

# Croydon Household Profile Report



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## Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Executive Summary	3
3.	Household Composition	6
4.	Marital Status and Living Arrangements	8
5.	Dependent Children	12
6.	Ethnic profile of households and dependent children	15
7.	Religion	18
8.	Bedrooms	19
9.	Household deprivation	21
10.	Household transport	22
11.	Concealed families	24
APPENDIX 1	Croydon Wards	25
APPENDIX 2	Croydon households types by ward	26
APPENDIX 3	Croydon households by main religion	27
APPENDIX 4	Croydon households by number of bedrooms by ward	28

## 1. Introduction

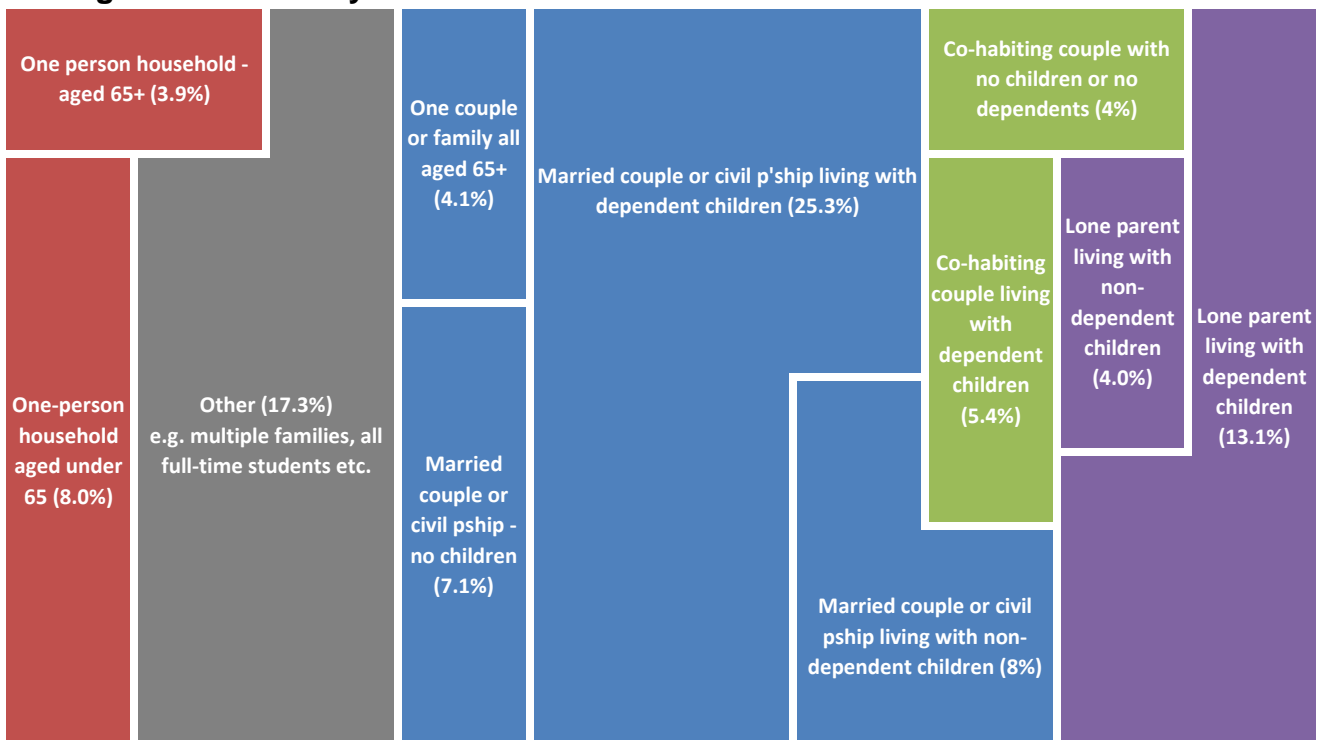
This report provides a profile of the types of households that make up the borough of Croydon. It has been written based on an analysis of data from release 3.3 of the 2011 Census. Appendix 1 provides a map of the location of the wards which will help when reading the analyses by ward.

It is important to consider the nature of Croydon’s households as many of our services are provided to households rather than individuals, and by understanding the composition of each household we can better understand the likely needs and challenges of the individuals within them.

This document is not intended to summarise all earlier Census analysis releases which are available at [www.lbcdatfirst.org](http://www.lbcdatfirst.org).

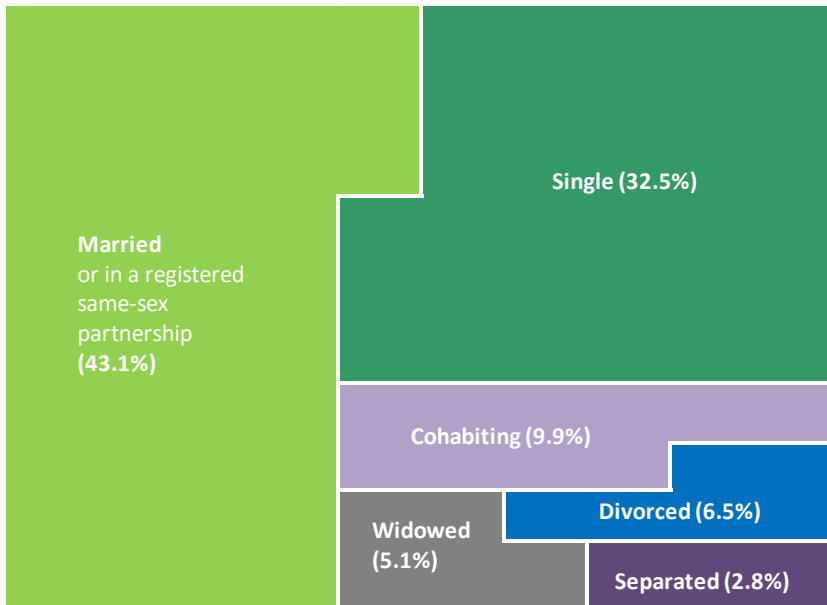
## 2. Executive Summary

### Borough level summary



Based on the 2011 Census, there were just over 145,000 households in Croydon. At a borough level 70.8% of Croydon residents live in one family only households and 42.9% of residents aged 16 years and over are married. This is slightly higher than London at 39.8%. Over the ten-year period since from 2001 to 2011 the percentage of one family households has increased by 2.4% and the percentage of married couples has increased by 14.9%

The number of single residents has increased from 91,934 to 112,821 over the same ten year period but there is a lower percentage of single people living in Croydon at 39.7% compared to London at 44.1%. One person households account for 11.9% of all households locally and the age profile shows that just over a quarter (26.8%) are aged 35-49 years and just over a half (56.6%) are aged 50 years and over.



The number of lone parent households has increased from 17,347 in 2001 to 23,160 households in 2011. Most recent 2011 Census data shows that 13.1% of Croydon households were lone parent families with dependent children and 4.0% were lone parents with non-dependent children.

Census 2011 data shows that 61.2% of all the households in Croydon were classified as “White” followed by “Black” households (20.0%), “Asian” households (13.1%), “Mixed” households (3.9%) and “Other” households (1.7%).

Almost 60% of Croydon households are self-classified as “Christians”. “Muslim” households account for 6.0% and “Hindu” households account for 4.7% of all Croydon households. Over a quarter (28%) of households locally have no religion or no religion stated.

Croydon has a higher percentage of dependent children compared to London in all of the age bands 0-4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 15 years and 16 to 18 years. Around 1 in 5 (21.4%) family couple households with one dependent child have both parents working. This drops slightly to 19.8% for family couples with 2 dependents. When there are 3 or more dependents, the percentage of family couples who are both working drops significantly to 6.4%.

Just over three quarters (76%) of one family only households in the borough own a car or van and over half (54.2%) of the one person households in the borough do not have a car or van.

As part of the 2011 Census, ONS have published data on concealed families, which identifies multiple family households where only one household member has completed the Census and the other family has been concealed – this data is important as it may help to identify a cohort of people who could potentially need housing accommodation in the future but are “hidden” in existing households.

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 1,052 concealed lone parent families and 1,694 concealed families with couples in Croydon.

## Area focus

The contrasting characteristics of different areas across Croydon are evident from the household level data.

### NORTH OF THE BOROUGH

- Higher proportion of households and dependent children from BME communities
- Greater concentration of younger one-person households
- Higher proportions of single and divorced residents

### CENTRAL CROYDON

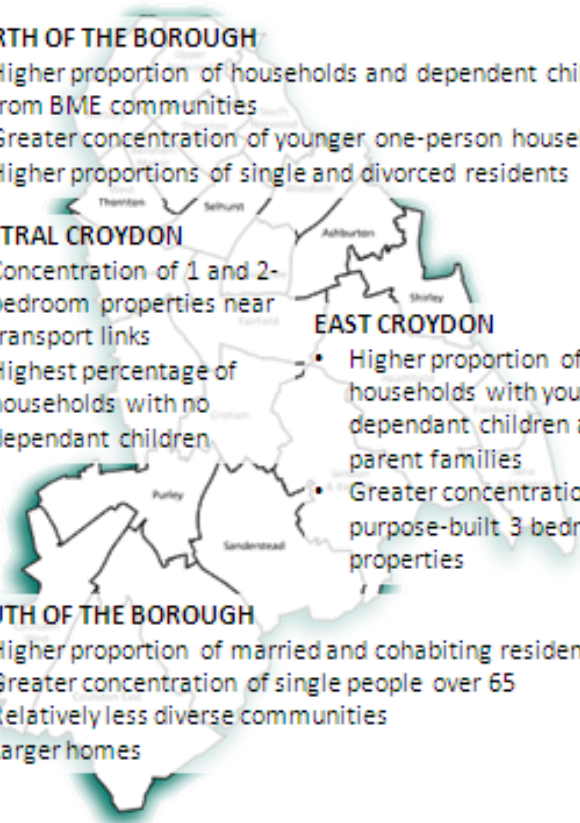
- Concentration of 1 and 2-bedroom properties near transport links
- Highest percentage of households with no dependant children

### EAST CROYDON

- Higher proportion of households with younger dependant children and single-parent families
- Greater concentration of purpose-built 3 bedroom properties

### SOUTH OF THE BOROUGH

- Higher proportion of married and cohabiting residents
- Greater concentration of single people over 65
- Relatively less diverse communities
- Larger homes



Wards in the **north of the borough**

are characterised by higher proportions of single and divorced residents and the lowest percentages of married residents. South Norwood has the highest percentage (15.2%) of one person households aged 65 years and under in the borough. There are higher proportions of households and dependent children from BME communities. Thornton Heath ward has the highest percentage (48.4%) of dependents from the “Black” community. West Thornton (35.6%) and Broad Green (33.4%)

have the highest percentage of dependent children from “Asian” communities.

