

REPORT TO:	HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD (CROYDON) 21 October 2015
AGENDA ITEM:	6
SUBJECT:	JSNA Key Dataset 2015/16
BOARD SPONSOR:	Dr Mike Robinson, Director of Public Health, Croydon Council
BOARD PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT:	
<p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a statutory requirement of local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). The findings of the Key Dataset (one part of the 2015/16 Croydon JSNA) will be of interest to a range of stakeholders and should inform strategic decision making and priority setting. The key messages have been related in this report to the improvement areas in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.</p>	
FINANCIAL IMPACT:	
No immediate financial implications.	

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

This report recommends that, having considered the public sector equality duty and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the Health and Wellbeing Board:

- 1.1 Provide approval for the 2015/16 JSNA Key Dataset, allowing this to be disseminated to stakeholders in a timely fashion.**
- 1.2 Note the findings highlighted by this report, and consider the report alongside the broader information included in the Key Dataset.**
- 1.3 Use the findings from the Key Dataset in their ongoing work to improve health and wellbeing in Croydon.**

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1** The summary of the JSNA Key Dataset highlights areas where Croydon's performance relative to the rest of England is better/improving over time or worse/deteriorating over time. This report shows main messages from the dataset grouped by improvement areas from the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 2.2** The areas where Croydon is described as performing well include: breastfeeding, smoking during pregnancy, road casualties, chlamydia screening coverage, hip fracture care and smoking quitters, liver disease, life expectancy,

households on local authority housing waiting lists, avoidable hospital admissions, healthcare associated infection.

- 2.3 The areas where Croydon's performance is described as a challenge include: childhood immunisations, school attainment at age 11, youth offending, use of tobacco products other than cigarettes and e-cigarettes at age 15, mental health admissions for children, sexual and reproductive health, pneumococcal vaccination coverage for older people, injuries due to falls in older people, cycling, breast screening, people who have received an NHS health check, homelessness, diagnosis rate for dementia, patient reported outcomes for hip replacement and knee replacement, proportion of people dying at home, violence.
- 2.4 Other areas where Croydon's population has high or increasing need relative to other areas include: child poverty, looked after children, children with autism, population growth and turnover.

3. DETAIL

3.1 Background

The JSNA Key Dataset brings together comparative data to show Croydon's relative position in relation to over 250 indicators relating to health and wellbeing. It should be used both to investigate Croydon's performance in specific areas (such as crime, social care, health services) and to inform strategic prioritisation and commissioning decisions across the breadth of health and wellbeing.

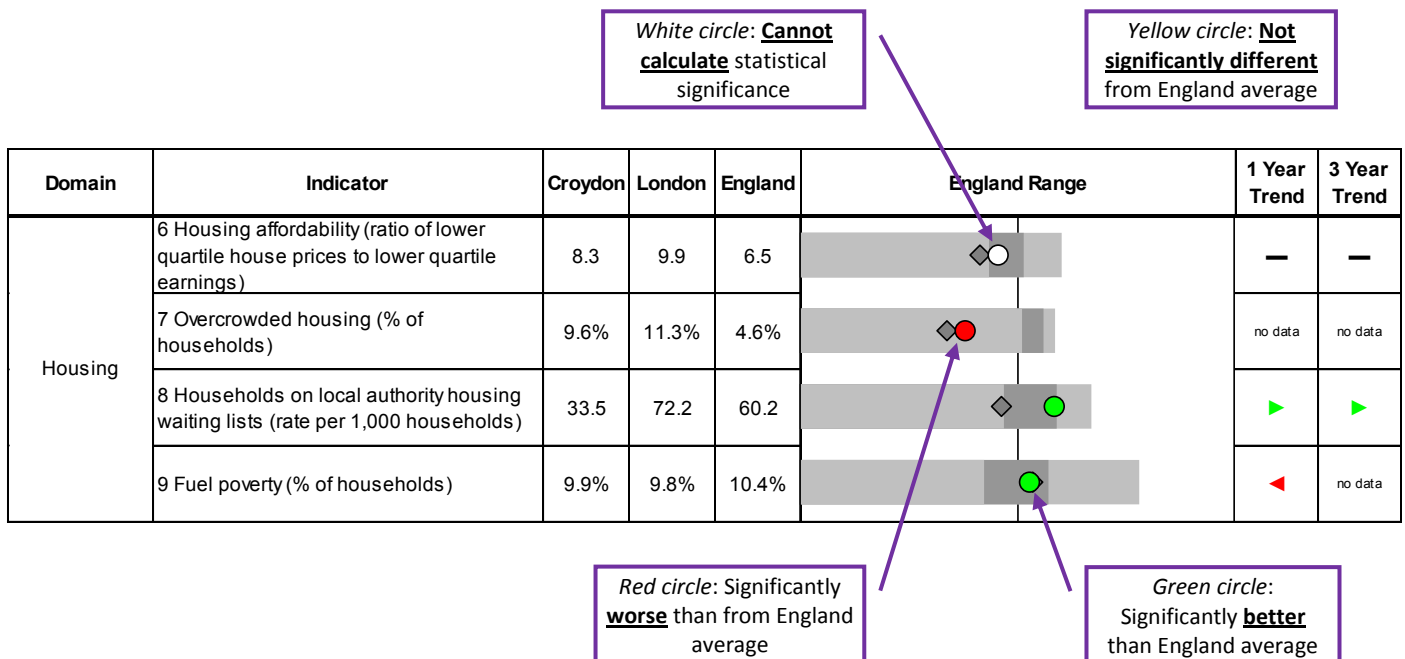
The set of indicators has been developed over the lifetime of the JSNA. The data is from publically available sources on the Internet (with the exception of one indicator that is accessible via a website with restricted access).

