

Health of Croydon's School-Aged Children: An Overview of Available Data

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1. School-aged population

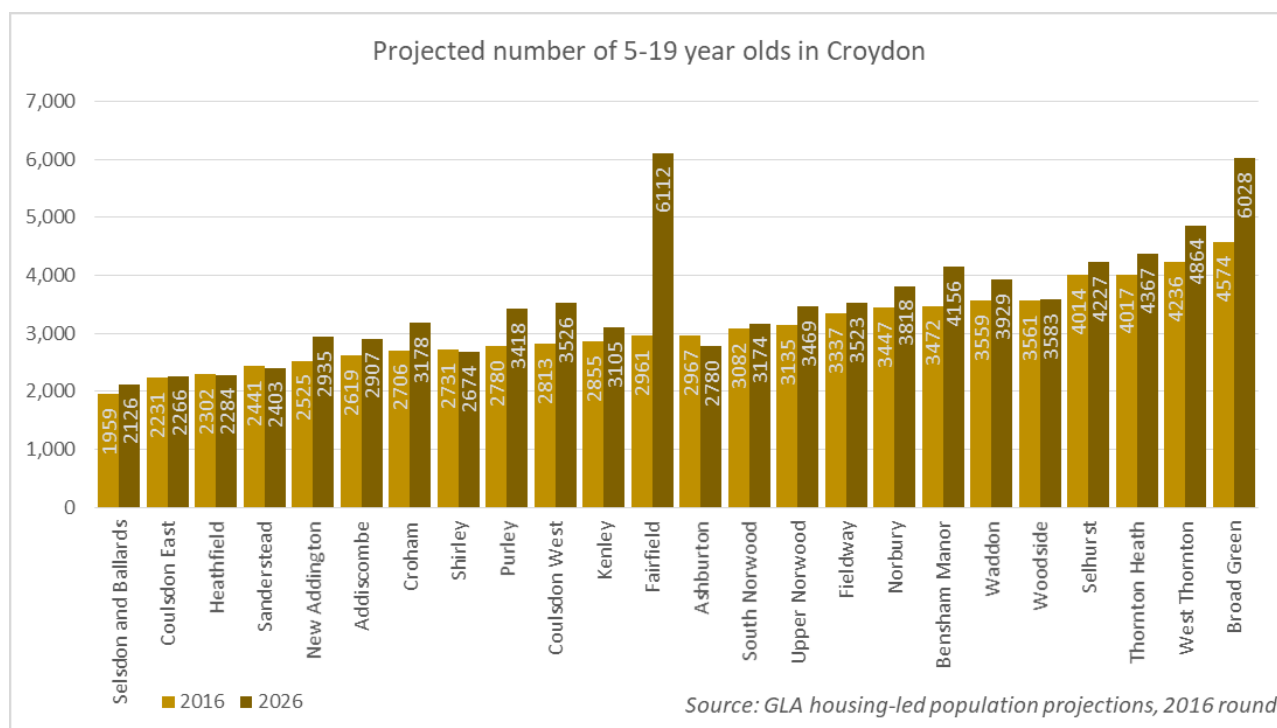
Based on the GLA population estimates¹, in 2016 there were 74,319 children aged 5 to 19 resident in Croydon. This is 19% of Croydon's total population, slightly higher than London where 17% of the total population is this age. In England the proportion is 18%.

The majority of the school-age population in Croydon are primary school aged (5-12 years). Over the next ten years, the number of school-aged children in Croydon is projected to rise 14% reaching a total of 84,858 children in 2026.

This increase is most marked in the secondary school aged children (12-16) who are projected to rise 24% by 2026, compared to the primary school aged children (5-11) who are projected to rise 6%. It is worth noting that despite this growth primary school children remain the largest group of school-aged children.

School-aged population is variable across the different wards of Croydon. In 2016 Selsdon & Ballards had the smallest estimated number of children aged 5-19 and Broad Green had the most. Four wards are projected to have fewer school-aged children in 2026 than in 2016. Fairfield ward, where the growth zone is largely concentrated, has a projected 110% increase in school-aged children.

