

Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009-10

Summary of the core dataset



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The core dataset is a list of indicators designed to provide a broad overview of the local population and its health and social care needs. The key findings are presented here. The complete dataset, including exact figures for Croydon, London and England, dates and sources is provided at Appendix 1. Supplementary data is at Appendix 2.

Health profiles are produced by the Association of Public Health Observatories and provide a snapshot of health using key indicators enabling comparison locally, regionally and over time. They are designed to help councils and the NHS decide where to target resources and tackle health inequalities in their local area. Croydon's 2009 health profile is at Appendix 3.

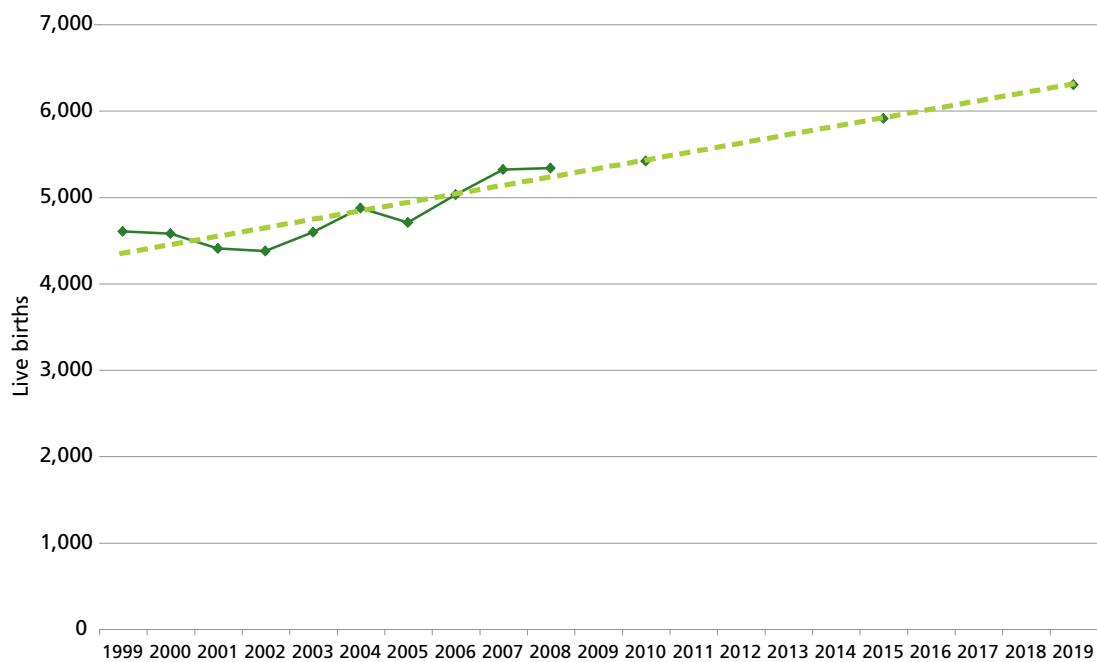
Population

With a resident population of 341,800, Croydon is the largest London borough in terms of population size. The population is typical of London in that there are more younger people and fewer older people as a proportion of the total population. However, the numbers of children and young people are expected to fall while numbers of older people will rise in future years.

Births

With 71 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, compared with 69 in London and 64 in England, fertility rates in Croydon are above average. The number of births has risen to more than 5,000 per year and is likely to continue to rise (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Expected increase in number of births to Croydon residents, 2009-2019



Source: Linear trend based on numbers of live births from Office for National Statistics

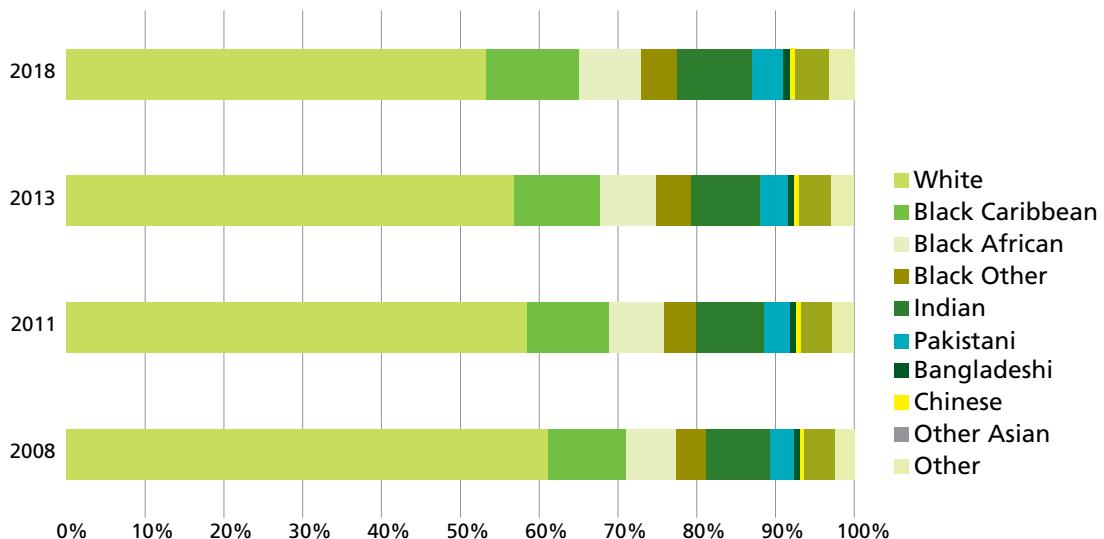
Deaths

There are around 2,500 deaths per year, equating to more than two births for each death in Croydon. Circulatory diseases and cancers are the most common causes of death.

Ethnicity

At 42%, the proportion of the population from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups is the same as the London average (42%). This is expected to increase to 43% in 2013 and 47% by 2018 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Expected population change by ethnic group, Croydon, 2008-2018



Source: GLA 2007 Round Ethnic Group Projections - PLP Low

Disability

At 15%, the proportion of the population with a disability is slightly below average¹.

Religion

Christianity is the most common religion in Croydon (65%), followed by no religion or not stated (23%), Muslim (5%) and Hindu (5%).

Migration

There are around 6,000 international migrants on GP registers. Internal migration outflow exceeds inflow, while international inflow exceeds outflow.

Deprivation

Deprivation levels across Croydon vary considerably and include some of the most and some of the least deprived areas in London. On average, Croydon is slightly less deprived than the England average and considerably less deprived than London as a whole.

Area classification

Croydon falls into the "London suburbs" ONS cluster. The most similar local authorities are Enfield, Waltham Forest, Greenwich and Merton. The Mosaic classification tool divides the UK population into 61 types and 11 groups. It uses 400 different pieces of information about people's lives from a range of public and private sector datasets to build a comprehensive picture of the common characteristics of people living in an area. The most common Mosaic type in Croydon is "D27 Multi-cultural inner city terraces attracting second generation settlers from diverse communities" (22%).

Households

Croydon Council is required to make provisions for the development of 11,000 new homes over the next ten years. The majority of the development will be concentrated in central Croydon.

¹ Unless otherwise specified, 'average' refers to the England and London averages. Refer to full dataset at Appendix 1 for specific definitions in each case.

Social and environmental context

Poverty

More than one in four children lives in poverty, higher than the England average.

Living arrangements

At 17%, the proportion of social rented households is below average. Household overcrowding is above the England, but below the London, average. At 36%, the proportion of older people living alone is about average, as is the proportion of older people with no central heating. Car ownership is above average for London.

Employment

Three quarters of the working age population is in employment. At 15%, the proportion of adults with learning disabilities in employment is notably above average (9 to 10%). The unemployment rate is above the England, but below the London average. Average weekly incomes are above average for London and England.

Lifestyle and risk factors

Smoking

While quit rates are below average at 242 per 100,000 compared with 761 for London and 813 for England, smoking prevalence is also slightly below average (23%).

Diet

Fruit and vegetable consumption in Croydon is above the England average but below the London average.

Alcohol

Alcohol related hospital admission rates are below average, as are levels of binge drinking. Local data is not yet available on the numbers of alcohol related attendances at accident and emergency.

Physical activity

Levels of participation in sport and active recreation are below average.

Teenage pregnancy

At 55 under 18 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17, teenage conception rates are above the England (42) and London (46) average.

Hypertension (high blood pressure)

The modelled (expected) prevalence of hypertension is at 29% which is below the England average (30%). The prevalence of GP recorded hypertension is approximately half the modelled (expected) population prevalence level.

Obesity

Childhood obesity rates are similar to rates for London but above the England average.

Burden of ill health

Death rates

Male life expectancy (78 years) and female life expectancy (82 years) are above the England average, although closer to the England average for women than men. Infant and neonatal mortality rates are above average. Healthy life expectancy at age 65 is above average. Deaths from causes considered amenable to health care are around average until coronary heart disease (CHD) is excluded, which pushes rates slightly above average. The rate of deaths attributable to smoking is below average.

Hospital admission rates

Admission rates for cancers, mental health, infectious disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and stroke are below average, while admission rates for CHD, renal failure and accidents are above England and London averages.

Diabetes

Diabetes prevalence is above average, as are estimated excess deaths among people with diabetes.

Circulatory disease

Premature death from heart disease is below average, and prevalence is below the England, and equal to the London average. Hospital admissions for heart attacks are above average for London while revascularisation rates are lower. Death and admission rates for stroke are below average.

Cancer

Cancer incidence and premature mortality rates are below the London and England averages. There is above average incidence of cervical, prostate and bladder cancers.

Respiratory diseases

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease mortality rates are above average while GP recorded chronic obstructive pulmonary disease prevalence is below average and below expected levels.

Oral health

Oral health is better than average.

Mental health

Prevalence of most common mental disorders is below the London average.

Trauma

Admissions for hip fracture are similar to the London average. Numbers killed or seriously injured on the road are below average.

Musculoskeletal disease

Hip replacement rates are below average for England but above average for London. Knee replacement rates are below average.

Services

Social care

Timeliness of social care assessment and services put into place are above average. Carers' assessments are below average as are the proportions of people receiving direct payments.

Oral health

Access to NHS dentistry is above average for London but below the England average.

Prevention and screening

Childhood immunisation uptake is above average for London but below average for England. Flu immunisation uptake is below average. Breast screening coverage is above the London, but below the England average.

Sexual health

Access to GUM within 48 hours is 99.8% and access to NHS funded abortions before 10 weeks gestation is above average.

Long-term conditions

At 80%, compared with 68% for London and 74% for England, the proportion of people with long term conditions supported to be independent and in control of their condition is above average.