

JSNA Key Dataset

Key Messages

September 2016

Delivering for Croydon

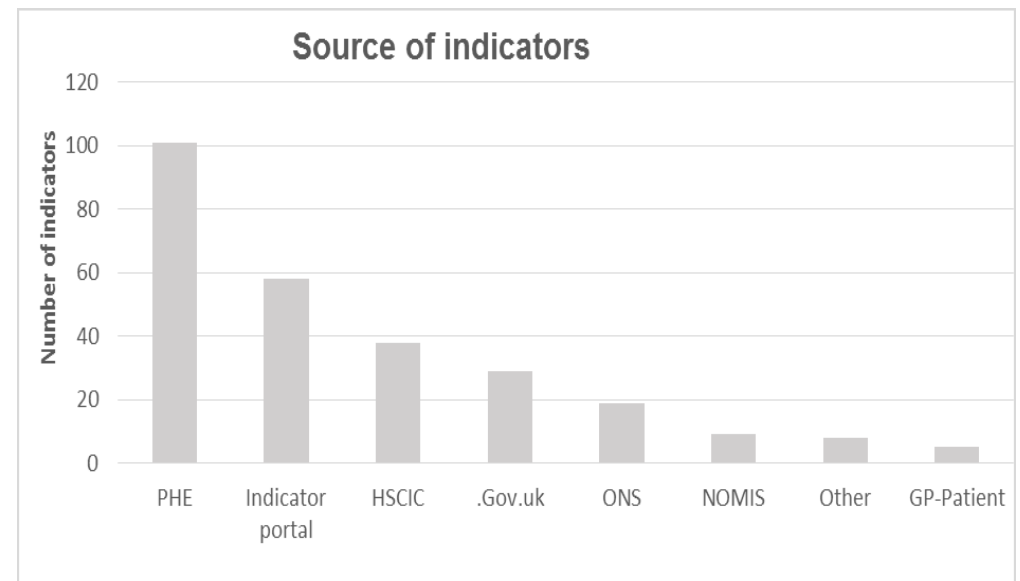
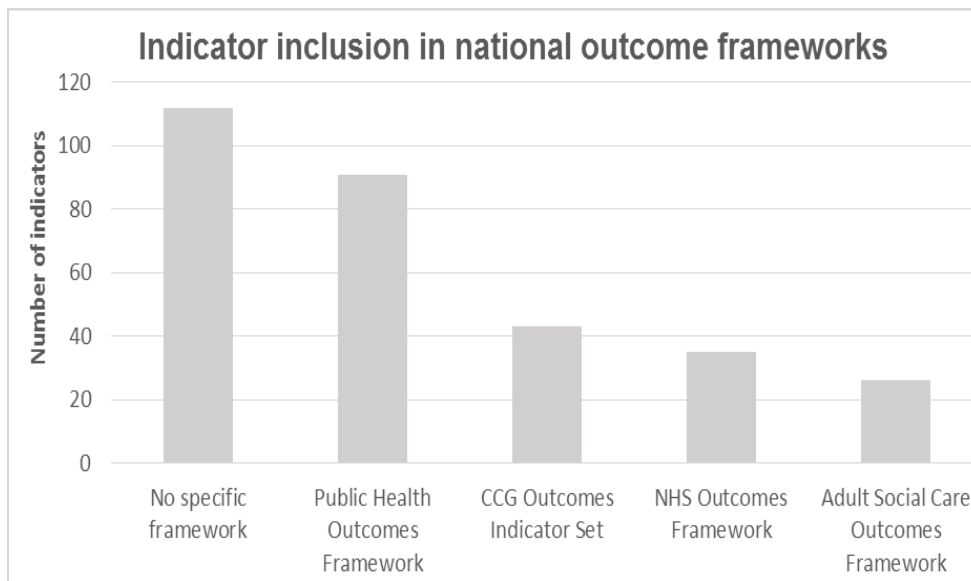
CROYDON
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JSNA Key Dataset

The Croydon Key Dataset is a part of the local approach to Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

It is updated each year to show Croydon's relative position for a wealth of indicators of relevance to health and wellbeing.

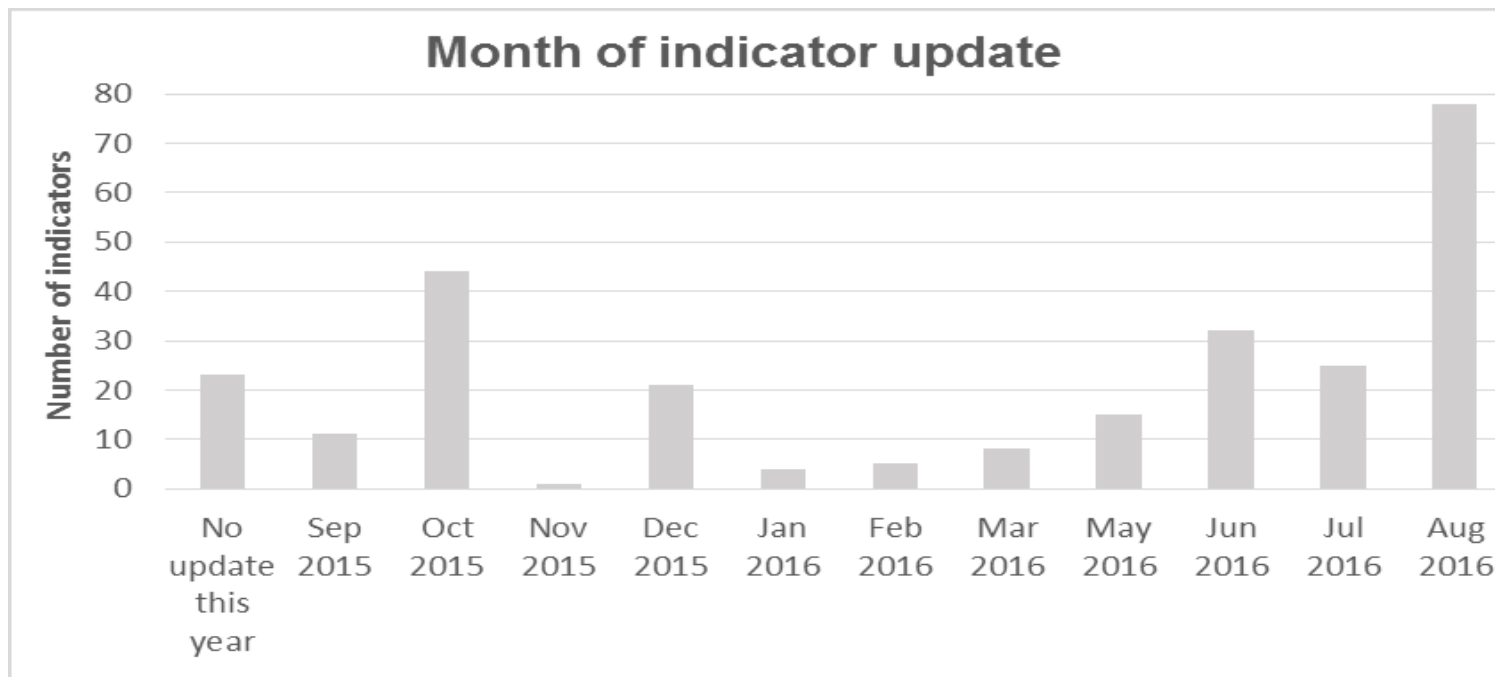
This year, approximately 270 indicators have been included showing trends of Croydon's performance and levels of need and comparing these against the rest of the country.



Limitations

The main limitation to any dataset of this kind is timeliness and while the most recent available data was used at the cut-off point for collection (12 August 2016), there is an inevitable time lag.

However, with a large number of indicators being sourced from the Public Health Outcomes Framework, early August is the when the majority of indicators are updated.



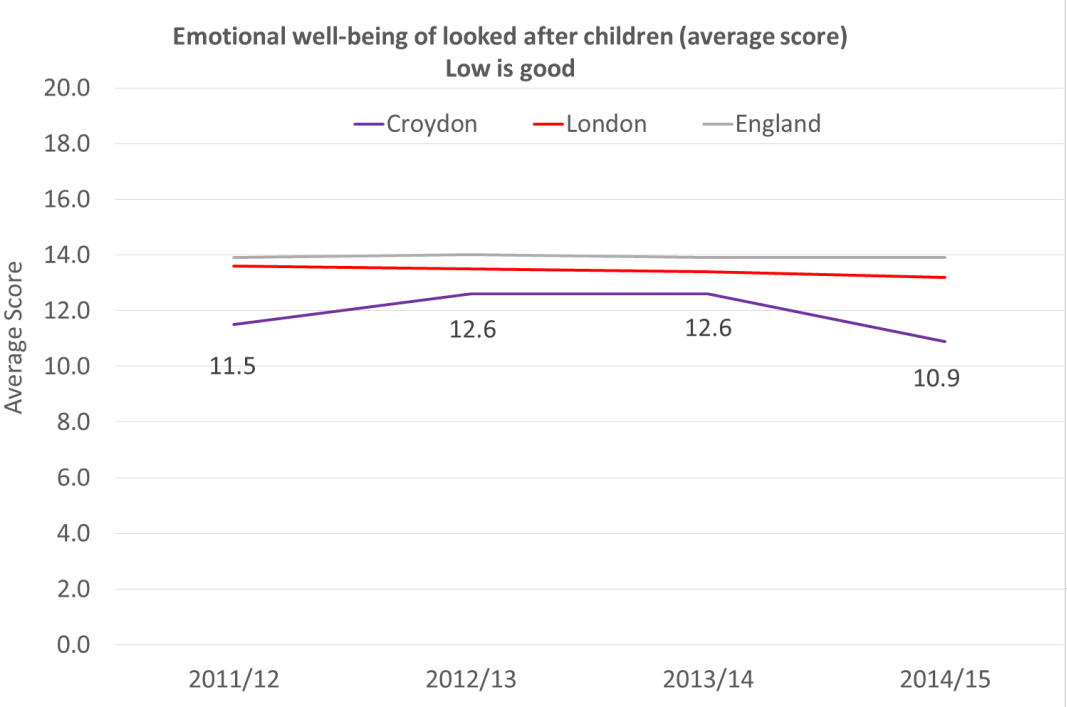
Good Performance

September 2016

Delivering for Croydon

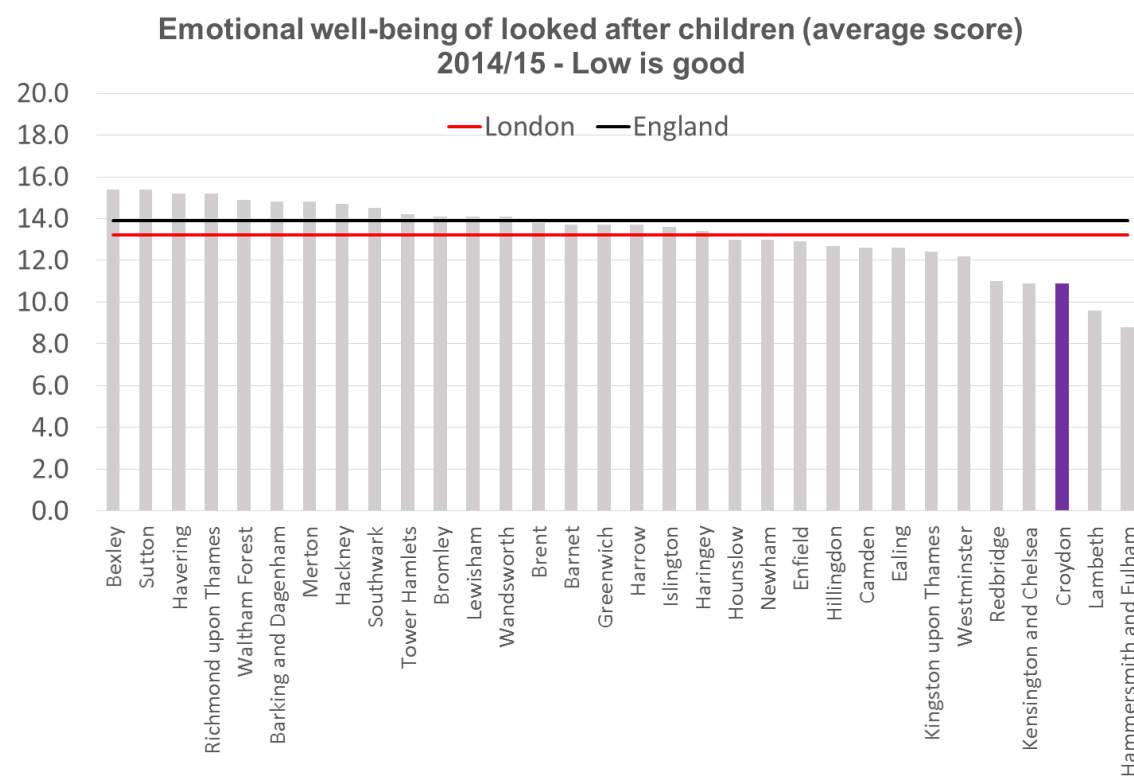
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Emotional well-being of looked after children is improving (low score is good)



