Strategic Partnership Croydon

Bensham Manor Ward Profile

Draft Version
August 2009

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Introduction

Croydon is a dynamic and complex place facing a variety of opportunities and challenges. Meeting the needs of the borough's changing population in the future will be important for local services which work hard to ensure their activities and plans reflect the needs of different communities and places in the borough.

Knowing and understanding the needs of local people is integral to delivering Croydon's overall priorities set out in our Local Area Agreement, and addressing the aspirations of all communities that live and work in the borough. It is at the heart of local service delivery for the public, voluntary and business sectors. A shared understanding of our communities is a core element of strong partnership working.

Croydon's local strategic partnership (a range of agencies that work together to improve outcomes for local people) has made significant progress towards improving its knowledge and understanding of local people and their needs. In 2008/09 Croydon's Observatory was launched as a partnership resource that would support evidence based policy making. Two major assessments of needs were undertaken in partnership: the Council and Croydon NHS conducted a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA); and a crime assessment was carried out with the police.

However the partnership is not complacent and recognises that more needs to be done to understand the nature and extent of inequality and disadvantage within our local communities so that we can better target services collectively to reduce any gaps.

Croydon's first community profiles, which include a borough profile and one for each ward, are designed to provide a range of data and information about the physical, social and economic make-up of the communities and where possible raw population numbers, broken down by age, gender, ethnicity, religion and belief; health indicators; deprivation statistics; crime statistics; economic activity, employment; data on schools and educational attainment; housing and households.

The community profiles are designed to provide local service providers, community leaders, ward councillors and other practitioners with relevant and up to date information about the community and places they serve. Each profile has the same format: people, place and prosperity and contains an introduction to some of the key characteristics of the borough or ward. They include a statistical appendix with tables and links to a range of information available on the internet. Croydon's Observatory will contain a variety of other data and information that compliments the information found in these documents e.g. the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

Community profiles will address local government priorities set out in the Local Area Agreement and wider government priorities along with contributing to the Comprehensive Area Assessment.

The profiles are living documents which will be updated on the release of new major data and information and based on feed back from those that use them. Please

therefore do feedback with any comments or suggestions about how Croydon's profiles can be improved.

Each profile has four sections:

- A summary of key findings;
- A focus on people outlining the key demographic and social characteristics of the borough;
- A focus on place providing information about the level of deprivation, crime and community assets; and
- A focus on prosperity providing a range of socio-economic trends including level of skills and educational attainment.

The profiles also contain a 'Statistical Appendix' which contains a detailed breakdown of all the data used within the profiles, and a 'Statistical Glossary' that contains definitions of all the terms and definitions used within the profile and a list of the key data sources.

The profiles are living documents which will be updated on the release of new major data and information.

Please let Amanda Guest-Collins (amanda.guest-collins@croydon.gov.uk) have any comments or suggestions about how Croydon's profiles can be improved.

Ward Map of Croydon
As shown on the map overleaf, Bensham Manor is located in the north of Croydon close to the town centre of Thornton Heath.

Bensham Manor

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Key Findings

According to population projections, there are 16,088 people in Bensham Manor; the second biggest ward population in Croydon. The current population has proportionally less older people than the average for Croydon, but similar proportions of working age people and children and young people.

The population of Bensham Manor is one of the most ethnically diverse in Croydon and also in London. In 2001, 68% of the population were from Minority Ethnic communities, which was above the borough average of 36%, and London's 40%. Black and Minority Ethnic communities made up 62% of the population. Caribbean, Indian and Bangladeshi communities make up the largest Minority Ethnic groups in the ward. However, the school-aged population points to a more diverse population, because there has been a drop in the number of Caribbean, Indian and White British children, whilst there has been a rise in a wide variety of ethnic groups.

It is projected that the population of Bensham Manor will change in the long-term. The population is expected to grow by around 10%. This is growth will mainly occur among older people aged over 60 who will make up a much larger proportion of the total population by 2026.

There is considerably more diversity of religions and beliefs in Bensham Manor than there is across Croydon as a whole. Comprising 55% of the population, Christians are the largest religious community in the ward. Muslims make up 13% of the population and Hindus make up 10% of the population, which are both above the Croydon average of 5% for each.

Most households living in Bensham Manor fall within the 'Community Perspectives' Mosaic group. Such households tend to be living in established communities who traditionally marry young. They often have young children and a close support network of friends and family.

Due to the high proportion of 'Community Perspectives' households, there are no areas in Bensham Manor which fall into the 20% most deprived areas in England. However, six areas fall into the 20% most deprived for 'Living Environment' deprivation. The presence of such deprivation suggests that the ward suffers from poor air quality, unsafe roads, or inadequate housing that does not meet Decent Homes standards.

Residents in Bensham Manor, according to most indicators, are generally in a similar level of health to residents across the borough as a whole. However, the health of children and young people is more of a pressing issue on a number of other indicators. Firstly, childhood obesity is the second highest in the borough: 20% of children are classed as obese and a further 9% are classed as overweight. Secondly, there are 69 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, which is considerably higher than the borough average of 56 and the national average of 41. Low birth weight is also an issue in the ward with around 10% of new babies weighing less than 2.5kg (5 pounds, 8 onces).

Crime is lower in Bensham Manor than across Croydon: there are approximately 74 Total Notifiable Offences per 1,000 population, compared to the Croydon average of 95.

There are proportionally less managers and professionals living in Bensham Manor than there are in Croydon. The lower than average proportion of people working in these occupations is also reflected in the below average proportions of people who are classed as highly skilled (Level 4+) in Bensham Manor.

The educational attainment of pupils in Bensham Manor at Key Stage 2 (KS2) is below that of the borough. Attainment at KS2 for English is slightly below the borough average, but attainment for Maths was nearly 15% lower than the borough average.

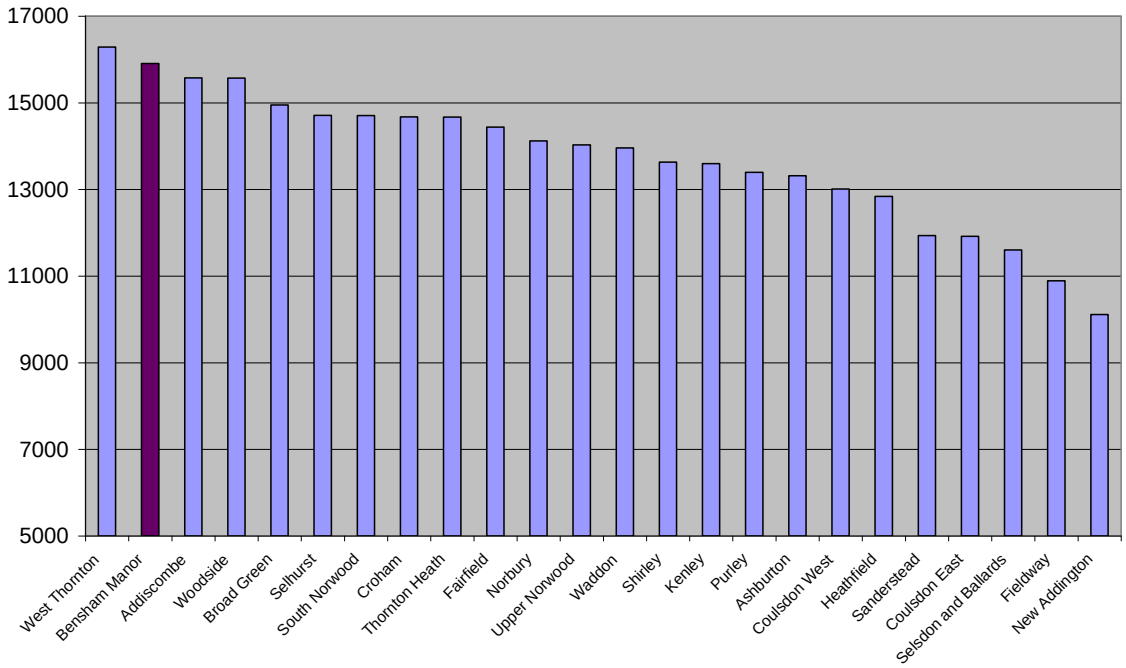
Housing tenure patterns in Bensham Manor are very different to the borough patterns. 20% of households privately rent in Bensham Manor, which is above the borough average of 15%, and indicates that neighbourhoods in the ward resemble inner city neighbouring areas, in terms of tenure, more than they resemble suburban areas to the south.

Our People

Population

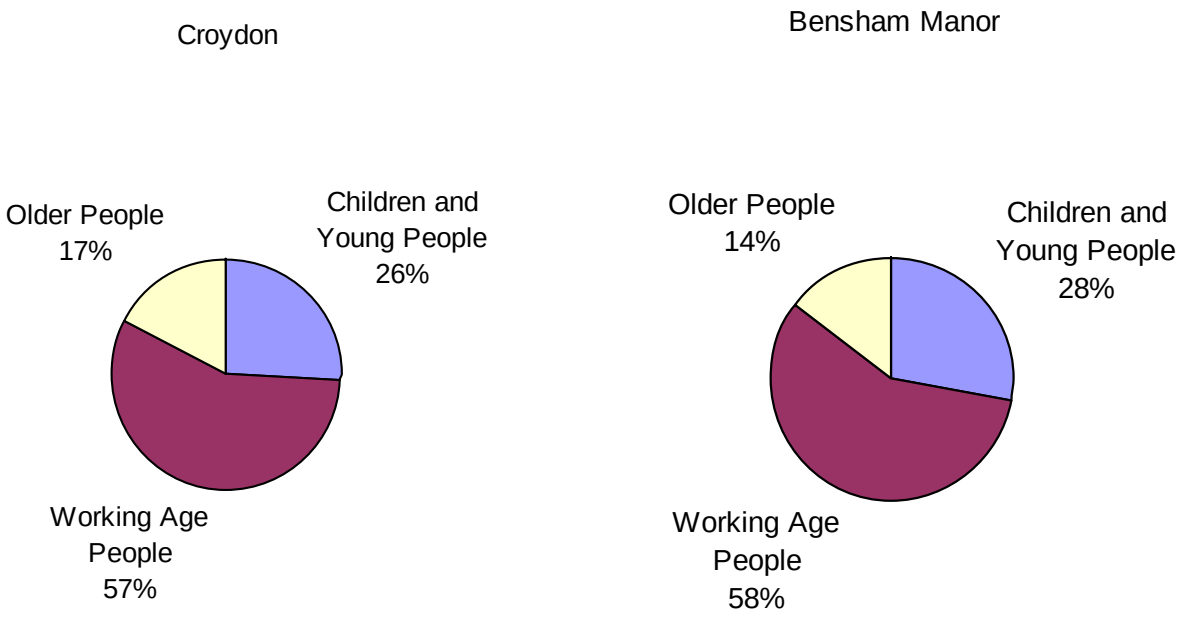
According to the latest Greater London Authority (GLA) population projections there are 16,088 people living in Bensham Manor, making it the second most populous ward in Croydon.

