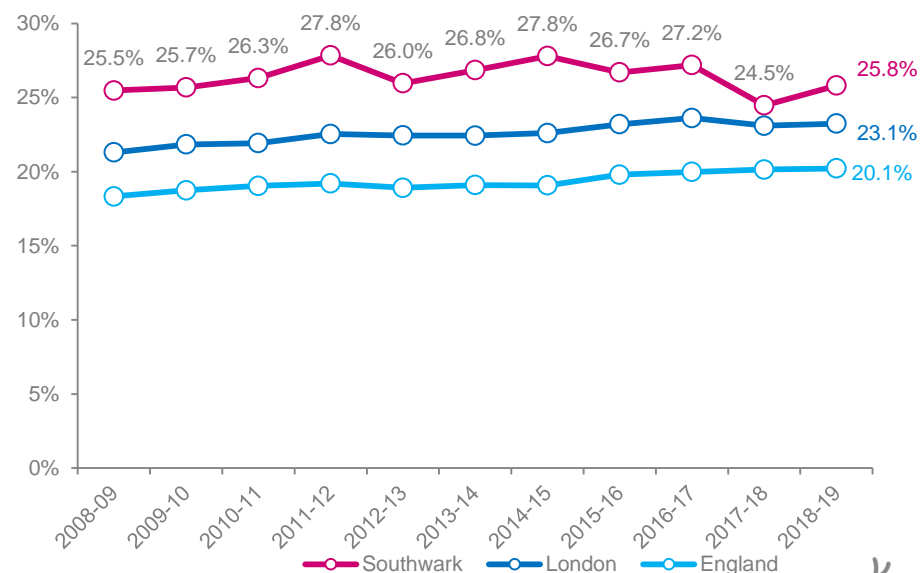


Figure 5: Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children



References

1. PHE 2019. NCMP & Child Obesity Profile. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/0>

Levels of excess weight and obesity in Southwark are improving relative to other London boroughs

LONDON RANKING

While levels of excess weight and obesity in Southwark are significantly above the London average, our ranking relative to other boroughs in the capital is improving.

- There have been small reductions in the prevalence of excess weight and obesity in both Reception and Year 6 since 2007-08.
- Our ranking relative to other boroughs in London has improved across most measures. This is particularly noticeable among children in Year 6.

Table 1: Ranking of weight status for the London Borough of Southwark

Measure	Reception				Year 6			
	Excess Weight		Obesity		Excess Weight		Obesity	
	2007-08	2018-19	2007-08	2018-19	2007-08	2018-19	2007-08	2018-19
Prevalence	27.8%	25.7%	14.4%	12.3%	41.9%	39.7%	26.0%	25.8%
London Ranking (out of 32)	2 nd highest	Highest	Highest	4 th highest	Highest	9 th highest	Highest	6 th highest

References

1. PHE 2019. NCMP & Child Obesity Profile.
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/0>

Camberwell Green and Newington have the highest levels of excess weight in Year 6 in England

LOCAL HOTSPOTS: EXCESS WEIGHT

Figure 6: Prevalence of excess weight among Reception children in 2015-16 to 2017-18

