

5 - 19 Community Profile Planning Area 2

Produced by:
Early Intervention Support Service
People Department

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Delivering for Croydon

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Introduction

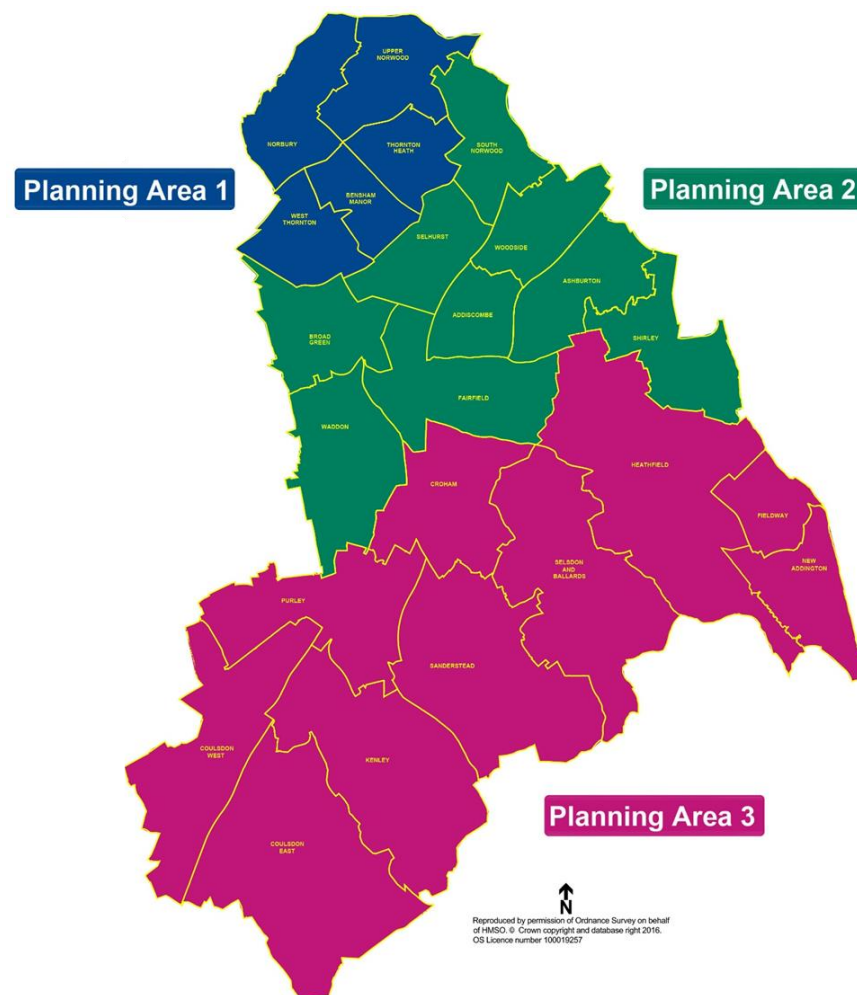
These community profiles have been developed to provide key information on children and young people aged 5 to 19 in Croydon and their families. Each community profile covers one of the three planning areas for services for children and young people in Croydon – see map below. These profiles contain a range of data to support service planning including data on demographics, equalities, deprivation, health and education. Information about families with children under 5 in Croydon are available in the Best Start Community Profiles which are published on the Croydon Observatory¹.

This profile contains information on 5-19 year olds who live in Planning Area 2 (which covers the central part of Croydon). All of the data contained in this profile are based on the area of residence of the children and young people unless stated otherwise. The Croydon figures are also provided in this profile for comparison purposes. Where possible figures for the wards within Planning Area 2 have also been provided.

The data within this profile comes from a range of different sources and were the latest available at the time this document was produced.

Against each of the data tables in this document there is a note explaining the source of the data and the time period covered. Please note that some of the official statistics used in this publication take some time to be released due to the complexity of the data used, such as the children in low income households' indicator where the latest data for 2014 was published in 2016.

Figure 1 – Map of Croydon Planning Areas



¹ <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/document-library/>

About Croydon²

Croydon is an outer London borough and is in the far south of London, making it London's southern-most borough. It covers an area of 87 square kilometres. To the very north of the borough, the five local authorities of Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark, Bromley and Lewisham meet, whilst to the south Croydon borders Surrey. To the north-east, east and south-east of Croydon the borders are with the London Borough of Bromley, whilst to the west the borders are with the London Boroughs of Sutton and Merton.

Population – Croydon's population is continuing to grow steadily. Croydon had the largest population of all of the London boroughs at 363,378 in 2011 (according to the Census 2011), with the ONS population estimates for 2015 suggesting this had grown to around 379,000 residents. The higher birth rate a few years ago means there is an increase in the number of younger children requiring services in the borough.

Croydon has the largest population of children and young people in London; 22.0% (83,500) of the population are aged 0–15 years. Croydon also has a large population of working age adults in Croydon, 64.9% of the population are aged 16-64, whilst the proportion of older adults, aged 65+, is much lower than the national average making up only 13.0% of the population (ONS mid-2015 population estimates).

Migration – Around 20,000 people move into the borough each year from the rest of the UK, however a similar number move from Croydon to other areas of the UK. As a result this domestic migration has little impact on the total number of people living in Croydon, however the turnover in the population still has implications for services. Data from 2011 show that over half of the people moving into the borough were from neighbouring local authorities, whilst just over 40% of people moving out of Croydon moved to neighbouring local authorities. The number of international immigrants coming in to Croydon is much lower and has been falling since 2006/07, however the number of people moving into Croydon from outside of the UK is still higher than the number leaving Croydon to live abroad.

Ethnicity – Croydon has a diverse population; Croydon's communities speak more than 100 different languages and as with other London boroughs, Croydon has a higher proportion of residents from black and minority ethnic backgrounds than the national average. According to the Census 2011, the younger population is more diverse than the older population in Croydon.

Economy – The top three industries in Croydon, which accounted for nearly half of all businesses in the area in 2016, were professional, scientific and technical; construction and information and communication.³ There are fewer jobs in Croydon per head of population than the London average, with many residents commuting to work in other areas, such as central London. The high proportion of residents commuting to central London is one of the factors that influences the difference between the average earnings of people who work in Croydon and those

² All Croydon data are taken from the Croydon Observatory <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/> specifically the 2015 Borough Profile. Further ward and LSOA data are also available on the Croydon Observatory.

³ ONS (2016) UK Business Activity, Size and Location

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation>

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of people who live in Croydon, although it should be noted there is some overlap between the two groups. The difference in average gross earnings for male full-time workers was small; the average for men living in Croydon was only around £9 a week higher than the average for men working in Croydon in 2016. However for female full-time workers the difference was much greater with the average earnings for women living in Croydon being just over £50 more a week than the average for women working in Croydon.⁴ In 2016, just over a quarter of jobs in Croydon were estimated to pay below the London living wage⁵.

The proportion of people in Croydon claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) was above the regional and national averages in 2015; however the number of people claiming JSA has fallen steadily since the end of the recession. Unemployment remains higher amongst the younger population and there has consistently been a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds in Croydon claiming JSA compared to the regional average.

Housing – Based on the 2011 Census, at a borough level 70.8% of Croydon residents lived in one family only households⁶, this was an increase of 2.4% compared to the 2001 figure. 25.3% of all households were married couples or couples in a civil partnership living with dependent children, 5.4% were co-habiting couples living with dependent children. 13.1% were a lone parent living with dependent children; the number of lone parent households increased from 17,347 in 2001 to 23,160 households in 2011. The rest of the households in Croydon were one-person households, aged over 65 or had non-dependent children.

According to the 2011 Census, 60.1% of all Croydon households were owner occupied, 22.1% were private rented or rent free households and 17.8% were households living in social housing. Croydon has the largest borough housing stock in London but its social housing stock is smaller than many other London boroughs. Social housing in Croydon is mainly concentrated in the north and the eastern edge of the borough. According to the 2011 Census, the wards of Fieldway and New Addington had the highest proportions of social housing (council homes and other) with 60.6% and 42.2% respectively. Waddon was next with 25.5% and Selsdon & Ballards had the lowest percentage of social housing at just 2.0%.

2,285 Croydon residents were recorded as either homeless or in temporary housing as at 31st March 2015. There was a disproportionately high percentage (5 in 10) of homeless people from the Black community. The majority of people in Croydon who applied for help from the council for homelessness were in the 26–45 year old age group (61.3%); this age group only made up 29.7% of the total resident population in

⁴ ONS Labour Market Profile for Croydon available through www.nomisweb.co.uk

⁵ ONS (2016) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Number and percentage of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by parliamentary constituency and local authority, UK, April 2015 and 2016.

⁶ <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/profiles/> The Croydon Household Profile provides detailed information from the 2011 Census about the type of households that make up the borough of Croydon. “There are a range of household types that reflect the living arrangements that exist between people. These are: One person households, One family households (couple with or without children; single parents with child(ren), and Other households: multi-person households including unrelated adults sharing, student households, multi-family households and households of one family and other unrelated adults.” ONS Households and Household Composition in England and Wales, 2001-11 http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_361923.pdf

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2014 (ONS mid-2014 population estimates). The most common reason for homelessness is parental evictions, followed by exclusions by relatives and friends.

Education and skills – Overall attainment of pupils at primary schools in Croydon is slightly lower than the average for London, however the performance of pupils is improving. The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Croydon in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) has improved each year. For Key Stage 1 the proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving Level 2 or above in reading remains in line with the national and regional averages, 90% of pupils met this standard in 2014/2015. In writing the proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 or above remained at 85% which again was below the regional and national average at 89% and 88% respectively. Whilst the proportion of pupils achieving a Level 2 or above in maths rose slightly between 2013/14 and 2014/15 to 91%, it again remained below the regional and national average of 93%.

At Key Stage 2 the proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths has improved slightly over the last 4 years however Croydon remained below the regional and national averages. Levels of persistent absence in Croydon state funded schools and the number of fixed term and permanent exclusions are decreasing.

Attainment of secondary school pupils at GCSE remains above the national average. The percentage of pupils in Croydon schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A*-C including English and maths rose from 56.8% in 2013/14 to 59.6% in 2014/15. In comparison the London average fell from 61.5% to 60.9%. The figures for 2014/15 also show that 76.1% of pupils in Croydon schools made their expected progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4, compared to only 72.4% nationally.⁷

90.3% of college students achieved two or more substantial Level 3 qualifications during 2014/15, the average point score of these students was 694.5, similar to the regional average. However only 7.1% of A-Level students achieved grades AAB, or better, half as many as the regional average (15.9%).⁸

Community Safety – The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has fallen in recent years and the rate of offences committed in Croydon is near the London average. Despite this overall trend the number of reported violence with injury offences is increasing across London and in Croydon this is also continuing to rise. The number of young people who are victims of serious violence is also increasing. The number of offences in Croydon flagged as gang related remains low.

Croydon has the sixth highest rate of domestic abuse in London, with 21 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 people in the rolling year to September 2016. Domestic abuse disproportionately affects females, with latest figures across London showing that three quarters of victims of domestic abuse were recorded as female. As at September 2016, 25% of domestic abuse victims in Croydon were repeat victims which

⁷ DfE SFR01/2016 Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England, 2014 to 2015.

⁸ DfE SFR03/216 Revised A level and other Level 3 results in England, 2014/15.

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equates to 157 people; on average these victims will have experienced 3 previous incidents of domestic abuse in the previous 12 months. The hotspots are in the north of the borough however there is a higher population in the north and domestic abuse is still widely underreported. The number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Croydon has risen by a third from 6,014 in the year to September 2012 to 7,994 in the year to September 2016. The number of domestic abuse offences that involved violence with injury also increased in the same period from 1,012 to 1,220.

Croydon continues to have a higher rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system than the London average. There is a disproportionately high percentage of young people from a Black or Black British background amongst the first time entrants in Croydon, with figures showing they make up over a third of the first time entrants. Three quarters of first time entrants in Croydon are male which is consistent with the rest of the country. The most common offences committed by first time entrants in Croydon are violence against the person; drug offences and theft and handling, which are also the top three offences across London as a whole.

Health – In the last 20 years life expectancy in Croydon has progressively increased, for males the life expectancy from birth increased from around 74 years in 1991-1993 to 80.3 years in 2012-2014, this is the same as the average for London and slightly higher than the England average of 79.5. Similarly life expectancy from birth for females has increased from just over 79 years to 83.6 years in the same period, however this is slightly below the London average of 84.2 years but similar to the England average of 83.2.⁹

Deprivation – Croydon became relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in England between 2010 and 2015 according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (produced by DCLG). The Index of Multiple Deprivation looks at a range of different aspects of deprivation: income, education skills and training, employment, health deprivation and disability, barriers to housing and services, crime, and living environment deprivation. There continues to be geographic inequality in the distribution of deprivation in the borough with the north and south-east of the borough remaining more deprived. Some wards have low levels of disadvantage whilst others are amongst the most deprived in England.

As per the Best Start Community Profiles this document uses the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2010 measure to show relative deprivation levels between areas (LSOAs¹⁰) in Croydon as shown in the table below. The IDACI 2010 measure gives the percentage of children under 16 living in low income families for each of the 32,482 areas in England. Each of these areas is ranked; the area with the highest percentage of children in low income families is ranked 1 and the area with the lowest percentage of children in low income families is ranked 32,482. The 5% most deprived areas nationally are those ranked from 1 to 1,624 (5% of the total number of areas). The percentage of children aged under 16 in low income families in the 5% most deprived areas nationally varies from 99% (rank 1) to 53% (rank 1,624). As the table shows there are 9 areas in Croydon that are amongst the 5% most deprived areas nationally.

⁹ 1991-1993 data from Borough Profile. 2012-2014 data from PHE's Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool.

¹⁰ Lower Super Output Areas, or LSOAs, are small areas created by the Office for National statistics based on Census data. Each area has a similar size population of around 1,500 residents see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography#super-output-area-soa> for further details.

Table 1: Number of deprived LSOAs

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 1	1	2	6	18	19	4	0	50
Planning Area 2	5	9	23	17	19	10	3	86
Planning Area 3	3	5	7	7	16	25	21	84
Croydon	9	16	36	42	54	39	24	220

Source: IDACI 2010

The tables below show the number of families with children aged 5-18 (based on Census 2011) and the number of children aged 5-18 (based on Mid-2015 population estimates) split by planning area and level of deprivation.

Table 2: Number of families with children/young people aged 5-18

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 1	166	263	909	2,425	2,462	448	0	6,673
Planning Area 2	962	1,544	3,263	2,256	2,210	1,130	328	11,693
Planning Area 3	546	714	974	764	2,010	3,009	2,531	10,548
Croydon	1,674	2,521	5,146	5,445	6,682	4,587	2,859	28,914

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Table 3: Number of children/young people aged 5-19

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 1	425	733	2,700	6,528	6,138	1,109	0	17,633
Planning Area 2	2,557	4,246	8,704	6,124	5,449	2,626	758	30,464
Planning Area 3	1,578	1,972	2,727	1,864	5,123	6,505	5,464	25,233
Croydon	4,560	6,951	14,131	14,516	16,710	10,240	6,222	73,330

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

1. Planning Area 2

1.1 Deprivation¹¹ in the planning area

In Planning Area 2 there are total of 86 lower super output areas (LSOAs)¹² of which five are in the 5% most deprived areas. These are located in the Selhurst, Waddon and Woodside wards, together these make up 56% of Croydon's 5% most deprived areas. 32 of the LSOAs are in the 5-20% most deprived areas and there are three LSOAs in the 20% least deprived areas.

Table 1.1 – Number of deprived LSOAs

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	10
Ashburton	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	9
Broad Green	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	10
Fairfield	0	0	2	0	4	2	1	9
Selhurst	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	10
Shirley	1	1	0	0	2	3	2	9
South Norwood	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	10
Waddon	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	9
Woodside	1	0	4	2	3	0	0	10
Planning Area 2 Total	5	9	23	17	19	10	3	86
Croydon	9	16	36	42	54	39	24	220
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	56%	56%	64%	40%	35%	26%	13%	39%

Source: IDACI 2010 & Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2010

¹¹ Deprivation has been measured using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) from the 2010 English indices of deprivation produced by DCLG (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>).

¹² Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small geographical areas containing between 400 and 1,200 households.

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1.2 Provision¹³

1.2.1 Primary schools

The following state funded primary schools are located in Planning Area 2¹⁴:-

Ward	School	Age range	Total pupils January 2016	Notes
Addiscombe	Ark Oval Primary Academy	Nursery to Year 6	543	
	Davidson Primary School	Reception to Year 6	460	
	The Robert Fitzroy Academy	Reception to Year 2	411	
	Woodside Primary School and Children's Centre ¹⁵	Nursery to Year 6	917	
Ashburton	Monks Orchard Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	562	
	Oasis Academy Shirley Park ¹⁶	Nursery to Year 6 (to Year 14)	614	Total pupils is for Nursery to Year 6
Broad Green	Kingsley Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	999	
Fairfield	Heathfield Academy ¹⁷	Reception to Year 6	27	New school opened Autumn 2015
	Park Hill Infants	Reception to Year 2	264	
	Park Hill Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	345	
	St Mary's Catholic Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	215	
	St Mary's Catholic Junior School	Year 3 to Year 6	235	
Selhurst	Broadmead Primary Academy	Nursery to Year 6	631	
	Chestnut Park Primary School ¹⁸	Reception to Year 6	57	New school opened Autumn 2015
	Elmwood Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	406	
	Elmwood Junior School	Year 3 to Year 6	478	
	Heavers Farm Primary	Nursery to Year 6	682	
	St Chad's Primary	Nursery to Year 6	438	
	The Crescent Primary School	Reception to Year 6	504	
Whitehorse Manor Infants	Nursery to Year 2	407		

¹⁴ Details of independent provision in Croydon can be found on the schools section of the council website <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/education/schools-new>

¹⁵ Now known as The Woodside Academy

¹⁶ Oasis Academy Shirley Park is an all-through school.

¹⁷ Co-located at Chestnut Park in the Selhurst ward however the new site from September 2017 is in the Fairfield ward.

¹⁸ Temporary address for 2015/16 is in the Bensham Manor ward however the permanent address from September 2016 is in the Selhurst ward.

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Ward	School	Age range	Total pupils January 2016	Notes
	Whitehorse Manor Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	373	
Shirley	Beckmead School ¹⁹	Year 1 to Year 11	67	Total pupils is for Year 1 to Year 6
	Forest Academy	Nursery to Year 6	400	
	Orchard Way Primary School	Reception to Year 6	209	
South Norwood	All Saints C of E Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	403	
	Cypress Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	752	
	St Mark's C of E Primary Academy	Reception to Year 6	173	
Waddon ²⁰	Howard Primary School	Reception to Year 6	323	
	Parish Church Infants School ²¹	Nursery to Year 2	413	
	Parish Church Junior School ²²	Year 3 to Year 6	430	
	Regina Coeli Primary School	Reception to Year 6	413	
	St Giles School ²³	Reception to Year 14	66	Total pupils is for Reception to Year 6
	The Aerodrome School	Nursery to Year 6	515	
Woodside	Oasis Academy Ryelands	Nursery to Year 6	417	
	South Norwood Academy	Reception to Year 6	484	Was South Norwood Primary School
	St Thomas Becket Catholic Primary	Reception to Year 6	439	
Total pupils			15,418	

Source: Spring 2016 School Census

¹⁹ A special community school for boys with behaviour, emotional and social difficulties (BESD). Beckmead School currently covers three sites - Beckmead School - specialism BESD, Chaffinch Brook - specialism Autism and Challenging Behaviour, Victoria House - Short-stay school and Behaviour Support Team.

²⁰ New schools September 2016 – Harris Primary Academy Purley Way (age range 4-11. Waddon ward) and Krishna Avanti (age range 4-11. Temporary site at The Minster Infant School).

²¹ With effect from 1st September 2015 known as The Minster Nursery & Infant School

²² With effect from 1st September 2015 known as The Minster Junior School

²³ A special community school for boys and girls with physical difficulties and complex medical needs across the ability range from profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD) to moderate learning difficulties (MLD).

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1.2.2 Secondary schools

The following Secondary schools are located in Planning Area 2²⁴:-

Ward	School	Age Range	Total Pupils January 2016	Notes
Ashburton	Oasis Academy Shirley Park ²⁵	Nursery to Year 14	1,662	Total pupils is for Years 7-14.
Broad Green	Harris Invictus Academy Croydon	Year 7- Year 11	347	
Fairfield	Archbishop Tenison's CE High	Year 7- Year 14	796	
	St Mary's Catholic High School	Year 7- Year 11	670	
Shirley	Edenham High School	Year 7- Year 14	1,101	
South Norwood	Harris Academy South Norwood	Year 7- Year 14	1,749	
	Harris City Academy Crystal Palace	Year 7- Year 14	1,237	
Waddon	Harris Academy Purley	Year 7- Year 14	987	
Woodside	St. Andrew's CofE VA High School	Year 7- Year 14	653	
	Oasis Academy Arena	Year 7- Year 11	116	
Total pupils			9,318	

Source: Spring 2016 School Census

²⁴ Details of independent provision in Croydon can be found on the schools section of the council website <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/education/schools-new>

²⁵ Oasis Academy Shirley park is an all through school.

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1.2.3 General Practitioner surgeries

The following General Practitioner surgeries are located within Planning Area 2:–

Ward	Name	Postcode
Addiscombe	Morland Road Surgery	CR0 6HA
	Stovell House Surgery	CR0 6AH
	East Croydon Medical Centre	CR0 6SD
Ashburton	The Addiscombe Surgery	CR0 7LJ
	Ashburton Park Medical Centre	CR0 7AG
Broad Green	Greenside Medical Practice	CR0 3PN
	Valley Park Surgery	CR0 4YD
Fairfield	Heathfield Surgery	CR0 1EZ
	Friends Road Medical Practice	CR0 1ED
	The Practice Surgeries Ltd	CR9 1PJ
Selhurst	St.James's Medical Centre	CR0 2BZ
	The Whitehorse Practice	CR0 2JJ
	Selhurst Medical Practice	SE25 5QA
Shirley	Hartland Way Surgery	CR0 8RG
	Broom Road Medical Practice	CR0 8NG
	Shirley Medical Centre	CR0 8BH
South Norwood	Upper Norwood Group Practice	SE19 2NT
	South Norwood Hill Medical Centre	SE25 6BY
	Auckland Surgery	SE19 2DF
	South Norwood Medical Practice	SE25 6AA
Waddon	Violet Lane Medical Practice	CR0 4HN
Woodside	Portland Medical Centre	SE25 4QB
	Woodside Group Practice	SE25 5NT
	The Enmore Practice	SE25 5NT

Source: Public Health, February 2016

1.2.4 Pharmacies

The following pharmacies are located in Planning Area 2:–

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Ward	Name	Postcode
Addiscombe	Croychem Pharmacy	CR0 6AA
	Larchwood Pharmacy	CR0 6RB
	Medibank Pharmacy	CR0 6HE
Ashburton	Addiscombe Pharmacy	CR0 6RF
	Boots	CR0 6RD
	Greenchem	CR0 7RA
Broad Green	A-Z Pharmacy	CR0 2TA
	Boots	CR8 2AF
	Day Lewis Pharmacy	SW16 4BE
	Kents Chemist	CR0 1RB
Fairfield	Sainsbury's Pharmacy	SE19 3RW
	Barkers Chemist	CR0 1RN
	Boots	CR8 2AF
	Croydon Pharmacy	CR0 1DP
	Fairview Pharmacy	CR9 1PJ
	St Clare Chemist	CR0 1LG
	Superdrug Pharmacy	SW16 3LU
Swan Pharmacy	CR0 1BJ	
Selhurst	Allcorn Chemist	CR0 2BZ
	Lloyd George Pharmacy	CR0 2JG
	Sainsbury's Pharmacy	SE19 3RW
	Shivas Pharmacy Ltd	CR0 2TG
	Smart City Pharmacy	SE25 5QF
Shirley	Andrew McCoig Pharmacy	CR0 8TE
	Greenchem	CR0 7RA
South Norwood	Day Lewis Pharmacy	SW16 4BE
	Lloyds Pharmacy	SE19 2NT
Woodside	Fishers Chemist	SE25 5NT
	Lloyds Pharmacy	SE19 2NT

Source: Croydon Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2015

2. Demographic profile

2.1 Families with children and young people aged 5-18²⁶

The 2011 Census data are still the latest figures we have that are based on an actual count of families in Croydon. The 2011 Census provides figures for families where the youngest child was aged 5-11 and for families where the youngest child was aged 12-18¹⁹. 40.4% of families in Croydon with a youngest child aged 5-18 lived in Planning Area 2 in 2011 as shown by Table 2.1. Almost half of these families in Planning Area 2 (49%) live in areas which are amongst the top 20% most deprived areas in the country. Planning Area 2 accounts for more than half (57.4%) of Croydon families where the youngest child is aged 5-18 who live in the 5% most deprived areas.

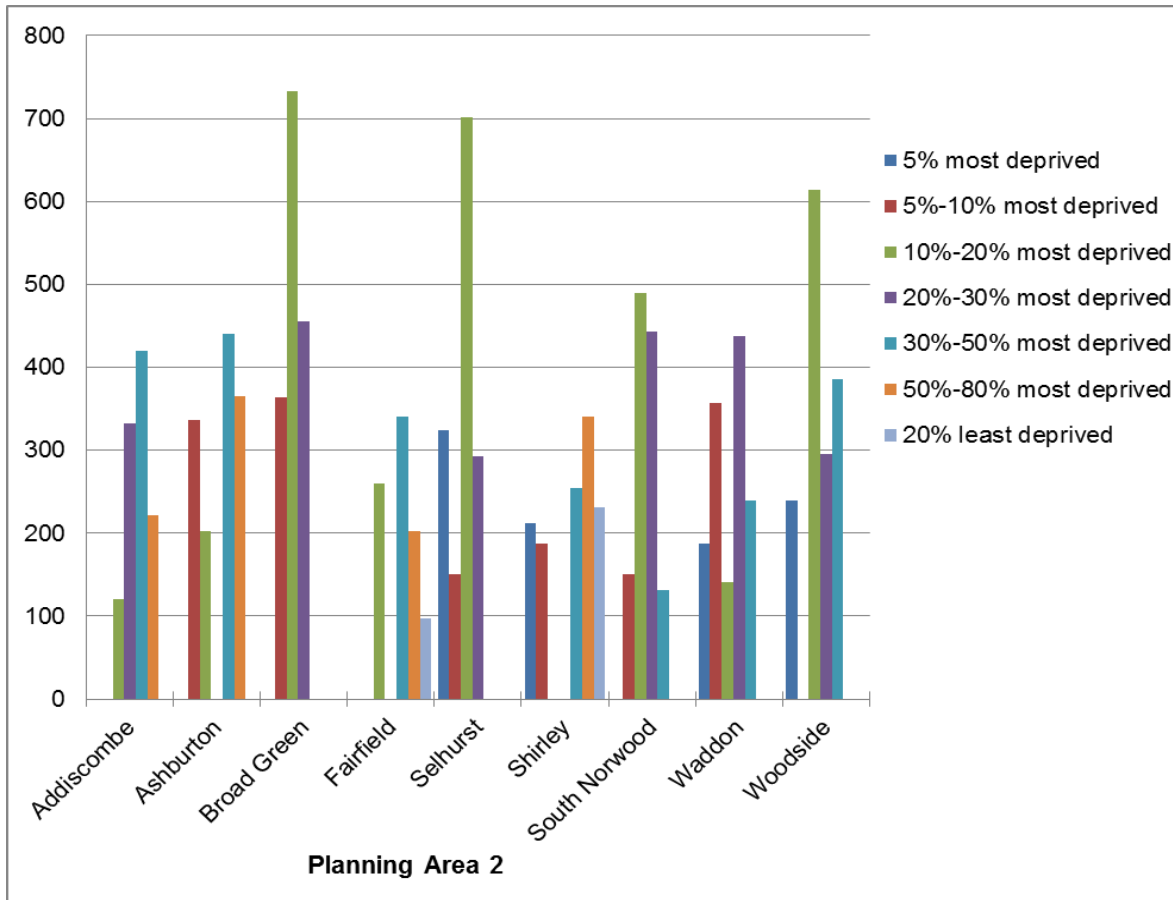
Table 2.1 - Number of families where the youngest child is aged 5-18

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	120	333	420	222	0	1,095
Ashburton	0	336	203	0	440	365	0	1,344
Broad Green	0	364	733	455	0	0	0	1,552
Fairfield	0	0	260	0	340	203	97	900
Selhurst	324	150	702	292	0	0	0	1,468
Shirley	212	187	0	0	255	340	231	1,225
South Norwood	0	150	490	443	131	0	0	1,214
Waddon	187	357	141	437	239	0	0	1,361
Woodside	239	0	614	296	385	0	0	1,534
Planning Area 2 Total (Numbers)	962	1,544	3,263	2,256	2,210	1,130	328	11,693
Planning Area 2 Total (%)	8.2%	13.2%	27.9%	19.3%	18.9%	9.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Croydon Total (Numbers)	1,674	2,521	5,146	5,445	6,682	4,587	2,859	28,914
Croydon Total (%)	5.8%	8.7%	17.8%	18.8%	23.1%	15.9%	9.9%	100.0%
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	57.5%	61.2%	63.4%	41.4%	33.1%	24.6%	11.5%	40.4%

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

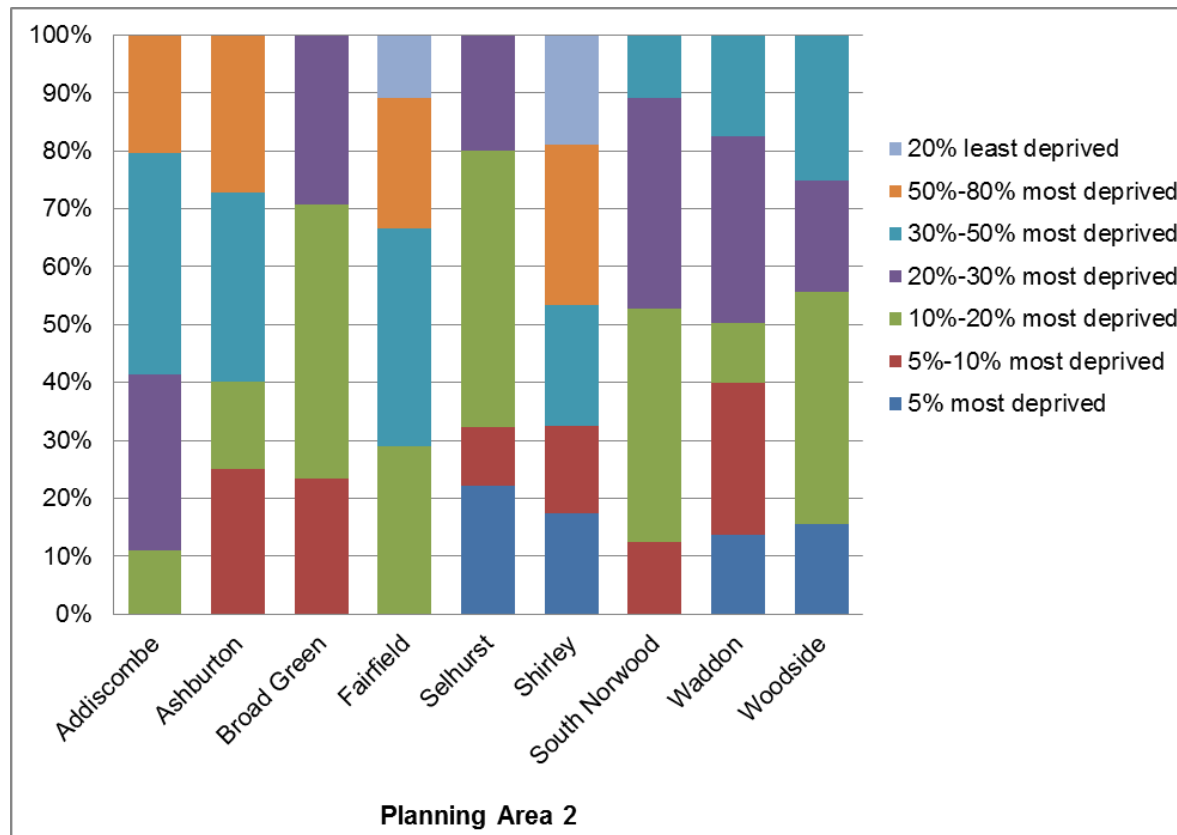
²⁶ Data are not available for young people aged 19. This section includes families with a dependent/young person where a dependent child is any person aged 5 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who's in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Figure 2.1 – Number of families where the youngest child is aged 5-18



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 2.2 – Number of families where the youngest child is aged 5-18



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

2.2 Families where the youngest child is aged 5-11

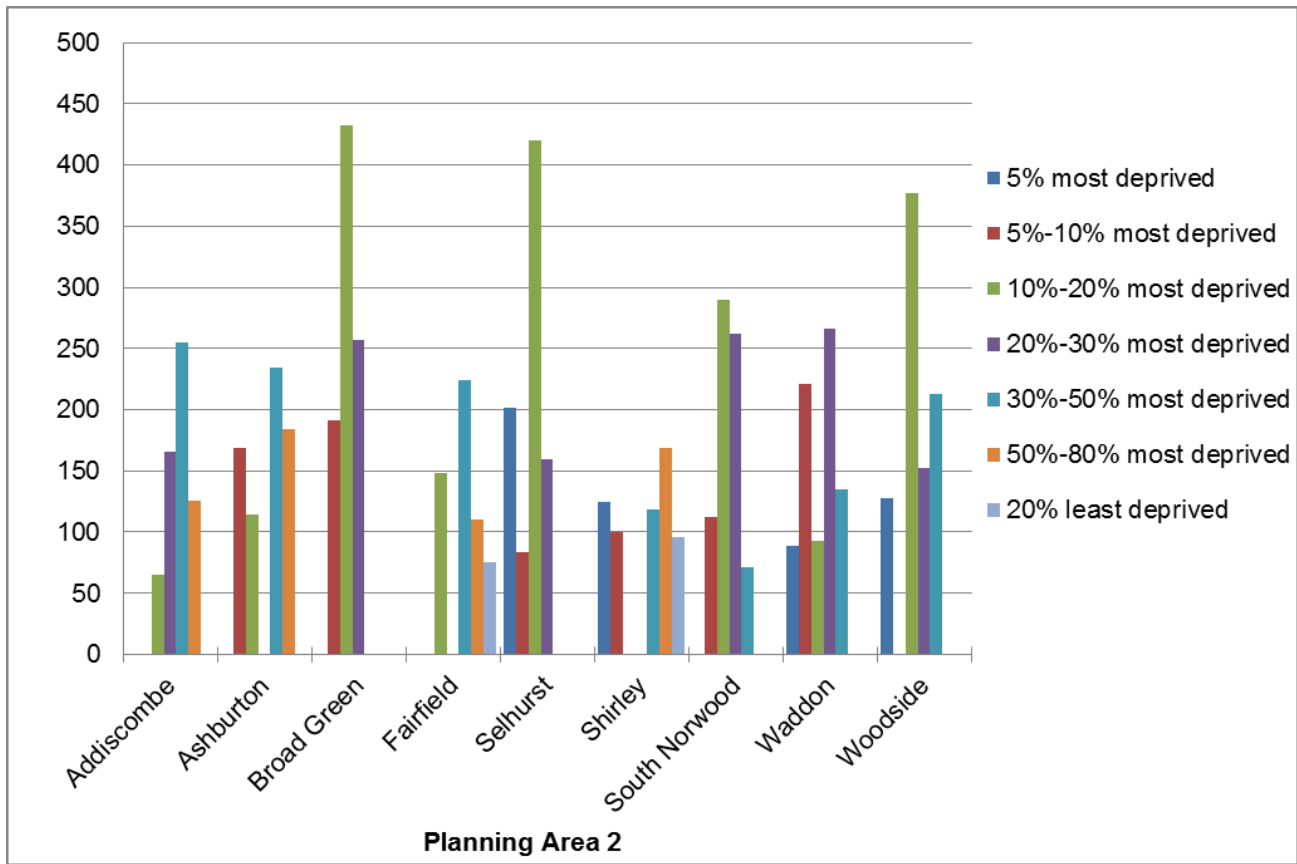
Based on the Census 2011 there were 6,633 families where the youngest child was aged 5-11 living in Planning Area 2. 50.7% (3,360) lived in the areas that were amongst the top 20% most deprived areas in the country. Planning Area 2 accounted for more than half (56.5%) of Croydon families where the youngest child was aged 5-11 who lived in the 5% most deprived areas.

Table 2.2 - Number of families where the youngest child is aged 5-11

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	65	166	255	126	0	612
Ashburton	0	169	114	0	234	184	0	701
Broad Green	0	191	432	257	0	0	0	880
Fairfield	0	0	148	0	224	110	75	557
Selhurst	202	84	420	160	0	0	0	866
Shirley	125	100	0	0	118	169	96	608
South Norwood	0	112	290	262	71	0	0	735
Waddon	89	221	93	266	135	0	0	804
Woodside	128	0	377	152	213	0	0	870
Planning Area 2 Total (Numbers)	544	877	1,939	1,263	1,250	589	171	6,633
Planning Area 2 Total (%)	8.2%	13.2%	29.2%	19.0%	18.8%	8.9%	2.6%	100.0%
Croydon Total (Numbers)	962	1,428	2,984	3,010	3,648	2,373	1,436	15,841
Croydon Total (%)	6%	9%	19%	19%	23%	15%	9%	100%
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	56.5%	61.4%	65.0%	42.0%	34.3%	24.8%	11.9%	41.9%

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 2.3 - Number of families where the youngest child is aged 5-11.



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.3 Families where the youngest child is aged 12-18

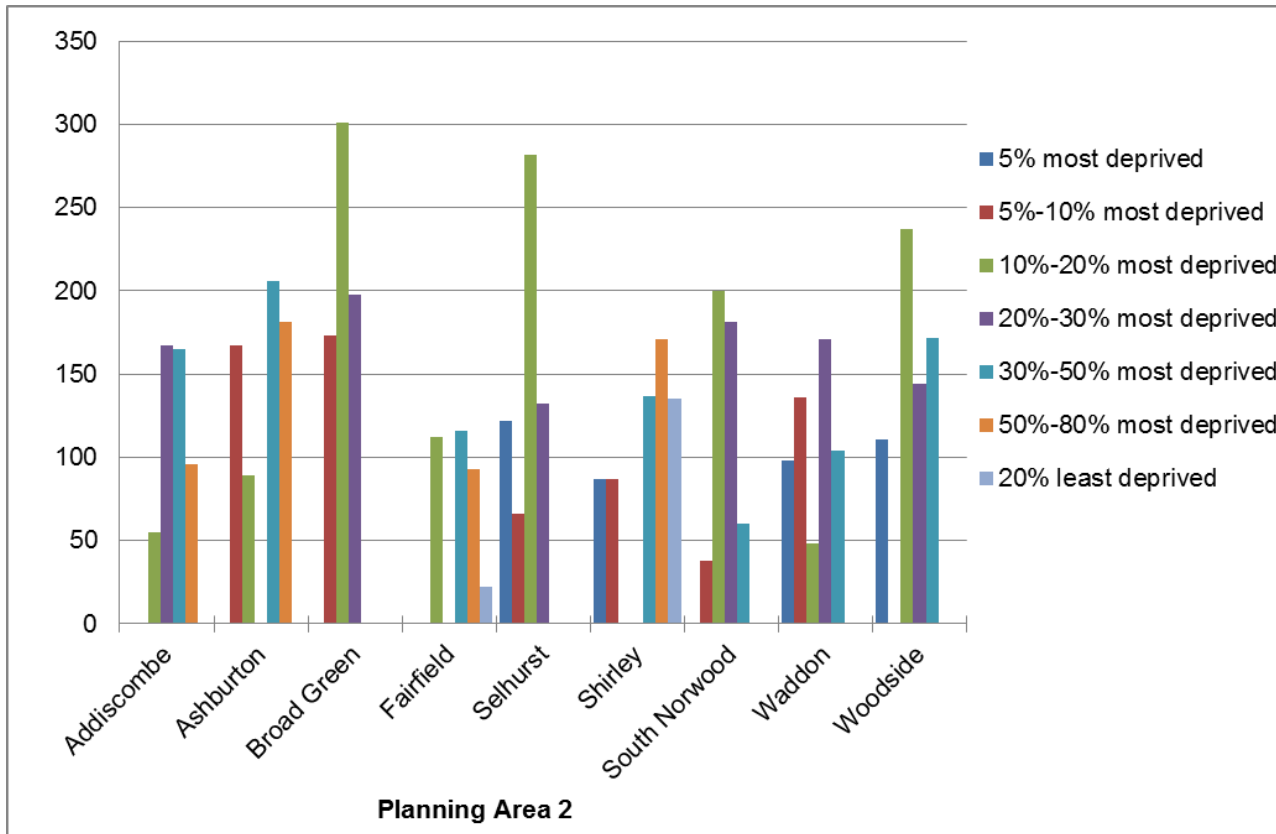
Based on the Census 2011 there were 5,060 families where the youngest child was aged 12-18 living in Planning Area 2. 47% (2,409) lived in areas that were amongst the top 20% most deprived areas in the country. Planning Area 2 accounted for more than half (58.7%) of Croydon families where the youngest child was aged 12-18 who lived in the 5% most deprived areas.