Figure 1 – Ward Populations (GLA 2008 Round Projections PLP Low)



Bensham Manor's population is younger than the Croydon average, with slightly more children and young people, and slightly fewer older people.

Figure 2 – Population by Age (GLA Round Projections PLP Low)



Population projections show a nearly an 8% increase in the number of older people between 2001 and 2026. There is a decline in the number of children and young people and people of working age:

Figure 3 – Demographic change (GLA 2008 Round Projections PLP Low)

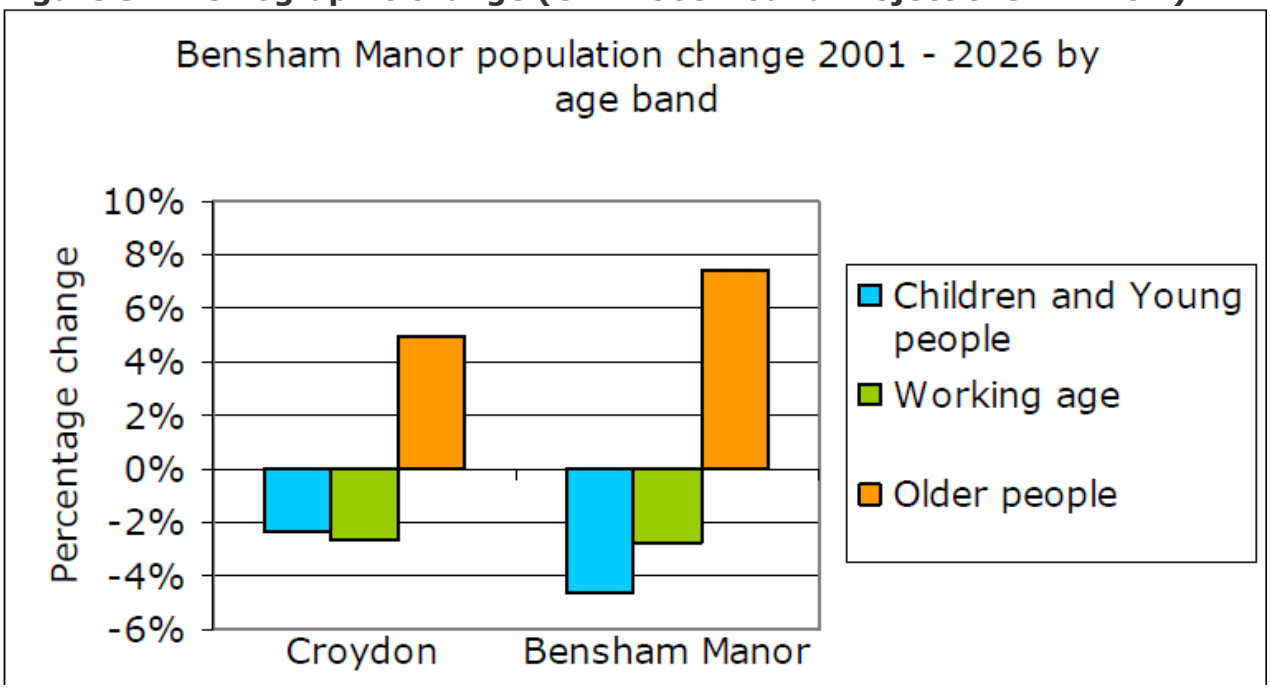


Table 1 indicates that the proportion of Bensham Manor residents arriving from outside the area but from within Croydon or the UK, is broadly similar to the overall borough trend. There is however, a much higher degree of international migration into Bensham Manor than there is across Croydon.

Table 1 – In-migration Census 2000-01 Snapshot: Bensham Manor and Croydon (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)

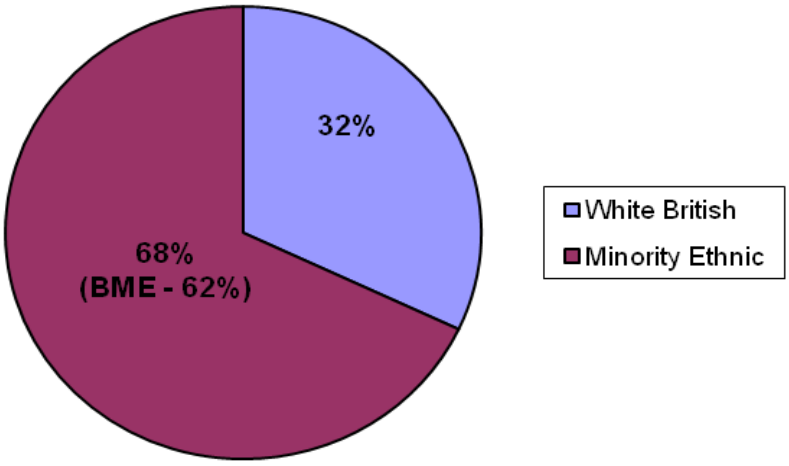
	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon Average (%)
Population migrating from the rest of Croydon	4.15	4.22
Population migrating from within the UK and outside of Croydon	4.57	4.23
Population migrating from outside the UK	1.35	0.92

Ethnicity

Bensham Manor is an ethnically diverse ward:

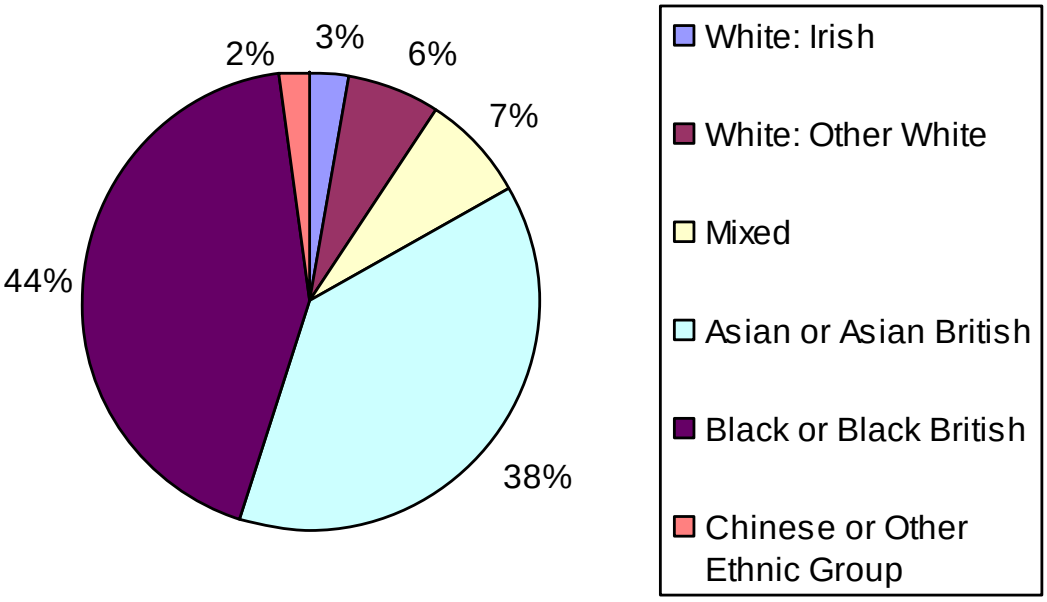
- 68% of the population are from a 'Minority Ethnic' background, which includes White Irish, White Other, Black, Asian, Mixed and Chinese and Other ethnic groups.
- 62% are from a 'Black and Minority Ethnic' (BME) background, which includes Black, Asian, Mixed and Chinese and Other ethnic groups.

Figure 4 - Ethnic Profile of Bensham Manor (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)



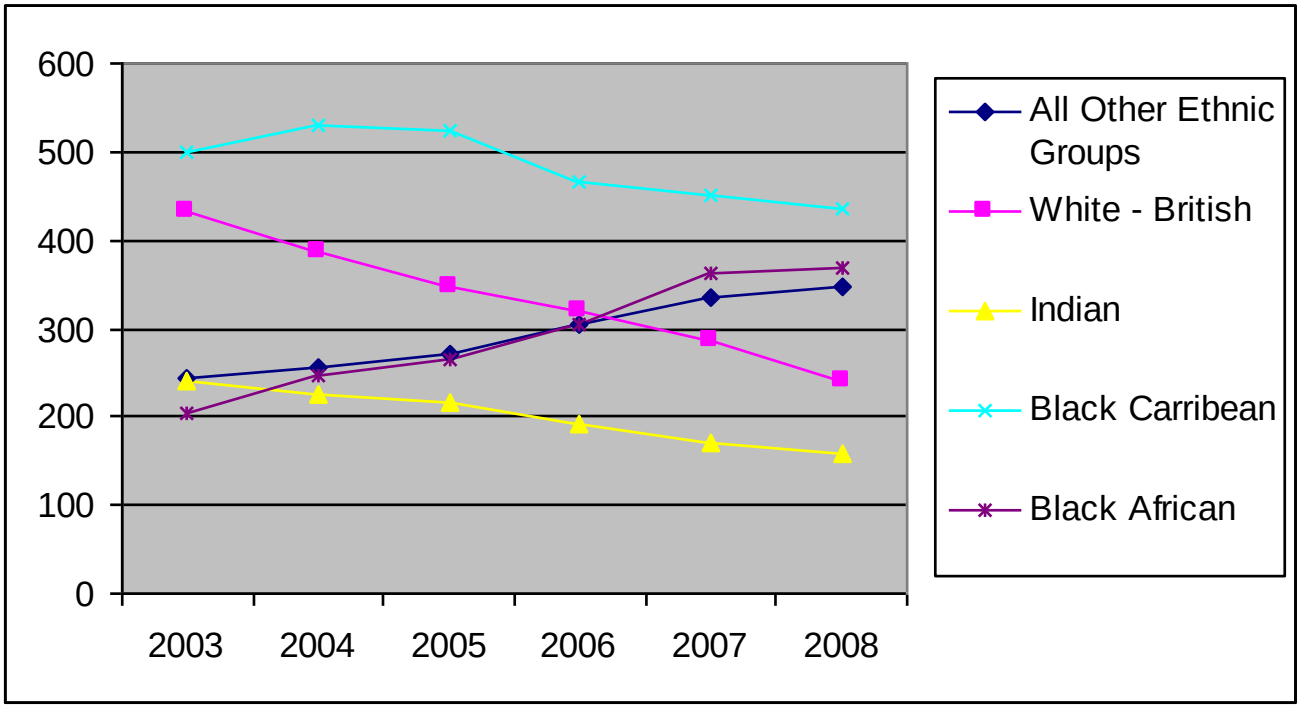
The Minority Ethnic population is made up mainly of Black and Asian Groups. In particular British Indians make up 15% of the total population and people from a Black Caribbean background make up 20% of the total population. These characteristics are shown in Figure 5:

Figure 5 – Bensham Manor's Minority Ethnic Population (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)



The population trend among children aged 5-16 years of age between 2003 and 2008 suggests a decreasing number of White British, Indian and Caribbean children and young people. However, there are an increasing number of children from Black African and other ethnic groups (please see Table 9 in the 'Statistical Appendix for a detailed breakdown).