It was agreed by the JSNA Steering Group that a full review of the indicators selected for the dataset would not be carried out in 2015/16, but the data for all indicators has been updated where new data is available and indicators have been added where new data was published as part of national outcomes frameworks.

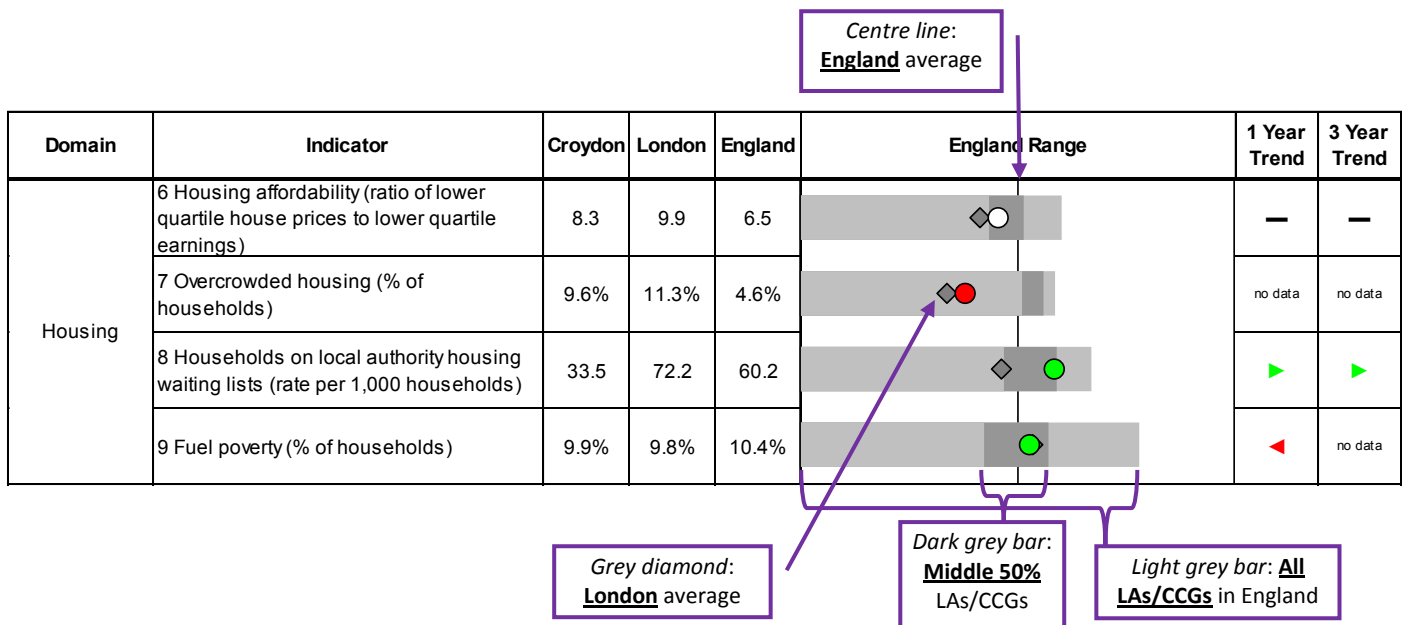
The information is intended to give an overview of comparative data for Croydon to inform strategic prioritisation and commissioning decisions. Areas highlighted in the report should be investigated further in the context of other local intelligence.

3.2 How to interpret the Key Dataset

The data shows Croydon's current performance and trend data over 1 and 3 years, relative to other local authorities/CCGs. Croydon's **current performance** is shown by a **circle**:



The **grey bars** show the **range of values** for local authorities/CCGs in England; the centre line is the England average and the grey diamond shows the London average:



The **columns on the right** show the **1 year and 3 year trend**, based primarily on Croydon's ranking relative to other local authorities/CCGs.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Housing	6 Housing affordability (ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings)	8.3	9.9	6.5		—	—
	7 Overcrowded housing (% of households)	9.6%	11.3%	4.6%		no data	no data
	8 Households on local authority housing waiting lists (rate per 1,000 households)	33.5	72.2	60.2		▶	▶
	9 Fuel poverty (% of households)	9.9%	9.8%	10.4%		◀	no data

No data:
Trend data

Black line: Remaining
similar to other
LAs/CCGs

Red triangle:
Deteriorating relative
to other LAs/CCGs

Green triangle:
Improving relative to
other LAs/CCGs

As with all comparative data of this kind, there is an inevitable **time lag**. The JSNA Key Dataset has kept this to a minimum by using the most recent data from each source that was available at the cut off point for this report (4th August 2015).

It is important to grasp that the trend data compares **relative performance or need**. There may be areas where Croydon has improved on its own performance in previous years; however, if other areas in the country are improving at a faster rate than Croydon is improving locally, Croydon's ranking will have fallen and the trend will show deterioration in performance.