Wards in the **centre of Croydon** have the lowest percentage of one family households and also the highest percentage of households with no dependent children. There is a high proportion of one and two bedroom properties catering for young professionals in areas with good transport links.

Wards in the **east of the borough** have the highest percentage of households with dependent children aged 0-15yrs and a high proportion of young single parent families. There is also a high percentage of purpose built three bedroom properties catering for families.

Wards in the **south of the borough** have the highest percentage of one family households, married residents and residents living as a couple. This area also has highest percentage of one person households where the resident is aged over 65 years. There is less ethnic diversity in the south and a higher percentage of “White” dependent children, particularly in Coulsdon East and Selsdon and Ballards. This area has a higher percentage of homes with more than three bedrooms and Coulsdon West has the highest percentage (13.4%) of five bedroom properties.

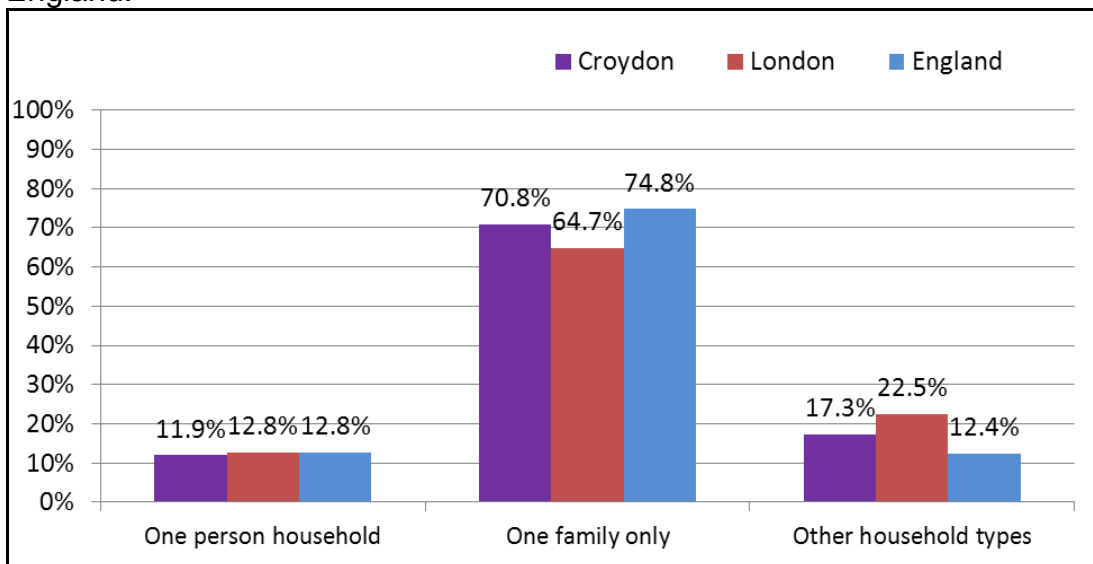
### 3. Household Composition

**ONS definition of household composition**

“Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over”.

Based on data from the Census 2011, the majority (70.8%) of Croydon residents are living in one family only households. This is a higher percentage than London (64.7%) but lower than England (74.8%). In Croydon, 11.9% of residents live in one person households. This figure is lower than London and England, both at 12.8%.

Graph 1 – Household composition of people in Croydon compared to London and England.



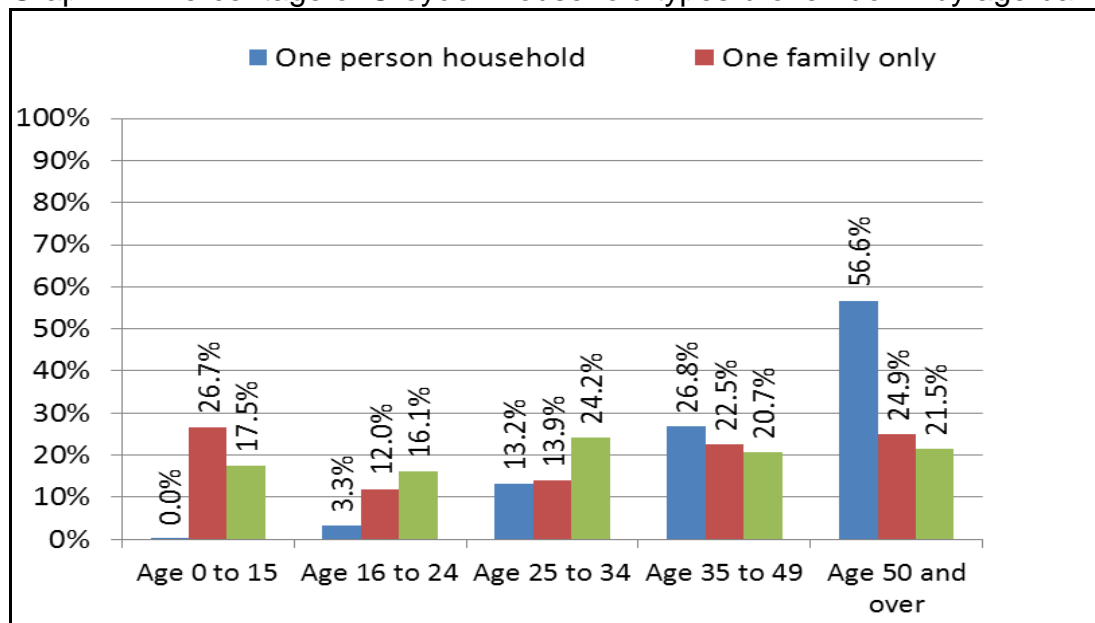
Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1109EW, September 2013.

**Households types by age band**

Just over a quarter (26.7%) of the one family households have children aged between 0 and 15 years of age. More than half (56.6%) of one person households in Croydon comprise of people aged 50 years or over.

Residents aged 25-34yrs account for the highest percentage (24.2%) of people living in “Other households”. This could be young professionals who are house-sharing. 16.1% of 16-24 year olds live in “Other households” and these residents are likely be students living in a multi-person dwelling.

Graph 2 – Percentage of Croydon household types broken down by age bands



Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1109EW, September 2013.

### Household composition in Croydon wards

(Please refer to Appendix 2 for the data table on households by ward.)

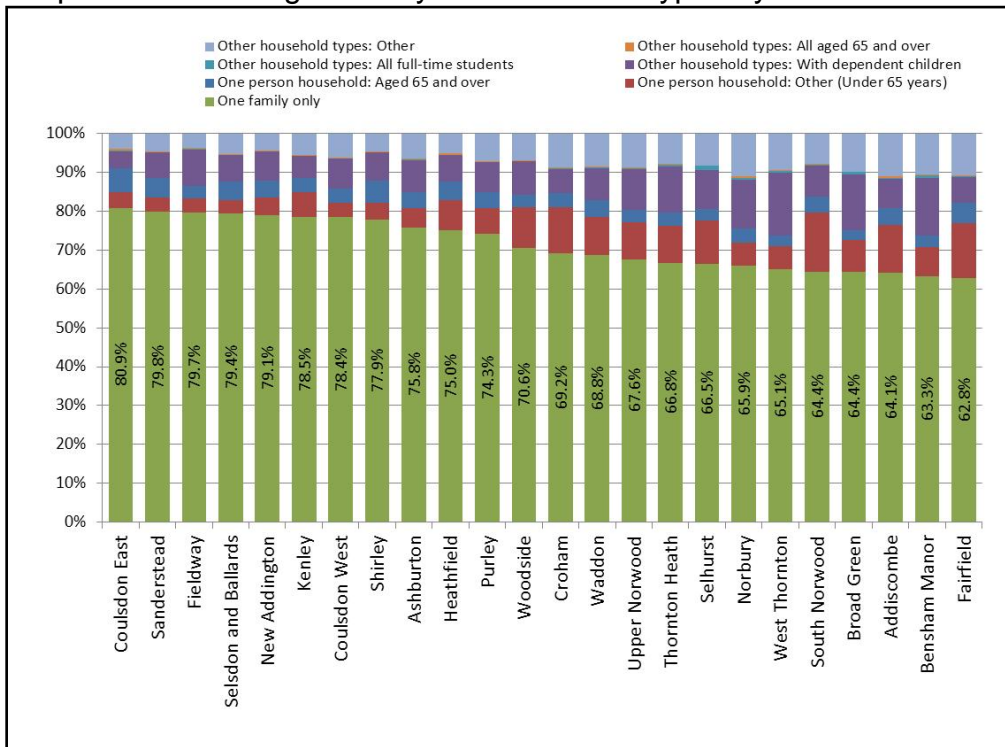
Graph 3 shows household composition at ward level. The ward with the highest percentage of one family households is Coulsdon East (80.9%). The lowest percentage is in Fairfield ward with 62.8%. Coulsdon East also has the highest percentage of one person households where the resident is over 65 years of age (6.0%). Broad Green has the lowest percentage (2.5%) of one person households where the occupant is within this age band.

South Norwood has the highest percentage (15.2%) of one person households where the resident is under 65 years of age, followed by Fairfield at 14.2%. Both of these wards have main train stations (East Croydon and Norwood Junction) which are surrounded by property lettings so it's reasonable to assume the high proportion of single households in these wards is impacted by the type of housing stock and proximity of good transport links, particularly into the centre of London.

Full time students in "other" household types do not account for a high percentage of the overall households in Croydon. Selhurst has the highest percentage (0.9%) possibly because the BRIT School for Performing Arts is located in this ward. There are nine other wards which have negligible percentages of full time students.

Norbury has the highest percentage of "Other household types", at 11.1%. Fieldway has the lowest percentage at 3.6% compared to the borough average of 7.3%. West Thornton has the highest percentage (16.2%) of "other" household types with dependent children and Coulsdon East has the lowest percentage (4.5%).

Graph 3 – Percentage of Croydon household types by ward



Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1109EW, September 2013.

