

Annual Public Health Report 2015: Sources and Definitions

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CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATIONS

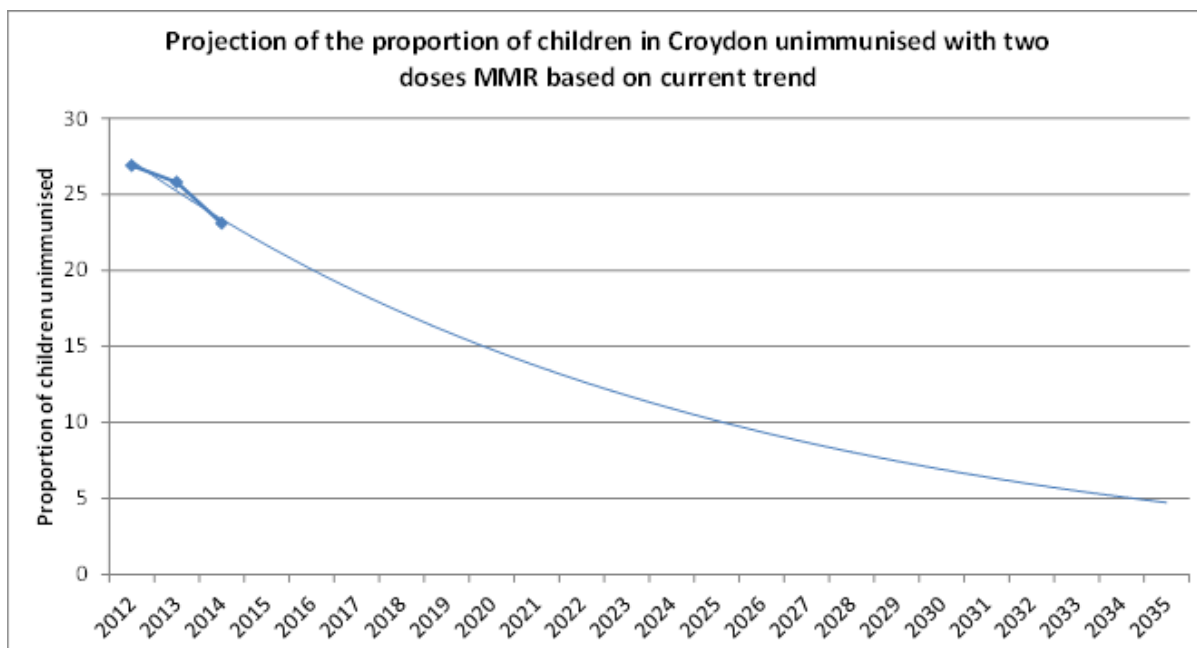
Definitions

- **Herd immunity:** An uptake of 95% or more is required to protect the entire population, including those who cannot be immunised or those who do not respond to vaccine. The target for uptake is set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Sources

- **1 in 8 two year olds and 1 in 4 five year olds are not receiving the MMR Injection:** Croydon General Practice Profiles, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map:** Ward level data is estimated from Child Immunisation Statistics, NHS England and Numbers of Patients Registered at a GP Practice - April 2014, Health and Social Care Information Centre.
- **They can cause meningitis, miscarriage, swelling of the brain, deafness in newborns:** NHS Choices website.
- **Who is more likely to miss MMR:** Pearce et al, 2008. Factors associated with uptake of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR) and use of single antigen vaccines in a contemporary UK cohort: prospective cohort study. BMJ 336: 754–7
- **In Croydon, coverage is 88% in 2 year olds and 74% in 5 year olds:** Croydon General Practice Profiles, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **At current rates, it will be 2035 before Croydon hits 95% for the second dose of MMR (Croydon):** Estimate based on data for Croydon from the period 2011/12 to 2013/14, using an exponential trajectory of increased uptake (Figure 1). NHS Immunisation Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Figure 1



CHILD POVERTY

Definitions

- **Children living in poverty:** Children living in families who are in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the national median income, or who are in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Job Seeker's Allowance. The threshold for 60 per cent less than the national median income is £204 per week. When shown as a proportion, this number is divided by the total number of children living in the area (as determined by Child Benefit data).