Please be aware these projections are based on existing ward boundaries, upcoming boundary changes will need to be taken into consideration when reviewing this information.



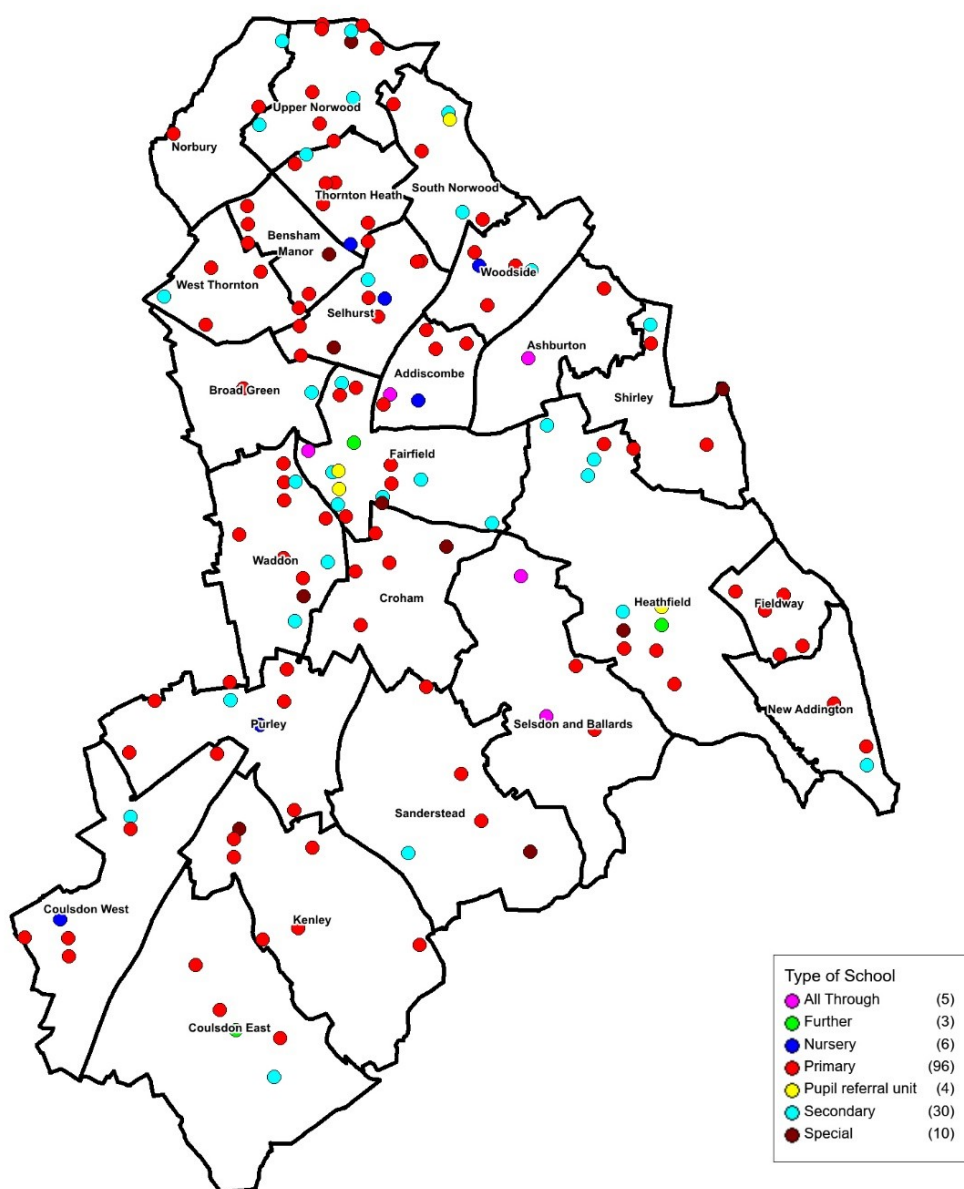
¹ GLA population projections, 2016. <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/projections>

2. Pupils

In the January 2017 school census², there were 151 schools in Croydon with a total of 65,230 pupils. In addition to this, data submitted to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) relating to October 2016 showed there were 3 Further Education Colleges with a total of 3,092 pupils.³

The map below shows where the above 154 schools are placed within the borough.