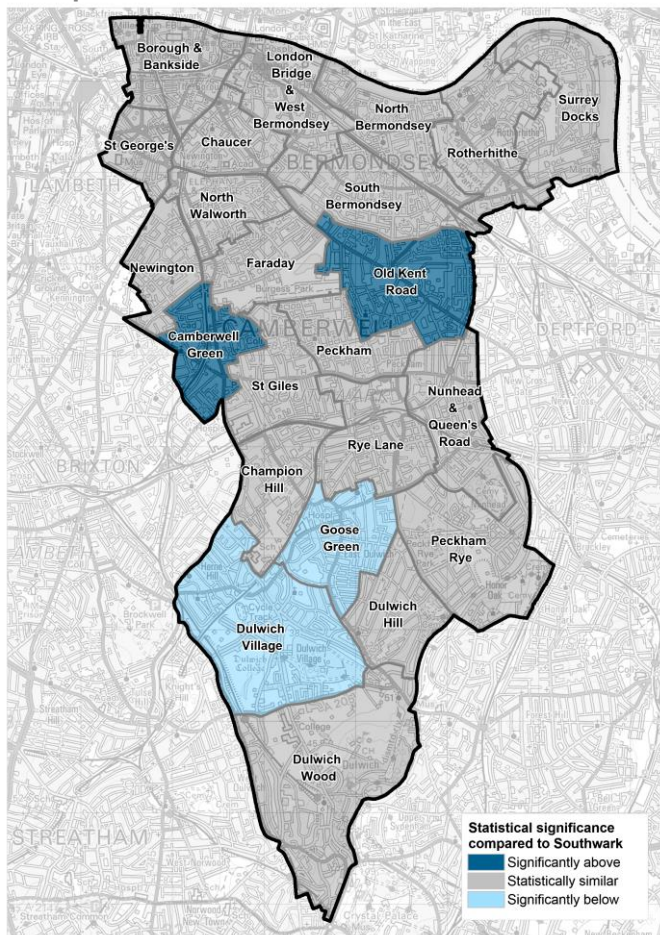
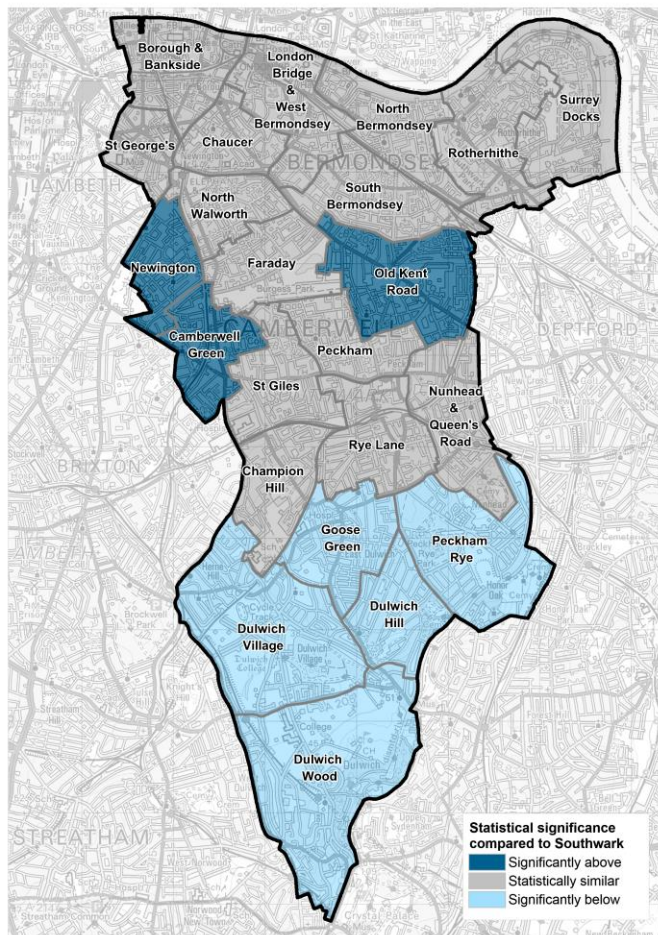


Figure 7: Prevalence of excess weight among Year 6 children in 2015-16 to 2017-18



References

- © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252
- PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data.

Camberwell Green and Newington have the highest levels of obesity in Year 6 in England