In 2014/15 Croydon is the **3rd highest performing LA in London**

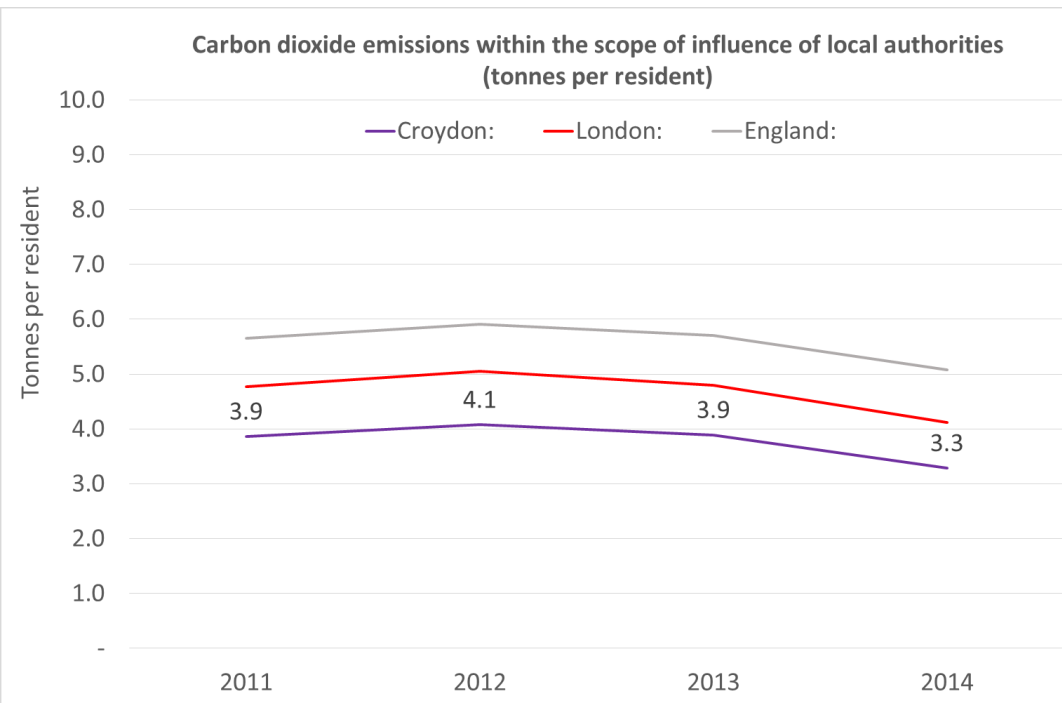
In 2013/14 Croydon was 7th



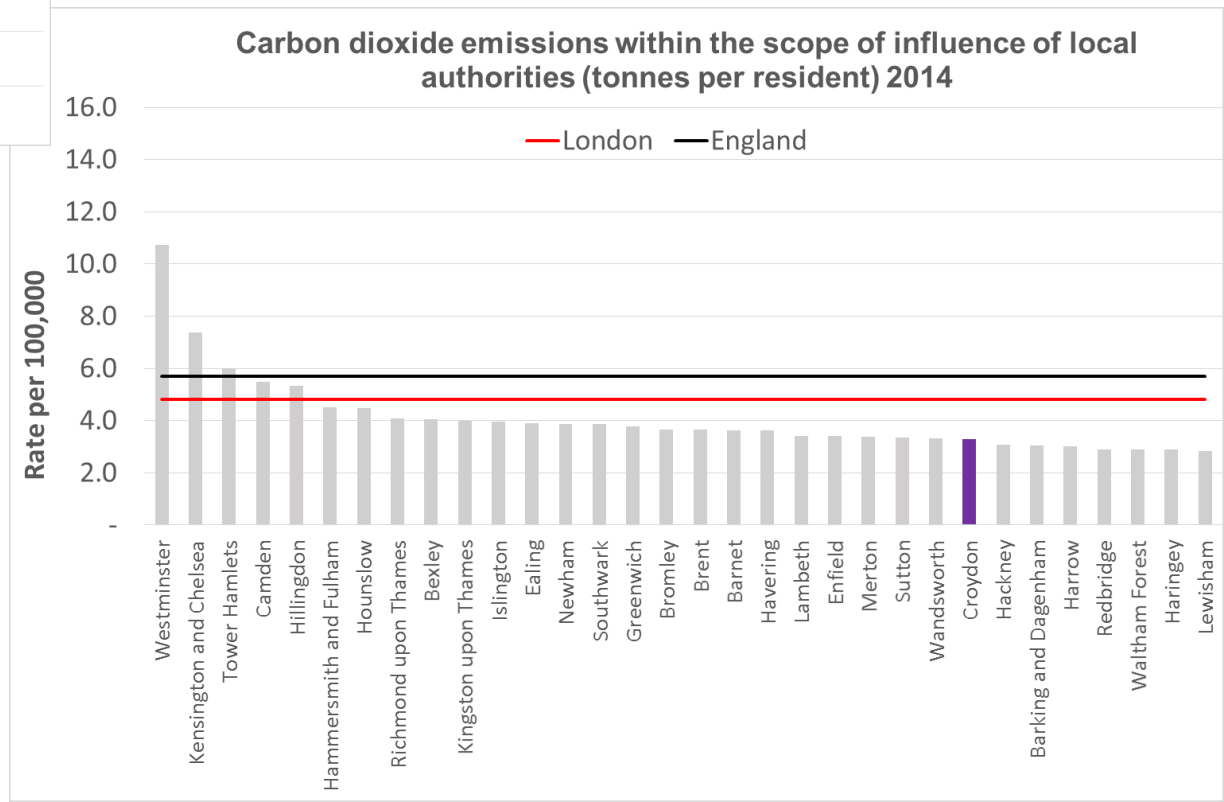
Methodology

Data is collected by local authorities through a strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) and a single summary figure for each child (the total difficulties score), ranging from 0 to 40, is submitted to the Department for Education through the looked after children return (SSDA903). A higher score indicates greater difficulties (a score of under 14 is considered normal, 14-16 is borderline cause for concern and 17 or over is a cause for concern).

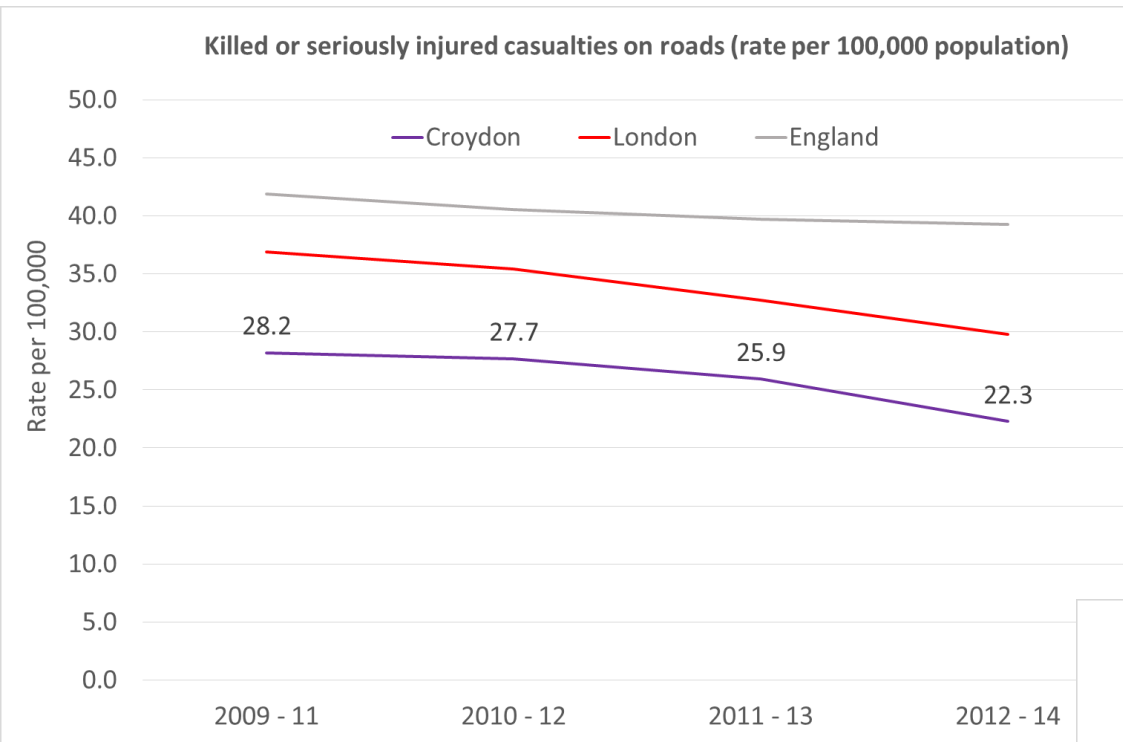
Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities down to 8th lowest in London (tonnes per resident)