## 4. Marital Status and Living Arrangements

### Marital status

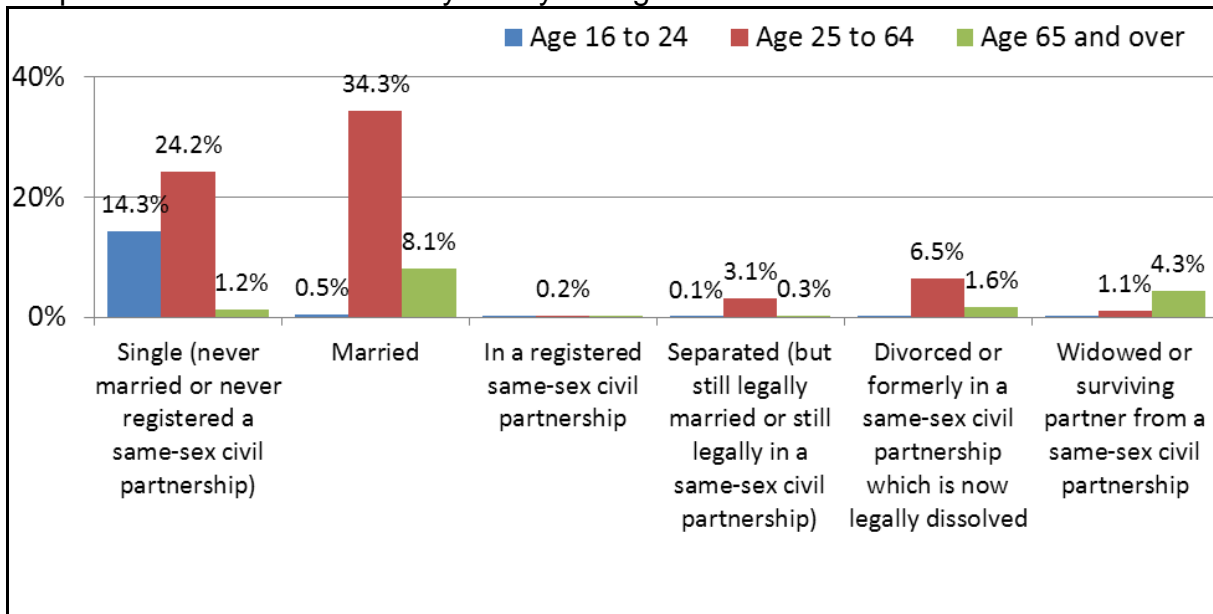
Census 2011 data shows that 42.9% of Croydon residents (aged 16 years and over) are married. This is slightly higher than the London figure of 39.8%.

39.7% of local residents are single compared to London where the figure is 44.1%. Locally 24.2% of single residents are aged between 25 and 64 years. In London the percentage of single residents aged 25-64yrs is higher at 28.1%.

Compared to London, Croydon has a higher percentage of residents who have been separated (3.5% versus 3.2%), divorced (8.2% versus 7.4%) or widowed (5.5% versus 5.0%).



Graph 4 – Marital status in Croydon by set age bands.



Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1107EW, September 2013.

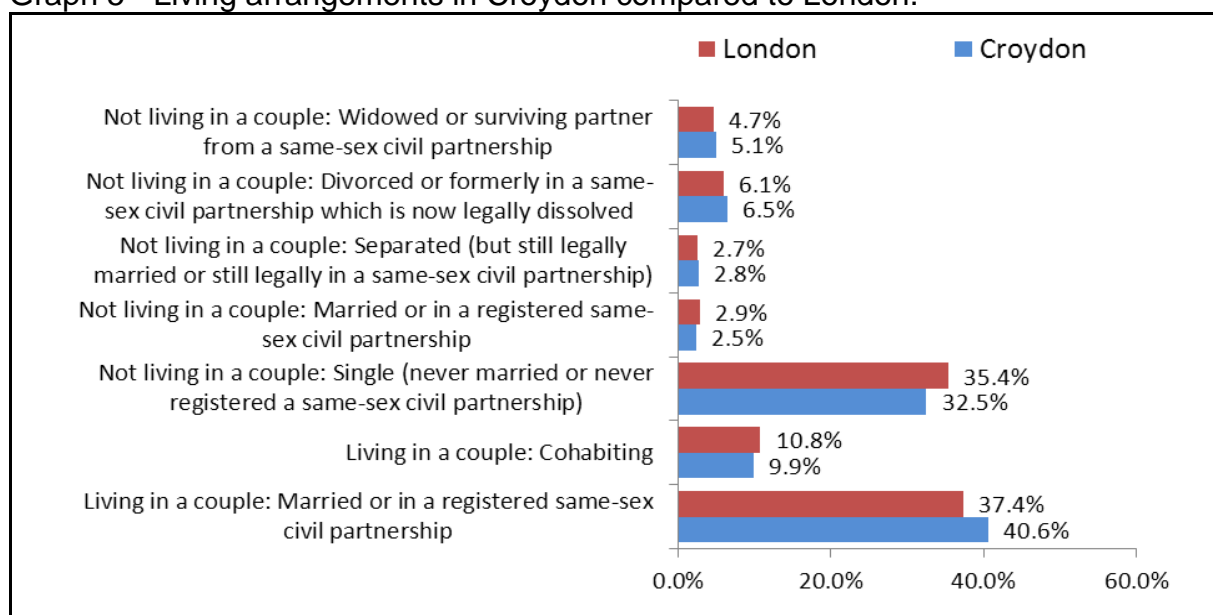
### Living arrangements - Croydon compared to London

To note: The “living arrangements” classification in the 2011 Census combined responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person was living in a couple. “Living arrangements” differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Compared to any other living arrangement, Croydon has a higher percentage of both males (42.4%) and females (38.9%) living as married couples or in a same sex civil partnership. Single people are the next highest with 34.8% males and 30.4% females.

There is a lower percentage of co-habiting couples locally than the average for London, 9.9% in Croydon compared to 10.8% across the Capital. There is a higher percentage of the population who are living as singles in London (38.2% male and 32.7% females) compared to Croydon where the percentage of single males is 34.8% and single females is 30.4%.

Graph 5 - Living arrangements in Croydon compared to London.



Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1108EW, September 2013

### Living arrangements – Croydon wards

The following table summarises the wards with the highest and lowest percentages against each type of marital status.

Table 1 – Marital Status by ward with highest and lowest percentages.

MARITAL STATUS	WARD with Highest Percentage	WARD with Lowest Percentage
<b>SINGLE</b> (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	South Norwood (48.1%)	Sanderstead (27.0%)
<b>MARRIED</b>	Sanderstead (58.1%)	South Norwood (32.1%)
<b>SAME SEX PARTNERS</b> (In a registered same-sex civil partnership)	Addiscombe, South Norwood, Upper Norwood and Croham (all approx.0.5%)	Heathfield (less than 0.1%)
<b>SEPARATED</b> (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	Thornton Heath (5.4%)	Sanderstead (1.8%)
<b>DIVORCED</b> (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved)	South Norwood (10.3%)	Sanderstead (5.9%)
<b>WIDOWED</b> (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership)	Coulsdon East (7.5%)	Woodside (4.1%)

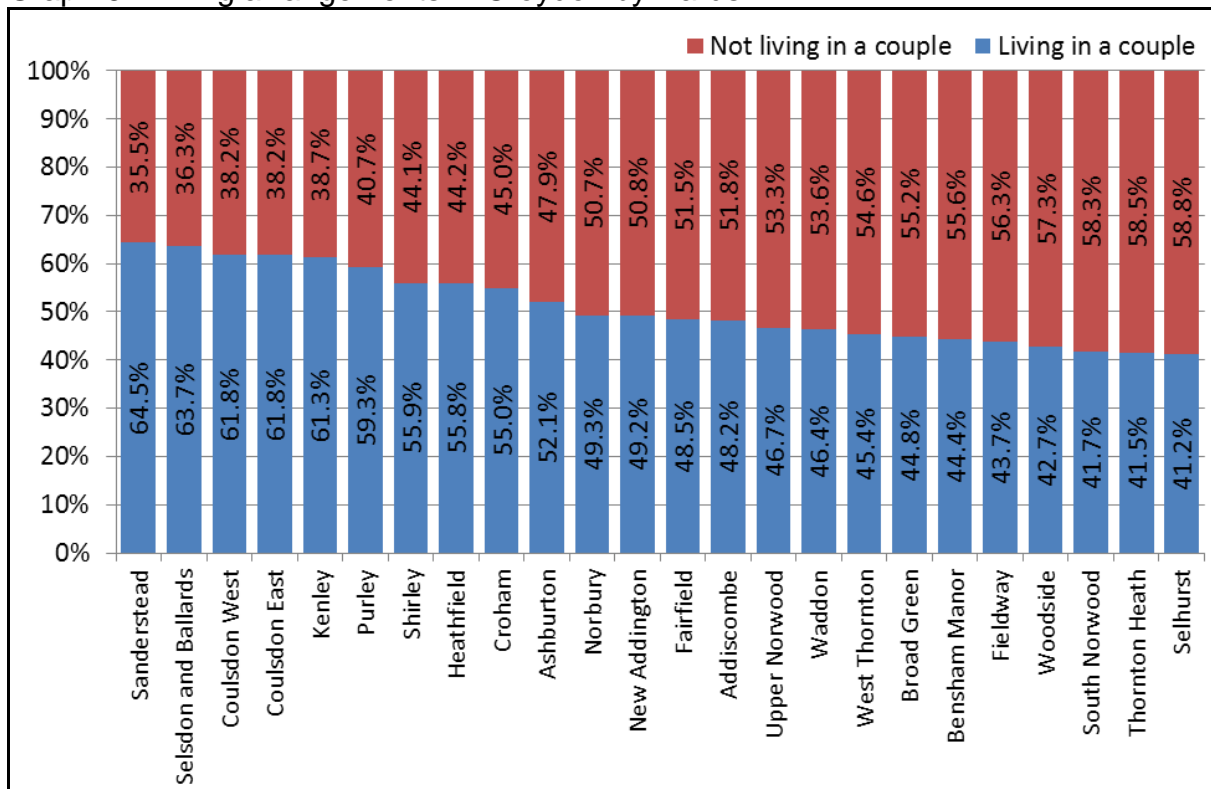
Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1107EW and Table DC1108EW, September 2013.

At ward level, Sanderstead has the highest percentage of residents living as a couple at 64.5% followed by Selsdon and Ballards at 63.7%. These 2 wards have many family homes and these properties would attract couples and families with children.

Three wards in the north of the borough - South Norwood, Thornton Heath and Selhurst have less than 42% of their residents living as couples compared to the Croydon average of 50.6%. South Norwood and Selhurst tend to be areas where there is a high proportion of single people, close to Norwood Junction and Selhurst British rail train stations.

Important to note from this data set is that while Thornton Heath has high numbers of family homes but a high proportion of lone parents living in them.

Graph 6 - Living arrangements in Croydon by wards



Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1108EW, September 2013.