Sources

- **1 in 4 children live in poverty:** data is a snapshot at 31st August 2012, HM Revenue and Customs (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Children born into poverty are 4 times more likely to be poor as adults than children of affluent parents:** Blanden, J. and Gibbons, S. (2006) The Persistence of Poverty across generations, A view from two British cohorts. JRF: York.
- **Map:** data is a snapshot at 31st August 2012, HM Revenue and Customs (data is for Croydon's population).
- **More likely to be low birth weight:** Spencer et al, 1999. Socioeconomic status and birth weight: comparison of an area-based measure with the Registrar General's social class. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 53(8): 495–498.
- **More likely to be obese:** Griggs & Walker, 2008. The costs of child poverty to individuals and society. A literature review, 2008. Joseph Rowntree Trust; Lee, H., Harris, KM., and Gordon-Larsen, P. (2009) Life course perspectives on the links between poverty and obesity during the transition to young adulthood, *Population Research and Policy Review*, 28(4), pp. 505-53r
- **More likely to have mental health problems:** Meltzer et al, 2000. The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain.
- **More likely to have health problems:** HM Treasury (2008) Ending child poverty: everybody's business. London: The Stationery Office; Clegg, LX., et al (2008) Impact of socioeconomic status on cancer incidence and stage at diagnosis: selected findings from the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results: National Longitudinal Mortality Study, *Cancer Cause and Control*, 20(4), pp.417-435
- **More likely to smoke drink and take drugs:** HM Treasury (2008) Ending child poverty: everybody's business. London: The Stationery Office.
- **Less likely to be breastfed:** Infant feeding survey 2010. Health and Social Care Information Centre.
- **Less likely to achieve five A-C grades:** National Pupil Database (2009/10 to 2012/13) and key stage 4 attainment data (2013/14) (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Who is at risk of poverty?** Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, chapter on Child Poverty, 2012/13.
- **Child poverty costs Croydon's economy £171 million:** Estimated for Croydon's population based on national data from Hirsch et al, 2013. Estimating the cost of child poverty in 2013. York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
 - **Services dealing with consequences of child poverty:** Includes health services, social care services etc.
 - **Lost learnings to individuals:** Refers to the loss in income among adults who have grown up in poverty.
 - **Benefits and lost tax revenue:** Includes loss to government in benefit paid to families in poverty and loss of tax to government as a result of people not being employed.
- **Child poverty is expected to rise to 27% in Croydon in the next 4 years:** Estimated for Croydon's population based on national data from Institute of Fiscal studies, 2011. Child and working-age poverty.

SMOKING

Definitions

- **Smoking attributable deaths:** The number of deaths attributable to smoking is estimated using the smoking attributable fraction (i.e. the proportion of population deaths attributable to exposure to smoking). Causes of death considered to be related to smoking are: various cancers, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and diseases of the digestive system.