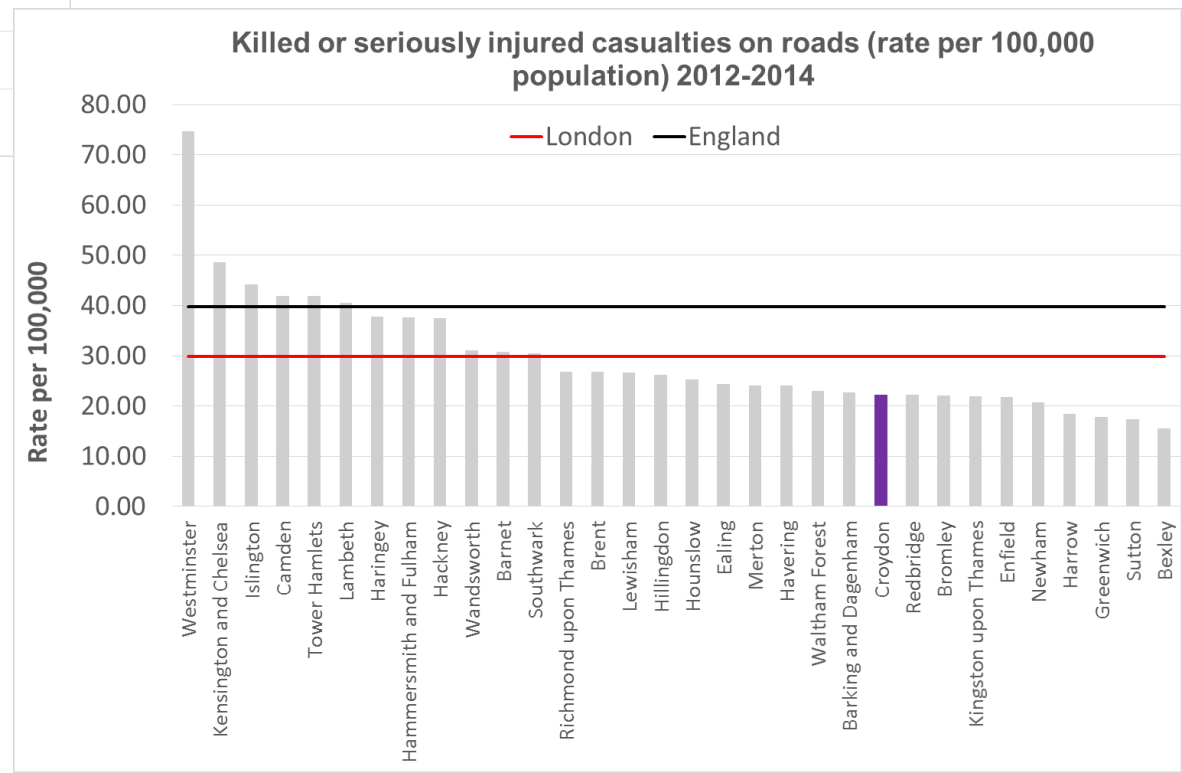
Croydon was 11th in 2007



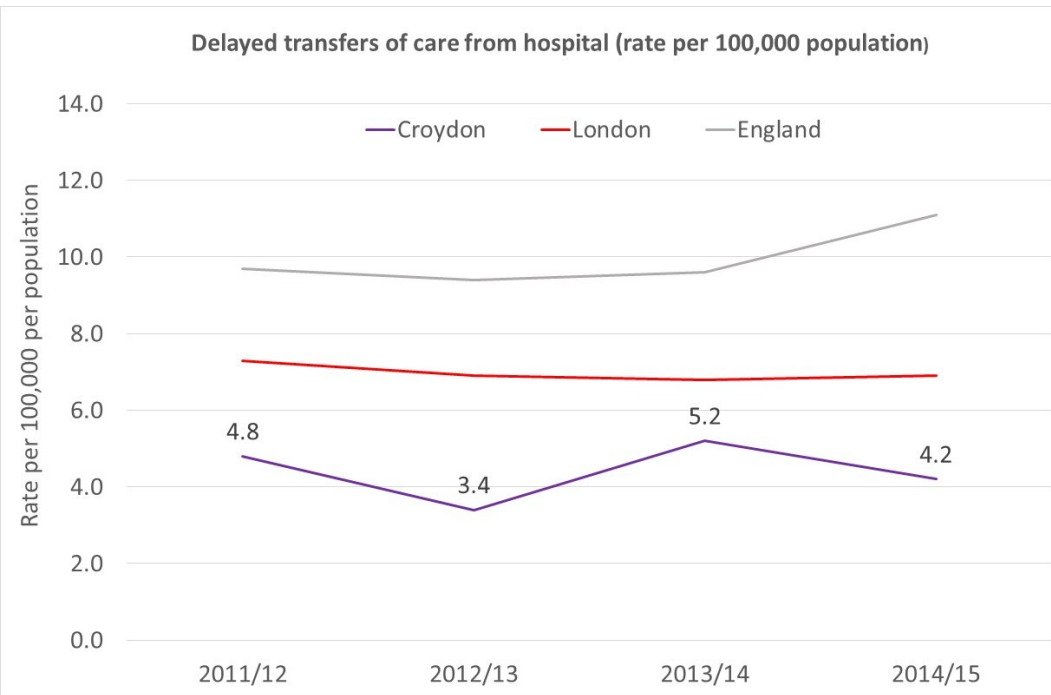
Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads rate down to 10th lowest in London (rate per 100,000 population)



Croydon was 15th lowest in in 2011-2013

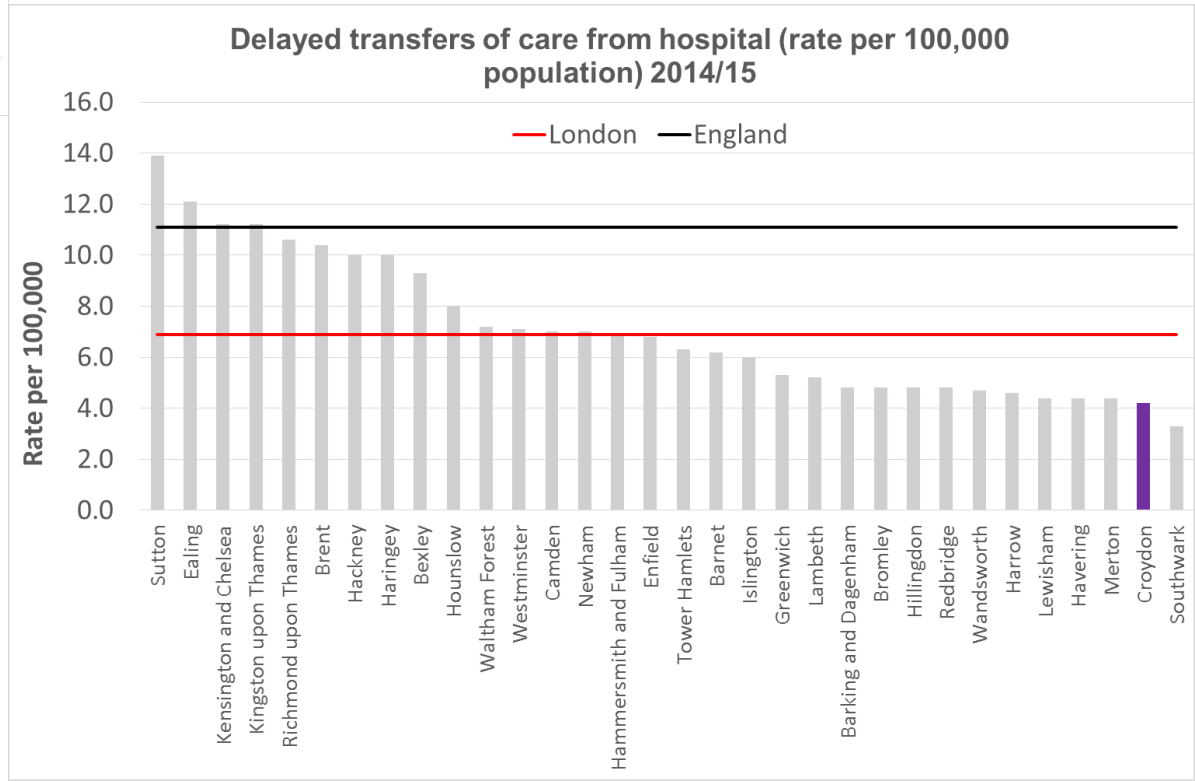


Delayed transfer of care from hospital rates second best performing in London

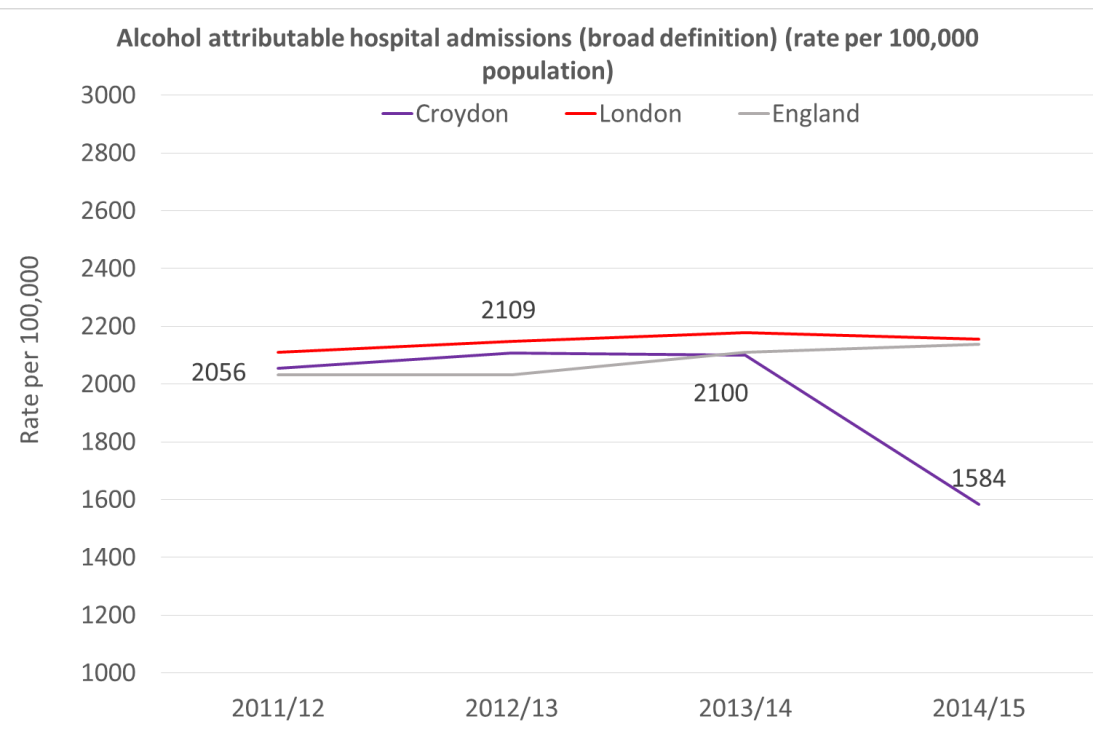


2nd lowest rate in London for delayed transfers of care from hospital

6th lowest rate in London for delayed transfers of care from hospital attributable to adult social care

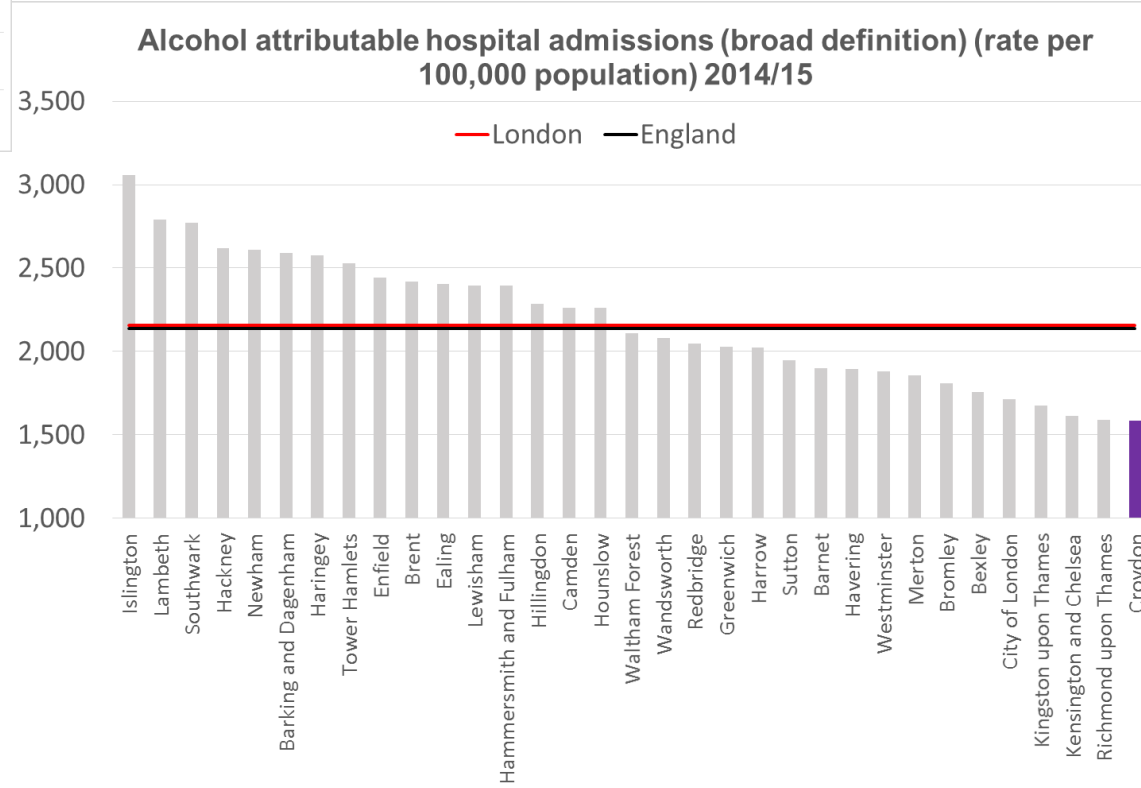


Huge decrease in alcohol attributable hospital admissions (broad definition)



Lowest in London for broad definition alcohol attributable hospital admissions

7th lowest in London for narrow definition alcohol attributable hospital admissions



Broad definition

Persons admitted to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code.

