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 (2017)</td>
<td>5,761</td>
<td>126,308</td>
<td>646,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 4 years (2017)</td>
<td>28,400</td>
<td>623,700</td>
<td>3,384,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years (2017)</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>2,184,500</td>
<td>13,169,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2027 (projected)</td>
<td>110,600</td>
<td>2,367,500</td>
<td>13,904,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups (2018)</td>
<td>39,895</td>
<td>914,322</td>
<td>2,544,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2018)</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>30,776</td>
<td>193,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2016)</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (2015-2017)</td>
<td>Boys 80.4</td>
<td>Girls 83.7</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key findings

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

- The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 21 infants dying before age 1 each year. Recently there have been 8 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.
  - 6.8% 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, 80.3% 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.
  - 10.1% of children in Reception (similar to England) and 23.6% of children in Year 6 (worse than England) are obese.
  - The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 102.3 per 100,000 is similar to England. The rate for self-harm at 263.6 per 100,000 is better than England.

- The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 not in education, employment or training is worse than England at 7.9%. 223 children in a year received their first reprimand, warning or conviction. This gives a worse rate than England.

- Over a three year period, 25 children were killed or seriously injured on the roads. This gives a better rate than England.
Croydon Child Health Profile

March 2019

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 (21.9%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (37.9%) who have excess weight.

![Bar chart of children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2017/18 (percentage)](chart1)

![Bar chart of children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2017/18 (percentage)](chart2)

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.

Young people and alcohol

Nationally, the rate of hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol is decreasing. Croydon is also showing a downward trend, although this is not significant. 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 2017/18 can be found on page 4
Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2017/18

Data for breastfeeding from the 6-8 week review is not available for this area.

Chlamydia detection, 2017 (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 2017, the detection rate in this area was 2,519 which is better than the minimum recommended rate.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2017/18

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 (80.3%). By the age of five, only 67.0% 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.

### Notes and definitions

1. Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1 year), 2015-2017
2. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years, 2015-2017
3. % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2017/18
4. % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio and Hib by age 2 years, 2017/18
5. % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2018
6. % children achieving a good level of development within our Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2017/18
7. GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score, 2017/18
8. GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score of children in care
9. 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training
10. Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception year, 2015
11. GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score of children in care
12. GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score of children in care
13. Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth
14. Breastfeeding initiation
15. Low birth weight of term babies (under 2,500 grams), 2017
16. Obese children (4-5 years)
17. Obese children (10-11 years)
18. Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth
19. Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-5 years)
20. Under 18 conceptions
21. Teenage mothers
22. Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - under 18s
23. Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)
24. Smoking status at time of delivery
25. Breastfeeding initiation
26. Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth
27. A&E attendances (0-4 years)
28. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)
29. Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)
30. Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)
31. Hospital admissions for mental health conditions
32. Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)

### Indicator summary

**Preventing ill health**

- **1 Infant mortality**
  - England average: 4.6
  - Local average: 3.6
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)**
  - England average: 9.9
  - Local average: 6.0
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- **3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)**
  - England average: 95%
  - Local average: 91%
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)**
  - England average: 98%
  - Local average: 85%
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- **5 Children in care immunisations**
  - England average: 100%
  - Local average: 85%
  - Trend: Trend cannot be calculated

**Increasing / decreasing and getting better**

- **8 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception year**
  - England average: 63.9
  - Local average: 71.5
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **7 GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score**
  - England average: 46.7
  - Local average: 47.9
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **9 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training**
  - England average: 1.9
  - Local average: 2.4
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **10 First time entrants to the youth justice system**
  - England average: 31.8
  - Local average: 31.8
  - Trend: No significant change
- **11 Children in low income families (under 16 years)**
  - England average: 7.7
  - Local average: 4.0
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- **12 Family homelessness**
  - England average: 8.1
  - Local average: 1.7
  - Trend: Significantly worse than England average
- **13 Children in care**
  - England average: 23.6
  - Local average: 14.7
  - Trend: Significantly worse than England average
- **14 Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s roads**
  - England average: 2.6
  - Local average: 1.7
  - Trend: Not significantly different from the England average

**Increasing / decreasing and getting worse**

- **17 Obese children (4-5 years)**
  - England average: 14.4
  - Local average: 9.5
  - Trend: Significantly worse than England average
- **18 Obese children (10-11 years)**
  - England average: 11.4
  - Local average: 11.5
  - Trend: Not significantly different from the England average
- **21 Teenage mothers**
  - England average: 0.2
  - Local average: 0.5
  - Trend: Not significantly different from the England average
- **23 Hospital admissions caused by substance misuse (15-24 years)**
  - England average: 31.3
  - Local average: 47.9
  - Trend: Significantly worse than England average
- **27 A&E attendances (0-4 years)**
  - England average: 81.6
  - Local average: 42.7
  - Trend: No significant change
- **28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)**
  - England average: 69.0
  - Local average: 132.7
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- **30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)**
  - England average: 82.5
  - Local average: 186.4
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions**
  - England average: 14.5
  - Local average: 84.7
  - Trend: Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- **32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)**
  - England average: 116.9
  - Local average: 421.2
  - Trend: Not significantly different from the England average

*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure.

Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box.