Sources

- **1 in 5 (58,000) adults smoke:** GP recorded prevalence, Quality and Outcomes Framework 2013/14 data, Health & Social Care Information Centre (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Two-thirds of people start smoking before their 18th birthday:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), (2015). Smoking Statistics.
- **3x more likely with a parent who smokes:** Royal College of Physicians (2010). Passive smoking and children: A report of the Tobacco Advisory Group of the Royal College of Physicians.
- **2x more likely in routine/ manual occupations:** Health & Social Care Information Centre (2014). Statistics on Smoking in England (routine and manual groups compared with the rest of the population).
- **2x more likely with depression:** Pasco JA, Williams LJ, Jacka FN, Ng F, Henry MJ, Nicholson GC et al.
- Tobacco smoking as a risk factor for major depressive disorder: population-based study. British Journal of Psychiatry 2008, online publication 30 September 2008.
- **Map:** GP recorded prevalence. Estimated for 2015 based on 2012 ward level data from Croydon general practices combined with Quality & Outcomes Framework 2013/14 data, Health & Social Care Information Centre (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Someone dies from smoking every day in Croydon:** Approximately 390 deaths per year in Croydon are attributable to smoking. Public Health England (2014). Local Tobacco Control Profiles (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **Smokers die 10 years early:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2013). Smoking and Disease.
- **Smokers experience more facial wrinkles:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2014). Smoking Statistics: Illness and Death.
- **Smokers experience more asthma and breathing problems:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2013). Smoking and Disease.
- **Smokers experience more impotence and infertility:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2013). Smoking and Reproduction.
- **Smokers experience more pregnancy complications, miscarriages and early menopause:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2013). Smoking and Reproduction.
- **There are over 7,000 chemicals in cigarette smoke:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2015). Smoking Statistics.
- **Smoking is highest in the most deprived wards:** Compare the map with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government.
- **Smoking is the number one cause of health inequalities:** ASH (2005). Smoking and Health Inequalities.
- **Each year smoking costs Croydon's economy £82 million:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2013). The Case for Local Action on Tobacco (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **In the most deprived households, more than 10% of disposal income goes on tobacco:** Tobacco Free Futures (viewed May 2015) Smoking impact on debt and child poverty.
- **Shisha smokers inhale as much smoke in a single session as smoking 56 cigarettes:** Cobb CO, Shihadeh A, Weaver MD, Eissenberg T. Waterpipe tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking: a direct comparison of toxicant exposure and subjective effects. Nicotine & Tobacco Research 2011;13(2):78-87.
- **A 20 a day smoker spends on average £2,900 per year:** Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) (2014). Tobacco economics.
- **Someone smoking from age 14 to 50 will spend more than £100,000 on tobacco:** Estimated from above source, assuming a person is smoking 20 cigarettes a day for 36 years.

ALCOHOL

Definitions

- **Alcohol related hospital admissions:** Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses contain an alcohol-attributable condition.
- **Alcohol related crime:** Those crimes which are thought to be due to alcohol use as defined in the Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England. Alcohol attributable fractions estimate the statistical association between measures of alcohol and crime, and not necessarily the causal association.
- **Binge drinking:** Consuming 8 or more units in a single session for men and 6 or more for women.
- **Risky drinking:** Men who regularly drink more than 8 units a day (e.g. 3 pints a day) or more than 50 units a week. Women who regularly drink more than 6 units a day (e.g. 2 large glasses of wine a day) or more than 35 units of alcohol a week.

Sources

- **1 in 6 adults drink at risky levels:** Prevalence applied to 2013 mid-year population estimates. Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), chapter on Alcohol 2013/14 (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 9 adults binge drink:** Prevalence applied to 2013 mid-year population estimates. Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 3 secondary school children have drunk alcohol:** Survey of Croydon Schools, Croydon Council, 2014. The survey covered 35% of Year 8 and Year 10 pupils (age ranges 12-13 and 14-15) only.
- **2x more likely for men:** Schuckit, M. (2009) Alcohol-use disorders, *The Lancet*, Vol 373, Issue 9662, pp.492-501.
- **2.5x more likely for people living in a deprived area:** Data from Croydon General Practices, 2012, Public Health, Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **4x more likely for children of a problem drinker:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14.
- **5.5x more likely for people with mental health disorders:** Liang and Chikritzhs: Affective disorders, anxiety disorders and the risk of alcohol dependence and misuse. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, June 27, 2011, doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.110.086116.
- **15x more likely for women suffering domestic abuse:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14.
- **Map of alcohol related hospital admissions:** Local Health, Public Health England (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map of alcohol related crime:** Estimated by applying alcohol attributable fractions to Metropolitan Police ward level crime data (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **Almost half of all violent crime is related to alcohol:** Crime Statistics, Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2013/14, Office for National Statistics.
- **Most deprived are 3-5 times more likely to die of an alcohol specific cause:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14.
- **Third biggest lifestyle risk factor for illness and death:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14.
- **Nationally, alcohol related hospital admissions have more than doubled in the last 12 years:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14.
- **40% of weekend attendances are caused by alcohol:** Deluca, P (2010). Survey finds only 15% of emergency departments have formal alcohol intervention and treatment policies for trauma patients. *Evidence Based Nursing* Vol.3 No.4.
- **2500 ambulance call outs:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **6700 hospital admissions:** Local Health website, Public Health England (data is for Croydon's population. The total data was for 2008-2013 and therefore the figure as divided by 5 to give the annual figure).
- **100 deaths:** Alcohol Harm map, Alcohol Concern, 2012 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Each year, alcohol costs the economy in Croydon £144 million:** Croydon JSNA, chapter on Alcohol 2013/14 (data is estimated for Croydon's population).