LOCAL HOTSPOTS: OBESITY

Figure 8: Prevalence of obesity among Reception children in 2015-16 to 2017-18

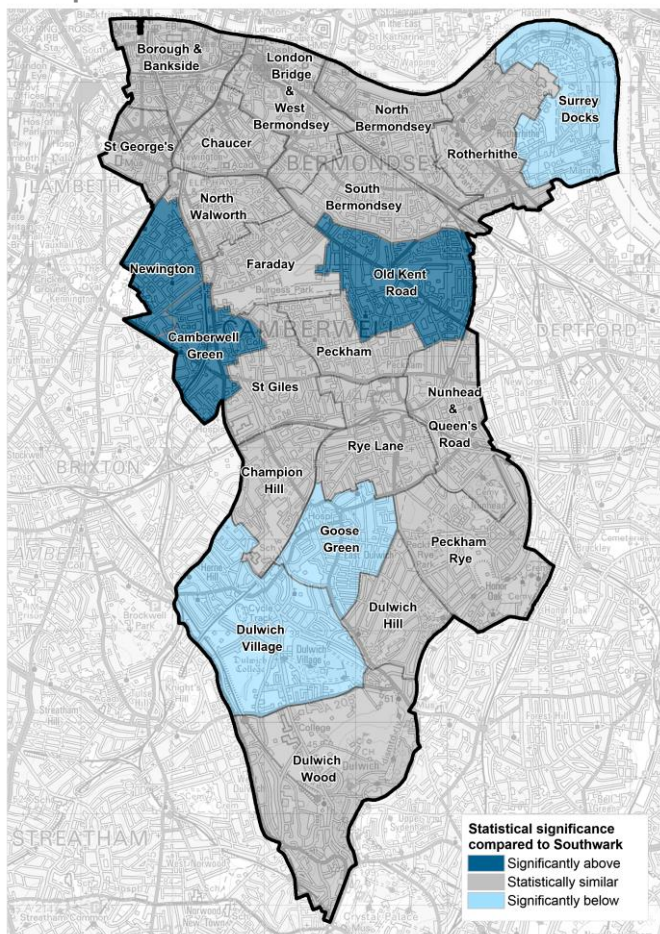
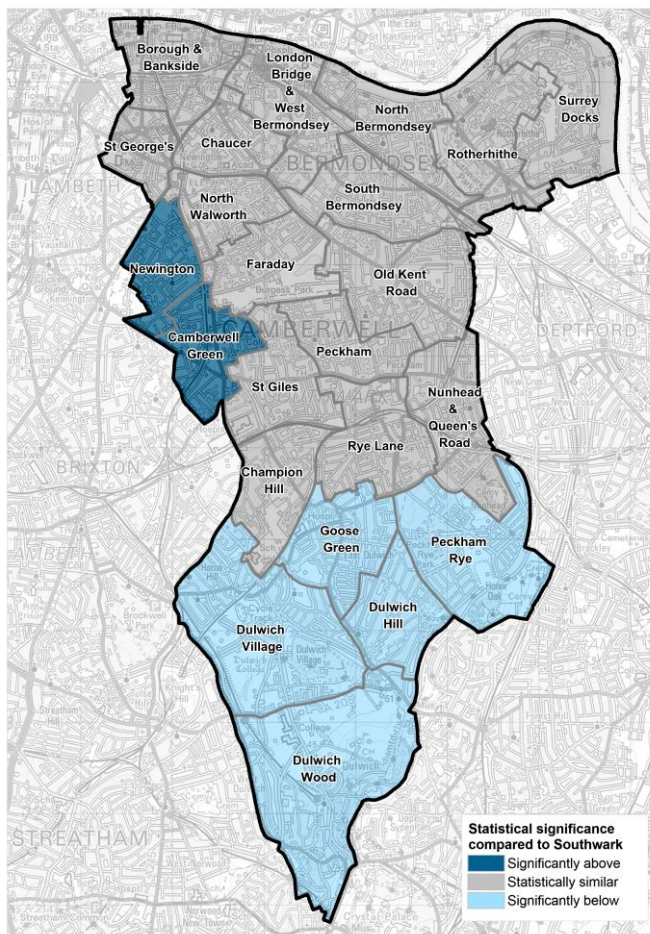


Figure 9: Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children in 2015-16 to 2017-18



References

- © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252
- PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data.

Children from Black or Black British ethnic groups are significantly more likely to be obese

WEIGHT AND ETHNICITY

Results show that obesity is highest among children from Black or Black British ethnic groups for both Reception and Year 6 cohorts.

- Children from Black ethnic groups in Southwark also have a significantly higher prevalence of obesity compared to children from Black ethnic groups in London and England, in both Reception and Year 6.
- In Year 6, children from a White ethnic background in Southwark have a comparable level of obesity to their counterparts in the rest of London, but significantly higher than England.

Figure 10: Prevalence of obesity by ethnicity in Reception

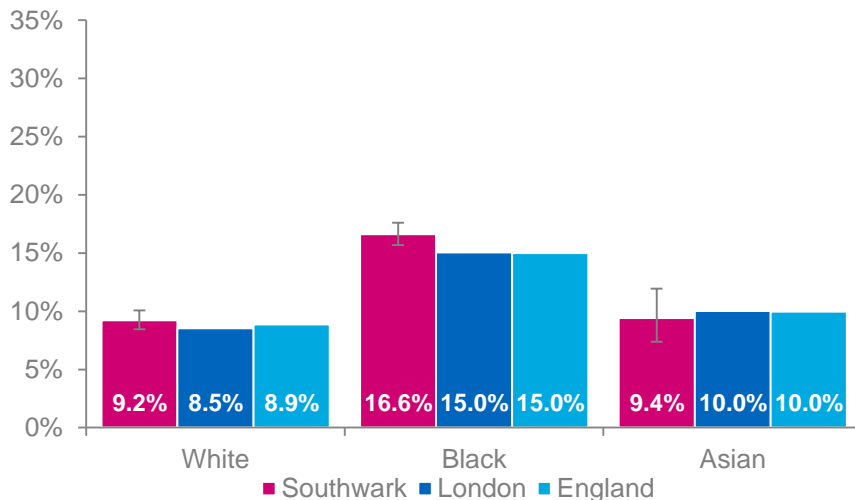
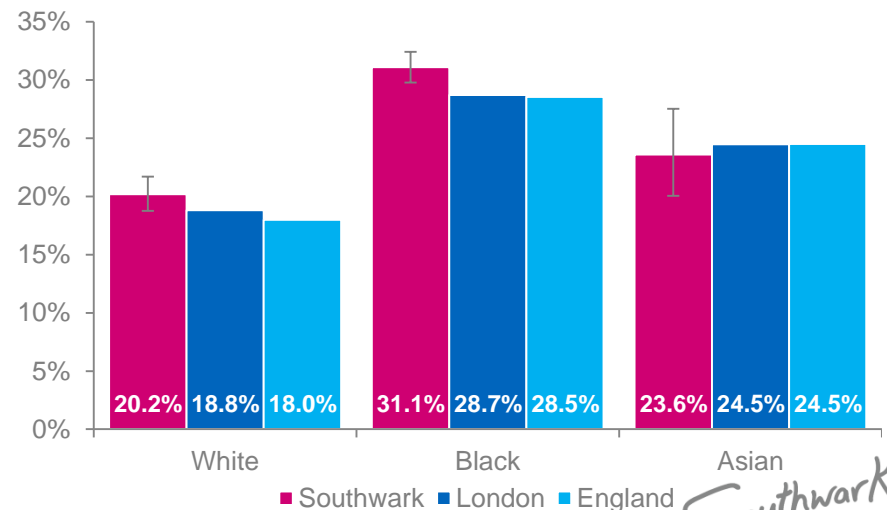