Table 2.3 - Number of families where the youngest child is aged 12-18

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	55	167	165	96	0	483
Ashburton	0	167	89	0	206	181	0	643
Broad Green	0	173	301	198	0	0	0	672
Fairfield	0	0	112	0	116	93	22	343
Selhurst	122	66	282	132	0	0	0	602
Shirley	87	87	0	0	137	171	135	617
South Norwood	0	38	200	181	60	0	0	479
Waddon	98	136	48	171	104	0	0	557
Woodside	111	0	237	144	172	0	0	664
Planning Area 2 Total (Numbers)	418	667	1,324	993	960	541	157	5,060
Planning Area 2 Total (%)	8.3%	13.2%	26.2%	19.6%	19.0%	10.7%	3.1%	100.0%
Croydon Total (Numbers)	712	1,093	2,162	2,435	3,034	2,214	1,423	13,073
Croydon Total (%)	5.4%	8.4%	16.5%	18.6%	23.2%	16.9%	10.9%	100.0%
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	58.7%	61.0%	61.2%	40.8%	31.6%	24.4%	11.0%	38.7%

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 2.4 - Number of families where the youngest child is aged 12-18



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.4 Population aged 5-19

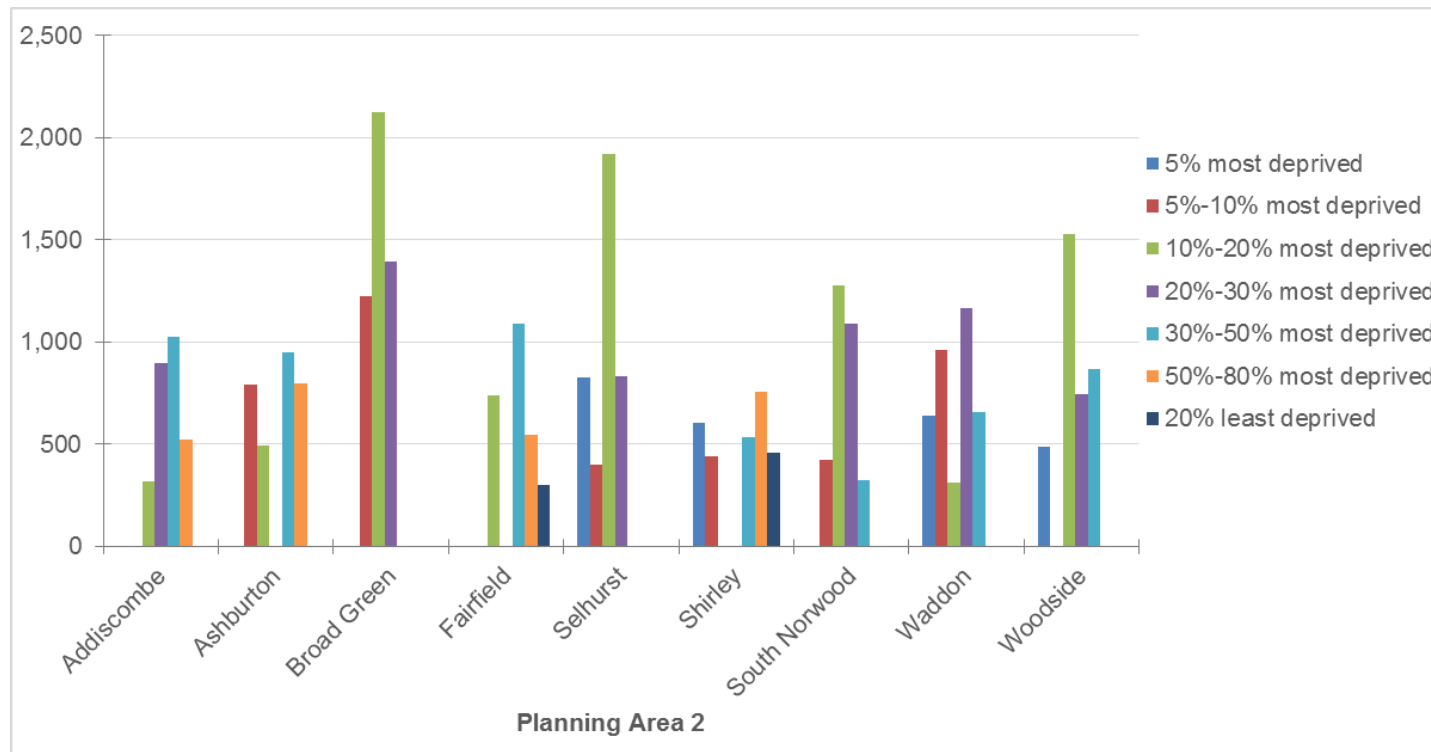
The 2015 mid-year population estimates showed there were 30,464 children and young people aged 5 to 19 living in Planning Area 2 of which 22.3% (6803) lived in the 10% most deprived areas. Planning Area 2 accounted for 59.1% of Croydon's children and young people who lived in the 10% most deprived areas. A further 66.6% of the children and young people in Planning Area 2 lived in the 10-50% most deprived areas.

Table 2.4 - Number of children/young people aged 5-19

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	318	899	1,025	524	0	2,766
Ashburton	0	794	491	0	947	796	0	3,028
Broad Green	0	1,225	2,122	1,396	0	0	0	4,743
Fairfield	0	0	738	0	1,091	547	298	2,674
Selhurst	829	401	1,918	831	0	0	0	3,979
Shirley	603	442	0	0	535	759	460	2,799
South Norwood	0	425	1,275	1,087	326	0	0	3,113
Waddon	638	959	314	1,167	655	0	0	3,733
Woodside	487	0	1,528	744	870	0	0	3,629
Planning Area 2 Total	2,557	4,246	8,704	6,124	5,449	2,626	758	30,464
Croydon Total	4,560	6,951	14,131	14,516	16,710	10,240	6,222	73,330
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	56.1%	61.1%	61.6%	42.2%	32.6%	25.6%	12.2%	41.5%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.5 - Number of children/young people aged 5-19



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.5 Population aged 5-10

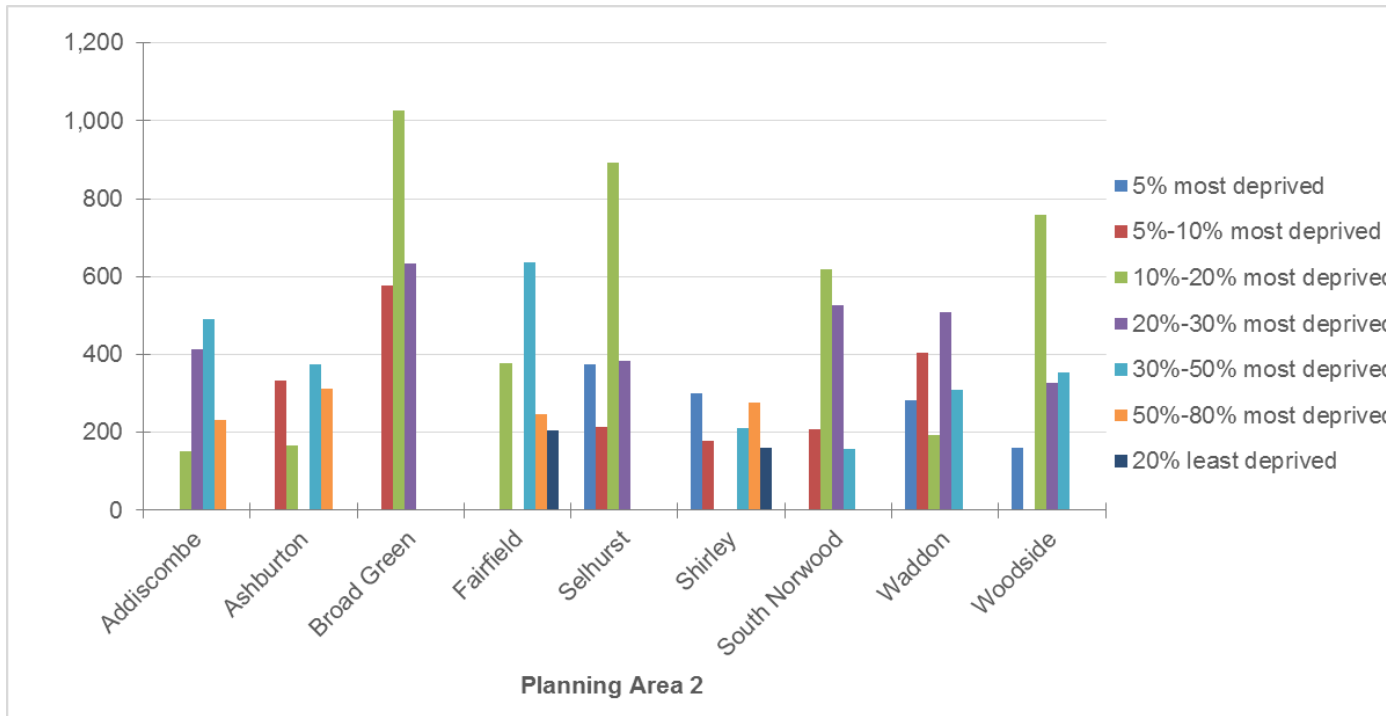
The 2015 mid-year population estimates showed there were 13,984 children aged 5 to 10 living in Planning Area 2, of which 21.6% (3030) lived in the 10% most deprived areas. Planning Area 2 accounted for 59.8% of Croydon's children who lived in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (73.2%) lived in the 10-50% most deprived areas.

Table 2.5 - Number of children aged 5-10

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	152	413	491	233	0	1,289
Ashburton	0	332	167	0	376	312	0	1,187
Broad Green	0	577	1,027	633	0	0	0	2,237
Fairfield	0	0	379	0	636	248	205	1,468
Selhurst	374	213	894	383	0	0	0	1,864
Shirley	301	179	0	0	212	276	161	1,129
South Norwood	0	209	620	526	157	0	0	1,512
Waddon	281	405	192	510	309	0	0	1,697
Woodside	159	0	759	328	355	0	0	1,601
Planning Area 2 Total	1,115	1,915	4,190	2,793	2,536	1,069	366	13,984
Croydon Total	2,030	3,038	6,615	6,545	7,387	4,138	2,386	32,139
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	54.9%	63.0%	63.3%	42.7%	34.3%	25.8%	15.3%	43.5%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.6 - Number of children aged 5-10



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

2.6 Population aged 11-16

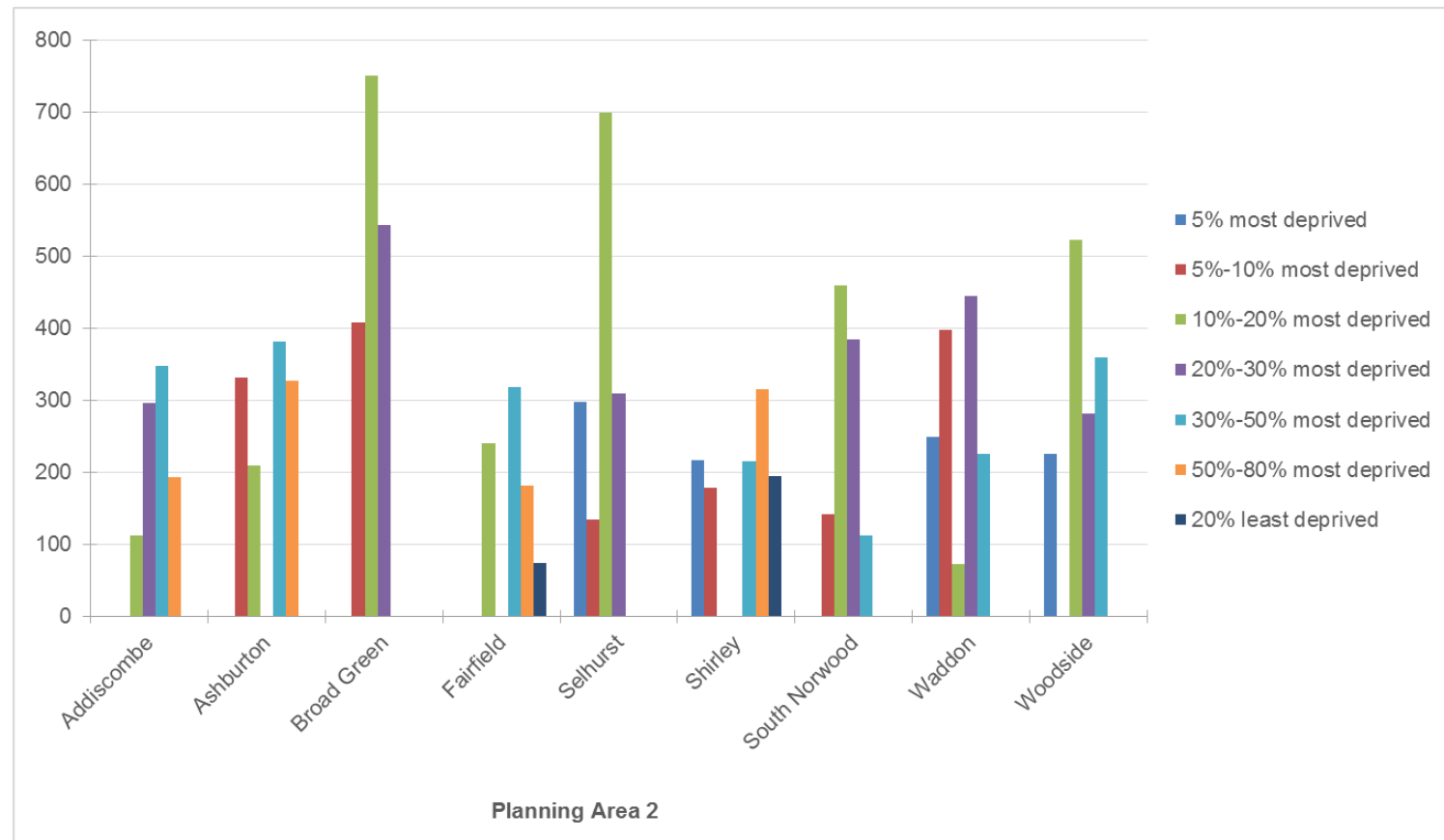
The 2015 mid-year population estimates showed there were 11,156 young people aged 11 to 16 living in Planning Area 2, of which 23.1% (2,582) lived in the 10% most deprived areas. Planning Area 2 accounted for 58.7% of Croydon's young people who lived in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (65.3%) lived in the 10-50% most deprived areas.

Table 2.6 - Number of young people aged 11-16

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	113	296	347	193	0	949
Ashburton	0	331	210	0	381	327	0	1,249
Broad Green	0	408	751	544	0	0	0	1,703
Fairfield	0	0	241	0	318	182	74	815
Selhurst	298	135	699	309	0	0	0	1,441
Shirley	217	179	0	0	216	315	195	1,122
South Norwood	0	142	459	385	113	0	0	1,099
Waddon	249	398	73	445	226	0	0	1,391
Woodside	225	0	522	281	359	0	0	1,387
Planning Area 2 Total	989	1,593	3,068	2,260	1,960	1,017	269	11,156
Croydon Total	1,746	2,653	5,058	5,364	6,229	4,075	2,522	27,647
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	56.6%	60.0%	60.7%	42.1%	31.5%	25.0%	10.7%	40.4%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.7 - Number of young people aged 11-16



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.7 Population aged 17-19

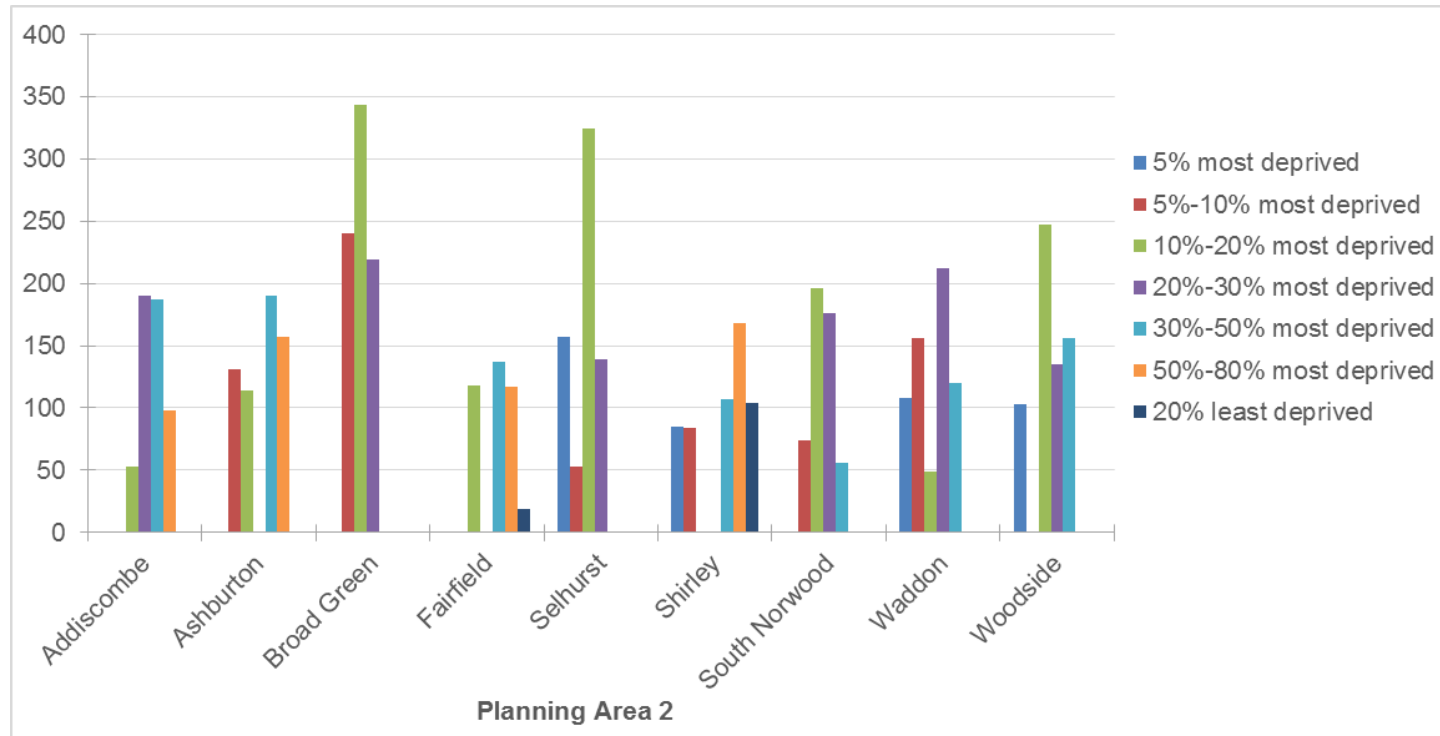
The 2015 mid-year population estimates showed there were 5,324 young people aged 17 to 19 living in Planning Area 2, of which 22.4% (1,191) lived in the 10% most deprived areas. Planning Area 2 accounted for 58.3% of Croydon's young people who lived in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (65.2%) lived in the 10-50% most deprived areas.

Table 2.7 - Number of young people aged 17-19

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	53	190	187	98	0	528
Ashburton	0	131	114	0	190	157	0	592
Broad Green	0	240	344	219	0	0	0	803
Fairfield	0	0	118	0	137	117	19	391
Selhurst	157	53	325	139	0	0	0	674
Shirley	85	84	0	0	107	168	104	548
South Norwood	0	74	196	176	56	0	0	502
Waddon	108	156	49	212	120	0	0	645
Woodside	103	0	247	135	156	0	0	641
Planning Area 2 Total	453	738	1,446	1,071	953	540	123	5,324
Croydon Total	784	1,260	2,458	2,607	3,094	2,027	1,314	13,544
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	57.8%	58.6%	58.8%	41.1%	30.8%	26.6%	9.4%	39.3%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.8 - Number of young people aged 17-19



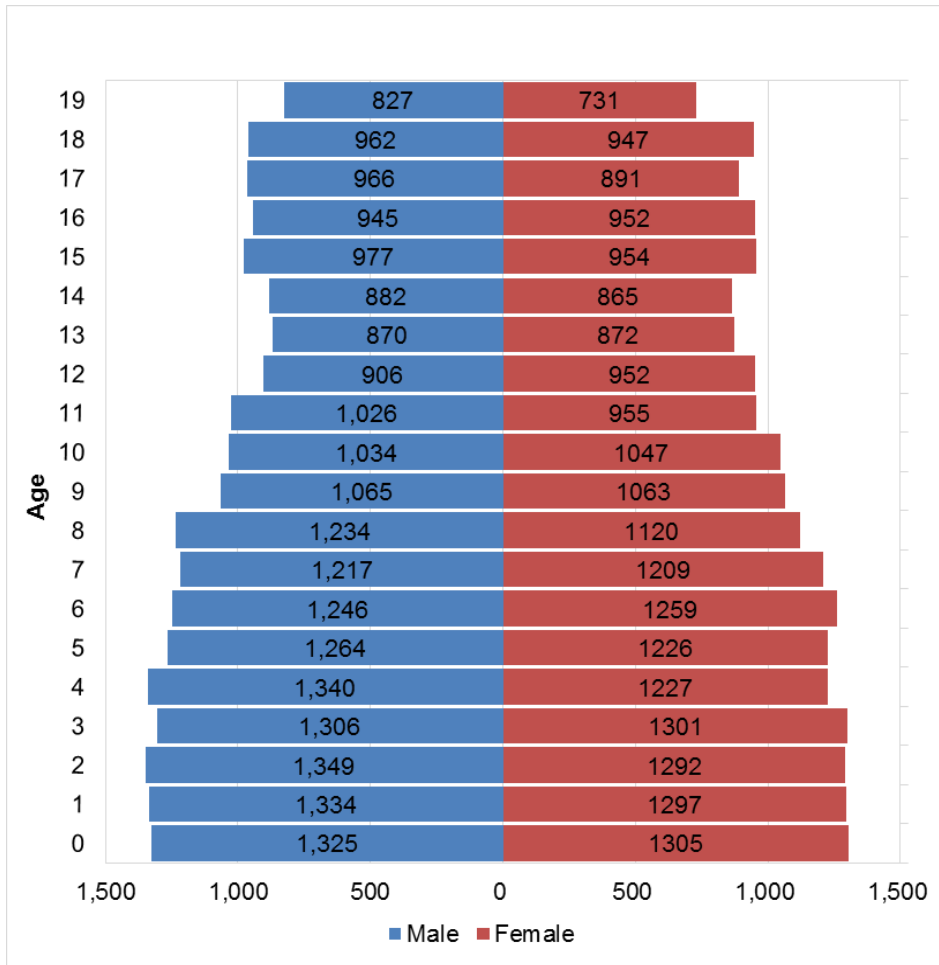
Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

2.8 Age 0-19 population Mid 2015

In Croydon 26.9% of the population were aged 0-19 in mid-2015. In Planning Area 2 children and young people made up a slightly larger proportion of the population at 27.5%. As Figure 2.9 shows the age distribution of the 0-19 population of Planning Area 2 is changing over time. There are higher numbers of young people aged 15, 16, 17 or 18 than for those aged 12, 13 or 14. These figures are still low in comparison to ages 0–11. However Croydon has recently experienced significant growth in the number of primary school age children, due in part to an increase in births, which will lead to a higher number of 10-19 year olds in future years.

The gender split in the 0-19 population in Planning Area 1 is 1.4% more males than females. The average across Croydon is 1.8% more males.

Figure 2.9 – Distribution of children and young people by age and sex



Source: Mid-2015 ONS Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.9 Age 5-19 population projections 2012 – 2026

Croydon's 5-19 population has increased in recent years from 70,500 in 2012 to 74,100 in 2016. This trend is predicted to continue. By 2021 the 5-19 population is predicted to have risen to around 80,400 (a 14.0% increase compared to 2012) and is predicted to rise further to nearly 85,900 by 2026.

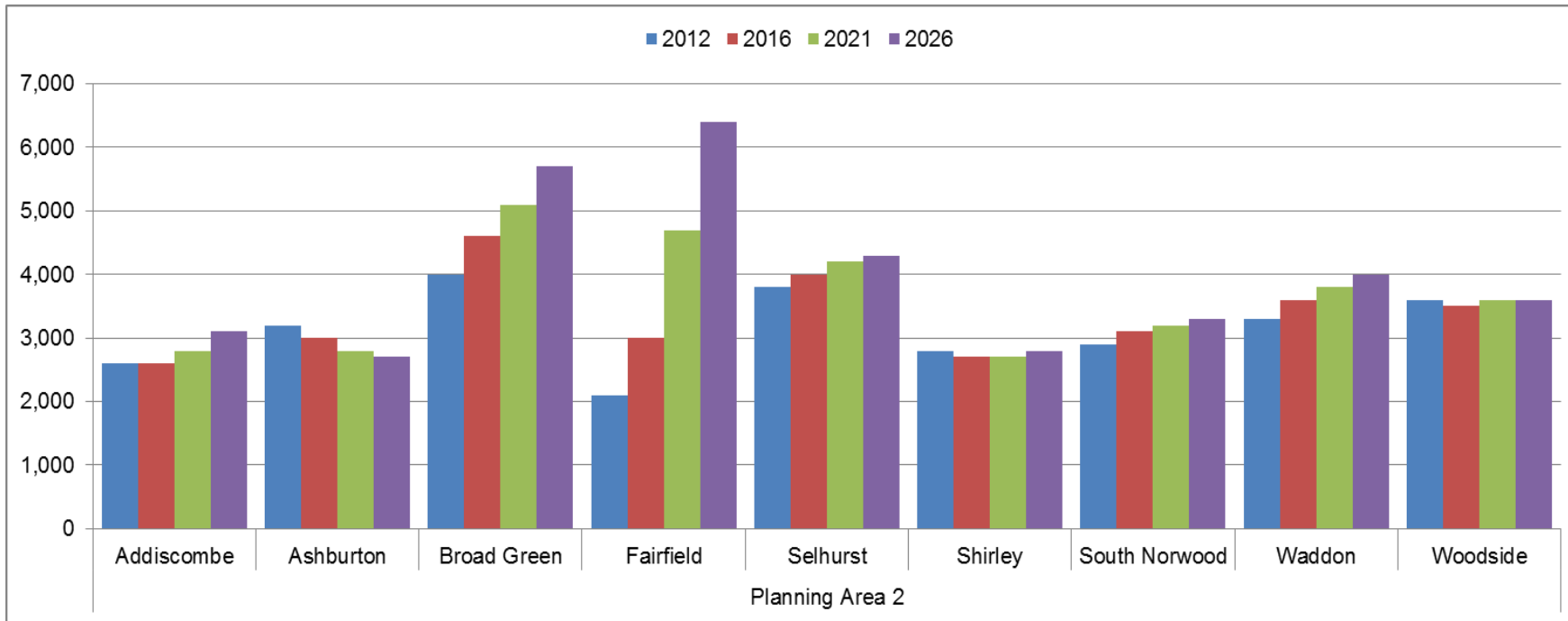
The population aged 5-19 in Planning Area 2 is estimated to have grown at a faster rate than the Croydon average. In 2016 it is estimated there were nearly 30,000 children and young people aged 5-19 in the area, a 6.0% increase on the 28,300 in 2012. The population in Planning Area 2 is predicted to rise in 2021 to 33,000 (a 10.0% increase from 2016), and increase again in 2026 to 35,800 children and young people.

Table 2.8 – Age 5-19 population projections 2012 to 2026

	2012	2016	2021	2026
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	2,600	2,600	2,800	3,100
Ashburton	3,200	3,000	2,800	2,700
Broad Green	4,000	4,600	5,100	5,700
Fairfield	2,100	3,000	4,700	6,400
Selhurst	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,300
Shirley	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,800
South Norwood	2,900	3,100	3,200	3,300
Waddon	3,300	3,600	3,800	4,000
Woodside	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,600
Planning Area 2 Total	28,300	30,000	33,000	35,800
Croydon	70,500	74,100	80,400	85,900
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	40.1%	40.5%	41.0%	41.7%

Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

Figure 2.10 – Age 5-19 population projections 2012 to 2026



Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

2.10 Age 5-10 population projections 2012 – 2026

Croydon’s 5-10 population has increased in recent years from 28,900 in 2012 to 33,600 in 2016. By 2021 the 5-10 population is predicted to have risen to around 35,300 (a 16.3% increase compared to 2012) and is predicted to rise further to nearly 35,500 by 2026.

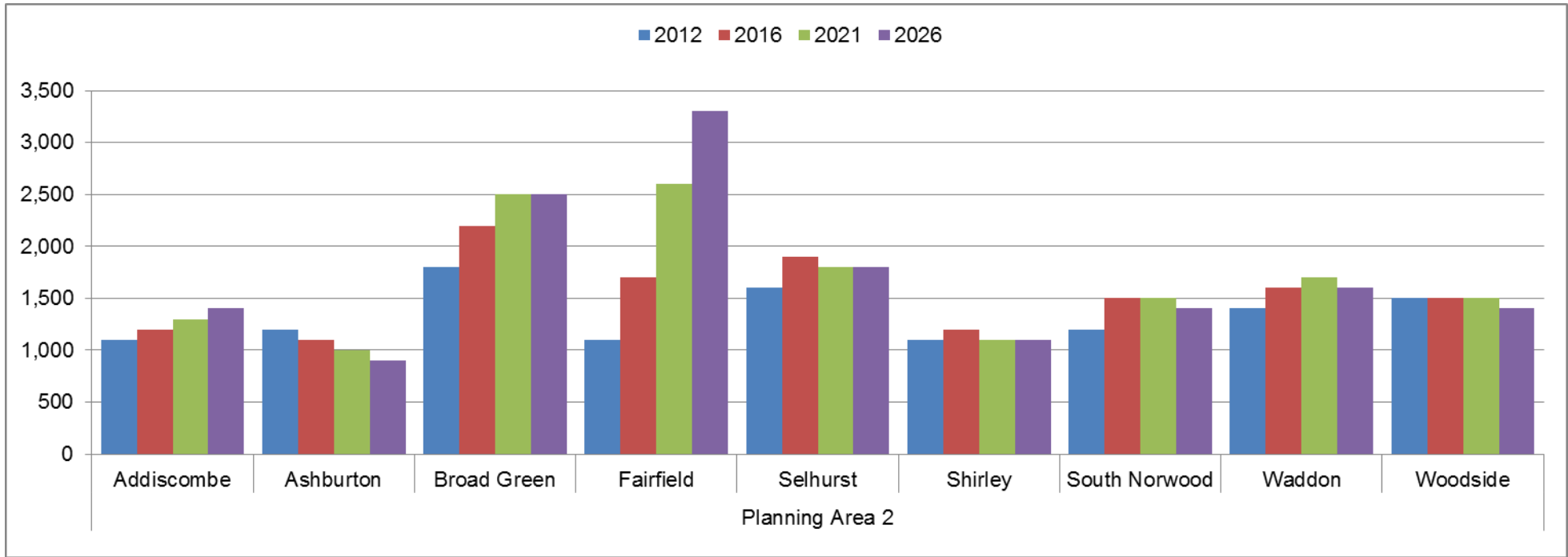
The population aged 5-10 in Planning Area 2 is estimated to have grown at a faster rate than the Croydon average. In 2016 it is estimated there were 14,000 children aged 5-10 in the area, a 17.6% increase on the 11,900 in 2012. In particular, Fairfield ward is estimated to have increased by 54.5%, from 1,110 children in 2012 to 1,700 in 2016; this is as a result of the major development that has taken place in this ward. The population in Planning Area 2 is predicted to rise further in 2021 to 15,000 children (a 7.1% increase from 2016), and increase again in 2026 to nearly 15,500 children.

Table 2.9 – Age 5-10 population projections 2012 to 2026

	2012	2016	2021	2026
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Ashburton	1,200	1,100	1,000	900
Broad Green	1,800	2,200	2,500	2,500
Fairfield	1,100	1,700	2,600	3,300
Selhurst	1,600	1,900	1,800	1,800
Shirley	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100
South Norwood	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,400
Waddon	1,400	1,600	1,700	1,600
Woodside	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,400
Planning Area 2 Total	11,900	14,000	15,000	15,500
Croydon	28,900	33,600	35,300	35,500
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	41.2%	41.7%	42.5%	43.7%

Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

Figure 2.11 – Age 5-10 population projections 2012 to 2026



Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

2.11 Age 11-16 population projections 2012 – 2026

Croydon’s 11-16 population is estimated to have decreased in recent years from nearly 28,000 in 2012 to 27,600 in 2016. This trend is not predicted to continue. By 2021 the 11-16 population is predicted to have risen to 32,600 (a 16.4% increase compared to 2012) and is predicted to rise further to 35,200 by 2026.

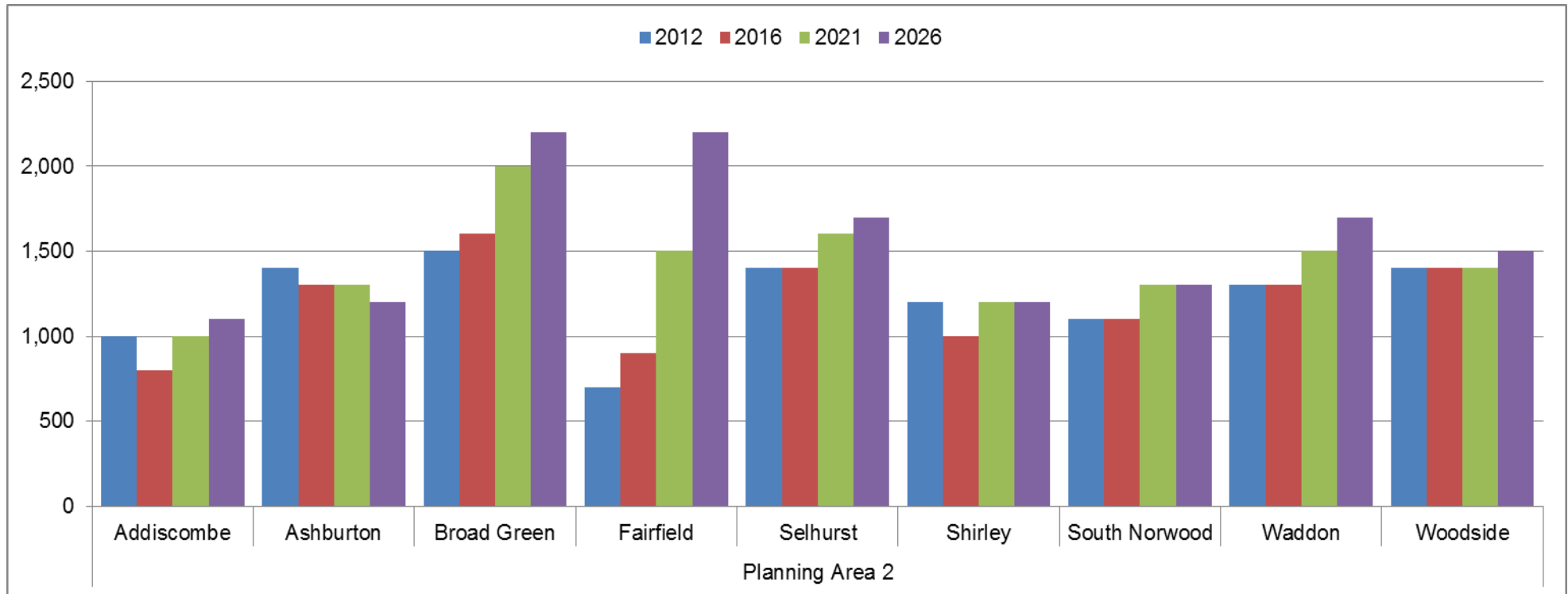
The population aged 11-16 in Planning Area 2 is estimated to have grown at a faster rate than the Croydon average. In 2016 it is estimated there were 10,800 young people aged 11-16 in the area (the same estimated population as in 2012). The population in Planning Area 2 is predicted to rise in 2021 to 12,900 young people (a 19.4% increase from 2016). In particular, Fairfield ward is estimated to increase by 28.6%, from 700 in 2016 to 900 in 2021. This is followed by a smaller further rise to 14,100 in 2026 (a 9.3% increase compared to 2021).

Table 2.10 – Age 11-16 population projections 2012 to 2026

	2012	2016	2021	2026
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	1,000	800	1,000	1,100
Ashburton	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200
Broad Green	1,500	1,600	2,000	2,200
Fairfield	700	900	1,500	2,200
Selhurst	1,400	1,400	1,600	1,700
Shirley	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,200
South Norwood	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,300
Waddon	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,700
Woodside	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500
Planning Area 2 Total	10,800	10,800	12,900	14,100
Croydon	28,000	27,600	32,600	35,200
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	38.6%	39.1%	39.6%	40.1%

Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

Figure 2.12 – Age 11-16 population projections 2012 to 2026



Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

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2.12 Age 17-19 population projections 2012 – 2026

Croydon's 17-19 population has decreased in recent years from 13,600 in 2012 to nearly 12,900 in 2016. This trend is predicted to continue in 2021, with the 17-19 population predicted to have fallen to under 12,500 (an 8.1% decrease compared to 2012). The population is predicted to rise to nearly 15,200 by 2026.

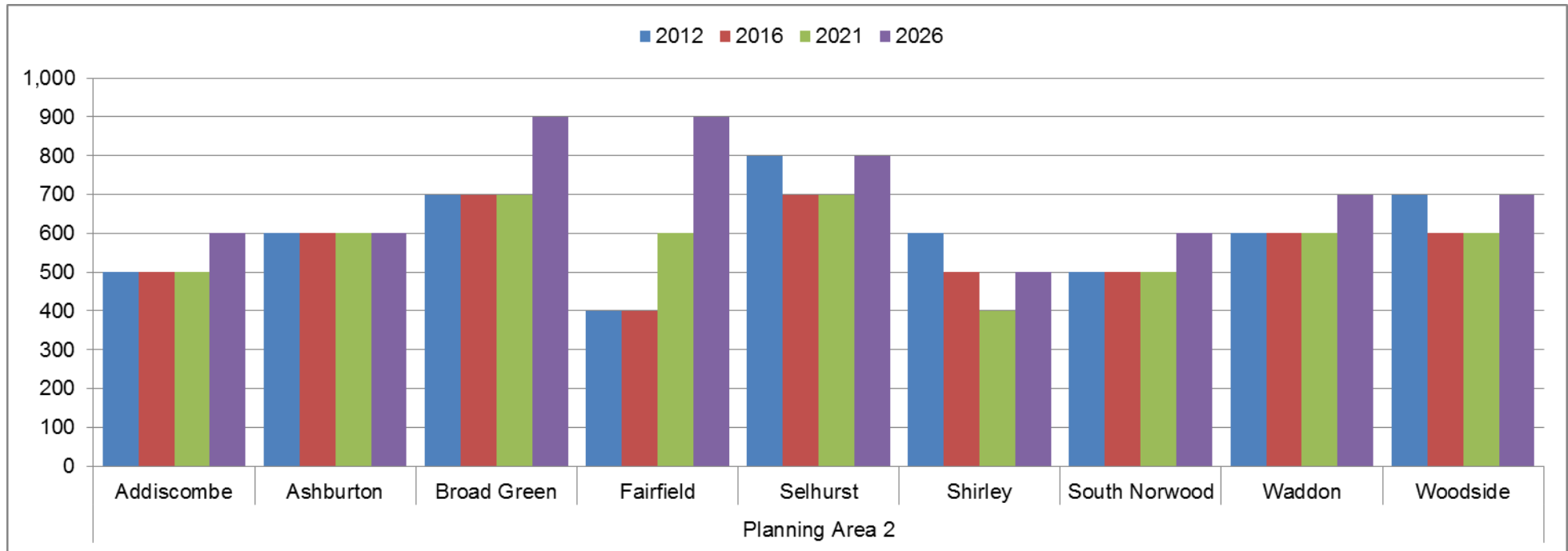
The population aged 17-19 in Planning Area 2 is estimated to have increase at a faster rate than the Croydon average in 2021 and 2026. In 2016 it is estimated there were 5,200 young people aged 17-19 in the area, a 5.5% decrease on the 5,500 in 2012. The population in Planning Area 2 is predicted to remain the same in 2021. This is followed by a rise to 6,300 by 2026 (a 21.2% increase compared to 2021). In particular, Fairfield ward is estimated to increase by 50.0%, from 600 in 2021 to 900 in 2026.

Table 2.11 – Age 17-19 population projections 2012 to 2026

	2012	2016	2021	2026
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	500	500	500	600
Ashburton	600	600	600	600
Broad Green	700	700	700	900
Fairfield	400	400	600	900
Selhurst	800	700	700	800
Shirley	600	500	400	500
South Norwood	500	500	500	600
Waddon	600	600	600	700
Woodside	700	600	600	700
Planning Area 2 Total	5,500	5,200	5,200	6,300
Croydon	13,600	12,900	12,500	15,200
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	40.4%	40.3%	41.6%	41.4%

Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

Figure 2.13 – Age 17-19 population projections 2012 to 2026



Source: GLA 2016 AHS capped ward population projections based on LBC development data

2.13 Vulnerable children²⁷

As at the 31st March 2015 there were 3,701 children in need in Croydon which equates to 400.8 children in need for every 10,000 children. This was higher than the London and England average of 370.6 and 337.3 respectively. However the rate of children in need in Croydon has been falling over time from a high of 569.3 per 10,000 children in 2011. The most common reason for a child being in need was abuse or neglect which affected 1,724 children. The second most common reason was absent parenting; however this is distorted by the high number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) in the borough.

Whilst the number of referrals to children's social care increased slightly in 2014/15, the rate of referrals remained below both the regional and national averages. In 2014/15 the percentage of re-referrals to children's social care within 12 months of a previous referral was 15.0% in Croydon which was lower than the national average of 24.0%. The number of section 47 enquiries²⁸ rose from 738 in 2013/14 to 1,076 in 2014/15. Whilst this is a significant increase, the overall rate of enquiries stayed below the regional and national averages, which also increased in 2014/15.

There were 346 children subject to a child protection plan (CPP) in Croydon as at 31st March 2015. In recent years the rate of children subject to child protection plans in Croydon has fluctuated. Over a third of those who were subject to a CPP as at 31st March 2015 had an initial category of abuse or neglect whilst the England average was higher at 44.7%. Multiple abuse was given as the category of abuse for 21.4% of cases in Croydon, significantly higher than the 8.3% nationally.

Croydon has the highest number of looked after children of any London borough, however this is due to the high numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) that are looked after by the borough. The number of UASC looked after children in Croydon fluctuates over time and is influenced by international events. In 2015 there were more UASC being looked after in Croydon than children that were local to the borough. The category of need recorded for UASC is usually absent parenting whilst the majority of local looked after children in Croydon are looked after because of abuse or neglect. Abuse or neglect is the most common need for looked after children nationally.

527 out of Croydon's 803 looked after children (all ages) were placed within the borough as at 31 March 2015. However there were a further 550 looked after children placed within the borough by other local authorities. Please note that the Croydon looked after children total referred to in the following pages relates to the 450 looked after children aged 5-19 who are looked after by Croydon Council and who were placed within the borough.

²⁷ See Appendix A for a definition

²⁸ Section 47 enquiries are investigations undertaken where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

2.14 Vulnerable children and young people aged 5-19

As at 31st March 2015, there were a total of 170 children and young people aged 5-19 who were looked after (LAC) living in Planning Area 2 which was the second highest of all the planning areas; Planning Area 2 also had the second highest rate of LAC per 10,000 population. There were a total of 70 children and young people aged 5-19 on Child Protection Plans (CPP) which was second highest of all the planning areas, however Planning Area 2 had the lowest rate of children and young people on CPPs out of all the planning areas. There were a total of 860 children and young people aged 5-19 who were in need (CIN) in Planning Area 2, which is significantly higher than Planning Areas 1 and 3. The rate per 10,000 population of CIN was higher in Planning Area 2 than Planning Area 3 but lower than Planning Area 1.