Croydon Schools as at January 2017



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² DfE School Census, 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017>

³ Data submitted to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) relating to October 2016

School age / type if non-mainstream	No. of schools	No. of pupils	% of total pupils
Nursery	6	625	1%
Primary	96	35,690	52%
Secondary	30	23,395	34%
All-through (primary & secondary)	5	4,376	6%
Pupil Referral Unit	4	191	0%
Special school	10	953	1%
Further Education colleges	3	3,092	5%
Total	154	68,322	100%

There are a number of children who are not seen by these providers. Croydon has a Virtual School which delivers interim provision for Looked After Children, some children are home-schooled and some are not in any education, employment or training (NEET).

Some children attending Croydon schools are not residents of Croydon and some children who are Croydon residents attend schools out of the borough, as described by the latest DfE figures⁴ below:

	Croydon residents attending Croydon schools/colleges	Croydon residents attending non-Croydon schools/colleges	Pupils of Croydon schools who are not resident in Croydon
Primary	90%	10%	6%
Secondary	73%	27%	17%
Special schools	79%	21%	6%

Similarly, local insight tells us there are approximately 7,000 students aged 16-18 across Croydon's state-funded secondary and further education providers. Approximately 50% of Croydon residents of this age study in schools and colleges outside of the borough.

⁴ DfE School Census, 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017>

3. Health of Croydon's school-aged children

The Healthy Child Programme is an evidenced-based early intervention and prevention public health programme for children and young people aged 0 to 19, with both universal and progressive elements.







For children aged 5 to 19 years in Croydon this is led by the School Nursing service, although a large number of other services and partners contribute to the delivery of the aims of the programme.

The aims of the Healthy Child Programme for 5-19 year olds are to:









- Help parents develop and sustain a strong bond with children;
- Encourage care that keeps children healthy and safe;
- Protect children from serious disease, through screening and immunisation;
- Reduce childhood obesity by promoting healthy eating and physical activity;
- Identify health issues early, so support can be provided in a timely manner;
- Make sure children are prepared for and supported in education settings;
- Identify and help children, young people and families with problems that might affect their chances later in life

The below tables detail some of the latest data relating to child health in Croydon.⁵










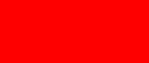


Colour Coding:

Worse than comparator	
Similar to comparator	
Better than comparator	
Higher than comparator	
Lower than comparator	
Not compared	

Trends:

Cannot be calculated	
Increasing and getting better	
Increasing and getting worse	
Increasing	
Decreasing and getting better	
Decreasing and getting worse	
Decreasing	
No significant change	

School readiness

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception			70.4%	2015/16	
Percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception			60.2%	2015/16	
Percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check			79.4%	2015/16	
Percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check			70.6%	2015/16	

⁵ PHE Public Health Profiles, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

School absence and attainment

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Attainment at key stage 2 (% reaching expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics)			55.3%	2016	▫
Gap in attainment at key stage 2 (between disadvantaged pupils and all other pupils)			23%	2016	▫
Attainment at key stage 4 (Average Attainment 8 score)			48.5	2015/16	▫
Gap in average Attainment 8 score at key stage 4 (between pupils receiving free			7.0	2015/16	▫
Percentage of persistent absentees (primary school)			9.2%	2015/16	▫
Percentage of persistent absentees (secondary school)			11.8%	2015/16	▫
Percentage of primary school pupils receiving a fixed-term exclusion			0.8%	2015/16	▫
Percentage of secondary school pupils receiving a fixed-term exclusion			6.4%	2015/16	▫
16-18 year olds not in education employment or training			2.9	2015	↓

Healthy weight

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Reception: Prevalence of underweight			1.4%	2016/17	↑
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obese)			23.7%	2016/17	↔
Reception: Prevalence of obesity			10.6%	2016/17	↔
Year 6: Prevalence of underweight			1.6%	2016/17	↔
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obese)			37.7%	2016/17	↑
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity			23.3%	2016/17	↑