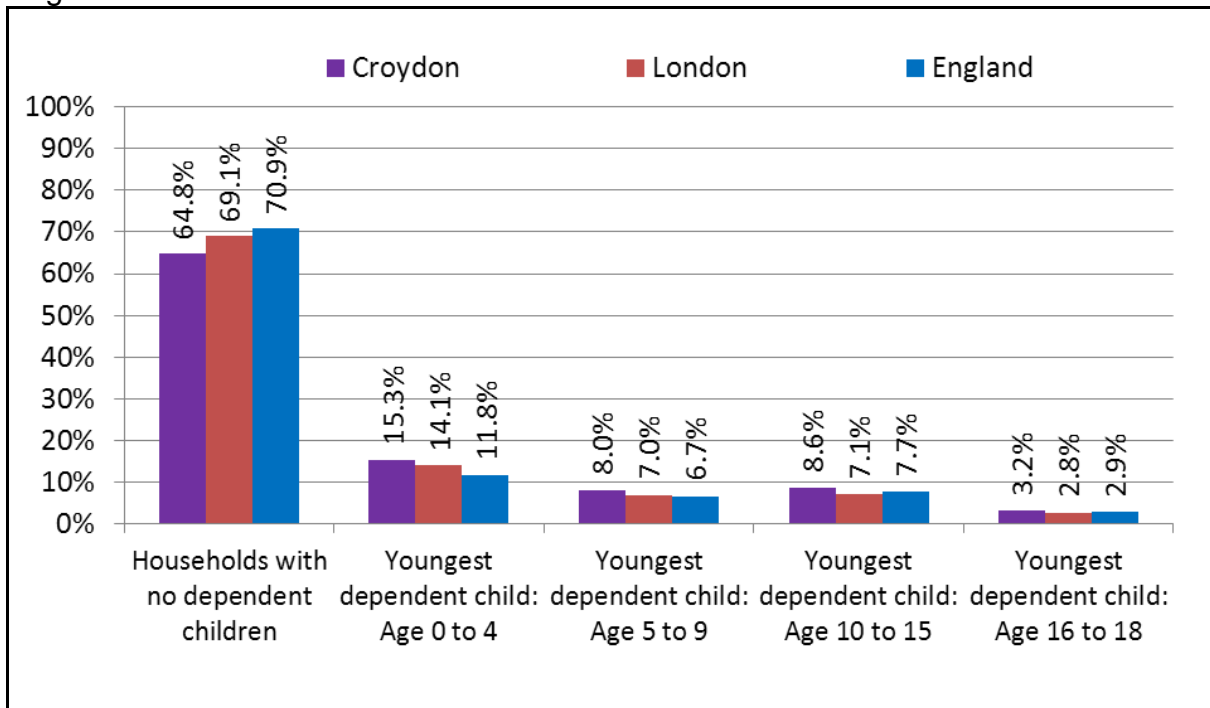
## 5. Dependent Children

### ONS definition of a dependent child

“..any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 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.”

Croydon has a higher percentage of dependent children in all the age bands (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-15 years and 16-18 years) compared to London and England.

Graph 7 - Dependent children in all Croydon households compared to London and England



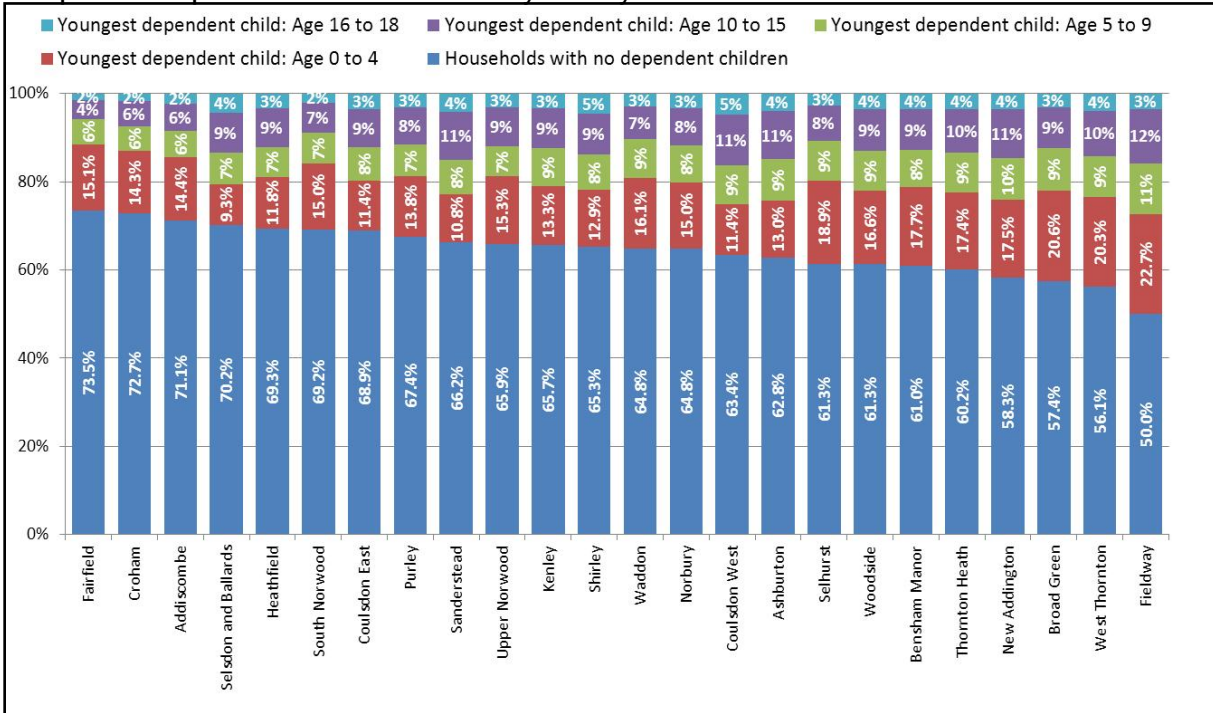
Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1113EW, September 2013.

### Dependent children in Croydon Wards

At ward level, Fairfield has the highest percentage (73.5%) of households with no dependent children, which ties in with Fairfield ward having a high percentage of young professionals as opposed to young families.

Fieldway has the highest percentage (50.0%) of households with dependent children and a high proportion of young single parent families. Focusing on dependent children by broad age band shows that Fieldway has the highest percentage of dependent children aged 0-4 years (22.7%), 5-9 years (11.4%) and 10-15 years (12.4%). Coulsdon West has the highest percentage of 16-18 year olds (4.8%).

Graph 8 - Dependent children in Croydon by ward



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1113EW, September 2013

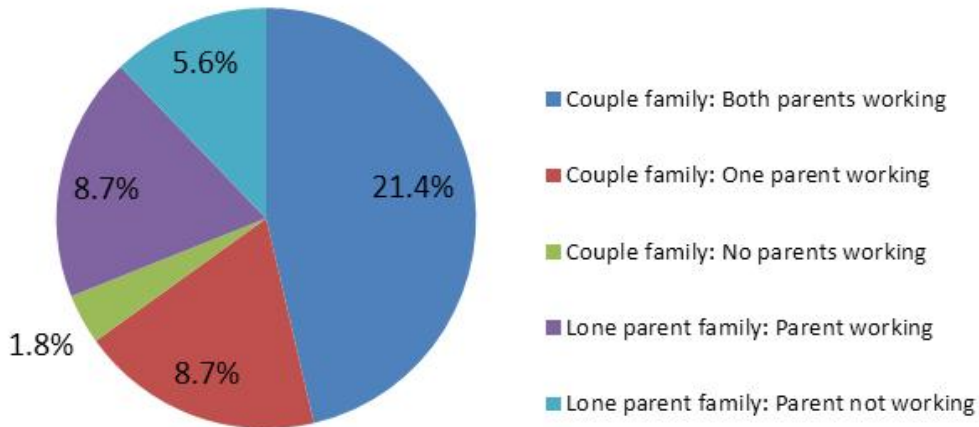
### Dependent children and economic activity

The following pie charts (Graph 9) show the relationship between dependent children and economic activity. In Croydon, when there is only one dependent child, 21.4% of coupled families are both working and with an additional child, this drops only slightly to 19.8%. However, when there are 3 or more dependent children, the percentage of coupled families who are both working drops significantly to just 6.4%. The most likely explanation for this is child care costs.

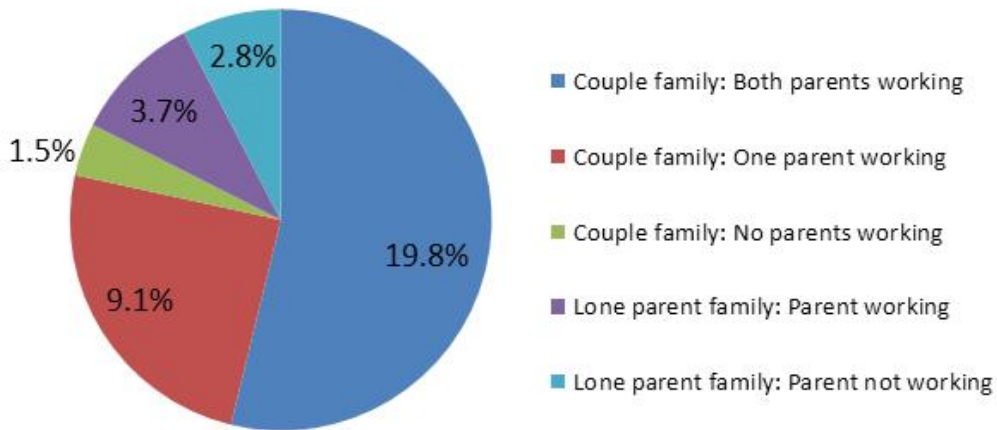
As expected, the percentage of working lone parents is considerably lower than couples with both or one parent working. Only 8.7% of lone parents with one dependent child are working and only 3.7% of lone parents with 2 dependents are working. This drops to 1.5% for lone parents with 3 or more children.