Table 2.12 - Vulnerable children and young people aged 5-19

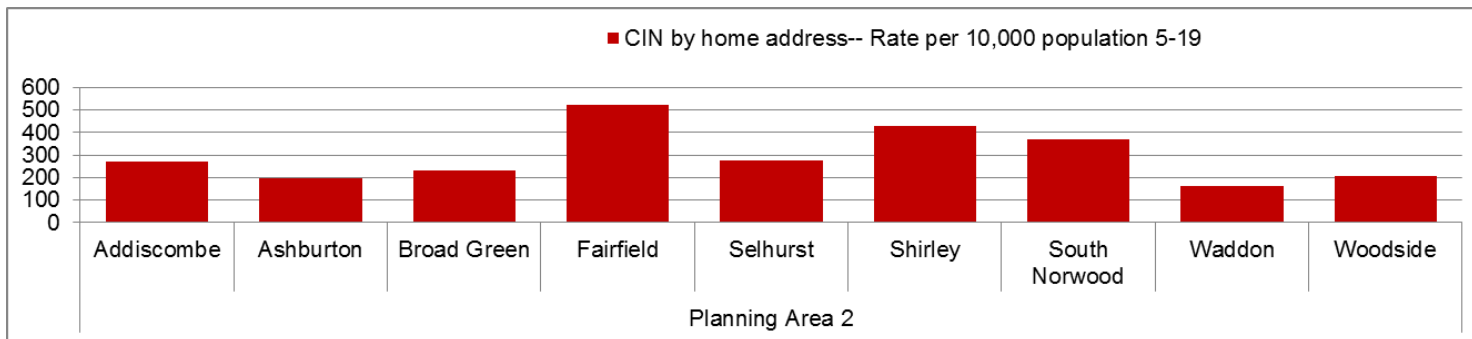
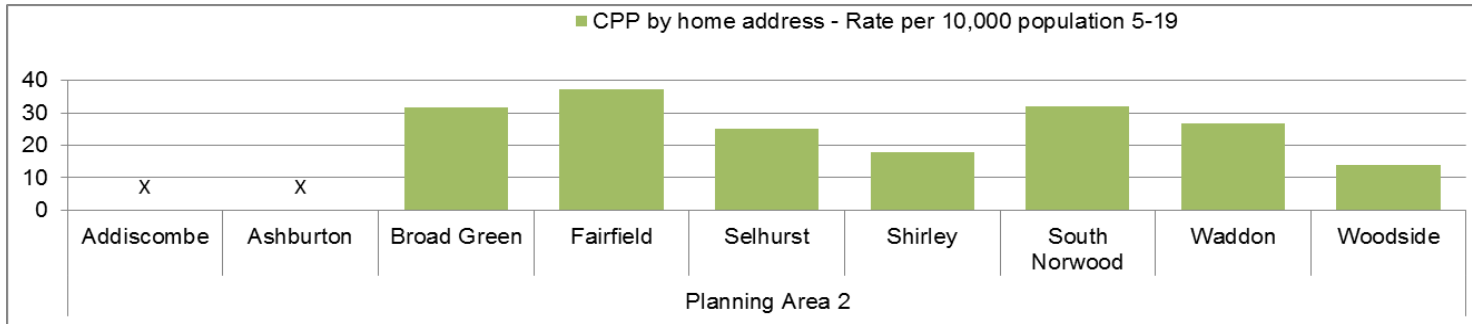
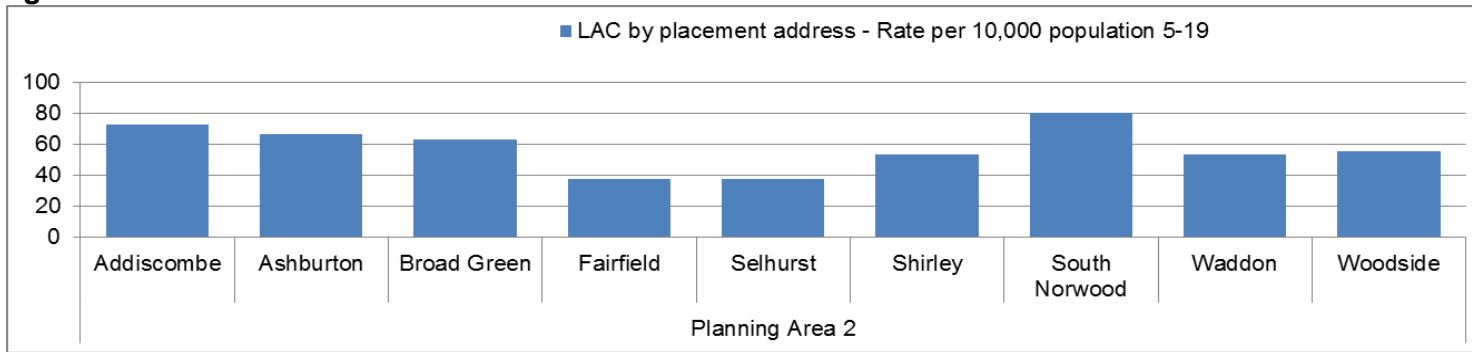
Children 5-19	LAC by placement address		CPP by home address		CIN by home address		
	Looked After Children	Rate per 10,000 population	Child Protection Plans	Rate per 10,000 population	Children in Need	Rate per 10,000 population	
Planning Area 2							
Addiscombe	2,766	20	72.3	-	-	75	271.1
Ashburton	3,028	20	66.1	-	-	60	198.2
Broad Green	4,743	30	63.3	15	31.6	110	231.9
Fairfield	2,674	10	37.4	10	37.4	140	523.6
Selhurst	3,979	15	37.7	10	25.1	110	276.5
Shirley	2,799	15	53.6	5	17.9	120	428.7
South Norwood	3,113	25	80.3	10	32.1	115	369.4
Waddon	3,733	20	53.6	10	26.8	60	160.7
Woodside	3,629	20	55.1	5	13.8	75	206.7
Planning Area 2 Total	30,464	170	55.8	70	23.0	860	282.3
Croydon	73,330	450	61.4	190	25.9	1910	260.5

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Note: In tables 2.12 to 2.15 planning area figures are rounded to the nearest five. Croydon figures are rounded to the nearest 10. Totals may not sum due to rounding. To protect confidentiality figures less than 5 have been suppressed and replaced with '-'. To ensure the suppressed number cannot be identified by simple arithmetic secondary suppression may be required. In this case the next smallest number less than 20 is also suppressed. Rates are based on the rounded figures.

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Figures 2.14 – Rate of children aged 5-19 who are looked after (LAC), on Child Protection Plans (CPP) and in Need (CIN) per 10,000 population aged 5-19



Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Note: To protect confidentiality rates based on fewer than 5 children have been suppressed and replaced with x.

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Section 2.15 to 2.17 shows the breakdowns for ages 5-10, 11-16 and 17-19.

2.15 Vulnerable children aged 5-10

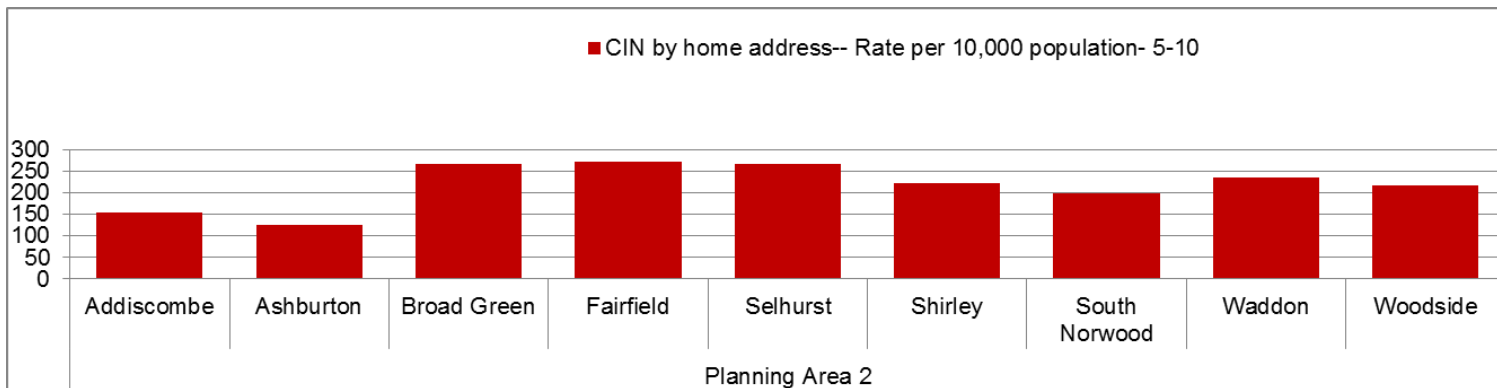
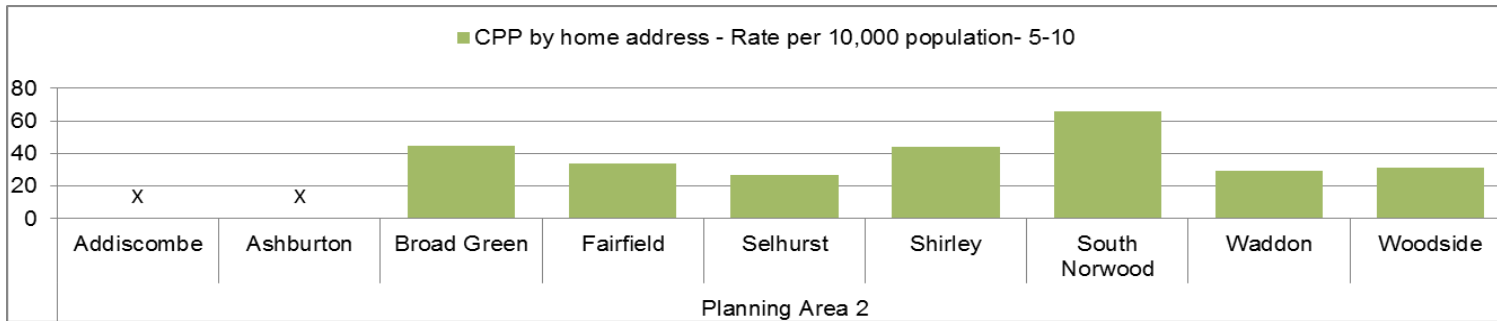
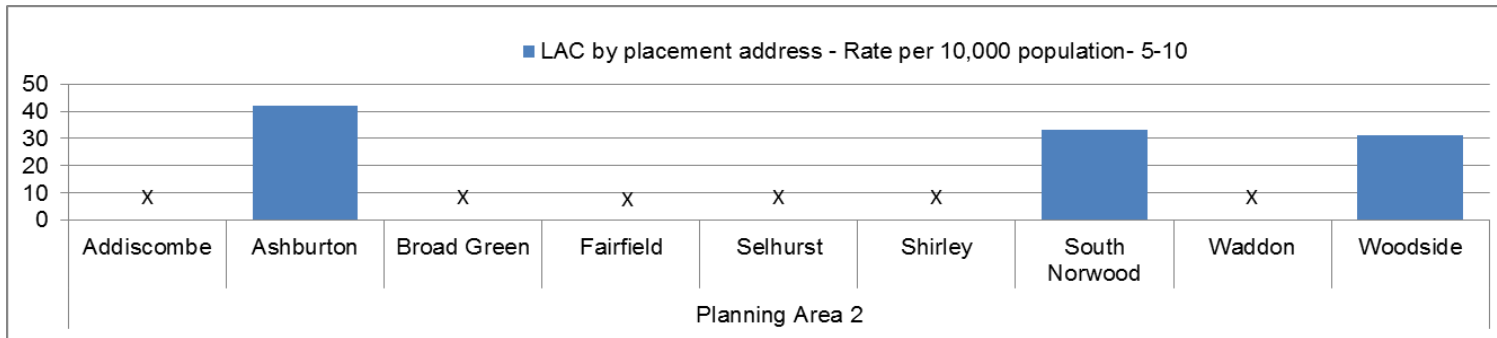
Table 2.13 - Vulnerable children and young people aged 5-10

Children 5-10	LAC by placement address		CPP by home address		CIN by home address	
	Looked After Children	LAC by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Child Protection Plans	CPP by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Children in Need	CIN by home address- Rate per 10,000 population
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,289	-	-	-	20	155.2
Ashburton	1,187	5	42.1	-	15	126.4
Broad Green	2,237	-	-	10	44.7	60
Fairfield	1,468	-	-	5	34.1	40
Selhurst	1,864	-	-	5	26.8	50
Shirley	1,129	-	-	5	44.3	25
South Norwood	1,512	5	33.1	10	66.1	30
Waddon	1,697	-	-	5	29.5	40
Woodside	1,601	5	31.2	5	31.2	35
Planning Area 2 Total	13,984	15	10.7	40	28.6	310
Croydon	32,139	60	18.7	110	34.2	700

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Figures 2.15 – Rate of children aged 5-10 who are looked after (LAC), on Child Protection Plans (CPP) and in Need (CIN) per 10,000 population



Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Note: To protect confidentiality rates based on fewer than 5 children have been suppressed and replaced with x.

2.16 Vulnerable young people aged 11-16

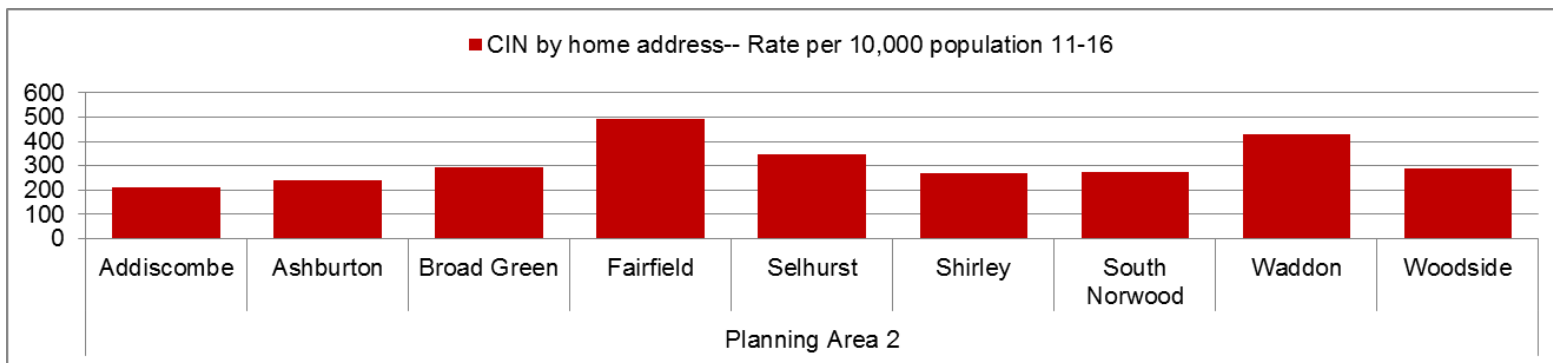
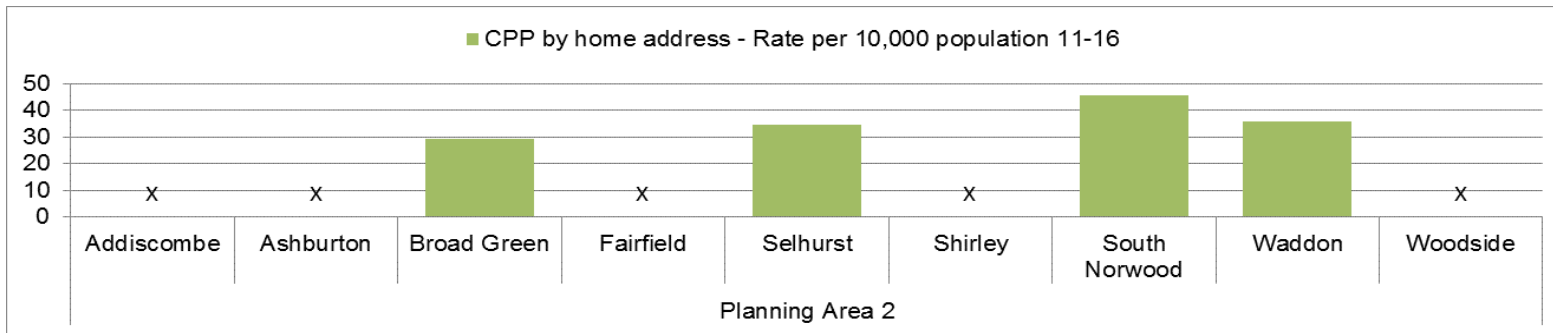
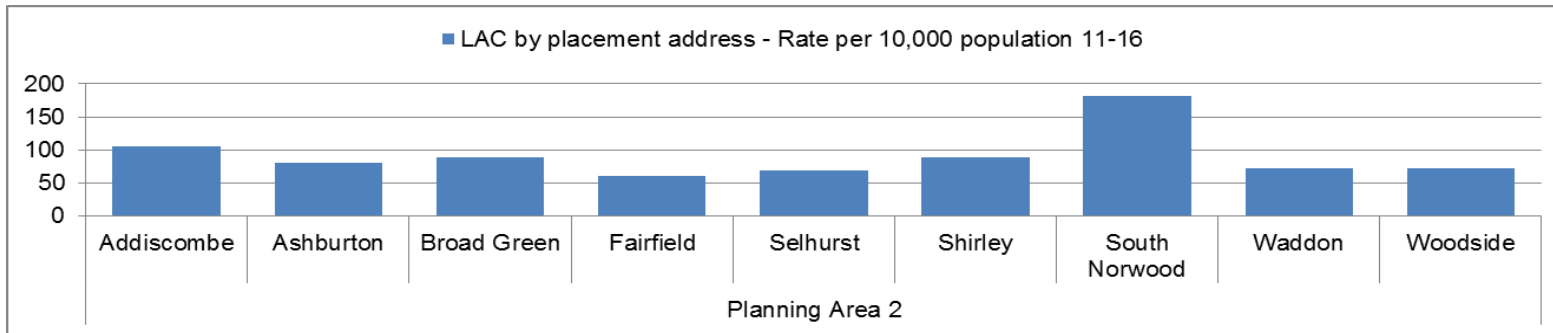
Table 2.14 - Vulnerable children and young people aged 11-16

Children 11-16	LAC by placement address		CPP by home address		CIN by home address		
	Looked After Children	LAC by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Child Protection Plans	CPP by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Children in Need	CIN by home address - Rate per 10,000 population	
Planning Area 2							
Addiscombe	949	10	105.4	-	-	20	210.7
Ashburton	1,249	10	80.1	-	-	30	240.2
Broad Green	1,703	15	88.1	5	29.4	50	293.6
Fairfield	815	5	61.3	-	-	40	490.8
Selhurst	1,441	10	69.4	5	34.7	50	347.0
Shirley	1,122	10	89.1	-	-	30	267.4
South Norwood	1,099	20	182.0	5	45.5	30	273.0
Waddon	1,391	10	71.9	5	35.9	60	431.3
Woodside	1,387	10	72.1	-	-	40	288.4
Planning Area 2 Total	11,156	105	94.1	25	22.4	350	313.7
Croydon	27,647	280	101.3	80	28.9	800	289.4

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Figures 2.16 – Rate of children aged 11-16 who are looked after (LAC), on Child Protection Plans (CPP) and in Need (CIN) per 10,000 population



Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Note: To protect confidentiality rates based on fewer than 5 children have been suppressed and replaced with x.

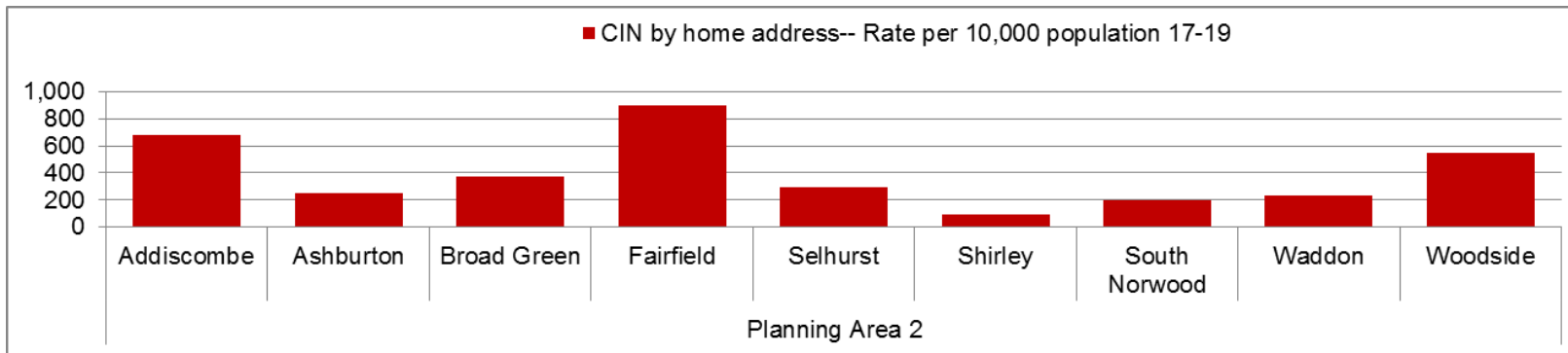
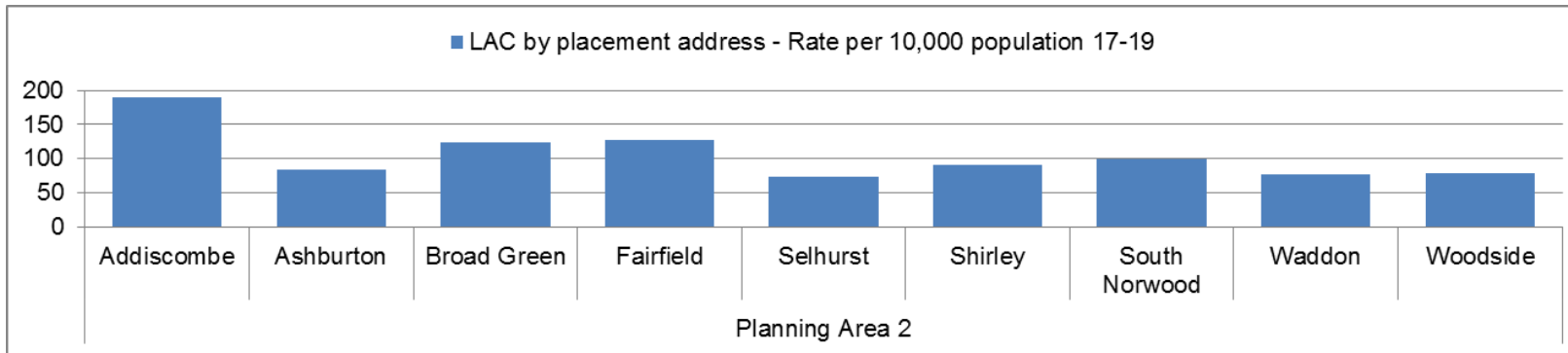
2.17 Vulnerable young people aged 17-19

Table 2.15 - Vulnerable children and young people aged 17-19

Children 17-19	LAC by placement address		CPP by home address		CIN by home address		
	Looked After Children	LAC by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Child Protection Plans	CPP by placement address - Rate per 10,000 population	Children in Need	CIN by home address Rate per 10,000 population	
Planning Area 2							
Addiscombe	528	10	189.4	-	-	35	675.7
Ashburton	592	5	84.5	-	-	15	253.4
Broad Green	803	10	124.5	-	-	30	373.6
Fairfield	391	5	127.9	-	-	35	895.1
Selhurst	674	5	74.2	-	-	20	296.7
Shirley	548	5	91.2	-	-	5	91.2
South Norwood	502	5	99.6	-	-	10	199.2
Waddon	645	5	77.5	-	-	15	232.6
Woodside	641	5	78.0	-	-	35	546.0
Planning Area 2 Total	5,324	45	84.5	-	-	200	375.7
Croydon	13,544	120	88.6	-	-	415	306.4

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figures 2.17 – Rate of children aged 17-19 who are looked after (LAC) and in Need (CIN) per 10,000 population



Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Note: the rates for children with child protection plans for 17-19 year olds are very small so no chart has been provided for this cohort.

2.18 Ethnicity profile of children and young people aged 5-19

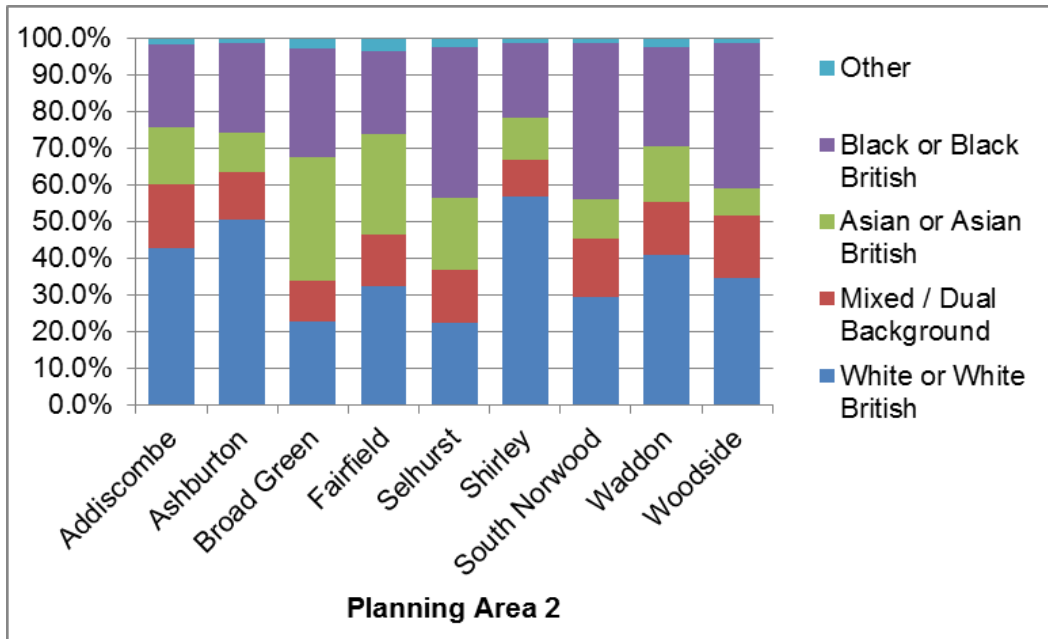
Table 2.16 and figure 2.18 below show the profile of ethnic groups of children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2. Based on the 2011 Census, the White or White British (36.1%) and Black or Black British (30.7%) ethnic groups are the largest broad ethnic groups for children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2, making up 66.8% of the total population. In South Norwood, Selhurst and Woodside the percentage of children and young people aged 5-19 from Black or Black British ethnic groups are higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In the Broad Green, Fairfield and Selhurst wards, the percentage of children and young people from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group are higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In this Planning Area there is a higher proportion of children and young people aged 5-19 from the Mixed/Dual background ethnic group than the Croydon average.

Table 2.16 - Ethnicity of children/young people aged 5-19, Census 2011

	Population of children/young people aged 5-19	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	2,482	42.6%	17.7%	15.6%	22.7%	1.5%
Ashburton	3,200	50.5%	13.1%	10.7%	24.4%	1.3%
Broad Green	3,973	22.6%	11.4%	33.8%	29.6%	2.6%
Fairfield	2,032	32.5%	14.1%	27.5%	22.3%	3.6%
Selhurst	3,729	22.5%	14.2%	19.8%	40.9%	2.5%
Shirley	2,844	57.0%	9.7%	11.6%	20.3%	1.4%
South Norwood	2,830	29.3%	16.3%	10.5%	42.7%	1.2%
Waddon	3,233	41.0%	14.1%	15.5%	26.9%	2.4%
Woodside	3,609	34.7%	17.1%	7.3%	39.5%	1.4%
Planning Area 2 Total	27,932	36.1%	14.1%	17.0%	30.7%	2.0%
Croydon	69,792	43.9%	12.1%	16.1%	26.1%	1.8%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

Figure 2.18 - Ethnicity of children/young people aged 5-19, Census 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

2.19 Ethnicity profile of children and young people aged 5-9

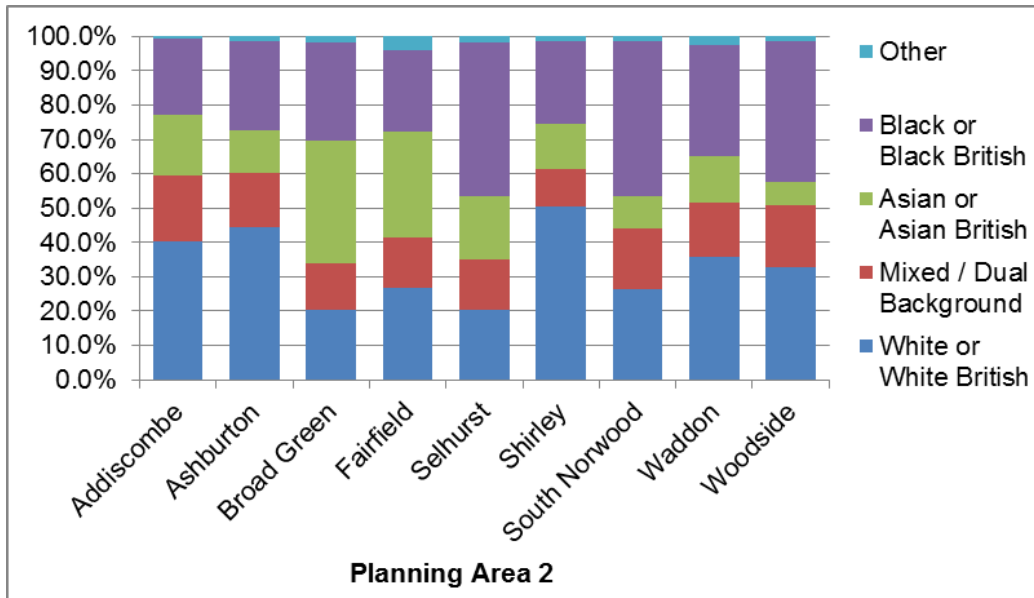
Table 2.17 and Figure 2.19 below shows the profile of ethnic groups of children aged 5-9 living in Planning Area 2. Based on the 2011 Census, the White or White British (31.9%) and Black or Black British (32.9%) ethnic groups are the largest broad ethnic groups of children aged 5-9 living in Planning Area 2, making up 64.8% of the total population. In South Norwood, Selhurst and Woodside the percentage of children aged 5-9 from Black or Black British ethnic groups are higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In the Broad Green, Fairfield and Selhurst wards, the percentage of children and young people from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group are higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In this Planning Area, the percentage of children aged 5-9 from the Mixed/Dual background ethnic group is also higher than the Croydon average. It should also be noted that there is a higher proportion of children from the Mixed/Dual background ethnic group than amongst the older age groups.

Table 2.17 - Ethnicity of children aged 5-9, Census 2011

	Population of children/young people aged 5-9	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	854	40.4%	19.0%	17.7%	22.2%	0.7%
Ashburton	958	44.4%	15.9%	12.3%	26.2%	1.3%
Broad Green	1,409	20.4%	13.3%	35.8%	28.7%	1.7%
Fairfield	824	26.8%	14.4%	31.2%	23.4%	4.1%
Selhurst	1,313	20.3%	14.7%	18.5%	44.8%	1.7%
Shirley	893	50.3%	11.2%	13.2%	24.1%	1.2%
South Norwood	978	26.5%	17.7%	9.2%	45.2%	1.4%
Waddon	1,159	35.9%	15.6%	13.7%	32.3%	2.5%
Woodside	1,228	32.7%	18.0%	6.8%	41.1%	1.3%
Planning Area 2 Total	9,616	31.9%	15.5%	17.9%	32.9%	1.7%
Croydon	23,096	40.1%	13.6%	16.7%	27.7%	1.9%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

Figure 2.19 - Ethnicity of children aged 5-9, Census 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

2.20 Ethnicity profile of children and young people aged 10-15

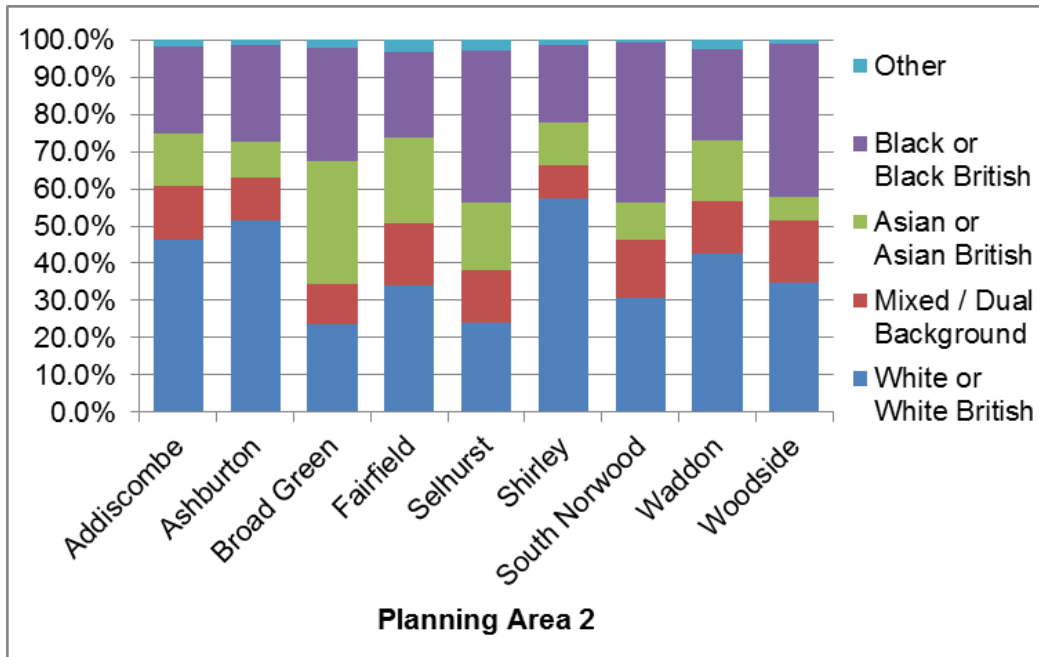
Table 2.18 and figure 2.20 below show the profile of ethnic groups of children and young people aged 10-15 living in Planning Area 2. Based on the 2011 Census, the White or White British (37.7%) and Black or Black British (31.2%) ethnic groups are the largest broad ethnic groups for children and young people aged 10-15 living in Planning Area 2, making up 68.9% of the total population. In South Norwood, Woodside and Selhurst the percentage of children and young people aged 10-15 from Black or Black British ethnic groups is higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In the Broad Green, Fairfield, Selhurst and Waddon wards, the percentage of children and young people from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group is higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In this Planning Area, the percentage of children and young people aged 10-15 from the Mixed/Dual background ethnic group is also higher than the Croydon average.

Table 2.18 - Ethnicity of children/young people aged 10-15, Census 2011

	Population of children/young people aged 10-15	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	954	46.2%	14.7%	13.8%	23.4%	1.9%
Ashburton	1,351	51.6%	11.5%	9.4%	26.3%	1.2%
Broad Green	1,569	23.5%	10.8%	33.1%	30.4%	2.2%
Fairfield	682	34.2%	16.4%	23.3%	23.0%	3.1%
Selhurst	1,393	24.1%	13.9%	18.3%	40.8%	2.8%
Shirley	1,147	57.5%	9.0%	11.4%	20.8%	1.2%
South Norwood	1,125	30.7%	15.8%	9.9%	43.0%	0.6%
Waddon	1,256	42.5%	14.2%	16.3%	24.6%	2.4%
Woodside	1,403	34.8%	16.6%	6.5%	41.1%	1.0%
Planning Area 2 Total	10,880	37.7%	13.4%	15.9%	31.2%	1.8%
Croydon	28,042	45.3%	11.7%	15.0%	26.4%	1.6%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

Figure 2.20 - Ethnicity of children/young people aged 10-15, Census 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

2.21 Ethnicity profile of children and young people aged 16-19

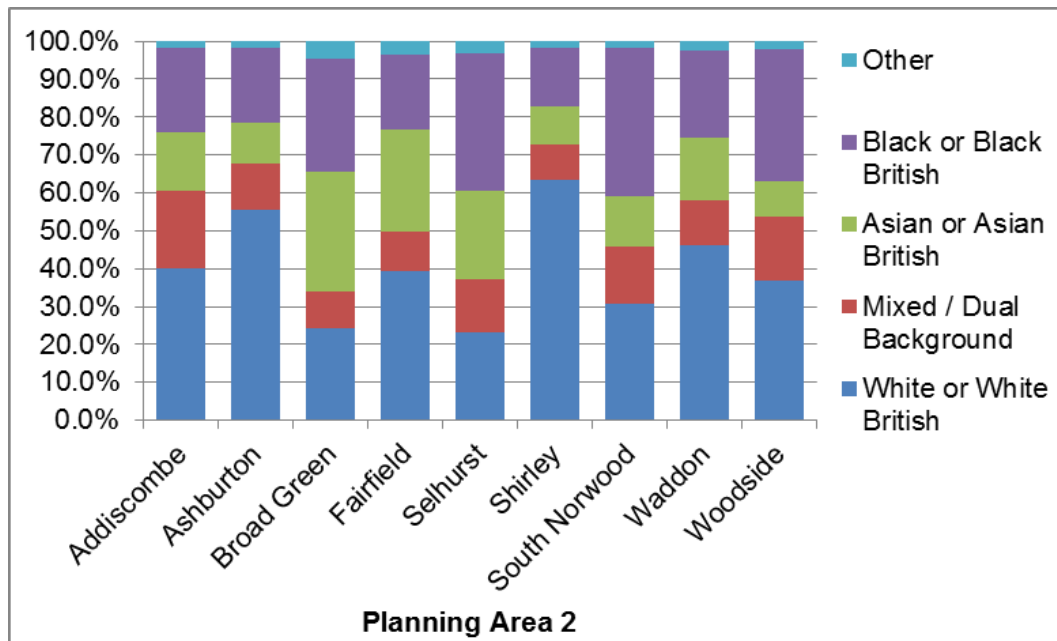
Table 2.19 and figure 2.21 below shows the profile of ethnic groups of young people aged 16-19 living in Planning Area 2. Based on the 2011 Census, the White or White British (39.3%) and Black or Black British (27.3%) ethnic groups are the largest broad ethnic groups for children and young people aged 10-15 living in Planning Area 2, making up 66.6% of the total population. In the South Norwood, Woodside, Selhurst and Broad Green wards the percentage of young people aged 16-19 from Black or Black British ethnic groups is higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In the Broad Green, Fairfield and Selhurst wards, the percentage of young people from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group is higher than the Planning Area 2 average. In this Planning Area, the percentage of children and young people aged 16-19 from the Mixed/Dual background ethnic group is also higher than the Croydon average. It should also be noted that a higher proportion of 16-19 year olds are from White or White British ethnic groups and a far lower proportion from Black or Black British groups than in the younger age groups.

Table 2.19 - Ethnicity of young people aged 16-19, Census 2011¹

	Population of young people aged 16-19	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	674	40.2%	20.3%	15.4%	22.3%	1.8%
Ashburton	891	55.4%	12.3%	10.8%	19.8%	1.7%
Broad Green	995	24.1%	9.7%	31.9%	29.6%	4.6%
Fairfield	526	39.2%	10.6%	27.0%	19.6%	3.6%
Selhurst	1,023	23.1%	14.1%	23.6%	36.1%	3.2%
Shirley	804	63.6%	9.1%	10.2%	15.3%	1.9%
South Norwood	727	30.8%	15.0%	13.3%	38.9%	1.9%
Waddon	818	46.1%	12.0%	16.6%	22.9%	2.4%
Woodside	978	36.9%	16.8%	9.2%	35.0%	2.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	7,436	39.3%	13.3%	17.5%	27.3%	2.6%
Croydon	18,654	46.2%	11.0%	16.9%	23.8%	2.1%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

Figure 2.21 - Ethnicity of young people aged 16-19, Census 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2101EW

2.22 Ethnicity profile of children and young people in school

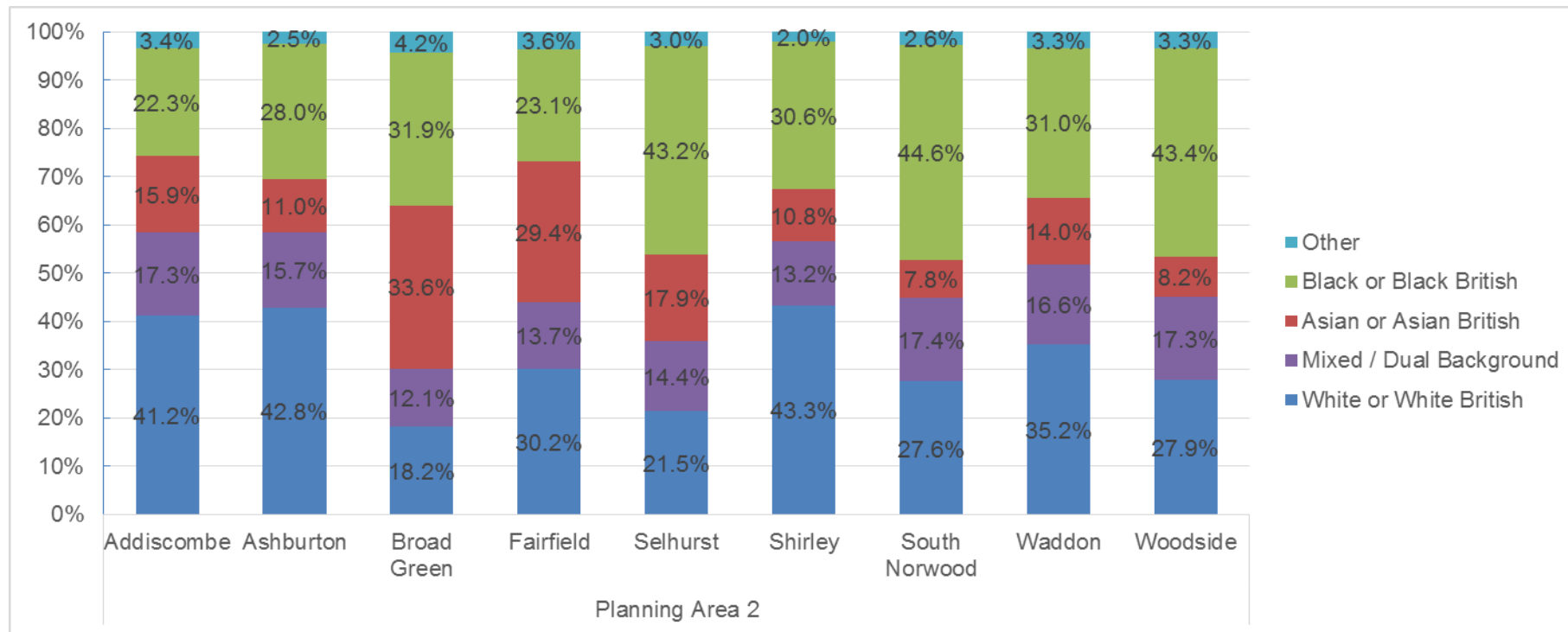
Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, the Black or Black British (34.0%) and White or White British (30.4%) ethnic groups were the largest broad ethnic groups for children and young people in school in Planning Area 2. In all wards apart from Addiscombe, Ashburton and Fairfield, the percentage of children and young people in school from Black or Black British ethnic groups was higher than the Planning Area 2 average (29.4%). The percentage of children and young people in school from Asian or Asian British ethnic groups in Broad Green (33.6%), Fairfield (29.4%) and Selhurst (17.9%) wards was higher than the planning area average (16.7%).