Oral health

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Children free from dental decay (age 5)			73.7%	2014/15	▫
Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth (age 5)			26.3%	2014/15	▫
Percentage of children (0-17) visiting a dentist in the year			47.2%	2016/17	▫

Sexual health

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Under 18 conceptions (rate per 1,000 population)			24.1	2015	↓
Under 18s abortions (rate per 1,000 population)			16.0	2016	↔
Under 16s conceptions (rate per 1,000 population)			5.4	2015	↔
Percentage of repeat abortions in women aged under 25			33.2%	2016	↔
Percentage of population screened for chlamydia (aged 15-24)			23.8%	2016	↓
Chlamydia diagnoses (aged 15-24, detection rate per 100,000 population)			2585	2016	↔

Croydon also has the fifth highest rate in London of under 18 conceptions. Overall the teenage conception rate in Croydon is falling, an increase in 2013 means that they have yet not fallen to a rate similar to the overall London average. Croydon is performing above the PHE target for chlamydia detection.

Immunisations and screening

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Percentage of eligible children receiving one booster dose of Hib / Men C vaccine (by age 5)			86.3%	2015/16	↑
Percentage of eligible children receiving one dose of MMR vaccination (by age 5)			90.2%	2015/16	↔
Percentage of eligible children receiving two doses of MMR vaccination (by age 5)			75.3%	2015/16	↔
Percentage of girls receiving one dose of HPV vaccine (ages 12-13)			78.5%	2015/16	□
Children in care with up to date immunisations			92.2	2016	↑

Croydon is under-performing against targets for the majority of immunisations. The proportion of five year olds receiving two doses of the MMR vaccination dropped considerably in 2014/15 but recovered in 2015/16.

Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
% of 15 year olds who are regular smokers			3.9%	2014/15	□
% of 15 year olds who are occasional smokers			3.2%	2014/15	□
Regular drinkers (15 year olds)			3.5%	2014/15	□
Been drunk in the past 4 weeks (15 year olds)			8.2%	2014/15	□
Taken cannabis in the last month (15 year olds)			4.4%	2014/15	□
Taken other drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last month (15 year olds)			0.9%	2014/15	□

A&E Attendances

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
A&E attendances (5-9 years, rate per 1,000 population)			270.1	2015/16	↓
A&E attendances (10-14 years, rate per 1,000 population)			270.1	2015/16	↓
A&E attendances (15-19 years, rate per 1,000 population)			339.1	2015/16	↓
A&E attendances (0-19 years, rate per 1,000 population)			379.2	2015/16	↓

Croydon has the fifth lowest rate in London of attendance at A&E, these rates dropped considerably in 2014/15 in contrast to regional rates which slightly increased in the same year.

Self-harm (hospital admissions)

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Admissions for as a result of self harm (10-14 years, rate per 100,000 population)			104.4	2015/16	↔
Admissions for as a result of self harm (15-19 years, rate per 100,000 population)			376.9	2015/16	↔

Similarly the rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm has also dropped considerably since 2013/14 in contrast to national rates.

Hospital admissions for injuries

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14, rate per 10,000 population)			94.9	2015/16	↔
Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15-24, rate per 10,000 population)			120.5	2015/16	↔

Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries are a cause of concern in Croydon, with the fourth highest admission rate in London for 15-24 year olds and the fifth highest rate in London for 0-14 year olds. The admission rate for 0-14 year olds has fallen in recent years in-line with London trends but increased considerably in the last year (2015/16). In comparison, the admission rate for 15-24 year olds is not dropping as fast as the rest of London and increased considerably in 2013/14.

Wellbeing of Looked After Children

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Period	Trend
Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16 who have been in care for at least 12 months			10.2	2015/16	□
Percentage of children aged 5-16 who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March whose score in the SDQ indicates cause for concern			21.3%	2015/16	□

Croydon has the second lowest average Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) score for looked after children in London and since 2013/14 this score has decreased faster than the London average. Croydon has the third lowest proportion of looked after children rated as a “cause for concern”.

Healthy London Partnership has provided guidance for schools around three long-term conditions and estimates prevalence.