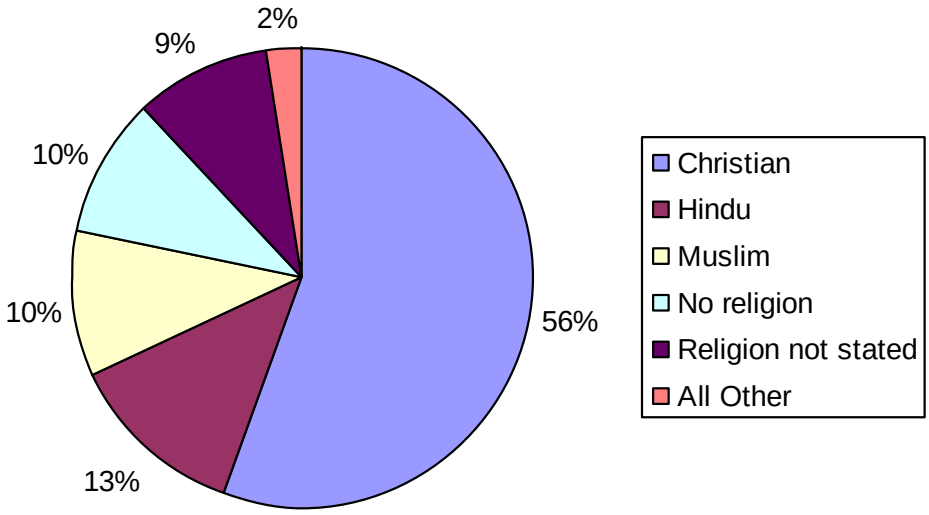
Figure 6 – Bensham Manor 5-16 yr old population change by ethnic origin (LB Croydon, Pupil Level Annual School Census 2003-08)



Religion and Belief

The religious breakdown is similarly diverse, with slightly lower levels of people of a Christian belief. 10% of the population are from a Hindu faith and 13% are from a Muslim belief, which is more than double the Croydon average.

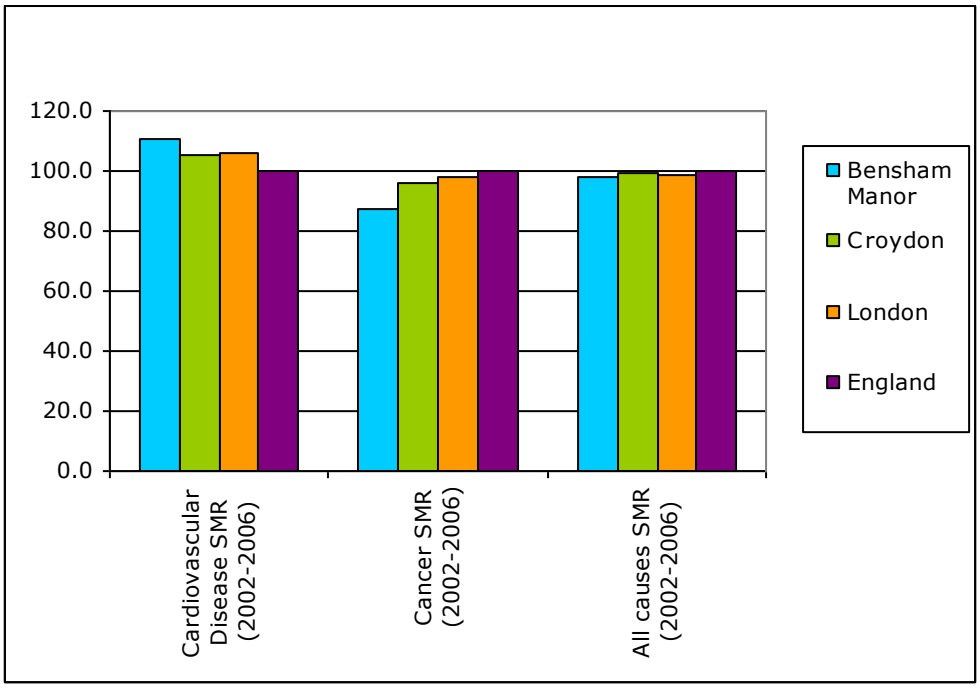
Figure 7 – Religions and Beliefs in Bensham Manor (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)



Health

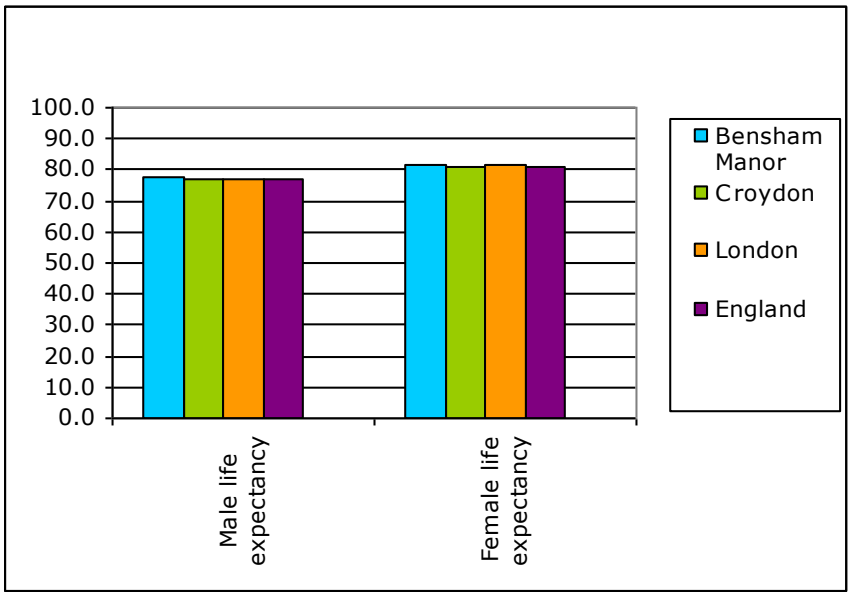
The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for 'cardio-vascular disease' is higher in Bensham Manor compared to the Croydon average. However, the SMR for 'Cancer' is lower than both Croydon and London. The health data shown in Figure 8 is expressed as a Standard Mortality Ratio, which allows comparisons between areas. The England ratio is expressed as 100, and the other area SMRs are expressed relative to this.

Figure 8 – Standardised Mortality Ratios in Bensham Manor (London Health Observatory 2002-08)



Life expectancy for both men and women is in line with the Croydon levels at 77.3 and 81.3 years respectively, as shown below in Figure 9.

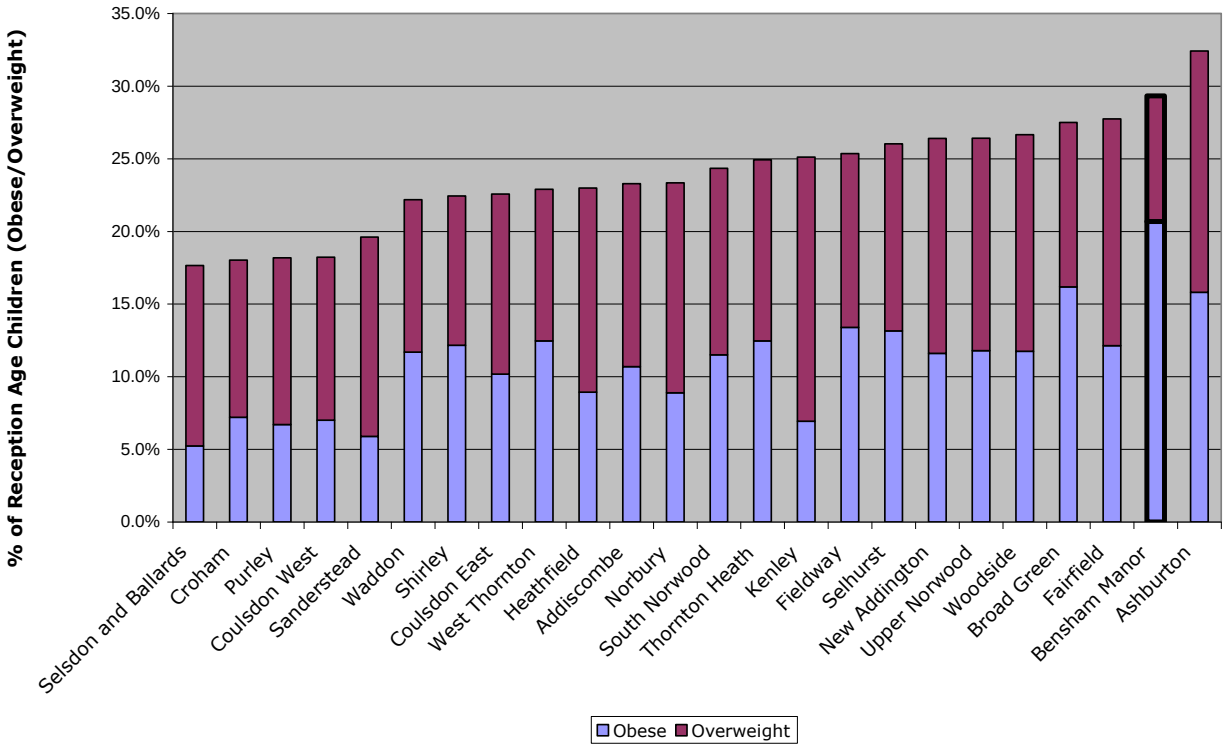
Figure 9 – Life Expectancy in Bensham Manor (London Health Observatory 2002-08)



A key determinant of health in later life is childhood obesity. The National Child Measurement Programme provides accurate data based on a robust survey of childhood obesity levels at reception class age (4 -5 year olds) and at Year 6 age (10-11 year olds).