Table 2.20 – Ethnicity of children and young people in school, Spring 2016

	Pupils	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,791	41.2%	17.3%	15.9%	22.3%	3.4%
Ashburton	1,720	42.8%	15.7%	11.0%	28.0%	2.5%
Broad Green	2,875	18.2%	12.1%	33.6%	31.9%	4.2%
Fairfield	1,660	30.2%	13.7%	29.4%	23.1%	3.6%
Selhurst	2,704	21.5%	14.4%	17.9%	43.2%	3.0%
Shirley	1,473	43.3%	13.2%	10.8%	30.6%	2.0%
South Norwood	1,954	27.6%	17.4%	7.8%	44.6%	2.6%
Waddon	2,214	35.2%	16.6%	14.0%	31.0%	3.3%
Woodside	2,378	27.9%	17.3%	8.2%	43.4%	3.3%
Planning Area 2 Total	18,769	30.4%	15.2%	17.2%	34.0%	3.2%
Croydon	43,379	37.1%	13.6%	16.7%	29.4%	3.3%

Source: Spring 2016 School Census

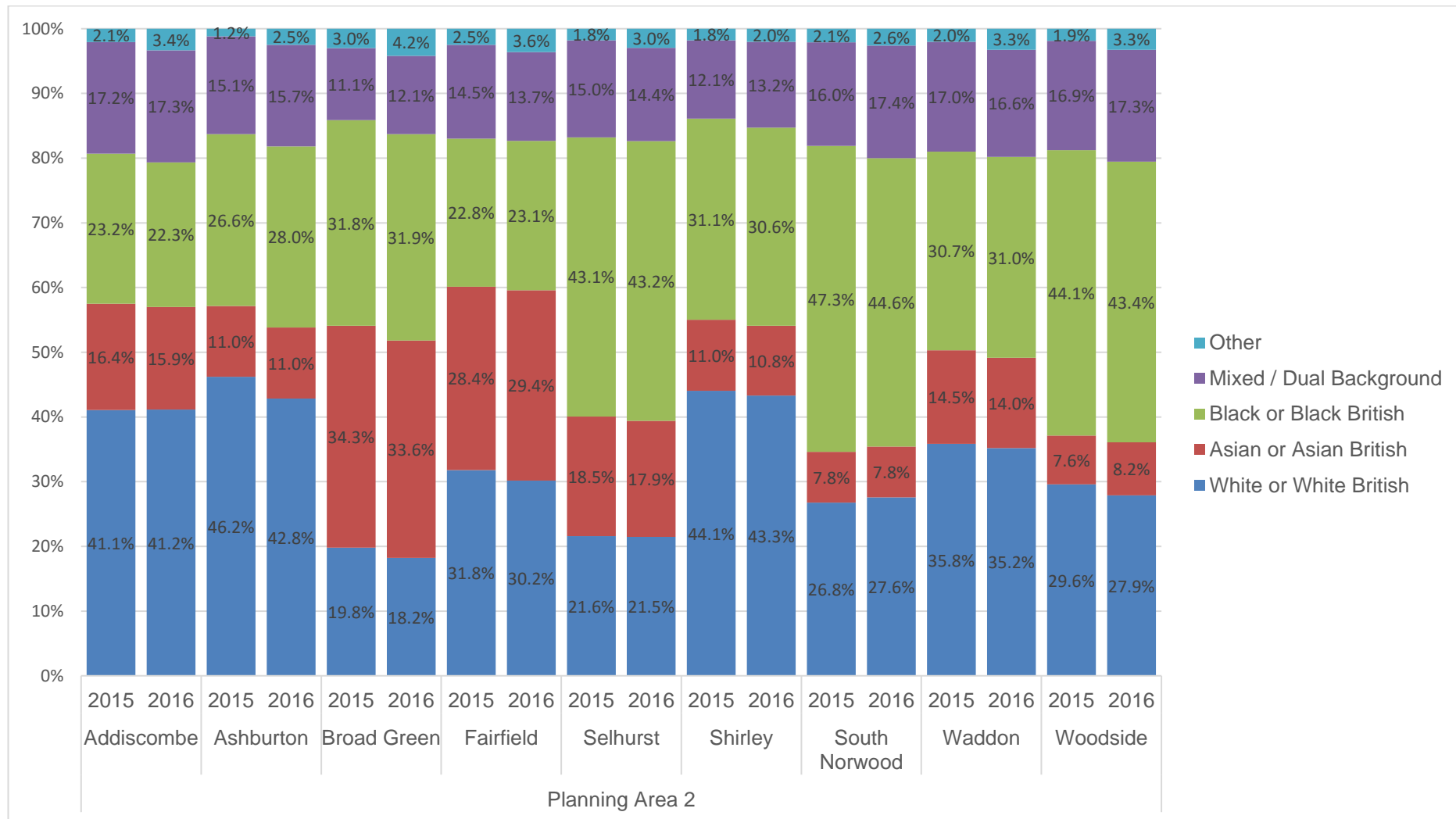
Figure 2.22 – Ethnicity of children and young people in school, Spring 2016



Source: Spring 2016 School Census

The figure below shows a comparison between the ethnic profile of children and young people in school aged 5-19 in Planning Area 2 between Spring 2015 and 2016. In the wards covered by Addiscombe, Ashburton, Fairfield, Shirley, Waddon and Woodside, the largest ethnic group remained White or White British. In Selhurst and South Norwood, whilst the largest ethnic group remained Black or Black British, South Norwood had a decrease of this ethnic group with the percentage falling from 47.3% to 44.6%. In Broad Green, the largest ethnic group remained Asian or Asian British, although there was slight decrease from 34.3% to 34.0%.

Figure 2.23 - Ethnicity of children and young people in school aged 5-19, Spring 2015 and 2016

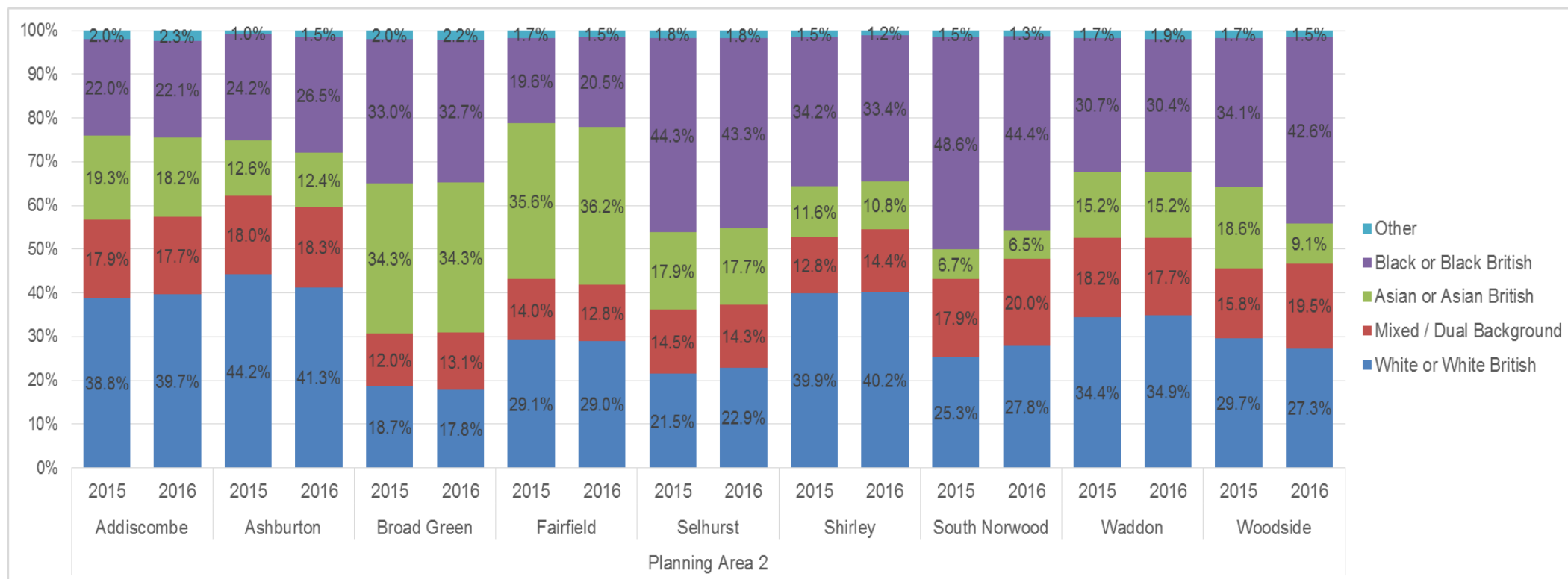


Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

The figure below shows a comparison between the ethnic profile of children and young people in school aged 5-10 in planning area 2 between Spring 2015 and 2016. In the wards covered by Addiscombe, Ashburton, Shirley, Waddon and Woodside, the largest ethnic group remained White or White British. In Selhurst and South Norwood, whilst the biggest ethnic group remains Black or Black British, there has been a decrease of this ethnic group in both wards, with South Norwood having the biggest percentage drop from 48.6% to 44.4%. In Broad Green and Fairfield the largest ethnic group remained Asian or Asian British, with a slight decrease in residents from White or White British backgrounds.

Figure 2.24 - Ethnicity of children and young people in school aged 5-10, Spring 2015 and 2016



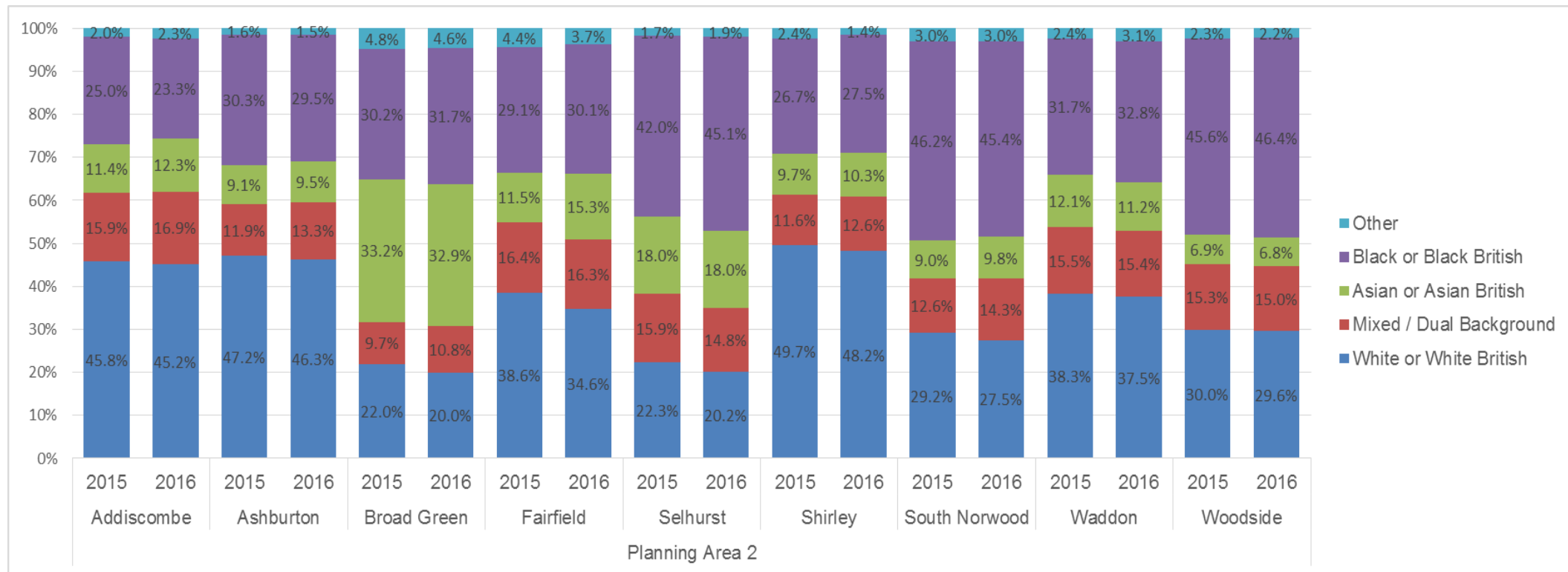
Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

The figure below shows a comparison between the ethnic profile of children and young people in school aged 11-16 in Planning Area 2 between Spring 2015 and 2016.

In the wards covered by Addiscombe, Ashburton, Fairfield, Shirley and Waddon, the largest ethnic group remained White or White British. However, there has been a decrease in all these wards, with the biggest percentage drop in Fairfield, from 38.6% to 34.6%. In Selhurst, South Norwood and Woodside, the largest ethnic group remains Black or Black British, with the biggest percentage increase in Selhurst, from 42.0% to 45.1%. In Broad Green, the largest ethnic group remained Asian or Asian British although there has decrease of this ethnic group, down from 33.2% in 2015 to 32.9% in 2016.

Figure 2.25 - Ethnicity of children and young people in school aged 11-16, Spring 2015 and 2016



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

2.23 First language of children and young people in school

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 37.9% of children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2 had a first language other than English, which was greater than the Croydon average of 33.6% and also one percentage point higher than recorded in 2015.

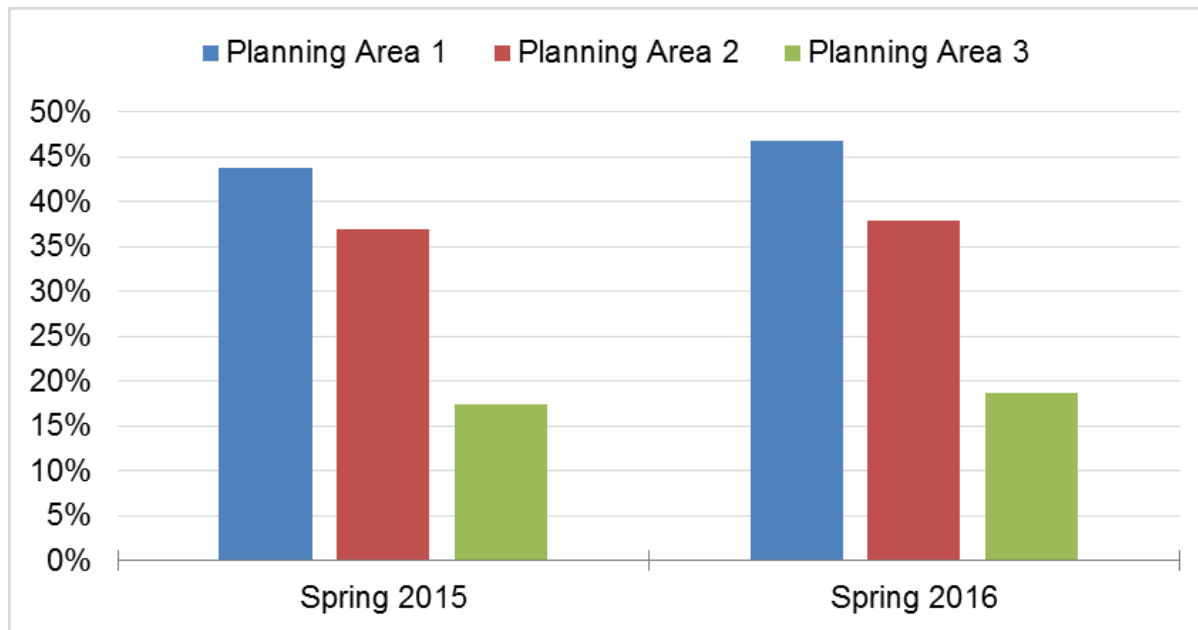
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was an increase in the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English across all planning areas. The greatest increase was seen in Planning Area 1 where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English increased by 2.9 percentage points, whereas Planning Area 2 had the smallest increase of 1 percentage point. Croydon as a whole saw an increase of 1.3 percentage points for pupils aged 5-19 whose first language is other than English.

Table 2.21 - Overall first language of children/young people aged 5-19

	2015			2016		
	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English
Planning Area 1	10,162	56.2%	43.8%	10,252	53.3%	46.7%
Planning Area 2	18,433	63.1%	36.9%	18,770	62.1%	37.9%
Planning Area 3	14,004	82.6%	17.4%	14,359	81.4%	18.6%
Croydon	42,599	67.7%	32.3%	43,381	66.4%	33.6%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.26 - Overall percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 whose first language is other than English



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 37.9% of children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2 had a first language other than English, which was greater than the Croydon average of 33.6% and also slightly higher than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Fairfield had the highest proportion at 55.3% whilst Ashburton had the lowest at 23.5%.

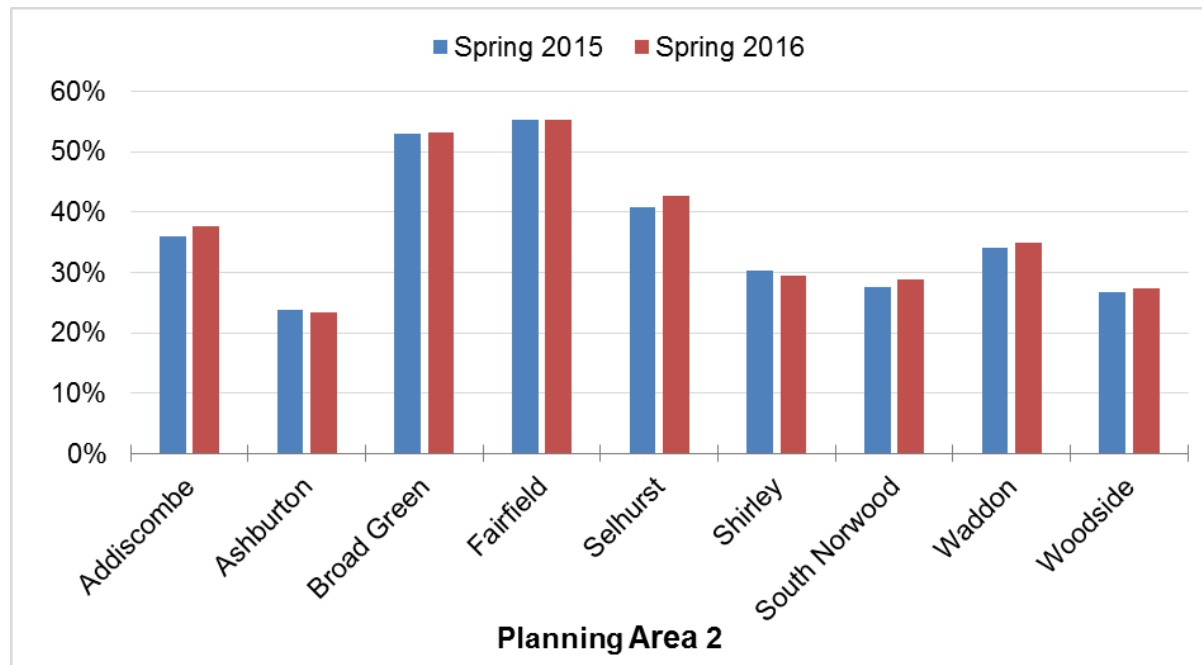
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was an increase in the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English across all wards in Planning Area 2 apart from Ashburton and Shirley which recorded a decrease. The greatest increase was seen in Selhurst where the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English increased by 1.9 percentage points, whereas Broad Green had the smallest increase of 0.4 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The greatest decrease was seen in Shirley where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English decreased by 0.9 percentage point between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw an increase of 1.3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 5-19 whose first language is other than English.

Table 2.22 - Children/young people aged 5-19 with English as first language

	2015			2016		
	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,747	64.1%	35.9%	1,791	62.4%	37.6%
Ashburton	1,801	76.2%	23.8%	1,720	76.5%	23.5%
Broad Green	2,841	47.1%	52.9%	2,875	46.7%	53.3%
Fairfield	1,541	44.8%	55.2%	1,661	44.7%	55.3%
Selhurst	2,604	59.2%	40.8%	2,704	57.3%	42.7%
Shirley	1,448	69.6%	30.4%	1,473	70.5%	29.5%
South Norwood	1,958	72.4%	27.6%	1,954	71.1%	28.9%
Waddon	2,134	65.9%	34.1%	2,214	65.1%	34.9%
Woodside	2,359	73.3%	26.7%	2,378	72.5%	27.5%
Planning Area 2 Total	18,433	63.1%	36.9%	18,770	62.1%	37.9%
Croydon	42,599	67.7%	32.3%	43,381	66.4%	33.6%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.27 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 whose first language is other than English



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 42.9% of children and young people aged 5-10 living in Planning Area 2 had a first language other than English, which was significantly higher than the Croydon average of 37.1% and also higher than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Fairfield had the highest proportion at 62.4% whilst Ashburton had the lowest at 25.5%.

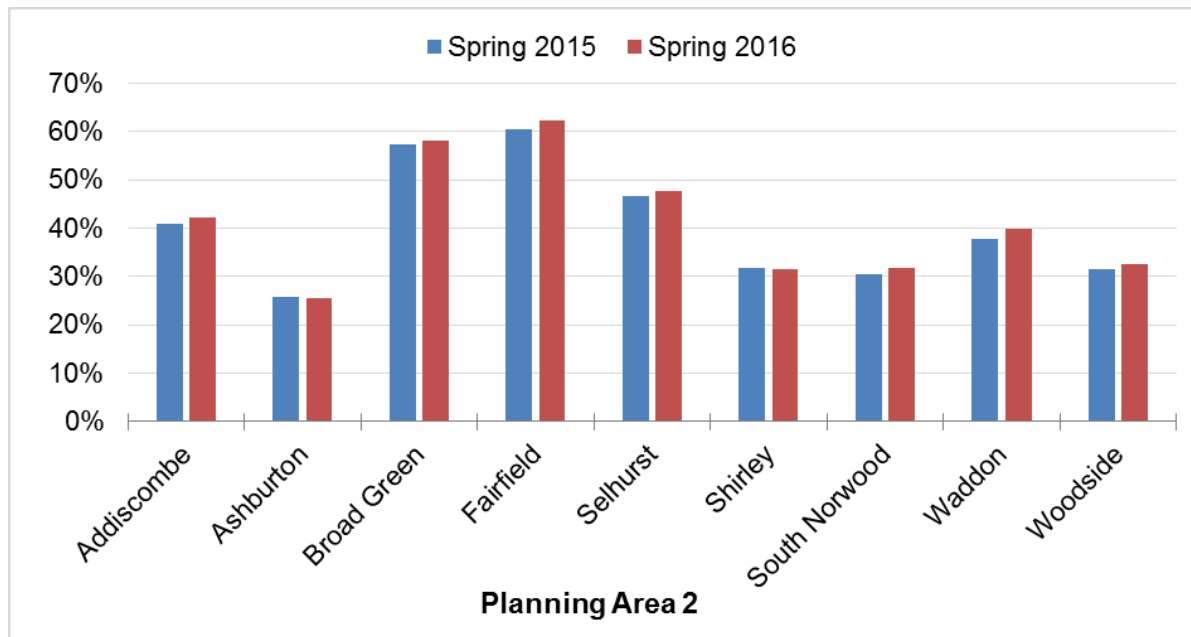
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was an increase in the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English across all wards in Planning Area 2 apart from Ashburton and Shirley which recorded a decrease. The greatest increase was seen in Waddon where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English increased by 2.1 percentage points, whereas Broad Green had the smallest increase of 0.9 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The greatest decrease was seen in Shirley where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English decreased by 0.4 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw an increase of 1.4 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 5-10 whose first language is other than English.

Table 2.23 - Children/young people aged 5-10 with English as first language

	2015			2016		
	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,074	59.0%	41.0%	1,127	57.7%	42.3%
Ashburton	943	74.2%	25.8%	903	74.5%	25.5%
Broad Green	1,727	42.8%	57.2%	1,731	41.9%	58.1%
Fairfield	1,063	39.5%	60.5%	1,156	37.6%	62.4%
Selhurst	1,548	53.5%	46.5%	1,609	52.3%	47.7%
Shirley	809	68.2%	31.8%	854	68.6%	31.4%
South Norwood	1,166	69.6%	30.4%	1,146	68.2%	31.8%
Waddon	1,274	62.2%	37.8%	1,356	60.1%	39.9%
Woodside	1,331	68.5%	31.5%	1,341	67.5%	32.5%
Planning Area 2 Total	10,935	58.4%	41.6%	11,223	57.1%	42.9%
Croydon	25,181	64.3%	35.7%	25,924	62.9%	37.1%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.28 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-10 whose first language is other than English



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 30.4% of children and young people aged 11-16 living in Planning Area 2 had a first language other than English, which was greater than the Croydon average of 28.3% and also higher than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Broad Green had the highest proportion at 46.1% whilst Woodside had the lowest at 20.6%.

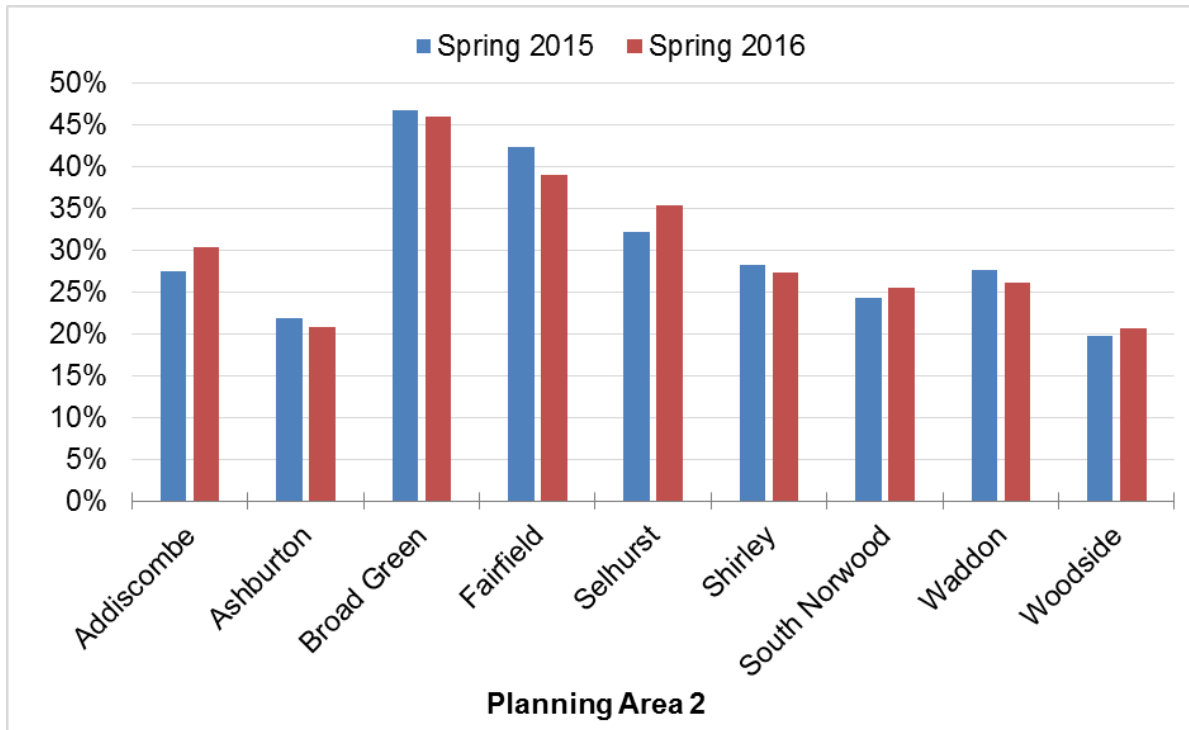
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was an decrease in the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English across all wards in Planning Area 2 apart from Addiscombe, Selhurst, South Norwood and Woodside which recorded an increase. The greatest increase was seen in Selhurst where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English increased by 3.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The greatest decrease was seen in Fairfield where the percentage of pupils whose language is other than English decreased by 3.3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw an increase of 1.5 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 11-16 whose first language is other than English.

Table 2.24 - Children/young people aged 11-16 with English as first language

	2015			2016		
	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English	Total Number of Pupils	First language is English	First language is other than English
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	612	72.5%	27.5%	618	69.6%	30.4%
Ashburton	779	78.2%	21.8%	756	79.2%	20.8%
Broad Green	1,049	53.3%	46.7%	1,064	53.9%	46.1%
Fairfield	437	57.7%	42.3%	472	61.0%	39.0%
Selhurst	988	67.8%	32.2%	1,021	64.6%	35.4%
Shirley	592	71.8%	28.2%	576	72.7%	27.3%
South Norwood	724	75.7%	24.3%	744	74.5%	25.5%
Waddon	801	72.4%	27.6%	803	73.8%	26.2%
Woodside	961	80.2%	19.8%	974	79.4%	20.6%
Planning Area 2 Total	6,943	70.0%	30.0%	7,028	69.6%	30.4%
Croydon	16,115	73.2%	26.8%	16,224	71.7%	28.3%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.29 - Percentage of children/young people aged 11-16 whose first language is other than English



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

2.24 Free School Meal status of children and young people in school

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 22.2% of children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2 were eligible for free school meals (FSM), which was greater than the Croydon average at 20.3 % and also lower than the percentage recorded in 2015.

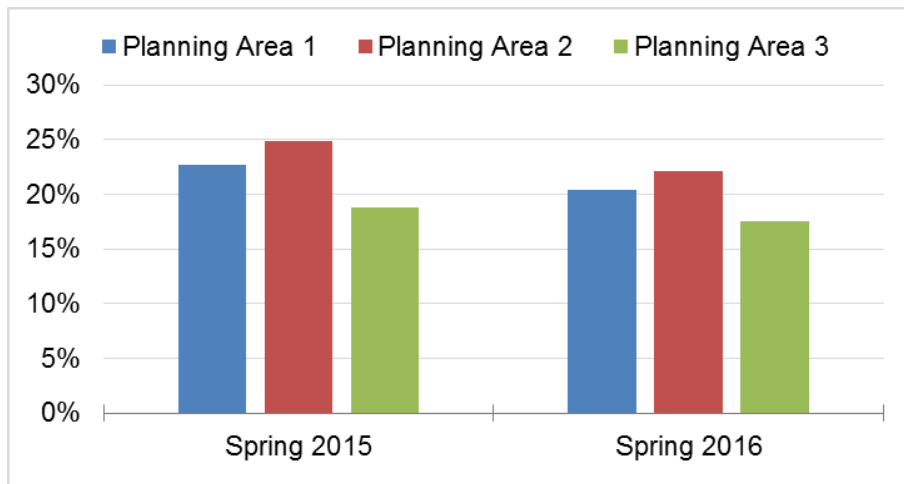
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was a decrease in the percentage of pupils were eligible for FSM across all Planning Areas. The greatest decrease was seen in Planning Area 2 where the percentage of pupils who were eligible for FSM decreased by 2.7 percentage points, whereas Planning Area 3 had the smallest decrease of 1.2 percentage points. Croydon as a whole saw a decrease of 2.1 percentage points for pupils aged 5-19 who were eligible for FSM. Some of the reduction in FSM eligibility could be due to the introduction of the universal entitlement for FSM as this removed the incentive for parents to sign up for FSM. This was introduced in September 2014 so affects the Spring 2015 and 2016 School Censuses.

Table 2.25 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 eligible for free school meals (FSM)

	2015			2016		
	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM
Planning Area 1	10,198	77.2%	22.8%	10,252	79.5%	20.5%
Planning Area 2	18,481	75.1%	24.9%	18,770	77.8%	22.2%
Planning Area 3	14,029	81.2%	18.8%	14,359	82.4%	17.6%
Croydon	42,708	77.6%	22.4%	43,381	79.7%	20.3%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.30 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 eligible for free school meals (FSM)



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 22.2% of children and young people aged 5-19 living in Planning Area 2 were eligible for free school meals (FSM) which was greater than the Croydon average of 20.3% and also lower than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Waddon had the highest proportion at 25.7% whilst Fairfield had the lowest at 17.3%.

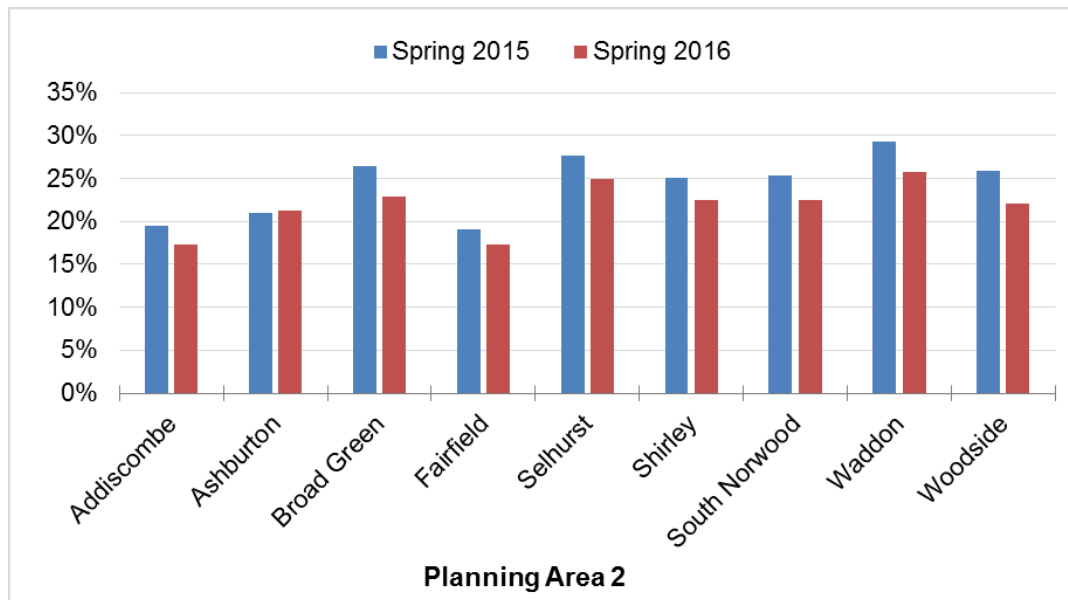
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was a decrease in the percentage of pupils who were eligible for FSM across all wards in Planning Area 2 apart from Ashburton which recorded an increase of 0.3 percentage points. The greatest decrease was seen in Woodside where the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM decreased by 3.8 percentage point between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw a decrease of 2.1 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 5-19 with FSM eligibility. Some of the reduction in FSM eligibility could be due to the introduction of the universal entitlement for FSM as this removed the incentive for parents to sign up for FSM. This was introduced in September 2014 so affects the Spring 2015 and 2016 School Censuses.

Table 2.26 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 eligible for free school meals (FSM)

	2015			2016		
	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,750	80.5%	19.5%	1,791	82.6%	17.4%
Ashburton	1,805	79.0%	21.0%	1,720	78.7%	21.3%
Broad Green	2,845	73.5%	26.5%	2,875	77.1%	22.9%
Fairfield	1,548	80.9%	19.1%	1,661	82.7%	17.3%
Selhurst	2,611	72.3%	27.7%	2,704	75.1%	24.9%
Shirley	1,450	74.9%	25.1%	1,473	77.5%	22.5%
South Norwood	1,965	74.6%	25.4%	1,954	77.5%	22.5%
Waddon	2,140	70.7%	29.3%	2,214	74.3%	25.7%
Woodside	2,367	74.1%	25.9%	2,378	77.9%	22.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	18,481	75.1%	24.9%	18,770	77.8%	22.2%
Croydon	42,708	77.6%	22.4%	43,381	79.7%	20.3%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.31- Percentage of children/young people aged 5-19 eligible for free school meals (FSM)



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 23.9% of children and young people aged 5-10 living in Planning Area 2 were eligible for free school meals (FSM) which was greater than the Croydon average of 21.6% and also lower than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Selhurst had the highest proportion at 27.2% whilst Addiscombe had the lowest at 18.5%.

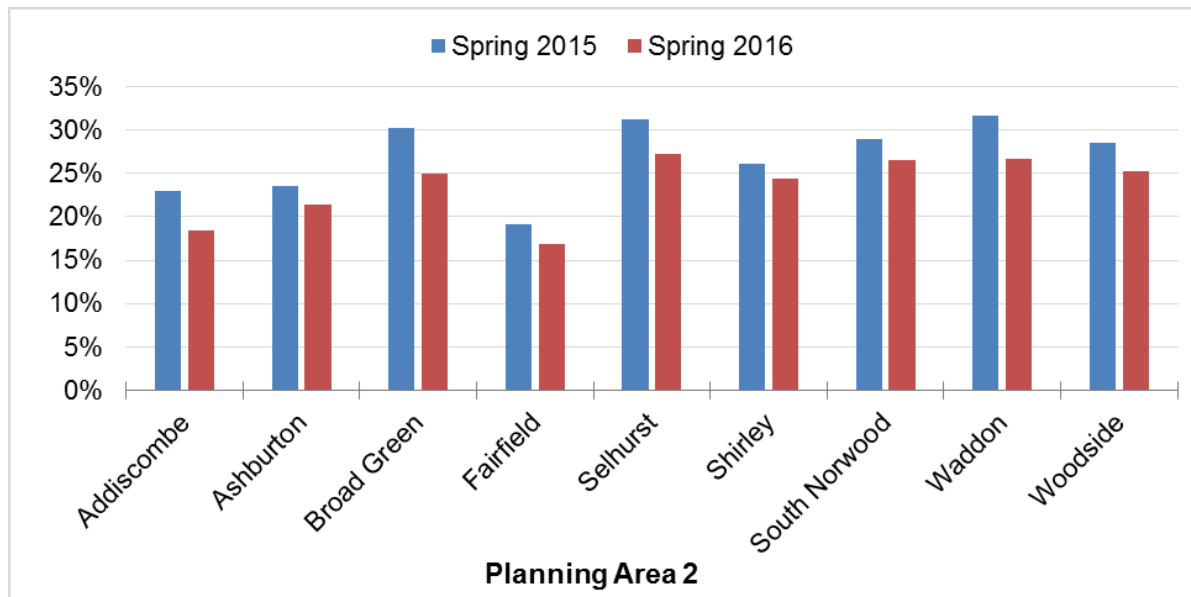
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was a decrease in the percentage of pupils aged 5-10 who were eligible for FSM across all wards in Planning Area 2. The greatest decrease was seen in Broad Green where the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM decreased by 5.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw a decrease of 3.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 5-10 with FSM. Some of the reduction in FSM eligibility could be due to the introduction of the universal entitlement for FSM as this removed the incentive for parents to sign up for FSM. This was introduced in September 2014 so affects the Spring 2015 and 2016 School Censuses.

Table 2.27 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-10 eligible for free school meals (FSM)

	2015			2016		
	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	1,077	77.0%	23.0%	1,127	81.5%	18.5%
Ashburton	946	76.4%	23.6%	903	78.5%	21.5%
Broad Green	1,728	69.8%	30.2%	1,731	75.0%	25.0%
Fairfield	1,065	80.8%	19.2%	1,156	83.1%	16.9%
Selhurst	1,551	68.8%	31.2%	1,609	72.8%	27.2%
Shirley	809	73.9%	26.1%	854	75.6%	24.4%
South Norwood	1,170	71.1%	28.9%	1,146	73.5%	26.5%
Waddon	1,275	68.3%	31.7%	1,356	73.4%	26.6%
Woodside	1,335	71.5%	28.5%	1,341	74.8%	25.2%
Planning Area 2 Total	10,956	72.5%	27.5%	11,223	76.1%	23.9%
Croydon	25,219	75.2%	24.8%	25,924	78.4%	21.6%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.32 - Percentage of children/young people aged 5-10 eligible for free school meals (FSM)



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

5-19 Community Profile - Planning Area 2 February 2017

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 20.2% of children and young people aged 11-16 living in Planning Area 2 were eligible for free school meals (FSM) which was greater than the Croydon average of 18.8% and also lower than the percentage recorded in 2015. At ward level Waddon had the highest proportion at 24.8% whilst Addiscombe had the lowest at 15.5%.

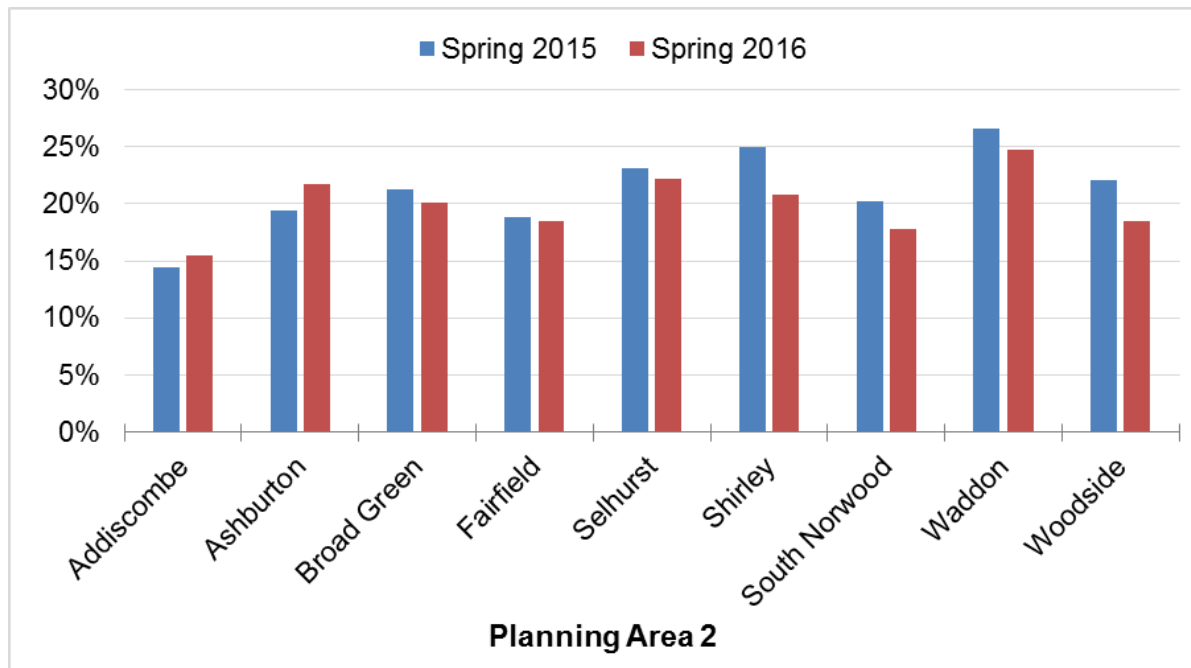
Between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 there was a decrease in the percentage of pupils aged 11-16 who were eligible for FSM across all wards in Planning Area 2 apart from Addiscombe and Ashburton which recorded an increase. The greatest increase was seen by Ashburton where the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals increased by 2.3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The greatest decrease was seen by Shirley where the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals decreased by 4.1 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. Croydon as a whole saw a decrease of 0.8 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 for pupils aged 11-16 with free school meal eligibility.

Table 2.28 - Percentage of children/young people aged 11-16 eligible for free school meals (FSM)

	2015			2016		
	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM	Number of Pupils	Pupils Ineligible for FSM	Pupils Eligible for FSM
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	612	85.6%	14.4%	618	84.5%	15.5%
Ashburton	779	80.6%	19.4%	756	78.3%	21.7%
Broad Green	1,052	78.7%	21.3%	1,064	79.9%	20.1%
Fairfield	441	81.2%	18.8%	472	81.6%	18.4%
Selhurst	992	76.9%	23.1%	1,021	77.8%	22.2%
Shirley	594	75.1%	24.9%	576	79.2%	20.8%
South Norwood	727	79.8%	20.2%	744	82.3%	17.7%
Waddon	806	73.4%	26.6%	803	75.2%	24.8%
Woodside	965	77.9%	22.1%	974	81.5%	18.5%
Planning Area 2 Total	6,968	78.5%	21.5%	7,028	79.8%	20.2%
Croydon	16,179	80.4%	19.6%	16,224	81.2%	18.8%

Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

Figure 2.33 - Percentage of children/young people aged 11-16 eligible for free school meals (FSM)



Source: Spring 2015 and 2016 School Census

3. Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

This section looks at the special educational needs of children and young people aged 5-19 who are resident in Croydon. This section includes a breakdown of these children and young people by their primary (main) special educational need, it should be noted that some children and young people may have two or more needs. The primary special educational need of the pupils is shortened in the tables in this section – the list below explains the codes used in the tables.

ASD – Autistic Spectrum Disorder
MLD – Moderate Learning Difficulty
SLD – Severe Learning Difficulty
PMLD – Profound or Multiple Learning Difficulties
SPLD – Specific Learning Difficulty
HI – Hearing Impairment
VI – Visual Impairment
MSI – Multi-Sensory Impairment
PD – Physical Difficulty
PMD – Physical and Medical Difficulties
SEMH – Social Emotional and Mental Health
SLCN – Speech Language and Communication Needs
OTH – Other
NSA – SEN Support but no specialist assessment of need.

The Spring School Census data provides information on pupils with special educational needs who are resident in Croydon and who attend Croydon state-funded schools. Tables' 3.1-3.8 show data from the School Census (excluding those pupils without a valid postcode). Pupils in schools can receive two different levels of support; those with lower level needs receive SEN Support, those assessed to have more severe needs have a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan. A much higher number of pupils receive SEN support than have a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan. Table 3.1 and 3.3 show that for SEN support there are slightly more pupils aged 5-9 than aged 10-14, for those with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan this is reversed.

Some primary needs related to sensory impairment or the most severe learning difficulties are less common than other primary needs. Table 3.2 shows that this is also true amongst Croydon pupils.

It should be noted that Planning Area 2 has a higher population than the other two planning areas which is why there is a higher number of pupils with special educational needs living in this area.

Table 3.1 - Number of pupils with SEN Support by primary need and age

Age	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	NSA	Total
5-9	90	476	6	-	226	34	19	-	51	456	995	179	90	2,627
10-14	108	335	4	0	489	37	20	-	47	521	322	298	34	2,216
15-19	32	44	3	0	176	8	11	0	17	250	72	100	10	723
Croydon	230	855	13	-	891	79	50	-	115	1,227	1,389	577	134	5,566

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.2 - Number of pupils with SEN Support by primary need and planning area

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	NSA	Total
Planning Area 1	38	278	-	0	178	26	14	0	20	283	421	143	29	1,432
Planning Area 2	112	354	-	-	309	32	24	-	48	555	780	276	81	2,585
Planning Area 3	98	236	12	-	408	30	13	-	52	440	525	164	36	2,020
Croydon	248	868	26	3	895	88	51	5	120	1,278	1,726	583	146	6,037

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.3 - Number of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and age

Age	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	Total
5-9	188	52	35	60	9	12	-	-	53	40	107	11	576
10-14	218	72	53	6	34	14	-	-	41	115	91	19	667
15-19	95	29	29	8	10	2	0	0	14	37	14	7	245
Croydon	501	153	117	74	53	28	9	4	108	192	212	37	1,488

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Note: In tables 3.1 to 3.10 to protect confidentiality figures less than 5 have been suppressed and replaced with '-'. To ensure the suppressed number cannot be identified by simple arithmetic secondary suppression may be required. In this case the next smallest number less than 20 is also suppressed.