- **Asthma** is the most common long-term condition in children and young people. There is no information on asthma prevalence in the guidance however other sources estimate 1 in 11 (i.e. 3 per class).⁶
- **Epilepsy** has implications for a child’s education and learning, approximately 63,400 children and young people under the age of 18 have epilepsy in the UK; approximately 2,000 in London (1%). The average primary school will have 1-2 pupils with epilepsy; secondary will have 4-5; special schools likely to have more. Up to 95% of children with epilepsy have significant difficulties with learning or behaviour.⁷
- **Diabetes** prevalence is approximately 1 in 700 school-age children. Over 31,500 children and young people aged under 19 are diagnosed with diabetes, 95% of whom have type 1; there are approximately 4000 children and young people in London with type 1 diabetes. Management of diabetes can be challenging – only 18.4% of UK children were achieving recommended glycaemic control (2015 report; data source not specified).⁸

Sickle Cell disease is the name for a group of inherited conditions that affect the red blood cells. In London, over 1.5 pregnancies per 10,000 births are estimated to be affected with sickle cell disease.⁹ In 2016 there were almost 130,000 births in London so it is estimated that over 20 of these births would be affected.

⁶ Healthy London Partnership, <https://www.healthy london.org/our-work/children-young-people/asthma/>

⁷ Healthy London Partnership, <https://www.healthy london.org/resource/london-epilepsy-guide-schools/>

⁸ Healthy London Partnership, <https://www.healthy london.org/resource/london-guide-teachers-parents-children-young-people-diabetes/>

⁹ NHS Screening for sickle cell and thalassaemia, <https://cpdscreening.phe.org.uk/induction-resource/sct>

4. Higher risk children

There are a number of groups of children who are at a higher risk of experiencing poorer health and wellbeing outcomes. This section details some of these factors and the prevalence of this within Croydon where known.

Children in Poverty

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Percentage of children in poverty (aged under 16)	20.1%	23.4%	22.7%	17,680	2014
Percentage of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals at a state-funded nursery or primary school	14.7%	16.6%	20.0%	6,455	2017
Percentage of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals at a state-funded secondary school	13.8%	18.1%	17.9%	3,267	2017

Child poverty is associated with a wide range of negative health and educational outcomes. In 2014 HMRC reported that there were 17,680 children in Croydon aged under 16 living in poverty (i.e. living in a family who is in receipt of Child Tax Credit and whose reported income is less than 60% of the average income or in receipt of Income Support / JSA). This is equivalent to 22.7% of all children aged under 16 (for whom child benefit is claimed) which is lower than the London average but higher than the England average.¹⁰

The latest school census (January 2017) shows that 20.0% of nursery/primary pupils in Croydon schools are eligible for and claiming free school meals, this percentage is slightly lower in secondary schools at 17.9% of pupils.¹¹

Families in temporary accommodation

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Households in temporary accommodation that had dependent children and/or pregnant women with no other dependents	79%	82%	79%	1,968	2017
Households in temporary accommodation of 16/17 year olds	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	30	2017

At the end of March 2017, figures released by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on statutory homelessness showed that there were 2,499 households in temporary accommodation in Croydon. 1,968 (79%) of these households had dependent children and/or pregnant women with no other dependents. A further 30 (1.2%) households in temporary accommodation are of 16/17 year olds.

Within Croydon, there are a total of 3,606 children / expected children in these households in temporary accommodation.¹²

¹⁰ HMRC Personal tax credits statistics, 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2014-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2014-30-september-2016>

¹¹ DfE School Census, 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017>

¹² DCLG live tables on statutory homelessness, January-March 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Looked after and unaccompanied asylum seeking children

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Looked after children (aged 0-17, rate per 10,000 population)	62	50	83	~795	2017
Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (% of all LAC)	6%	16%	49%	~390	2017

Looked after children (LAC) are more likely to experience the risk factors that lead to negative health and wellbeing outcomes and therefore a high proportion of LAC experience poor health, educational and social outcomes after leaving care. On 31 March 2017 there were approximately 785 Croydon children (aged 0-17) who were Looked After. This is a rate of 83 children per 10,000, significantly above the London and England rates.