Graph 9- Family households with 1, 2 and 3 or more dependent children respectively

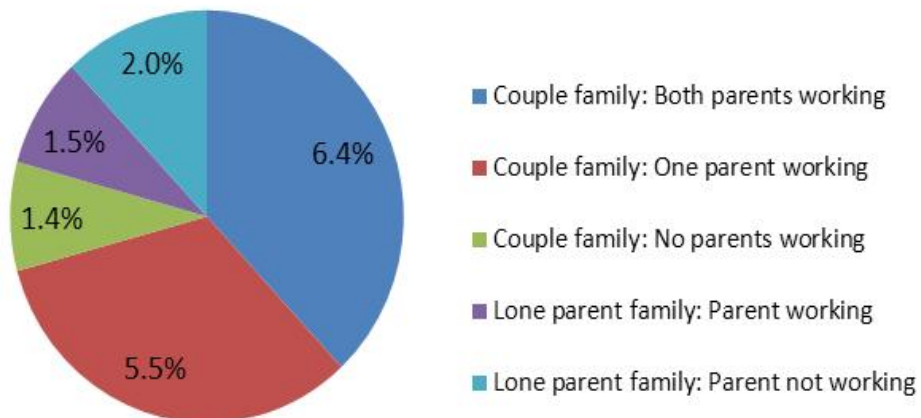
1 dependent child



2 dependent children



3 or more dependent children



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1601EW1a, September 2013

## 6. Ethnic profile of households and dependent children

The ethnic profile of Croydon residents has changed markedly between 2001 to 2011 with an increasing proportion of residents from BME communities. This is likely to continue to grow according to ONS and GLA population projections. Refer to the Borough Profile 2012 for a full analysis of Croydon’s ethnic profile based on 2011 Census data <http://www.lbcdatfirst.org/profiles/>

### Households by broad ethnic group

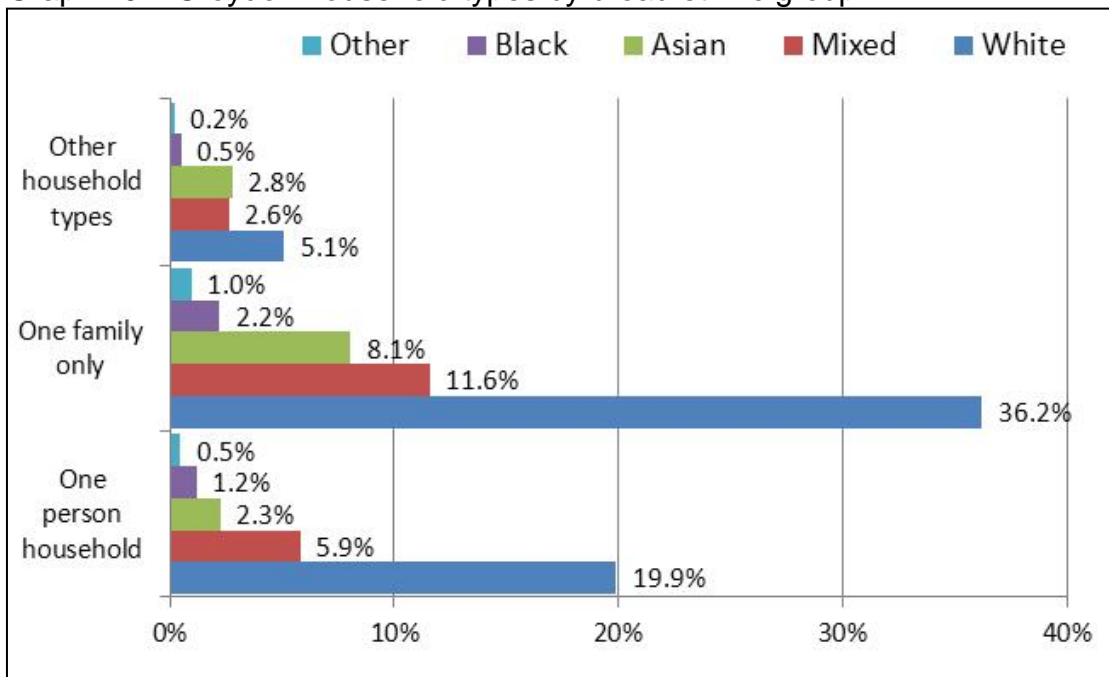
Based on household data from the 2011 Census, 36.2% of one family households in the borough were classified as “White”. The proportion of residents from “Black” communities living in one family only households is higher than “Asian” one family only households (11.6% versus 8.1%).

Census data shows that 19.9% of one person households in the borough are classified as being “White”. One person households classified as “Black” make up 5.9% of all households and 2.3% of one person households are classified as “Asian”.

For other households the gap between “white” households and other broad ethnic groups is significantly reduced. 5.1% of other households are classified as “white” and there are slightly more “Asian” other households than “Black” other households ” (2.8% versus 2.6%).

Important to note here is that “Other” household types will include a multi-person household with all students, a multi-person household with “other” make-up and household spaces with no usual residents.

Graph 10 – Croydon household types by broad ethnic group.



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1201EW



### Ethnic profile of dependent children

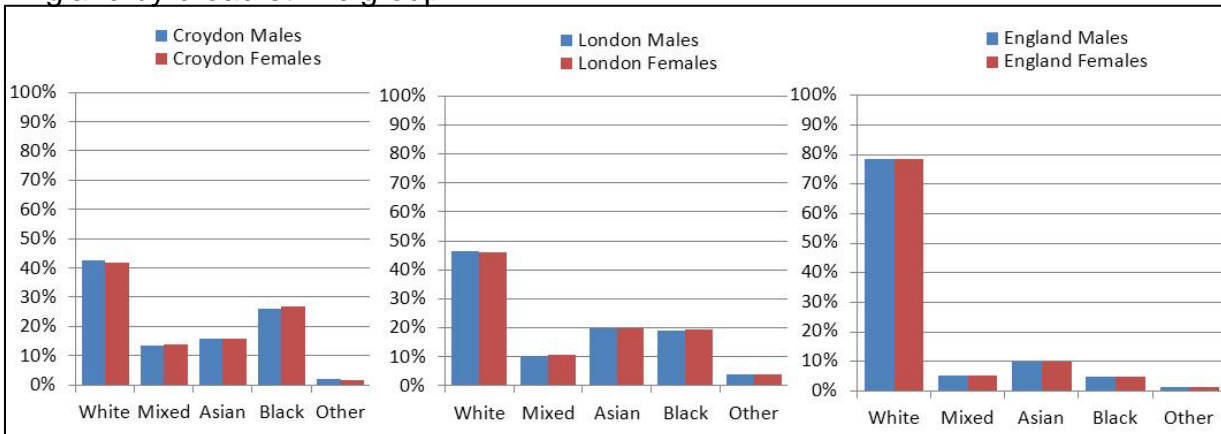
Focusing on ethnicity data for dependent children shows that 42.2% of dependent children in Croydon are classified as “White” which is lower than proportions for London (46.4%) and England (78.4%).

Locally there is a higher percentage (26.6%) of “Black” dependent children compared to London(19.1%). At a national level, the percentage of dependent children who are from “Black” communities drops considerably to 5.0%.

In Croydon, there is a lower percentage (15.9%) of dependent children from “Asian” communities compared to London (20.0%) but compared to England (10.1%). Croydon has a higher percentage of “Asian” dependents.

Dependent children from "Other" ethnic groups only make up 1.7% of the Croydon population which is close to England (1.3%) but lower than London (4.1%). The Census defines “Other” ethnic groups as Arabs and any other ethnic group not included in the first 16 ethnicity codes.

Graph 11 - Dependent children in Croydon households compared to London and England by broad ethnic group.



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC2116EW, September 2013.

### Ethnic profile of dependent children at ward level

At ward level the ethnic profile of dependent children is consistent with the ethnic profile of the borough overall. There is a higher percentage of “White” dependent children in the south of the borough and a lower percentage in wards in the north of the borough.

Three wards in the south of Croydon have over 70% of dependent children classified as “White”. Couldson East (77.2%), Selsdon and Ballards (73.4%) and Sanderstead (72.0%). The borough average for “White” dependent children is much lower at 42.2%.

There are 5 wards in the north of the borough where the percentage of “White” dependent children is less than 25%. These wards include West Thornton (16.7%), Bensham Manor (17.9%), Broad Green (21.1%), Thornton Heath (21.7%) and Selhurst (23.2%).

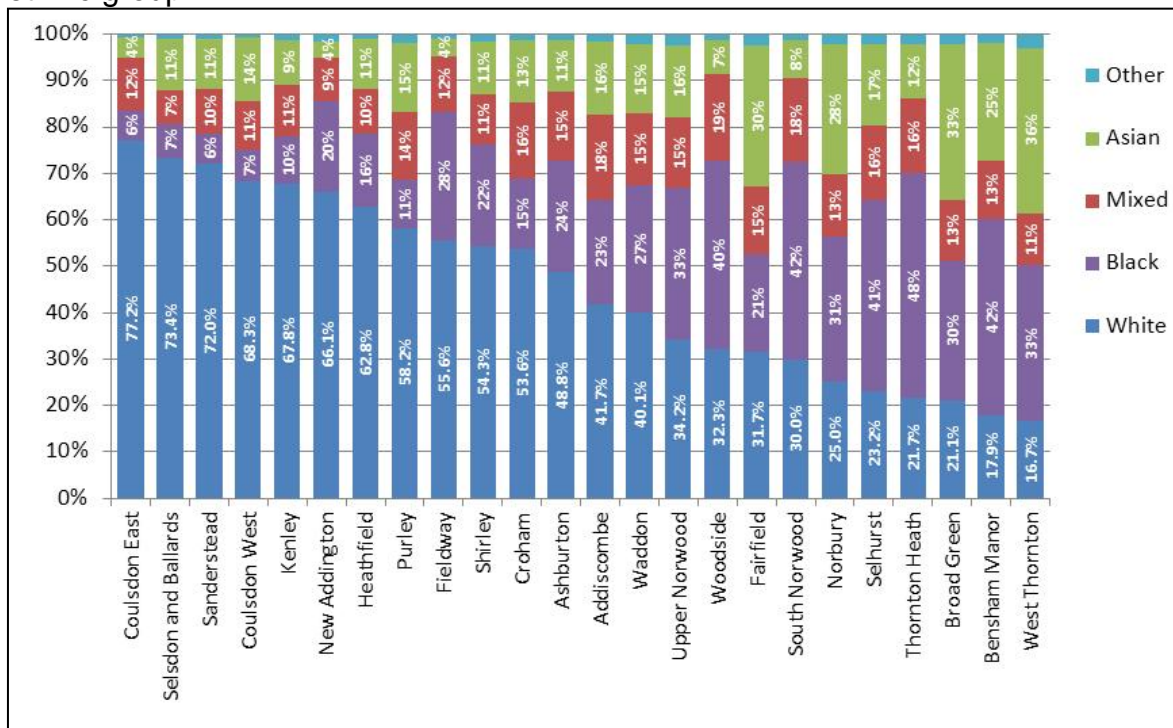


The largest proportion of “Black” dependent children is in Thornton Heath (48.4%) compared to less than 7% in Coulsdon East, Sanderstead and Coulsdon West. The borough average for dependent children from the “Black” communities is 26.5%.