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Table 3.4 - Number of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and planning area

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	Total
Planning Area 1	117	37	33	27	10	5	-	-	19	52	55	8	367
Planning Area 2	212	65	47	46	20	14	-	-	56	75	104	20	665
Planning Area 3	184	57	38	12	24	9	3	0	37	65	75	10	514
Croydon	513	159	118	85	54	28	9	4	112	192	234	38	1,546

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.5 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 in Croydon schools with SEN Support by primary need and age

Age	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	NSA	Total
5-9	90	476	6	-	226	34	19	-	51	456	995	179	90	2,627
10-14	108	335	4	0	489	37	20	-	47	521	322	298	34	2,216
15-19	32	44	3	0	176	8	11	0	17	250	72	100	10	723
Croydon	230	855	13	-	891	79	50	-	115	1,227	1,389	577	134	5,566

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.6 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 in Croydon schools with SEN Support by primary need and planning area

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	NSA	Total
Planning Area 1	37	275	-	-	177	21	13	0	20	266	342	143	28	1324
Planning Area 2	99	350	-	-	307	28	24	-	46	532	612	273	74	2352
Planning Area 3	94	230	6	-	407	30	13	-	49	429	435	161	32	1890
Croydon	230	855	13	3	891	79	50	3	115	1227	1389	577	134	5566

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.7 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 in Croydon schools with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and age

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	Total
5-9	188	52	35	60	9	12	-	-	53	40	107	11	576
10-14	218	72	53	6	34	14	-	-	41	115	91	19	667
15-19	95	29	29	8	10	2	0	0	14	37	14	7	245
Croydon	501	153	117	74	53	28	9	4	108	192	212	37	1,488

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

Table 3.8 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 in Croydon schools with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and planning area

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	OTH	Total
Planning Area 1	114	36	33	24	10	5	-	-	18	52	52	7	355
Planning Area 2	207	61	46	39	20	14	-	-	54	75	92	20	634
Planning Area 3	180	56	38	11	23	9	3	0	36	65	68	10	499
Croydon	501	153	117	74	53	28	9	4	108	192	212	37	1,488

Source: 2016 Spring School Census

A number of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan do not attend Croydon state-funded schools as shown by Table 3.9; please note that this data is from a different date to the earlier tables. Some of these will attend state-funded schools in other areas and some will attend specialist independent provision.

Table 3.9 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and age

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	PMD	SEMH	SLCN	Total
5-9	180	70	40	16	-	13	8	-	46	0	97	217	690
10-14	266	122	63	20	-	21	9	-	62	-	181	149	912
15-19	211	144	69	12	23	10	8	4	54	0	141	47	723
Croydon	657	336	172	48	38	44	25	-	162	-	419	413	2,325

Source: LBC (Capita One) December 2016.

Table 3.10 - Number of pupils aged 5-19 with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan by primary need and planning area

	ASD	MLD	SLD	PMLD	SPLD	HI	VI	MSI	PD	PMD	SEMH	SLCN	Total
Planning Area 1	154	79	48	11	12	6	10	5	30	0	94	93	542
Planning Area 2	250	132	78	20	8	19	-	-	65	-	173	192	948
Planning Area 3	253	125	46	17	18	19	-	-	67	0	152	128	835
Croydon	657	336	172	48	38	44	25	-	162	-	419	413	2,325

Source: LBC (Capita One) December 2016.

4. Health

4.1 Teenage pregnancy

In 2015/16, 3.2% (129) of the live births at CUH were to women under the age of 20.

Table 4.1 – Live births for women under the age of 20, 2015/16

	Baseline	Number & percentage
Live births for women under the age of 20	4,031	129 (3.2%)

Source: Cerner Maternity database, Croydon University Hospital (2015/16)

Table 4.2 shows the rate of under 16 conceptions in Croydon compared to London and national areas in 2011/2012. In Croydon there was a 6.1% conception rate (rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15), this is lower than the London average of 4.2% and also the national average of 4.9%

Table 4.2 - Under 16 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15) – national and regional comparisons

	2012
	Under 16 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15)
Croydon	6.1%
London	4.2%
England	4.9%

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

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Whilst the under 18 conception rate has continued to fall nationally there was a slight increase in the rate for Croydon for 2013. The teenage conception rate in Croydon fell in 2014, however there is still a significant gap between the Croydon figure and the regional average. The average rate for Croydon's statistical neighbours, local authorities with similar characteristics to Croydon, was also higher than the national average, however this was still lower than the figure for Croydon.

Table 4.3 – Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 – national and regional comparisons

	2012	2013	2014
Croydon	28.6%	32.5%	28.4%
Statistical neighbours	29.7%	23.0%	24.7%
London	25.9%	21.8%	21.5%
England	27.7%	24.3%	22.8%

Source: DfE LAIT November 2016

4.2 Excess weight in Year 6

There were 1,555 pupils in Year 6 in Planning Area 2 in 2014/15. Of these 508 were measured as being overweight or obese; which equates to 32.7% of the Year 6 population.²⁹

Table 4.4 shows the levels of excess weight amongst children in Year 6 for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15. Pupils who are overweight or obese fall into this category. The percentage of children who were measured as overweight or obese in Planning Area 2 was 32.7% which is higher than the Croydon average of 31.7%. In Croydon the percentage of pupils with excess weight reduced considerably in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14 and Planning Area 2 was consistent with this, having reduced by 7.5% (from 40.2% to 32.7%) over the same period. The largest fall in the percentage of pupils with excess weight was in Shirley, where the figure fell by 12.4%, the next highest reduction was for pupils in Broad Green at 11.0%. In 2014/15, Addiscombe had the highest percentage of children overweight and obese at 38.1% whilst Fairfield had the lowest figure at 25.9%. It should be noted that as the total number of pupils are small the percentages are more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers.

Table 4.4 – Obesity in year 6, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14

	2012/13				2013/14				2014/15			
	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight & obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight & obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight & obese combined
Planning Area 2												
Addiscombe	98	21.4%	21.4%	42.9%	134	16.4%	22.4%	38.8%	134	21.6%	16.4%	38.1%
Ashburton	157	11.5%	28.0%	39.5%	136	16.9%	17.6%	34.6%	168	18.5%	17.3%	35.7%
Broad Green	206	21.4%	23.8%	45.1%	211	14.7%	25.6%	40.3%	258	10.5%	23.6%	34.1%
Fairfield	108	12.0%	23.1%	35.2%	108	11.1%	26.9%	38.0%	116	14.7%	11.2%	25.9%
Selhurst	182	20.3%	22.0%	42.3%	201	13.9%	29.9%	43.8%	225	17.3%	15.6%	32.9%
Shirley	114	19.3%	20.2%	39.5%	133	15.8%	22.6%	38.3%	118	16.1%	11.0%	27.1%
South Norwood	118	16.1%	23.7%	39.8%	150	14.7%	23.3%	38.0%	161	16.1%	19.3%	35.4%
Waddon	146	13.0%	19.2%	32.2%	150	18.0%	22.7%	40.7%	166	15.7%	15.1%	30.7%
Woodside	195	13.8%	27.7%	41.5%	189	13.8%	23.8%	37.6%	209	17.7%	13.4%	31.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	1,324	16.6%	23.6%	40.2%	1,412	15.0%	24.2%	39.2%	1,555	16.1%	16.5%	32.7%
Croydon	3,239	16.1%	22.4%	38.6%	3,371	15.5%	22.9%	38.4%	3,559	16.0%	15.7%	31.7%

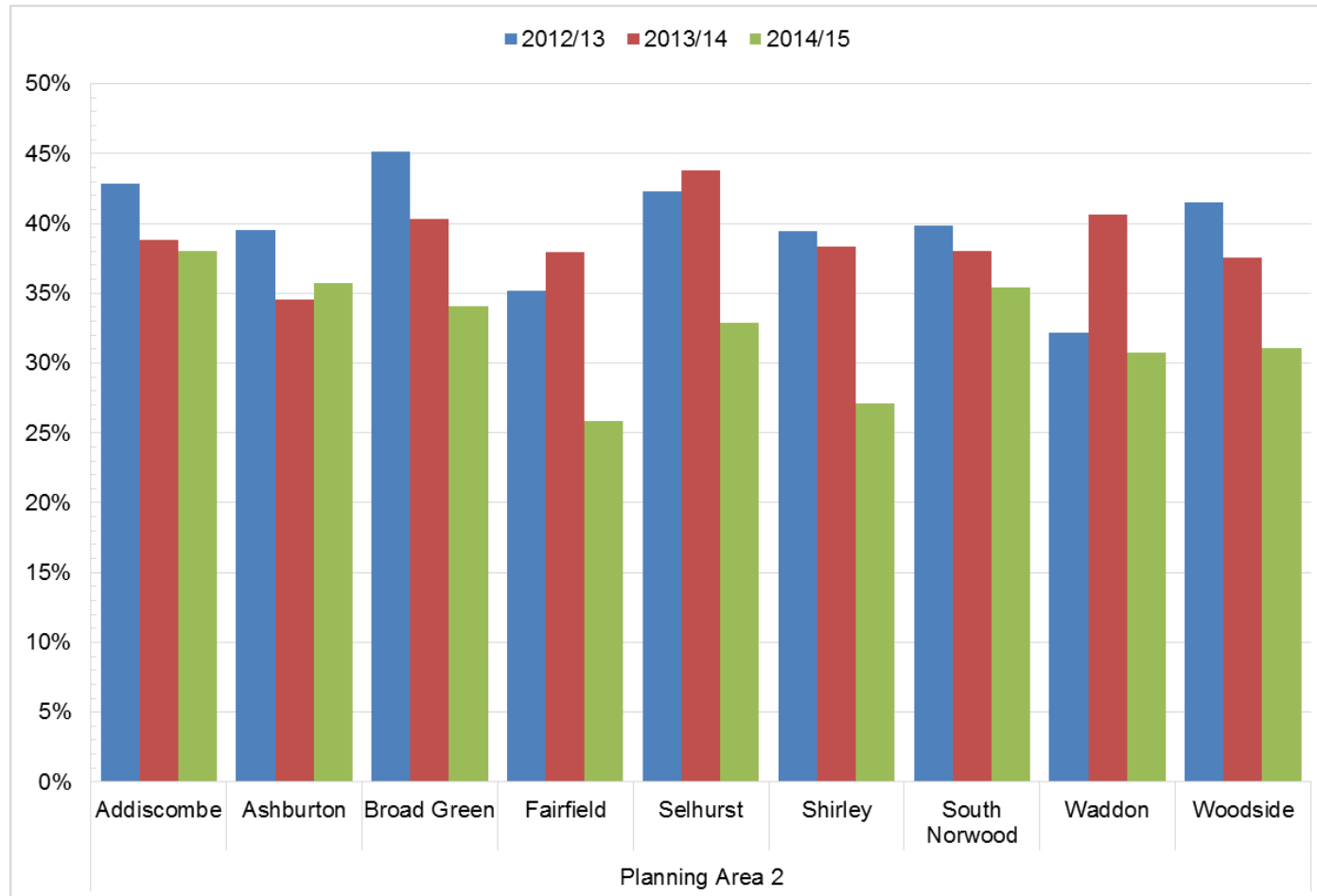
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

²⁹ Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. Please see <http://www.noo.org.uk/NCMP> for further details.

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Figure 4.1 below shows the overall drop in overweight and obesity levels since 2012/13 to 2014/15, Fairfield had the biggest drop between 2013/14 and 2014/15 at 12.1%, followed by Shirley and Selhurst (11.2% and 10.9% respectively).

Figure 4.1 – Obesity levels in reception year, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

4.3 Acute Health

The acute health data provides information on hospital admissions or attendances for patients whose home postcode falls within the Croydon local authority area regardless of which hospital they have attended. The data does not include activity for NHS England Specialist Commissioning.

4.3.1 A&E attendances for ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19³⁰

Table 4.5 shows the rate of A&E attendances for children and young people aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 1,000 resident population in 2015/16. For all age groups Planning Area 3 had the lowest rate of A&E attendances. For ages 5-9 Planning Area 1 had a significantly higher rate than the other planning areas and Croydon as a whole. For ages 10-14 Planning Area 2 had the highest rate and for ages 15-19 Planning areas 1 and 2 had similar rates. The rate in Planning Area 1 is also significantly higher than Croydon. Across all three areas there are more A&E attendances per 1,000 resident population for the 15-19 age group than the younger age groups.

Table 4.5 – Rate of A&E attendances in ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 1,000 resident population, 2015/16

	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19
Planning Area 1	349.9	247.4	348.7
Planning Area 2	276.0	270.5	349.3
Planning Area 3	231.9	248.1	283.3
Croydon	278.8	257.1	325.7

Source: South East CSU and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

³⁰ A&E data is not split by department type and does not include activity for Minor Injury Units, such as Purley and Parkway.

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4.3.2 Emergency admissions for ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19

Table 4.6 shows the rate of emergency admissions for children and young people aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 1,000 resident population in 2015/16. In the two younger age groups Planning Area 1 had the highest rate of emergency admissions. For ages 15-19 Planning Area 2 had the highest rate. Planning Area 2 had the lowest rate in ages 5-9 and 15-19. For ages 10-14 the lowest rate was in Planning Area 2.

Table 4.6 – Rate of emergency admissions in ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 1,000 resident population, 2015/16

	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19
Planning Area 1	53.3	41.3	49.4
Planning Area 2	46.3	35.9	52.3
Planning Area 3	38.2	39.5	46.0
Croydon	45.3	38.4	49.4

Source: South East CSU and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

4.3.3 Emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries for ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19

Table 4.7 shows the rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries for children and young people aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 10,000 resident population in 2015/16. For ages 5-9 the rate across all three planning areas was very similar. For ages 10-14 Planning Area 3 was significantly higher than the other planning areas and Croydon as a whole. For ages 15-19 Planning Area 2 had the highest rate and Planning Area 1 had a significantly lower rate. Across all three areas there are more hospital emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries per 1,000 resident population for the 15-19 age group than the younger age groups.

Table 4.7 – Rate of hospital emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 10,000 resident population, 2015/16

	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19
Planning Area 1	79.9	83.3	104.8
Planning Area 2	78.1	73.3	138.8
Planning Area 3	79.1	106.7	129.3
Croydon	78.9	87.4	126.9

Source: South East CSU and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

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4.3.4 Elective admissions³¹ for ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19

Table 4.8 shows the rate of elective in-patient admissions for children and young people aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 10,000 resident population in 2015/16. In the youngest age group Planning Area 2 had the highest rate whilst Planning Area 3 had the lowest rate. For ages 10-14 Planning Area 2 had the highest and the other two planning areas had similar rates. For ages 15-19 Planning Area 1 had a significantly higher rate than the other planning areas and Croydon as a whole.

Table 4.8 – Rate of elective in-patient admissions in ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 per 10,000 resident population, 2015/16

	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19
Planning Area 1	465.4	362.0	516.9
Planning Area 2	502.4	412.4	443.6
Planning Area 3	432.5	369.7	418.2
Croydon	470.7	385.3	452.8

Source: South East CSU and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

³¹ IP Elective admissions data excludes regular day attenders.

4.4 Children and Young People’s Mental Health

Prevalence estimates for mental health disorders in children aged 5 to 16 years have been estimated in a report by Green et al (2004)³². Prevalence rates are based on the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders with strict impairment criteria – the disorder causing distress to the child or having a considerable impact on the child’s day to day life. Prevalence varies by age and sex, with boys more likely (11.4%) to have experienced or be experiencing a mental health problem than girls (7.8%). Children aged 11 to 16 years olds are also more likely (11.5%) than 5 to 10 year olds (7.7%) to experience mental health problems. Using these rates, the table 4.9 below shows the estimated prevalence of mental health disorder by age group and sex in Croydon. Note that the numbers in the age groups 5-10 years and 11-16 years do not add up to those in the 5-16 year age group as the rates are different within each age group.

Table 4.9 – Estimated number of children with mental health disorders by age group and sex

	Estimated number of children aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 5-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-16 yrs (2014)
Croydon	2,350	3,125	5,470	1,580	1760	3,335	775	1,365	2,135

Source: Taken from CAMHS Needs Assessment, Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network, accessed Jan 2017. Figures based on local authority mid year resident population estimates for 2014 from Office for National Statistics. CCG population estimates aggregated from GP registered populations (Oct 2014). Prevalence rates from Green, H. et al (2004).

These prevalence rates of mental health disorders have been further broken down by prevalence of conduct, emotional, hyperkinetic and less common disorders (Green, H. et al, 2004). The following tables show the estimated number of children with conduct, emotional, hyperkinetic and less common disorders in Croydon, by applying these prevalence rates (please note that the numbers in these tables do not add up to the numbers in the previous table because some children have more than one disorder).

³² Source: CAMHS Needs Assessment, Public Health England (<http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=34&geoTypeld>)

Table 4.10 – Estimated number of children with conduct disorders by age group and sex

	Estimated number of children aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 11-16 yrs (2014)
Croydon	1,515	1,810	1,095	1,105	425	705

Source: Taken from CAMHS Needs Assessment, Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network, accessed Jan 2017. Figures based on local authority mid year resident population estimates for 2014 from Office for National Statistics. CCG population estimates aggregated from GP registered populations (Oct 2014). Prevalence rates from Green, H. et al (2004).

Table 4.11 – Estimated number of children with emotional disorders by age group and sex

	Estimated number of children aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 11-16 yrs (2014)
Croydon	700	1,420	305	625	395	795

Source: Taken from CAMHS Needs Assessment, Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network, accessed Jan 2017. Figures based on local authority mid year resident population estimates for 2014 from Office for National Statistics. CCG population estimates aggregated from GP registered populations (Oct 2014). Prevalence rates from Green, H. et al (2004).

Table 4.12 – Estimated number of children with hyperkinetic disorders by age group and sex

	Estimated number of children aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 11-16 yrs (2014)
Croydon	525	400	455	345	70	60

Source: Taken from CAMHS Needs Assessment, Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network, accessed Jan 2017. Figures based on local authority mid year resident population estimates for 2014 from Office for National Statistics. CCG population estimates aggregated from GP registered populations (Oct 2014). Prevalence rates from Green, H. et al (2004).

Table 4.13 – Estimated number of children with less common disorders by age group and sex

	Estimated number of children aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of children aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of boys aged 11-16 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 5-10 yrs (2014)	Estimated number of girls aged 11-16 yrs (2014)
Croydon	435	345	345	245	95	105

Source: Taken from CAMHS Needs Assessment, Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network, accessed Jan 2017. Figures based on local authority mid year resident population estimates for 2014 from Office for National Statistics. CCG population estimates aggregated from GP registered populations (Oct 2014). Prevalence rates from Green, H. et al (2004).

4.5 Smoking

Table 4.14 shows the smoking prevalence rate of 15 year olds in Croydon compared to London and England in 2014/2015 based on the What About YOUth? survey. In Croydon 7.2% of the 15 year olds who responded to the survey said they were current smokers, this is higher than the London average of 6.1%. However, both the Croydon and London figures are below the national average of 8.2%

Table 4.14 - Smoking prevalence at age 15 (% of survey respondents) with regional and national comparisons

	2015
	Smoking prevalence at age 15 (% of survey respondents)
Croydon	7.2%
London	6.1%
England	8.2%

Source: Findings from the What About YOUth? Survey, Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

In contrast, Table 4.15 shows that the percentage of 15 year olds in Croydon who said that they used e-cigarettes was slightly lower than the London average. Again both the Croydon and London averages are lower than the national average. Usage rate of young people (at age of 15) in Croydon compared to London and national areas in 2013/2014. In Croydon there was a 0.9% usage rate, this is lower than the London average of 1.0%. However, both are below the national average of 2.7%

Table 4.15 - Use of e-cigarettes at age 15 (% of survey respondents) with regional and national comparisons

	2014
	Use of e-cigarettes at age 15 (% of survey respondents)
Croydon	0.9%
London	1.0%
England	2.7%

Source: Findings from the What About YOUth? Survey, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17984>)

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Table 4.16 shows the usage rate of other tobacco products by 15 year olds in Croydon compared to the London and England averages in 2013/2014. In Croydon there was a 4.4% usage rate, this is higher than the London average of 4.0% and the national average of 2.6%

Table 4.16 - Use of other tobacco products (including shisha) at age 15 (% of survey respondents) with regional and national comparisons

	2014
	Use of other tobacco products (including shisha) at age 15 (% of survey respondents)
Croydon	4.4%
London	4.0%
England	2.6%

Source: Findings from the What About YOUth? Survey, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17984>)

4.6 Alcohol

Table 4.17 shows the rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions in Croydon compared to London and England in 2012/13 - 14/15. In Croydon there was a 24.4% admission rate (rate per 100,000 population under 18), this is higher than the London average of 23.7%. However, and both are below the national average of 36.6%.

Table 4.17 - Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged under 18) with regional and national comparisons

	2012/13 - 14/15
	Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged under 18)
Croydon	24.4%
London	23.7%
England	36.6%

Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Public Health England (<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles>)

4.7 Substance misuse

Table 4.18 shows the rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse in Croydon compared to London and England in 2012/13 - 14/15. In Croydon there was an 89.8% admission rate (rate per 100,000 population aged 15-24), this is higher than the London average of 70.3% and the national average of 88.8%.

Table 4.18 - Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (rate per 100,000 population aged under 18) with regional and national comparisons

	2012/13 - 14/15
	Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (rate per 100,000 population aged 15-24)
Croydon	89.8%
London	70.3%
England	88.8%

Source: Child Health Profiles, Public Health England (<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles>)

5. Phonics Screening Check³³

5.1 Phonics screening check 'Working above'³⁴

The phonics screening check was introduced in 2012. It is a statutory assessment for all children in Year 1 (typically aged 6), in state-funded schools (including academies and free schools), designed to check whether pupils have reached the expected standard in phonics decoding. All pupils who did not meet the required standard in Year 1 or were not tested are re-checked at the end of Year 2. The phonics screening check takes place in the third week of June.

Teachers administer the screening check one-to-one with each pupil and record whether they respond correctly to each of the 40 words. The mark is from 0 to 40 and for 2014 the threshold to determine whether a pupil had reached the expected standard was 32. This was the same as in previous years, and the mark was not communicated to schools until after the screening was completed. Pupils who took the phonics screening check and met the required standard are described as 'Working above' whilst those who took the screening check and did not meet the required standard are described as 'Working towards'.

Please note that the following data looks at all pupils assessed in Year 1 which includes a few pupils whose year of birth was outside the range used in some of the tables. As a result some of the totals presented in the tables may be slightly different.

Across Croydon, the percentage of children described as 'working above' in the phonics screening check increased from 2012/13 to 2014/15 however in Planning Areas 1 and 3 the percentage was slightly higher in 2013/14 than it was in 2014/15. Planning Area 3 had the smallest percentage increase from 74.2% to 75.9% whilst Planning Area 2 had the largest percentage increase from 73.4% to 78.7%.

³³ These data only include pupils who are resident in Croydon, attend a state funded school in Croydon and received a score for the phonics screening. These data exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information and those absent or that didn't take the test.

³⁴ This data looks only at pupils tested in Year 1. It may not be representative of all 6 year old pupils since those in independent schools and those who are home-schooled will be excluded.

Table 5.1 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	990	72.3%	1,064	78.6%	1,089	76.5%
Planning area 2	1,879	73.4%	1,942	75.8%	1,913	78.7%
Planning area 3	1,390	74.2%	1,496	76.7%	1,343	75.9%
Croydon	4,259	73.4%	4,502	76.8%	4,345	77.3%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

5.2 Phonics screening check 'Working above' and term of birth

Tables 5.2 to 5.4 show the pupils 'working above' split by the term of birth. The percentage of pupils that were 'working above' decreased as the school year progressed, and this was the case across all three years.

Across the Croydon averages for each year, the 2012/13 cohort had the biggest percentage gap for pupils born in the Autumn term (78.8%) compared to the Summer term (67.7%) and the gap narrowed each subsequent year. At planning area level the percentage gap also narrowed each year apart from Planning Area 3 where the gap was wider in 2014/15 than 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Table 5.2 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and the Autumn term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	339	77.6%	361	83.1%	374	78.1%
Planning area 2	614	78.5%	666	79.9%	648	82.3%
Planning area 3	471	80.0%	492	82.7%	449	83.7%
Croydon	1,424	78.8%	1,519	81.6%	1,471	81.6%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.3 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and the Spring term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	217	76.0%	259	79.2%	275	78.5%
Planning area 2	466	76.2%	464	77.2%	438	79.7%
Planning area 3	339	75.5%	352	76.4%	304	73.0%
Croydon	1,022	75.9%	1,075	77.4%	1,017	77.4%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.4 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and the Summer term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	434	66.4%	444	74.5%	440	73.9%
Planning area 2	799	67.8%	812	71.8%	827	75.5%
Planning area 3	580	68.6%	652	72.2%	590	71.5%
Croydon	1,813	67.7%	1,908	72.6%	1,857	73.8%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

5.3 Phonics screening check 'Working above' and sex of pupils

Tables 5.5 and 5.6 show the pupils 'working above' by the sex of the pupils. Across the three years, a greater percentage of female pupils were 'working above' compared to male pupils and this was consistent across all three planning areas. Across Croydon as a whole the percentage of pupils 'working above' increased each year for male pupils whilst for female pupils the percentage dropped slightly in 2014/15.

Table 5.5 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	481	66.9%	519	73.2%	534	71.9%
Planning area 2	946	70.5%	999	72.2%	927	76.4%
Planning area 3	736	73.6%	747	73.0%	693	73.4%
Croydon	2,163	70.8%	2,265	72.7%	2,154	74.3%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.6 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	509	77.4%	545	83.7%	555	80.9%
Planning area 2	933	76.3%	943	79.7%	986	80.9%
Planning area 3	654	74.8%	749	80.4%	650	78.6%
Croydon	2,096	76.1%	2,237	80.9%	2,191	80.2%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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5.4 Phonics screening check 'Working above', term of birth and sex of pupils

Tables 5.7 to 5.12 show the pupils 'working above' broken down by the term of birth for male pupils (tables 5.7 to 5.9) and for female pupils (tables 5.10 to 5.12). Apart from 2012/13, the attainment gap for male pupils was wider between those born in the Autumn and Spring terms than for those born in the Spring and Summer terms.

Table 5.7 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and the Autumn term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	157	71.3%	178	77.5%	195	73.3%
Planning area 2	303	77.9%	361	77.8%	320	81.3%
Planning area 3	261	80.8%	236	79.2%	235	82.6%
Croydon	721	77.5%	775	78.2%	750	79.6%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.8 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and the Spring term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	103	71.8%	122	70.5%	131	73.3%
Planning area 2	245	73.1%	224	70.5%	210	75.2%
Planning area 3	175	75.4%	170	74.7%	167	70.1%
Croydon	523	73.6%	516	71.9%	508	73.0%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.9 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and the Summer term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	221	61.5%	219	71.2%	208	69.7%
Planning area 2	398	63.3%	414	68.1%	397	73.0%
Planning area 3	300	66.3%	341	67.7%	291	68.0%
Croydon	919	63.9%	974	68.7%	896	70.6%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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For Croydon as a whole, across all three years, the attainment gap for female pupils was wider between those born in the Spring and Summer terms than for those born in the Autumn and Spring terms.

Table 5.10 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and the Autumn term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	182	83.0%	183	88.5%	179	83.2%
Planning area 2	311	79.1%	305	82.3%	328	83.2%
Planning area 3	210	79.0%	256	85.9%	214	85.0%
Croydon	703	80.1%	744	85.1%	721	83.8%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.11 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and the Spring term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	114	79.8%	137	86.9%	144	83.3%
Planning area 2	221	79.6%	240	83.3%	228	83.8%
Planning area 3	164	75.6%	182	78.0%	137	76.6%
Croydon	499	78.4%	559	82.5%	509	81.7%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.12 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and the Summer term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	213	71.4%	225	77.8%	232	77.6%
Planning area 2	401	72.3%	398	75.6%	430	77.7%
Planning area 3	280	71.1%	311	77.2%	299	74.9%
Croydon	894	71.7%	934	76.7%	961	76.8%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

5.5 Phonics screening check Free School Meals³⁵

Table 5.13 shows the pupils that were ‘working above’ and known to be eligible for Free School Meals (FSM). On the whole, the percentage of pupils that were ‘working above’ increased each year. There was a slight drop in 2013/14 for Planning Area 3. Whilst Planning Area 1 had the smallest number of pupils known to be eligible for FSM in each year, apart from in 2012/13, it had the highest percentage of pupils ‘working above’.

Table 5.13 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM)

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	264	64.0%	286	68.5%	288	76.4%
Planning area 2	587	64.6%	590	65.3%	523	69.2%
Planning area 3	343	61.5%	331	60.7%	296	61.8%
Croydon	1,194	63.6%	1,207	64.8%	1,107	69.1%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.14 shows the pupils that were ‘working above’ and recorded as ineligible for FSM. The percentage of pupils that were ‘working above’ was higher for those pupils ineligible for FSM compared to those that were eligible. Whilst the attainment gap between those eligible and ineligible for FSM was narrower in 2014/15 than in 2012/13, it was higher than both in 2013/14.

Table 5.14 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and pupils ineligible for Free School Meals (FSM)

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	726	75.3%	778	82.3%	801	76.5%
Planning area 2	1,292	77.4%	1,352	80.5%	1,390	82.3%
Planning area 3	1,047	78.3%	1,165	81.2%	1,047	79.9%
Croydon	3,065	77.2%	3,295	81.2%	3,238	80.1%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

³⁵ There is a universal entitlement for free school meals for children in Year 1 however this data reflects those who would be eligible based on the usual FSM criteria applied.

5.6 Phonics screening check pupil's Ethnicity³⁶

Tables 5.15 to 5.20 show the pupils 'working above' by ethnicity. At a planning area level there is no regular pattern across the three years amongst the different ethnic groups however at Croydon level, the percentage of pupils from Asian or Asian British groups has increased each year whilst the percentage split of other groups has remained fairly constant. Across Croydon the percentage of pupils 'working above' has increased each year, however for pupils from White or White British and Mixed ethnicity groups the percentage achieving this level was slightly higher in 2013/14 than 2014/15.

Table 5.15 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and White or White British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	192	64.1%	227	70.9%	228	66.2%
Planning area 2	517	69.1%	589	72.7%	592	75.8%
Planning area 3	823	72.7%	904	75.7%	776	74.6%
Croydon	1,532	70.4%	1,720	74.0%	1,596	73.9%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.16 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and Mixed ethnicity pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	123	76.4%	140	80.7%	129	84.5%
Planning area 2	318	72.3%	327	74.9%	310	79.0%
Planning area 3	209	74.2%	205	80.0%	212	76.9%
Croydon	650	73.7%	672	77.7%	651	79.4%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

³⁶ See Appendix B for Ethnicity groupings

Table 5.17 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and Asian or Asian British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	223	79.4%	283	85.5%	298	79.5%
Planning area 2	344	83.4%	334	85.6%	367	89.1%
Planning area 3	131	80.2%	142	90.8%	121	81.0%
Croydon	698	81.5%	759	86.6%	786	84.2%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.18 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and Black or Black British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	401	72.8%	375	77.3%	403	77.9%
Planning area 2	606	72.9%	635	75.0%	589	75.7%
Planning area 3	188	75.0%	209	71.8%	190	75.8%
Croydon	1,195	73.2%	1,219	75.1%	1,182	76.5%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.19 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and pupils of other ethnicity

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	15	86.7%	13	100.0%	22	72.7%
Planning area 2	38	73.7%	29	72.4%	28	75.0%
Planning area 3	19	100.0%	14	57.1%	19	84.2%
Croydon	72	83.3%	56	75.0%	69	76.8%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.20 – Phonics screening check ‘Working above’ and pupils of unknown ethnicity

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	36	47.2%	26	65.4%	9	66.7%
Planning area 2	56	62.5%	28	60.7%	27	66.7%
Planning area 3	20	65.0%	22	54.5%	25	80.0%
Croydon	112	58.0%	76	60.5%	61	72.1%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

5.7 Phonics screening check pupil's First Language

This section contains information on the performance of pupils by whether or not their first language was English. Tables 5.21 to 5.23 show the pupils 'working above' by the first language of the pupils.

The percentage of pupils whose first language is English decreased from 65.1% in 2012/13 to 62.9% in 2014/15 whilst the percentage 'working above' increased each year. In Planning Area 3, the percentage 'working above' was slightly higher in 2013/14 than 2014/15.

Table 5.21 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and those whose first language is English

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	528	70.8%	586	78.8%	559	80.0%
Planning area 2	1,100	71.1%	1,156	73.3%	1,086	75.8%
Planning area 3	1,144	74.1%	1,202	75.6%	1,089	75.2%
Croydon	2,772	72.3%	2,944	75.3%	2,734	76.4%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

The percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English increased from 34.7% in 2012/13 to 36.9% in 2014/15 but dropped slightly in 2013/14. The percentage 'working above' increased from 75.4% in 2012/13 to 78.7% in 2014/15 but was slightly higher in 2013/14 than 2014/15; Planning Areas 1 and 3 followed this pattern whilst Planning Area 2 increased each year.

Table 5.22 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and those whose first language is other than English

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	461	74.0%	474	78.1%	528	72.7%
Planning area 2	775	76.5%	780	80.0%	823	82.5%
Planning area 3	243	74.5%	292	81.2%	252	79.0%
Croydon	1,479	75.4%	1,546	79.6%	1,603	78.7%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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For Croydon as a whole, the percentage of pupils 'working above' whose first language is other than English was higher each year than that of those children whose first language is English. This was also the case at planning area level apart from Planning Area 1 in 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The percentage of pupils whose first language is unknown was low each year and, apart from Planning Area 2 in 2013/14, the percentage of these pupils who were 'working above' was high.

Table 5.23 – Phonics screening check 'Working above' and those whose first language is unknown

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above	Croydon pupils	Percentage Working Above
Planning area 1	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	2	100.0%
Planning area 2	4	100.0%	6	33.3%	4	100.0%
Planning area 3	3	66.7%	2	50.0%	2	100.0%
Croydon	8	87.5%	12	58.3%	8	100.0%

Source: Phonics screening 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

6. Attainment at Key Stage 1

This section looks at the attainment of pupils for Key Stage 1 (KS1). Please note that the data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. The dataset includes all pupils who achieved a Level between 1 and 4, it also includes those pupils who were absent, disapplied and those working towards a Level 1. Key Stage 1 is assessed at the end of Year 2.

Table 6.1 shows the KS1 attainment of Croydon pupils in comparison to regional³⁷ and national averages for the academic year ending in 2015. The percentage shown is the percentage of pupils that are working at a Level 2B or above.

Table 6.1 - KS1 Reading, Writing and Mathematics attainment with regional and national comparisons

	2015		
	Reading	Writing	Maths
Croydon	80%	69%	79%
Statistical Neighbours	82%	74%	82%
London	83%	74%	83%
England	82%	72%	82%

Source: Local authority and regional tables, DfE SFR 32/2015

³⁷ This is the average percentage of Croydon's statistical neighbours' i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest

6.1 KS1 attainment in Reading

During Year 1, teachers should build on work from the Early Years Foundation Stage, making sure that pupils can sound and blend unfamiliar printed words quickly and accurately using the phonic knowledge and skills that they have already learnt.

During Year 2, teachers should continue to focus on establishing pupils' accurate and speedy word reading skills. They should also make sure that pupils listen to and discuss a wide range of stories, poems, plays and information books; this should include whole books. The sooner that pupils can read well and do so frequently, the sooner they will be able to increase their vocabulary, comprehension and their knowledge across the wider curriculum.³⁸

Table 6.2 shows the Key Stage 1 reading attainment for Croydon overall. Across Croydon Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils achieving a Level 2 or above in KS1 Reading at 90.8% which is higher than the Croydon average of 89.8%; Planning Area 1 had the lowest proportion at 89.1%. Planning Area 1 also had the lowest proportion of pupils achieving Level 3 or above, whilst Planning Area 3 had the highest.

Table 6.2 - KS1 Reading attainment overall

	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	1,052	8.5%	89.1%	27.8%
Planning Area 2	1,977	7.8%	89.5%	29.2%
Planning Area 3	1,525	7.7%	90.8%	34.5%
Croydon	4,554	7.9%	89.8%	30.7%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

Table 6.3 shows the Key Stage 1 attainment in reading by pupils' first language. In Croydon there were 2,898 Key Stage 1 pupils whose first language was English and 1,656 pupils whose first language was other than English. Overall in the reading test, those pupils whose first language was English performed better than those whose first language was other than English; 90.9% of pupils whose first language was English obtained a Level 2 or above compared to 88.0% for those whose first language was other than English. In relation to pupils with English as a first language Planning Area 1 had the highest rate of pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above at 91.8%, whilst Planning Area 2 had the highest proportion of pupils working below a Level 2 (7.6%). Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils (34.4%) obtaining a Level

³⁸ DfE (2013) The National Curriculum in England – KS1 & KS2 Framework, September 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425601/PRIMARY_national_curriculum.pdf

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3 or above in KS1 Reading. In relation to pupils whom have a first language other than English 88.9% of pupils in both Planning Area 2 and Planning Area 3 were working at or above a Level 2 compared to only 86.1% in Planning Area 1. Planning Area 3 at 34.9% had the highest proportion of pupils working at a Level 3 or above.

Table 6.3 - KS1 Reading attainment by first language

	Pupils whose first language is English			Pupils whose first language is other than English				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	549	6.6%	91.8%	32.2%	503	10.5%	86.1%	22.9%
Planning Area 2	1,156	7.6%	89.9%	28.5%	821	8.0%	88.9%	30.3%
Planning Area 3	1,193	7.1%	91.4%	34.4%	332	9.6%	88.9%	34.9%
Croydon	2,898	7.2%	90.9%	31.6%	1,656	9.1%	88.0%	29.0%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

Table 6.4 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in reading by pupils' ethnicity. Overall a higher proportion of pupils from Asian or Asian British ethnic backgrounds were working at Level 2 or above than the Croydon average. In Planning Area 1 93.2% of pupils from an Asian or Asian British ethnic background were working at Level 2 or above compared to only 82.1% of pupils from a White or White British ethnic background. There is a clear variation in the percentage of pupils from White or White British ethnic backgrounds achieving Level 2 or above in reading across the borough; the performance of pupils from White or White British ethnic backgrounds in Planning Area 3 is more in line with the averages for the other ethnic groups. The variability in the Other ethnic group is likely to be influenced by the small number of pupils who come from the ethnic backgrounds covered by this category.

Table 6.4 - KS1 Reading attainment by ethnicity

	White or White British		Mixed / Dual Background		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above
Planning Area 1	246	82.1%	138	87.7%	279	93.2%	363	90.6%	16	93.8%
Planning Area 2	589	86.8%	349	87.4%	352	92.0%	644	91.9%	28	92.9%
Planning Area 3	899	90.4%	220	90.5%	141	94.3%	236	91.9%	17	70.6%
Croydon	1,734	88.0%	707	88.4%	772	92.9%	1,243	91.6%	61	86.9%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

Table 6.5 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in reading by pupil gender. In Croydon there were 2,297 male pupils and 2,257 female pupils in Key Stage 1 in 2014/15 in total. In regards to male pupils, Planning Area 3 at 87.8% lies above the Croydon average of 87.0% for pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above in KS1 reading. In relation to male pupils working below a Level 2 Planning Area 1 has the highest proportion at 10.5%. Planning Area 3 at 28.8% has the highest proportion of male pupils working at a Level 3 or above. Overall female pupils performed better in all areas. The Croydon average for female pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above was 92.7% with only Planning Area 3 at 93.9% exceeding this average. In relation to female pupils working below a Level 2, Planning Area 1 at 6.4% is the only Planning Area that exceeds the Croydon average of 5.6%. Planning Area 3 had 40.3% of female pupils obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 Reading.

Table 6.5 - KS1 Reading attainment by gender

	Male				Female			
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	523	10.5%	86.4%	22.6%	529	6.4%	91.7%	32.9%
Planning Area 2	1,003	10.0%	86.7%	23.9%	974	5.5%	92.3%	34.7%
Planning Area 3	771	10.2%	87.8%	28.8%	754	5.0%	93.9%	40.3%
Croydon	2,297	10.2%	87.0%	25.3%	2,257	5.6%	92.7%	36.2%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.6 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in reading by pupils' eligibility for free school meals (FSM) for 2014/15. A higher proportion of pupils known to be eligible for FSM obtained a Level 2 or above in Planning Area 1 (87.6%) and Planning Area 2 than the Croydon average (85.1%). In both Planning Area 1 and Planning Area 3 21.7% of pupils were working at Level 3 or above whereas in Planning Area 2 only 18.1% of pupils met this standard. Overall, pupils recorded as ineligible for FSM performed better in all areas for KS1 reading compared to pupils known to be eligible for FSM. Planning Area 3 had 93.1% of pupils working at a Level 2 or above and 37.8% of pupils working at a Level 3 or above, both proportions higher than the Croydon average in those areas. In relation to pupils working below a Level 2 Planning Area 1 at 7.9% has the highest proportion whereas Planning Area 3 had the lowest at 5.6%, the Croydon average was 6.5%.

Table 6.6 - KS1 Reading attainment by free school meals (FSM) eligibility

	Pupils eligible for free school meals			Pupils ineligible for free school meals				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	290	10.0%	87.6%	21.7%	762	7.9%	89.6%	30.1%
Planning Area 2	553	10.8%	85.5%	18.1%	1,424	6.6%	91.0%	33.6%
Planning Area 3	313	15.7%	82.1%	21.7%	1,212	5.6%	93.1%	37.8%
Croydon	1,156	11.9%	85.1%	20.0%	3,398	6.5%	91.4%	34.3%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

6.2 KS1 attainment in Writing

In writing, pupils at the beginning of Year 2 should be able to compose individual sentences orally and then write them down. They should be able to spell correctly many of the words covered in Year 1. They should also be able to make phonically plausible attempts to spell words they have not yet learnt. Finally, they should be able to form individual letters correctly, so establishing good handwriting habits from the beginning.³⁹

Table 6.7 shows the Key Stage 1 attainment in writing of Croydon pupils in 2014/15. Across Croydon Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils achieving a Level 2 or above in KS1 writing at 87.1% which is greater than the Croydon average of 85.4%, the lowest proportion came from Planning Area 1 at 83.7%. In relation to pupils working below a Level 2 Planning Area 1 (13.3%) and Planning Area 2 (11.9%) lie above the Croydon average of 11.8% whereas Planning Area 3 falls below this value. Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 writing at 17.8%, well above the Croydon average of 14.8%.

Table 6.7 - KS1 Writing attainment overall

	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	1,052	13.3%	83.7%	12.3%
Planning Area 2	1,977	11.9%	85.0%	14.0%
Planning Area 3	1,525	10.5%	87.1%	17.8%
Croydon	4,554	11.8%	85.4%	14.8%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

³⁹ DfE (2013) The National Curriculum in England – KS1 & KS2 Framework, September 2013.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425601/PRIMARY_national_curriculum.pdf

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Table 6.8 shows the attainment of Croydon pupils at Key Stage 1 in writing by pupils' first language in 2014/15. In Croydon there were 2,898 Key Stage 1 pupils whose first language was English and 1,656 pupils whose first language was other than English. Overall in the reading test, those pupils whose first language was English performed better than those whose first language was other than English. 86.4% of pupils whose first language was English obtained a Level 2 or above compared to 83.6% for those whose language was other than English. In relation to pupils with English as a first language Planning Area 3 had the highest rate of achievement with 87.6% of pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above, Planning Area 2 had the highest proportion of pupils working below a Level 2 (11.9%) and Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils (17.7%) obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 writing. In relation to pupils whom have a first language other than English Planning Area 3 (85.5%) had the highest percentage of pupils working at or above a Level 2, Planning Area 1 at 15.9% had the highest proportion of pupils working below a Level 2 and Planning Area 3 at 18.1% had the highest proportion of pupils working at a Level 3 or above.