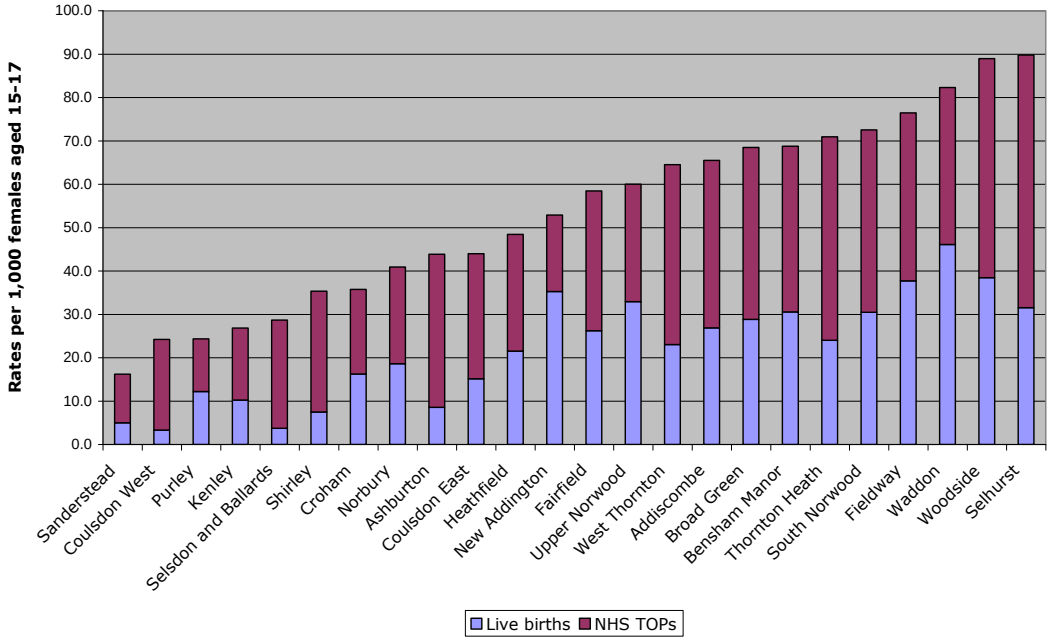
In Bensham Manor, 29.3% of reception class pupils are classed as either obese or overweight, which is significantly above the borough average of 23.7%. Of these, 20.7% fall into the obese category, which is the highest in Croydon. A further 8.6% are classed as overweight, which is below the borough average of 12.8%. The chart below shows the percentage of children in reception class in primary schools for each ward who are either obese or overweight averaged out between the 2006/07 and 2007/08 academic years (Please note that these figures relate to the residence of the pupils and not where they go to school).

Figure 10 – Childhood Obesity in Bensham Manor (Croydon NHS, 2006-08)



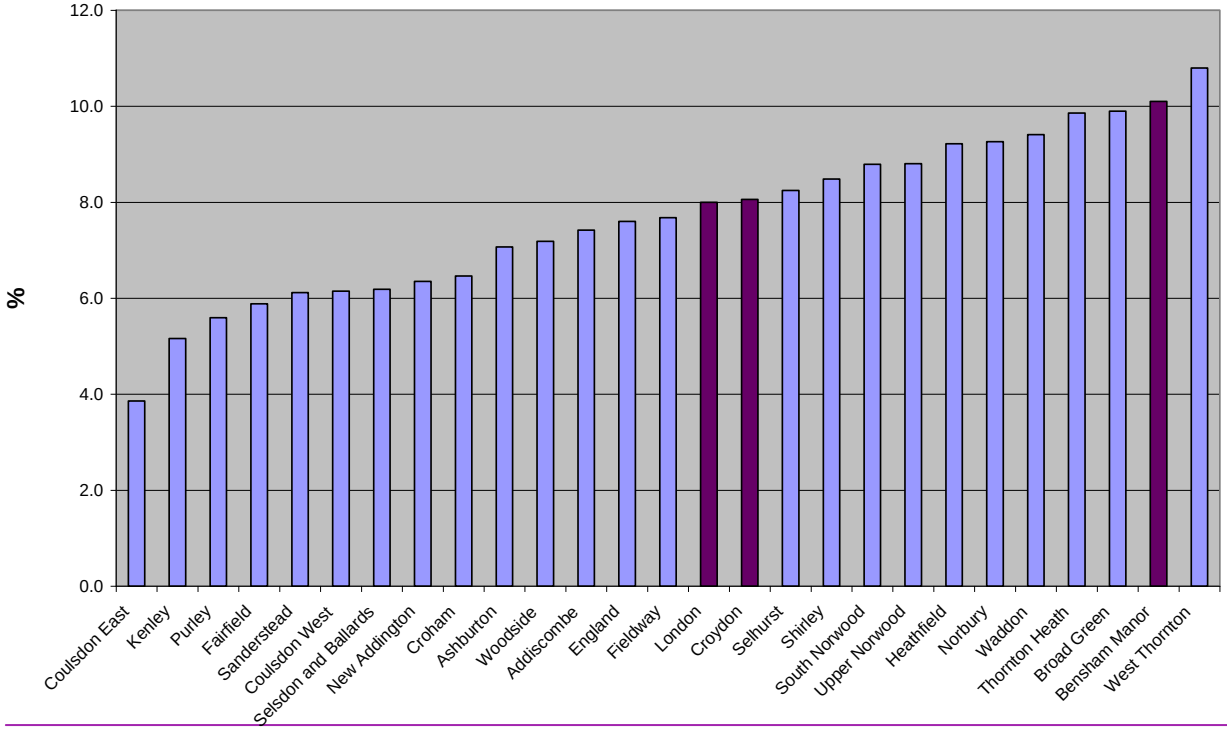
There are 69 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (2004-06) in Bensham Manor, which is above the Croydon average of 56 conceptions. There is a roughly equal split between terminations and live births (Please note that NHS TOPs in the table below refers to NHS-funded Terminations of Pregnancy).

Figure 11 - Teenage Conceptions by Ward 2004-06 (Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009)



Low birth weight is an enduring aspect of childhood morbidity, a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. It is caused by a number of factors including the health of the mother. Bensham Manor's percentage of births with a low birth rate is the second highest in Croydon and significantly above the borough average:

Figure 12 - Low Birth Weight (London Health Observatory 2002-08)

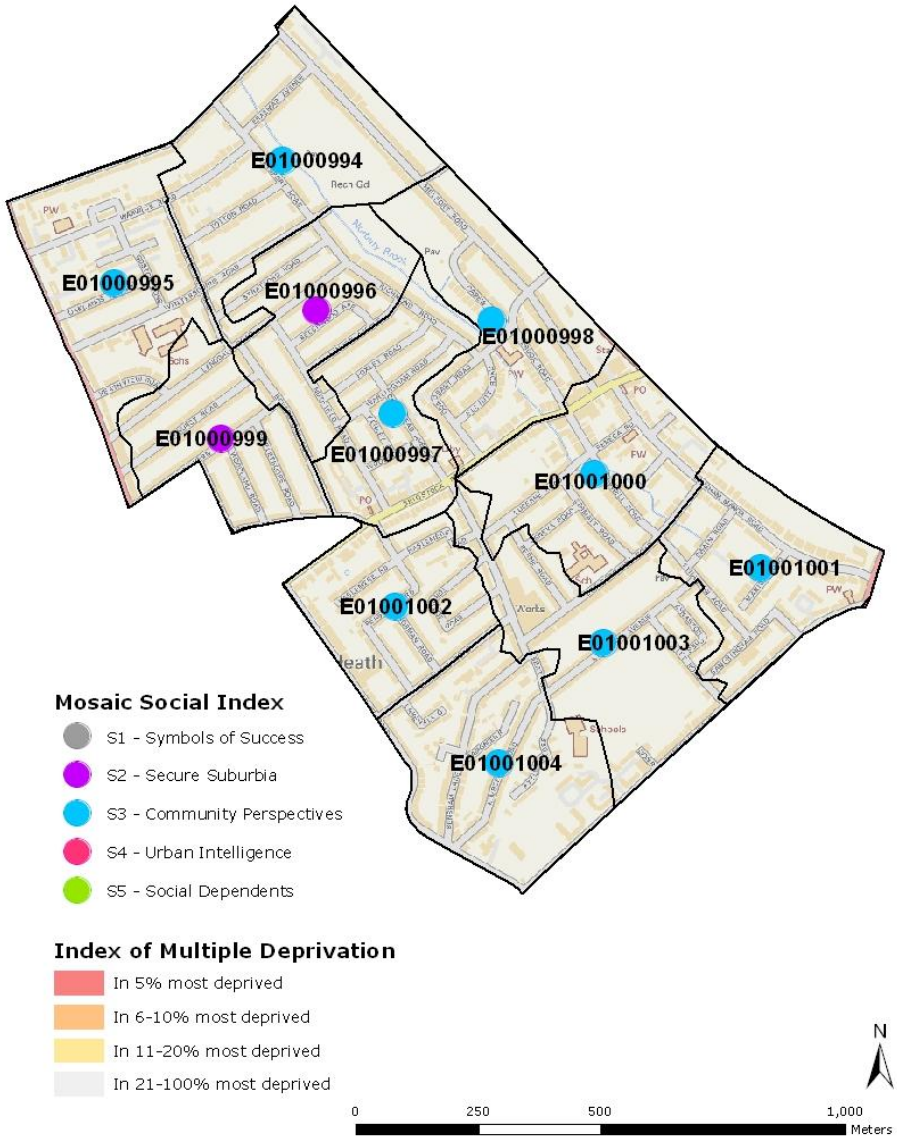


Our Place

The data within this section presents an accessible analysis of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the Experian Mosaic Social Index. The IMD is a combination of economic, social and housing indicators into a single deprivation score for a small area known as a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). The Experian Mosaic Social Index is a social classification allowing public sector agencies to better understand the different types of people living in an area.

Please note that the numbered LSOAs shown in the map illustrates the overall IMD. The seven separate domains of the IMD along with the two supplementary domains on income deprivation affecting children and older people are presented for each LSOA in Table 2.

Map 1 – LSOAs in Bensham Manor
(Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008, Department of Communities and Local Government and Experian Mosaic 2008)



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LSOA level of deprivation

Five areas fall into the 11-20% most deprived bracket and one falls into the 6-10% most deprived for 'Living Environment' deprivation, which suggests that roads in these areas are less safe than the national average, air quality does not meet national standards and there is a greater than average proportion of housing that does not meet Decent Homes standards. Table 2 shows how the nine LSOAs in Bensham Manor, shown in Map 1, are performing against the domains that form the overall IMD (2007). The ranking for each domain is shown using the following key:

Lowest 5%	6% – 10%	11% - 20%	21% +

Table 2 – Index of Multiple Deprivation for Bensham Manor's LSOAs (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2008)

SOA Code	IMD	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment	IDAC	IDAOP
E01000994										
E01000995										
E01000996										
E01000997										
E01000998										
E01000999										
E01001000										
E01001001										
E01001002										
E01001003										
E01001004										

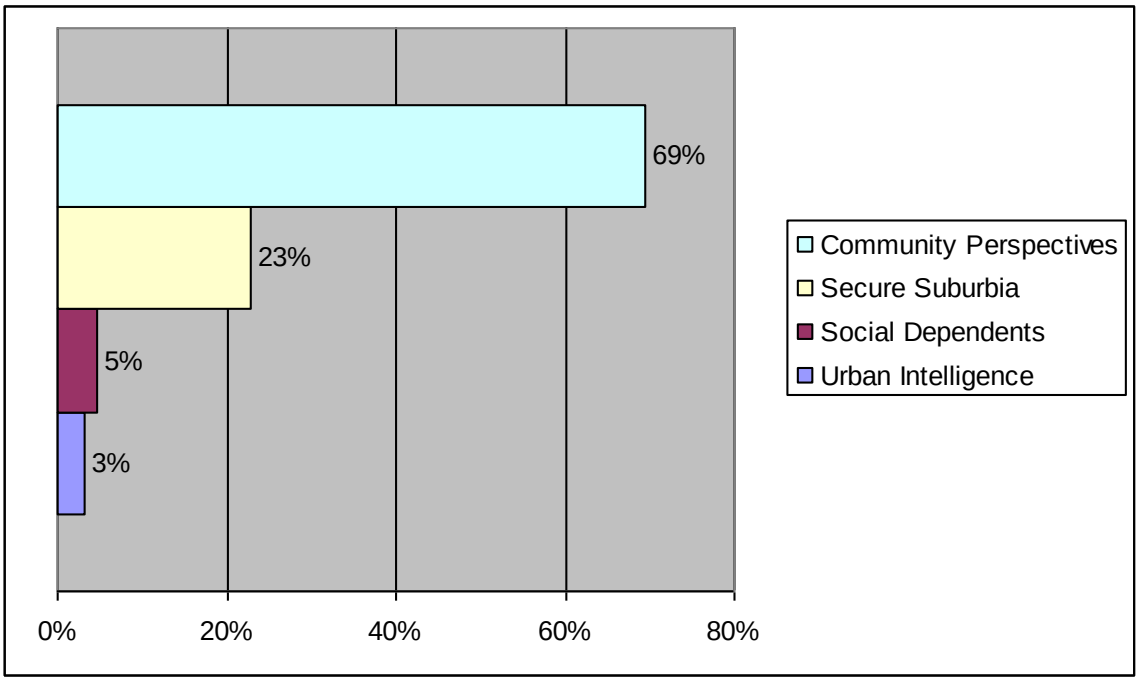
IDAC - Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

For a full description of each domain please Table 1 on p.35 in the 'About the Data Sources' section of the 'Statistics Glossary.'