West Thornton (35.6%) and Broad Green (33.4%) have the highest percentage of dependent children from “Asian” communities compared to the wards of Fieldway and New Addington where the percentages are less than 4%. The borough average for dependent children from “Asian” communities is 15.9%.

In Croydon, the ward with the highest percentage of dependent children classified as “Mixed” ethnic origin is Woodside (18.7%) compared to Selsdon and Ballards which have the lowest proportion of children from this ethnic group (7.3%). The borough average for percentage of “Mixed” dependent children is 13.6%.

Graph 12 - Dependent children in Croydon households by ward and broad ethnic group



Source : ONS Census 2011, table DC2116EW, September 2013.

## 7. Religion

Croydon has diverse communities with many different religious beliefs and faiths. "Christian" households account for 59.3% of all households in the borough. Coulsdon East has the higher percentage of "Christian" households at 68.0% and Fairfield ward has the lowest at 48.8%.

One in 5 households in Croydon (20.5%) has residents with "no religion".

Muslim households account for 6.0% of all households in Croydon and Norbury has the highest percentage at 13.1% compared to all other wards in the borough. In Norbury "Asian" and "Black" households collectively account for 59.4% of all households. The lowest percentage of "Muslim" households is in Coulsdon East where the percentage is only 1.3%.

Hindu households account for 4.7% of all households in the borough. West Thornton in the north of the borough has the highest percentage of people from the "Asian" community (35.6%) and has the highest percentage of "Hindus" in the borough at 12.6%. New Addington, in the east of the borough, has the lowest percentage of households with "Hindu" residents at only 0.5%.

There are 987 "Buddhist" households (0.7%), 371 "Jewish" households (0.3%), 480 "Sikh" households (0.3%) and 1,002 households with "Other Religion" (0.7%). In total, these religions only make up 2.0% of all Croydon households and are scattered throughout the borough. 7.5% of households did not state a religion.

Please refer to Appendix 3 for a full breakdown of Croydon Households by main religion.

## 8. Bedrooms

This section covers property types by number of bedrooms in Croydon, Outer London and Inner London.

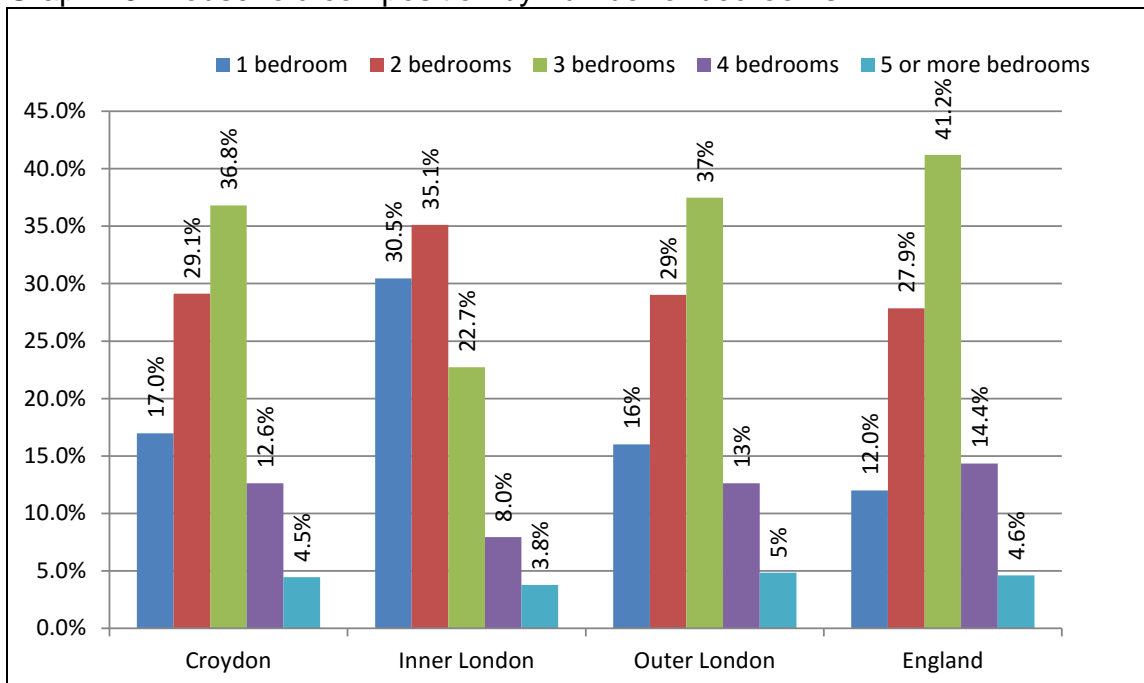
Graph 16 shows that Croydon has a very similar profile to Outer London boroughs in terms of proportions of properties which have 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 bedrooms. The largest difference is for one bedroom properties, 17% of properties in Croydon have one bedroom compared to 16% for Outer London.

Compared to Inner London, Croydon is quite different. There is a higher percentage of one bedroom properties in Inner London compared to Croydon, (30.5% versus 17.0%) and a higher percentage of two bedroom properties (35.1% versus 29.1%).

Croydon is recognized as being a location with more affordable housing than Inner London, particularly for families. The percentage of three bedroom properties is higher in Croydon (36.8%) compared to Inner London (22.7%) and the same is true for four bedroom properties (12.6% versus 8.0%).

Properties with five or more bedrooms make up a lower percentage (4.5%) of all properties in Croydon. This is lower percentage than Outer London at 5.0% but close to the England average of 4.6%.

Graph 16 -Household composition by number of bedrooms



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1402EW, September 2013.

### **Property types by Croydon wards**

Census 2011 data at ward level shows a variation in property types consistent with the population characteristics in each ward. Wards in the north of the borough have a higher proportion of one to two bedroom properties and in the south there is a higher proportion of three to four bedroom properties, occupied by one family households.

(Please refer to Appendix 4 -Croydon Households by number of bedrooms by ward.)

One bedroom households make up a third of all the households in Fairfield (33.3%) and South Norwood (33.0%) compared to the borough average of 17.0%. In Selsdon and Ballards only 1.7% of the households are one bedroom households.

Broad Green and Fairfield have the highest percentage of two bedroom properties, 39.8% and 39.2% respectively. Coulsdon West has the lowest percentage with 12.6%. The borough average for two bedroom properties is 29.1%.

Fieldway has the highest percentage of three bedroom properties (60.2%) and Fairfield has the lowest percentage (14.8%). This highlights the differences between these two wards where Fieldway has the highest percentage of families with dependent children and Fairfield has a high proportion of young single professionals.

Generally, wards in the south of the borough have higher percentages of homes with more than three bedrooms. Selsdon and Ballards has the highest percentage of four bedroom properties (30.1%) followed by Coulsdon West (27.5%) and Coulsdon East (22.2%). The lowest percentage of four bedroom households is in Fieldway with only 3.8% however, this is because the majority of houses (60.2%) are purpose built family homes with three bedrooms.

Coulsdon West also has the highest percentage (13.4%) of five bedroom properties. All wards in the south have a higher percentage of five bedroom properties than the borough average at 4.5%. The only ward in the north of the borough with a higher than average percentage of five bedroom properties is Norbury (6.8%).

## 9. Household deprivation

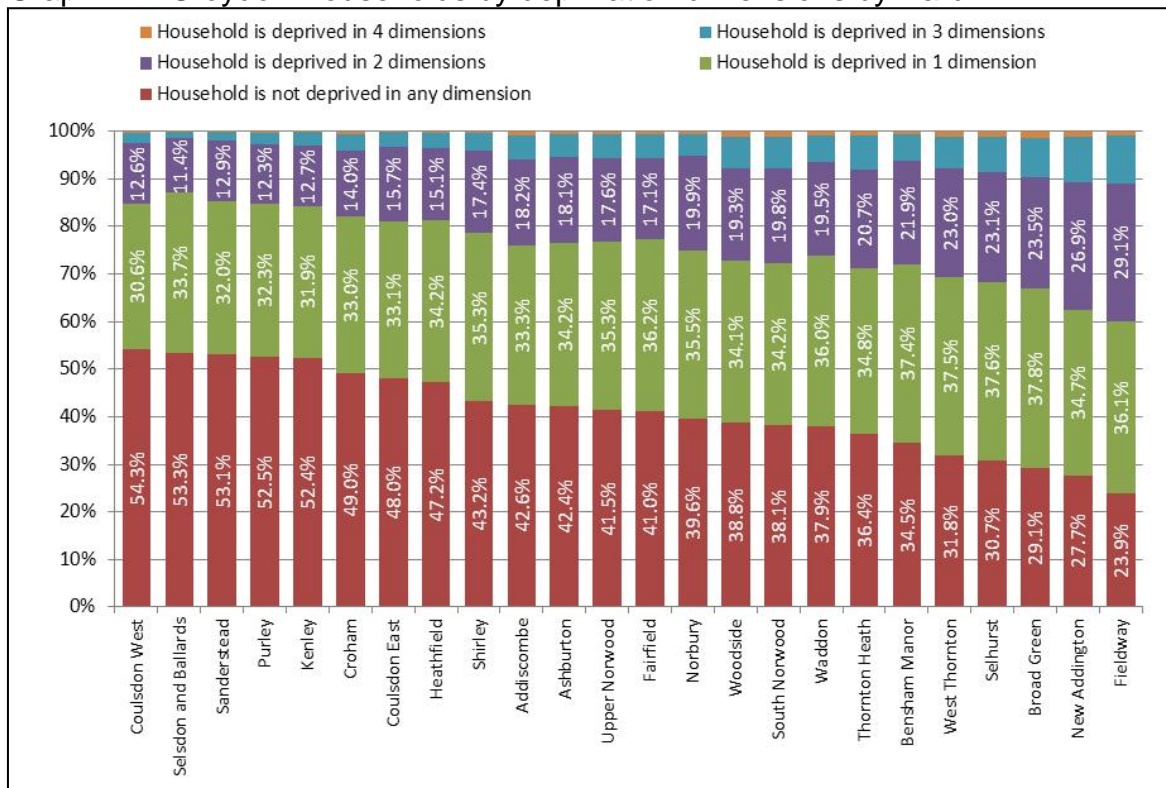
### ONS definition of household deprivation

The ONS uses “dimensions of deprivation” to classify households based on four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions:

- *Employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick,*
- *Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student,*
- *Health and disability: any person in the household has general health that is „bad“ or very bad“ or has a long term health problem, and*
- *Housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.*

Based on these deprivation dimensions, the graph below shows that the wards in the south of the borough are the least deprived. New Addington and Fieldway in the east of the borough are the most deprived wards with only 27.7% and 23.9% respectively of their households not being deprived in any dimension. Wards in the north of the borough have higher levels of deprivation than the south. This reflects what is already known about deprivation in the borough from the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Graph 17 - Croydon Households by deprivation dimensions by ward



Source : ONS, Table QS119EW , March 2013.