Approximately 49% (390) of all looked after children in the borough are unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC)¹³. The majority of UASC within Croydon will be placed in a mainstream school until the age of approximately 15 years, after which they are educated in a specialist provision at John Ruskin College and Croydon College. Most UASC arrive in Croydon after 15 years therefore there are relatively few USAC in mainstream provision.

Children in Need and subject to a Child Protection Plan

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Children in Need (aged 0-17, rate per 10,000 population)	612.4	642.6	732.7	6,919	2016/17
Children with a Child Protection Plan (aged 0-17, rate per 10,000 population)	98.9	87.1	84.7	800	2016/17

During 2016/17 a total of 6,919 children under the age of 18 had an episode of need. This is the largest number of children in need in any London borough and is equivalent to a rate of 732.7 per 10,000 population. Although the children in need population is the largest in London the rate of children in need compared to population size is not the greatest in London.

During the same time period, a total of 800 children under the age of 18 had a child protection plan at any point in the year, equivalent to a rate of 84.7 per 10,000 population.¹⁴

Young Carers

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Young people (aged under 15) providing unpaid care	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	877	2011
Young people (aged 16-24) providing unpaid care	4.8%	5.4%	5.5%	2,330	2011

The 2011 Census reported that there were 877 children aged 0-15 providing unpaid care – 1.11% of all children aged under 15. 175 of these (20%) provided 20 or more hours of unpaid

¹³ DfE Children Looked After, 2016/17. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2016-to-2017>

¹⁴ DfE Characteristics of Children in Need, 2016/17. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2016-to-2017>

care per week. In addition to this, 2,330 children aged 16-24 were providing some unpaid care – 5.5% of all children aged 16-24. 658 of these (28%) provided 20 or more hours of unpaid care per week.¹⁵

Refugees and Asylum seekers

The latest immigration statistics released by the Home Office show that there were 115 asylum seekers in Croydon in receipt of Section 95 support at the end of March 2017¹⁶. This figure excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children and does not specify whether these people have children or not. Details regarding refugees are not released at a local authority level apart from the number of refugees resettled under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme. Croydon has not resettled anyone under this scheme.

Gypsy/traveller communities

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Pupils with a stated ethnicity of 'traveller of Irish heritage' or 'gypsy/Roma' at a state-funded primary or secondary school	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	86	2017

The latest school census (January 2017) shows that 0.2% of state-funded primary and secondary school pupils in Croydon schools had a stated ethnicity of 'traveller of Irish heritage' or 'gypsy/Roma'.¹⁷

Children with mental health disorders

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders (% of population aged 5-16)	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	5,557	2015
Hospital admissions for as a result of self harm (15-19 years, directly standardised rate per 100,000 population)	430.5	209.5	376.9	159	2015/16

In 2015, Croydon was estimated to have 5,557 young people (aged 5-16) with a mental health disorder, equating to 9.3% of the population. In 2015/16 there were 159 admissions to hospital as a result of self-harm in young people aged 10-24, a directly standardised rate of 235.4 per 100,000 population.¹⁸

¹⁵ 2011 Census Data.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/2011censuskeystatisticsforenglandandwales/2012-12-11>

¹⁶ Home Office Immigration Statistics, Section 7.4 (Asylum data), January-March 2017.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2017/list-of-tables#settlement>

¹⁷ DfE School Census, 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2017>

¹⁸ Data is taken from the Public Health England fingertips Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Profiles. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh>

Learning difficulties and special educational needs

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Pupils with an identified SEN at a state-funded primary school	13.5%	13.7%	12.9%	4,401	2017
Pupils with an identified SEN at a state-funded secondary school	12.4%	12.9%	12.8%	2,834	2017

The Department for Education annually publishes the number of pupils with an identified Special Educational Need (SEN) – i.e. pupils in receipt of an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan or in receipt of Special Educational Needs support.¹⁹ For this report, those with identified SEN who attend special schools have been excluded as an alternative special school nursing service team delivers to these settings.