Table 6.8 - KS1 Writing attainment by first language

	Pupils whose first language is English			Pupils whose first language is other than English				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	549	10.9%	86.9%	14.6%	503	15.9%	80.3%	9.7%
Planning Area 2	1,156	11.9%	85.0%	13.1%	821	11.9%	84.9%	15.2%
Planning Area 3	1,193	10.1%	87.6%	17.7%	332	11.7%	85.5%	18.1%
Croydon	2,898	11.0%	86.4%	15.3%	1,656	13.1%	83.6%	14.1%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.9 shows the Key Stage 1 attainment in writing by pupils' ethnicity. In Planning Area 1 the Mixed/Dual Background and Other ethnic groups obtained proportions of pupils working at or above a Level 2 higher than their respective Croydon average. In Planning Area 2 the Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Other ethnic groups obtained proportions of pupils working at or above a Level 2 higher than their respective Croydon average. In Planning Area 3 a higher proportion of pupils from White, Mixed background and Asian or Asian British ethnic groups were working at or above a Level 2 than the Croydon averages for pupils from these ethnic groups. Looking at Croydon overall, the Asian or Asian British background ethnic group is the highest achieving with 89.8% of pupils working at or above a Level 2 in KS1 writing. The lowest percentage of pupils working at or above a Level 2 in KS1 writing is from the White ethnic group at 83.6%.

Table 6.9 - KS1 Writing attainment by ethnicity

	White or White British		Mixed / Dual Background		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above
Planning Area 1	246	75.2%	138	84.1%	279	88.9%	363	84.6%	16	93.8%
Planning Area 2	589	82.2%	349	80.8%	352	89.8%	644	87.1%	28	89.3%
Planning Area 3	899	86.8%	220	89.1%	141	91.5%	236	85.2%	17	76.5%
Croydon	1,734	83.6%	707	84.0%	772	89.8%	1,243	86.0%	61	86.9%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.10 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in writing by pupil gender for 2014/15. In Croydon there were 2,297 male pupils and 2,257 female pupils in total. In regards to male pupils, Planning Area 3 at 82.4% lies above the Croydon average of 80.7% for pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above in KS1 writing. In relation to male pupils working below a Level 2 Planning Area 1 has the highest proportion at 17.0% followed by Planning Area 2 at 16.1%, both above the Croydon average of 15.8%. Planning Area 3 at 12.5% had the highest proportion of male pupils working at a Level 3 or above. Overall female pupils performed better in all areas for KS1 writing. The Croydon average for female pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above was 90.3% with only Planning Area 3 at 92.0% exceeding this average. In relation to female pupils working below a Level 2, Planning Area 1 at 9.6% is the only planning area that exceeds the Croydon average of 7.7% with Planning Area 2 matching this average. Planning Area 3 at 23.2% had the greatest proportion of female pupils obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 Reading.

Table 6.10 - KS1 Writing attainment by gender

	Male			Female				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	523	17.0%	79.2%	8.2%	529	9.6%	88.3%	16.3%
Planning Area 2	1,003	16.1%	80.2%	9.5%	974	7.7%	89.9%	18.6%
Planning Area 3	771	14.5%	82.4%	12.5%	754	6.4%	92.0%	23.2%
Croydon	2,297	15.8%	80.7%	10.2%	2,257	7.7%	90.3%	19.6%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.11 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in writing by pupils' eligibility for FSM. Overall, pupils recorded as ineligible for FSM performed better in all areas for KS1 writing. The difference in the percentage of pupils working at Level 2 or above between those known to be eligible for FSM and those who were ineligible was only 2.8% in Planning Area 1, smaller than the 8.3% difference across Croydon as a whole. This is due to both a higher proportion of pupils who were eligible for FSM obtaining this standard than the Croydon average and a lower proportion of pupils who were ineligible for FSM obtaining this standard than the Croydon average. In contrast the gap in Planning Area 3 was wider, in this case a higher proportion of pupils in Planning Area 3 who were ineligible for FSM obtained Level 2 or above compared to the Croydon average and a lower proportion of pupils who were known to be eligible for free school meals obtained Level 2 or above compared to the Croydon average. A similar picture can be seen for those obtaining a Level 3 or above.

Table 6.11 - KS1 Writing attainment by free school meals (FSM) eligibility

	Pupils eligible for free school meals			Pupils ineligible for free school meals				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	290	15.2%	81.7%	8.6%	762	12.6%	84.5%	13.6%
Planning Area 2	553	17.0%	79.0%	7.8%	1,424	10.0%	87.3%	16.4%
Planning Area 3	313	18.2%	77.3%	6.1%	1,212	8.5%	89.7%	20.8%
Croydon	1,156	16.9%	79.2%	7.5%	3,398	10.0%	87.5%	17.3%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

6.3 KS1 attainment in Maths

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in Key Stage 1 is to ensure that pupils develop confidence and mental fluency with whole numbers, counting and place value.

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to recognise, describe, draw, compare and sort different shapes and use the related vocabulary. Teaching should also involve using a range of measures to describe and compare different quantities such as length, mass, capacity/volume, time and money. Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary, at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at Key Stage 1.⁴⁰

Table 6.12 shows the attainment at Key Stage 1 in Maths for Croydon pupils in 2014/15. Across Croydon Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils achieving a Level 2 or above in KS1 maths at 92.1% closely followed by Planning Area 2 at 92.0%, both proportions are greater than the Croydon average of 91.8%. In relation to pupils working below a Level 2 Planning Area 1 at 7.3% and Planning Area 3 at 6.6% both lie above the Croydon average of 6.5%, whereas Planning Area 2 at 6.0% falls below this average. Planning Area 3 at 29.4% had the highest proportion of pupils obtaining a Level 3 or above in maths and was the only planning area where a higher proportion of pupils met this standard than the overall Croydon average, which was 24.3%.

Table 6.12 - KS1 Maths attainment overall

	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	1,052	7.3%	91.1%	21.1%
Planning Area 2	1,977	6.0%	92.0%	22.2%
Planning Area 3	1,525	6.6%	92.1%	29.4%
Croydon	4,554	6.5%	91.8%	24.3%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

⁴⁰ DfE (2013) The National Curriculum in England – KS1 & KS2 Framework, September 2013.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425601/PRIMARY_national_curriculum.pdf

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Table 6.13 shows the Key Stage 1 attainment in Maths by pupils' first language for 2014/15. In Croydon there were 2,898 Key Stage 1 pupils whose first language was English and 1,656 pupils whose first language was other than English. Overall in the Maths test, those pupils whose first language was English performed slightly better than those whose language was other than English. 92.3% of pupils whose first language was English obtained a Level 2 or above compared to 91.0% for those whose first language was other than English. In relation to pupils with English as a first language Planning Area 3 had the highest rate of achievement with 92.8% of pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above. Planning Area 1 had the highest proportion of pupils working below Level 2 (6.7%) and Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils (28.3%) obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 Maths. In relation to pupils who had a first language other than English Planning Area 2 (92.2%) had the highest percentage of pupils working at or above a Level 2, Planning Area 3 at 9.0% had the highest proportion of pupils working below Level 2 and Planning Area 3 at 33.1% had the highest proportion of pupils working at Level 3 or above.

Table 6.13 - KS1 Maths attainment by first language

	Pupils whose first language is English			Pupils whose first language is other than English				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	549	6.7%	92.0%	21.3%	503	8.0%	90.1%	20.9%
Planning Area 2	1,156	6.1%	91.9%	19.9%	821	5.8%	92.2%	25.3%
Planning Area 3	1,193	6.0%	92.8%	28.3%	332	9.0%	89.5%	33.1%
Croydon	2,898	6.1%	92.3%	23.6%	1,656	7.1%	91.0%	25.5%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.14 shows the Key Stage 1 attainment in Maths by pupils' ethnicity in 2014/15. Looking at Croydon overall, pupils from the Asian or Asian British background ethnic group were the highest achieving, with 94.3% of pupils working at or above a Level 2 in KS1 Maths. The lowest percentage of pupils working at or above a Level 2 in KS1 Maths was from the Other ethnic group at 88.5%.

Planning Area 1 falls below the Croydon average for all ethnic groups in relation to attainment of a Level 2 or above in KS1 Maths apart from the Other ethnic group which was higher than its respective Croydon average. In Planning Area 2 the Black or Black British and Other ethnic groups obtained proportions of pupils working at or above a Level 2 higher than the averages for Croydon. In Planning Area 3 the White, Mixed or Dual Background and Asian or Asian British ethnic groups all had higher proportions of pupils working at or above a Level 2 than the respective Croydon averages.

Table 6.14 - KS1 Maths attainment by ethnicity

	White or White British		Mixed / Dual Background		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above	Number of pupils	Level 2 or Above
Planning Area 1	246	89.0%	138	88.4%	279	93.5%	363	91.2%	16	93.8%
Planning Area 2	589	91.7%	349	88.8%	352	94.0%	644	92.5%	28	96.4%
Planning Area 3	899	92.5%	220	90.9%	141	96.5%	236	90.3%	17	70.6%
Croydon	1,734	91.8%	707	89.4%	772	94.3%	1,243	91.7%	61	88.5%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.15 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in Maths by pupil gender for 2014/15. In Croydon there were 2,297 male pupils and 2,257 female pupils in total. Across Croydon a higher proportion of female pupils were working at Level 2 or above than of male pupils. In contrast there was a higher proportion of male pupils achieving Level 3 or above than of female pupils. The attainment gap for Level 2 or above was widest in Planning Area 1, where 87.8% of male pupils achieved this level compared to 94.3% of female pupils. In Planning Area 2 there was only a 2% difference between the proportion of male and female pupils achieving Level 2 or above and Level 3 or above. Planning Area 3 had the greatest difference between the proportion of male and female pupils achieving Level 3 or above at 3.5%.

Planning Area 2 at 91.0% and Planning Area 3 at 90.9% both had a higher proportion of male pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above than the Croydon average, which was 90.2%. Planning Area 1 had the highest proportion of male pupils working below a Level 2 at 10.3%. Planning Area 3 at 31.1% had the highest proportion of male pupils working at a Level 3 or above. The Croydon average for female pupils obtaining a Level 2 or above was 93.4% with only Planning Area 1 at 94.3% exceeding this average. In relation to female pupils working below a Level 2, Planning Area 2 at 5.3% and Planning Area 3 at 5.6% both exceeded the Croydon average of 5.2%. Planning Area 3 at 27.6% had the greatest proportion of female pupils obtaining a Level 3 or above in KS1 Maths.

Table 6.15 - KS1 Maths attainment by gender

	Male			Female				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	523	10.3%	87.8%	22.6%	529	4.3%	94.3%	19.7%
Planning Area 2	1,003	6.6%	91.0%	23.1%	974	5.3%	93.0%	21.1%
Planning Area 3	771	7.7%	90.9%	31.1%	754	5.6%	93.2%	27.6%
Croydon	2,297	7.8%	90.2%	25.7%	2,257	5.2%	93.4%	23.0%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

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Table 6.16 shows Key Stage 1 attainment in Maths by pupils' eligibility for free school meals (FSM) in 2014/15. Overall, pupils recorded as ineligible for FSM performed better in KS1 Maths than pupils known to be eligible for FSM. There was an average gap of 5.5% between the percentage of Croydon pupils known to be eligible for FSM achieving a Level 2 or above and for those who were ineligible in 2014/15. For Level 3 or above the gap was 14.3%. In Planning Area 2 the difference in the percentages of pupils achieving below Level 2 is smaller for those known to be eligible for FSM and those who are ineligible. The gap is also smaller than the Croydon average for those obtaining Level 3 or above. In Planning Area 1 the percentage gap between the two cohorts for Level 3 or above is smaller than the Croydon average, partly because Planning Area 1 has a higher proportion of pupils known to be eligible for FSM achieving Level 3 or above than the other Planning Areas. Planning Area 1 also had both the lowest proportion of pupils recorded as ineligible for FSM achieving Level 2 or above and Level 3 or above. Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion of pupils recorded as ineligible for FSM achieving Level 2 or above and a significantly higher proportion achieving Level 3 or above than the other Planning Areas. However Planning Area 3 also had the lowest proportion of pupils known to be eligible for FSM achieving Level 2 or above.

Table 6.16 - KS1 Maths attainment by free school meals (FSM) eligibility

	Pupils eligible for free school meals			Pupils ineligible for free school meals				
	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above	Number of pupils	Below Level 2	Level 2 or Above	Level 3 or Above
Planning Area 1	290	11.4%	87.2%	14.8%	762	5.8%	92.5%	23.5%
Planning Area 2	553	8.5%	89.0%	13.0%	1,424	5.0%	93.2%	25.7%
Planning Area 3	313	12.8%	85.9%	13.7%	1,212	5.0%	93.6%	33.4%
Croydon	1,156	10.4%	87.7%	13.7%	3,398	5.2%	93.2%	28.0%

Source: Department for Education, KS1 attainment National Pupil Database 2014/15

7. Attainment at Key Stage 2

All pupils in state-funded schools must be assessed against the standards of the national curriculum at the end of Key Stage 2 (age 11). In 2014/15, there were statutory externally marked national tests in reading, mathematics and grammar, punctuation and spelling. In addition to the standard tests for National Curriculum Levels 3 to 5, externally marked Level 6 tests were also available for more able pupils. Schools must also provide teacher assessments for English, reading, writing, mathematics and science. Pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 (KS2) are expected to achieve Level 4 and to have made at least two levels of progress between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

7.1 KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined

Table 7.1 shows the KS2 attainment of Croydon in comparison to regional and national averages for the academic year ending in 2015. 78% of pupils in state funded schools in Croydon were working at Level 4 or above in 2015. Croydon's statistical neighbours, London and England had a higher percentage for both pupils working at Level 4 or above and at Level 5 or above. Croydon had a higher proportion of pupils working below Level 4 in comparison to the averages for Croydon's statistical neighbours, London and England.

Table 7.1 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics attainment with regional and national comparisons

	2015		
	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above
Croydon	22.0%	78.0%	23.0%
Statistical Neighbours ⁴¹	17.0%	83.0%	26.0%
London	16.0%	84.0%	27.0%
England	20.0%	80.0%	24.0%

Source: Local authority and regional tables, DfE SFR47/2015

The data in the following section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and who attended a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. For each case where we recall the number of KS2 Levels obtained, we have used the total number of grades achieved from the combination of Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects. We only consider those pupils who have achieved a Level between 1-6, we do not include those pupils who were absent or those working towards or below Level 1. Table 7.2 shows the average attainment levels at Key Stage 2 for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for pupils in each Planning Area. Planning Area 1 (88.5%) and Planning Area 3 (90.0%) are achieving higher than the Croydon average of 88.0% of pupils working at Level 4 or

⁴¹ This is the average percentage of Croydon's statistical neighbours' i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest

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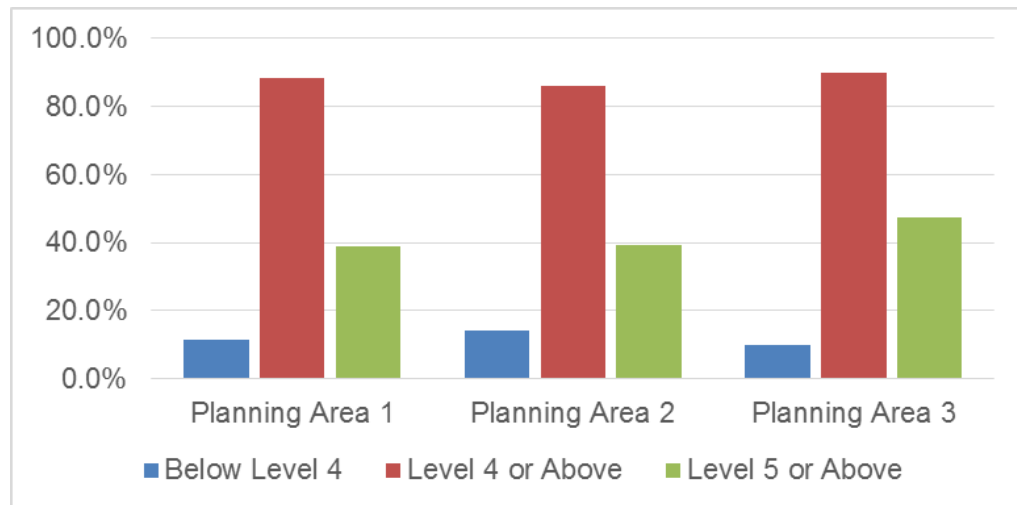
above with Planning Area 2 (86.0%) falling below this average. For pupils achieving a Level 5 or above, Planning Area 3 (47.5%) is the highest achieving whereas Planning Area 1 (39.0%) and Planning Area 2 (39.2%) fall below the Croydon average of 42.0%. 14.0% of pupils in Planning Area 2 are working below a Level 4 in Reading, Writing and Mathematics which is more than the Croydon average of 12.0%, however Planning Area 1 has 11.5% of pupils working below this Level and Planning Area 3 has 10.0%.

Table 7.2 - KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined

	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above
Planning Area 1	2,487	11.5%	88.5%	39.0%
Planning Area 2	4,758	14.0%	86.0%	39.2%
Planning Area 3	3,842	10.0%	90.0%	47.5%
Croydon	11,087	12.0%	88.0%	42.0%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 7.1 - KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined



Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

7.2 KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by gender

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. For each case where we recall the number of KS2 Levels obtained, we have used the total number of grades achieved from the combination of Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects. We only consider those pupils who have achieved a Level between 1-6, we do not include those pupils who were absent or those working towards or below Level 1.

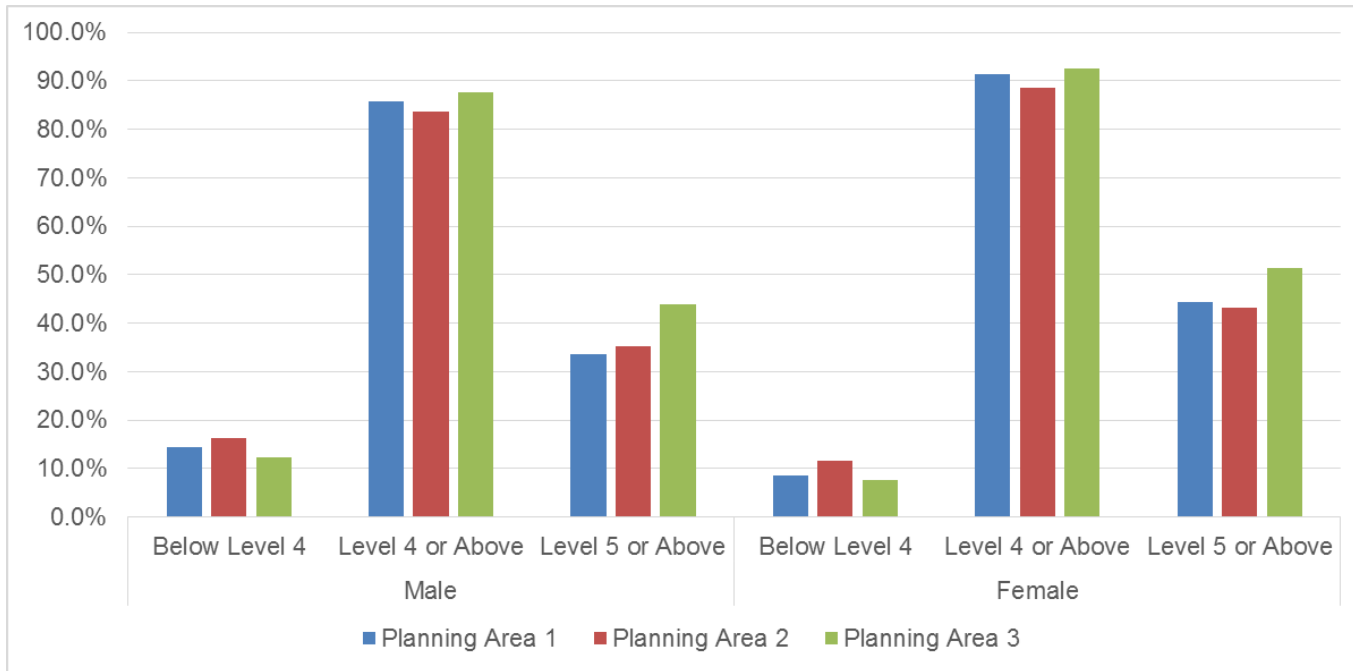
Table 7.3 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects by pupil gender. In Planning Area 1, 49.7% of the cohort of students were male and 50.3% were female. There were 85.7% of male pupils working at or above the expected standard in Planning Area 1, whereas the female pupils on average performed better with 91.4% working at or above the expected standard. This difference in attainment between male and female pupils is seen across the country. The attainment gap between male and female pupils was wider in Planning Area 1 (5.7%) than the other two Planning Areas, even though the percentage of both male and female pupils achieving Level 4 or above was higher than the Croydon average. Overall, Planning Area 1 had the lowest percentage of pupils achieving a Level 5 or above regardless of gender than the other Planning Areas and dropped below the Croydon average within this category. However, in contrast Planning Area 1 also had a smaller proportion of pupils working below a Level 4 in Reading, Writing and Mathematics for both male and female pupils. Across all Planning Areas there is a higher proportion of male pupils achieving below Level 4 than female pupils.

Table 7.3 KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by gender

	Male			Female				
	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above
Planning Area 1	1236	14.3%	85.7%	33.5%	1251	8.6%	91.4%	44.4%
Planning Area 2	2420	16.4%	83.6%	35.3%	2338	11.5%	88.5%	43.1%
Planning Area 3	1995	12.3%	87.7%	43.9%	1847	7.5%	92.5%	51.4%
Croydon	5651	14.5%	85.5%	38.0%	5436	9.5%	90.5%	46.2%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 7.2 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by gender



Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

7.3 KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by FSM

Please note that the data in this section only includes pupils who were resident in Croydon and attended a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. For each case where we recall the number of KS2 Levels obtained, we have used the total number of grades achieved from the combination of Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects. We only consider those pupils who have achieved a Level between 1-6, we do not include those pupils who were absent or those working towards or below Level 1.

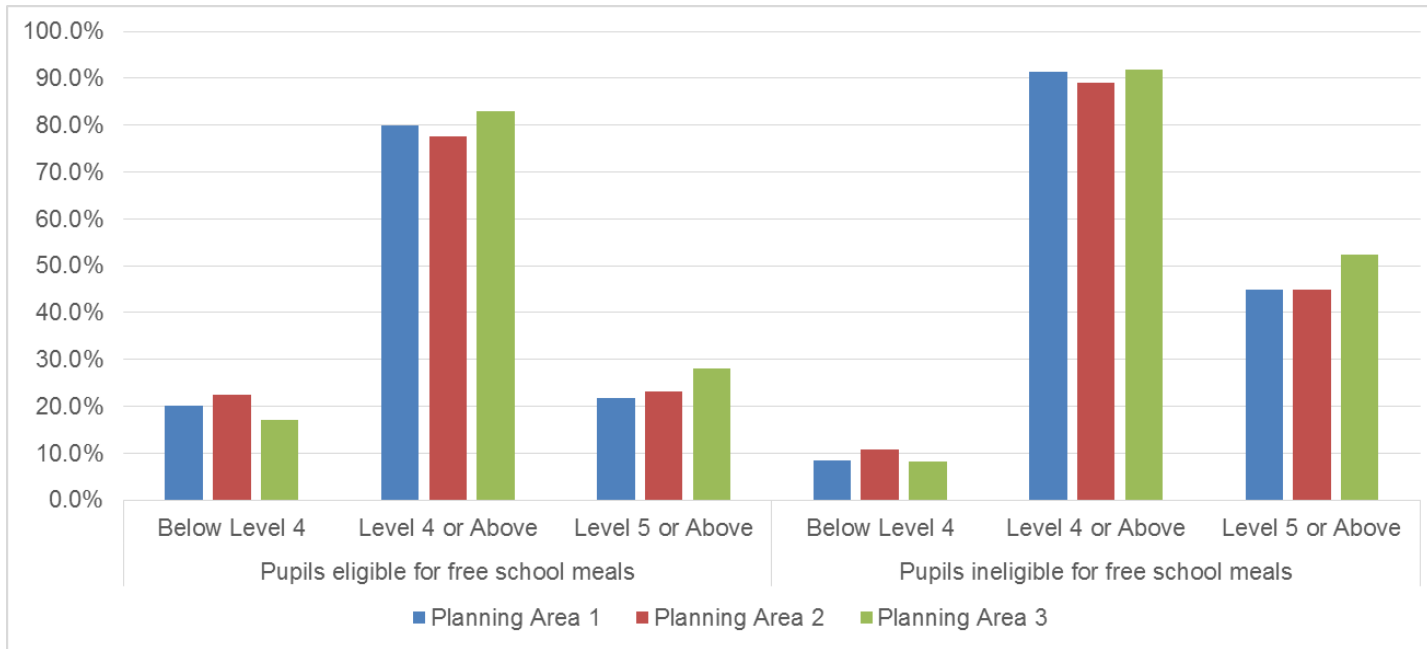
Table 7.4 shows the attainment levels in the KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects by free school meals (FSM) eligibility. In Planning Area 1, 25.2% of the cohort of students were known to be eligible for FSM, of which 79.9% achieved a Level 4 or above in Reading, Writing and Mathematics. The percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard was higher for those pupils ineligible for FSM (91.5%) and the attainment gap between those eligible and ineligible for FSM is wider in Planning Area 1 (11.6%) than the other two Planning Areas. Overall, Planning Area 1 in comparison to other Planning Areas had the lowest percentage of pupils achieving a Level 5 or above and dropped below the Croydon average within this category. However, in contrast Planning Area 1 had a lesser than average proportion of pupils working below a Level 4 in Reading, Writing and Mathematics at KS2.

Table 7.4 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by free school meals eligibility

	Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals				All other pupils			
	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels achieved	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above
Planning Area 1	627	20.1%	79.9%	21.7%	1,860	8.5%	91.5%	44.8%
Planning Area 2	1,278	22.4%	77.6%	23.2%	3,480	10.9%	89.1%	45.0%
Planning Area 3	768	17.1%	83.1%	28.0%	3,074	8.3%	91.7%	52.4%
Croydon	2,673	20.3%	79.7%	24.2%	8,414	9.4%	90.6%	47.7%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 7.3 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by free school meals eligibility



Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

7.4 KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by ethnicity

Please note that the data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. For each case where we recall the number of KS2 Levels obtained, we have used the total number of grades achieved from the combination of Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects. We only consider those pupils who have achieved a Level between 1-6, we do not include those pupils who were absent or those working towards or below Level 1.

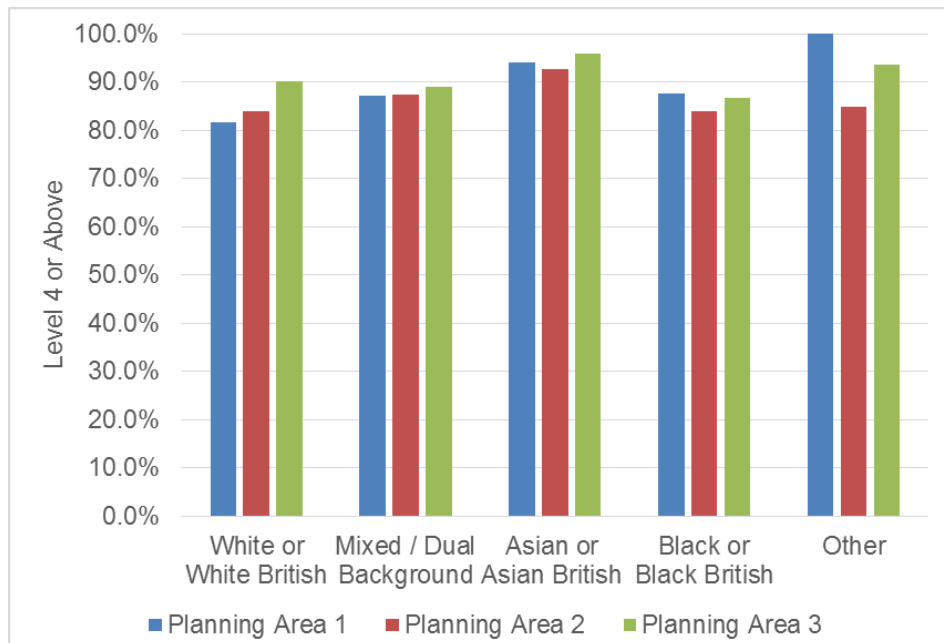
Table 7.5 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects by pupils' ethnicity. In Planning Area 1, pupils from a Mixed, Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British ethnic groups made up 79.5% of the KS2 cohort. 87.6% and 94.1% of pupils from Black or Black British and Asian or Asian British ethnic backgrounds respectively obtained a Level 4 or above in Reading, Writing and Mathematics which is higher than the Croydon average for these groups. Whilst alternatively the percentage of pupils from a White or White British or Mixed ethnic background that achieved a Level 4 or above was lower than the Croydon average for these ethnic groups.

Table 7.5 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by ethnicity

	White or White British		Mixed / Dual Background		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Level 4 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Level 4 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Level 4 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Level 4 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Level 4 or Above
Planning Area 1	438	81.7%	297	87.2%	615	94.1%	1,047	87.6%	66	100.0%
Planning Area 2	1,405	84.0%	689	87.4%	834	92.7%	1,650	83.9%	132	84.8%
Planning Area 3	2,243	90.3%	462	89.0%	378	96.0%	690	86.8%	48	93.8%
Croydon	4,086	87.2%	1,448	87.8%	1,827	93.9%	3,387	85.7%	246	90.7%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 7.4 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Level by ethnicity



Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

7.5 KS2 attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by First Language

Please note that the data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information. For each case where we recall the number of KS2 Levels obtained, we have used the total number of grades achieved from the combination of Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects. We only consider those pupils who have achieved a Level between 1-6, we do not include those pupils who were absent or those working towards or below Level 1.

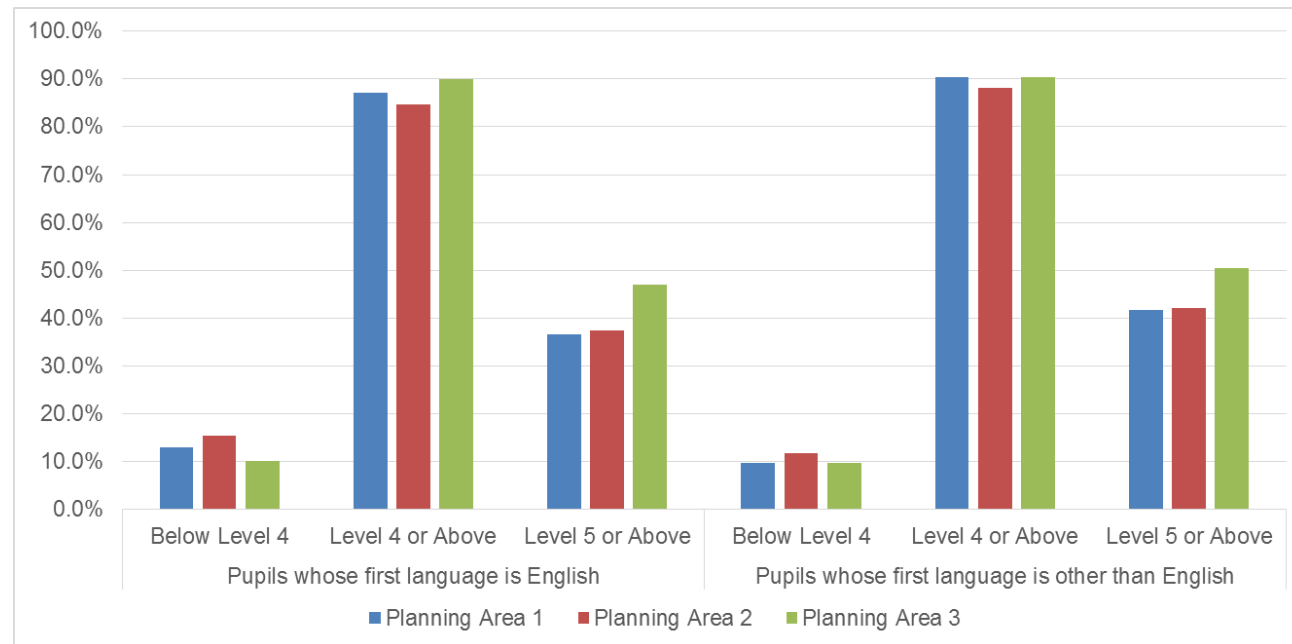
Table 7.6 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics subjects by first language. In Planning Area 1, 87.0% of pupils whose first language was English obtained a Level 4 or above at KS2 compared to 90.3% for those pupils whose first language is other than English. Whilst the percentage of pupils that achieved a Level 4 or above whose first language was other than English was above the Croydon average, the percentage of pupils whose first language was English achieving a Level 4 or above was just below the Croydon average of 87.3%. 36.6% of pupils whose first language was English obtained a Level 5 or above at KS2 compared to 41.8% for those pupils whose first language was other than English. The attainment gap for those working above Level 5 between pupils whose first language was English to those whose first language was other than English was much wider in Planning Area 1 than in the other two Planning Areas.

Table 7.6 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Levels by first language

	Pupils whose first language is English			Pupils whose first language is other than English				
	Number of KS2 Levels obtained	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above	Number of KS2 Levels achieved	Below Level 4	Level 4 or Above	Level 5 or Above
Planning Area 1	1,359	13.0%	87.0%	36.6%	1,128	9.7%	90.3%	41.8%
Planning Area 2	2,946	15.3%	84.7%	37.3%	1,806	11.8%	88.2%	42.1%
Planning Area 3	3,120	10.1%	90.0%	46.9%	720	9.7%	90.3%	50.4%
Croydon	7,425	12.7%	87.3%	41.2%	3,654	10.7%	89.3%	43.6%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 7.5 - KS2 Reading, Writing and Mathematics Levels by first language



Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

8. Attainment at Key Stage 4

Key Stage 4 is a two year programme of academic study for those students aged from 14-15 (Year 10) to 15-16 (Year 11). During key stage 4 most pupils work towards national qualifications - usually GCSEs. The compulsory national curriculum subjects are the 'core' and 'foundation' subjects. Core subjects are: English, Maths and Science. Foundation subjects are: Computing, Physical education and Citizenship.

8.1 Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths

Table 8.1 shows the KS4 attainment of Croydon in comparison to regional and national areas within the year 2015. Croydon had a 59.6% rate for pupils in state funded schools achieving 5+ A*-C including English & mathematics in 2015. Croydon's statistical neighbours, and England had a lower percentage for both pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English & mathematics. London had the highest percentage in comparison to Croydon, Croydon's statistical neighbours and England.

Table 8.1 - KS4 percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A*-C including English & mathematics with regional and national comparisons

Local Authority ⁴²	2015
	5+ A*-C including English & mathematics
Croydon	59.6%
Statistical Neighbours ⁴³	56.9%
London	60.9%
England	53.8%

Source: Local authority and regional tables, DfE SFR01/2016

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

⁴² Local authority figures cover achievements in state-funded schools only. They do not include pupils recently arrived from overseas.

⁴³ This is the average percentage of Croydon's statistical neighbours' i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest

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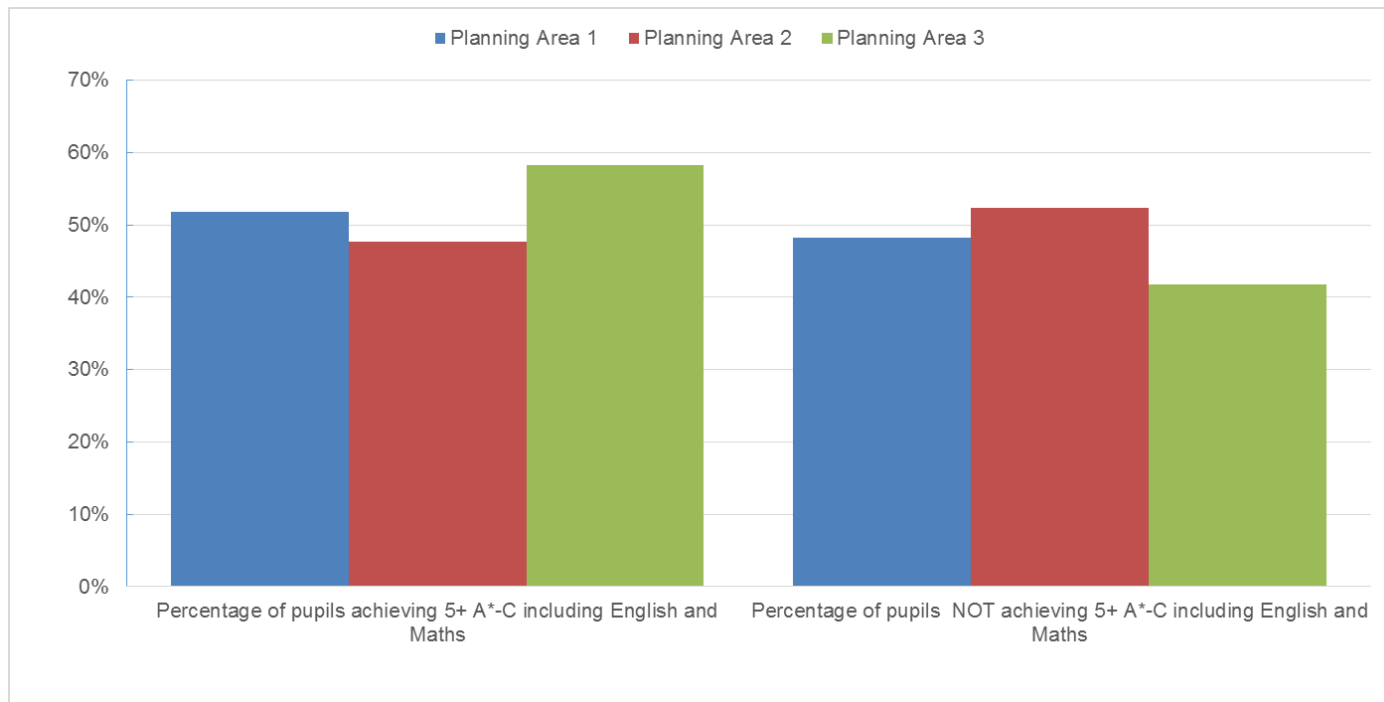
Table 8.2 shows the attainment levels at Key Stage 4 pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths with respect to Planning Area. Planning Area 1 (51.8%) and Planning Area 3 (58.3%) are achieving higher than the Croydon average of 52.2% for pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths, with Planning Area 2 (47.7%) falling below this average.

Table 8.2 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths

	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths
Planning Area 1	763	51.8%	48.2%
Planning Area 2	1,304	47.7%	52.3%
Planning Area 3	1,024	58.3%	41.7%
Croydon	3,091	52.2%	47.8%

Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 8.1 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths



Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

8.2 Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by gender

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

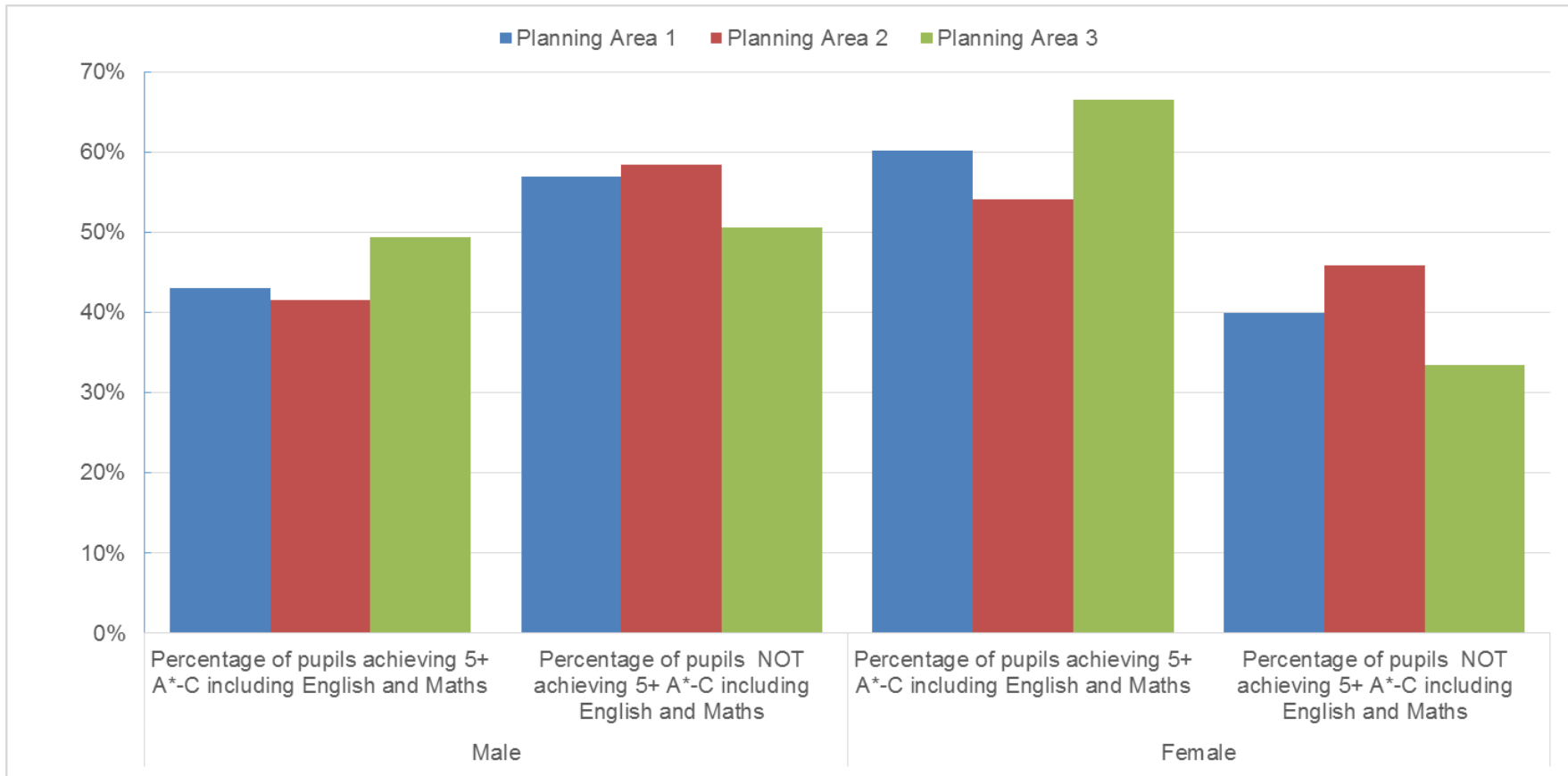
Table 8.3 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 4 showing those pupils who achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths by gender. In Planning Area 2, 51.2% of the cohort of students were male and 48.8% female. There were 41.5% of male students achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths whereas the female students obtained better at 54.2% and the attainment gap between male and female pupils was the lowest in Planning Area 2 (12.6%). Overall, Planning Area 2 in comparison to other Planning Areas had the lowest percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths regardless of gender.