## 10. Household transport

### ONS definition of household transport

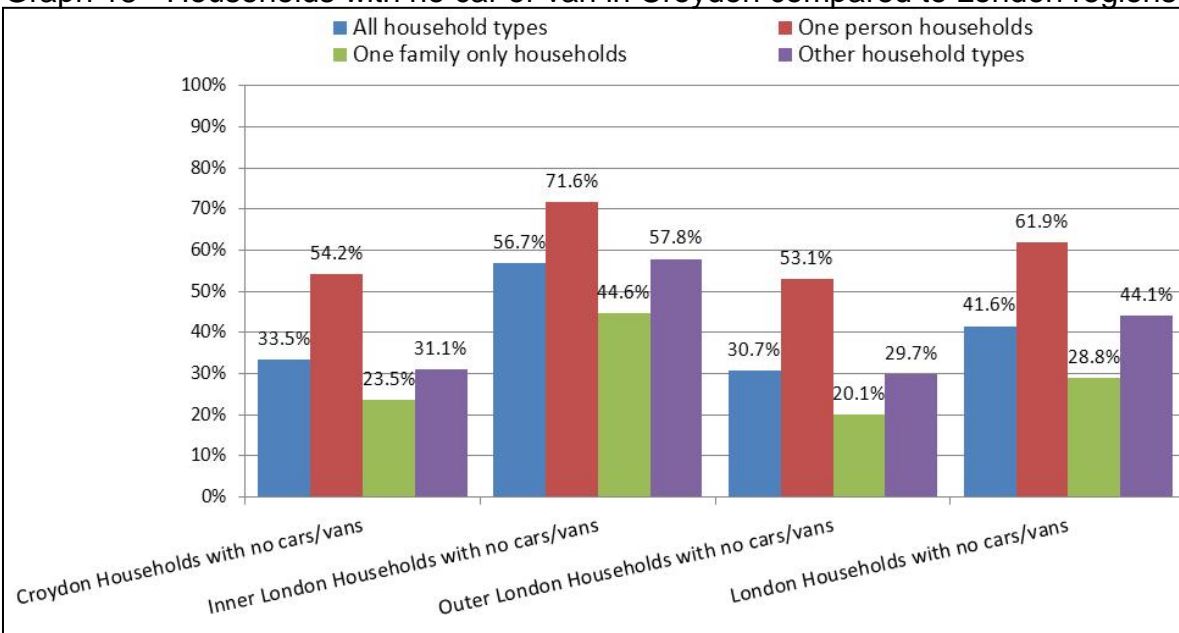
The Census 2011 collected information on how many cars or vans were owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. Company cars and vans available for private use were included but motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors or used by residents of communal establishments were not counted. The count of cars or vans in an area is related only to households not individuals.

This section compares Croydon with both Outer London and Inner London in relation to the availability of household transport.

One in 3 (33.5%) Croydon's households do not have a car or van. This is similar to Outer London (30.7%). In Inner London, 56.7% of the households do not have a car or van probably because there are more public transport links in Inner London including the underground and so less need to own a car. In Inner London, 71.6% of all the one person households do not have a car. This is a much higher percentage than in both Croydon (54.2%) and Outer London (53.1%).

For one family only households in Croydon, 23.5% do not own a car or van compared to Inner London where 44.6% of one family only households have no car or van.

Graph 18 - Households with no car or van in Croydon compared to London regions.



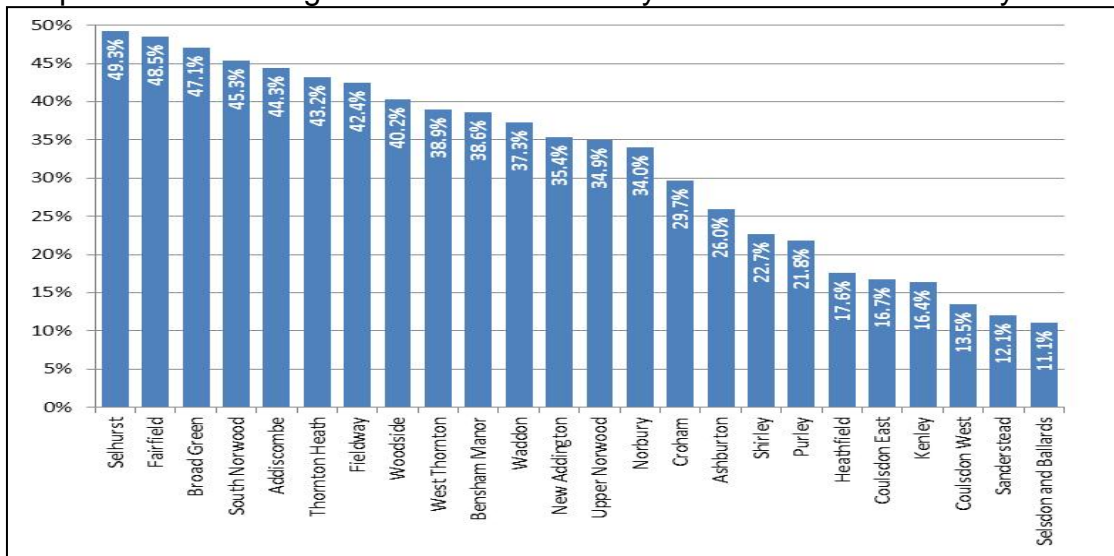
Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1401EW, September 2013.



### Car/van availability across the borough

Looking at all the household types collectively, Selhurst has the highest percentage of households with no car or van (49.3%) followed by Fairfield (48.5%). This could be due to the fact that these wards encompass Selhurst, Norwood Junction and East Croydon British Rail (BR) stations. Only 11.1% of all households in Selsdon and Ballards have no car or van. This could be due to this part of the borough is not being as well served with transport links as other parts of the borough.

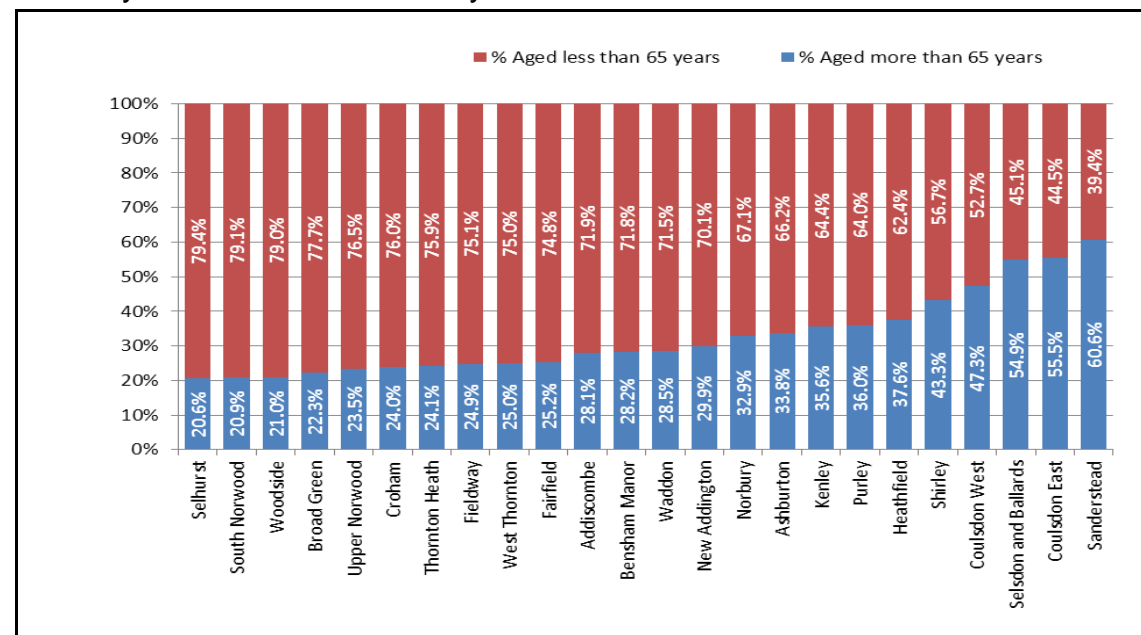
Graph 19 – Percentage of households in Croydon with no car or van by ward.



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1401EW, September 2013.

There is a higher percentage of older people aged over 65 years in the south of the borough who have no car or van. In the north and central wards there is a higher percentage of households with residents less than 65yrs with no car or van.

Graph 20 - Percentage of households with no car by ward for residents aged less than 65 years and more than 65 years



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1401EW, September 2013.

## 11. Concealed families

Data on concealed families is important because it may help to identify a cohort of people who could potentially need housing accommodation in the future but are “hidden” in existing households.