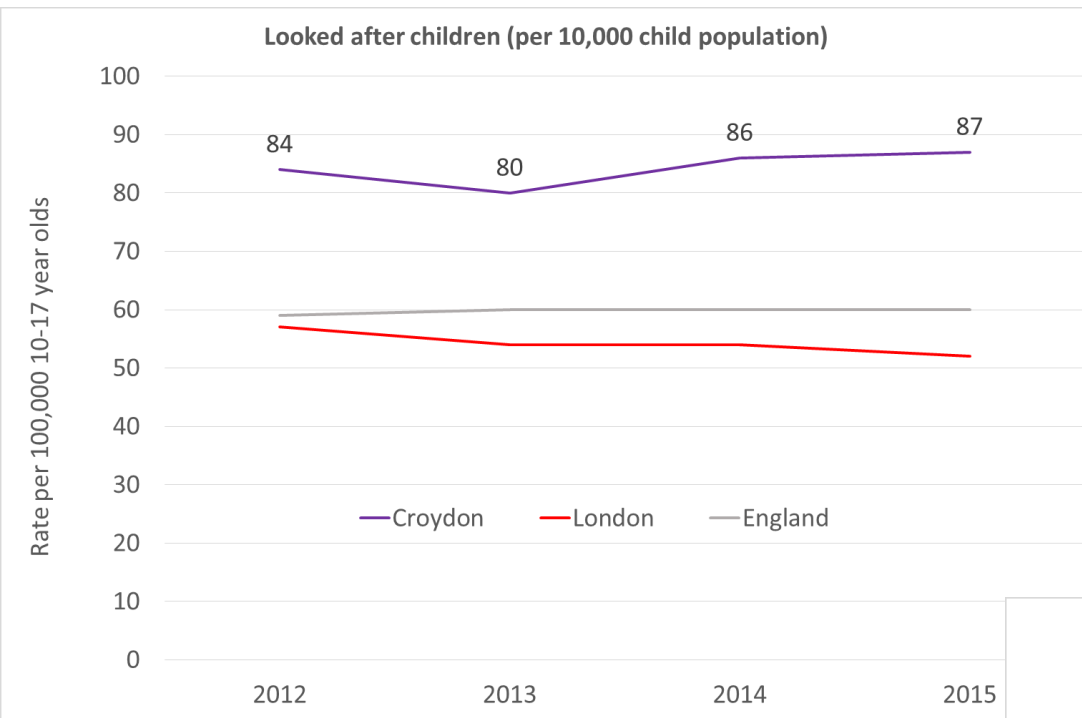
Narrow definition

Persons admitted to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code.

Challenges

September 2016

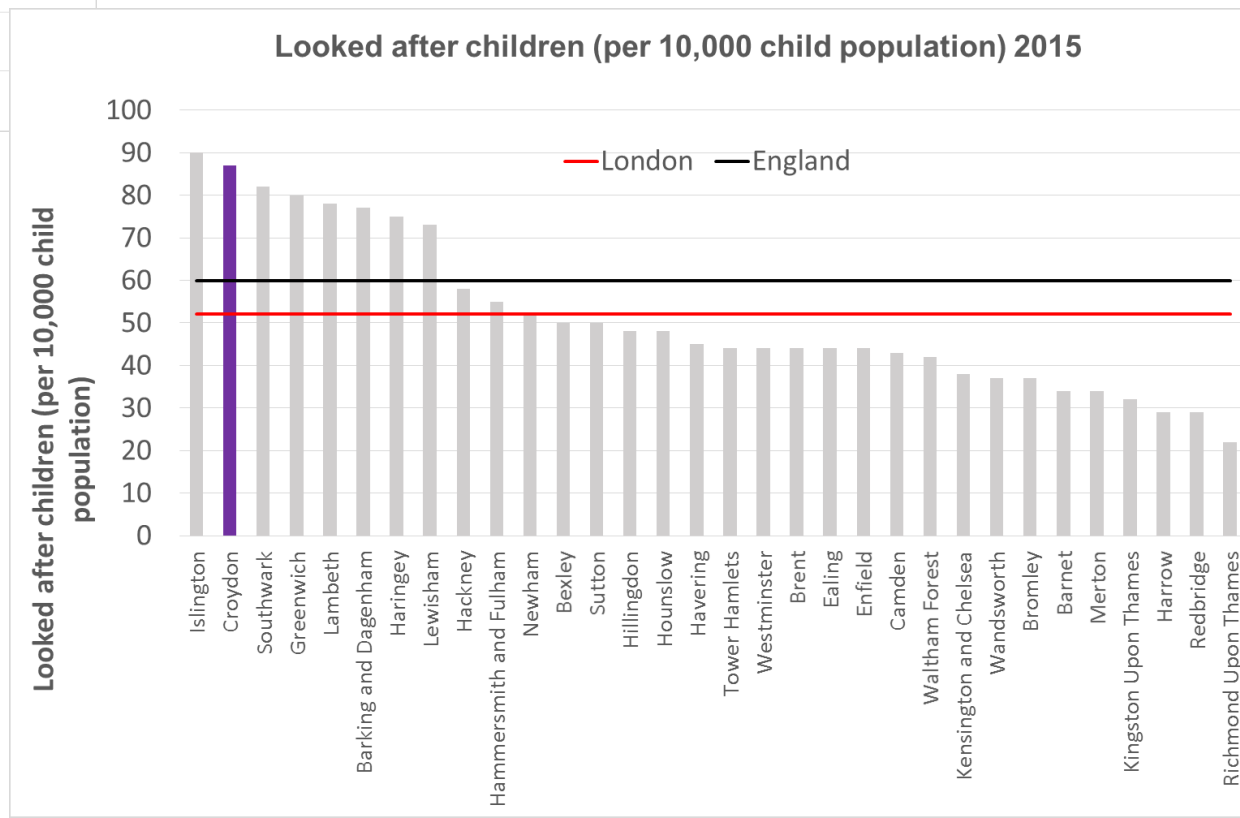
Looked after children (LAC) rate is increasing



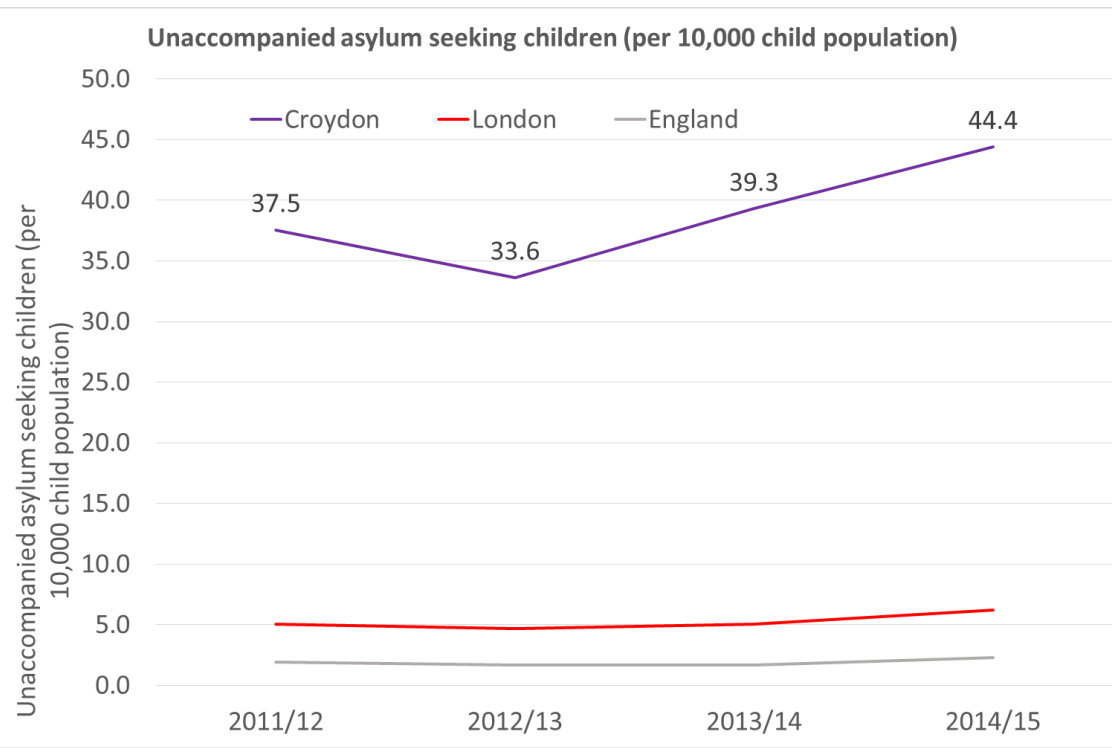
- In 2015, Croydon council is responsible for **810** looked after children.
- This is **87 per 10,000** children aged under 18

In 2015, Croydon has the **2nd highest rate in London**

In 2013, Croydon had the **6th highest LAC rate in London**



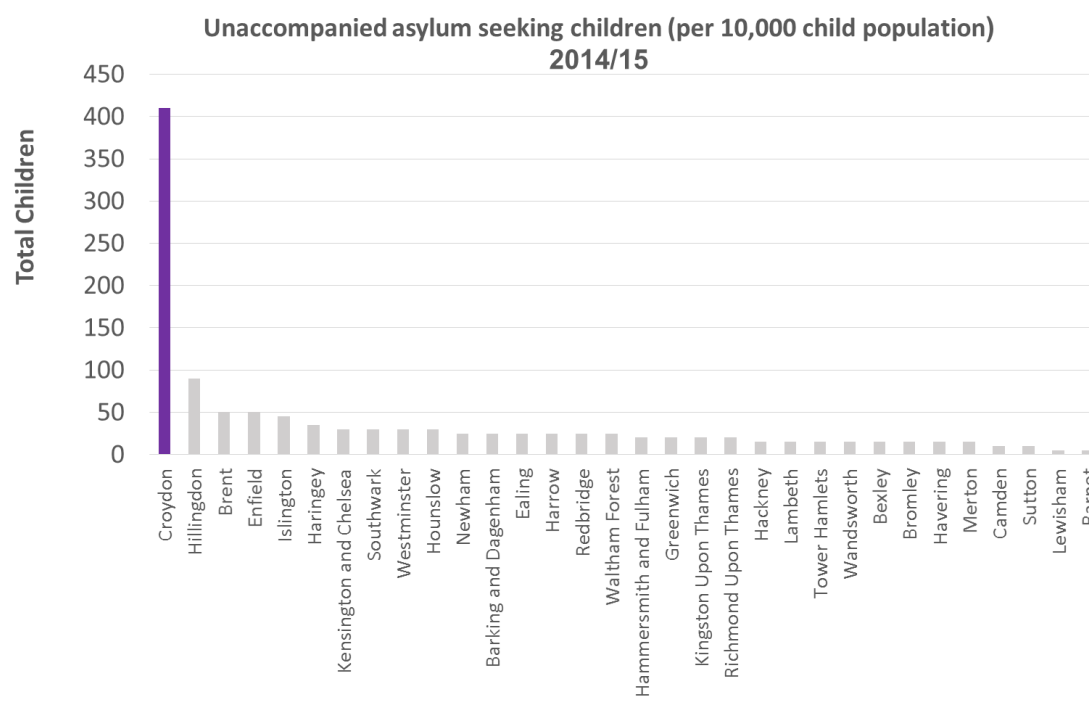
1 in 5 of all unaccompanied asylum seeking children in London are in Croydon



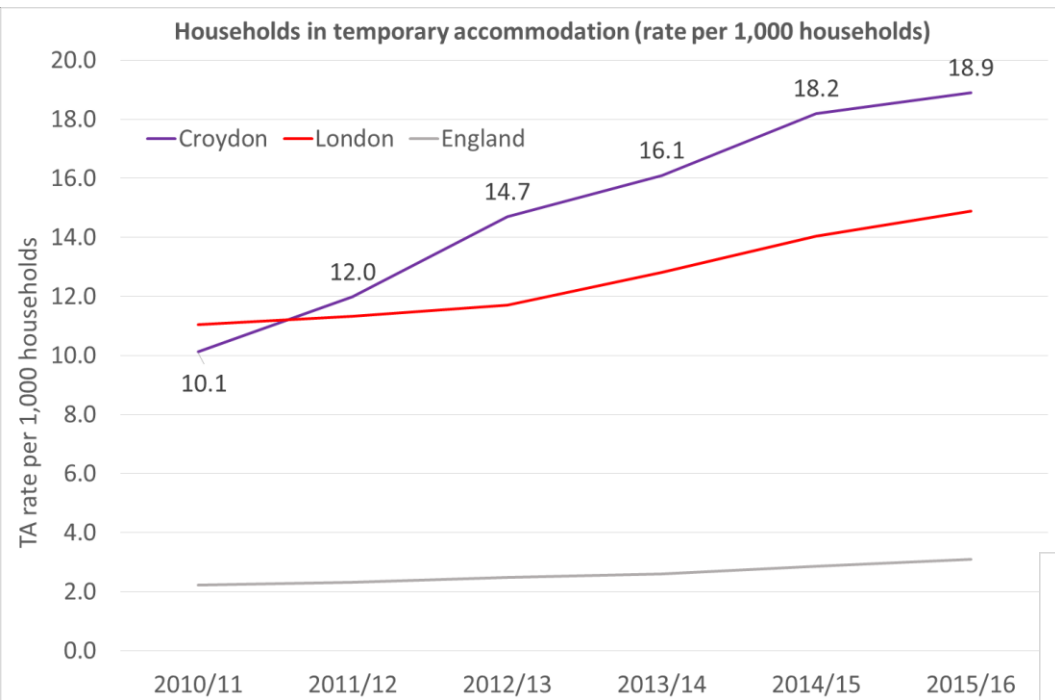
In 2014/15 there were **410** unaccompanied minors in Croydon