LSOA Mosaic Social Classification

'Community Perspectives' is the largest Mosaic group in Bensham Manor. This group tends to include people living in established communities who traditionally marry young with manual jobs. They often have young children and a close support network of friends and family. This suggests a high level of affluence within the ward.

Figure 13 – Breakdown of Households in Bensham Manor by Major Mosaic Segments (Mosaic Experian 2008)



For a full description of each Mosaic group please see Table 2 on p.36 of the 'Statistics Glossary.'

Crime

There are 74 Total Notifiable Offences for every 1,000 people in Bensham Manor, which is below Croydon's average of 95 offences. However, the proportion of violent crime and drugs related offences is higher when compared with the Croydon average. The charts below illustrate the major five types of criminal offences in Croydon and the ward. The 'Other' category, shown in the chart, represents all other types of offences outside of the top five, added together (please see Table 15 in the 'Statistical Appendix' for a detailed breakdown of crime by each type of offence).

Figure 14 – Top 5 Crime Types in Croydon (Metropolitan Police 2008/09)

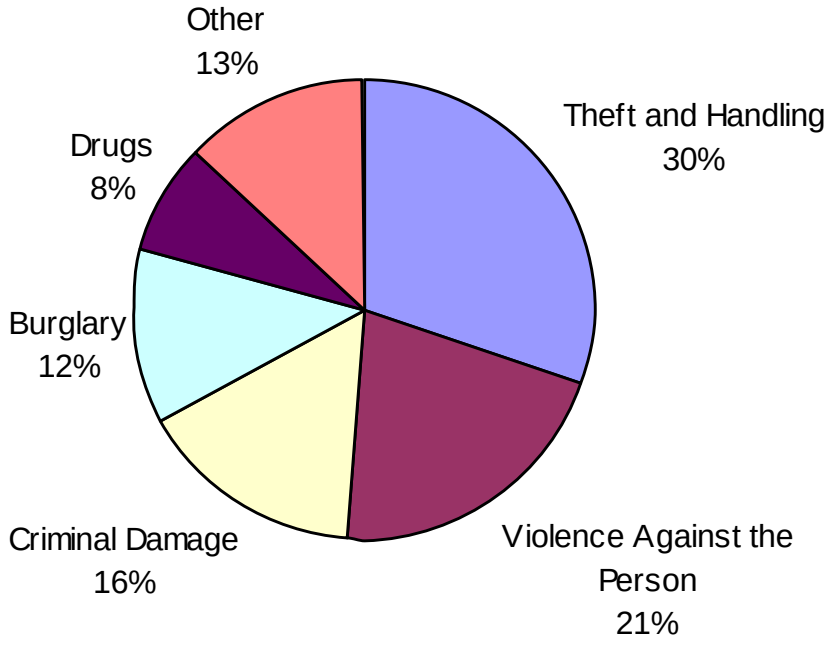
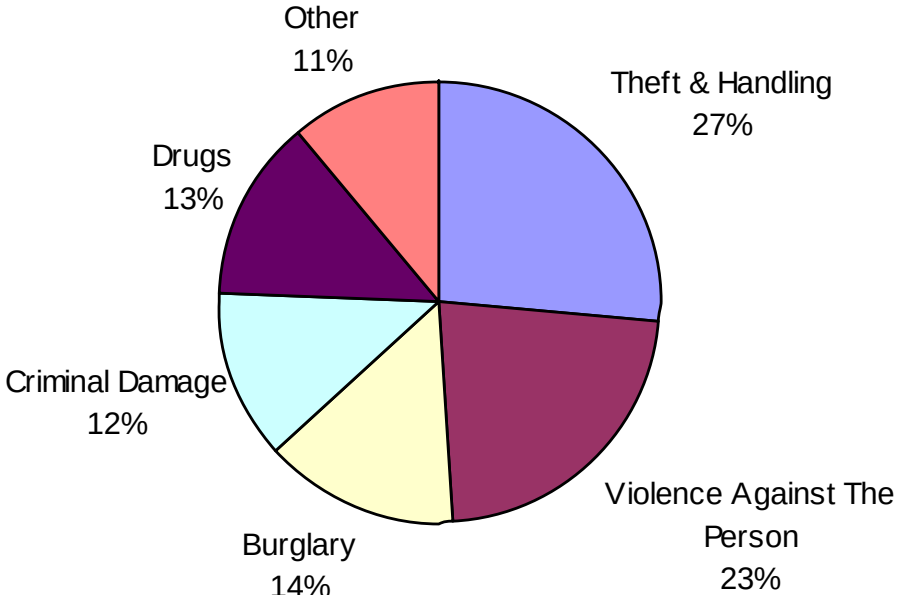


Figure 15 – Top 5 Crime Types in Bensham Manor (Metropolitan Police 2008/09)



Community Assets

The map below shows Croydon Council's assets in and around Bensham Manor ward. The asset base around the ward is focused on educational facilities:

Map 2 – Council Assets (LB Croydon 2008)

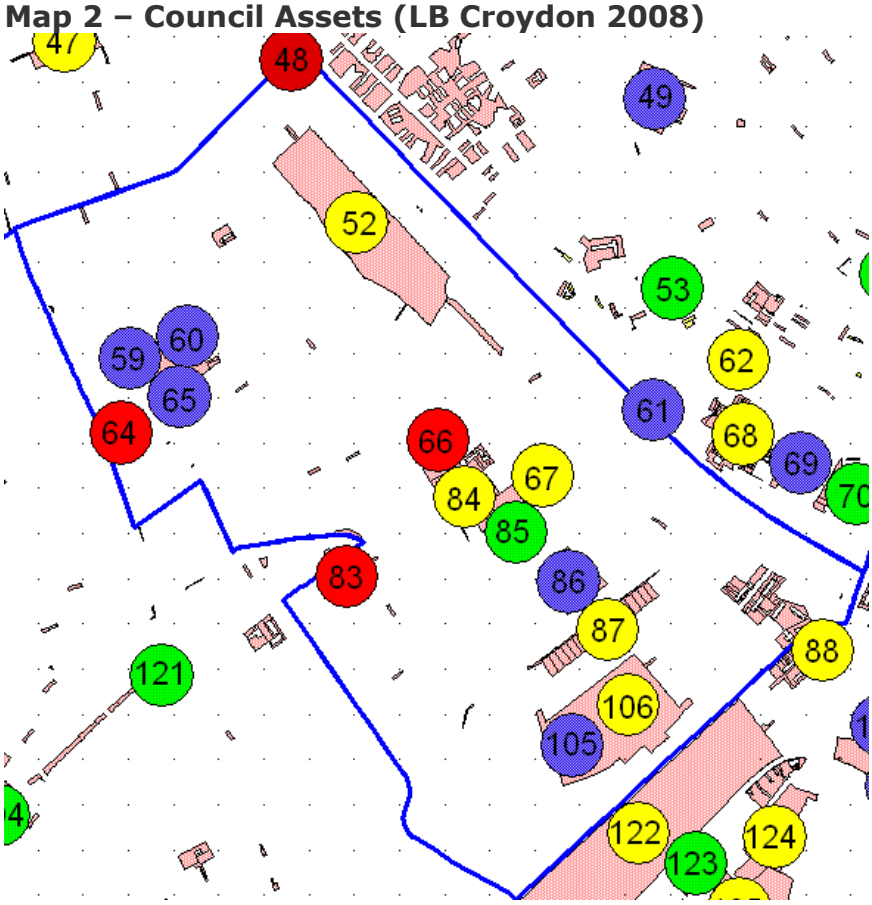


Table 3 – Council Asset Base Details (LB Croydon 2008)