It is also important to remember that the indicators in this Dataset are a selection, and only part of the story. There are many areas where data is simply not available (such as the number of problem drinkers), or of low quality (such as data on diet), or where data is available but indicators have not been prioritised by stakeholders for inclusion in the Dataset. For this reason, the Dataset should be used in conjunction with other local intelligence to inform commissioning decisions.

3.3 How the information was summarised

There are many potential approaches to summarising the wealth of information contained in the Key Dataset. The approach currently used was developed to consider equally current performance and trends over time, in order to identify levels of need or performance that fall into the following three categories¹:

- **Areas where Croydon is performing well:** areas where Croydon's performance is relatively good;
- **Challenges:** areas where Croydon's performance needs to improve;
- **High need:** areas where Croydon has high need relative to the rest of England and need is increasing or staying the same.

More detail about the method used and the full list of indicators highlighted in the summary is on pages 6 to 14 of the JSNA Key Dataset report.

The last category describes indicators that are considered strictly measures of need rather than performance. Many of the indicators in the dataset measure both need and performance to some extent.

To aid interpretation of the information, the main messages from the summary have been grouped under the improvement areas outlined in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

¹ Five categories are used in the full JSNA Key Dataset report. 'Emerging issues' and 'Emerging needs' are excluded from this report because the indicators highlighted in them did not lead to additional key messages. This should be regarded as a technical issue, and does not indicate that there are not emerging issues in Croydon at the present time. Some indicators highlighted as emerging issues may be covered elsewhere, for example, under 'Challenges'.

3.4 Main areas where Croydon is performing well

These are areas where Croydon's performance is better than other local authorities/CCGs and the trend is improving².

Areas where Croydon is performing well <i>(Areas where Croydon's performance is relatively good)</i>	
1) Giving our children a good start in life	2) Preventing illness and injury and helping people recover
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Breastfeeding and smoking during pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Road casualtiesChlamydia screening coverageHip fracture careSmoking quitters
3) Preventing premature death and long term health conditions	4) Supporting people to be resilient and independent
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life expectancyLiver disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Households on local authority housing waiting lists
5) Providing integrated, safe, high quality services	6) Improving people's experience of care
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoidable hospital admissionsHealthcare associated infection	

Each area in the table is considered, alongside relevant sections from the JSNA Key Dataset, below.

² For some indicators where Croydon is currently in the best performing 25% LAs/CCGs, the trend may show no improvement or deterioration. The method is described in full on page 7 on the JSNA Key Dataset report.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Maternal and child health	92 Antenatal risk assessments before 13 weeks (% of antenatal risk assessments)	69.0%	72.7%	83.0%		no data	◀
	93 Smoking during pregnancy (% of mothers)	6.9%	4.9%	11.4%		—	—
	94 Breastfeeding initiation within 48 hours (% of mothers)	87.2%	86.0%	74.3%		—	▶
	95 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks from birth (% of infants)	68.4%	53.9%	43.8%		—	▶
	96 Newborn hearing screening coverage (% of eligible babies who were screened)	92.7%	98.2%	98.5%		no data	no data

- Croydon is in the best performing 25% of CCGs for **breastfeeding** and **smoking during pregnancy**.
- **Antenatal risk assessments** and **newborn hearing screening** are both challenges. However, it should be noted that there are data quality issues nationally with the antenatal risk assessments indicator, and that all areas have a relatively high coverage for newborn hearing screening (92.7% in Croydon).

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Road accidents	27 Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads (rate per 100,000 population)	25.9	32.7	39.7		▶	—

- Croydon is in the best performing 25% of local authorities for **road accidents**, having a lower rate of casualties than both London and England.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Chlamydia	110 Chlamydia screening coverage (% of people aged 15-24 screened)	28.0%	27.9%	23.9%		▶	no data
	111 Chlamydia diagnoses (ages 15-24) (rate per 100,000 population)	2739	2178	2012		◀	no data

- Croydon is in the best performing 25% of local authorities for **chlamydia screening coverage** as part of the National Chlamydia Screening Programme for 15-24 year olds.
- Croydon has a high rate of **chlamydia diagnoses in young people**, and the indicator is shown as a red circle to reflect high need in terms of prevalence. However, this indicator is primarily used to measure how well chlamydia is being

detected, and a high rate indicates that Croydon is successful in controlling chlamydia infection.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Falls	138 Injuries due to falls (rate per 100,000 population aged over 65)	2574	2197	2064		◀	◀
Hip fracture	139 Admissions for hip fracture (rate per 100,000 population aged over 65)	524	530	580		▶	▶
	140 Patients receiving collaborative orthogeriatric care (% of patients with hip fracture)	98.0%	94.3%	93.6%		no data	no data
	141 Patients receiving timely surgery (% of patients with hip fracture)	74.0%	73.2%	74.9%		no data	no data
	142 Patients receiving multifactorial falls risk assessment (% of patients with hip fracture)	99.6%	99.1%	96.9%		no data	no data