This is **44.4 per 10,000** of the child population

Lunar House, the headquarters of UK Visas and Immigration are in Croydon. This could explain the high numbers



Temporary Accommodation (TA) is rising higher than the London rate

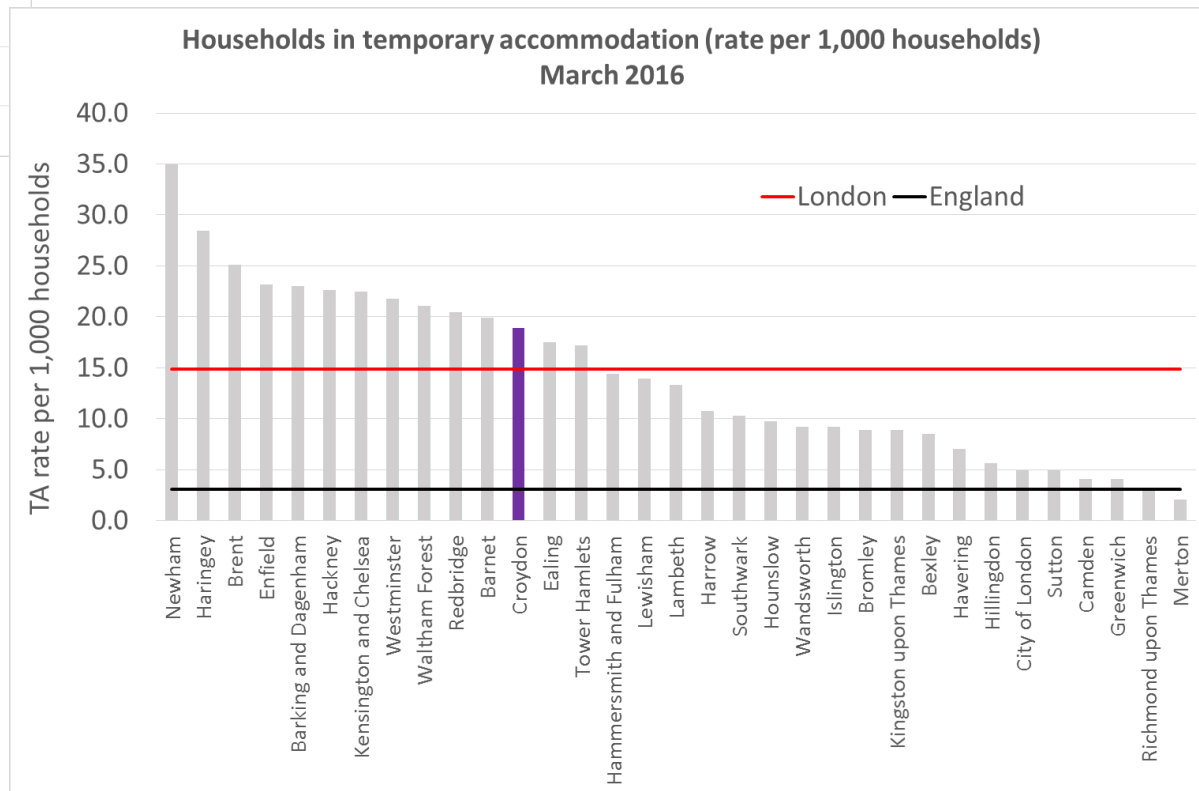


In March 2016 there were **2,918** households in TA.

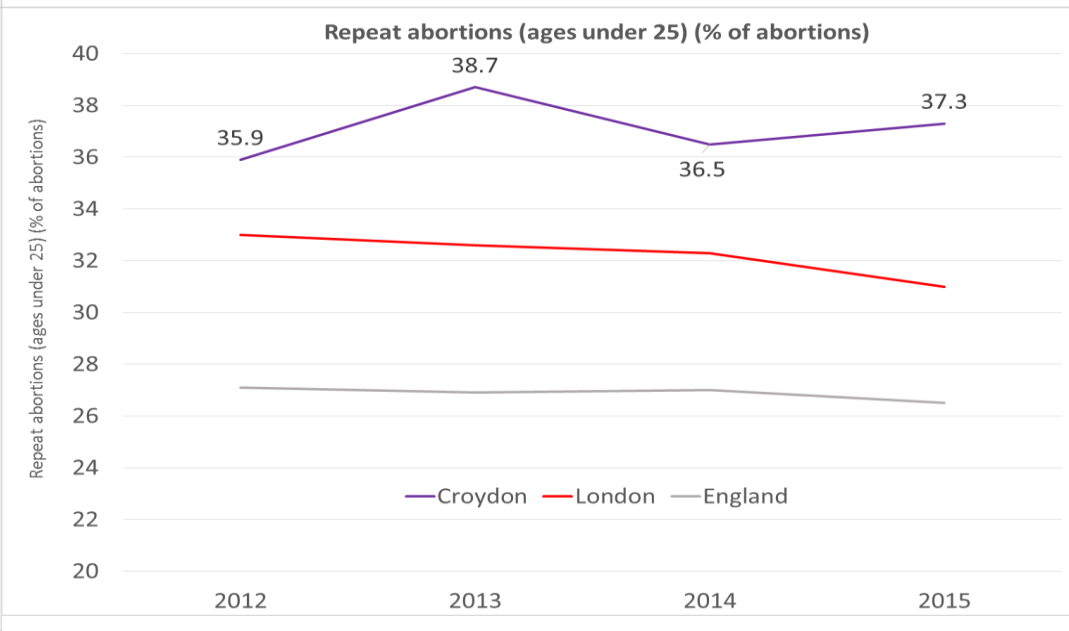
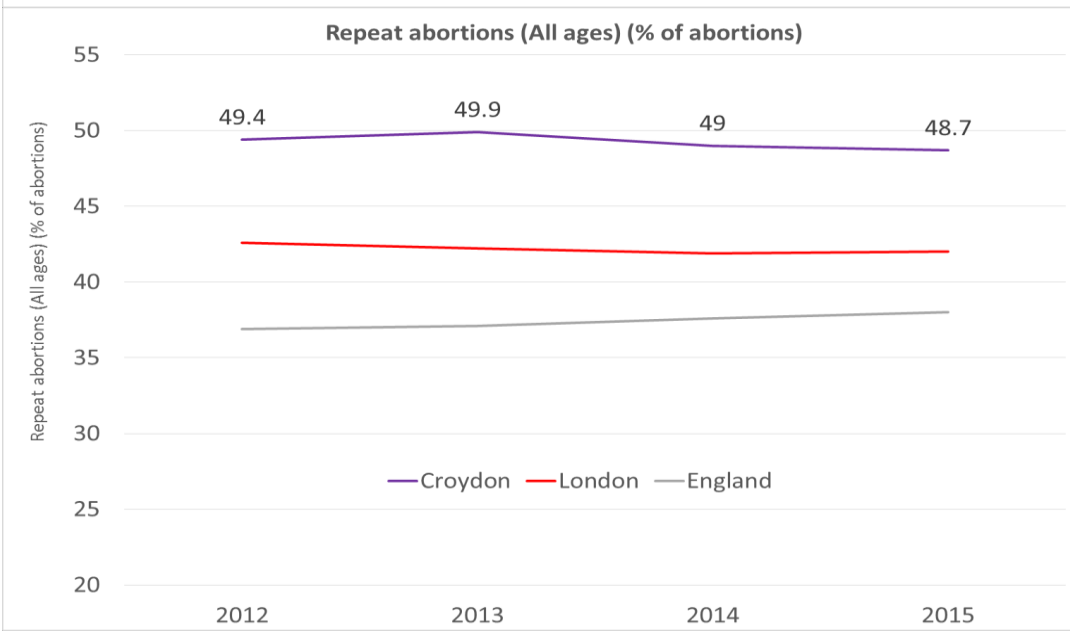
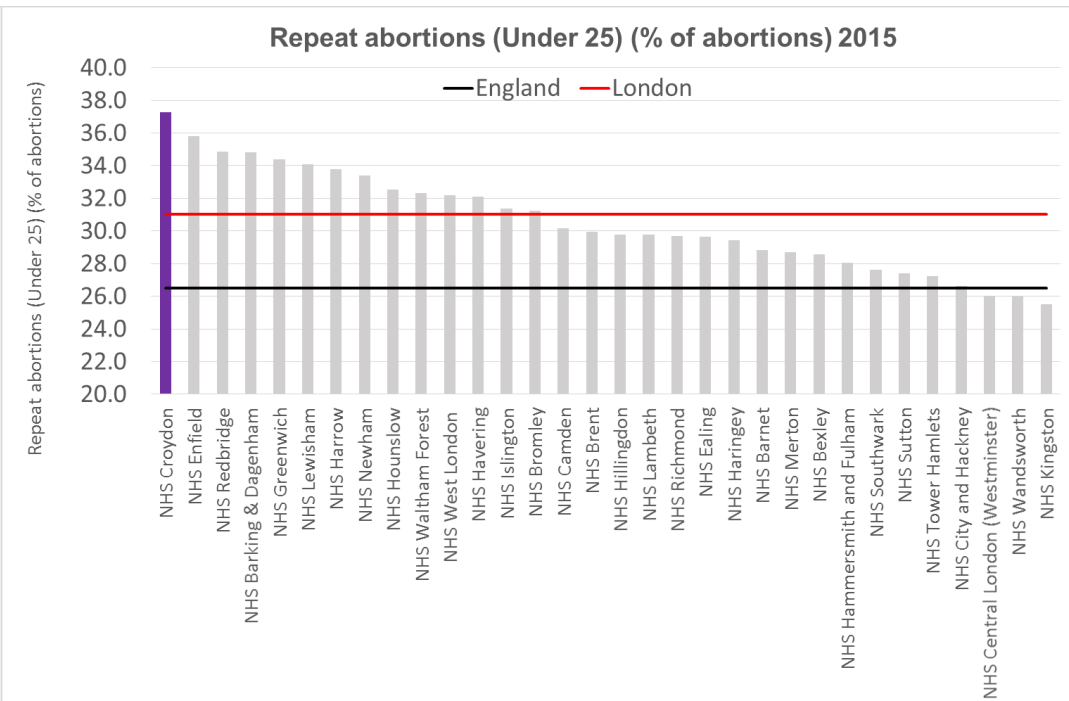
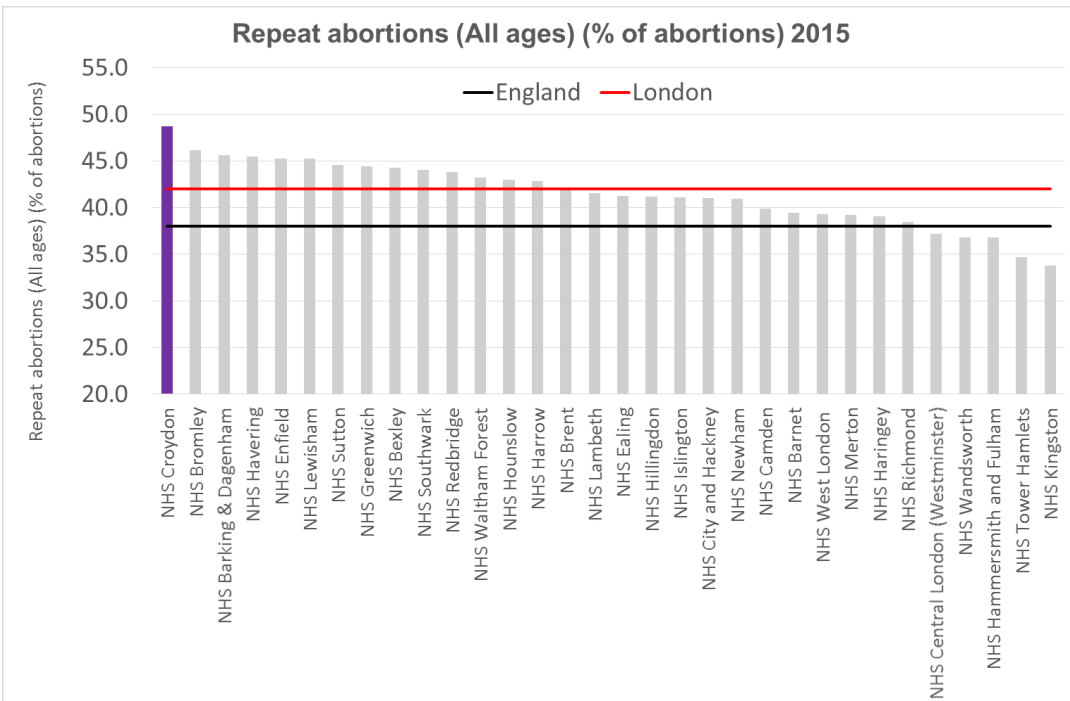
This is 18.9 per 1,000 households and is the **12th highest rate in London**

Neighbouring borough Merton only has 175 households in TA.

