Child Health Profile
June 2018

Croydon

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live births (2016)</td>
<td>5,894</td>
<td>128,803</td>
<td>663,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 4 years (2016)</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>635,600</td>
<td>3,429,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years (2016)</td>
<td>102,900</td>
<td>2,171,500</td>
<td>13,107,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2026 (projected)</td>
<td>115,900</td>
<td>2,456,700</td>
<td>14,065,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups (2017)</td>
<td>34,686</td>
<td>777,612</td>
<td>2,132,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2017)</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>30,788</td>
<td>186,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2015)</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 20 infants dying before age 1 each year. Recently there have been 9 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

- The teenage pregnancy rate is worse than England, with 175 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
- 6.6% of women smoke while pregnant which is better than England.
- 84.0% of mothers initiate breastfeeding (better than England). Data for breastfeeding from the 6-8 week review is not available for this area.
- The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age two, 81.5% of children have had one dose.
- Dental health is worse than England. 28.5% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.
- Levels of child obesity are worse than England. 10.6% of children in Reception and 23.3% of children in Year 6 are obese.
- The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 99.5 per 100,000 is similar to England. The rate for self-harm at 249.2 per 100,000 is better than England.

There were 339 emergency admissions of children because of asthma in 2016/17. This gives a rate which is worse than England.

Children living in poverty

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

Key findings

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children in Croydon is mixed.

Map 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 Croydon with its statistical neighbours, and the England average. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (23.7%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (37.7%) who have excess weight.

### Children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2016/17 (percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Obese</th>
<th>All children with excess weight, some of whom are obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
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<td>Waltham Forest</td>
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<td>Lewisham</td>
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<td>Haringey</td>
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</tbody>
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### Children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2016/17 (percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
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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 hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol is decreasing, and this is also the case in Croydon. The admission rate in the latest period is better than the England average.

**Young people's mental health**

Nationally, the rate of young people being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is increasing. This is not the case in Croydon where the trend is decreasing. The admission rate in the latest pooled period is also lower than the England average*. Nationally, levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men.

**Hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)**

**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)**

*Information about admissions in the single year 2016/17 can be found on page 4
These charts compare Croydon with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

### Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2016 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)

In 2016, approximately 25 girls aged under 18 conceived for every 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years in this area. This is higher than the regional average (approximately 17 per 1,000). The area has a higher teenage conception rate compared with the England average (approximately 19 per 1,000).

### Chlamydia detection, 2016 (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 2016, the detection rate in this area was 2,585 which is better than the minimum recommended rate.

### Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2016/17 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)

84.0% of mothers initiate breastfeeding (better than England). Data for breastfeeding from the 6-8 week review is not available for this area.

### Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2016/17 (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 (81.5%). By the age of five, only 73.1% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

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

### Indicator Descriptions

1. Infant mortality: Annual rate of deaths before 1 year of age per 1,000 births.
2. Child mortality rate (1-17 years): Annual rate of deaths before 18 years of age per 1,000 population.
3. MMR vaccination for one dose: Percentage of children who have received the first dose of MMR vaccine by age 2 years.
4. Dtap/ IPV / Hib vaccination: Percentage of children who have received at least one dose of Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccine by age 1 year.
5. Children in care: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 0-5 years.
6. Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception: Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception.
7. GCSE attainment: Average Attainment 8 score for 15-year-olds.
8. Children in low income families: Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population.
9. Family homelessness: Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population.
10. Children in care: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 0-17 years.
11. Children killed and seriously injured: Rate of children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s roads per 100,000 population.
12. Low birth weight of term babies: Percentage of live births with a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams.
13. Obese children (4-5 years): Percentage of children with a body mass index (BMI) in the obese range.
15. Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth: Percentage of children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth.
16. Hospital admissions for mental health conditions: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 0-17 years.
17. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
18. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
19. Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth: Percentage of live births where the mother is aged less than 18 years, crude rate per 100,000 population.
22. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
23. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
24. Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
25. Hospital admissions for mental health conditions: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
26. Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.

### Notes and definitions

1. Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1 year), 1984-2016
2. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years, 2014-2016
3. % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2014/15
4. % children completing a course of immunisation: Average attainment 8 score for 15-year-olds.
5. GCSE attainment: Average Attainment 8 score for 15-year-olds.
6. Children in low income families: Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population.
7. Family homelessness: Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population.
8. Children in care: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 0-17 years.
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21. Hospital admissions for mental health conditions: Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.
22. Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years): Directly standardised rate per 100,000 population.

### Key Points

- The chart shows how children's health and wellbeing in Croydon compares with England.
- The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, with the range of results for England shown as a grey bar.
- The line at the centre of the chart shows the England average for each indicator.

### Local Trends

- **Infant mortality:** No significant change.
- **Child mortality rate (1-17 years):** Significant worse than England average.
- **MMR vaccination for one dose:** No significant change.
- **Dtap/ IPV / Hib vaccination:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in care immunisations:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children achieving a good level of development:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **GCSE attainment:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in low income families:** No significant change.
- **Family homelessness:** No significant change.
- **Children in care:** No significant change.
- **Children killed and seriously injured:** No significant change.
- **Low birth weight of term babies:** No significant change.
- **Obese children (4-5 years):** No significant change.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** No significant change.
- **Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth:** No significant change.
- **Hospital admissions for mental health conditions:** No significant change.
- **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years):** No significant change.
- **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years):** No significant change.
- **Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth:** No significant change.
- **Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years):** No significant change.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** No significant change.
- **Children in care:** No significant change.

### England Trends

- **Infant mortality:** Significant worse than England average.
- **Child mortality rate (1-17 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **MMR vaccination for one dose:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Dtap/ IPV / Hib vaccination:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children in care immunisations:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children achieving a good level of development:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **GCSE attainment:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children in low income families:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Family homelessness:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children in care:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children killed and seriously injured:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Low birth weight of term babies:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Obese children (4-5 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth:** Significantly worse than England average.
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- **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth:** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** Significantly worse than England average.
- **Children in care:** Significantly worse than England average.

### Regional Trends

- **Infant mortality:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Child mortality rate (1-17 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **MMR vaccination for one dose:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Dtap/ IPV / Hib vaccination:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in care immunisations:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children achieving a good level of development:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **GCSE attainment:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in low income families:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Family homelessness:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in care:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children killed and seriously injured:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Low birth weight of term babies:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Obese children (4-5 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Hospital admissions for mental health conditions:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth:** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Obese children (10-11 years):** Not significantly different from the England average.
- **Children in care:** Not significantly different from the England average.

### General Notes

- Data is presented on a three-year period to give an average figure.
- *Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure.*