- Croydon is performing well for most of the indicators that relate to hip fracture. The rate of **admissions for hip fracture** has improved over the last 1-3 years (to 2013/14) relative to other local authorities, and Croydon is in the top 25% of CCGs for two of the three new indicators for hip fracture care.
- Croydon has a high rate of **injuries due to falls**, and the rate has deteriorated over the last 1-3 years (to 2013/14), so the falls indicator is highlighted as a challenge in this year's Key Dataset.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Tobacco	241 Estimated smoking prevalence (% of survey respondents aged over 18)	17.0%	17.3%	18.4%		◀	—
	242 GP recorded smoking prevalence (% of people aged over 15)	18.1%	18.3%	19.1%		—	no data
	243 GP recorded smoking prevalence in people with long-term conditions (% of people with long-term conditions)	15.0%	15.9%	16.0%		—	—
	244 Smoking quitters (rate per 100,000 people aged over 16)	758	656	688		▶	▶
	245 Smoking attributable hospital admissions (rate per 100,000 population aged over 35)	1,508	1,606	1,645		—	◀
	246 Smoking attributable deaths (rate per 100,000 population aged over 35)	258	276	289		▶	▶

- Croydon is performing well for indicators relating to tobacco control. Croydon has a higher rate of **smoking quitters** than the London and England average, lower **smoking related hospital admissions and deaths**, and lower **smoking prevalence** than London and England.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Life expectancy	147 Life expectancy at birth (men) in years	80.0	80.0	79.4		▶	—
	148 Life expectancy at birth (women) in years	83.5	84.1	83.1		▶	▶
	149 Life expectancy at age 75 (men) in years	12.0	12.1	11.5		▶	▶
	150 Life expectancy at age 75 (women) in years	13.5	14.0	13.3		▶	▶
Healthy life expectancy	151 Healthy life expectancy at birth (men) in years	63.2	63.4	63.3		—	no data
	152 Healthy life expectancy at birth (women) in years	62.3	63.8	63.9		◀	no data
Inequality between areas of deprivation	155 Inequality in life expectancy between areas of deprivation (men) in years	9.1	7.1	8.4		—	—
	156 Inequality in life expectancy between areas of deprivation (women) in years	7.7	4.9	6.2		—	—

- **Life expectancy** has increased by more than the London and England average for both men and women over the last 1-3 years (to 2011-13), and is currently 80.0 years for men and 83.5 years for women.
- Croydon has greater **inequality in life expectancy** between deprived and affluent areas than London and England, although the difference is not statistically significant.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Liver disease	238 Emergency admissions for alcohol related liver disease (rate per 100,000 population)	11.9	21.1	24.4		▶	▶
	239 Early deaths from liver disease (rate per 100,000 population)	14.2	17.9	17.9		▶	▶
	240 Early deaths from liver disease considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population)	12.9	15.7	15.7		▶	▶

- Croydon is among the best 25% of local authorities for **hospital admissions and deaths from liver disease**, and rates have improved over the last 1-3 years.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Housing	8 Households on local authority housing waiting lists (rate per 1,000 households)	33.5	72.2	60.2		▶	▶

- The rate of households on Croydon's **housing waiting list** has reduced in the last 1-3 years (to 2014) relative to London and England. Housing waiting list statistics may vary between local authorities because authorities have different arrangements for checking that applicants continue to require housing, and their policies and practices can change over time.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Avoidable hospital admissions	89 Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (rate per 100,000 aged under 19)	123	242	373		▶	▶
	90 Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in children (rate per 100,000 population aged under 19)	271	268	311		▶	▶
Avoidable hospital admissions	265 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not require admission (rate per 100,000 population)	751	1052	1181		▶	▶
	266 Emergency admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions (rate per 100,000 population)	596	788	791		▶	▶

- Rates of **avoidable hospital admissions** have significantly improved in Croydon relative to London and England over the last 1-3 years (to 2013/14), for the four avoidable hospital admissions indicators in the Clinical Commissioning Group Outcomes Indicator Set.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Healthcare associated infection	270 Incidence of MRSA (rate per 100,000 population)	0.8	1.8	1.5		▶	▶
	271 Incidence of C difficile (rate per 100,000 population)	14.5	20.2	26.3		—	—

- Croydon is performing better than London and England for **healthcare associated infections** including MRSA and Clostridium difficile ('C diff').

3.5 Main challenges

These are areas where Croydon's performance is worse than other local authorities/CCGs and the trend is deteriorating³.

Challenges <i>(Areas where Croydon's performance needs to improve)</i>	
1) Giving our children a good start in life	2) Preventing illness and injury and helping people recover
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childhood immunisations • Attainment at key stage 2 • Youth offending • Use of other tobacco products at age 15 • Admissions for mental health for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual and reproductive health • Pneumococcal vaccination coverage for older people • Injuries due to falls in older people • Cycling
3) Preventing premature death and long term health conditions	4) Supporting people to be resilient and independent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast screening • Received an NHS health check 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness
5) Providing integrated, safe, high quality services	6) Improving people's experience of care
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis rate for dementia • Patient reported outcomes for hip and knee replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of deaths at home
Wider determinants of health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence 	