This is 2.1 per 1,000 households and is the lowest rate in London.

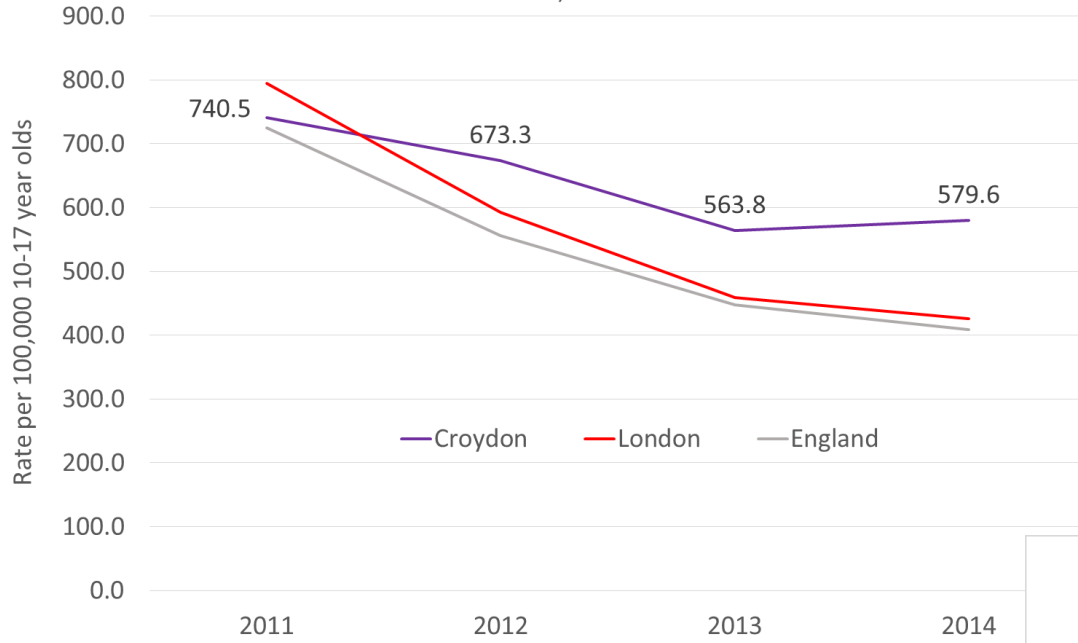


Repeat abortion rate is highest in London (for all ages and under 25s)



First time entrants to the youth justice system increasing compared to the London average

First-time entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds)



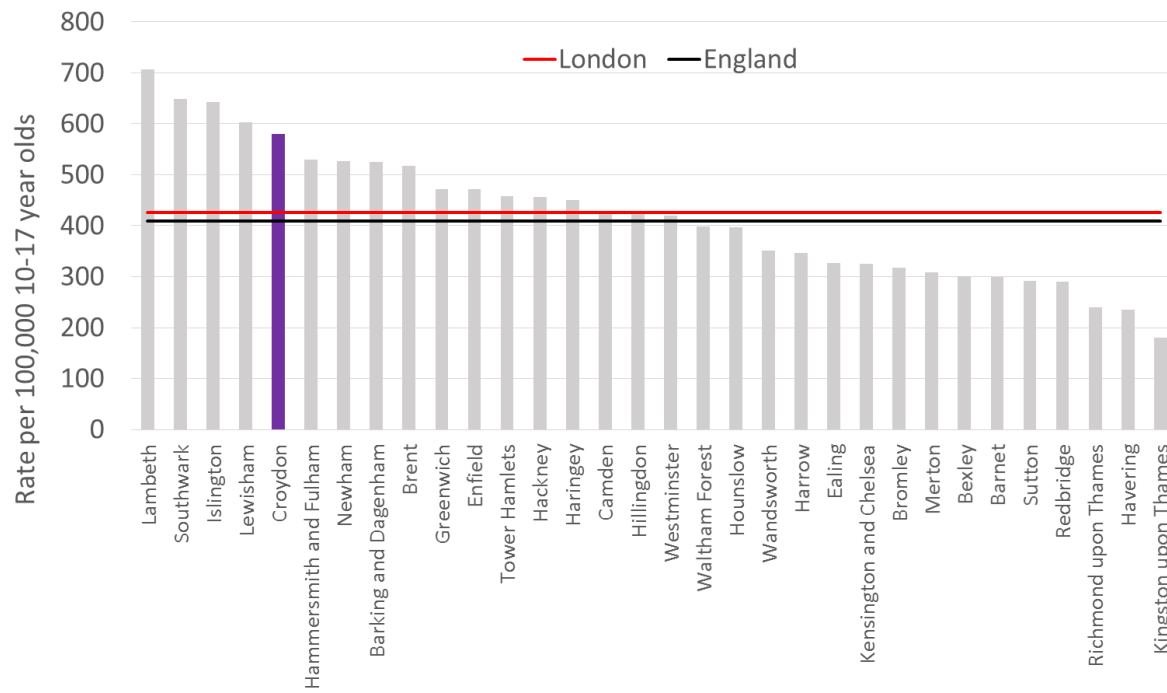
In 2011 the Croydon rate was lower than the London average

In 2014 Croydon has the

5th highest rate in London

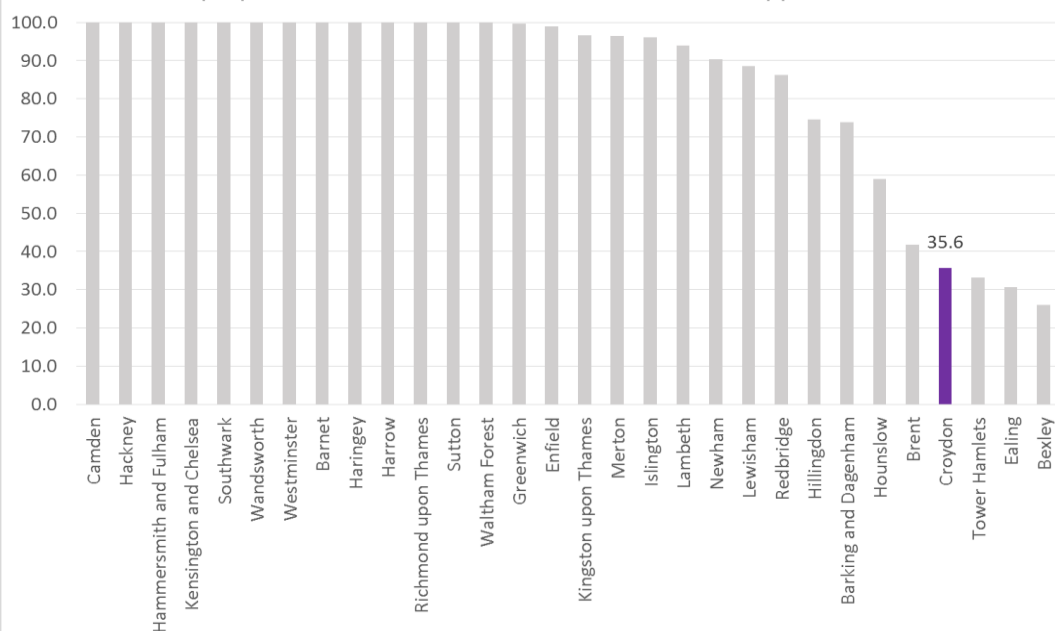
Between 2013 and 2014 the Croydon rate increased when the London rate decreased

First-time entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds) - 2014



Poor performance for self directed support and proportion and directs payments (ASCOF measures)

The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support 2014/15



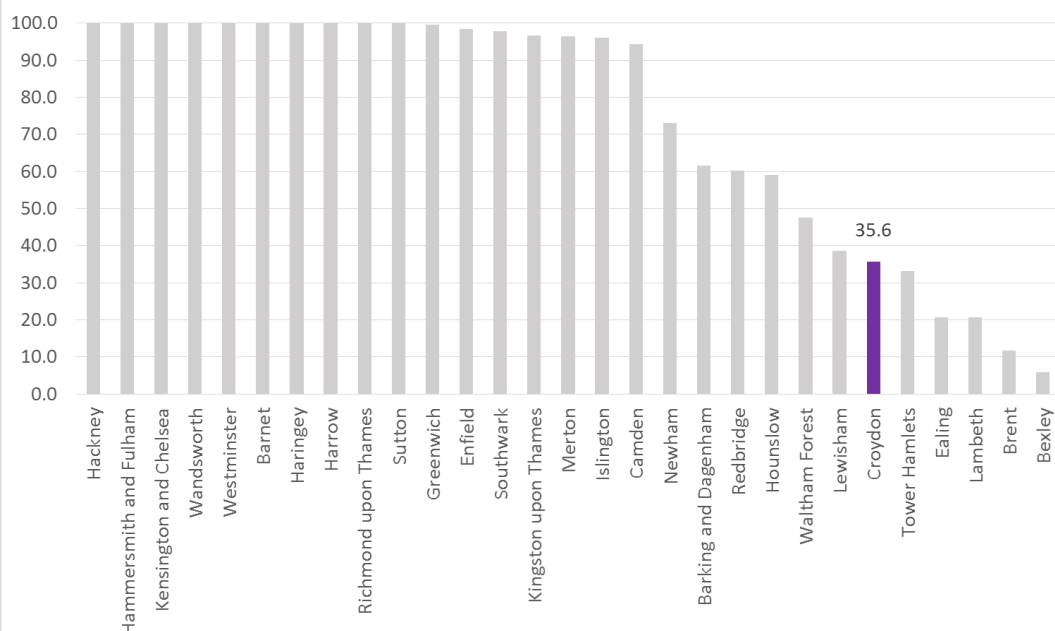
Proportion of carers receiving self-directed support
4th lowest in London

Proportion of carers receiving direct payments
6th lowest in London

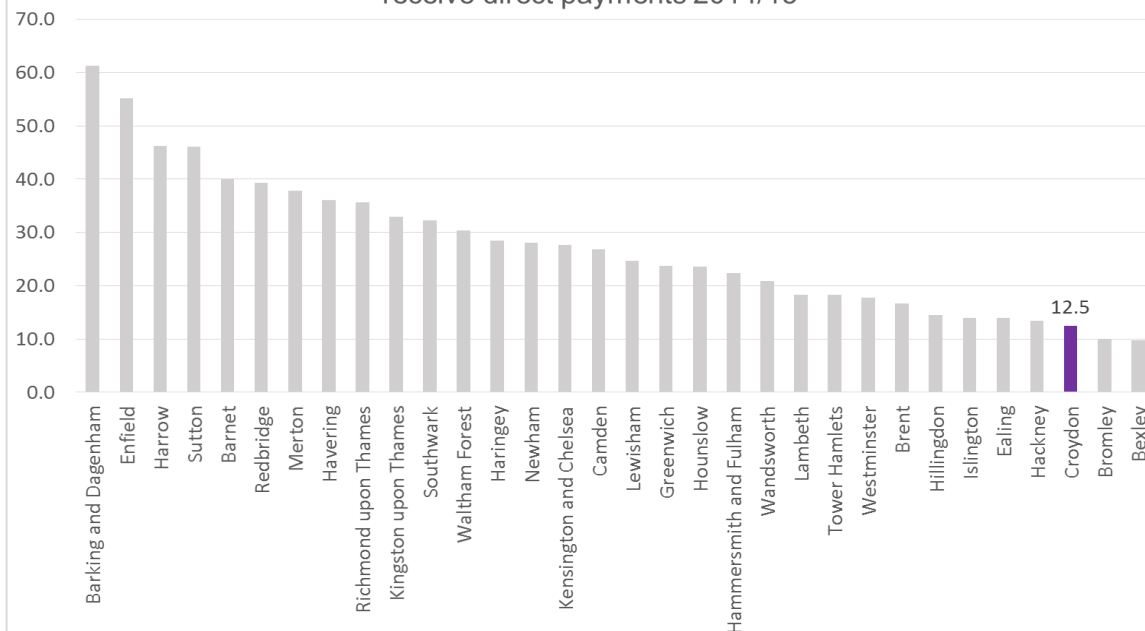
Proportion of people who use long-term support who receive direct payments
3rd lowest in London