Table 8.3 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by gender

	Male			Female		
	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths
Planning Area 1	372	43.0%	57.0%	391	60.1%	39.9%
Planning Area 2	667	41.5%	58.5%	637	54.2%	45.8%
Planning Area 3	492	49.4%	50.6%	532	66.5%	33.5%
Croydon Total	1,531	44.4%	55.6%	1,560	59.9%	40.1%

Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 8.2 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by gender



Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

8.3 Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by FSM

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

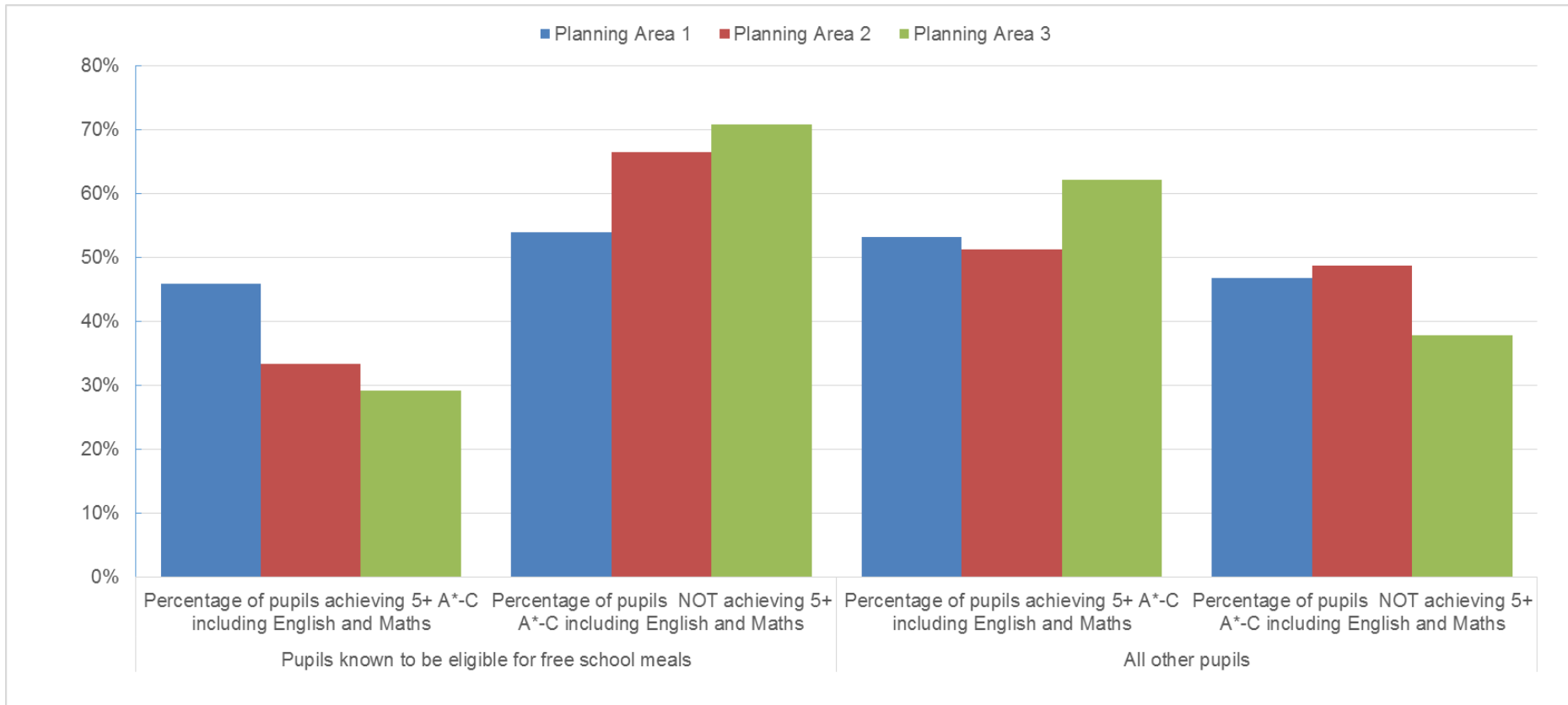
Table 8.4 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 4 showing those pupils who achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths combined with free school meals (FSM) eligibility. In Planning Area 2, 19.9% of the cohort of students were eligible for FSM, of which 33.5% achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths. The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths was higher for those pupils ineligible for FSM (51.2.%) and the attainment gap between those eligible and ineligible for FSM second highest in Planning Area 2 (17.8%), which was lower than the Croydon average (19.6%).

Table 8.4 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by FSM

		Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals		All other pupils		
	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths
Planning Area 1	148	45.9%	54.1%	615	53.2%	46.8%
Planning Area 2	260	33.5%	66.5%	1044	51.2%	48.8%
Planning Area 3	120	29.2%	70.8%	904	62.2%	37.8%
Croydon Total	528	36.0%	64.0%	2,563	55.6%	44.4%

Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 8.3 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by FSM



Source: Department for education, KS4 attainment national pupil database 2015

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8.4 Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by ethnicity

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

Table 8.5 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 4 showing those pupils who achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths combined by ethnicity. In Planning Area 2 pupils from Mixed/Dual Background, Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British ethnic groups made up 58.7% of the KS4 cohort. The percentages of pupils from Black or Black British, Asian or Asian British, White or White British and Mixed/Dual Background ethnic groups who obtained 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths were lower than the Croydon average.

Table 8.5 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by ethnicity⁴⁴

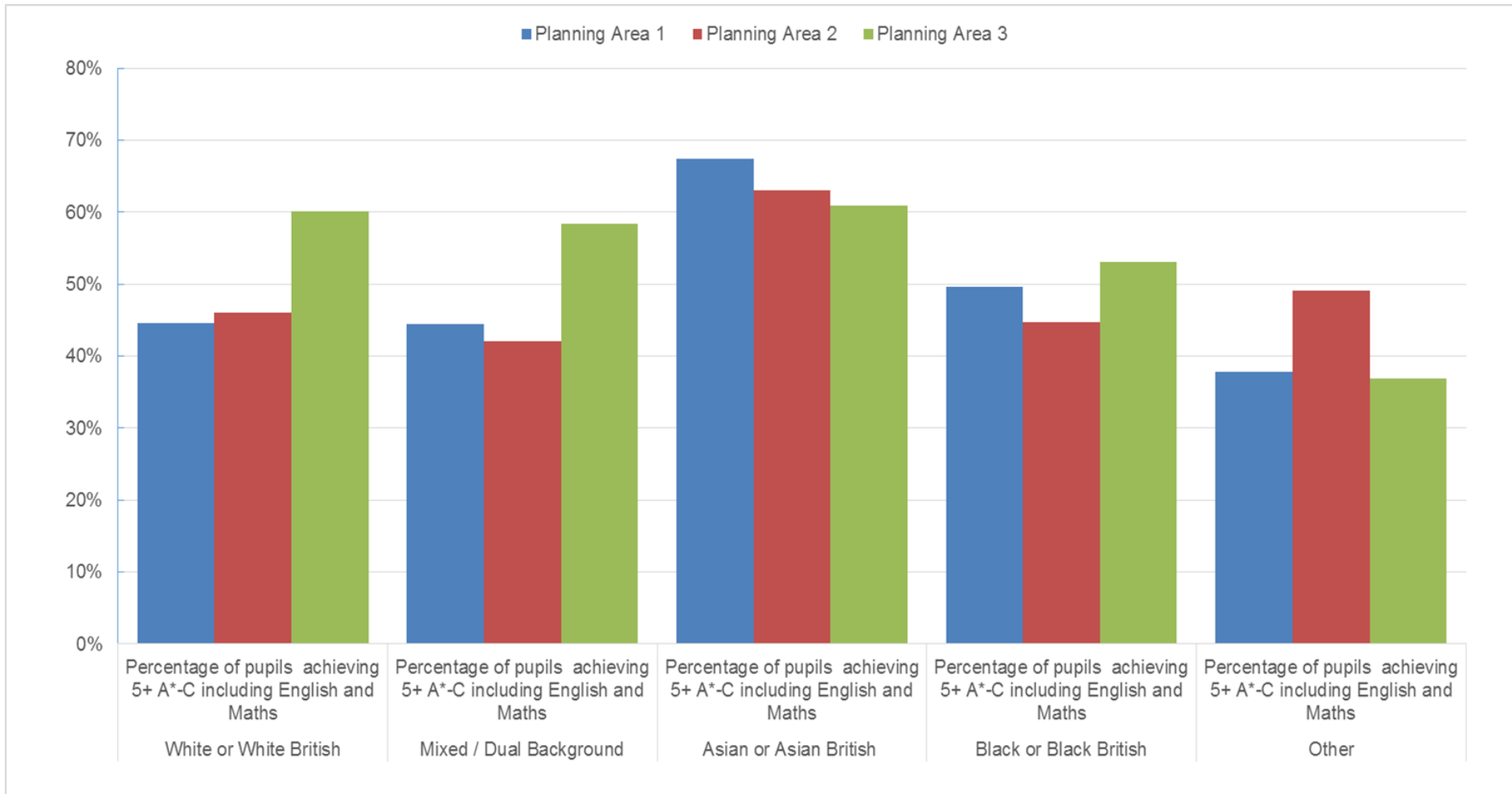
White or White British		Mixed / Dual Background		Asian or Asian British		
Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	
Planning Area 1	148	44.6%	81	44.4%	181	67.4%
Planning Area 2	484	46.1%	169	42.0%	187	63.1%
Planning Area 3	655	60.2%	72	58.3%	82	61.0%
Croydon	1,287	53.1%	322	46.3%	450	64.4%

Black or Black British		Other		
Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	
Planning Area 1	316	49.7%	37	37.8%
Planning Area 2	409	44.7%	55	49.1%
Planning Area 3	196	53.1%	19	36.8%
Croydon	921	48.2%	111	43.2%

Source: Department for Education, KS2 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

⁴⁴ Figure exclude pupils whose ethnicity was not known.

Figure 8.4 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by ethnicity



Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

8.5 Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by First Language

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

Table 8.6 shows the attainment levels in the Key Stage 4 showing those pupils who achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths combined with English as a first language. In Planning Area 2, 48.5% of pupils whose first language is English achieved 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths compared to 45.9% for those pupils whose first language is other than English. Both percentages were higher than the Croydon average. The attainment gap for pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths whose first language is English to those whose first language is other than English is the lowest in Planning Area 2 (2.7%) and is below the Croydon average (6.3%).

Table 8.6 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by first language⁴⁵

		Pupils whose first language is English		Pupils whose first language is other than English		
	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Number of pupils	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	Percentage of pupils NOT achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths
Planning Area 1	440	52.7%	47.3%	301	48.8%	51.2%
Planning Area 2	878	48.5%	51.5%	423	45.9%	54.1%
Planning Area 3	879	59.7%	40.3%	141	49.6%	50.4%
Croydon Total	2,197	53.8%	46.2%	865	47.5%	52.5%

Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

⁴⁵ Numbers exclude pupils whose first language was not known

Figure 8.5 - Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths by first language



Source: Department for Education, KS4 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

9. Attainment at Key Stage 5

9.1 Key Stage 5 attainment based on average points score of all Level 3 qualifications

Table 9.1 shows the Key Stage 5 (KS5) attainment of Croydon students compared to the regional and national averages for the academic year ending in 2015 for all Level 3 qualifications⁴⁶. The average points score per student in Croydon was 694.5 in 2015 which was higher than Croydon’s statistical neighbours and London, however it was lower than the England average. In relation to the average points scored per examination entry, the average for Croydon students was 215.0, which again is higher than the average for Croydon’s statistical neighbours and London but lower than the England average.

Table 9.1 - KS5 attainment of Level 3 qualifications with regional and national comparisons

	Average Points Score ⁴⁷	
	Per Student	Per Entry
Croydon	694.5	215.0
Statistical Neighbours ⁴⁸	694.4	212.8
London	694.0	213.1
England	717.8	215.9

Source: Local authority and regional tables, DfE SFR03/2016

⁴⁶ Please see Appendix C for a full definition of Level 3 qualifications.

⁴⁷ Average Points Score per student: The average point score per student is calculated as the sum of the QCDA points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of 16 to 18 year old students at the end of study towards general and applied A/AS or equivalent level 3 qualifications

Average Points Score per entry: The average point score per examination entry is calculated as the sum of the points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of qualification entries. For this calculation, a general or applied A level and a BTEC National Award is each equal to one entry, a general/applied A level Double Award or BTEC National Certificate is equal to two entries, a general or applied AS level is equal to 0.5 of an entry, a Key Skill at level 3 is equal to 0.3 of an entry.

⁴⁸ This is the average percentage of Croydon’s statistical neighbours’ i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, and Waltham Forest.

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Table 9.2 shows the attainment levels based on all Level 3 qualifications⁴⁹ within the 2014/15 academic year⁵⁰. 26.4% of the total weighted examination entries came from Planning Area 1, 42.6% from Planning Area 2 and 30.9% from Planning Area 3. Planning Area 2 had the greatest number of pupils and entries studying towards an academic qualification and the average point score per examination entry was the highest across all Planning Areas. Planning Area 1 had the lowest average point score per examination entry closely followed by Planning Area 3, both lower than the Croydon average of 211.59. In relation to the average points scored per student Planning Area 2 was the highest achieving with 725.28 points and Planning Area 1 the lowest with 717.5 points. Both Planning Area 1 and Planning Area 3 fall below the Croydon average for both the average point score per student and the average point score per examination entry.

Table 9.2 - KS5 Attainment, Average Point Score per Student & Examination Entry

	No. of Pupils	No. of Exam Entries	Total Points	Average Point Score per Student	Average Point Score per Entry
Planning Area 1	302	1,027.20	216,686.3	717.50	210.95
Planning Area 2	485	1,656.05	351,759.0	725.28	212.41
Planning Area 3	351	1,201.47	253,510.0	722.25	211.00
Croydon	1,138	3,884.72	821,955.3	722.28	211.59

Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

⁴⁹ Academic Qualifications: includes A level or applied A level. In addition it includes Pre-U, International Baccalaureate, Advanced Extension Award (AEA), Free Standing Mathematics and Extended Project (Diploma) qualifications. A-levels: From 2010 to present a pass in an Advanced GCE subject is indicated by one of the six grades A*(a*), A(a), B(b), C(c), D(d), E(e), of which A*(a*) is the highest and E(e) the lowest.

⁵⁰ The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

9.2 KS5 attainment based on academic qualifications

Table 9.3 shows the attainment levels based on Key Stage 5 academic qualifications⁵¹ within the 2014/15 academic year⁵². 26.2% of the total weighted examination entries came from Planning Area 1, 39.9% from Planning Area 2 and 33.8% from Planning Area 3. Planning Area 2 had the greatest number of students studying towards an academic qualification and the highest number of examination entries, however the average point score per examination entry was the lowest across all Planning Areas. Planning Area 1 had the greatest average point score per examination entry closely followed by Planning Area 3, both higher than the Croydon average of 202.84. The average point score per student was highest for students from Planning Area 3, 628.09, whilst the average point score for students from Planning Area 2 was the lowest out of the three Planning Areas at only 576.09. Overall all Planning Areas in Croydon had an average grade per examination entry which equated to a grade C-.

Table 9.3 - KS5 Attainment, Academic qualifications average points score (APS) per Student & Examination Entry

	No. of Pupils	No. of Exam Entries	Total Points	Average Point Score per Student ⁵³	Average Point Score per Entry ⁵⁴	Average Point Score as Grade
Planning Area 1	258	761.10	155,874	604.16	204.80	C-
Planning Area 2	401	1,157.30	231,366	576.97	199.92	C-
Planning Area 3	320	981.57	200,989	628.09	204.76	C-
Croydon	979	2,899.97	588,229	600.85	202.84	C-

Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

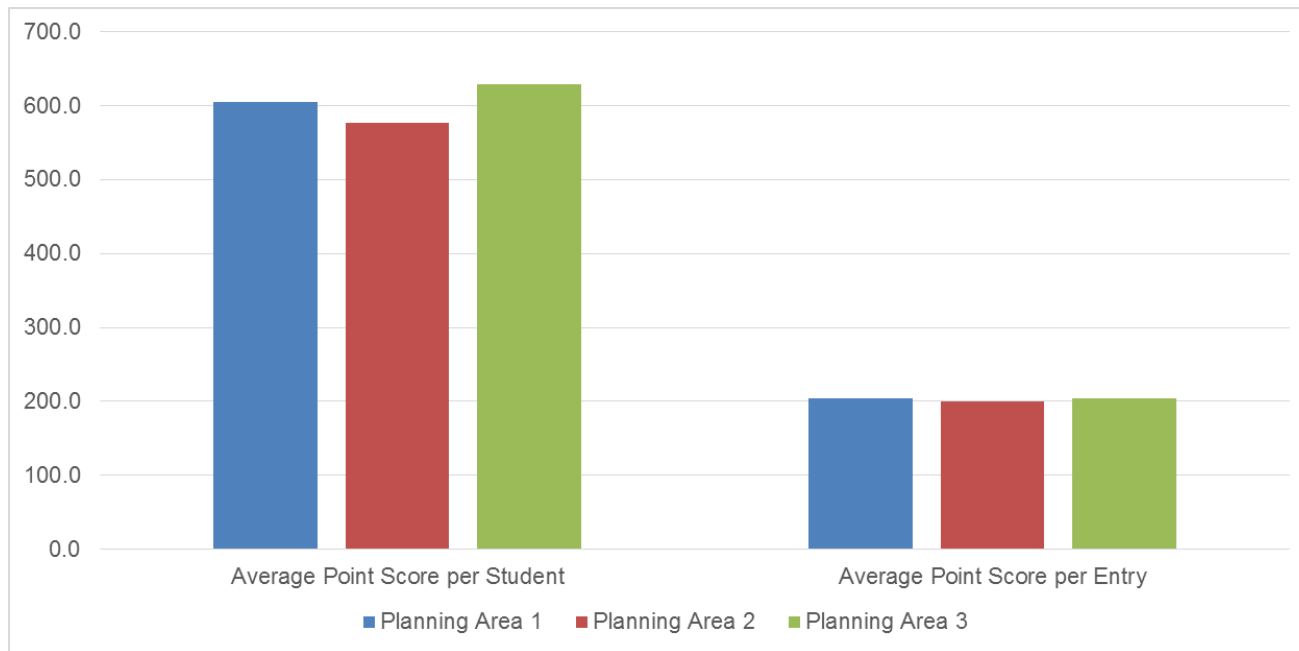
⁵¹ Academic Qualifications: includes A level or applied A level. In addition it includes Pre-U, International Baccalaureate, Advanced Extension Award (AEA), Free Standing Mathematics and Extended Project (Diploma) qualifications. A-levels: From 2010 to present a pass in an Advanced GCE subject is indicated by one of the six grades A*(a*), A(a), B(b), C(c), D(d), E(e), of which A*(a*) is the highest and E(e) the lowest.

⁵² The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

⁵³ Average Points Score per student: The average point score per student is calculated as the sum of the QCDA points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of 16 to 18 year old students at the end of study towards general and applied A/AS or equivalent level 3 qualifications

⁵⁴ Average Points Score per entry: The average point score per examination entry is calculated as the sum of the points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of qualification entries. For this calculation, a general or applied A level and a BTEC National Award is each equal to one entry, a general/applied A level Double Award or BTEC National Certificate is equal to two entries, a general or applied AS level is equal to 0.5 of an entry, a Key Skill at level 3 is equal to 0.3 of an entry.

Figure 9.1 - KS5 Attainment, Academic qualifications APS per Student & Examination Entry



Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

9.3 KS5 attainment based on vocational qualification

Please note that the data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

Table 9.4 shows the attainment levels based on Key Stage 5 vocational qualifications⁵⁵ for the 2014/15 academic year. 27.0% of the total weighted examination entries came from Planning Area 1, 50.6% from Planning Area 2 and 22.3% from Planning Area 3. Planning Area 2 had the greatest number of students studying towards a vocational qualification and examination entries, in addition the average point score per examination entry for Planning Area 2 (241.39) was the highest across all Planning Areas. Planning Area 2 and Planning Area 3 achieve higher than the Croydon average for the average points scored per examination entry – graded at a Dist+, however this grade is the same for what Croydon achieved overall. In relation to the average points scored per student, Planning Area 2 was the highest achieving with 584.43 points and Planning Area 1 the lowest with 490.42 points. Planning Area 1 falls below the Croydon average for both the average point score per student and the average point score per examination entry. Overall, all Planning Areas in Croydon apart from Planning Area 1 had an average grade per examination entry which equated to a Dist+.

Table 9.4 - KS5 Attainment, Vocational qualifications APS per Student & Examination Entry

	No. of Pupils	No. of Exam Entries	Total Points	Average Point Score per Student ⁵⁶	Average Point Score per Entry ⁵⁷	Average Point Score as Grade
Planning Area 1	124	266.10	60,812.25	490.42	228.53	Dist
Planning Area 2	206	498.75	120,393.00	584.43	241.39	Dist+
Planning Area 3	100	219.90	52,521.00	525.21	238.84	Dist+
Croydon	430	984.75	233,726.25	543.55	237.35	Dist+

Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

⁵⁵ Vocational Qualifications: Includes Level 3 NVQ, BTEC award, certificate and diploma and all other regulated qualifications.

Vocational qualifications: Results will be graded pass, merit and distinction, with notional grade boundaries set as follows:

Pass: Learners will be required to achieve a minimum of 50% of the marks available

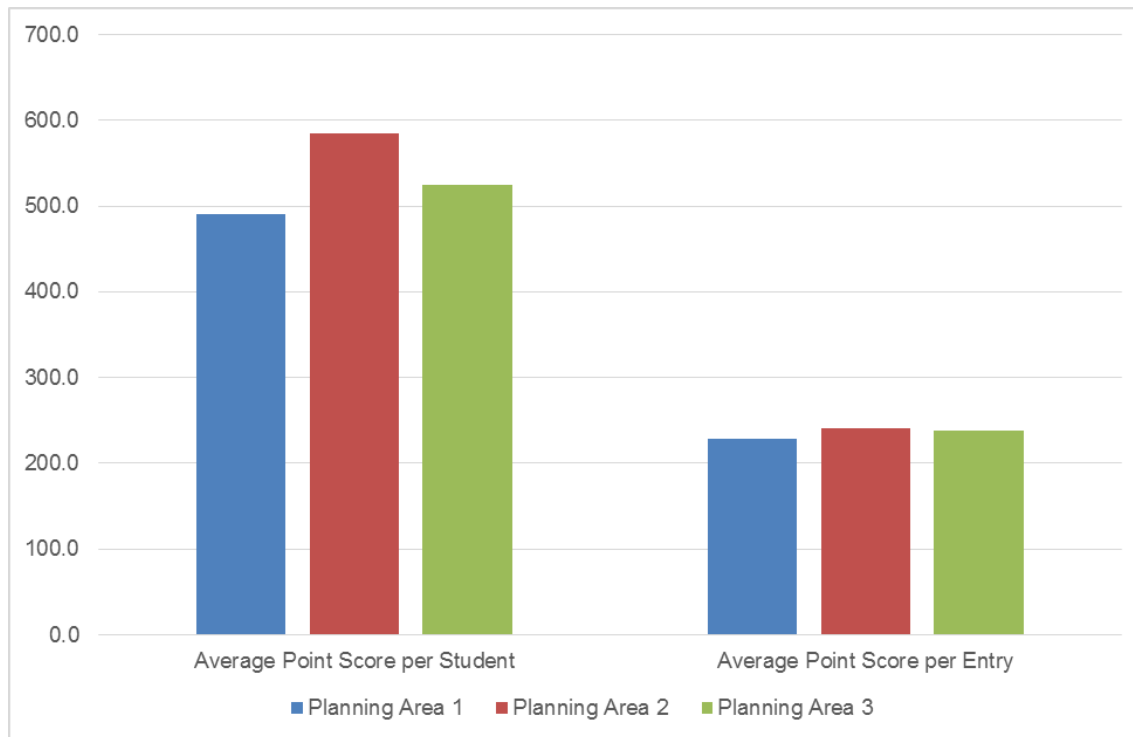
Merit: Learners will be required to achieve a minimum of 65% of the marks available

Distinction: Learners will be required to achieve a minimum of 75% of the marks available

⁵⁶ Average Points Score per student: The average point score per student is calculated as the sum of the QCDA points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of 16 to 18 year old students at the end of study towards general and applied A/AS or equivalent level 3 qualifications.

⁵⁷ Average Points Score per entry: The average point score per examination entry is calculated as the sum of the points awarded to each 16 to 18 year old student, divided by the total number of qualification entries. For this calculation, a general or applied A level and a BTEC National Award is each equal to one entry, a general/applied A level Double Award or BTEC National Certificate is equal to two entries, a general or applied AS level is equal to 0.5 of an entry, a Key Skill at level 3 is equal to 0.3 of an entry.

Figure 9.2 - KS5 Attainment, Vocational qualifications APS per Student & Examination Entry



Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

9.4 KS5 attainment A-level grades

The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend a state funded school in Croydon. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

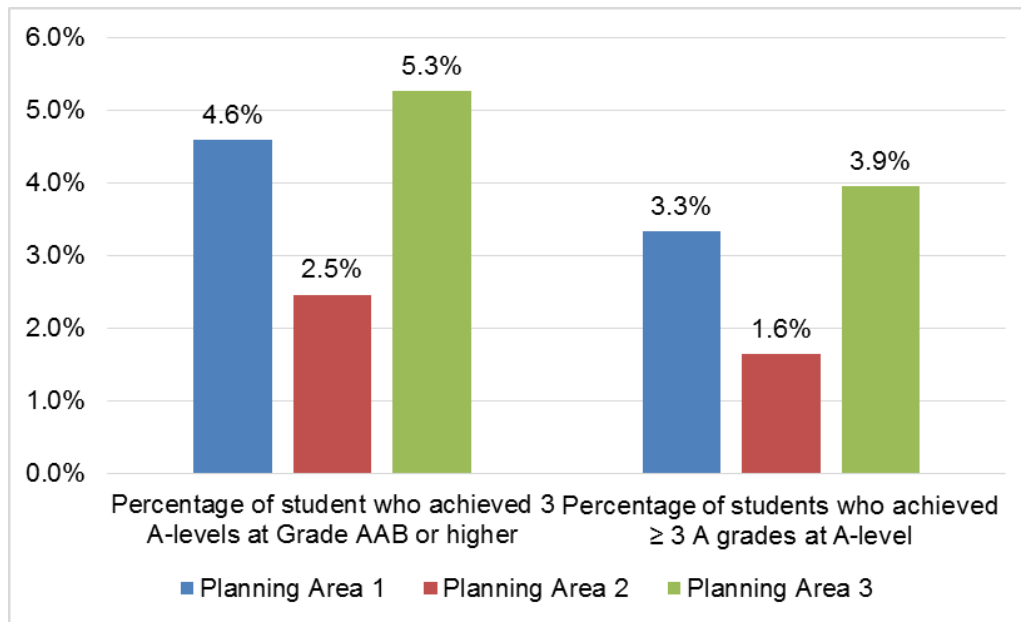
Table 9.5 shows the Key Stage 5 A-Level attainment based on the 2014/15 academic year. 26.4% of the total number of A-level students came from Planning Area 1, 40.2% from Planning Area 2 and 33.4% from Planning Area 3. Planning Area 3 (73.0%) was the only planning area which had a percentage of students achieving 3 or more A-levels at grade A*-E greater than the Croydon average of 67.9%. Although Planning Area 2 had the highest number of A-level entrants at 366, it had the second highest number of A*/A grades achieved by students at A-Level (121). Planning Area 3 at 132 had the highest number of A*/A grades achieved at A-level and Planning Area 1 the lowest at 97. In relation to the percentage of pupils who achieved 3 A-levels at grade AAB or higher, the Croydon average lies at 4.0%. Planning Area 2 (2.5%) had the lowest percentage and Planning Area 3 had the highest (5.3%), Planning Area 1 (4.6%) also lies 0.6 percentage points above the Croydon average. Looking at the percentage of pupils who achieved greater than or equal to 3 A grades at A-level, Planning Area 3 had the highest proportion at 3.9% which is 1 percentage point greater than the overall Croydon average of 2.9%. Planning Area 1 at 3.3% had also achieved greater than the Croydon average whereas Planning Area 2 at 1.6% had the lowest percentage of all three Planning areas.

Table 9.5 - KS5 attainment, A-Level grades

	Number of A-Level pupils	Percentage of students who achieved ≥ 3 A-Levels at A*-E	Number of A*/A grades achieved at A-Level	Percentage of student who achieved 3 A-levels at Grade AAB or higher	Percentage of students who achieved ≥ 3 A grades at A-level
Planning Area 1	240	66.3%	97	4.6%	3.3%
Planning Area 2	366	64.8%	121	2.5%	1.6%
Planning Area 3	304	73.0%	132	5.3%	3.9%
Croydon	910	67.9%	350	4.0%	2.9%

Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

Figure 9.3 - KS5 attainment, A-Level Grades



Source: Department for Education, KS5 attainment National Pupil Database 2015

10. Participation in education, employment or training

Table 10.1 shows that the number of 16-18 year olds known to be not in education, employment or training has remained lower than the regional and national averages. However it should be noted that the proportion of young people whose activities are unknown is higher in Croydon, although this has fallen substantially in recent years.

Table 10.1 - Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training (NEET) – regional and national comparison

	2013		2014		2015	
	NEET	Unknown	NEET	Unknown	NEET	Unknown
Croydon	3.0%	29.0%	3.3%	18.2%	2.9%	16.1%
Statistical neighbours	4.1%	13.9%	3.7%	13.2%	3.6%	12.7%
London	3.8%	12.7%	3.4%	10.4%	3.1%	10.4%
England	5.3%	9.2%	4.7%	9.0%	4.2%	8.4%

Source: DfE LAIT November 2016

Table 10.2 shows the number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). Of all Planning Areas, Planning Area 2 has the largest population of 16-18 year olds (5,663) and also the joint highest percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (3.5%). Planning Area 3 had the second highest population of 16-18 year olds (5,267) but has the lowest percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (2.6%). Planning Area 1 has the lowest population of 16-18 year olds (3,558) but has the joint highest percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (3.5%). Both Planning Area 1 and Planning Area 2 have a higher percentage of young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training compared to the overall Croydon average of 3.1%.

Table 10.2 - Number of 16-18 year olds Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

	Number of 16-18 year olds	Number of 16-18 year olds NEET	Percentage of 16-18 year olds NEET
Planning Area 1	3,558	123	3.5%
Planning Area 2	5,663	196	3.5%
Planning Area 3	5,267	137	2.6%
Croydon	14,488	456	3.1%

Source: Local authority NEET data DfE August 2016 MI submission and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

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Table 10.3 shows the number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Planning Area 2. Broad Green at 832 has the highest population of 16-18 year olds followed by Waddon at 725. Additionally Broad Green at 4.0% has the highest percentage of 16-18 year olds NEET followed by Selhurst at 3.9%. South Norwood at 2.8% and Fairfield at 2.7% have the lowest percentage of 16-18 year olds NEET in Planning Area 2. South Norwood (2.8%) and Fairfield (2.7%) both have a percentage of 16-18 year olds who are NEET lower than the overall Croydon average of 3.1%.

Table 10.3 - Number of 16-18 year olds Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

	Number of 16-18 year olds	Number of 16-18 year olds NEET	Percentage of 16-18 year olds NEET
Planning Area 2			
Addiscombe	554	20	3.6%
Ashburton	643	22	3.4%
Broad Green	832	33	4.0%
Fairfield	410	11	2.7%
Selhurst	714	28	3.9%
Shirley	585	18	3.1%
South Norwood	545	15	2.8%
Waddon	725	24	3.3%
Woodside	655	25	3.8%
Planning Area 2 Total	5,663	196	3.5%
Croydon	14,488	456	3.1%

Source: Local authority NEET data Dfe August 2016 MI submission and ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

11. Qualifications

11.1 Highest Qualification Levels⁵⁸

According to the 2011 Census 17.4% of residents aged over 16 in Planning Area 2 had no qualifications, which was similar to the Croydon average of 17.6%. At ward level, Broad Green had the highest percentage of residents over 16 with no qualifications at 20.2%, whilst Fairfield had the lowest at 12.3%. Across Croydon 31.8% of adults had at least one qualification at Level 4 or above (equivalent to a degree), which is slightly lower than the average for Planning Area 2 which was 32.2%. Within Planning Area 2, Fairfield had the highest percentage of residents with these qualifications at 45.9%, whilst Broad Green had the lowest at 26.9%.

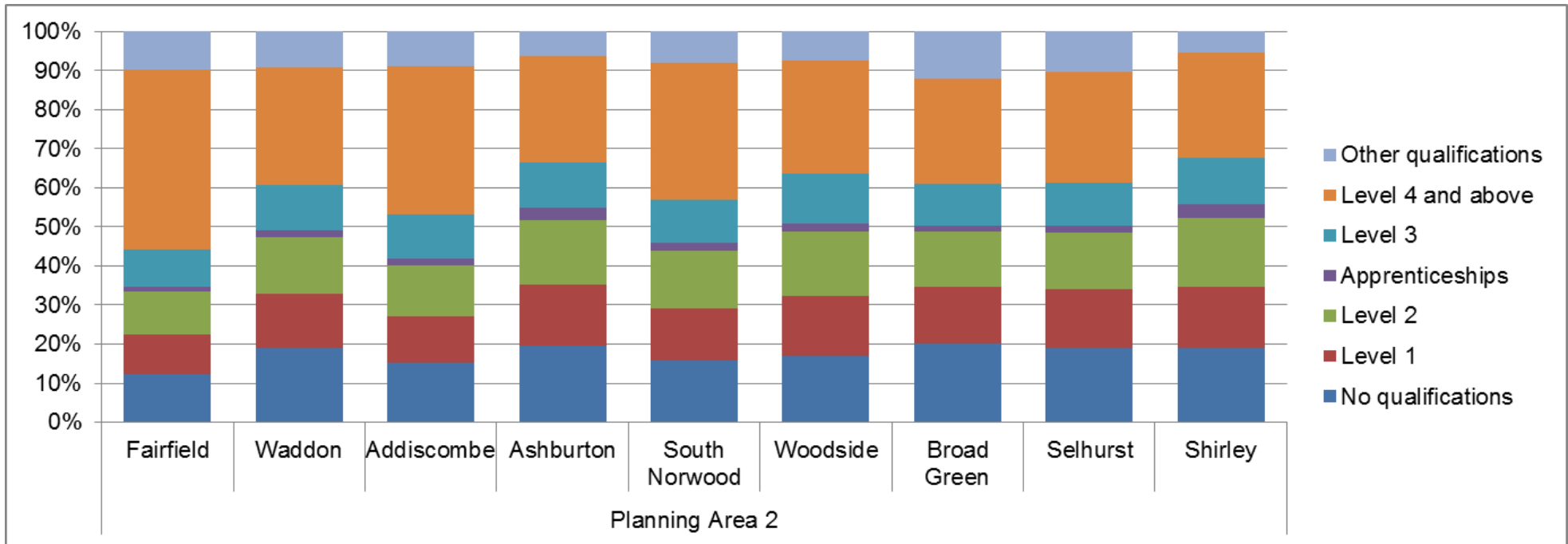
Table 11.1 – Highest qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over

	Total residents aged 16 and over	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeships	Level 3	Level 4 and above	Other qualifications
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	13,729	15.3%	11.7%	13.1%	1.8%	11.2%	38.0%	8.8%
Ashburton	11,515	19.5%	15.8%	16.4%	3.2%	11.7%	27.3%	6.1%
Broad Green	13,847	20.2%	14.4%	14.3%	1.4%	10.6%	26.9%	12.2%
Fairfield	13,655	12.3%	10.3%	11.0%	1.2%	9.5%	45.9%	9.9%
Selhurst	13,646	18.9%	15.2%	14.3%	1.7%	11.1%	28.4%	10.3%
Shirley	11,347	19.1%	15.4%	17.9%	3.2%	11.9%	27.1%	5.4%
South Norwood	13,000	15.9%	13.3%	14.7%	1.9%	11.1%	35.0%	8.1%
Waddon	13,273	19.1%	13.9%	14.4%	1.7%	11.6%	30.1%	9.1%
Woodside	12,660	17.1%	15.4%	16.5%	2.0%	12.7%	29.0%	7.4%
Planning Area 2 Total	116,672	17.4%	13.9%	14.6%	2.0%	11.2%	32.2%	8.7%
Croydon	284,268	17.6%	13.8%	15.2%	2.1%	11.4%	31.8%	8.0%

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

⁵⁸ Please refer to Appendix C for a definition of the qualifications that come under each level.

Figure 11.1 – Highest qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over



Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

12. Benefits and low-income households⁵⁹

12.1 Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits⁶⁰

Table 12.1 shows the number of families benefitting from tax credits and families receiving out of work benefits where at least one child in the recipient family is under the age of 19. Broad Green has the highest number of families receiving tax credits and the highest number of out-of-work families across Planning Area 2. Also, across the Planning Area, there are more families' in-work (8,820) than out-of-work (4,900). For those families who are out-of-work, in Planning Area 2, the vast majority are lone parent families. Broad Green and Selhurst wards have the highest number of out-of-work families across the wards at 820 and 765 respectively of which 72.6% and 82.4% respectively are lone parents. Ashburton and Shirley have the lowest number of out-of-work families across the wards in Planning Area 2, of these families 80.0% (280) and 77.5% (275) are lone parents.

Table 12.1 Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits (August 2014)

	All child benefit recipient families	All tax credits recipient families	In-work families					Out-of-work families			
			Total in-work families	All families receiving WTC & CTC	All families receiving CTC only	All families - benefitting from the childcare element	Total in-work lone parents	Lone parents benefitting from the childcare element	Total out of work families	Total out of work lone parents	Total out of work couples
Planning Area 2											
Addiscombe	2,150	1,205	820	560	180	145	420	135	380	305	80
Ashburton	1,875	1,030	685	445	170	110	350	90	350	280	80
Broad Green	3,270	2,300	1,490	1,060	305	265	670	230	820	595	225
Fairfield	1,900	1,170	765	525	140	120	360	105	415	330	75
Selhurst	3,000	2,100	1,330	940	260	280	705	245	765	630	125
Shirley	1,780	1,020	655	450	175	125	340	105	355	275	80
South Norwood	2,450	1,550	960	655	180	235	550	190	585	510	75
Waddon	2,570	1,650	1,045	685	260	220	495	175	615	490	115
Woodside	2,685	1,695	1,070	700	255	225	610	190	615	510	105
Planning Area 2 Total	21,680	13,720	8,820	6,020	1,925	1,725	4,500	1,465	4,900	3,925	960
Croydon	49,725	29,175	19,010	12,790	4,395	3,440	9,490	2,900	10,175	8,030	2,140

Source: HMRC - Personal tax credits: finalised award statistics - small area data (LSOA and Data Zone)

⁵⁹ Please refer to Appendix D for an explanation of the data and definitions contained in this section.

⁶⁰ In this section all figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5 and it is therefore very common for rounded components of a rounded figure to not sum to the same figure. The totals are a sum of the rounded figures.

12.2 Children in families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits

Table 12.2 shows the number of children/young people under the age of 19 in families that are benefitting from tax credits or receiving out-of-work benefits. In Planning Area 2, Broad Green has the highest number of children/young people under 19 within all tax credit recipient families followed by Selhurst. Across the Planning Area, approximately 62% of children under 19 are within in-work families (14,680) and 38% are within out-of-work families (9,020). Broad Green and Selhurst have the highest number of children/young people under 19 within out-of-work families and 75% of these children are in lone parent families.

Table 12.2 - Children in families benefitting from tax credits or receiving out of work benefits (August 2014)

	Children within all child benefit recipient families	Children within all tax credits recipient families	Children within In-work families				Children within Out-of-work families		
			Total in-work families	All families receiving WTC & CTC	All families receiving CTC only	Total in-work lone parents	Total out of work families	Total out of work lone parents	Total out of work couples
Planning Area 2									
Addiscombe	3,475	1,975	1,320	980	345	685	655	510	140
Ashburton	3,285	1,895	1,195	820	375	580	700	535	175
Broad Green	5,705	4,115	2,565	1,965	595	1,085	1,545	1,085	480
Fairfield	3,000	1,850	1,150	885	270	545	695	540	160
Selhurst	5,135	3,595	2,175	1,640	525	1,130	1,430	1,160	270
Shirley	3,175	1,890	1,215	870	350	575	665	525	155
South Norwood	3,950	2,430	1,470	1,110	355	870	970	825	155
Waddon	4,525	2,985	1,795	1,265	530	815	1,195	915	275
Woodside	4,645	2,965	1,795	1,255	540	1,000	1,165	925	235
Planning Area 2 Total	36,895	23,700	14,680	10,790	3,885	7,285	9,020	7,020	2,045
Croydon	85,740	51,765	32,520	23,585	8,905	15,570	19,265	14,630	4,675

Source: HMRC - Personal tax credits: finalised award statistics - small area data (LSOA and Data Zone)

12.3 Children in low-income families

Children in low-income households are defined as those living in the families in receipt of Child Tax Credit (CTC) whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support (IS) or (income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This is used as a broad proxy measure of relative low-income child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010.

Table 12.3 shows the percentage of children aged under 16 living in low income families in Croydon (the local proxy measure for child poverty). Although the percentage of children in low income families in Croydon is lower than the regional the large youth population in Croydon means that Croydon has the third highest number of children in poverty of all the London boroughs.

Table 12.3 - Percentage of children under 16 in low income families – national and regional comparison

	2013	2014
Croydon	21.8%	22.7%
Statistical neighbours	23.6%	25.2%
London	21.8%	23.4%
England	18.6%	20.1%

Source: DfE LAIT November 2016

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12.3.1 Children aged 5-10 in low-income families⁶¹

Children in low-income households are defined as those living in the families in receipt of Child Tax Credit (CTC) whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support (IS) or (income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This is used as a broad proxy measure of relative low-income child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010.

Table 12.4 and Figure 12.1 show the number of children aged 5-10 living in low-income families as at 31st August 2014. There are 3,075 children aged 5-10 living in low-income families in Planning Area 2 which represents nearly a half of Croydon's total (46.8%). Broad Green and Selhurst have the highest number of children aged 5-10 living in low-income families.

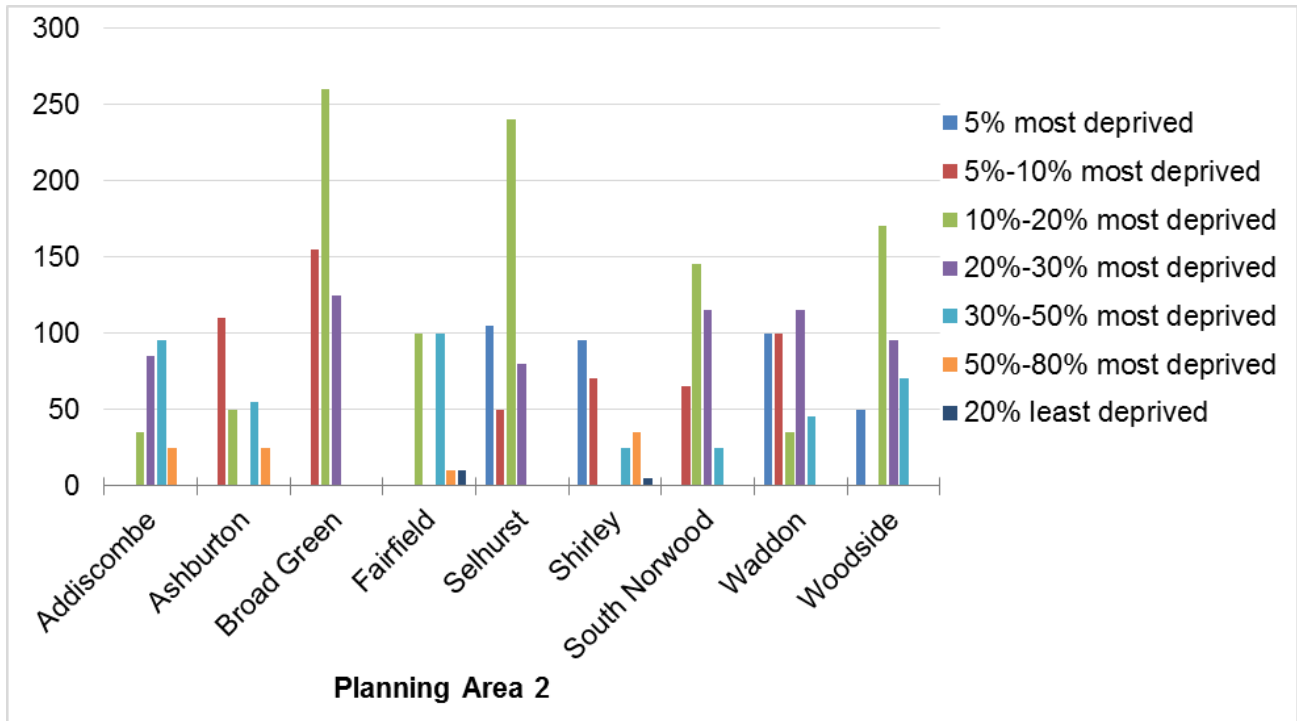
Table 12.4 - Number of children aged 5-10 in low income families

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	35	85	95	25	0	240
Ashburton	0	110	50	0	55	25	0	240
Broad Green	0	155	260	125	0	0	0	540
Fairfield	0	0	100	0	100	10	10	220
Selhurst	105	50	240	80	0	0	0	475
Shirley	95	70	0	0	25	35	5	230
South Norwood	0	65	145	115	25	0	0	350
Waddon	100	100	35	115	45	0	0	395
Woodside	50	0	170	95	70	0	0	385
Planning Area 2 Total	350	550	1,035	615	415	95	15	3,075
Croydon	700	945	1,790	1,395	1,235	400	100	6,565
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	50.0%	58.2%	57.8%	44.1%	33.6%	23.8%	15.0%	46.8%

Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

⁶¹ All the figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5. The ward level figures and totals are a sum of the rounded figures.

Figure 12.1 - Number of children aged 5-10 in low income families



Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

12.3.2 Young people aged 11-15 in low-income families

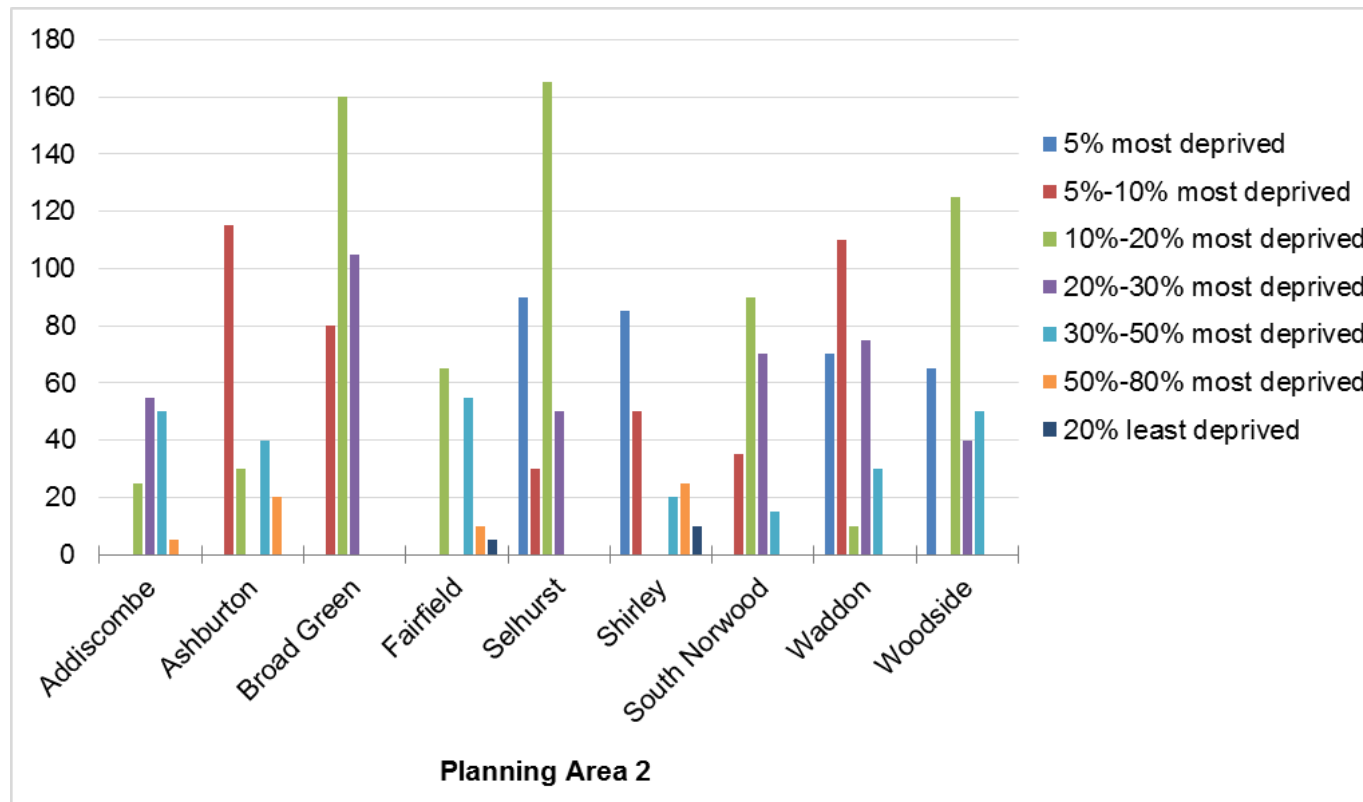
Table 12.5 and Figure 12.2 show the number of young people aged 11-15 living in low-income families as at 31st August 2014. There are 2,130 young people aged 11-15 living in low-income families in Planning Area 2 which represents 44.8% of Croydon's total. Broad Green and Selhurst have the highest number of young people aged 11-15 living in low-income families.

Table 12.5 - Number of children aged 11-15 in low income families

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	25	55	50	5	0	135
Ashburton	0	115	30	0	40	20	0	205
Broad Green	0	80	160	105	0	0	0	345
Fairfield	0	0	65	0	55	10	5	135
Selhurst	90	30	165	50	0	0	0	335
Shirley	85	50	0	0	20	25	10	190
South Norwood	0	35	90	70	15	0	0	210
Waddon	70	110	10	75	30	0	0	295
Woodside	65	0	125	40	50	0	0	280
Planning Area 2 Total	310	420	670	395	260	60	15	2,130
Croydon	550	715	1,200	1,030	870	295	95	4,755
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	56.4%	58.7%	55.8%	38.3%	29.9%	20.3%	15.8%	44.8%

Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

Figure 12.2 - Number of children aged 11-15 in low income families



Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

12.3.3 Young people aged 16-19 in low-income families

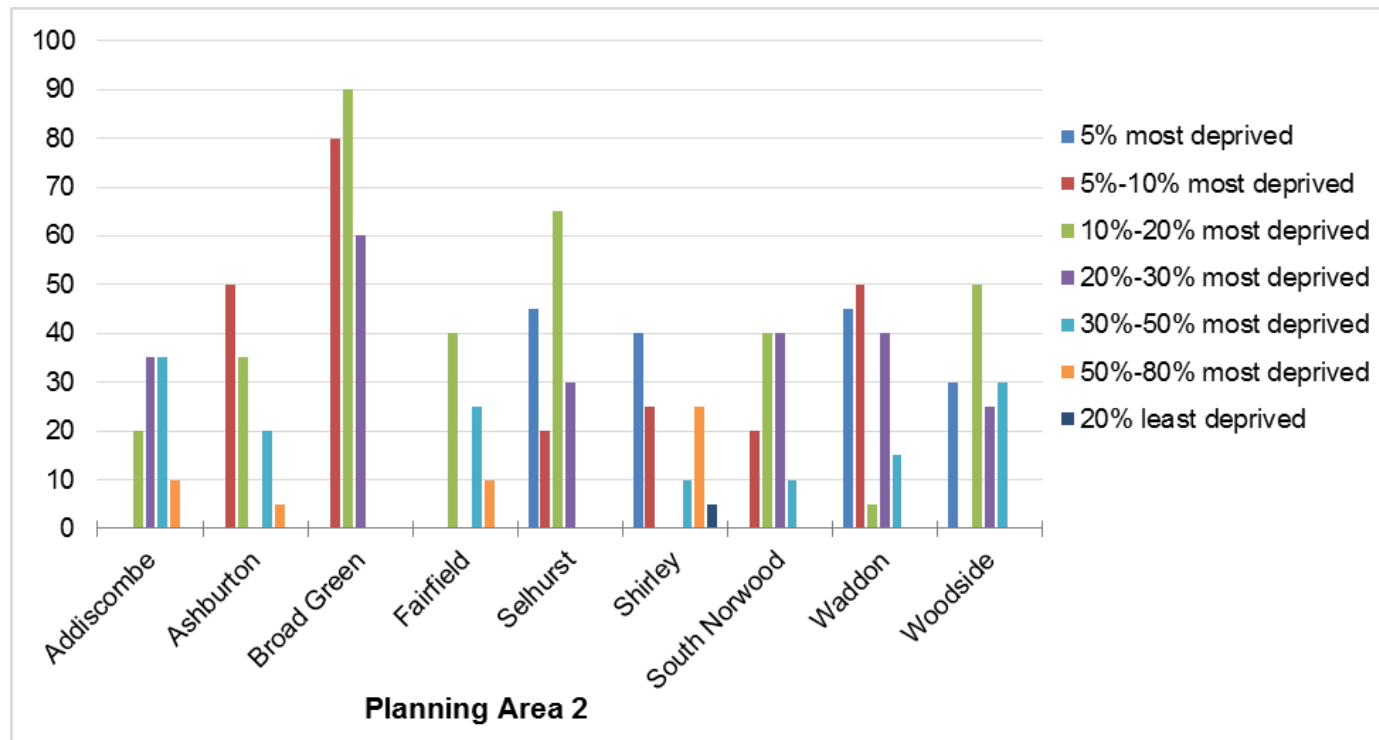
Table 12.6 and Figure 12.3 show the number of young people aged 16-19 living in low-income families as at 31st August 2014. There are 1,180 young people aged 16-19 living in low-income families in Planning Area 2 which represents 43.1% of Croydon's total. Broad Green and Selhurst have the highest number of young people aged 16-19 living in low-income families.

Table 12.6 - Number of children aged 16-19 in low income families

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	0	0	20	35	35	10	0	100
Ashburton	0	50	35	0	20	5	0	110
Broad Green	0	80	90	60	0	0	0	230
Fairfield	0	0	40	0	25	10	0	75
Selhurst	45	20	65	30	0	0	0	160
Shirley	40	25	0	0	10	25	5	105
South Norwood	0	20	40	40	10	0	0	110
Waddon	45	50	5	40	15	0	0	155
Woodside	30	0	50	25	30	0	0	135
Planning Area 2 Total	160	245	345	230	145	50	5	1,180
Croydon	265	420	645	605	500	230	70	2,735
Planning Area 2 as percentage of Croydon	60.4%	58.3%	53.5%	38.0%	29.0%	21.7%	7.1%	43.1%

Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

Figure 12.3 - Number of children aged 16-19 in low income families



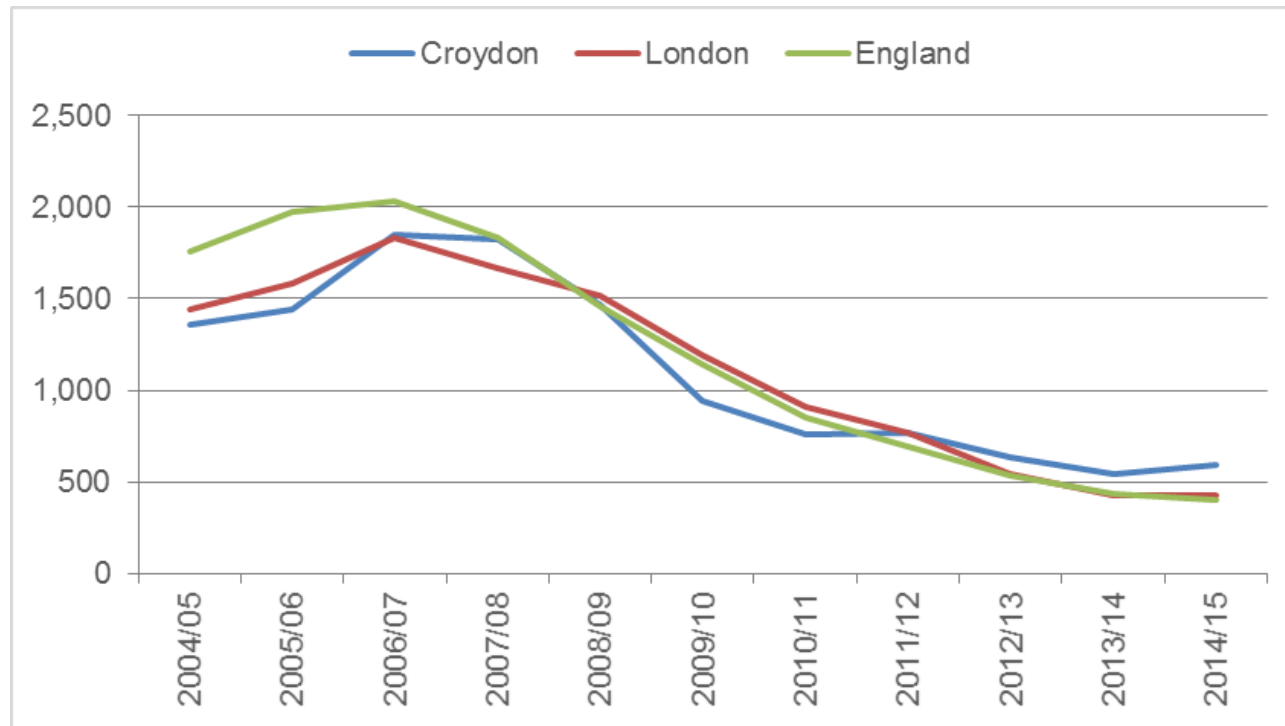
Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

13. Youth Offending

13.1 First time entrants

In the year ending March 2015, the rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 of the 10 - 17 year old population was 595 in Croydon which was higher than both London (429) and England (402). The rate in Croydon has been higher than the regional and national averages since 2011/12 and Croydon has the 5th highest rate across the 33 London Boroughs. However since 2006/07 the rate in Croydon has fallen in most years, though it increased between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Over this same period the rate has fallen every year in London and England.

Figure 13.1 - Rate per 100,000 young people aged 10-17 first time entrants into youth justice system in Croydon, London and England



Source: Youth Justice Annual Statistics 2014 - 2015

13.2 Young Offenders⁶²

In 2015/16 there were 229 young offenders aged 12-19 living in Planning Area 2, which equates to 15.8 per 1,000 population and is higher than the rate for Croydon (14.6). Within the planning area, Selhurst had the highest number of young offenders at 23 per 1,000 with Shirley the lowest at 8 per 1,000 when expressed as actual numbers of offenders, Selhurst, Broad Green and Woodside had the highest rate of young offenders at 43, 30 and 40 respectively as shown by Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 – Number of Young Offenders and Rate per 1,000 of 12 – 19 population

	Population aged 12-19	Young Offenders aged 12-19	Rate Per 1000
Planning Area 2			
Addiscombe	1,312	19	14.5
Ashburton	1,631	17	10.4
Broad Green	2,187	30	13.7
Fairfield	1,058	22	20.8
Selhurst	1,870	43	23.0
Shirley	1,485	12	8.1
South Norwood	1,394	22	15.8
Waddon	1,793	24	13.4
Woodside	1,769	40	22.6
Planning Area 2 Total	14,499	229	15.8
Croydon	36,498	535	14.7

Source: Youth Offending Service LBC 2015 - 2016

The ward with the highest number of young offenders in Planning Area 2 was Selhurst with 43 offenders at a rate of 23.4 per 1,000. 82 offences were committed by young people from Selhurst. The ward with the highest population as shown above in Table 13.1 is Broad Green at 2,167. Broad Green had the third highest number of offenders.

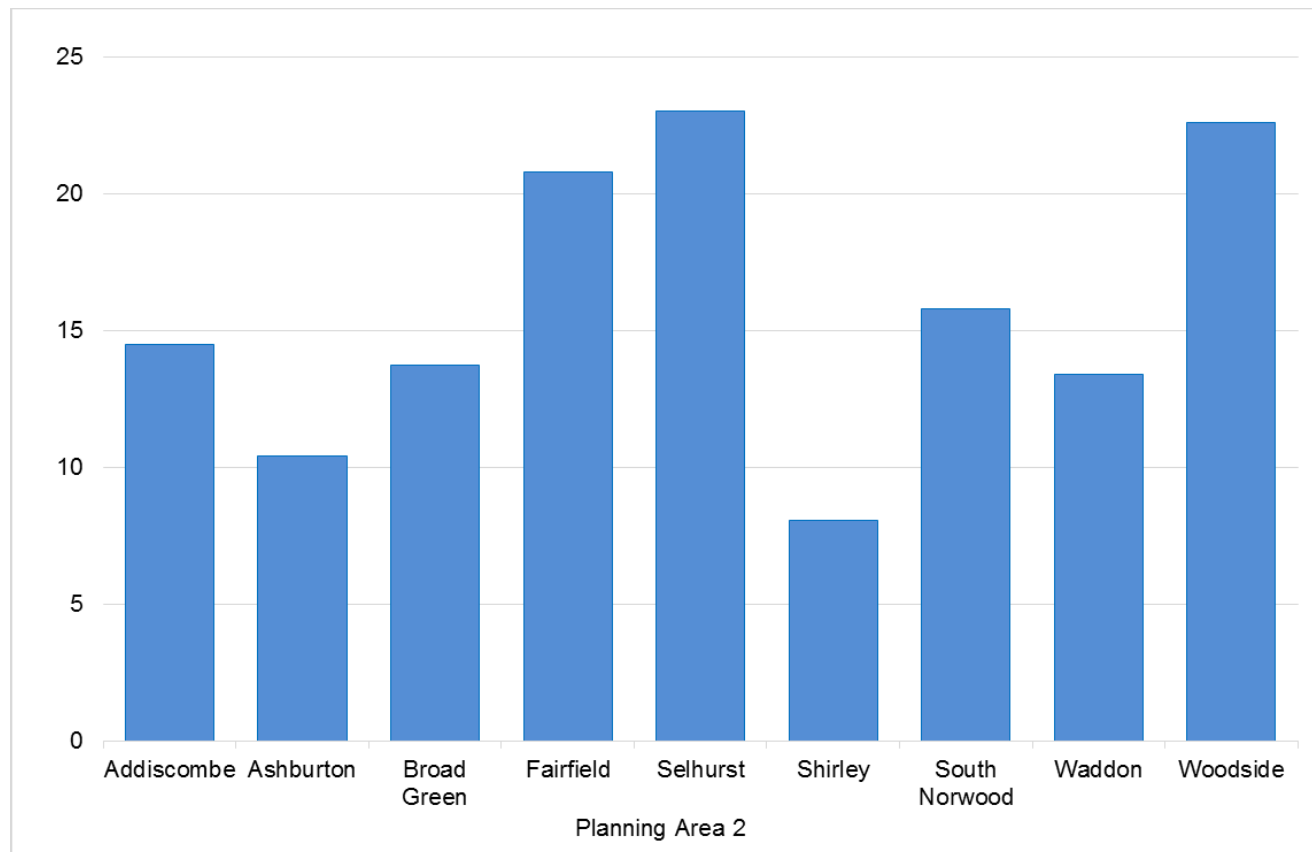
⁶² Throughout this section young offenders refers to reported crimes committed by 12 to 19 year olds in 2015/16. There were no reported crimes committed by 10 to 11 year olds in this period.

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In 2015/16 in total 447 offences were recorded as being committed by young people living in Planning Area 2. This equates to 40.2% of the borough total. Of the whole borough, 1,091 offences were committed by young people with a known Croydon postcode. Comparing the ward figures young people from Selhurst committed the highest number of offences at 82 offences, whereas young offenders from Shirley committed the fewest offences at 19 offences as shown in Table 13.2.

It should be noted that not all of the young offenders who committed crimes in the borough during 2015/16 were from Croydon. Out of borough offenders are not included in this analysis.

Figure 13.2 – Rate per 1,000 of young offenders by ward



Source: Youth Offending Service LBC 2015 - 2016

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Table 13.2 below shows the breakdown of offences committed across Planning Area 2. Violence against the person is the most common offence committed by young people from 5 of the 9 wards in Planning Area 2. Selhurst is the only ward where more people were convicted of theft and handling stolen goods than violence against the person, the other 3 wards had higher rates of drug offences.

Table 13.2 – Type of offence committed by young offenders aged 12-19 in 2015/16

	Violence against the person	Drug offences	Theft & handling stolen goods	Motoring Offences	Criminal damage	Robbery	Other ⁶³	Total
Planning Area 2								
Addiscombe	13	12	-	11	-	-	-	49
Ashburton	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Broad Green	10	11	8	8	-	-	-	50
Fairfield	11	14	-	-	8	9	9	64
Selhurst	17	18	24	-	-	-	9	82
Shirley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
South Norwood	19	7	-	-	6	-	-	48
Waddon	10	-	11	-	8	-	-	41
Woodside	20	16	-	-	9	-	12	68
Planning Area 2 Total	115	89	69	39	44	33	58	447
Croydon	298	231	145	107	90	86	134	1091

Source: Youth Offending Service LBC 2015 - 2016

Note: To protect confidentiality numbers less than 5 have been suppressed and replaced with '-'. To ensure the suppressed number cannot be identified by simple arithmetic secondary suppression may be required. In this case the next smallest number is also suppressed.

⁶³ Other includes Other, Burglary, Fraud & Forgery and Sexual Offences.

14. Families supported through a Think Family approach

This section looks at families supported through a Think Family approach, delivered in accordance with the national Troubled Families programme.

Families or Households supported by the Think Family programme need to meet at least two of the following criteria:

- Crime - parents or children involved in crime or antisocial behaviour
- Education - children who have not been attending school regularly
- Child in Need (CIN) - Children who need help: children of all ages, who need help, are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- Worklessness and/or financial exclusion - Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion or young people at risk of worklessness.
- Domestic abuse and sexual violence (DASV) - Families affected by domestic violence and abuse.
- Health - Parents or children with a range of health problems.

Over the period 1 January 2014 to 1 September 2016 1,002 families had been worked with by the Think Family programme, the data in the following charts and tables are based on this cohort. So far 240 of these families have been successfully supported to achieve their target outcomes. Of the 1,002 families worked with 48.9% were from Planning Area 2 (490). For context Planning Area 2 has 42% of the borough's total population.

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Broad Green has the highest percentage of the borough's families or households helped through the Troubled Families Programme within Planning Area 2 at 8.1% (81). Broad Green also has the highest population within Planning Area 2.

Table 14.1 - Troubled Families Programme Phase Two, Families Worked

	1 January 2014 to 1 September 2016			
	Number of households in area	Number of families worked with	Rate of families worked with per 1,000 households	% of the total number of families worked with across Croydon
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	2,170	37	17	3.7%
Ashburton	2,049	40	20	4.0%
Broad Green	2,992	81	27	8.1%
Fairfield	2,073	49	24	4.9%
Selhurst	2,853	60	21	6.0%
Shirley	1,942	41	21	4.1%
South Norwood	2,367	67	28	6.7%
Waddon	2,501	61	24	6.1%
Woodside	2,677	54	20	5.4%
Planning Area 2 Total	21,624	490	23	48.9%
Croydon	50,958	1,002	20	

Source: London Borough of Croydon & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

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Table 14.2 below shows the number of families worked with by the Think Family programme by the criteria that they met. Please note that each family will be counted multiple times in the table as each family has to meet at least two criteria in order to receive assistance through the programme. Across Croydon the most common problems experienced by families are worklessness or financial exclusion, health problems or children in need of help. Planning Area 2 also follows this pattern as is shown by Table 14.2.

Table 14.2 - The number of families who met each criteria within the Think Family programme by ward

	1 January 2014 to 1 September 2016					
	Crime	Education	CIN	Work	DASV	Health
Planning Area 2						
Addiscombe	5	13	23	20	7	28
Ashburton	9	20	25	24	5	27
Broad Green	10	35	47	53	17	53
Fairfield	7	12	31	33	10	33
Selhurst	14	29	43	36	9	46
Shirley	9	18	26	26	9	32
South Norwood	8	31	38	43	12	40
Waddon	11	20	41	43	12	45
Woodside	5	27	31	41	9	39
Planning Area 2 Total	78	205	305	319	90	343
Croydon	173	432	657	641	181	691

Source: Phase 2 Troubled Families Croydon Programme

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Table 14.3 shows the number of criteria a family or household met to be attached to the Think Families Programme Phase 2. The majority of Croydon families or households meet two Criteria at 451 out of 1,002, Planning Area 2 matches this trend at 232 out of 490.

Table 14.3 - Troubled Families Programme Phase Two by Number of Criteria Met

	1 January 2014 to 1 September 2016				
	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Planning Area 2					
Addiscombe	22	-	-	-	-
Ashburton	20	12	-	-	
Broad Green	37	33	11		
Fairfield	29	13	-	-	
Selhurst	25	16	-	-	
Shirley	15	16	-	-	
South Norwood	38	20	-	-	
Waddon	24	23	-	-	
Woodside	22	21	-	-	
Planning Area 2 Total	232	163	75	19	-
Croydon	451	359	151	36	5

Source: Phase 2 Troubled Families Croydon Programme

Note: To protect confidentiality numbers less than 5 have been suppressed and replaced with '-'. To ensure the suppressed number cannot be identified by simple arithmetic secondary suppression may be required. In this case the next smallest number is also suppressed.

15. Young Carers

Based on the Census 2011, in Planning Area 2 there were 334 children aged 0 to 15 and 962 young people aged 16 to 24 providing unpaid care⁶⁴. The rate per 1,000 of the population for both age groups was lower in Planning Area 2 than the average for Croydon. At ward level, Waddon had the highest rate of children and young aged 0 to 15 providing unpaid care, and Broad Green the highest rate of young people aged 16 to 24 providing unpaid care, 12.9 and 70 respectively. The lowest rate for those children aged 0 to 15 was in Fairfield at 7.2 and for young people aged 16-24 at 41.7.

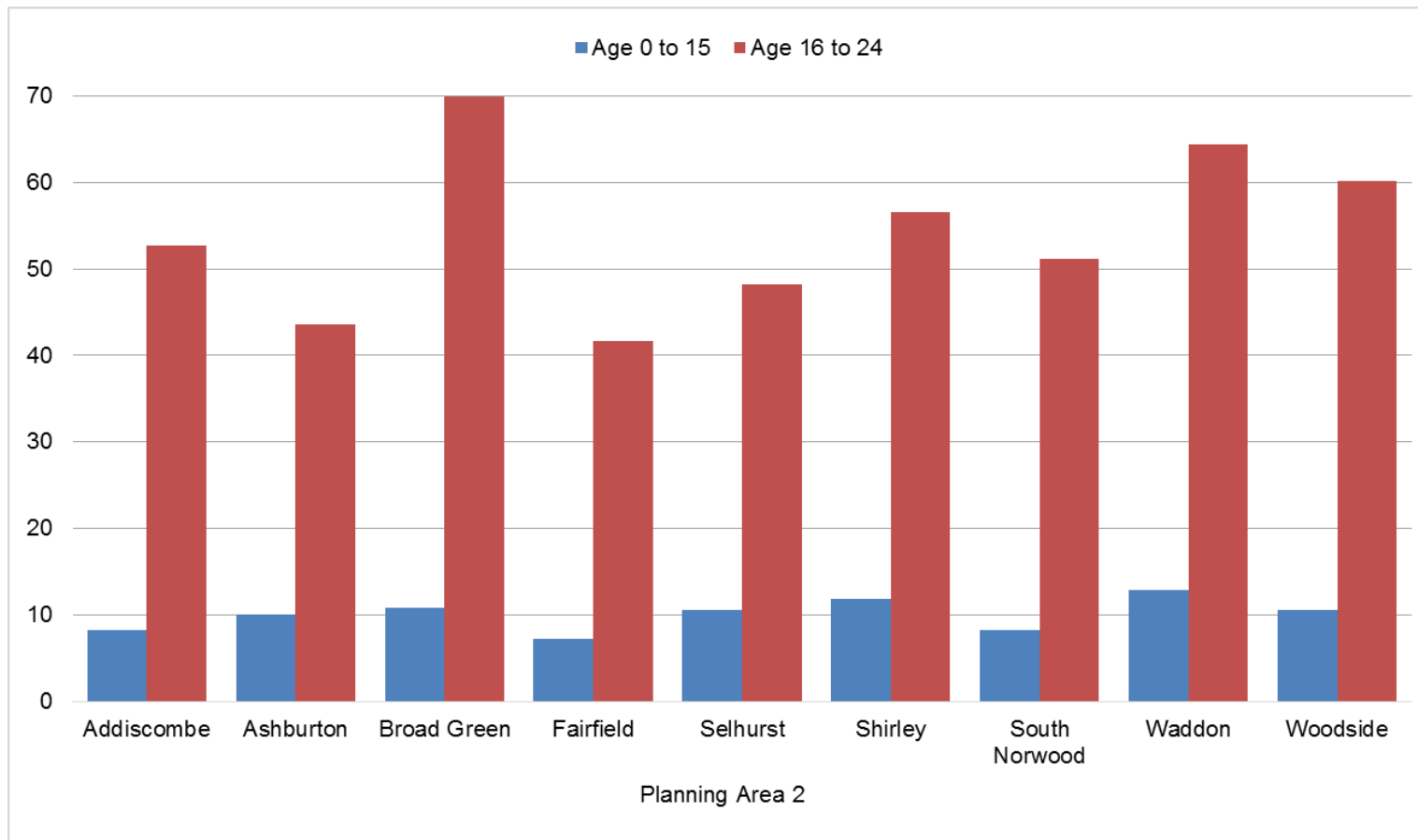
Table 15.1 – Number of children and young people providing unpaid care

	Age 0-15		Age 16-24	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 2				
Addiscombe	26	8.2	93	52.7
Ashburton	32	10.0	81	43.6
Broad Green	52	10.8	170	70.0
Fairfield	21	7.2	66	41.7
Selhurst	47	10.6	108	48.3
Shirley	35	11.9	99	56.5
South Norwood	29	8.2	91	51.2
Waddon	49	12.9	126	64.5
Woodside	43	10.5	128	60.1
Planning Area 2 Total	334	10.2	962	55.0
Croydon Total	877	11.1	2,330	55.2

Source: Census 2011, Table LC3304EW

⁶⁴ A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Figure 15.1 – Rate of children and young people aged 0 to 15 and 16 to 24 providing unpaid care per 1,000 resident population



Source: Census 2011, Table LC3304EW

16. Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (DASV)

16.1 Family Justice Centre

This sections looks at victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence who are supported by the Family Justice Centre (FJC). The FJC is a client facing service offering victims of domestic abuse holistic assessment of need and risk resulting in a multi-disciplinary approach to meeting presenting needs.

In 2015/16, there were 910 new referrals seen at the FJC, 729 had a Croydon address, of these 350 service users⁶⁵ were living in Planning Area 2 of which 247 had dependents under 18 and 162 had children under 6. The number of service users with children from Planning Area 2 accessing the service has fallen since 2013/14, however the total number of service users has also fallen.

Broad Green had the highest amount at 51 – however it does have the largest ward population of Planning Area 2 at 2,992.

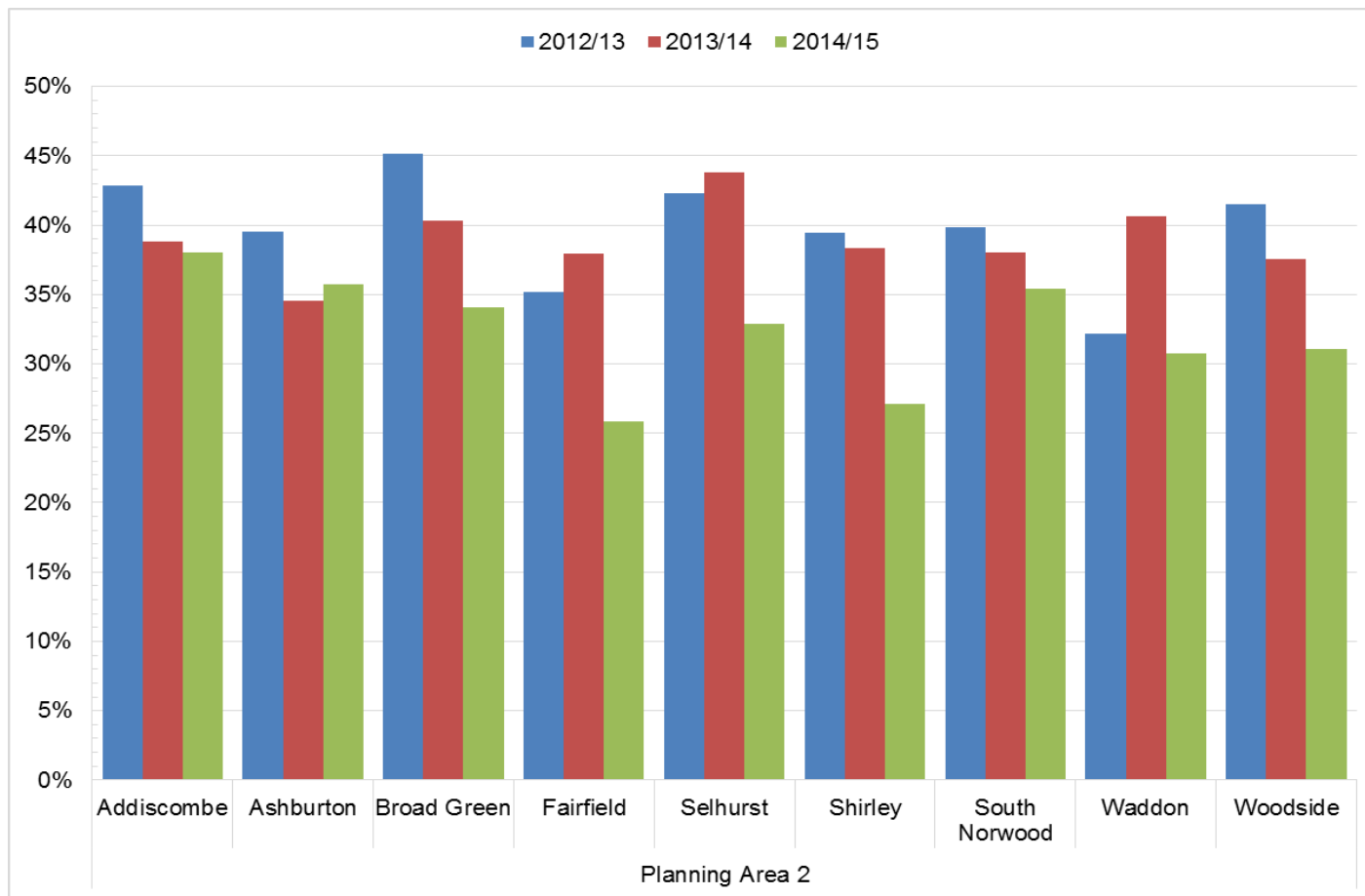
Table 16.1 - FJC service users with children, 2013/14 - 2015/16

	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	All service users	Service users with children	Service users with children aged 0-5	All service users	Service users with children	Service users with children aged 0-5	All service users	Service users with children	Service users with children aged 0-5
Planning Area 2									
Addiscombe	37	27	17	45	35	22	28	20	12
Ashburton	38	31	16	22	16	12	27	14	7
Broad Green	73	58	42	61	48	26	51	36	26
Fairfield	35	27	14	35	24	16	43	31	21
Selhurst	67	49	31	52	39	25	48	33	22
Shirley	23	19	10	22	18	12	23	17	10
South Norwood	40	28	17	46	37	22	41	30	18
Waddon	58	41	24	46	38	27	47	34	24
Woodside	55	44	29	49	36	20	42	32	22
Planning Area 2 Total	426	324	200	378	291	182	350	247	162
Croydon	868	675	417	761	574	362	729	535	356

Source: Family Justice Centre

⁶⁵ Throughout this section the terms 'new referrals' and 'service users' are used interchangeably

Figure 16.1 - FJC service users with children, 2013/14 - 2015/16



Source: Family Justice Centre

16.2 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

Victims assessed as being at high risk of harm from domestic abuse or sexual violence are referred to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). This is a victim focused meeting where information on the highest risk cases is shared between statutory and voluntary agencies to coordinate and implement risk management plans to minimise the risk of harm to victims and their family members.

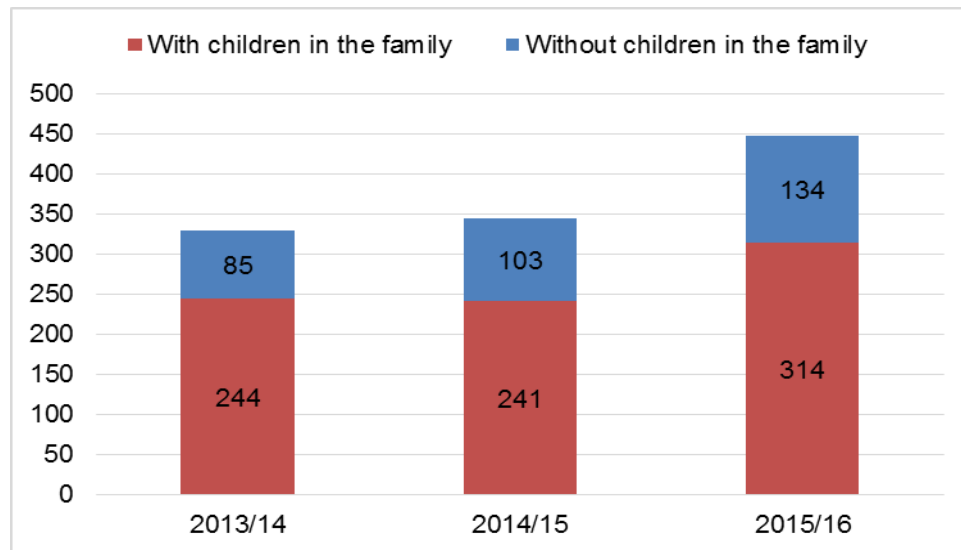
In 2015/16, there were 448 high risk victims referred to the MARAC by staff at the FJC, of which 70% (314) had children in the family. Between 2014/15 and 2015/16 the number of MARAC referrals and those with children increased by 30%.

Table 16.2 - MARAC referrals with children in the family, 2013/14 - 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
With children in the family	244	74%	241	70%	314	70%
Without children in the family	85	26%	103	30%	134	30%
Total	329	100%	344	100%	448	100%

Source: Family Justice Centre

Figure 16.2 - MARAC referrals with children in the family, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Source: Family Justice Centre

Appendix A – Vulnerable young children definitions

Definition of a looked after child (LAC)

Under the Children Act 1989, a child is legally defined as 'looked after' by a local authority if he or she:

- a) is provided with accommodation for a continuous period for more than 24 hours
- b) is subject to a care order; or
- c) is subject to a placement order

Definition of a child in need (CIN)

Under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 a child is in need if:

- a) 'he is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him of services by a local authority under this Part;
- b) his health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him of such services; or
- c) he is disabled,'

Appendix B – Ethnicity

The Census 2011 statistics published by the Office for National Statistics and the education statistics published by the Department for Education use slightly different classifications for ethnicity.

Sections 2.18 - 2.21 are based on 2011 Census data and so use the ONS classification⁶⁶ given below:

White or White British	Asian or Asian British
Any Other White Background	Any Other Asian Background
Gypsy / Roma	Bangladeshi
Traveller of Irish Heritage	Chinese
White - British	Indian
White - Irish	Pakistani
Mixed / Dual Background	Black or Black British
Any Other Mixed Background	Any Other Black Background
White and Asian	Black - African
White and Black African	Black Caribbean
White and Black Caribbean	
Any Other Ethnic Group	Information Not Yet Obtained
Any Other Ethnic Group	Information Not Yet Obtained
Refused	Unknown
Refused	Unknown

Please note that for sections 2.18 - 2.21 'Information Not Yet Obtained', 'Refused' and 'Unknown' have been grouped together under 'unknown'

Section 2.22 and the ethnicity statistics in the education sections use the Department for Education classification⁶⁷. The majority of the groups are the same as in the ONS classification; however Chinese is a separate category.

⁶⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/measuringequality/ethnicgroupnationalidentityandreligion#ethnic-group>

⁶⁷ Full details of the classification are contained within the DfE's code database - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/common-basic-data-set-cbds-database>

Appendix C – Qualification definition

Data in section 11.1 Qualification Levels – this includes anyone who, on census day (27th March 2011), was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

These data show the highest level of qualification and is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent. The categories cover the following qualifications:

Highest level of qualification	Qualification held
No Qualifications	No academic or professional qualifications
Level 1 qualifications	1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
Level 2 qualifications	5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
Apprenticeship	
Level 3 qualifications	2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
Level 4+ qualifications	Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
Other qualifications	Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown)

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

Appendix D – Section 12.1 and 12.2 technical notes

The technical guidance notes below explain the basis of the data contained in sections 7.1 and 7.2 families and children in receipt of tax credits. These data are sourced from HMRC Personal tax credits finalised award 2013-14 statistics - small area data (LSOA and Data Zone) and the technical notes are taken from the introduction MS Excel file that accompanies these data⁶⁸.

Tax credits are based on household circumstances and can be claimed jointly by members of a couple, or by singles. Entitlement is based on: age; income; hours worked; number and age of children; childcare costs and disabilities. The income used to calculate the award is based on the families' income from the previous tax year. The data are based on families' entitlements at 31st August 2013, given the family size, hours worked, childcare costs and disabilities at that date and their 2013-14 incomes.

Tax credits are made up of the following:

Child Tax Credit (CTC)	Brings together income-related support for children and for qualifying young people aged 16-19 who are in full time non-advanced education or approved training into a single tax credit, payable to the main carer. Families can claim whether or not the adults are in work.	Made up of -	Family element: basic element for families responsible for one or more children or qualifying young people; Child element: paid for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for; Disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if they get Disability Living Allowance for the child; Severe disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if they get Disability Living Allowance (Highest Care Component) for the child.
Working Tax Credit (WTC)	Provides in-work support for people on low incomes, with or without children. It extends eligibility to in-work support to people who work 16 hours or more a week and: are aged at least 16 and responsible for a child or young person; are aged at least 16 and are receiving or have recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit and have a	Made up of -	Basic element: which is paid to any working person who meets the basic eligibility conditions; Lone Parent element: for lone parents; Second adult element: for couples; 30 hour element: for individuals who work at least 30 hours a week, couples where one person works at least 30 hours a week or couples who have a child and work a total of 30 hours or more a week between them where one of them works at least 16 hours a week; Disability element: for people who work at least 16 hours a week and who have a disability that puts them at a disadvantage in getting a job and who are

⁶⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-finalised-award-statistics-small-area-data-LSOA-and-data-zone-2013-to-2014>

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disability that puts them at a disadvantage of getting a job. Otherwise it is extended to people who are aged 25 and over who work 30 hours a week or more.

receiving or have recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit;
Severe disability element: for people who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (Highest Rate Care Component) or Attendance Allowance at the highest rate;
Childcare element: for single parent who work at least 16 hours a week or couples who either (i) both work at least 16 hours a week or (ii) one of them work at least 16 hours a week but other is out of work for being in hospital or in prison and who spend money on registered or approved childcare provider.

Out-of-work benefit families –

Some out-of-work families with children do not receive CTC but instead receive the equivalent amount via child and related allowances in Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (IS/JSA). These families are included in the figures, generally together with out-of-work families receiving CTC. In due course, they will be "migrated" to HMRC and paid via the tax credits system.