³ For some indicators where Croydon is currently in the worst performing 25% LAs/CCGs, the trend may show no improvement or deterioration. The method is described in full on page 7 on the JSNA Key Dataset report.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Immunisation	54 DTaP / IPV / Hib vaccination coverage (1 year old)	91.7%	89.8%	94.3%		▶	▶
	55 Hib / MenC booster vaccination coverage (2 years old)	87.7%	86.8%	92.5%		▶	—
	56 PCV booster vaccination coverage (2 years old)	88.9%	86.3%	92.4%		▶	▶
	57 MMR vaccination coverage for one dose (2 years old)	88.9%	87.5%	92.7%		▶	▶
	58 DTaP / IPV booster vaccination coverage (5 years old)	78.1%	79.3%	88.8%		▶	◀
	59 MMR vaccination coverage for two doses (5 years old)	76.9%	80.7%	88.3%		▶	◀
	60 HPV vaccination coverage (girls aged 12-13 years old)	76.4%	80.0%	86.7%		—	—

- **Childhood immunisations** have been highlighted as a challenge in recent years for Croydon, and NHS England has been working with GPs to improve data quality and increase uptake. Childhood immunisations uptake for 5 year olds and human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination coverage are still highlighted as challenges, however uptake has improved over the last year for nearly all indicators.

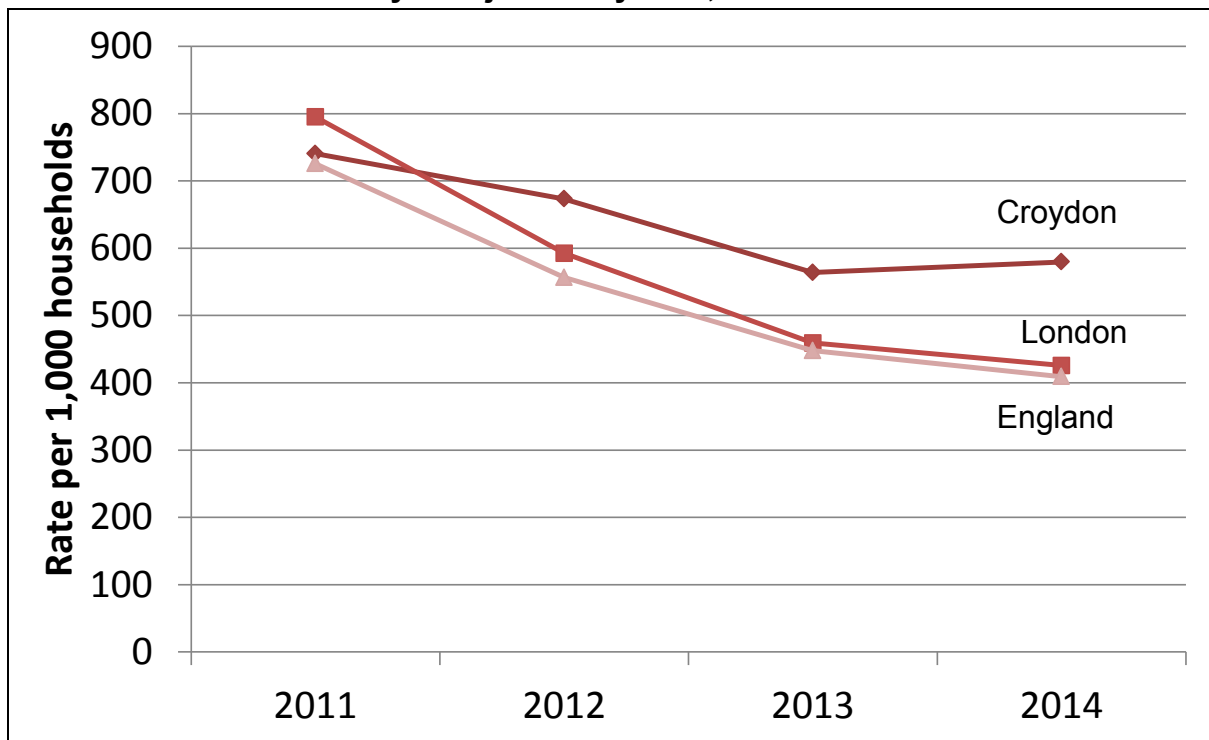
Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
School attainment	65 Attainment at key stage 2 (age 11) (% achieving level 4 in reading, writing and mathematics)	75%	82%	79%		◀	no data
	66 Gap in attainment at key stage 2 (age 11) (between pupils receiving free school meals and the rest)	18%	13%	18%		—	no data
	67 Attainment at key stage 4 (age 16) (% achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C including English and Maths)	56.8%	61.5%	53.4%		◀	—
	68 Gap in attainment at key stage 4 (age 16) (between pupils receiving free school meals and the rest)	16.3%	19.1%	27.0%		▶	▶

- Croydon's performance has deteriorated over the last year for **attainment at key stage 2** (primary school age) in reading, writing and mathematics relative to London and England, and Croydon is now among the 25% worst performing local authorities for this indicator.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Youth offending	70 First-time entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds)	580	426	409		◀	◀
	71 Youth re-offending (% re-offending within 12 months)	45.2%	42.2%	37.2%		▶	▶

- Croydon is in the worst 25% of local authorities for **youth offending**. The rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system has deteriorated over the last 1-3 years relative to London and England. The rate of re-offending for young people within the youth justice system has improved.