Trend data not available for these measures

Carers receiving direct payments (% of carers receiving carer-specific services) 2014/15

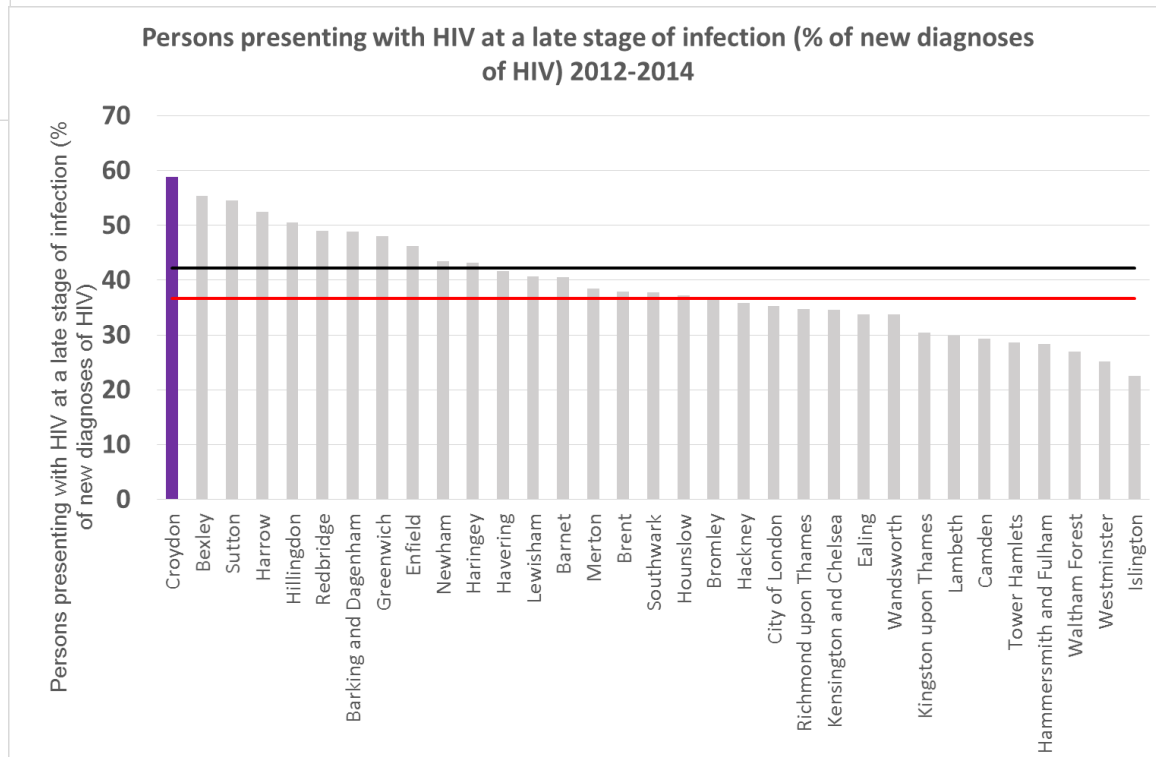
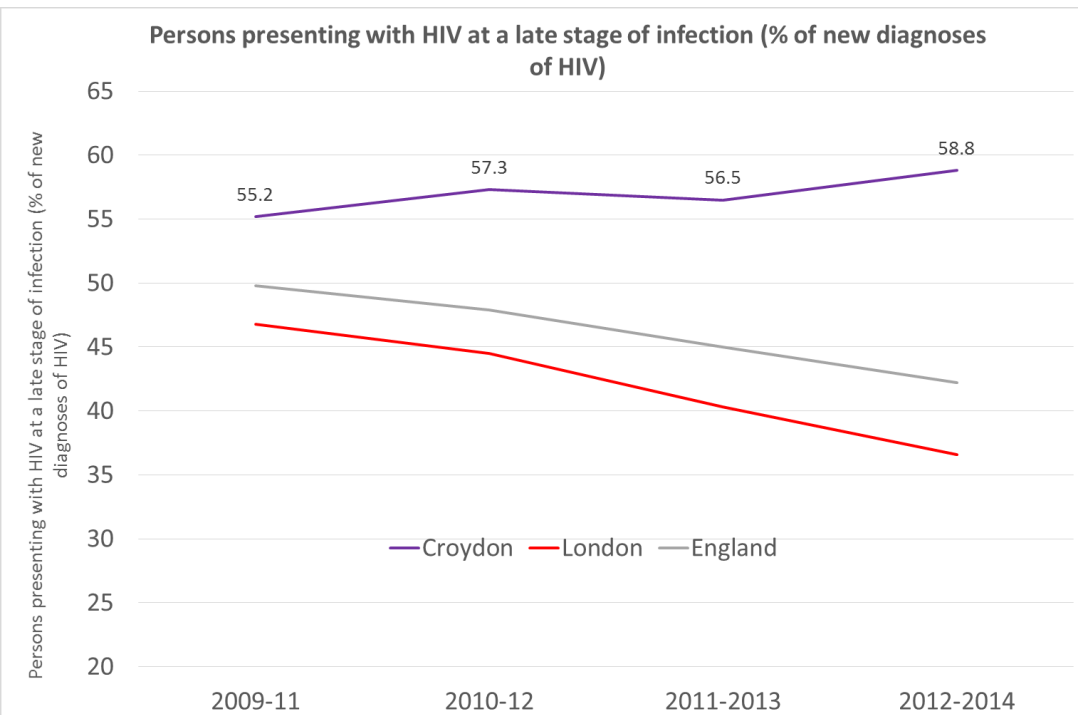


The proportion of people who use long-term support services who receive direct payments 2014/15



Persons presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection rate is increasing and is the highest rate in London

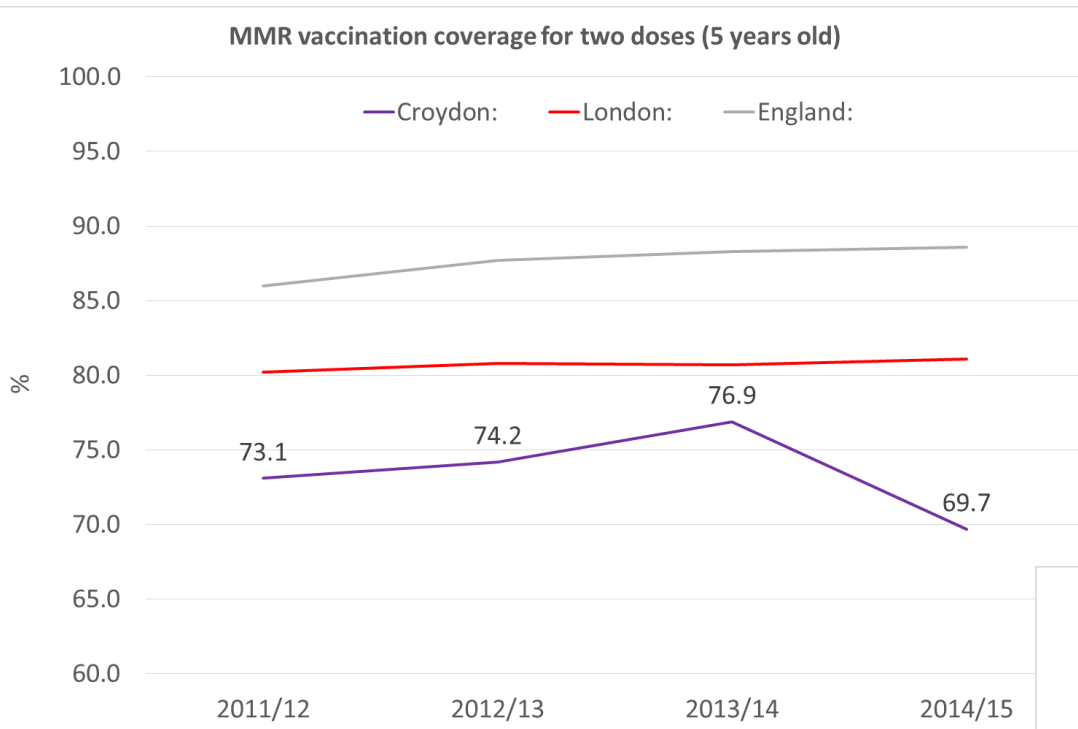
- Between 2012 and 2014 **58.8%** of all newly diagnosed HIV-infected adults in Croydon were at a late stage of infection
- This equates to **110** people



Definition

Percentage of newly diagnosed HIV-infected adults (aged 15 years or more) who have a CD4 count of less than 350 cells per mm³ within 91 days of HIV diagnosis

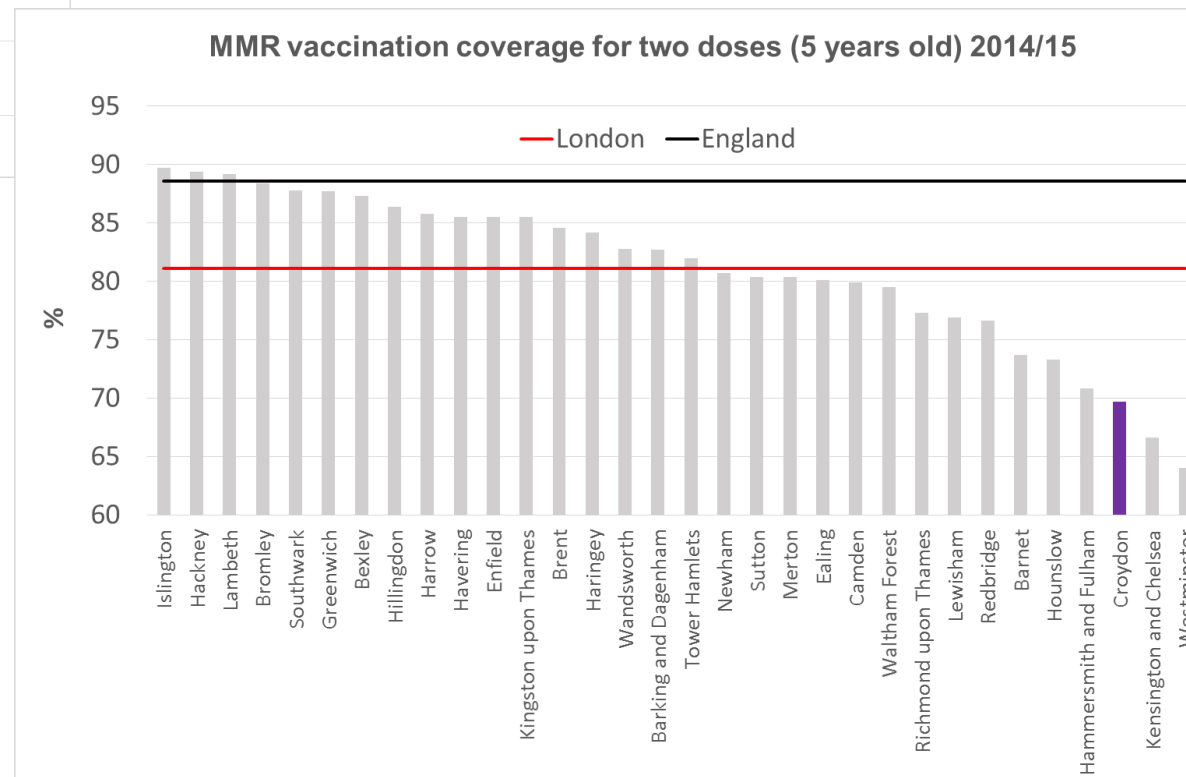
MMR vaccination coverage for two doses (5 years old) rate has decreased when the London rate has remained the same