### ONS Definition of concealed families

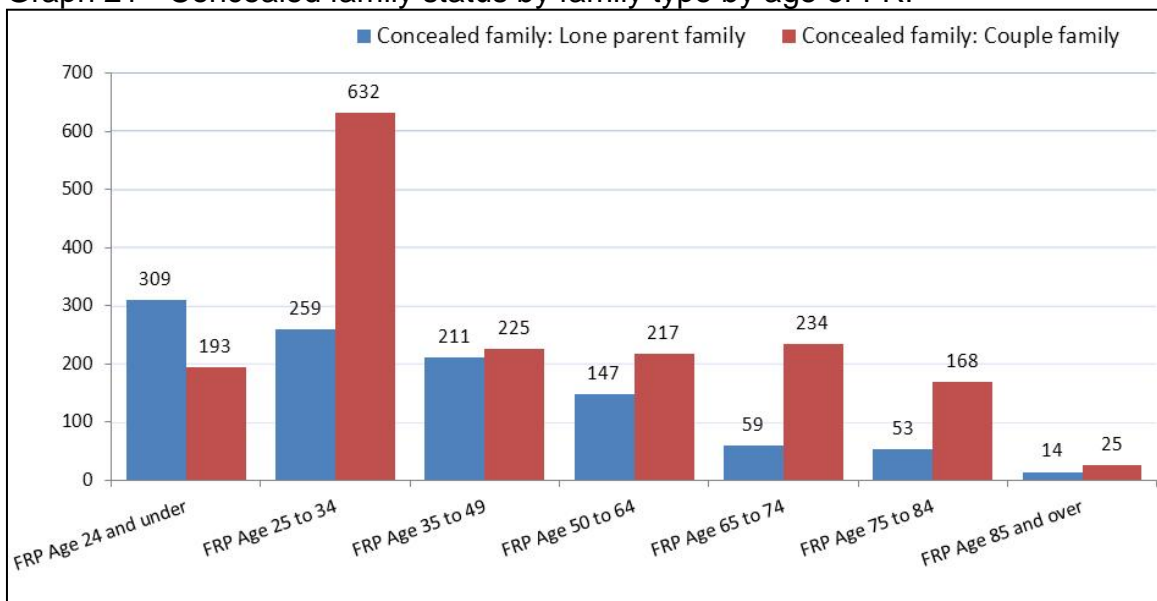
*Alan and Anne are married and living in a household. Alan completes the Census forms as the Household Reference Person (HRP). Living with them, they have their daughter Brenda and her husband Burt (a married couple) who have a daughter called Betty. As there can only be one HRP in each household and this is Alan, then Brenda can only be the Family Reference Person (FRP) for her own family which is therefore the “concealed” family, only included as part of Alan’s household in any relevant Census outputs.*

The number of concealed families in Croydon accounts for only 1.9% of all Croydon households. The data shows that Croydon has a total of 2,746 concealed families made up of 1,052 lone parent families and 1,694 families with couples.

The highest number of concealed coupled families is aged 25-34yrs. The next highest number of concealed families are lone parent families where the family reference person is aged 24 years or under. Concealed families tend to be younger couples or young families living with parents for convenience and/or financial or economic reasons.

Unfortunately, this data is not available at ward level at this time so it is not possible to say where there may be a higher concentration of these families in the borough. The GLA is undertaking work on concealed families across all the local authorities so there may be more on this in the future.

Graph 21 - Concealed family status by family type by age of FRP



Source : ONS Census 2011, Table DC1110EW1a, September 2013.



## APPENDIX 1 Croydon Wards



## APPENDIX 2 Croydon households types by ward

2011 census merged ward	One person household: Aged 65 and over	One person household: Other (Under 65 years)	One family only	Other household types: With dependent children	Other household types: All full-time students	Other household types: All aged 65 and over	Other household types: Other
<b>Addiscombe</b>	4.30%	12.40%	64.10%	7.50%	0.30%	0.40%	11.00%
<b>Ashburton</b>	4.00%	5.00%	75.80%	8.40%	0.00%	0.30%	6.40%
<b>Bensham Manor</b>	2.90%	7.50%	63.30%	14.90%	0.70%	0.20%	10.50%
<b>Broad Green</b>	2.50%	8.20%	64.40%	14.40%	0.60%	0.10%	9.80%
<b>Coulsdon East</b>	6.00%	4.10%	80.90%	4.50%	0.00%	0.40%	4.00%
<b>Coulsdon West</b>	3.50%	3.80%	78.40%	7.80%	0.00%	0.30%	6.10%
<b>Croham</b>	3.70%	11.80%	69.20%	6.10%	0.20%	0.20%	8.80%
<b>Fairfield</b>	5.20%	14.20%	62.80%	6.50%	0.30%	0.40%	10.70%
<b>Fieldway</b>	3.20%	3.60%	79.70%	9.30%	0.20%	0.30%	3.60%
<b>Heathfield</b>	4.80%	7.80%	75.00%	6.90%	0.00%	0.30%	5.10%
<b>Kenley</b>	3.70%	6.40%	78.50%	5.70%	0.00%	0.30%	5.50%
<b>New Addington</b>	4.20%	4.50%	79.10%	7.70%	0.00%	0.10%	4.40%
<b>Norbury</b>	3.70%	6.10%	65.90%	12.50%	0.40%	0.30%	11.10%
<b>Purley</b>	4.10%	6.50%	74.30%	7.70%	0.10%	0.20%	7.10%
<b>Sanderstead</b>	5.00%	3.70%	79.80%	6.70%	0.00%	0.20%	4.60%
<b>Selhurst</b>	3.00%	11.10%	66.50%	10.10%	0.90%	0.20%	8.20%
<b>Selsdon and Ballards</b>	4.60%	3.50%	79.40%	6.90%	0.00%	0.30%	5.20%
<b>Shirley</b>	5.70%	4.40%	77.90%	7.30%	0.00%	0.30%	4.50%
<b>South Norwood</b>	4.20%	15.20%	64.40%	7.80%	0.20%	0.30%	7.90%
<b>Thornton Heath</b>	3.50%	9.40%	66.80%	11.90%	0.30%	0.20%	7.90%
<b>Upper Norwood</b>	3.40%	9.40%	67.60%	10.40%	0.20%	0.20%	8.80%
<b>Waddon</b>	4.30%	9.70%	68.80%	8.20%	0.20%	0.30%	8.50%
<b>West Thornton</b>	2.70%	5.90%	65.10%	16.20%	0.50%	0.20%	9.40%
<b>Woodside</b>	3.20%	10.50%	70.60%	8.60%	0.10%	0.10%	7.00%

Source : ONS, Census 2011, Table DC1109EW, September 2013.

## APPENDIX 3 Croydon households by main religion

2011 census merged ward	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
<b>Addiscombe</b>	53.60%	5.40%	5.40%	0.90%	25.00%	8.30%
<b>Ashburton</b>	64.50%	3.50%	4.20%	0.50%	19.60%	6.80%
<b>Bensham Manor</b>	58.80%	8.70%	10.80%	0.80%	12.10%	7.70%
<b>Broad Green</b>	53.80%	11.20%	11.10%	0.40%	15.50%	6.60%
<b>Coulsdon East</b>	68.00%	1.60%	1.30%	0.30%	20.50%	7.40%
<b>Coulsdon West</b>	62.50%	4.50%	3.30%	0.60%	20.50%	6.80%
<b>Croham</b>	55.00%	3.60%	4.10%	0.70%	27.90%	7.50%
<b>Fairfield</b>	48.80%	10.30%	6.40%	1.00%	23.20%	8.50%
<b>Fieldway</b>	58.60%	0.70%	4.40%	0.50%	28.20%	6.90%
<b>Heathfield</b>	63.00%	2.70%	2.80%	0.50%	22.40%	7.30%
<b>Kenley</b>	61.90%	3.10%	2.70%	0.40%	23.10%	7.50%
<b>New Addington</b>	61.50%	0.50%	2.40%	0.50%	27.00%	7.00%
<b>Norbury</b>	55.80%	6.80%	13.10%	0.80%	14.20%	7.60%
<b>Purley</b>	58.70%	5.00%	4.30%	0.50%	22.80%	7.20%
<b>Sanderstead</b>	65.60%	3.00%	2.10%	0.30%	20.90%	6.90%
<b>Selhurst</b>	58.70%	5.20%	8.80%	0.90%	17.50%	7.70%
<b>Selsdon and Ballards</b>	66.90%	3.40%	2.80%	0.50%	18.10%	7.30%
<b>Shirley</b>	65.10%	3.40%	4.30%	0.40%	18.60%	7.30%
<b>South Norwood</b>	60.10%	1.30%	5.20%	0.80%	23.00%	8.40%
<b>Thornton Heath</b>	64.20%	2.90%	7.90%	0.70%	15.50%	7.70%
<b>Upper Norwood</b>	57.50%	3.10%	6.80%	0.90%	21.80%	8.40%
<b>Waddon</b>	58.70%	4.10%	5.50%	0.70%	22.30%	7.10%
<b>West Thornton</b>	52.70%	12.60%	12.50%	1.40%	12.30%	7.30%
<b>Woodside</b>	62.20%	1.60%	4.90%	0.80%	21.30%	8.10%
<b>CROYDON Households</b>	59.30%	4.70%	6.00%	0.70%	20.50%	7.50%

Source : ONS Census 2011, table DC1202EW, September 2013.

**Please note:** Buddhists, Jewish and Sikh religions have not been included in this table due to relatively low percentages.

## APPENDIX 4 Croydon Households by number of bedrooms by ward

Ward	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms
<b>Addiscombe</b>	27.1%	35.3%	29.9%	5.7%	1.9%
<b>Ashburton</b>	8.7%	18.2%	53.2%	15.3%	4.6%
<b>Bensham Manor</b>	16.7%	26.7%	44.6%	8.8%	3.1%
<b>Broad Green</b>	20.5%	39.8%	33.7%	4.6%	1.4%
<b>Coulsdon East</b>	5.7%	18.5%	48.0%	22.2%	5.6%
<b>Coulsdon West</b>	5.2%	12.6%	41.4%	27.5%	13.4%
<b>Croham</b>	23.4%	37.5%	18.7%	13.1%	7.3%
<b>Fairfield</b>	33.3%	39.2%	14.8%	8.9%	3.8%
<b>Fieldway</b>	9.7%	25.5%	60.2%	3.8%	0.9%
<b>Heathfield</b>	14.7%	18.7%	46.1%	15.9%	4.7%
<b>Kenley</b>	7.8%	26.4%	36.1%	21.8%	7.9%
<b>New Addington</b>	9.6%	32.9%	50.0%	6.3%	1.2%
<b>Norbury</b>	12.0%	24.5%	39.0%	17.7%	6.8%
<b>Purley</b>	12.1%	24.2%	29.0%	22.5%	12.1%
<b>Sanderstead</b>	4.1%	15.2%	47.7%	25.1%	7.9%
<b>Selhurst</b>	28.4%	38.8%	25.1%	6.1%	1.6%
<b>Selsdon and Ballards</b>	1.7%	13.5%	46.9%	30.1%	7.7%
<b>Shirley</b>	6.2%	26.0%	48.4%	15.7%	3.7%
<b>South Norwood</b>	33.0%	34.8%	22.7%	6.7%	2.8%
<b>Thornton Heath</b>	18.6%	31.5%	40.2%	7.5%	2.3%
<b>Upper Norwood</b>	18.8%	28.7%	34.4%	13.8%	4.3%
<b>Waddon</b>	20.3%	37.3%	32.6%	7.7%	2.1%
<b>West Thornton</b>	14.6%	28.7%	44.6%	8.8%	3.4%
<b>Woodside</b>	19.5%	35.5%	38.0%	5.3%	1.7%

Source : ONS Census 2011, table DC1402EW, September 2013.