First time entrants to the youth justice system, 2011 to 2014



Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Tobacco	79 Smoking prevalence at age 15 (% of survey respondents)	7.2%	6.1%	8.2%		no data	no data
	80 Use of e-cigarettes at age 15 (% of survey respondents)	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%		no data	no data
	81 Use of other tobacco products (including shisha) at age 15 (% of survey respondents)	4.4%	4.0%	2.6%		no data	no data

- The What About Youth Study is a new national postal survey of young people designed to produce robust data at local authority level. Croydon has a similar prevalence of **smoking among 15 year olds** to the England average, a lower

prevalence of **e-cigarette use** and a higher prevalence of the **use of other tobacco products** in the same age group. The survey question on the use of other tobacco products gave the examples “shisha pipe, hookah, hubble-bubble, water pipe etc.” The results for Croydon are similar to London as a whole.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Mental health	86 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged under 18)	127.7	101.9	87.2		◀	◀

- Croydon has a higher rate of **hospital admissions for mental health conditions in children** than the England average, and the rate has deteriorated relative to other local authorities over the last 1-3 years (to 2013/14).

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Teenage pregnancy	98 Under 18 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)	32.5	21.8	24.3		◀	◀
	99 Under 16 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15)	6.5	4.8	5.5		◀	◀
Abortions	100 Access to NHS funded abortions (% of NHS funded abortions before 10 weeks gestation)	82.9%	83.7%	80.4%		◀	◀
	101 Abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	25.7	20.9	16.0		—	no data
	102 Repeat abortions (ages under 25) (% of abortions)	36.5%	32.3%	27.0%		—	—
	103 Repeat abortions (all ages) (% of abortions)	49.0%	41.9%	37.6%		◀	◀
Reproductive health	104 GP prescribed long acting reversible contraception (LARC) (rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	39.6	25.1	52.7		◀	no data
	105 Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) admissions (rate per 100,000 women aged 15-44)	301	203	236		▶	▶
	106 Ectopic pregnancy admissions (rate per 100,000 women aged 15-44)	138	115	90		◀	◀

- Croydon's **teenage pregnancy** rate has increased over the last year, whereas the rate for London and England has continued to decrease.
- Croydon continues to have a high rate of **repeat abortions** relative to other local authorities. Repeat abortions were the topic of a chapter in the Croydon JSNA 2011/12.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
HIV	107 HIV prevalence (rate per 1,000 people aged 15-59)	5.1	5.7	2.1		—	—
	108 Uptake of HIV testing in GUM clinics (% of tests offered)	87.1%	83.7%	77.5%		◀	—
	109 Persons presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection (% of new diagnoses of HIV)	56.8%	40.5%	45.0%		◀	no data
Chlamydia	110 Chlamydia screening coverage (% of people aged 15-24 screened)	28.0%	27.9%	23.9%		▶	no data
	111 Chlamydia diagnoses (ages 15-24) (rate per 100,000 population)	2739	2178	2012		◀	no data
	112 Chlamydia diagnoses (ages 25 and over) (rate per 100,000 population)	272.1	377.2	173.2		—	no data
Other sexually transmitted infections	113 Gonorrhoea diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	152.1	190.5	63.3		—	—
	114 Syphilis diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	10.5	27.4	7.8		▶	—
	115 Genital herpes diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	61.7	88.1	57.8		▶	▶
	116 Genital warts diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	127.2	161.3	128.4		◀	◀

- Croydon has a higher rate of **persons presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection** than the London and England average.
- There has been a large increase in **gonorrhoea** nationally over the last year. Croydon is in the worst 25% of local authorities in England.
- Prevalence of **syphilis** and **genital herpes** has improved in Croydon relative to other local authorities over the last year, whereas prevalence of **genital warts** has deteriorated.
- (Chlamydia is covered above under areas where Croydon is performing well.)

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Vaccination	136 Flu vaccination coverage (ages over 65)	65.9%	69.2%	72.7%		▶	—
	137 PPV vaccination coverage (ages over 65)	61.7%	63.6%	68.9%		◀	◀

- Croydon is among the worst 25% of local authorities for **flu and pneumococcal vaccination** coverage for older people. Coverage for pneumococcal vaccination has deteriorated relative to London and England in the last 1-3 years.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Falls	138 Injuries due to falls (rate per 100,000 population aged over 65)	2574	2197	2064		◀	◀

- Croydon has a high rate of **injuries due to falls in older people**, and the rate has deteriorated over the last 1-3 years (to 2013/14).

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Physical activity	260 Active adults (doing at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week) (% of adults aged over 16)	57.1%	57.8%	57.0%		—	no data
	261 Inactive adults (doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week) (% of adults aged over 16)	25.6%	27.0%	27.7%		◀	no data
	262 Walking (estimated % of adults who walk at least 3 times per week)	58.8%	64.0%	57.9%		◀	no data
	263 Cycling (estimated % of adults who cycle at least once a month)	6.8%	14.2%	15.0%		◀	◀

- Croydon has a significantly lower proportion of people **cycling** than the London and England average. Although this data is from a small survey sample, the finding is consistent with the 2011 Census, which showed that only 1.2% of people cycle to work in Croydon, compared with 2.1% for Outer London and 3.9% for London as a whole.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Breast cancer	187 Breast screening rate (% of women aged 53-70)	66.7%	68.9%	75.9%		◀	◀
	188 Incidence of breast cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	156	155	164		▶	◀
	189 Deaths from breast cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	33.9	35.2	36.2		▶	◀

- Croydon is in the worst 25% of local authorities for **breast screening coverage**, and coverage has deteriorated over the last 1-3 years (to 2014) relative to London and England.