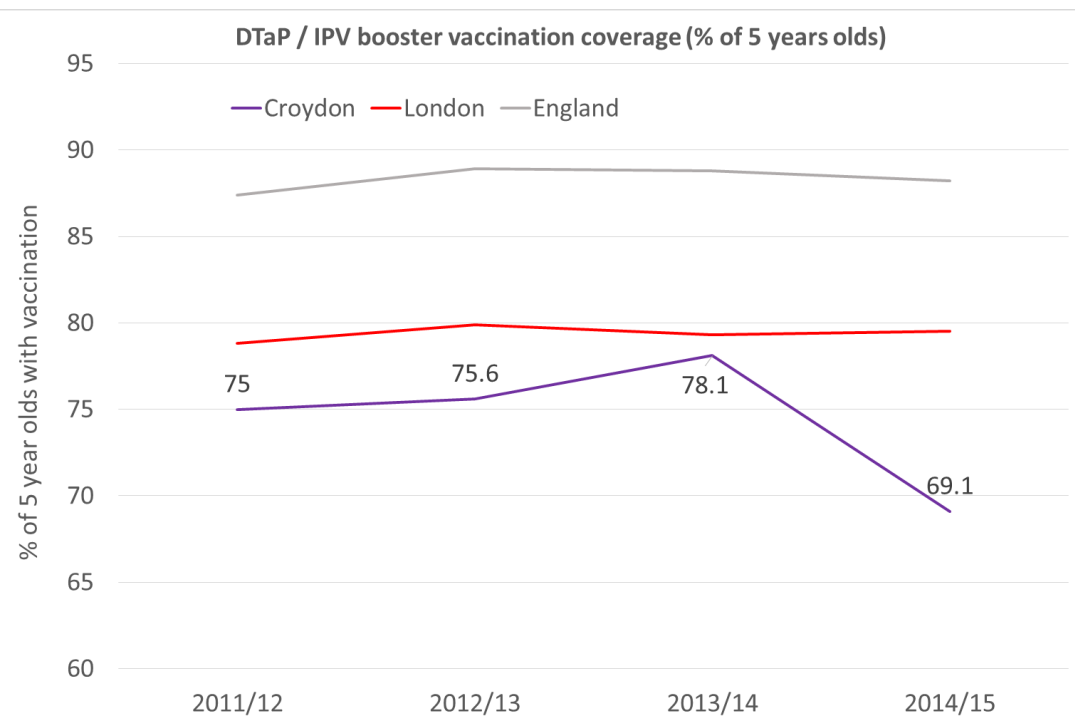
MMR vaccination rate for one dose (5 year olds) is 89.6%. This is the 9th lowest in London

MMR vaccination rate for two doses (5 year olds) is **69.7%**

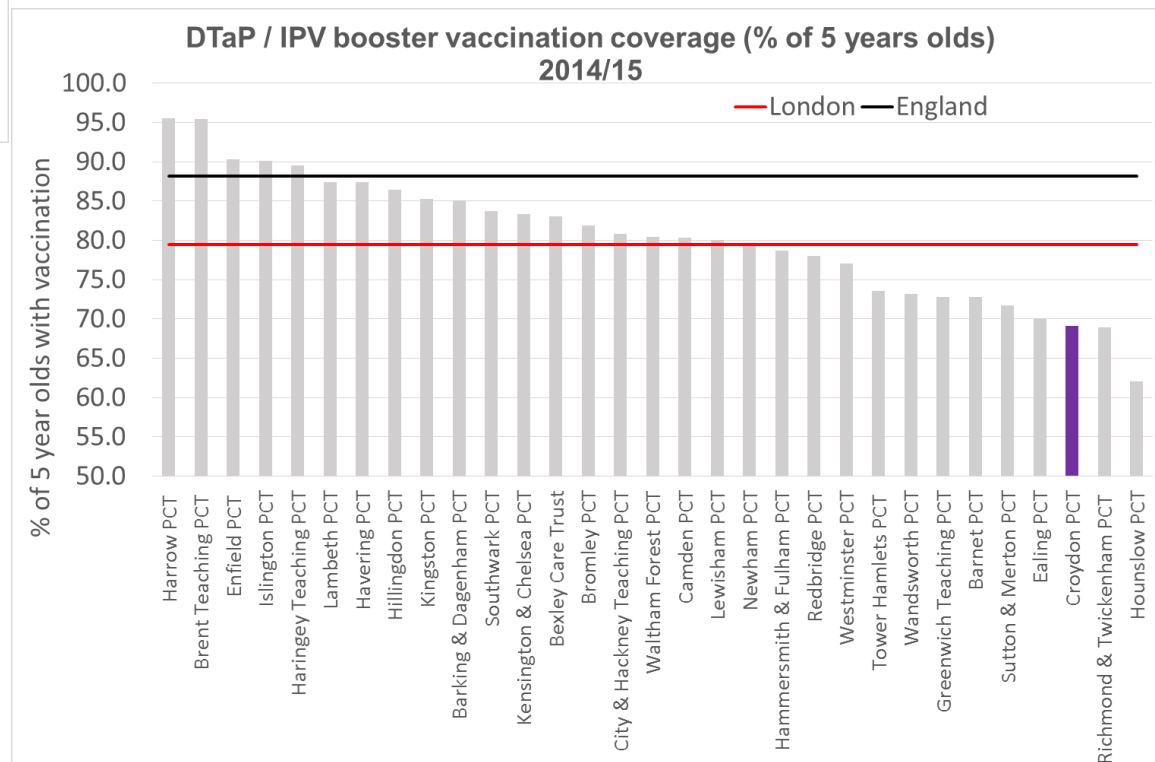
This is the **3rd lowest in London**



DTaP / IPV booster vaccination coverage for 5 years olds is decreasing and is now the 3rd lowest in London



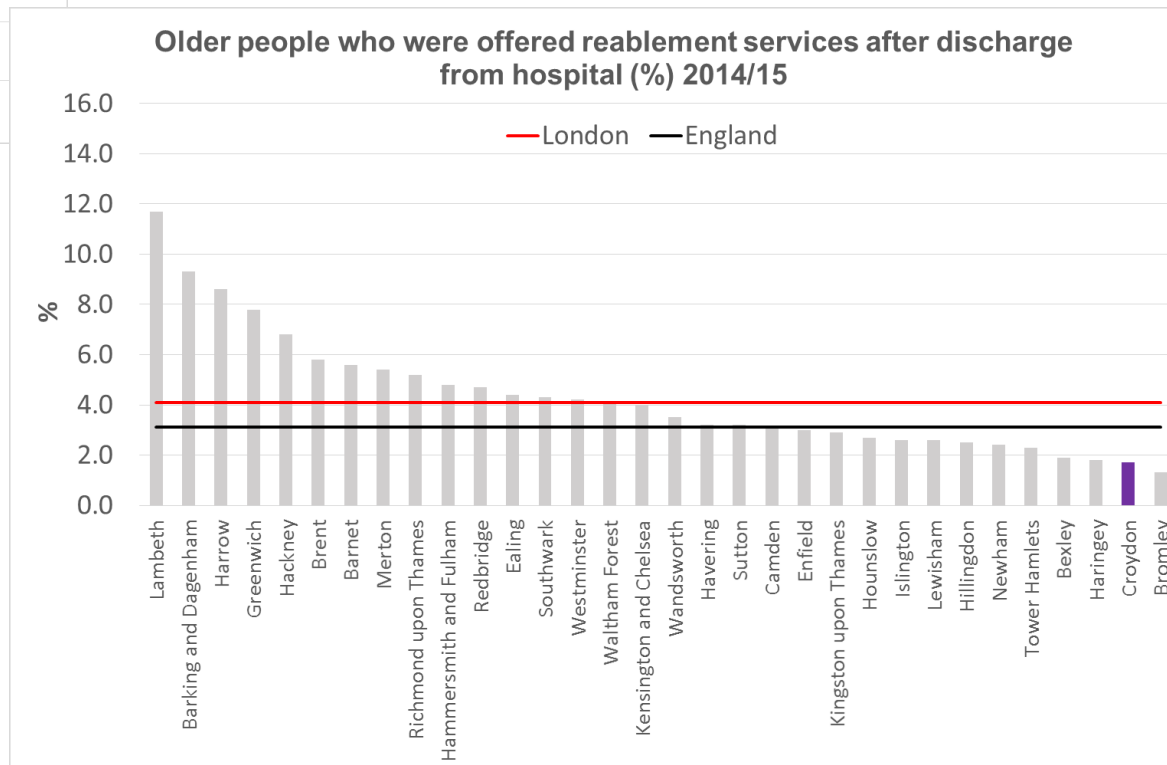
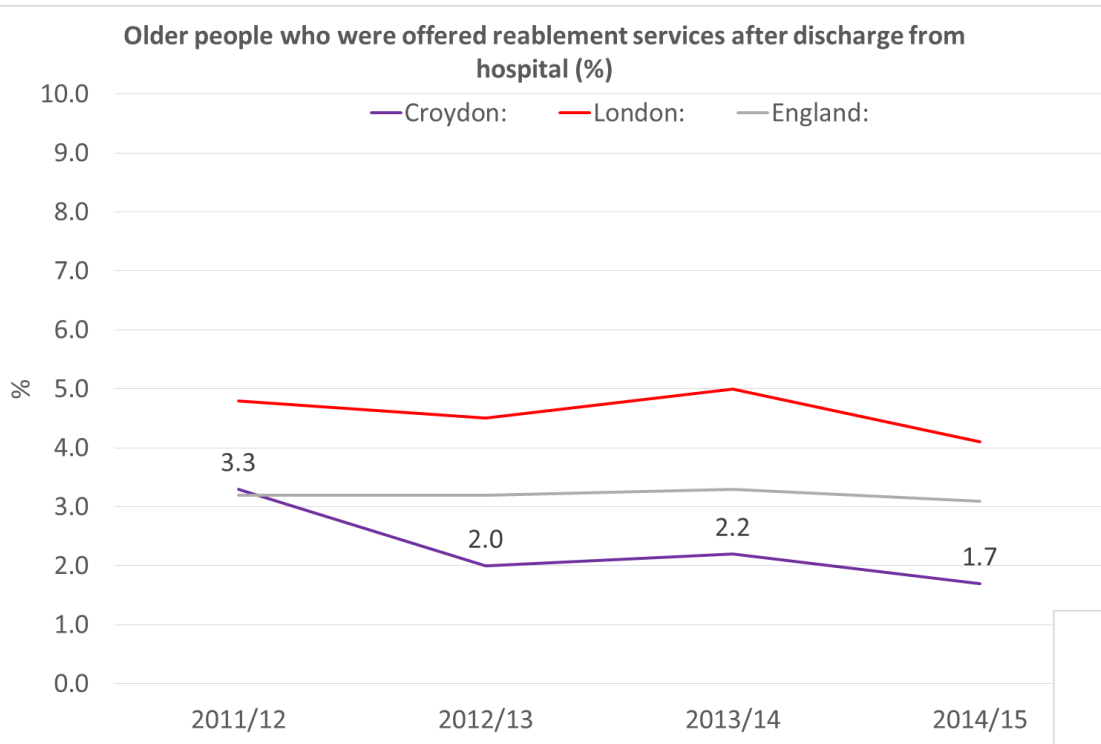
Primary vaccination rate is 92.3% which is close to London average. However, booster vaccination rate drops to **69.1%**



Older people who were offered reablement services after discharge from hospital proportion is the 2nd lowest in London

1.7% of older people were offered reablement services after being discharged from hospital

This is the **2nd lowest in London**



Description

Number of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged alive from acute or community hospitals in England, who were discharged to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with the clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting). This includes all specialities and zero-length stays. When read along with the other measure of reablement (Older people still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services) this measure demonstrates the quality of reablement services available.

Going forward

The board is asked to give delegated authority to the director of Public Health, Director of People and Chief Officer of Croydon CCG to agree sign off of the full JSNA key dataset on behalf of the board.

Full dataset to be released on the Croydon Observatory mid-September