In January 2017, 4,401 pupils in state-funded primary schools were identified with having SEN (12.9% of all pupils). 769 of these pupils had a primary type of need recorded as moderate, severe or profound & multiple learning difficulty (17.5% of SEN pupils, 2.3% of all pupils). A further 324 pupils had a primary type of need recorded as specific learning difficulty (7.4% of SEN pupils, 0.9% of all pupils) and 344 had a primary type of need recorded as autistic spectrum disorder (7.8% of SEN pupils, 1.0% of all pupils).

In secondary schools, 2,834 pupils were identified with SEN (12.8% of all pupils). 275 of these pupils had a primary type of need recorded as moderate, severe or profound & multiple learning difficulty (9.7% of SEN pupils, 1.2% of all pupils). A further 698 pupils had a primary type of need recorded as specific learning difficulty (24.6% of SEN pupils, 3.1% of all pupils) and 312 had a primary type of need recorded as autistic spectrum disorder (11.0% of SEN pupils, 1.4% of all pupils).

Young offenders

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
First time entrants to the youth justice system	327.1	407.3	527.5	197	2016

In 2016, 197 young people (aged 10-17) resident in Croydon were recorded as a first time entrant to the youth justice system (i.e. first reprimand, warning or conviction). This is a rate of 527.5 young people per 100,000 population. 2015/16 Ministry of Justice figures showed that there were 309 young people aged 10-17 in Croydon in the youth justice system.²⁰

The prevalence of mental health issues and global/developmental delay is higher than average in young offenders and commissioners report that this group also tend to have compromised physical health and may have been referred to services in early years but not engaged. While specialist mental health and speech and language therapy provision is in place via the YOT, a gap has been identified YOT around physical health, as there is no additional provision for this group. Approximately 60-70% of those under the YOT are in mainstream school.

¹⁹ DfE Special Educational Needs, January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2017>

²⁰ Ministry of Justice Youth Justice Statistics, 2015/16. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016>

Children with drug and/or alcohol problems

Indicator	National comparison	London comparison	Croydon value	Croydon number	Period
Taken cannabis in the last month (15 year olds)	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	n/a	2014/15
Taken other drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last month (15 year olds)	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	n/a	2014/15
Regular drinkers (15 year olds)	6.2%	3.1%	3.5%	n/a	2014/15
Been drunk in the past 4 weeks (15 year olds)	14.6%	8.9%	8.2%	n/a	2014/15
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions (aged under 18, rate per 100,000 population)	34.2	19.4	20.0	56	2014/15-2016/17
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (aged 15-24, rate per 100,000 population)	95.4	67.9	86.9	116	2013/14-2015/16

The What About YOUth (WAY) survey in 2015 showed that 4.4% of Croydon's surveyed 15 year olds had used cannabis in the past month and 0.9% had used other drugs in the past month. 3.5% were regular drinkers and 8.2% had been drunk in the past four weeks. In 2014/15-2016/17 56 young people under the age of 18 were admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions (a rate of 20 per 100,000 population). In 2013/14-2015/16 116 young people aged 15-24 were admitted to hospital due to substance misuse (a rate of 86.9 per 100,000 population).²¹

In 2016-17, 116 young people under the age of 18 accessed treatment for their drug and/or alcohol misuse.²²

Children living with substance misusers

In 2016/17, the national drug treatment monitoring system (NDTMS) estimated that there were 95 children (aged 0-18) living in the same household as an adult in treatment for drug misuse and 82 children living in the same household as an adult in treatment for alcohol misuse. A child may be double-counted if more than one adult in the same household was in treatment.²³

Other groups of children

There are a number of other groups of children who may be likely to have higher health needs because of their current situation. We are currently unable to quantify the prevalence of these young people within Croydon, these groups include (but are not limited to)

- Children living within families with mental ill-health
- Children living within families with parental conflict
- Children living within families experiencing domestic violence

²¹ Data is taken from the Public Health England fingertips Child Health Profiles.
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/child-health/profile/child-health-overview>

²² Monthly NDTMS data, at March 2017.

<https://www.ndtms.net/Reports.aspx?time=M&theme=y&phecetre=E12000007&level=dat&code=H16B>

²³ NDTMS JSNA reports, 2016/17 (restricted access). <https://www.ndtms.net/default.aspx>