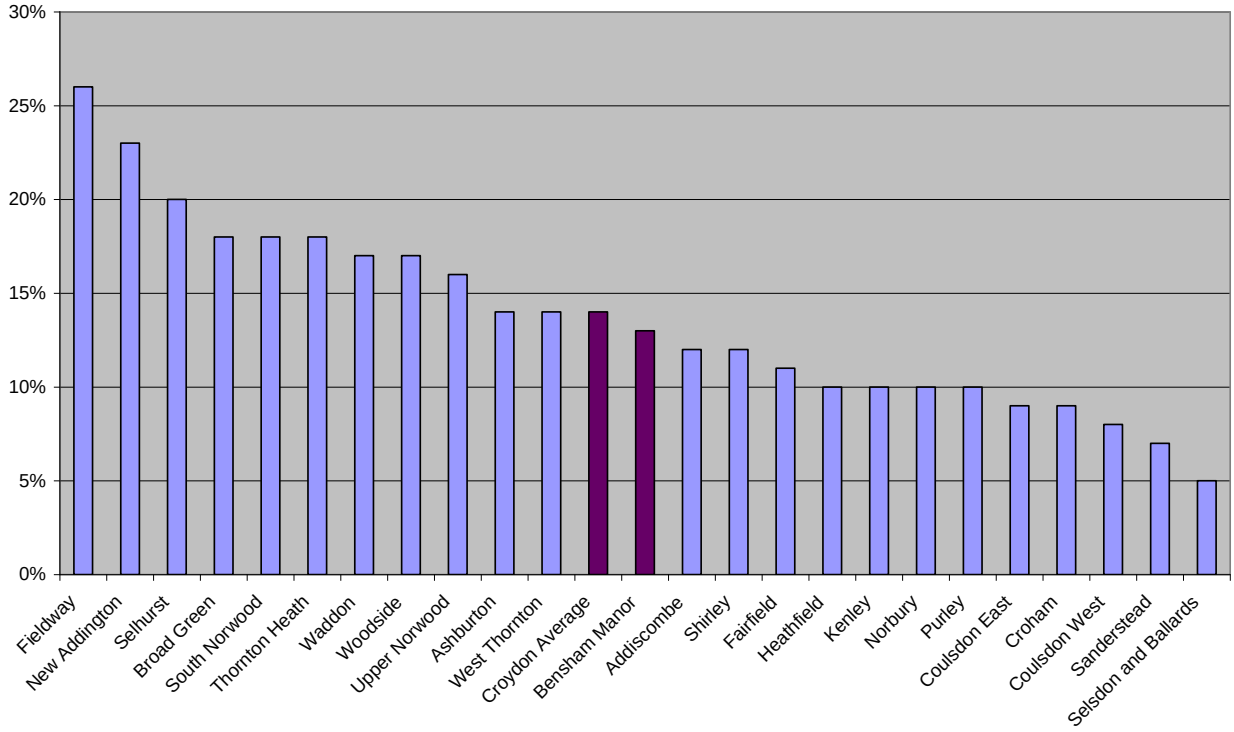
No.	Asset	Name
048	Scout Hall	Norbury Crescent (Endeavour Hall)
052	Playing Fields	Thornton Heath Recreational Fields
059	Nursery	Winterbourne Nursery
060	Youth Centre	Winterbourne Youth Centre
064	Residential Group Home	London Road, Thornton Heath (no.942)
065	Primary School	Winterbourne Junior & Infant School
066	Residential Home (Old Age Pensioners)	Cheriton House
067	Park	Trumble Gardens
083	Residential Care Home	Brigstock Manor
084	Library	Thornton Heath Library
085	Detached house	Trumble Gardens Cottage
086	Special Needs school	Bensham Manor Special School
087	Non Statutory Allotments	Bert Road Allotments
105	Modern primary school	Ecclesbourne Infant & Junior School
106	Statutory Allotments	Pawsons Road Allotments

Our Prosperity

Economy

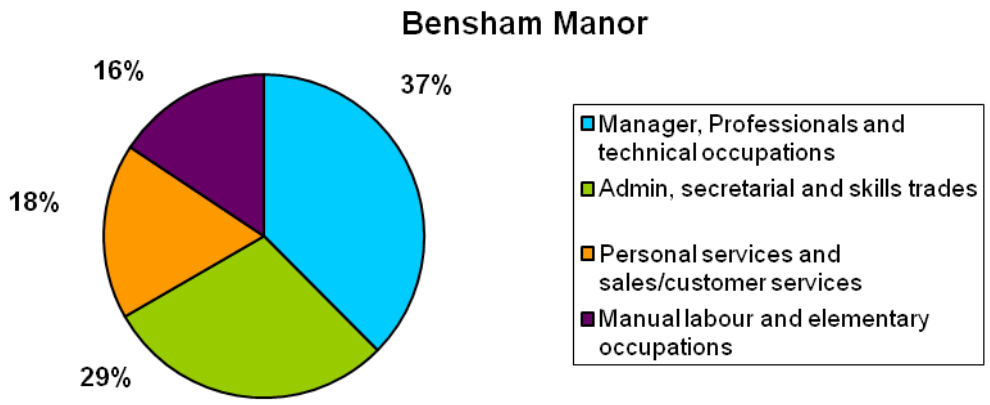
The level of unemployment in Bensham Manor is higher than the Croydon average at 8%. The latest data from August 2008 suggest that there are a total of 1,470 benefits claimants in Bensham Manor. At 13.0% this is not significantly different from the Croydon rate of 13.7%.

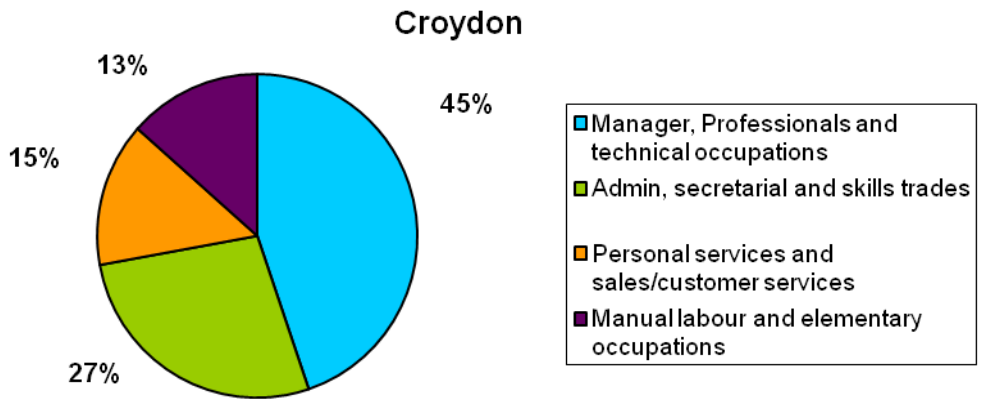
Figure 16 - Benefit Claimants as a % of Working Age Population (Department for Work and Pensions, 2008)



Proportionally, there are less managers and professionals living in Bensham Manor than in Croydon as a whole. People living in the ward tend to be employed in higher proportions in administrative, skilled trades, customer services or manual jobs than they are across Croydon.

Figure 17 – Bensham Manor and Croydon Occupational Structure (Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census)

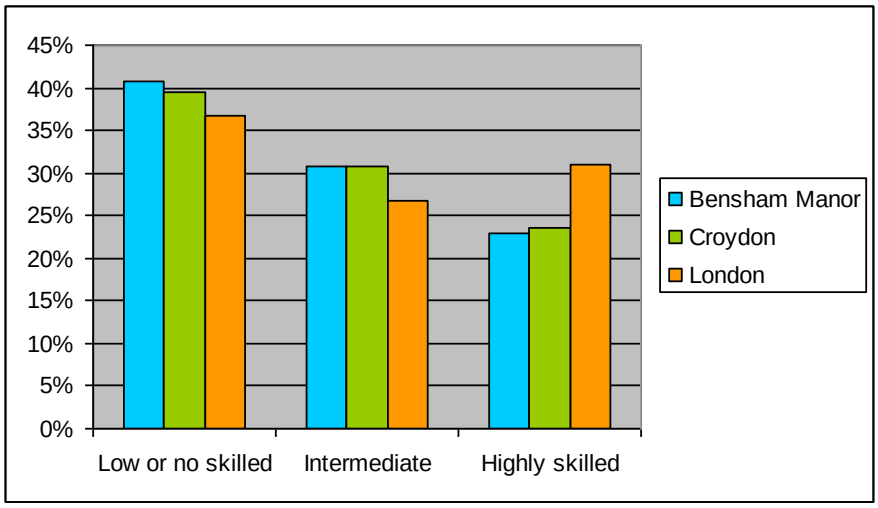




Skills and education

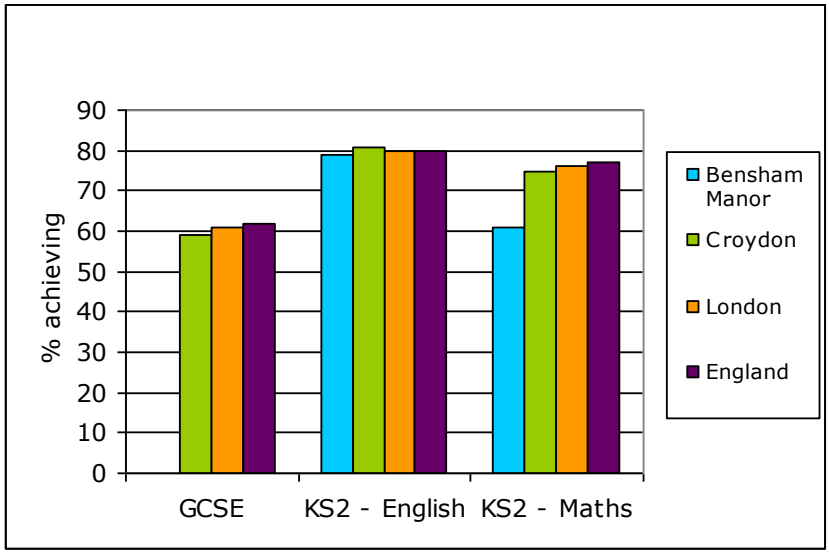
Skills levels generally follow the same characteristics as they do across Croydon. However, there are proportionally fewer highly skilled people in Bensham Manor than there is across Croydon; this helps explain why there is proportionally slightly less people employed in managerial or professional positions in Bensham Manor than there is across Croydon.

Figure 18 - Skills levels in Bensham Manor (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)



In 2008, Key Stage 2 (KS2) attainment in Maths was below the Croydon average, although English was level with Croydon. No information is available on GCSE attainment for 2007 in Bensham Manor.

Figure 19 - Educational Attainment (Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2008)

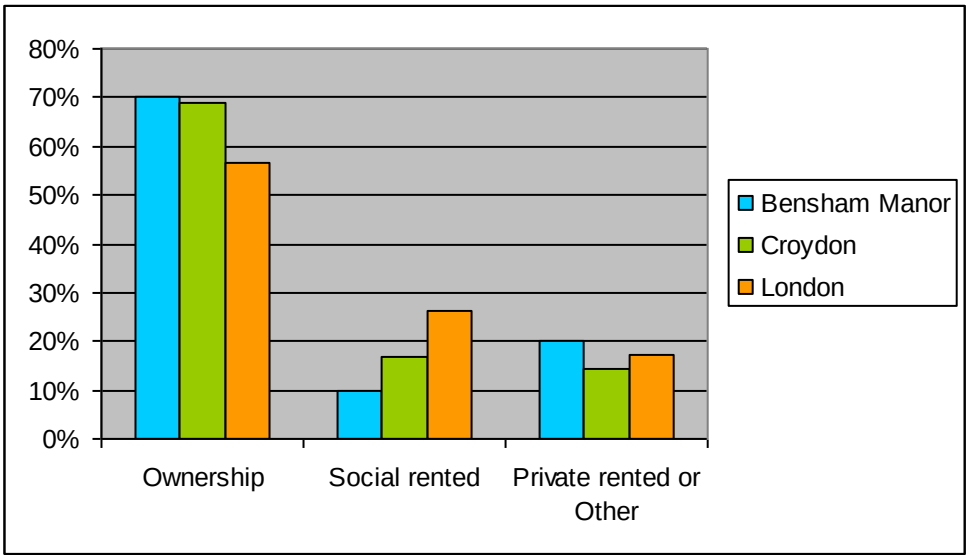


(Please note educational attainment relates to the residence of pupils and the location of their school e.g. a pupil living in Fairfield Ward and going to school in Addiscombe would be included under Fairfield).

Tenure

In 2001, the level of privately rented housing was significantly higher in Bensham Manor than the Croydon average. The level of home ownership was also above the borough and London average. However, the level of socially rented housing was significantly lower at less than 10%, as shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20 – Housing Tenure in Bensham Manor (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001)



Statistical Appendix

This section contains all the statistical data used in the ward profile in tabular form. This is for users who need to access the actual figures for funding or further calculations.

Our People

Table 1 - Population (Greater London Authority 2008[1])

	Bensham Manor	Croydon	London
Population	15,908	335,094	7,625,646

Table 2 - Gender (Greater London Authority 2008[2])

	Bensham Manor	Croydon	London
Male	48.56	48.85	48.87
Female	51.44	51.15	51.13

Table 3 – In-migration (Greater London Authority, 2008[3])

	Bensham Manor	Croydon
In-migration from outside the Ward, but within Borough	667	13951
% of ward population	4.15%	4.22%
In-migration from outside borough, but within UK	735	13999
% of ward population	4.57%	4.23%
In-migration from outside UK	217	3025
% of ward population	1.35%	0.92%

Table 4 - National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals (Department for Work and Pensions, 2009[4])

Major regional groups	Bensham Manor	Croydon
Highly skilled	10	300
SE Asia	125	1500
Other	25	620
Europe	15	1435
Africa (ex. SA)	100	995
A8	115	1545

[1] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/
[2] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/
[3] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/
[4] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/

Table 5 - Population Profile By Age (Greater London Authority 2008[5])

Age groups	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)
Children & Young People	**28.08**	**25.86**	**24.13**
aged 0-4	6.67	6.52	6.85
aged 5-9	6.42	6.31	5.97
aged 10-14	7.01	6.51	5.68
aged 15-19	7.97	6.52	5.63
Working Age People	**57.49**	**56.76**	**60.42**
aged 20-24	5.59	5.36	6.14
aged 25-29	6.90	7.47	10.16
aged 30-34	7.90	8.24	10.37
aged 35-39	8.25	8.43	9.11
aged 40-44	9.74	8.41	7.95
aged 45-49	7.99	7.21	6.45
aged 50-54	6.39	5.98	5.28
aged 55-59	4.72	5.67	4.97
Older People	**14.43**	**17.37**	**15.44**
aged 60-64	4.06	4.56	3.83
aged 65-69	3.42	3.56	3.21
aged 70-74	2.96	3.12	2.77
aged 75-79	1.74	2.53	2.34
aged 80-84	1.14	1.94	1.76
aged 85-89	0.74	1.08	0.97
aged 90+	0.37	0.59	0.56

Table 6 - Population Projections by Age (Greater London Authority 2008[6])

	Children and young people		Working Age		Older people	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Croydon	-7,971	-2.36	-8,960	-2.63	16,693	4.99
Bensham Manor	-118	-4.64	977	-2.79	1,753	7.43

[5] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/
[6] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/

Table 7 - Population Projections By Age In Detail (Greater London Authority 2008[7])

Population projections (year and age band)		Bensham Manor	Croydon
2001	0-19	4,755	89119
	20-59	9,406	189852
	60+	2,162	56508
2006	0-19	4,467	85309
	20-59	9,146	187230
	60+	2,296	57307
2011	0-19	4867	84820
	20-59	10552	193307
	60+	2596	60678
2016	0-19	4735	82578
	20-59	10282	191742
	60+	2940	63122
2021	0-19	4593	81466
	20-59	9741	186919
	60+	3355	67470
2026	0-19	4637	81148
	20-59	10383	180892
	60+	3914	73201

[7] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/

Table 8 - Ethnicity (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001[8])

Ethnicity	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
White: British	32	63.7	59.8	87.0
White: Irish	2	2.2	3.1	1.3
White: Other White	4	4.3	8.3	2.7
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	2	1.4	1.0	0.5
Mixed: White and Black African	1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	1	1.1	0.8	0.4
Mixed: Other Mixed	1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Asian or Asian British: Indian	15	6.4	6.1	2.1
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	6	2.2	2.0	1.4
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	15	0.5	2.1	0.6
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	5	2.1	1.9	0.5
Black or Black British: Caribbean	20	7.9	4.8	1.1
Black or Black British: African	8	4.4	5.3	1.0
Black or Black British: Other Black	2	1.0	0.8	0.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	0	0.7	1.1	0.4
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	1	0.8	1.6	0.4

Table 9 - 5-16 yr old population change by ethnic origin (LB Croydon, Pupil Level Annual School Census 2003-08[9])

	Indian	Any Other Asian Background	Black - African	Black Caribbean	Any Other Mixed Background	Any Other White Background	White British
2003	240	105	203	501	70	68	433
2004	226	115	248	530	71	69	387
2005	216	120	265	525	80	71	347
2006	193	137	305	465	94	73	319
2007	171	158	363	452	88	88	286
2008	159	168	368	435	90	90	240

[8] http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
[9] http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Borough/

Table 10 - Religion and Belief (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001[10])

	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Christian	55	65.1	58.2	71.7
Buddhist	0	0.5	0.8	0.3
Hindu	13	5.1	4.1	1.1
Jewish	0	0.3	2.1	0.5
Muslim	10	5.3	8.5	3.1
Sikh	1	0.4	1.5	0.7
Any other religion	1	0.6	0.5	0.3
No religion	10	14.7	15.8	14.6
Religion Not Stated	9	8.1	8.7	7.7

Table 11 - Self-reported Health (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001[11])

	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Good Health	70.01	70.701	70.82	68.76
Fairly Good Health	22.14	21.73	20.90	22.21
Not Good Health	7.84	7.56	8.28	9.03

[10] http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
[11] http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/

Table 12 - Health Indicators (London Health Observatory 2002-6[12])

	Cardiovascular Disease SMR (2002-2006)	Cancer SMR (2002-2006)	All causes SMR (2002-2006)	Male life expectancy (years)	Female life expectancy (years)	Number of births (2004-2006)	% births with a low birth weight	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000 females aged 15-17)
Bensham Manor	110.9	87.6	97.9	77.3	81.3	802	10.1	68.7
Croydon	105.2	95.7	99.3	77.1	80.9	14596	8.1	56
London	105.8	98.2	98.4	76.7	81.4	350590	8.0	45
England	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.9	81.2	1855960	7.6	41

Table 13 - Childhood Obesity Levels among Reception Class Age (LB Croydon, 2006-08)

	Children classed as obese (%)	Children classed as overweight (%)	Children classed as obese or overweight (%)
Bensham Manor (2006/07 & 2007/08)	20.7	8.6	29.3
Croydon (2007/08)	10.9	12.8	23.7
London (2007/08)	10.9	12.0	22.9
England (2007/08)	9.6	13.0	22.6

[12] http://www.lho.org.uk/DATAANDMETHODS/Local_Data/PCTIndicators.aspx

Our Place

Table 14 - Place Survey (LB Croydon 2008[13])

Place Survey Indicators	Croydon (%)	Outer London (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Satisfied with your local area	71	73	75	86
Belonging to your neighbourhood	51	52	52	59
Agree that this is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	77	75	76	76
People not treating each other with respect and consideration is a problem	39	36	38	31
Agree that you can influence local decisions	34	34	35	28
Rate of civic participation	16	15	17	14
Rate of volunteering	23	21	21	23
Feel unsafe after dark	43	42	45	n/a
Fair treatment by public services	67	66	68	72

Table 15 - Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) (Metropolitan Police 2008[14])

Crime breakdown	Bensham Manor		Croydon	
Theft and Handling	310	26.34%	9037	30.39%
Violence Against the Person	267	22.68%	6204	20.86%
Criminal Damage	166	14.10%	4634	15.58%
Burglary	145	12.32%	3647	12.26%
Robbery	158	13.42%	1581	5.32%
Drugs	57	4.84%	2348	7.90%
Fraud or Forgery	44	3.74%	1594	5.36%
Sexual Offences	17	1.44%	355	1.19%
Other Notifiable Offences	13	1.10%	339	1.14%
Total crime	1177	-	29739	-
TNOS per 1,000 Population	66		95	

[13] www.croydon.gov.uk (Please note that the Place Survey data is based on the most recent available data from the Department for Communities and Local Government, at the time of publication, and may have been updated since the publication of this profile)

[14] http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm

Our Prosperity

Table 16 - Economic Activity
(Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census[15])

Economic Activity	Bensham Manor	Croydon	London	England
Economically active % of total pop	8136 70.17%	166,951 70%	3,580,386 68%	23,756,707 67%
Economically active: employees % of econ active	6256 76.89%	130,988 78.46%	2,716,919 75.88%	18,695,282 78.69%
Economically active: Employee: Part-time % of econ active	1121 13.78%	24,240 14.52%	456,742 12.76%	4,196,041 17.66%
Economically active: Self-employed without employees (full-time) % of econ active	445 5.47%	10,086 6.04%	229,218 6.4%	1,362,707 5.74%
Economically active: unemployed % of econ active	655 8%	9,163 5.49%	231,052 6.45%	1,188,855 5%
Economically inactive % of total pop	3459 29.83%	71,126 30%	1,719,946 32%	11,775,384 33%

Table 17 - Benefit Claimants and Key Claimant Groups
(Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey, 2007-08[16])

Benefit Claimants	Bensham Manor	Croydon	London	England
Total claimants % of working age pop	1,470 13.0%	13.7%	13.9%	14.2%
Job Seekers Allowance % of working age pop	330 2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Incapacity Benefit % of working age pop	570 5%	5.5%	6%	7.0%
Lone Parents % of all households	315 2.8%	3.3%	3%	2.0%

[15] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward/contents.aspx
[16] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward/contents.aspx

Table 18 - Occupational structure (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001[17])

Occupational Groups	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	GB (%)
Managers and Professionals (1-3)	37.51	44.81	53.0	43.0
Intermediate professions (4-5)	29.19	27.30	19.7	22.5
Sales and customer service (6-7)	17.62	14.46	13.1	15.6
Manual positions (8-9)	15.68	13.43	13.6	18.6

Table 19 - Skills and Qualifications (Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census[18])

	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Low or no skilled (NVQ Level 1 or lower)	40.71	39.55	36.74	45.48
Intermediate Skilled (NVQ Level 2 or 2)	30.68	30.72	26.84	27.69
Highly skilled (NVQ Level 4+)	22.89	23.62	30.99	19.90

Table 20 - Education (Department for Children Schools and Families 2008[19])

	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
GCSE Attainment (5 A*-C)	Info not available	58.8	60.9	62
Key Stage 2 (English)	79	81	80	80
Key Stage 2 (Maths)	61	75	76	77

Table 21 - Housing Tenure (Office for National Statistics, Census 2001[20])

	Bensham Manor (%)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	England (%)
Ownership	70.12	68.72	56.52	68.07
Social rented	9.84	16.79	26.21	19.26
Private rented or other	20.04	14.49	17.27	12.02

[17] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward/contents.aspx
[18] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward/contents.aspx
[19] http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/inyourarea/
[20] http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/

Statistical Glossary

In partnership with Renaisi, Croydon's Local Strategic Partnership has completed a community profiling exercise for the borough consisting of a detailed borough profile, alongside 24 individual ward profiles. This has been informed through statistical analysis using a number of sources (internal and external to the Council). This supplement summarises the statistical data sources used to complete these exercises.