DRUGS

Sources

- **1 in 11 adults and 1 in 5 16-24 year olds have used an illegal drug in the last year:** Home Office (2014). Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2013/14 National Crime Survey for England and Wales.
- **1 in 25 adult and 1 in 14 16-24 year olds use club drugs:** Prevalence of individuals who have used any stimulant including mephadrone in the last year. Home Office (2014). Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2013/14 National Crime Survey for England and Wales.
- **1 in 125 adults use opiates or crack:** Glasgow prevalence estimates 2011/12, National Treatment Agency (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 6 people who use opiates or crack are injecting drugs:** Glasgow prevalence estimates 2011/12, National Treatment Agency (data is estimated for Croydon's population).
- **2x more likely for men:** Data on prevalence of drug misuse from Croydon general practices, 2012, Public Health, Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **People in deprived areas:** Data on prevalence of drug misuse from Croydon general practices, 2012, Public Health, Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map:** Safer Croydon Partnership, Croydon Council. Data is for Croydon's population and is an average of 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures.
- **Of people who inject drugs: 1 in 7 share needles/syringes; 2 in 5 are living with hepatitis C; 1 in 100 are living with HIV:** Public Health England (2014). Shooting Up: Infections among people who inject drugs in the United Kingdom.
- **Cannabis and club drugs are strongly linked to psychosis and schizophrenia:** The Schizophrenia Commission, 2012. The Abandoned Illness.
- **Mortality is 10x higher among heroin users than the general population:** Public Health England (2014) Why Invest?
- **Deaths involving club drugs and some prescription medicines are rising:** Public Health England (2014) Why Invest?
- **2000 drug offences per year:** Safer Croydon Partnership, Croydon Council. Data is for Croydon's population and is an average of 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures.
- **3 in 4 drug offences relate to possession of cannabis:** Safer Croydon Partnership, Croydon Council. Data is for Croydon's population and is an average of 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures.
- **At least 1 in 2 prisoners use drugs:** National Treatment Agency, 2009. Breaking the Link: The role of drug treatment in tackling crime.
- **Each year, drug addiction costs Croydon a total of £96.8 million:** Public Health England (2014) Why Invest? (Data is estimated for Croydon's population).

HEALTHY WEIGHT

Definitions

- **Obese (adults):** Aged 16 or over with a body mass index of 30 or more.
- **Obese (children):** body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference; where $BMI = (10,000/height^2) \times weight$ (height in cm, weight in kg).
- **Overweight (adults):** Aged 16 or over with a body mass index of 25 or more.
- **Overweight (children):** body mass index greater than or equal to the 85th centile but less than the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference; where $BMI = (10,000/height^2) \times weight$ (height in cm, weight in kg).

Sources

- **2 in 3 adults (181,000) are overweight or obese:** Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2015 (data is estimated for Croydon's population based on a national survey).
- **2 in 5 10-11 year olds (1,300) are overweight or obese:** National Child Measurement Programme, 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **The prevalence of obesity doubles between ages 4–5 years and 10–11 years:** National Child Measurement Programme, 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Half of parents do not recognise their children are overweight or obese:** Black JA, Park M, Gregson J et al. Child obesity cut-offs as derived from parental perceptions: cross-sectional questionnaire. British Journal of General Practice, Online publication 20 Mar 2015.
- **97% of obese or overweight children have overweight parents:** Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2013/14: Key Topic 2: Healthy Weight.
- **Map:** Prevalence of obesity and overweight for children measured in Year 6, National Child Measurement Programme, data for 2011/12-2013/14, Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Obesity can lead to stigma, bullying, low self esteem:** Public Health Outcomes Framework 2015 (effects of obesity in children).
- **Obesity is associated with depression and anxiety; osteoarthritis and back pain; fertility problems; stroke; heart and liver disease; type 2 diabetes; sleep apnoea, cancer:** Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: a call to action on obesity in England.
- **Obesity is associated with asthma:** Public Health Outcomes Framework 2015 (association with asthma in children).
- **Addressing obesity:** Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: a call to action on obesity in England (healthy schools, healthy diet, green spaces, active travel, physical activity, weight management, healthy workplaces); Croydon JSNA 2013/14: Key Topic 2: Healthy Weight (breastfeeding).
- **Weight problems are more common in certain black and minority ethnic groups:** Health Survey for England 2006-2010 (Adult obesity prevalence by ethnic group); Public Health England (2014) (Child weight data factsheet).
- **Weight problems are more common in people with a disability:** Gatinneau, M, Hancock C, Dent, M. Adult Disability and Obesity. Oxford: National Obesity Observatory, 2013; Gatinneau M. Obesity and Disability: Children and Young People. Oxford: Public Health England Obesity Knowledge and Intelligence, 2014.
- **With Croydon becoming increasingly deprived, we would expect obesity levels to rise and the inequality gap to widen:** Department of Communities & Local Government (Croydon Index of Multiple Deprivation score: 19.9 in 2004, 22.8 in 2010 (higher is more deprived)); National Obesity Observatory (2015) PHE Obesity Child Slide Set 2013/14 v2 (child obesity link to deprivation).
- **Every year, obesity costs the Croydon economy £190 million; £2.5 million of this is spent on social care:** Public Health England (2015) Making the case for tackling obesity – why invest? (slide set) (data is estimated from a national model applied to Croydon's population).

DIABETES

Sources

- **1 in 13 people have diabetes:** Diabetes Prevalence Model, Public Health England (data is estimated for Croydon's population using a national model).
- **Around 19900 people have been diagnosed; an additional 6400 don't know they have it:** Croydon General Practice Profiles, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population, the additional 6400 is estimated using the Diabetes Prevalence Model, Public Health England).
- **38% of major amputations are in people with diabetes:** National Diabetes Audit, 2012/13 (data is for Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group).
- **3x more likely to suffer from renal failure:** National Diabetes Audit, 2012/13 (data is for Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group).
- **2x more likely to suffer from heart failure:** National Diabetes Audit, 2012/13 (data is for Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group).
- **14% of sight loss is in people with diabetes:** A comparison of the causes of blindness in England and Wales in working age adults (16–64 years), 1999–2000 with 2009–2010. *BMJ Open* 2014;4:e004015 doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2013-004015
- **2x more likely to suffer from stroke:** National Diabetes Audit, 2012/13 (data is for Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group).
- **306 people die each year in Croydon:** National Diabetes Audit, 2012/13 (data is for Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group).
- **Costs:** Hex et al, 2012. Estimating the current and future costs of Type I and Type II diabetes in the UK, including direct health costs and indirect societal and productivity costs. *Diabetic medicine* 29 (855-862) (data is estimated from a national model applied to Croydon's population).
- **Map:** Estimated for 2015 based on 2012 ward level data from Croydon general practices combined with Quality & Outcomes Framework 2013/14 data, Health & Social Care Information Centre (data is for Croydon's population).
- **6x more likely for people of South Asian ethnicity:** Diabetes in the UK 2010: Key statistics on diabetes, Diabetes UK.
- **5x more likely for adults who are obese:** Adult obesity and type 2 diabetes, Public Health England, 2014.
- **3x more likely for people of Black ethnicity:** Adult obesity and type 2 diabetes, Public Health England, 2014.
- **2.5x more like for people in deprived areas:** Diabetes in the UK 2010: Key statistics on diabetes, Diabetes UK.
- **5% of pregnant women develop diabetes:** Diabetes in the UK 2010: Key statistics on diabetes, Diabetes UK.

MENTAL HEALTH

Definitions

- **Mental illness** refers to common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety and more serious mental illness such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.
- **Mental health problem at any one time:** refers to common mental disorders (depression, anxiety, obsessive/compulsive disorder, phobias and/or panic disorder).
- **Serious mental illness:** As part of Quality and Outcomes Framework, GPs produce a register of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses.

Sources

- **1 in 6 adults (67,000 people) have a mental health problem at any one time:** Health and Social Care Information Centre (2009) (McManus et al.) Adult psychiatric morbidity in England 2007, results of a household survey (estimated from national data applied to Croydon population).
- **1 in 95 adults (4,100 people) have a serious mental illness:** Quality & Outcomes Framework 2013/14 data, Health & Social Care Information Centre (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map:** Estimated for 2015 based on 2012 ward level data from Croydon general practices combined with Quality & Outcomes Framework 2013/14 data, Health & Social Care Information Centre (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Half of all lifetime mental health problems begin by age 14:** Refers to diagnosable cases of mental illness. Kessler RC, Berglund P, Demler O et al. (2005) Lifetime prevalence and age-of onset distributions of DSM-IV disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey replication. Archives of General Psychiatry 62(6): 593–602.
- **Parenting during the first few years of life is critical:** An estimated one third to two thirds of children whose parents have mental health problems will have difficulties themselves. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) Mental Health and Social Exclusion: Social Exclusion Unit Report.
- **4x risk of smoking:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2012/13: Key Topic: Schizophrenia
- **3x risk of alcohol dependency:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) Mental Health and Social Exclusion: Social Exclusion Unit Report.
- **25% have serious housing problems:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) Mental Health and Social Exclusion: Social Exclusion Unit Report.
- **People with schizophrenia die 15-20 years earlier:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13: Key Topic: Schizophrenia.
- **Psychosis is 7x more common in those of African-Caribbean descent:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **People in debt have 3x risk of mental disorder:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **Depression and anxiety are 4-10x more common in those unemployed for more than 12 weeks:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **Depression and anxiety are 3x more common in gypsies and travellers:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **Mental health problems are 3x as common in children in households with lowest 20% of income:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **Emotional and conduct disorder is 4-5x as common in children of those with poor parental mental health:** Croydon Council (2013) Croydon JSNA 2012/13 An overview of mental health and well-being in Croydon.
- **£1.1 billion (total economic and social cost); £290 million (health and social services cost):** Greater London Authority (2014) London Mental Health: The Invisible Costs of Mental Ill Health (total economic costs; public expenditure costs) (Costs are per year and include both children and adults, estimated from a national model applied to Croydon's population).

EMPLOYMENT AND HEALTH

Definitions

- **Out-of-work benefits:** Key out-of-work benefits consist of the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement.
- **Job Seeker's Allowance:** Job Seeker's Allowance claimants represent people who are actively looking for work.
- **Employment and Support Allowance:** Employment and Support Allowance claimants represent people whose ability to work is limited by ill health or disability.
- **Adults who don't work and don't receive benefits:** People who neither work nor claim benefits, calculated by subtracting employed people and known benefits claimants from the total Croydon working age population.

Sources

- **1 in 10 working age adults (24,500 people) claim out-of-work benefits:** Croydon Job Centre Plus data (2015) (Job Seeker's Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance, lone parent's allowance and other income-related benefits) (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Another 22,200 adults don't work and don't receive benefits (Croydon):** Croydon Council (2015) (data is for Croydon's population).
- **The longer people are unemployed the greater the impact on their health and the less chance they have of re-employment:** Urban Institute (2013) Consequences of Long-term Unemployment.
- **Map:** NOMIS (2014) Benefit claimants – working age clients for small areas (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Unemployed people have 2x greater risk of death:** Wirral Performance & Public Health Intelligence Team (2011) (Moller) Health Effects of Unemployment.
- **Unemployed people have 2x risk of limiting long-term illness:** Wirral Performance & Public Health Intelligence Team (2011) (Moller) Health Effects of Unemployment.
- **Unemployed people have 2x risk of mental illness:** Wirral Performance & Public Health Intelligence Team (2011) (Moller) Health Effects of Unemployment.
- **40% of unemployed young people have mental health problems:** Prince's Trust Macquarie Youth Index 2014.
- **Unemployment can lead to social isolation and exclusion; poor quality of life:** Public Health England (2013) Links Between Unemployment and Health.
- **Unemployment can lead to social isolation and exclusion; poor quality of life and low levels of general wellbeing:** Wirral Performance and Public Health Intelligence Team (2011) Health Effects of Unemployment (well-being).
- **Children of non-working parents:** Department for Work & Pensions and Department for Education (2011) A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives.
- **Those with poor skills and qualifications:** Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010 (2010) Fairer Society, Healthy Lives: the Marmot Review.
- **Job-seekers who need flexible hours (i.e. due to child care):** Timewise (2014) A flexible future for Britain?
- **People aged 50 and over:** Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010 (2010) Fairer Society, Healthy Lives: the Marmot Review.
- **The annual costs for Croydon are £144.7 million:** Croydon Council and Job Centre Plus data (2015) (JSA and ESA plus associated housing benefits, per year, data is for Croydon's population).

MAINTAINING THE INDEPENDENCE OF OLDER PEOPLE

Definitions

- **Older people:** For the purposes of this infographic, unless otherwise stated, older adults/older people refers to those who are aged 65 and older.

Sources

- **1 in 8 people (47,500) are over 65:** Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013 mid-year population estimates (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map:** Disability free life expectancy at 65 was calculated using ONS population data, ONS mortality data and census data on the prevalence of disability in 5 year age bands. The methodology is consistent with that used by ONS. Data is for Croydon's population.
- **Each year 200 older people are permanently admitted to care homes:** Croydon Council, ASC-CAR Table S3 Residential and Nursing Care, aged 65 years and over, 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 10 receives social care:** Croydon Council, RAP table P1 Community Based Service Clients aged 65 years and over, 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 2 have limited daily activities:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 8 are providing unpaid care:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 5 experience bladder problems:** Projecting older people population information system (POPPI) (data are estimated for Croydon's population based on the Health Survey for England).
- **1 in 10 have 2+ long term health conditions:** Data from Croydon General Practices, 2012, Public Health, Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 7 have bad or very bad health:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 17 experience loneliness always or often:** Evidence review: Loneliness in Later Life, Age UK 2014.
- **1 in 8 have sight loss:** Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) Sight Loss Data Tool.
- **1 in 50 experience injuries due to falls every year:** Data is estimated based on the number of injuries due to falls per year applied to total population of older adults. In 2013/14 there were 1000 injuries due to falls among over 65s. Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool, Public Health England.
- **Growth in the number of older adults in Croydon:** Greater London Authority 2013 Round of Demographic Projections - based on 2013 SHLAA data, capped household size variant (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Annual cost of social care for older people in Croydon is £49.7 million:** Data is estimated from average costs of care packages, costs of residential care and costs of nursing care. Croydon Council.
- **The annual cost of healthcare for older people in Croydon is £191 million:** Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group estimated their spend on services for older people to be £129 million. Nationally, 67.7% of NHS spend is spent by clinical commissioning groups and 32.3% by NHS England. The total cost of healthcare for Croydon's population is therefore estimated to be $129 \text{ million} \times (100\% / 67.7\%) = 191 \text{ million}$.

HOMELESSNESS AND OVERCROWDING

Definitions

- **Rough sleepers:** Sleeping 'rough' or street homeless.
- **Destitute and squatting:** People in contact with the Croydon Council Central European Engagement Project and known to be being destitute but squatting so not street homeless.
- **Households in emergency accommodation:** Living in bed & breakfast accommodation, women's shelters, or other forms of emergency accommodation provided by the council or others, and known to the council.
- **Households in temporary accommodation:** Living in temporary accommodation provided by the council or others, and known to the council (Emergency accommodation is a subcategory of temporary accommodation, but shown separately in the pyramid).
- **Overcrowded housing:** Defined as 1 or more bedroom below the bedroom standard (i.e. definition used in the Census based on the number of bedrooms rather than rooms).
- **Very overcrowded housing:** Defined as 2 or more bedrooms below the bedroom standard (i.e. definition used in the Census based on the number of bedrooms rather than rooms).
- **Under-occupied housing:** Defined as 1 or more bedrooms above the bedroom standard (i.e. definition used in the Census based on the number of bedrooms rather than rooms).
- **Bedroom standard:** The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of bedrooms they require. A separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any other person aged 21 or over, each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex, and each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10-20 is notionally paired, if possible, with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible, he or she is counted as requiring a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10. This notional standard number of bedrooms is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bed-sitters) available for the sole use of the household. Households are said to be overcrowded if they have fewer bedrooms available than the notional number needed, and under-occupied if they have more bedrooms available than the notional number needed.
- **Concealed families:** families living in multi-family households, in addition to the primary family.

Sources

- **30 rough sleepers:** Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **100 people destitute and squatting:** Croydon Council, Central European Engagement Project (data is for Croydon's population).
- **600 households in emergency accommodation:** Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **2,100 households in temporary accommodation:** Department of Communities & Local Government, 2013/14 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map of homelessness in Croydon:** Croydon Council, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **22x risk of alcohol and drug related death:** Crisis (2011) Homelessness: A Silent Killer (odds ratios for rough sleeper death by drugs and alcohol).
- **13x risk of violence:** Crisis (2004) Living in Fear: Violence and Victimization in the Lives of Single Homeless People (odds ratio for rough sleeper death by violence).
- **9x risk of suicide:** Crisis (2011) Homelessness: A Silent Killer (odds ratio for rough sleeper death by suicide).
- **3x risk of fatal traffic accident or fall:** Crisis (2011) Homelessness: A Silent Killer (odds ratio for rough sleeper death by traffic accidents and falls).
- **2x risk of fatal infection:** Crisis (2011) Homelessness: A Silent Killer (odds ratio for rough sleeper death by infection).
- **Why is temporary accommodation an issue?** All facts are from Public Health Croydon (2014) 2013/14 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter on homelessness.
- **Anxiety and depression are 3x more common amongst children who have lived in temporary accommodation for more than a year:** Public Health Croydon (2014) 2013/14 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter on homelessness.
- **£3.2 million on emergency accommodation:** Croydon Council, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population).

- **£1.8 million on longer-term temporary accommodation:** Croydon Council, 2014 (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Trend in newly accepted homeless households by cause:** Croydon Council (data is for Croydon's population).
- **By 2019, 50 people will sleep rough each night:** Croydon Council. Data for Croydon's population 2011 to 2014 is projected to 2019 based on a linear trend.
- **By 2019, 4,500 Croydon households living in temporary accommodation:** Department for Communities & Local Government. Data for Croydon's population 2009/10 to 2013/14 is projected to 2019 based on a linear trend.
- **1 in 12 households (12,000 households) are overcrowded:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **1 in 72 (2,000 households) are very overcrowded:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **Map of overcrowded households:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **In Selsdon and Ballards, 84% of households are under-occupied:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Selsdon and Ballards).
- **2,700 concealed families in 2011:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **3,700 concealed families by 2019:** Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census (data is for Croydon's population).
- **10x risk of meningitis:** Stanwell-Smith RE, Stuart JM, Hughes AO, Robinson P, Griffin MB, Cartwright K (1994). Smoking, the environment and meningococcal disease, a case control study. *Epidemiological Infection*, 112(2), 315-328; Rees Jones I, Urwin G, Feldman RA, Banatvala N (1997). Social deprivation and bacterial meningitis in North East Thames region, three year study using small area statistics. *British Medical Journal*, 314, 794-795
- **Increased risk of respiratory problems:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004). *The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature*; and Shelter (2006), *Against the Odds*.
- **Sleep disturbance:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) *The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature*.
- **Stress, depression and anxiety:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) *The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature*.
- **Overcrowding can negatively affect child development and education:** Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) *The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature*.