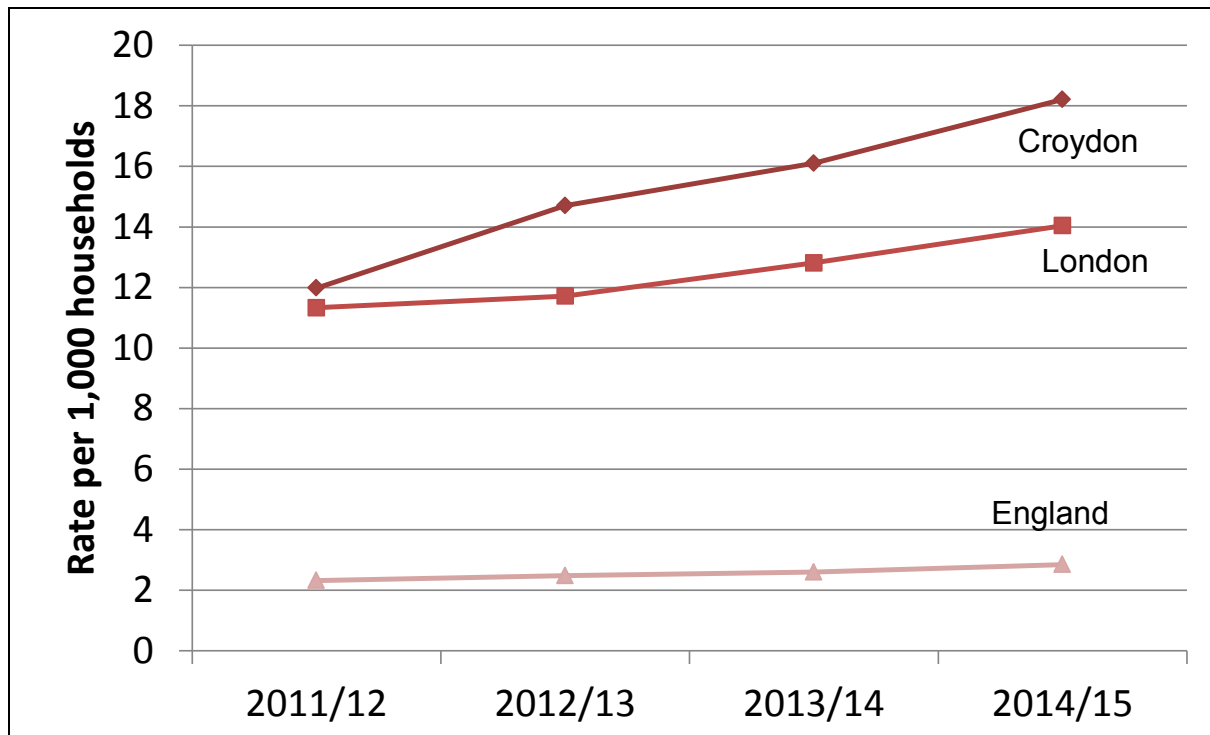
Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
NHS health checks	274 Offered an NHS health check (cumulative % of eligible people aged 40-74)	11.9%	44.6%	37.9%		▶	no data
	275 Received an NHS health check (cumulative % of eligible people aged 40-74)	6.9%	21.5%	18.6%		—	no data

- Croydon has a low coverage for **NHS health checks** relative to London and England (data from 2013/14-2014/15). NHS health check services have been re-commissioned in the last year, and we would expect to see an improvement in next year's dataset.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Homelessness	10 Homelessness acceptances (rate per 1,000 households)	5.8	5.1	2.4		◀	▶
	11 Households in temporary accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	18.2	14.0	2.8		—	◀
	12 Households in bed & breakfast accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	1.30	0.86	0.23		—	▶

- Croydon has a higher rate of **homelessness** than the London average. Homelessness was the topic of a chapter in the Croydon JSNA 2013/14.

Households in temporary accommodation



- The rate of **households in temporary accommodation** in Croydon continued to rise in 2014/15.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Mental health	210 Diagnosis rate for dementia (% of estimated true prevalence of dementia)	51.8%	65.8%	60.8%		◀	◀





- Croydon is in the worst 25% of CCGs for **diagnosis of dementia** (as a proportion of estimated cases of dementia in the population) (data from March 2015). There is ongoing work within Croydon CCG to address this, so the diagnosis rate would be expected to increase in the coming year.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Patient reported outcomes for elective procedures	272 Patient reported improvement following hip replacement (average health gain)	0.37	0.42	0.42		◀	no data
	273 Patient reported improvement following knee replacement (average health gain)	0.28	0.28	0.31		◀	no data

- The **average health gain reported by patients following hip and knee replacements** in 2012/13 in Croydon was worse than the England average.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
End of life care	264 Proportion of deaths at home (% of all deaths)	39.1%	37.2%	45.1%		◀	◀

- The proportion of **people dying at home** in Croydon has deteriorated over the last 1-3 years relative to London and England. Croydon is in the worst 25% of local authorities, although performing slightly better than the London average.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Violence	16 Violence against the person offences (rate per 1,000 population)	20.3	19.3	13.5		◀	◀
	17 Sexual violence offences (rate per 1,000 population)	1.84	1.73	1.54		▶	▶
	18 Emergency admissions for violence (rate per 100,000 population)	52.1	51.3	52.4		—	no data
	19 Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police (rate per 100,000 population aged over 18)	20.0	20.0	19.4		◀	—

- **Violence against the person** and **sexual violence** offences have increased nationally over the last year. Croydon's rate of violence has deteriorated relative to London and England, whereas the rate of sexual violence shows relative improvement.
- Data on **domestic violence incidents** may be affected by how domestic violence is reported and recorded by the police. In Croydon the rate is similar to the London average. Domestic violence was the topic of a chapter for the Croydon JSNA 2013/14.