About the Data Sources

Croydon Council has completed a community profiling exercise based on a thorough statistical analysis of data from a number of different sources. The sources and terms used are described below.

Children and young people are defined as those persons who are aged between 0-19 years of age. **Working age people** (or people of working age) are defined as those persons who are aged between 20-59 years of age. **Older people** are defined as those persons who are aged 60 years of age or over.

The Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) classification refers to local people belonging to Black, Asian, Mixed, Chinese and Other ethnic groups.

The Minority Ethnic classification refers to local people belonging to Black, Asian, Mixed, Chinese and Other, White Irish and White Other ethnic groups.

The Minority Ethnic classification refers to local people belonging to Black, Asian, Mixed, Chinese and Other, White Irish and White Other ethnic groups.

Data on **National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals** (shown in Table 6 within the 'Statistical Appendix') provides a robust indication of the major international migrant groups that have recently migrated into the ward and Croydon from abroad.

Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is the death rate calculated to enable fair comparison between areas by allowing for age and sex differences in the composition of the population of areas. SMR is expressed as a ratio of the average value: values greater than 100 indicate higher than average mortality, values less than 100 indicate lower than average mortality.

Childhood obesity is problematic to measure. The assessment of overweight and obesity in children needs to take account of the different growth patterns of girls and boys at each age and so a universal classification cannot be used to define obesity in children as is the case with adults. The UK National Body Mass Index percentile classification (based on the UK 1990 reference population) is currently used. This uses a BMI threshold at each age above which a child is considered overweight or obese. BMIs over the 85th percentile are defined as overweight and over the 95th percentile as obese.

NHS Termination of Pregnancy (NHS TOPs) is an NHS-funded medically directed miscarriage prior to independent viability, using pharmacological or surgical means. In 2006, NHS TOPs covers 87% of legal abortions in the United Kingdom[21].

[21] http://www.patient.co.uk/doctor/Termination-of-Pregnancy-(TOP).htm

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a combination of economic, social and housing indicators into a single deprivation score for a small area known as a Lower Super Output Area. Within the IMD there are seven separate domains and two supplementary domains measuring income deprivation affecting children and older people, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Index of Multiple Deprivation Descriptions (Department of Communities and Local Government 2008)

Domain	Description
Income	Measures the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation, such as the number of people claiming income-tested benefits.
Employment	Measures the proportion of working-age people involuntarily excluded from employment (the number of people claiming out-of-work benefits) such as job seeker's allowance or incapacity benefit.
Health and Disability	Measures the level of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area, such as 'years of potential life lost', comparative illness and disability ratio and measures of acute morbidity.
Education, training and skills	Measures the level of education deprivation relating to the quality of education received by children and young people, and skills deprivation relating to the level of skills working-age people have in the area.
Barriers to housing and services	Measures the barriers to housing, such as access to owner-occupation, and barriers to services, such as the road distance to a GP or post office.
Crime	Measures the rate of recorded crime on four major crime types (burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence) that represent the greatest risk of victimisation.
Living Environment	Measures the quality of the 'indoor environment', such as the condition of housing, and the quality of the 'outdoor environment', such as air quality.
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households (income deprivation as defined by the income deprivation domain).
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	Measures the proportion of older people aged 60+ living in income deprived households (income deprivation as defined by the income deprivation domain).

The **Experian Mosaic Classification** is a social classification index allowing public sector agencies to better understand the different types of people living in an area. In Croydon there are six major groups set out below:

Table 2 - Mosaic Descriptions (Mosaic Experian 2008)

Major Mosaic Segment	Description
Symbol of Success	Symbols of Success have high incomes and are settled in their work, often in senior management positions. They have expensive leisure activities and are predominantly White British (although not exclusively).
Secure Suburbia	These people live in secure suburban homes and their children are becoming independent, and work is less of a challenge. Whilst they rarely earn significant wealth, they have personal equity locked into their homes and investments.
Community Perspectives	These people live in established communities who traditionally married young with manual jobs. They often have young children and a close support network of friends and family.
Urban Intelligence	This group is categorised by younger residents who are well educated and are open to new ideas and influences. In these areas there are generally fewer children and more of a transient population, such as students.
Social Dependents	These neighbourhoods are characterised by small local authority flats, occupied by people with low-paying jobs or in receipt of social benefits. Levels of social deprivation are high.
Blue Collar Enterprise	Blue Collar Enterprise comprises people who are practical and enterprising in their orientation. Many of these people live in what were once council estates but where tenants have exercised their right to buy. They own their cars, provide a reliable source of labour to local employers and are streetwise consumers.

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) is the measure of crime. TNOs are all indictable and triable either-way offences, plus certain summary offences which the Metropolitan Police is required to count and collate for statistical purposes, according to the Home Office Counting Rules and National Crime Recording Standard.

Skills and qualifications are defined in four levels:

- **Level 1 equivalent**: fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.
- **Level 2 equivalent:** 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.
- **Level 3 equivalent:** 2 or more A Levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.
- **Level 4 equivalent and above:** Higher National Diploma, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

Data source profiles

Office for National Statistics (ONS) – www.statistics.gov.uk

The ONS site provides free demographic data, obtained on user-defined geographic areas using Output Areas and Super Output Areas as building blocks. Much of the data is from the 2001 census, with 2004 projections. The next census is due for 2011. The ONS was used as the main source for:

- Population of each ward
- Population density of each ward
- Age, ethnicity and faith profile of each ward
- Live births and deaths

Nomis - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Nomis, a service provided by ONS, gives free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources, detailed at ward (and higher denominations) level. Nomis was used as the main source for:

- Occupational structure of each ward
- Skills levels of each ward
- Economic activity rates in each ward
- Number of benefit claimants in each ward

London Borough of Croydon (LBC) – www.croydon.gov.uk

Croydon Council's Department for Children, Young People and Learners provided statistical information on the language and ethnicity of school-aged children at a ward level since 2001. Croydon Council's Strategy and Analysis Team provided migration data, broken down by ethnicity.

Croydon Council also provided the main statistical data on resident perceptions in Croydon through the Place Survey and Talkabout Croydon Citizen Panel Surveys.

Crime data, in particular data on the overall level of crime, was provided by the Safer Croydon Partnership Unit: www.croydon.gov.uk/community/safercroydon/scp

The Safer Croydon Partnership is the statutory body responsible for co-ordinating the development and implementation of Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy. The Partnership comprises public sector agencies, businesses and voluntary and community organisations.

Croydon NHS

Data on childhood obesity is provided by Croydon NHS (Croydon Primary Care Trust) as part of the National Child Measurement Programme.

Greater London Authority (GLA) Data Management Analysis Group (DMAG)

GLA's DMAG deals with various types of socio-economic and demographic data and its management and analysis. It has particular expertise in the analysis of government-generated data sets such as the Census, Labour Force Survey, population estimates, and unemployment and welfare benefits data. DMAG was the main data source for:

- Population movement and migration for each ward
- Population projections, including age, statistical projections for each ward
- National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals for each ward

London Health Observatory (LHO) - www.lho.org.uk

The LHO produces information, data and intelligence on the health and health care of the 7.8 million people who live in London. It provides up-to-date information for health practitioners, policy-makers and researchers to assist with commissioning and policy decisions. LHO use a standardised mortality ratio (SMR) to estimate health statistics for a given year. The LHO was used as the main data source for:

- Standardised Mortality Rate for Cardiovascular Disease by ward
- Standardised Mortality Rate for Cancer by ward
- Standardised Mortality Rate for all causes
- Life expectancy for males and females by ward
- Low birth weight
- Teenage pregnancy
- Infant Mortality
- Childhood Obesity

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Croydon 2008/09

JNSAs became a statutory duty of Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts in April 2008. JSNAs are an ongoing process which involves identifying population need across a number of priority areas and assessing current service provision. Alongside the Council and NHS Croydon, voluntary sector representatives including Croydon LINks are on the project board. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment provided information on teenage pregnancy.

Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) - http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/inyourarea/statics/wards_lea_306_0.shtml

The DCSF website provides up to date information on educational attainment at the ward level. The DCSF was used as the main data source for:

- Key Stage 2
- Key Stage 3
- 5 GCSEs A*-C

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 - www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

Mosaic (Experian Mosaic)

Mosaic UK is Experian's people classification system. It classifies the UK population into 11 main socio-economic groups and, within this, 61 different types. Mosaic is also a global consumer classification tool. London Borough of Croydon uses MOSAIC and has developed 6 bespoke groups for the borough.

Detailed data sources

Data	Source	Further information
Population		
Ward and borough population	GLA	GLA DMAG 2007 Round Projections
Age and age-based projections	GLA	GLA DMAG 2007 Round Projections
Overseas Nationals	DWP	National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals
Ethnicity, Religion and Belief		
Ethnicity	ONS	Data categorised standard 16 ethnic group classification
5-16 yr old population by ethnic origin	PLASC	Data from Croydon Council using PLASC (Pupil Level Analysis School Census)
Religion and Belief	ONS	Data categorised into different religions and beliefs
Health		
Health and wellbeing	ONS	2001 Census
Cardiovascular disease	LHO	All persons 2002-2006 trend estimation
Cancer rate	LHO	All persons 2002-2006 trend estimation
Life expectancy	LHO	Male and Female 2002-2006 trend estimation
% births with a low birth weight	LHO	2004-2006 trends. Low birth weight defined as <2500 grams
Childhood obesity	Croydon NHS	% of Reception Class aged children (4-5 year olds) who are either obese or overweight
Teenage pregnancies	JSNA	Data sourced originally from LHO, for 2004-06 trends
Social classification data		
Index of Multiple Deprivation	DCLG	Data sourced from DCLG
MOSAIC	LBC	Data sourced from Experian MOSAIC
Crime		
Crime breakdown data	MPS	2008-09 (Total Notifiable Offences)
Economy		
Economic Activity	ONS (NOMIS)	2001 Census
Benefits claimants data	ONS (NOMIS)	Department for Work and Pensions (2008)
Socio-economic status	ONS (NOMIS)	2001 Census
Skills and education		
Skills	ONS	The following definitions apply: • **Highly skilled (Level 4+)** – Level 4/5 qualifications cover: First Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical

		Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor. • **Intermediate skills (Levels 2 & 3)** - Level 2 qualifications cover: 5+'O' level passes; 5+ CSE (grade 1's); 5+GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; or Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3 qualifications cover: 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ 'AS' levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; or Advanced GNVQ. • **Low or no skills** - Level 1 qualifications cover: 1+'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; or Foundation level GNVQ.
Education attainment	DCSF	Data is for 2008. GCSE attainment defined as achieving 5 A*-C grades. Key Stage 2 attainment is defined as achieving Level 4.
Housing tenure		
Tenure	ONS	2001 Census