Figure 11: Prevalence of obesity by ethnicity in Year 6



References

1. PHE 2019. Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 5-years data combined.

There are statistically significant inequalities in levels of excess weight geographically and by school

EXCESS WEIGHT BY SCHOOL

Figure 12: Prevalence of excess weight among Reception children in 2015-16 to 2017-18

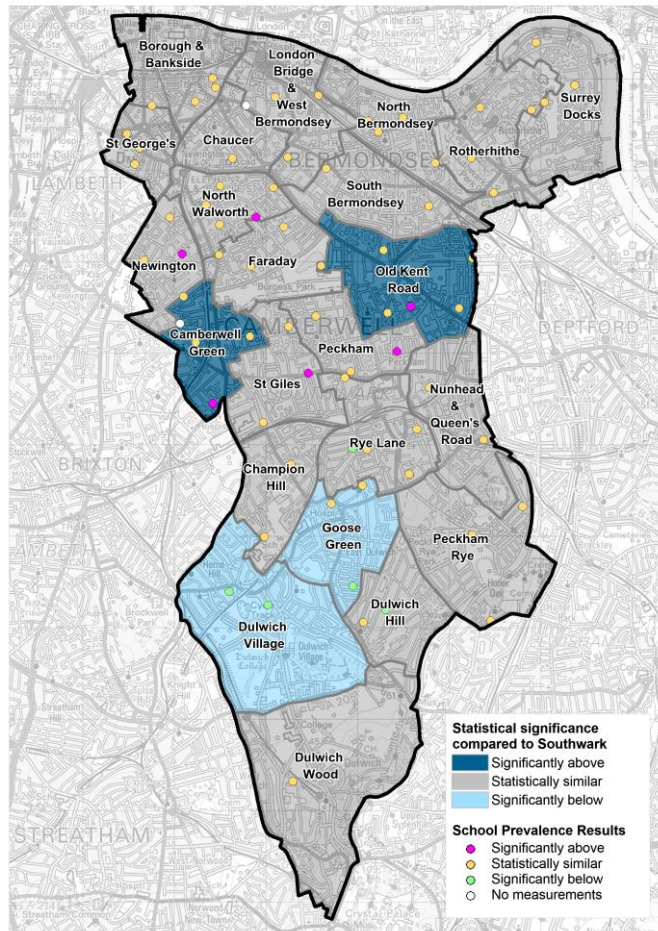
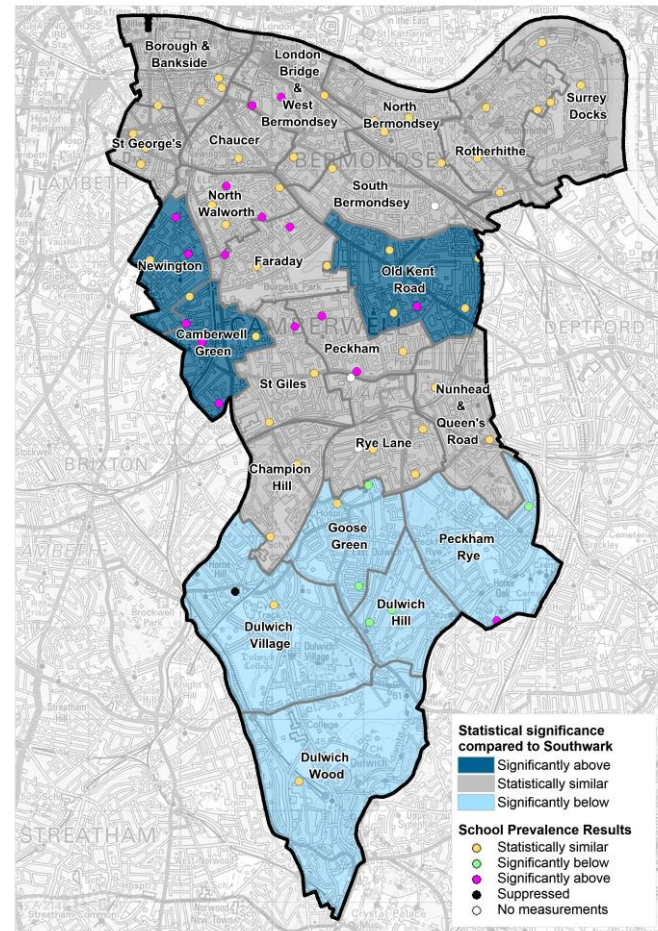


Figure 13: Prevalence of excess weight among Year 6 children in 2015-16 to 2017-18



References

- © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252
- PHE 2019. Childhood obesity and excess weight: small area level data.

There are significant inequalities in the prevalence of both excess weight and obesity

SUMMARY OF INEQUALITIES

There are significant inequalities in the prevalence of excess weight and obesity in Southwark, mirroring national patterns.



There is a significant increase in obesity between Reception and Year 6, whereas the proportion of children who are overweight is stable.



Children from Black ethnic groups are significantly more likely to be obese compared to other ethnic groups. Levels of obesity among Black children in Southwark are also significantly higher than their counterparts in London and England.



Highest levels of excess weight and obesity are consistently seen in Camberwell Green, Newington and Old Kent Road, with the lowest levels seen in the south of the borough.



More deprived communities have higher levels of excess weight and obesity, and the strength of association increases between Reception and Year 6.

References

1. Icons made by Freepik: www.flaticon.com.

Levels of obesity and excess weight in Southwark are significantly higher than in London and England

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Southwark has higher levels of obesity and excess weight than both London and England across Reception and Year 6.

- Approximately 1 in 4 children in Reception are overweight or obese (excess weight). By Year 6 this increases to more than 1 in 3 children.
- Statistical analysis indicates that there has been a significant decrease in recent trends of excess weight in Reception, whereas levels have remained stable in Year 6.

While levels of excess weight and obesity in Southwark are significantly above the London average, our ranking relative to other boroughs in the capital is improving.

- There have been small reductions in the prevalence of excess weight and obesity in both Reception and Year 6 since 2007-08.
- Our ranking relative to other boroughs in London has improved across all measures. This is particularly noticeable among children in Year 6.

There are significant inequalities in the prevalence of excess weight and obesity in Southwark, mirroring national patterns.

- Children from Black ethnic groups are significantly more likely to be obese compared to other ethnic groups.
- Highest levels of excess weight and obesity are consistently seen in Camberwell and Old Kent Road.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Policy Context

The Local Picture

The Local Response

Future Action & Next Steps

Our Healthy Weight Strategy sets a framework for taking a whole systems approach to tackling obesity

LOCAL POLICY

The Southwark Healthy Weight Strategy 2016-2021: Everybody's Business sets a framework for taking a whole systems approach to tackling obesity in the borough.

- This framework commits to both universal and targeted services that are evidence-based, family focused and across the life course.
- There is a place based approach to address geographical inequalities.

The action plan underpinning our local strategy identifies key outcomes for people (maternity and early years, children and young people, adults) and places (the obesogenic environment) in Southwark.

- The action plan guides the development, progress and support of initiatives towards the five year ambitions outlined in the strategy. The ambitions are to:
 1. Reduce obesity of children in Reception Year to 11.3%
 2. Reduce excess weight in children in Reception Year to 23.6%
 3. Reduce obesity of children in Year 6 to 24.9%
 4. Reduce excess weight in children in Year 6 to 38.9%
- The action plan is reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis at the Healthy Weight Implementation group meetings with key stakeholders.
- Healthy Weight Network meetings are held twice a year to further review the strategy and action plan with stakeholders.

References

1. Southwark Council. Everybody's Business: Southwark Healthy Weight Strategy 2016-2021. Available from: www.southwark.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing/public-health/for-professionals?chapter=3

Childhood obesity is a problem that goes beyond public health, making tackling obesity everybody's business

CURRENT ACTIONS

To address childhood obesity in Southwark we need to change the obesogenic environments. This can only be achieved through working with a number of different partners and across different policy areas.

There are key Southwark strategies and plans that contribute to the aims of the healthy weight strategy, they focus on geographical inequalities and include:

- **The 2019 Food Security Action Plan:** This is relevant to healthy weight as levels of obesity are generally higher in areas of deprivation.
- **The 2019 Movement Plan - Setting a Direction for Travel:** The plan recognises the need to create safe and attractive streets, making walking and cycling accessible and the easier choice, in order to tackle obesity in the borough.
- **Active Southwark - Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2019-2023:** This strategy supports the reduction of childhood obesity in the borough through physical activity. Plans to achieve this include educating parents on the recommended levels of activity for their children and encouraging formal and informal active play.
- **The New Southwark Plan:** The plan includes restrictions of A5 outlets near schools and promotes active travel and food growing through an increase in green spaces and active design.

There have been major achievements supporting early years, children and young people to be a healthy weight

LOCAL RESPONSE: PEOPLE

To date, the action plan has resulted in significant achievements to support early years, children and young people to be of a healthy weight.

- Stage 1 accreditation of the Baby Friendly Initiative has allowed our hospitals, children's centres and health visiting service to build a foundation for promoting breastfeeding and the best start in life.
- The Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme has been commissioned to support mothers in the community wishing to breastfeed in public, by offering businesses support to make their premises breastfeeding welcome.
- Implemented food and nutrition policies, workshops and training in early years settings to stimulate healthy weight from a young age.
- 100 Southwark schools are registered to the Healthy Schools Programme and 20% have achieved the gold award.
- Southwark is one of just six London boroughs to offer universal free, healthy school meals and free fruit to all primary school children.
- Launched the national Fizz Free February campaign, that encourages children, young people and adults to cut out fizzy drinks for the 28 days of February.

References

1. Healthy Schools London. Available from: www.healthyschools.london.gov.uk

Significant achievements to promote a healthy weight have been made across the whole borough

LOCAL RESPONSE: PEOPLE

The action plan has also resulted in significant achievements to support residents across the borough to be of a healthy weight.

- Multi-agency healthy weight care pathways have been implemented to provide guidance on identification, assessment, advice and referrals.
- An accredited CPD training programme has been commissioned, providing healthcare and non-healthcare professionals with brief intervention techniques and information about Southwark's healthy weight referral pathways.
- Southwark has signed up to the Local Authority Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food, focusing on five key areas of action:
 - Delivering healthier public events
 - Supporting businesses to improve their food offer
 - Reducing the prominence of sugary drinks water
 - Raising public awareness
 - Tackling advertisement and sponsorship
- A Food Poverty Alliance has been established to support vulnerable children and families in accessing healthy and affordable food and cooking opportunities. The Alliance has supported the development of a food security needs assessment and action plan.

References

1. Healthy Schools London. Available from: www.healthyschools.london.gov.uk

Southwark has implemented several initiatives to improve the obesogenic environment for residents

LOCAL RESPONSE: PLACE

Significant achievements to improve the obesogenic environment have also been made.

- The New Southwark Plan (NSP), is a new borough-wide planning and regeneration plan, includes a strategic policy on healthy, active lives. The development management policies support the delivery of healthy activities in new developments and seek to exclude new hot food takeaway shops within a 400m zone around secondary schools. Once adopted this will replace the current local plan and will be used to inform planning and development decisions.
- The school superzone pilot in Southwark is an area of 400m around schools where environmental interventions are targeted to encourage healthier behaviors.
- 62 Southwark schools are accredited with the TfL STARS programme and have developed School Travel Plans to aid and promote children's engagement with active travel.
- Development of new or refreshed play areas and green flag parks ensures young people have facilities to be active in the environment.
- Improved information sharing across departments contributed to the body of local evidence to support healthy eating and physical activity.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Policy Context

The Local Picture

The Local Response

Future Action & Next Steps

Tackling childhood obesity is a key priority in Southwark

FUTURE ACTION & NEXT STEPS

Southwark will continue to implement key initiatives in the action plan to promote healthy weight throughout the borough and address geographical inequalities.

- Extend the universal Free Healthy School Meals programme to school nursery classes in the borough. Schools will be supported to further improve the quality of school meals through implementing the dessert policy.
- Target initiatives and provide additional support to the top 10 schools in the borough for excess weight.
- Provide additional support to children from lower income families to access fresh fruit and vegetables by increasing the uptake of Healthy Start vouchers.
- Work with Guy's and St Thomas' Charity to establish a more ambitious Healthier Catering Commitment programme.
- Implement a new advertising policy to restrict the advertisement of high fat, salt or sugar products.
- Develop and coordinate a SUGAR SMART campaign with workplaces, further promoting healthy eating habits and sugar reduction.
- Continue to build relationships with key local partners and stakeholders to align priorities and offer strategic support and guidance on healthy weight initiatives.
- Develop the new healthy weight strategy with a clear focus on early years and childhood.

The table below summarises the trend in excess weight in Reception by electoral ward

APPENDIX 1: PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT IN RECEPTION

Ward	2010-11 to 2012-13	2011-12 to 2013-14	2012-13 to 2014-15	2013-14 to 2015-16	2014-15 to 2016-17	2015-16 to 2017-18
Borough & Bankside	22.2	24.2	25.7	25.5	23.8	23.4
Camberwell Green	31.2	32.0	34.9	34.4	33.7	34.0
Champion Hill	27.2	24.5	29.0	27.1	27.9	22.4
Chaucer	27.0	25.9	24.3	22.2	22.3	24.9
Dulwich Hill	20.5	22.0	21.9	20.5	19.9	20.7
Dulwich Village	19.3	18.6	17.3	16.6	15.5	16.6
Dulwich Wood	26.8	28.1	26.1	21.8	21.2	20.6
Faraday	29.9	31.3	33.1	31.9	30.3	30.3
Goose Green	16.3	19.0	19.3	17.2	16.8	16.8
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	26.7	24.2	23.3	24.3	24.8	25.6
Newington	30.7	31.4	31.0	29.2	29.7	30.8
North Bermondsey	26.2	26.7	27.1	28.4	27.6	26.8
North Walworth	31.8	32.9	32.6	28.8	25.6	25.1
Nunhead & Queen's Road	29.6	30.9	30.1	29.5	24.9	24.5
Old Kent Road	28.1	28.1	28.6	30.4	30.8	30.9
Peckham	29.2	29.6	30.4	31.5	29.8	28.4
Peckham Rye	20.9	20.3	21.4	21.9	22.4	20.8
Rotherhithe	24.7	23.7	23.1	24.3	24.4	25.1
Rye Lane	27.0	26.0	25.9	24.7	25.2	24.2
St George's	23.6	26.7	28.7	28.1	27.2	28.6
St Giles	27.6	26.7	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.0
South Bermondsey	26.3	25.3	26.2	26.7	28.4	27.3
Surrey Docks	22.3	20.8	19.0	19.8	21.3	21.1
SOUTHWARK	26.7	26.7	27.1	26.4	26.0	25.7

Significantly higher than Southwark

Statistically similar to Southwark

Significantly lower than Southwark

The table below summarises the trend in excess weight in Year 6 by electoral ward

APPENDIX 2: PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT IN YEAR 6

Ward	2010-11 to 2012-13	2011-12 to 2013-14	2012-13 to 2014-15	2013-14 to 2015-16	2014-15 to 2016-17	2015-16 to 2017-18
Borough & Bankside	45.0	40.4	40.4	38.5	39.7	37.7
Camberwell Green	41.0	46.3	48.0	51.9	50.8	51.9
Champion Hill	46.9	43.9	39.3	35.4	37.4	36.5
Chaucer	41.8	37.4	43.3	46.5	48.0	46.3
Dulwich Hill	28.5	32.5	34.3	31.7	27.3	26.4
Dulwich Village	24.6	25.9	23.8	23.5	20.9	22.6
Dulwich Wood	37.8	42.0	40.6	37.6	33.4	33.5
Faraday	44.6	47.0	47.0	47.2	47.6	45.1
Goose Green	29.6	29.6	31.3	28.5	26.7	24.6
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	45.4	43.6	44.7	42.9	42.9	39.1
Newington	42.3	44.5	46.0	47.1	49.8	51.0
North Bermondsey	46.9	49.7	48.5	47.4	45.6	42.5
North Walworth	46.0	48.2	49.2	46.7	46.2	45.8
Nunhead & Queen's Road	46.0	44.9	43.6	42.1	44.5	45.3
Old Kent Road	45.9	48.0	46.6	46.5	46.9	46.5
Peckham	48.6	48.9	47.4	46.4	46.2	45.5
Peckham Rye	39.2	40.4	38.0	36.9	32.8	32.0
Rotherhithe	44.0	45.0	46.4	45.6	45.4	42.2
Rye Lane	42.0	42.6	42.0	39.9	40.8	37.9
St George's	39.3	37.7	39.0	37.1	41.0	39.5
St Giles	42.6	43.1	43.6	46.0	46.4	45.3
South Bermondsey	45.4	45.6	46.0	45.1	45.4	43.5
Surrey Docks	37.0	38.4	40.4	46.6	46.4	44.8
SOUTHWARK	42.3	43.3	43.4	42.9	42.7	41.6

Significantly higher than Southwark

Statistically similar to Southwark

Significantly lower than Southwark

The table below summarises the trend in obesity in Reception by electoral ward

APPENDIX 3: PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN RECEPTION

Ward	2010-11 to 2012-13	2011-12 to 2013-14	2012-13 to 2014-15	2013-14 to 2015-16	2014-15 to 2016-17	2015-16 to 2017-18
Borough & Bankside	11.7	12.8	13.3	12.5	11.3	11.4
Camberwell Green	16.6	15.5	17.3	17.3	18.2	17.0
Champion Hill	9.8	10.0	13.6	12.0	12.8	9.2
Chaucer	12.5	12.4	11.8	10.8	10.7	11.8
Dulwich Hill	9.8	9.7	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.4
Dulwich Village	6.1	6.5	4.9	3.8	4.2	6.2
Dulwich Wood	12.0	13.6	11.9	10.4	10.8	10.3
Faraday	16.6	18.1	19.8	17.9	16.1	14.3
Goose Green	6.1	6.2	5.3	4.7	5.6	6.5
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.0
Newington	15.8	13.9	14.9	14.3	16.1	16.5
North Bermondsey	10.8	11.4	13.6	14.4	14.2	13.2
North Walworth	18.8	18.5	19.6	15.8	14.3	12.8
Nunhead & Queen's Road	16.0	16.0	15.2	13.5	11.5	11.5
Old Kent Road	12.9	13.1	13.9	15.8	16.1	15.7
Peckham	16.8	16.2	14.9	14.4	15.6	15.7
Peckham Rye	7.9	8.7	9.9	11.1	11.5	10.8
Rotherhithe	11.0	10.0	10.6	11.3	11.7	11.3
Rye Lane	14.4	12.8	11.8	11.4	12.0	11.6
St George's	12.1	11.5	14.0	14.3	14.1	12.7
St Giles	12.9	12.7	13.5	13.8	15.1	13.8
South Bermondsey	13.1	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.3
Surrey Docks	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.7
SOUTHWARK	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.6	12.8	12.3

Significantly higher than Southwark

Statistically similar to Southwark

Significantly lower than Southwark

The table below summarises the trend in obesity in Year 6 by electoral ward

APPENDIX 4: PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN YEAR 6

Ward	2010-11 to 2012-13	2011-12 to 2013-14	2012-13 to 2014-15	2013-14 to 2015-16	2014-15 to 2016-17	2015-16 to 2017-18
Borough & Bankside	25.9	19.3	21.6	23.0	25.1	25.4
Camberwell Green	25.8	30.3	31.0	33.9	33.4	34.6
Champion Hill	30.6	27.3	25.5	23.8	25.1	22.3
Chaucer	26.2	22.1	28.1	31.0	32.4	29.9
Dulwich Hill	16.3	17.9	20.9	19.2	16.7	15.5
Dulwich Village	12.5	13.7	12.2	12.3	10.3	10.4
Dulwich Wood	24.1	26.3	26.3	23.6	19.7	19.3
Faraday	29.9	31.4	30.7	29.4	29.4	27.7
Goose Green	18.4	16.5	16.1	14.8	15.0	13.4
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	26.8	25.1	26.9	26.6	27.1	25.4
Newington	28.6	28.4	29.9	30.2	32.4	34.4
North Bermondsey	29.5	30.0	27.7	28.0	27.1	25.7
North Walworth	32.0	33.0	32.2	28.7	28.7	29.3
Nunhead & Queen's Road	28.6	27.2	27.1	28.0	30.0	28.3
Old Kent Road	29.2	30.4	29.5	30.4	30.7	30.0
Peckham	30.4	30.7	29.6	30.1	29.3	27.9
Peckham Rye	21.5	23.3	22.0	24.2	21.0	17.8
Rotherhithe	29.4	28.3	26.9	26.2	26.8	24.9
Rye Lane	26.2	27.3	25.8	25.3	26.1	24.2
St George's	28.9	24.7	26.4	21.7	27.7	26.2
St Giles	25.3	27.2	27.6	31.5	30.8	29.5
South Bermondsey	27.7	28.4	29.5	29.4	30.2	29.4
Surrey Docks	27.0	23.8	21.8	25.1	28.6	27.6
SOUTHWARK	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.2	26.1

Significantly higher than Southwark

Statistically similar to Southwark

Significantly lower than Southwark

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

 [@lb_southwark](https://twitter.com/lb_southwark)  facebook.com/southwarkcouncil