3.6 Main areas of need

Many of the indicators in the Key Dataset measure both need and performance to some extent, however this section describes indicators that are considered strictly measures of need rather than performance, and highlights those where Croydon has relatively high need compared to other local authorities/CCGs.

Areas of ‘high need’ are those where there are much higher levels of need in Croydon than other local authorities/CCGs and need is increasing or staying the same⁴.

Areas of ‘emerging need’ are those areas that are not currently highlighted as high need, but where Croydon has higher need than the England average, and the trend data shows deterioration, so that they are likely to become areas of high need if current trends continue.

Areas of high need	
<i>(Areas where there are much higher levels of need in Croydon than other local authorities/CCGs)</i>	
1) Giving our children a good start in life	2) Preventing illness and injury and helping people recover
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child poverty • Looked after children • Children with autism 	
3) Preventing premature death and long term health conditions	4) Supporting people to be resilient and independent
5) Providing integrated, safe, high quality services	6) Improving people’s experience of care
Wider determinants of health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth and turnover 	

⁴ The method is described in full on page 13 on the JSNA Key Dataset report.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period
Poverty	45 Children in poverty (% of children aged under 16)	23.0%	23.7%	19.2%		—	—	2012
	46 School children known to be eligible for free school meals (% of primary school pupils)	22.0%	18.5%	15.6%		◀	◀	Jan 2015
	47 School children known to be eligible for free school meals (% of secondary school pupils)	18.1%	19.6%	13.9%		◀	◀	Jan 2015
Lone parent families	97 Lone parent benefit claimants (% of working population)	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%		◀	—	Nov 2014

- The most recent data on **child poverty** in the Key Dataset shows that the proportion of children in poverty in Croydon is deteriorating relative to London and England. Indicator 45 on children in poverty is used nationally to measure child poverty; however, this indicator has a longer time lag to publication than other relevant indicators on lone parent families and free school meals eligibility.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Looked after children	72 Looked after children (per 10,000 child population)	86	54	60		◀	▶
	73 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (per 10,000 child population)	39.3	5.0	1.7		—	—
	74 Looked after children living in the same placement for at least 2 years (% of looked after children)	67%	68%	67%		◀	▶
	75 Emotional well-being of looked after children (score)	12.6	13.4	13.9		◀	◀

- Croydon has a high prevalence of **looked after children**, primarily due to the large number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children the local authority has responsibility for, as a result of the Home Office being located in the borough.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Learning disability	87 Learning difficulties known to schools (rate per 1,000 pupils)	24.9	27.0	34.1		—	—
	88 Autistic spectrum disorder known to schools (rate per 1,000 pupils)	13.1	11.7	10.9		—	◀

- Croydon has a higher prevalence of **child autism** than London and England.

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
Population growth and migration	1 Projected change in population size (% change in next 5 years based on ONS projections)	5.4%	6.1%	3.5%		no data	no data
	2 Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.01	1.71	1.83		◀	◀
	3 Population turnover (rate per 1,000 population)	130	184	116		◀	◀
	4 International migrants identified on GP register (rate per 1,000 population)	15.5	25.1	10.9		▶	—

- Croydon has higher rates of **population growth and migration** than the England average and fertility and population turnover rates have increased relative to London and England over the last 1-3 years.

3.7 Conclusion

The JSNA Key Dataset contains a wealth of information that can be used to inform strategic prioritisation and commissioning decisions.

This report highlights some of the main messages from the JSNA Key Dataset based on current performance and trend data, grouped by improvement areas from the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The report should be considered alongside the broader information included in the JSNA Key Dataset.

4. CONSULTATION

4.1 The set of indicators has been developed over the lifetime of the JSNA through discussion with the JSNA Steering Group and service heads. The 2015/16 Key Dataset has been discussed with the multi-agency JSNA Steering Group which includes staff from the local authority, Croydon Health Services, Clinical Commissioning Group, HealthWatch and Croydon Voluntary Action, and with relevant staff from various agencies nominated by the JSNA Steering Group.

5. SERVICE INTEGRATION

5.1 The dataset includes indicators of how effectively sections of the healthcare system are working together. The most relevant sections are those on social care (page 18 of the JSNA Key Dataset report) and health services (pages 45-46).

6. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 6.1 The report as a whole highlights areas of inequality where performance and need in Croydon are different from other local authorities/CCGs in England. The following sections also highlight inequalities between groups within Croydon's population: life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (page 32 of the JSNA Key Dataset report), school readiness and school attainment (pages 21-22), mental health and learning disability (page 29).
- 6.2 Equalities issues are built into the JSNA topic prioritisation process. Each topic submission is scored against eight criteria, one of which is the number of equalities groups that are affected by the topic under consideration.

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BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS