

Best Start Community Profile Planning Area 1

Produced by:
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Introduction

Croydon Best Start was launched in April 2016 and aims to transform early intervention services for under 5s using a whole system approach to bring together health visitors, nursery nurses, breastfeeding teams, Family Nurse Partnership, children's centres, domestic violence (DV) advisors, parenting support workers, specialist workers and workers from the voluntary/community sector into multidisciplinary teams. These align with antenatal services and GP provision. In line with the service changes, the children's centres and community health clinics have shaped into three Best Start planning areas. Appendix A provides a map showing the borough divided by the three planning areas and Appendix B provides a map of planning area 1. Three community profiles have been developed and provide information about families with children under 5 in Croydon and outline key demographic data and equalities and deprivation data as well as a range of health and education data.

Familiarising yourself with this document will help you to understand your community and your local families so that you can best plan your services. The profiles use the most recent data that is available at the time of publication and it is important to note that data comes from a range of sources. Against each of the data tables there is a clear note to explain the data source and the relevant time period.

Whilst this community profile covers planning area 1, it also provides the Croydon context for comparison purposes. Each profile is structured to include data at planning area, children's centre and ward level. In some instances, in order to protect confidentiality, figures may be presented at planning area or children's centre level, for example for vulnerable children and the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile data.

About Croydon¹

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 – The 2015 Borough Profile² shows that Croydon's population is continuing to grow steadily. Croydon has the largest population of all the London boroughs at 363,378 (at Census 2011) with the 2014 population estimates at 376,040 residents. The higher birth rate a few years ago means there is an increase in the number of younger children that require services in the borough.

22.0% (82,639) of the population are aged 0–15 years, 65.1% of the population are aged 16–64 years and 12.9% of the population are aged 65+. The population is split 48.5% male and 51.5% female (ONS mid-2014 population estimates).

Croydon has the largest population of young people in London. There is a large population of younger children (28,630 under 5, ONS mid-2014 population estimates) and working age adults in Croydon whilst the proportion of older adults, aged 65+, is much lower than the national average.

Migration – Around 20,000 people move into the borough each year from the rest of the UK. A similar number move from Croydon to other areas of the UK. As a result there is little impact on the net increase in population. 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 has been falling since 2006/07, however the international inflows still exceed the outflows.

Ethnicity – Croydon has a diverse population and as with other London boroughs it 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. Croydon's communities speak more than 100 different languages.

Economy – In 2014, just over a quarter of jobs in Croydon were estimated to pay below the London living wage. The top three industries for Croydon in 2015 were professional, scientific and technical; construction and information and communication. The difference in average gross earnings for male full-time workers was only around £16 a week between those who work in Croydon and those who live in Croydon. However for females the difference was much higher at around £42 a week.

¹ 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.

² <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/population/>

The proportion of people in Croydon claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is above the regional and national averages. Whilst the number of people claiming JSA has fallen steadily since the end of the recession and the rate of decrease has been in line with the regional and national averages, during 2015 it seems that the rate of decrease has slowed slightly in Croydon.

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 households³ and over the ten-year period from 2001 to 2011 this had increased by 2.4%. 25.3% of the population were married couple or civil partnership living with dependent children, 5.4% were co-habiting couple living with dependent children and 13.1% were lone parent living with dependent children, the remainder were one-person households, aged over 65 or had non-dependent children. The number of lone parent households increased from 17,347 in 2001 to 23,160 households in 2011, 13.1% of which had 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 Census 2011, 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%.

According to Croydon's Housing Strategy 2011/12–2015/16 the supply of social housing available each year is sufficient to help only one in ten applicants on Croydon's housing waiting list. Therefore social housing is only allocated to people with the most urgent housing need. Croydon Council has a statutory responsibility to house vulnerable homeless residents into temporary accommodation which includes bed and breakfast, hostels, Housing Association properties, Croydon Churches and Private Sector accommodation, the Sponsored Tenancy Scheme and Council temporary accommodation. The most common reason for homelessness is parental evictions, followed by exclusions by relatives and friends. As at the 31st March 2015 the latest local count of all Croydon residents who were either homeless or in temporary housing was 2,285.

Based on local data, as at 31st March 2015, in every age band, there was a disproportionately high percentage (5 in 10) of homeless people from the Black community. The majority of homeless people in Croydon are concentrated in the 26–45 year old age group (61.3%).

Education and skills – Levels of persistent absence in Croydon state funded schools and the number of fixed term and permanent exclusions are decreasing. Take-up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still below regional and national averages.

³ <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

The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Croydon in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) has improved each year however despite this progress it is still behind the London and England averages.

In 2015, at Key Stage 1 the proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving Level 2 or above in reading remained in line with the national and regional averages at 90%. 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 2014 and 2015 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.

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. Violence with injury is on the increase across London and in Croydon this is also continuing to rise. The number of victims of serious youth violence is also increasing.

Croydon has the third highest rate of domestic abuse in London, with 22 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 people in the rolling year to June 2015. Domestic abuse disproportionately affects females, with latest figures across London showing that three quarters of victims of domestic abuse were recorded as females. As at June 2015, 26% of domestic abuse victims in Croydon were repeat victims which equates to 190 people and 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 5,957 in the year to March 2012 to 7,955 in the year to March 2015. The number of domestic abuse offences that involved violence with injury also increased in the same period by just over a third, from 920 to 1,257.

Croydon continues to have a higher rate of first time entrants to the criminal 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 latest 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. These are also the top three offences across London. Latest published data showed that 41.9% of young offenders in Croydon re-offended in the quarter ending September 2013, in line with the London average of 42.2%.

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 years in 2011-2013 and this is in line with the national and regional averages. Similarly life expectancy from birth for females has increased from just over 79 years to 83.5 years in the same period, however this is slightly below the London average of 84.1 years but similar to the England average of 83.1.

The rate of infant mortality in Croydon has fallen over time. In 2011–2013 there were 4 deaths of infants aged under 1 per 1,000 live births which is similar to the regional and national rates.

Deprivation –

Throughout this document deprivation is referred to and used in many of the tables. The following table helps to define deprivation and how it is calculated.

Deprivation	The noun for the damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods). Comprises seven aspects of deprivation: income; education; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; barriers to housing and services; crime and living environment
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	IDACI is a supplementary part of the IMD. It measures, at small area level, the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households.
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)	The small areas are a standard way of dividing up England. They are called LSOAs and are designed to be of a similar size with an average of 1,500 residents.
Rank	There were 32,482 LSOAs across England in the 2010 index, and these were ranked from 1 to 32,482 with 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 being the least deprived.
Deciles	To help group the LSOAs, deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside the ranks and are calculated by ranking the LSOAs from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups which range from the most deprived 10% to the least deprived 10% nationally.
Percentile	At a local level we use the IDACI percentile (which is calculated by dividing the LSOA IDACI rank by the total number of LSOAs in England) to group LSOAs by deprivation, ranging from the 5% most deprived to the 20% least deprived.
'Most deprived'	There is no definitive cut-off for when an area is described as 'deprived'. The term 'Most deprived', in relation to IDACI, is an indication of where an area falls nationally in terms of the proportion of children under 16 living in low income households. The smaller the percentage the higher the level of deprivation. For example children living in the 'most deprived 5%' are likely to be relatively more deprived than those living in the 50-80% most deprived and the 20% least deprived.

Croydon became relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in England between 2010 and 2015. Please note throughout this profile deprivation has been measured using the 2010 IDACI. 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.

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Using the most current data available, the tables below show the number of families with children aged under 5 (based on Census 2011) and the number of children aged under 5 (based on Mid-2014 population estimates) split by planning area and level of deprivation. Throughout this document deprivation is based on the IDACI⁴ indicator which measures, in a local area, the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households. 5% most deprived are the areas considered to be the most deprived in England.

Table 1 – Families with children aged under 5

	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	95	205	865	2,020	1,814	294	0	5,293
Planning Area 2	666	1,263	3,017	2,143	1,941	692	209	9,931
Planning Area 3	531	500	653	695	1,604	1,642	1,195	6,820
Croydon	1,292	1,968	4,535	4,858	5,359	2,628	1,404	22,044

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Table 2 – Children aged under 5

	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	117	304	1,108	2,541	2,281	398	0	6,749
Planning Area 2	881	1,839	3,944	2,815	2,490	893	269	13,131
Planning Area 3	635	614	768	905	2,146	2,133	1,549	8,750
Croydon	1,633	2,757	5,820	6,261	6,917	3,424	1,818	28,630

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

⁴ 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>)

1. Planning Area 1

Planning area 1, the North of the borough, is formed of five wards. Kensington Avenue Children's Centre is the designated lead centre for planning area 1 and has two additional service access points at Ecclesbourne Children's Centre and Winterbourne Children's Centre.

Children's centre	Ward	Designated centre⁵	Service Access Points⁶
Kensington Avenue	Bensham Manor Norbury Thornton Heath Upper Norwood West Thornton	Kensington Avenue	Ecclesbourne Winterbourne

⁵ The designated centre is the lead centre that is inspected by Ofsted.

⁶ The service access points are delivery centres under the designated centre.

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1.1 Deprivation⁷ in the planning area

In planning area 1 there are a total of 50 lower super output areas (LSOA)⁸ of which one is in the 5% most deprived area and this is located in the Upper Norwood ward. There are two LSOAs in the 5%-10% most deprived areas, both in the Thornton Heath ward, and there are no LSOAs in the 20% least deprived areas.

Table 3 – 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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	1	3	6	1	0	11
Norbury	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	9
Thornton Heath	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	10
Upper Norwood	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	9
West Thornton	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	11
Planning Area 1 Total	1	2	6	18	19	4	0	50
Croydon	9	16	36	42	54	39	24	220
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	11%	13%	17%	43%	35%	10%	0%	23%

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

⁷ 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>)

⁸ Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) are small geographical areas containing between 400 and 1,200 households

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1.2 Provision⁹

1.2.1 Schools

The following Primary schools are located in planning area 1:–

Ward	School	Age range	Total pupils January 2016	Notes
Bensham Manor	Ecclesbourne Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	455	
	Winterbourne Junior Boys	Year 3 to Year 6	247	
	Winterbourne Junior Girls	Year 3 to Year 6	336	
	Winterbourne Nursery and Infants	Nursery to Year 2	557	
Norbury	Norbury Manor Primary	Nursery to Year 6	489	
Thornton Heath	Beulah Infants' School	Nursery to Year 2	297	
	Beulah Juniors	Year 3 to Year 6	356	
	St James The Great R.C. Primary and Nursery	Nursery to Year 6	499	
	Thornton Heath Children's Centre ¹⁰	Nursery	117	
Upper Norwood	David Livingstone Primary	Reception to Year 6	238	
	Downsview Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	574	
	Kensington Avenue Primary	Nursery to Year 6	637	
	Rockmount Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	500	
	St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox VA	Nursery to Year 6	455	
	St Joseph's Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	223	
	St Joseph's RC Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	197	
West Thornton	Gonville Academy	Nursery to Year 6	579	
	Paxton Academy	Reception to Year 6	117	New school opened Autumn 2014
	West Thornton Primary Academy	Reception to Year 6	679	
Total pupils			7,552	

Source: Spring 2016 School Census

⁹ Private, voluntary and independent (PVI) provision within the area has not been included but can be sourced at <http://www.familyspacecroydon.co.uk/landing/childcare/>

¹⁰ Now known as Thornton Heath Nursery School

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1.2.2 General Practitioner surgeries

The following General Practitioner surgeries are located within planning area 1:–

Ward	Name	Postcode
Bensham Manor	Brigstock & South Norwood Partnership	CR7 7JN
	Brigstock Family Practice	CR7 7JH
Norbury	Norbury Health Centre	SW16 4NL
	Fairview Medical Centre	SW16 5PX
Thornton Heath	Thornton Heath Health Centre	CR7 8RL
	Parchmore Medical Centre	CR7 8LY
	Mersham Medical Centre	CR7 8JN
West Thornton	North Croydon Medical Centre	CR7 7HQ
	Eversley Medical Centre	CR7 6AR
	London Road Medical Practice	CR7 6AR
	Leander Road Surgery	CR7 6JE
	Thornton Road Surgery	CR0 3EW
	Broughton Corner Medical Centre	CR7 6BH

Source: Public Health, February 2016

2. Demographic profile

2.1 Families with under 5s population

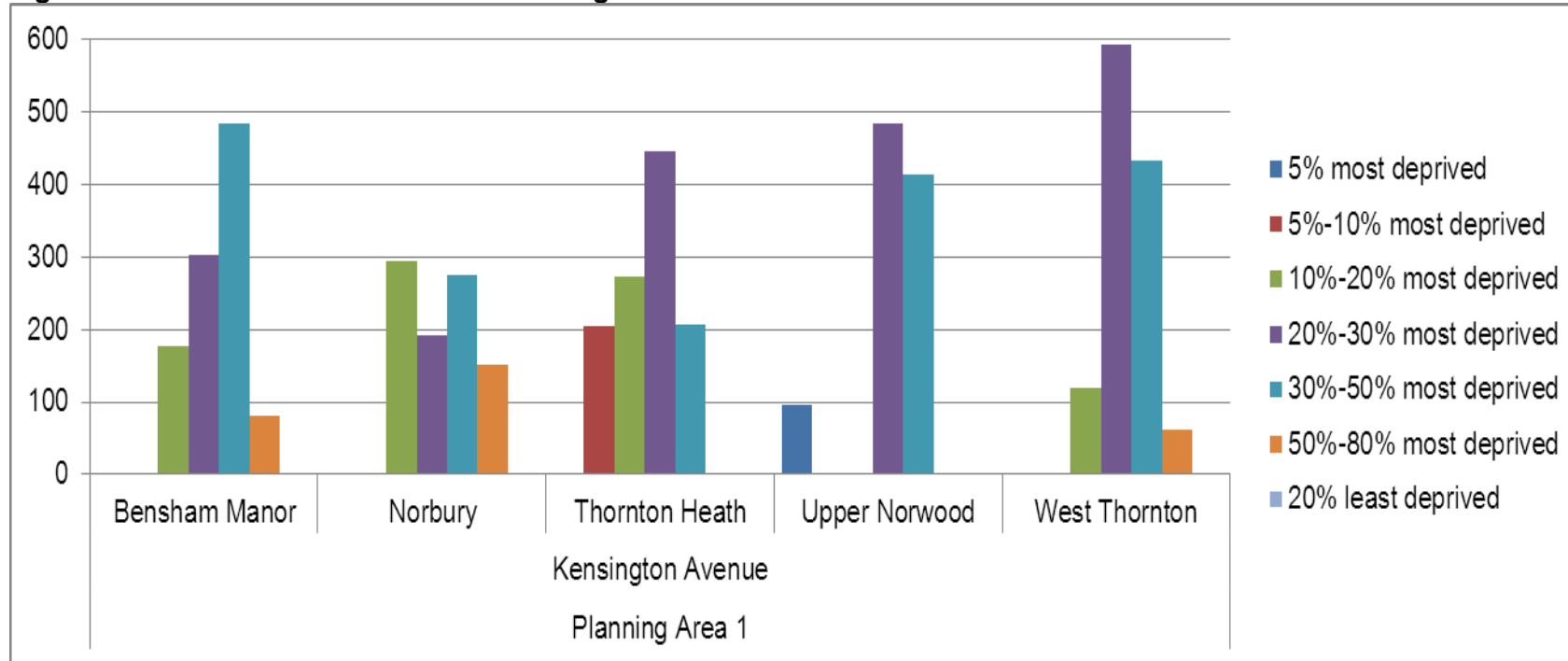
Based on the Census 2011 there are 5,293 families with children aged under 5 living in planning area 1, of which 5.7% (300) live in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (72.4%) live in the 20%-50% most deprived areas. Planning area 1 accounts for 9.2% of Croydon families who live in the 10% most deprived areas.

Table 4 – Number of families with children aged under 5

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	177	304	484	80	0	1,045
Norbury	0	0	295	192	275	152	0	914
Thornton Heath	0	205	273	447	206	0	0	1,131
Upper Norwood	95	0	0	484	415	0	0	994
West Thornton	0	0	120	593	434	62	0	1,209
Planning Area 1 Total	95	205	865	2,020	1,814	294	0	5,293
Croydon	1,292	1,968	4,535	4,858	5,359	2,628	1,404	22,044
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	7%	10%	19%	42%	34%	11%	0%	24%

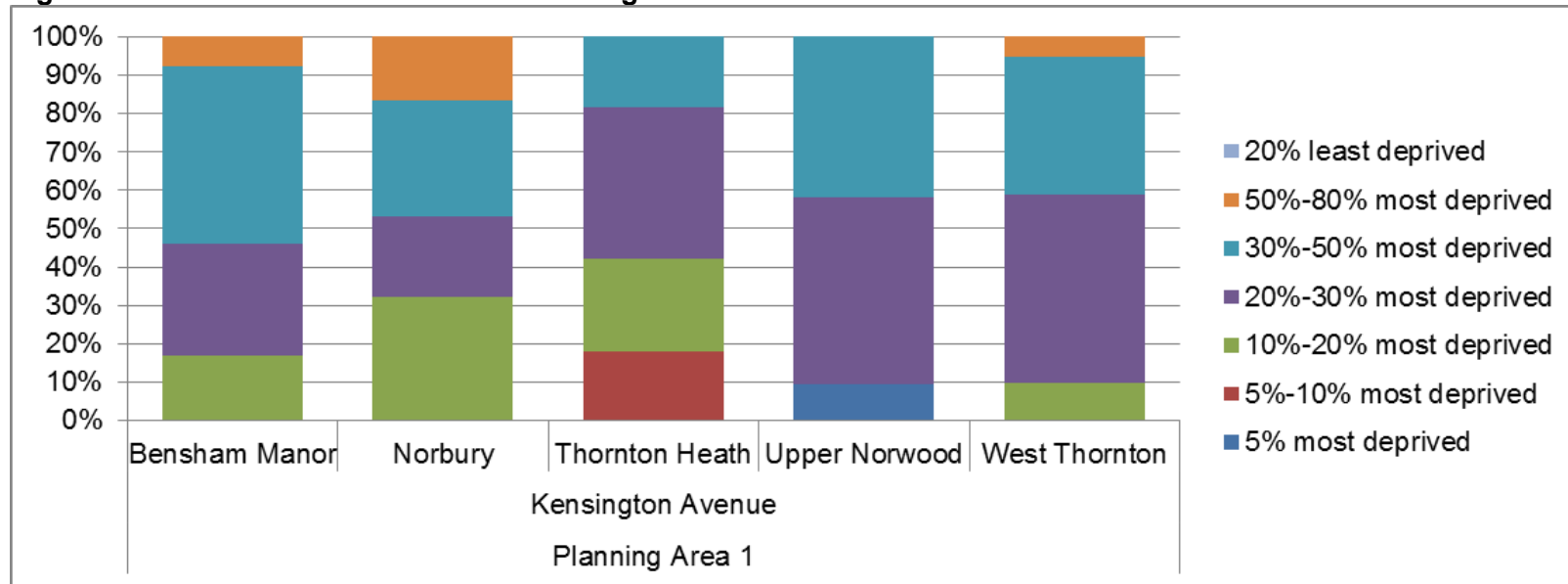
Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 1 – Number of families with children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 2 – Number of families with children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

2.2 Under 5s population

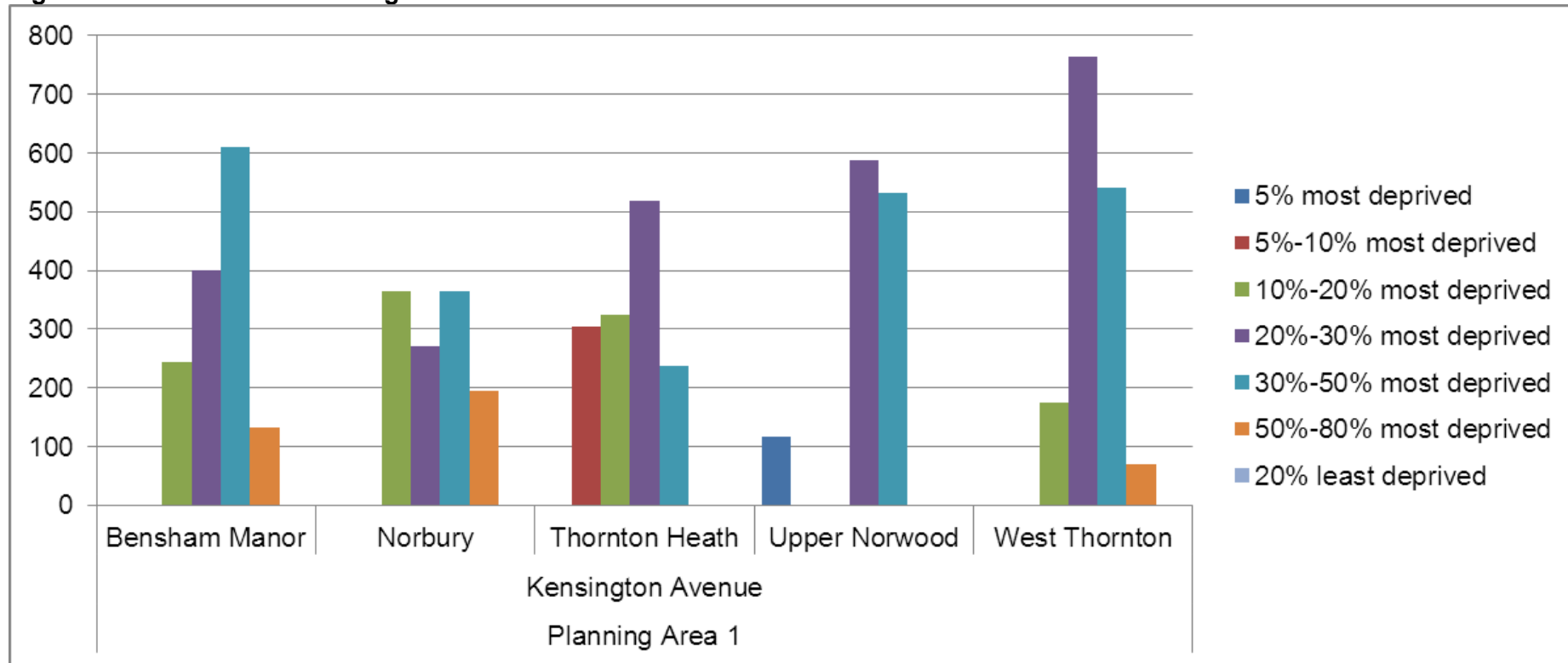
Based on data from the 2014 mid-population estimates there are 6,749 children aged under 5 living in planning area 1, of which 6.2% (421) live in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (71.4%) live in the 20-50% most deprived areas. Planning area 1 accounts for 9.6% of Croydon families who live in the 10% most deprived areas.

Table 5 – Number of children aged under 5

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	243	400	609	133	0	1,385
Norbury	0	0	365	270	364	195	0	1,194
Thornton Heath	0	304	325	519	237	0	0	1,385
Upper Norwood	117	0	0	588	531	0	0	1,236
West Thornton	0	0	175	764	540	70	0	1,549
Planning Area 1 Total	117	304	1,108	2,541	2,281	398	0	6,749
Croydon	1,633	2,757	5,820	6,261	6,917	3,424	1,818	28,630
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	7%	11%	19%	41%	33%	12%	0%	24%

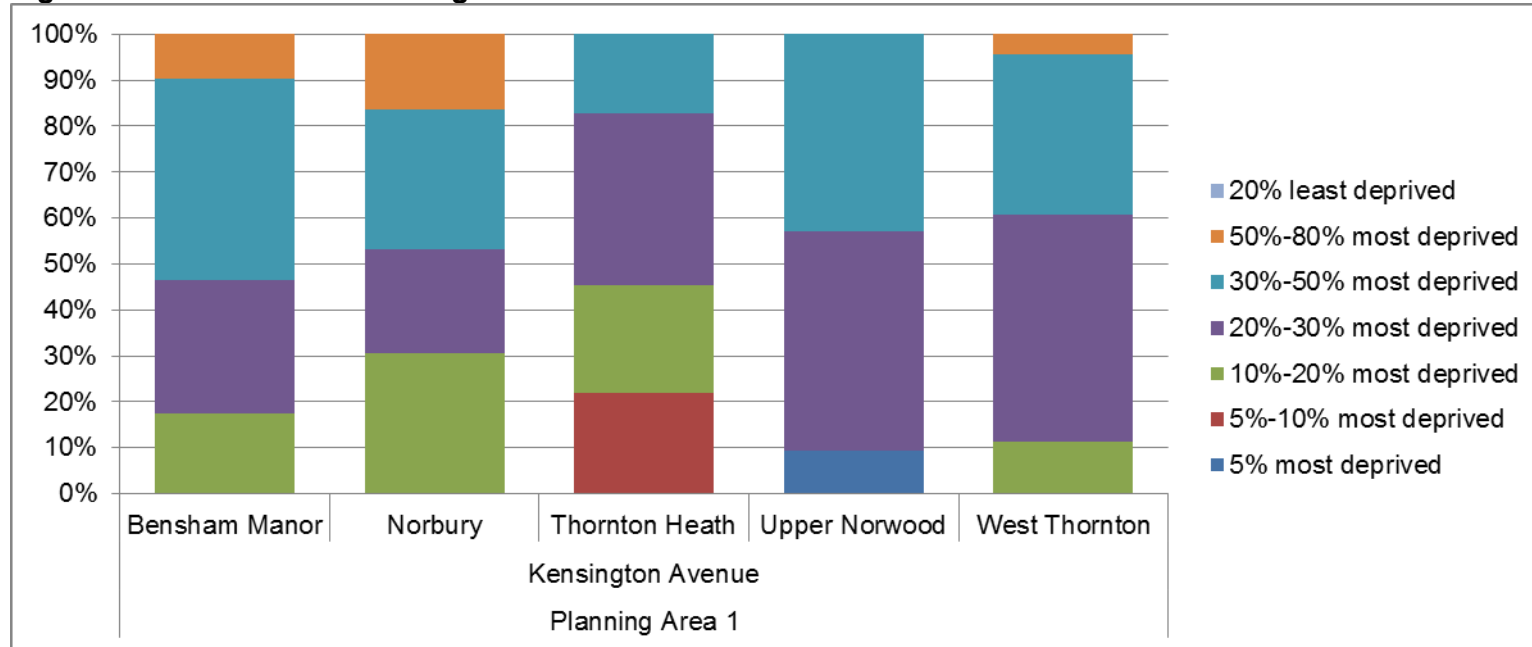
Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Figure 3 – Number of children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Figure 4 – Number of children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

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Tables 6 to 10 show population by single year of age for ages 0 through to 4.

Table 6 – Number of children aged 0

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	50	89	108	27	0	274
Norbury	0	0	80	51	73	32	0	236
Thornton Heath	0	74	63	95	41	0	0	273
Upper Norwood	26	0	0	123	111	0	0	260
West Thornton	0	0	46	157	100	13	0	316
Planning Area 1 Total	26	74	239	515	433	72	0	1,359
Croydon	316	533	1,214	1,297	1,403	623	327	5,713
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	8%	14%	20%	40%	31%	12%	0%	24%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Table 7 – Number of children aged 1

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	48	77	140	32	0	297
Norbury	0	0	79	54	85	49	0	267
Thornton Heath	0	60	51	98	46	0	0	255
Upper Norwood	23	0	0	121	118	0	0	262
West Thornton	0	0	29	152	94	11	0	286
Planning Area 1 Total	23	60	207	502	483	92	0	1,367
Croydon	305	546	1,176	1,270	1,399	690	351	5,737
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	8%	11%	18%	40%	35%	13%	0%	24%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Table 8 – Number of children aged 2

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	43	78	121	29	0	271
Norbury	0	0	62	57	67	31	0	217
Thornton Heath	0	68	74	101	51	0	0	294
Upper Norwood	25	0	0	123	87	0	0	235
West Thornton	0	0	43	167	97	13	0	320
Planning Area 1 Total	25	68	222	526	423	73	0	1,337
Croydon	322	606	1,209	1,290	1,349	675	362	5,813
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	8%	11%	18%	41%	31%	11%	0%	23%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Table 9 – Number of children aged 3

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	48	74	122	22	0	266
Norbury	0	0	80	50	68	43	0	241
Thornton Heath	0	54	59	122	58	0	0	293
Upper Norwood	25	0	0	97	109	0	0	231
West Thornton	0	0	26	146	114	17	0	303
Planning Area 1 Total	25	54	213	489	471	82	0	1,334
Croydon	337	551	1,103	1,230	1,425	715	403	5,764
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	7%	10%	19%	40%	33%	11%	0%	23%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Table 10 – Number of children aged 4

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	54	82	118	23	0	277
Norbury	0	0	64	58	71	40	0	233
Thornton Heath	0	48	78	103	41	0	0	270
Upper Norwood	18	0	0	124	106	0	0	248
West Thornton	0	0	31	142	135	16	0	324
Planning Area 1 Total	18	48	227	509	471	79	0	1,352
Croydon	353	521	1,118	1,174	1,341	721	375	5,603
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	5%	9%	20%	43%	35%	11%	0%	24%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

2.3 Under 5s population projections 2011 – 2026

Croydon’s under 5 population has increased in recent years from 28,060 in 2011 to 28,691 in 2016. However this trend is not predicted to continue. By 2021 the under 5 population is predicted to have fallen to 27,487 (a 2.0% decrease compared to 2011) and is predicted to fall further to 27,106 by 2026.

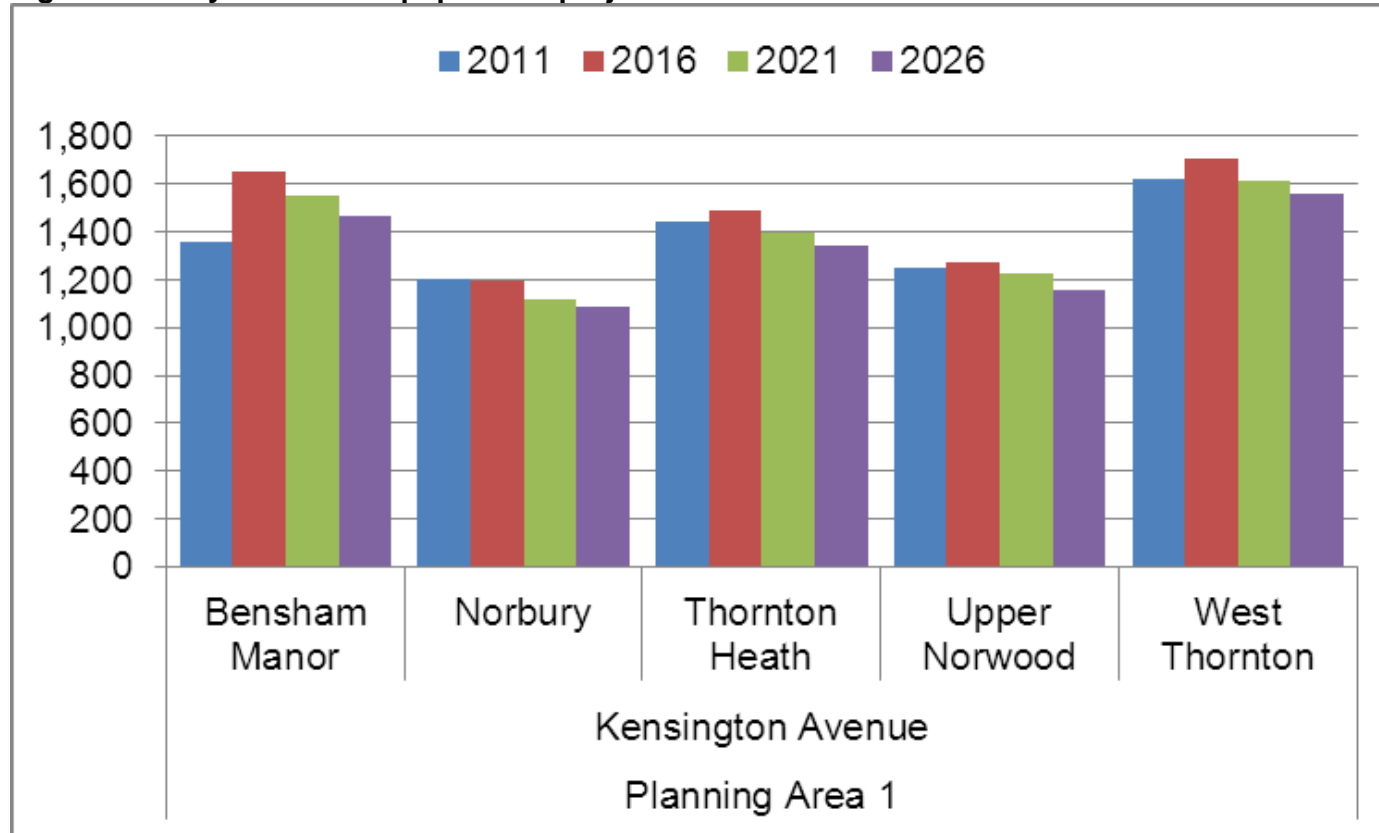
The population aged under 5 in planning area 1 is estimated to grow at a faster rate than the Croydon average. In 2016 it is estimated there are 7,315 children under 5 in the area, a 6.4% increase on the 6,877 in 2011. Although the population in planning area 1 is also predicted to fall in 2021, at 6,907 children it will still be 0.4% higher than in 2011. By 2026 the population will have fallen again to 6,622.

Table 11 – Croydon under 5 population projections 2011 to 2026

	2011	2016	2021	2026
Planning Area 1				
Kensington Avenue				
Bensham Manor	1,362	1,650	1,552	1,470
Norbury	1,202	1,196	1,122	1,091
Thornton Heath	1,444	1,491	1,395	1,345
Upper Norwood	1,249	1,274	1,223	1,153
West Thornton	1,620	1,704	1,615	1,563
Planning Area 1 Total	6,877	7,315	6,907	6,622
Croydon	28,060	28,691	27,487	27,106
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	24.5%	25.5%	25.1%	24.4%

Source: GLA, 2015 Round Demographic Ward Projections, April 2015

Figure 5 – Croydon under 5 population projections 2011 to 2026



Source: GLA, 2015 Round Demographic Ward Projections, April 2015

2.4 Vulnerable children age under 5¹¹

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 (USAC) 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 enquiries¹² 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 indigenous to the borough. The category of need recorded for UASC is absent parenting whilst the majority of indigenous 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.

In table 12 and figure 6, all children are counted in the Child In Need (CIN) count whilst the Looked After Children (LAC) and children on Child Protection Plans (CPP) are subsets of the CIN count.

¹¹ See Appendix C for a definition

¹² Section 47 enquiries are investigations undertaken where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm

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As at 31st March 2015, there were a total of 15 children aged under 5 who were LAC living in planning area 1 which was consistent with the other planning areas. There were a total of 15 children aged under 5 on CPP's which is the lowest across the three planning areas. There are a total of 135 children aged under 5 who were in need (CIN), which was the same as planning area 3 and significantly lower than planning area 2 at 295. Planning area 1 had the highest rate of LAC per 10,000 population across Croydon, whilst it had the lowest rate of children on CPPs. The rate per 10,000 population of CIN was higher in planning area 1 than planning area 3 but lower than planning area 2.

Table 12 – Number and rate of children aged under 5 who are looked after (LAC), on Child Protection Plans (CPP) and in Need (CIN) as at 31st March 2015

	Children under 5	LAC by placement address		CPP 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 1							
Kensington Avenue	6,749	15	22.2	15	22.2	135	200.0
Planning Area 1 Total	6,749	15	22.2	15	22.2	135	200.0
Planning Area 2							
Aerodrome	3,238	-	-	10	30.9	80	247.1
Crosfield	5,342	10	18.7	25	46.8	105	196.6
Selhurst	3,681	-	-	25	67.9	85	230.9
Shirley	870	-	-	5	69.0	25	287.4
Planning Area 2 Total	13,131	15	11.4	65	49.5	295	224.7
Planning Area 3							
Byron	2,454	-	-	10	40.7	25	101.9
Fairchildes	1,881	-	-	20	106.3	75	398.7
Purley Oaks	2,341	5	21.4	-	-	20	85.4
Woodlands	2,074	-	-	-	-	15	72.3
Planning Area 3 Total	8,750	15	17.1	30	34.3	135	154.3
Croydon	28,630	50	17.5	110	38.4	570	199.1

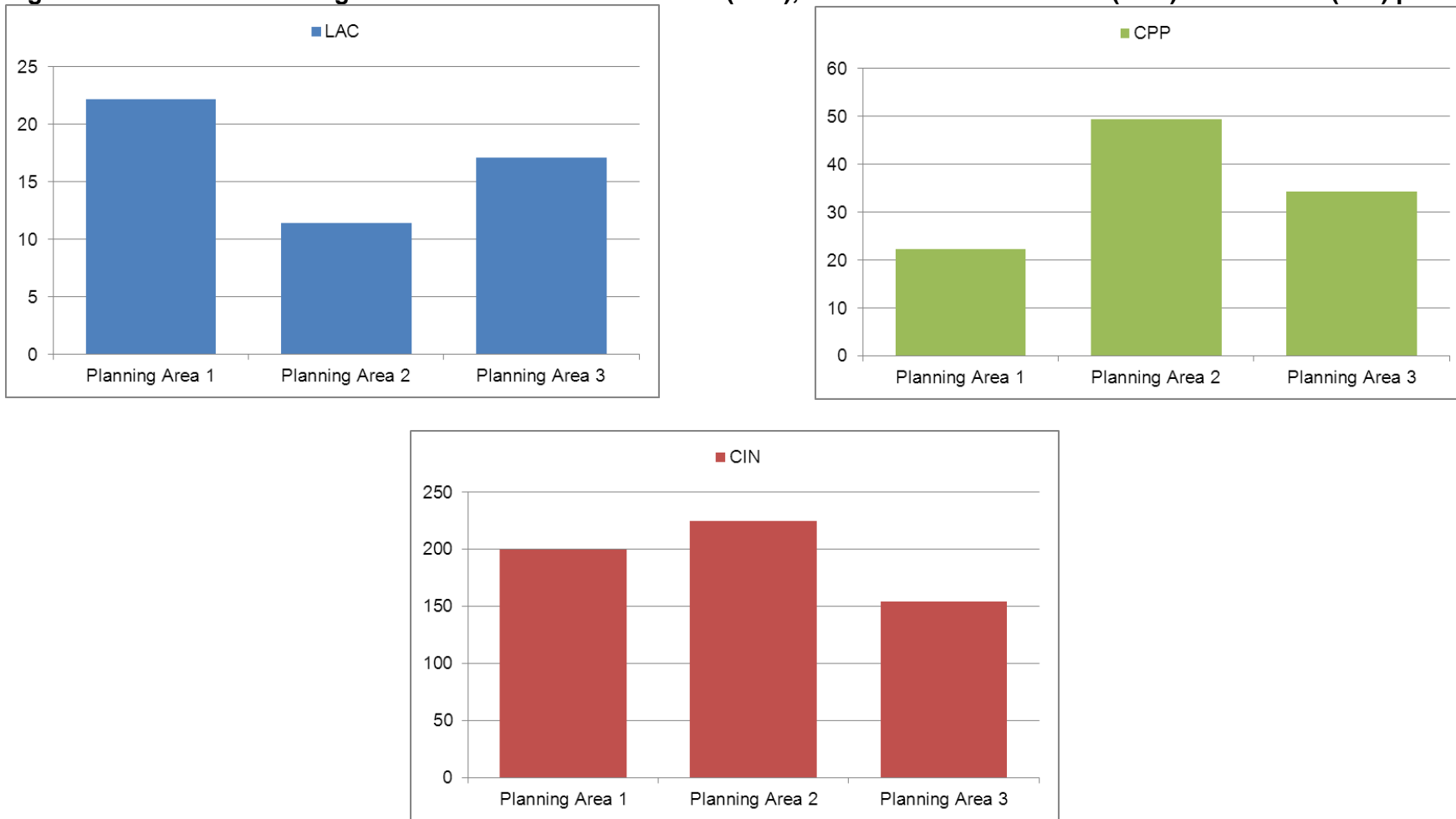
Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st March 2015 & ONS Mid-2014 population estimates

Definitions and conventions

Planning area figures are rounded to the nearest five. Croydon figures are rounded to the nearest 10. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

'-' = Less than 5. Figures are not shown in order to protect confidentiality. 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.

Figure 6 – Rate of children aged under 5 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-2014 population estimates

2.5 Ethnicity profile of children under 5

The following ethnicity data is from the 2011 Census and classifies the usual resident population of England and Wales as at census day, 27th March 2011, by ethnic group, by sex and by age¹³.

Table 13 shows the ethnicity break down of children under 5. The Black or Black British ethnic group was the largest broad ethnic group for children under 5 in planning area 1 making up 36.2% of the total population. In Thornton Heath almost half of the population were from the Black or Black British ethnic group and this was the largest ethnic group in each ward apart from Upper Norwood. The largest ethnic group in Upper Norwood was White or White British (37.0%) with the second largest Black or Black British (29.8%).

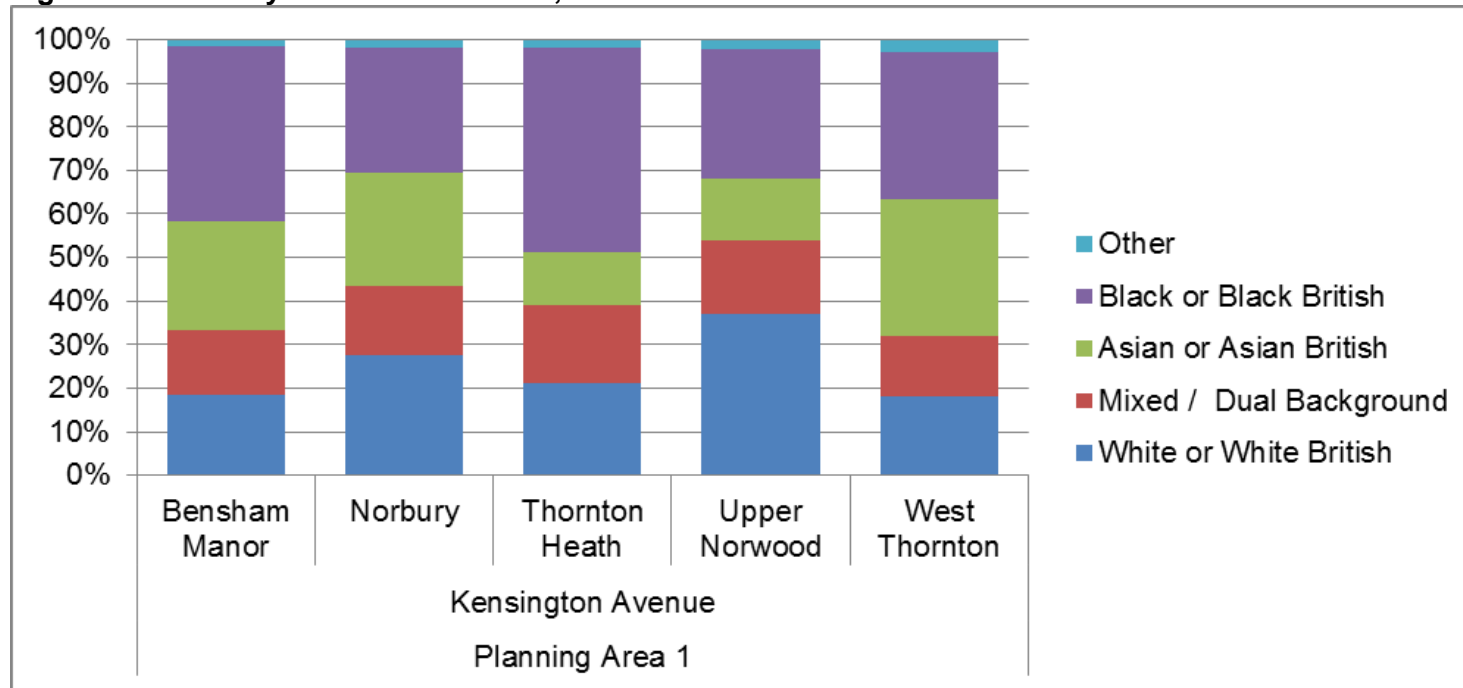
Table 13 – Ethnicity of children under 5, 2011

	Children under 5 population	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
Planning Area 1						
Kensington Avenue						
Bensham Manor	1,357	18.5%	14.9%	25.1%	40.2%	1.4%
Norbury	1,199	27.6%	15.9%	26.0%	28.5%	1.9%
Thornton Heath	1,440	21.1%	18.1%	12.0%	47.1%	1.7%
Upper Norwood	1,244	37.0%	16.8%	14.2%	29.8%	2.2%
West Thornton	1,615	18.3%	13.6%	31.7%	33.6%	2.8%
Planning Area 1 Total	6,855	23.9%	15.8%	22.1%	36.2%	2.0%
Croydon	27,972	39.5%	16.5%	16.1%	26.2%	1.7%

Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

¹³ In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies.

Figure 7 – Ethnicity of children under 5, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

2.6 Ethnicity profile of children in reception^{14, 15, 16}

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, the Black or Black British ethnic group was the largest broad ethnic group for children in reception year living in planning area 1 making up 33.1% of the total population, and in Thornton Heath almost half of the reception year population were made up of this ethnic group. Whilst this was the case, the Black or Black British ethnic group wasn't the largest within all the other wards. In the Norbury and West Thornton wards, the Asian or Asian British ethnic group was the largest broad ethnic group for children in reception year. Two wards had a greater proportion of children in reception from a White or White British background – Upper Norwood (34.3%) and Norbury (29.1%), and both were below the Croydon average at 35.7%.

Table 14 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2016

	Pupils	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other	Percentage Unknown
Planning Area 1							
Kensington Avenue							
Bensham Manor	264	19.7%	11.0%	30.7%	34.8%	-	-
Norbury	117	29.1%	15.4%	32.5%	22.2%	-	-
Thornton Heath	242	21.5%	20.2%	11.2%	43.4%	-	-
Upper Norwood	166	34.3%	14.5%	18.1%	27.7%	-	-
West Thornton	273	13.2%	11.0%	41.4%	30.4%	-	-
Planning Area 1 Total	1,062	21.8%	14.1%	27.2%	33.1%	1.5%	2.3%
Croydon	4,713	35.7%	14.6%	16.6%	24.9%	1.9%	6.3%

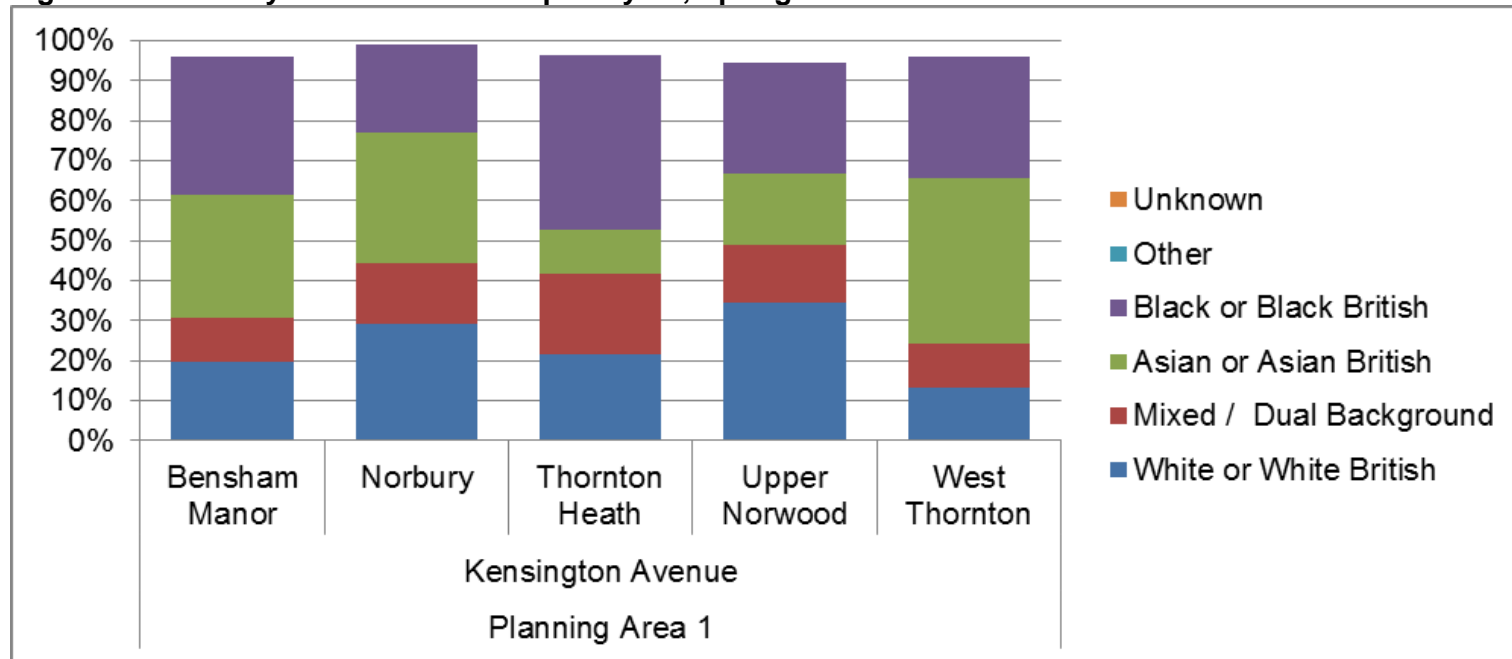
Source: Spring 2016 School Census

¹⁴ The ethnicity 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. See Appendix D for Ethnicity groupings.

¹⁵ Please note that the information on ethnicity and EAL is not as complete for pupils in reception year as for older pupils. This is because the mandatory reporting of these items in the school census only applies to pupils aged 5 and over.

¹⁶ - = Less than 5. Figures are not shown in order to protect confidentiality. 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.

Figure 8 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2016

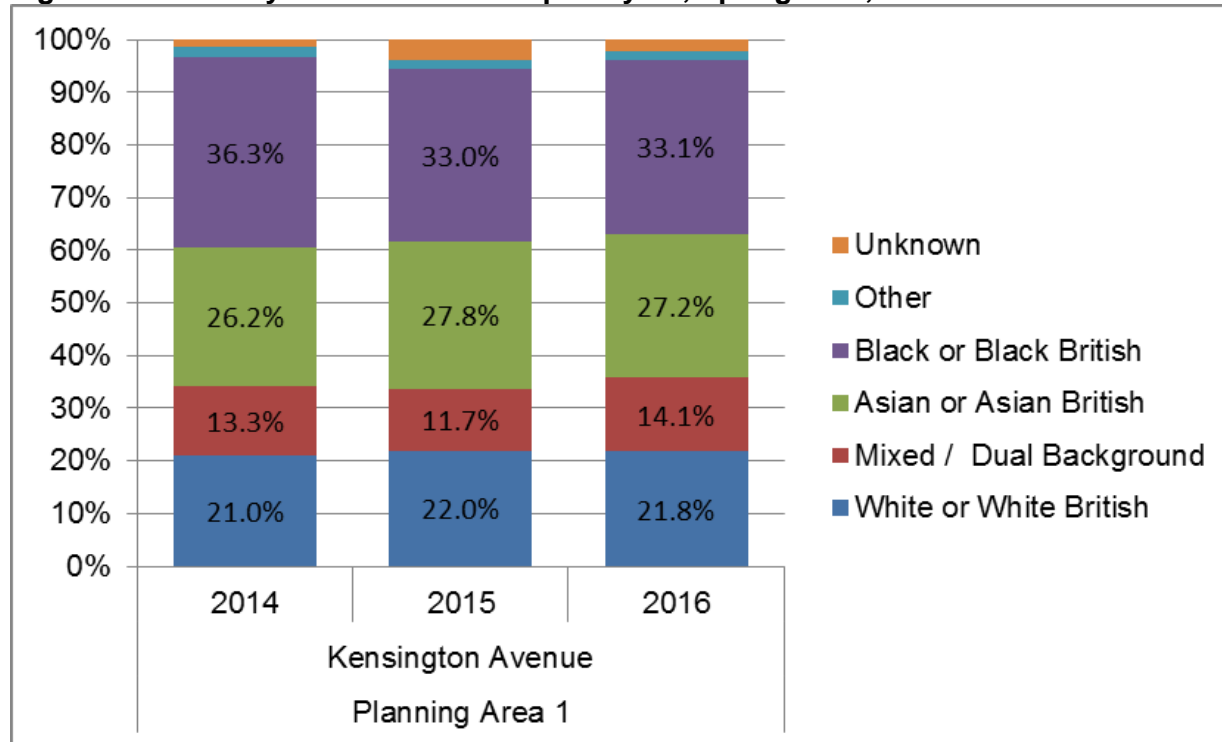


Source: Spring 2016 School Census

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The figure below shows a comparison between the ethnic profile of children in reception year in planning area 1 between the Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 school census. The figures show in all years that the largest ethnic group remained Black or Black British, though the proportion dropped to its lowest level in 2015 at 33.0%. The Mixed /Dual Background ethnic group declined in 2015 but increased in 2016 to higher than 2014. Both the Asian or Asian British and White or White British ethnic groups had an increase in their proportion in 2016 compared to 2014, however the proportion for both was higher in 2015.

Figure 9 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016



Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 School Census

2.7 First language of children in reception year^{17,18}

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 46.8% of children in reception year living in planning area 1 had a first language other than English, which was significantly higher than the Croydon average at 36.0% but lower than the percentage in 2015. At ward level Bensham Manor had the highest proportion at 57.0% whilst Upper Norwood had the lowest at 31.1%.

Between Spring 2014 and Spring 2015 the proportion of children in reception whose first language was other than English increased across Croydon, planning area 1 and the wards within this area, however between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 the proportion decreased apart from the Bensham Manor ward. In 2016 Norbury had the biggest decrease from 66.9% in Spring 2015 to 46.5% in Spring 2016, a decrease of 20.4 percentage points (though as the total number of pupils are small the percentages are more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers).

Table 15 – First language of children in reception year, Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016

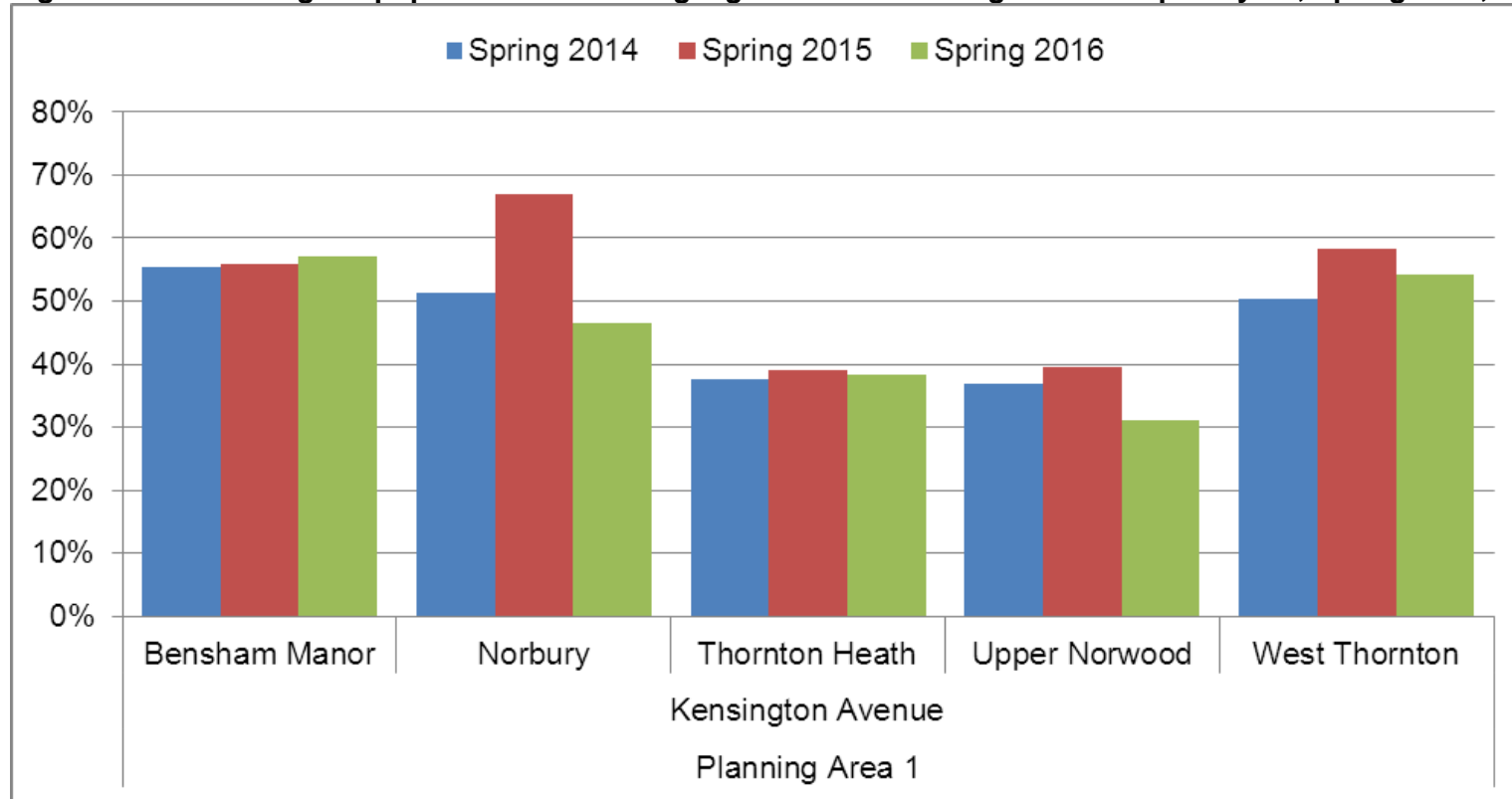
	Spring 2014			Spring 2015			Spring 2016		
	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English
Planning Area 1									
Kensington Avenue									
Bensham Manor	256	44.5%	55.5%	234	44.0%	56.0%	256	43.0%	57.0%
Norbury	148	48.6%	51.4%	145	33.1%	66.9%	114	53.5%	46.5%
Thornton Heath	266	62.4%	37.6%	213	61.0%	39.0%	238	61.8%	38.2%
Upper Norwood	176	63.1%	36.9%	195	60.5%	39.5%	164	68.9%	31.1%
West Thornton	278	49.6%	50.4%	267	41.6%	58.4%	269	45.7%	54.3%
Planning Area 1 Total	1,124	53.5%	46.5%	1,054	48.4%	51.6%	1,041	53.2%	46.8%
Croydon	4,376	64.2%	35.8%	4,387	63.5%	36.5%	4,389	64.0%	36.0%

Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 School Census

¹⁷ 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 and with missing language information.

¹⁸ Please note that the information on ethnicity and English as an Additional Language (EAL) is not as complete for pupils in reception year as for older pupils. This is because the mandatory reporting of these items in the school census only applies to pupils aged 5 and over.

Figure 10 – Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English in reception year, Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016



Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 School Census

2.8 Free School Meal status of children in reception^{19, 20}

Based on the Spring 2016 School Census, 14.3% of children in reception year living in planning area 1 were eligible for free school meals (FSM), which was slightly lower than Croydon at 14.6%. At ward level Upper Norwood had the highest proportion eligible at 18.7% whilst Bensham Manor had the lowest at 11.7%.

Between Spring 2014 and Spring 2016 the proportion of children in reception eligible for FSM decreased across Croydon and planning area 1. At ward level, the proportion of children eligible for FSM in Upper Norwood decreased between Spring 2014 and 2015 but then increased slightly in 2016, although this was still lower than the percentage eligible in 2014. In West Thornton the percentage of children eligible for FSM increased between Spring 2014 and 2015 but decreased by more than half from 2015 to 2016. Some of the reduction since 2014 could be due to the introduction of the universal entitlement for free school meals 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 Census.

Table 16 – Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility in reception year, Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016

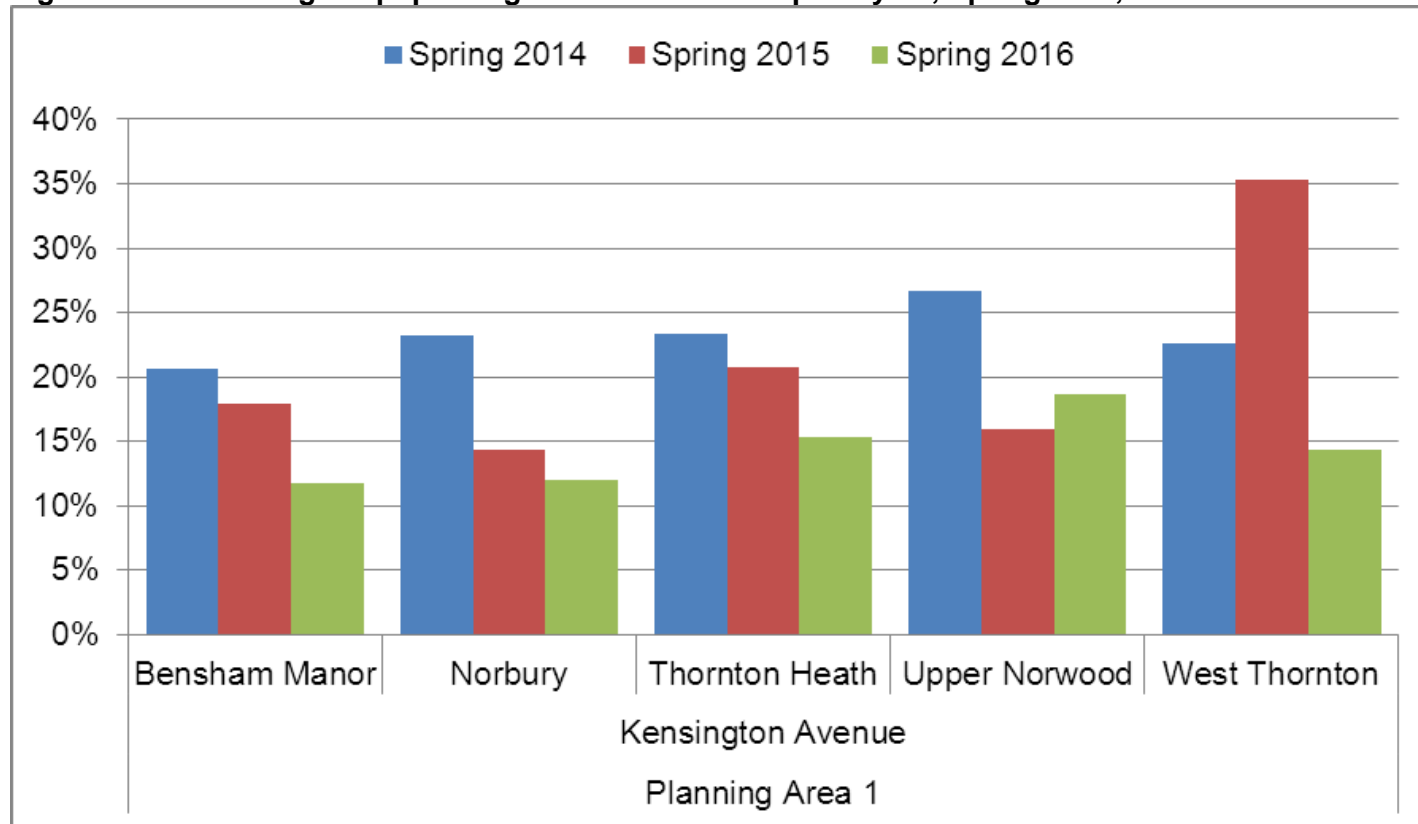
	Spring 2014			Spring 2015			Spring 2016		
	Pupils	Percentage of pupils ineligible for FSM	Percentage of pupils eligible for FSM	Pupils	Percentage of pupils ineligible for FSM	Percentage of pupils eligible for FSM	Pupils	Percentage of pupils ineligible for FSM	Percentage of pupils eligible for FSM
Planning Area 1									
Kensington Avenue									
Bensham Manor	257	79.4%	20.6%	240	82.1%	17.9%	264	88.3%	11.7%
Norbury	151	76.8%	23.2%	146	85.6%	14.4%	117	88.0%	12.0%
Thornton Heath	270	76.7%	23.3%	221	79.2%	20.8%	242	84.7%	15.3%
Upper Norwood	176	73.3%	26.7%	200	84.0%	16.0%	166	81.3%	18.7%
West Thornton	279	77.4%	22.6%	275	64.7%	35.3%	273	85.7%	14.3%
Planning Area 1 Total	1,133	77.0%	23.0%	1,082	77.9%	22.1%	1,062	85.7%	14.3%
Croydon	4,522	76.1%	23.9%	4,668	78.4%	21.6%	4,713	85.4%	14.6%

Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 School Census

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ From September 2014 all infant pupils (reception to year 2) in state-funded schools have been entitled to a free school meal (FSM). However, these data reflect those who would be eligible based on the usual FSM criteria applied.

Figure 11 – Percentage of pupils eligible for FSM in reception year, Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016



Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 School Census

3. Health

3.1 Maternity²¹

The following tables show Croydon level data from the maternity service for booking appointments and births at Croydon University Hospital (CUH). These data cover all expectant mothers who had a booking or gave birth at CUH and therefore include expectant mothers who do not reside in Croydon. These data also exclude expectant mothers who reside in Croydon that did not have a booking or give birth at CUH.

3.1.1 Booking appointments

Expectant mothers should attend a booking appointment with a midwife when they are between 8 and 12 weeks pregnant. The healthy child programme²² core requirements state that booking appointments should be completed by 12 weeks + 6 days gestation and since the introduction of this requirement the London quality standard²³ for antenatal bookings states the booking appointment should be completed by 9 weeks + 6 days gestation.

The following table shows the number and percentage of completed booking appointments in 2015/16. The percentage completed successfully by 9 weeks + 6 days gestation decreased each quarter, from 47.8% in quarter 1 to 25.3% in quarter 4. In contrast the percentage completed successfully by 12 weeks + 6 days gestation fluctuated between quarters but overall there was a decrease over the year, falling from a high of 79.5% in quarter 1 to 71.4% in quarter 4.

²¹ These data are currently only available at borough level and include expectant mothers who do not reside in Croydon.

²² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-child-programme-pregnancy-and-the-first-5-years-of-life>

²³ <https://www.england.nhs.uk/london/our-work/quality-standards/>

Table 17 – first booking appointments, 2015/16

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage
First booking appointments completed successfully by 9 weeks + 6 days gestation	1,121	536 (47.8%)	1,017	424 (41.7%)	1,093	341 (31.2%)	1,134	287 (25.3%)	4,375	1,588 (36.3%)
First booking appointments completed successfully by 12 weeks + 6 days gestation	1,122	892 (79.5%)	1,018	749 (73.6%)	1,094	825 (75.4%)	1,136	811 (71.4%)	4,369	3,277 (75.0%)

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

3.1.2 Breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth

Table 18 shows the number and percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery in 2015/16. The percentage fluctuated each quarter with quarter 2 having the highest at 80.1% and quarter 1 the lowest at 77.5%.

Table 18 – Mothers initiating breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery, 2015/16

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage
Women who initiate breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery	986	764 (77.5%)	1,015	813 (80.1%)	982	764 (77.8%)	949	757 (79.8%)	3,931	3,098 (78.8%)

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

3.1.3 Teenage pregnancy

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

Table 19 – 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)

3.1.4 Smoking in pregnancy (at time of delivery)

Table 20 shows the number and percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery in 2015/16. The percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery increased each quarter, from 7.4% in quarter 1 to 10.4% in quarter 4.

Table 20 – Smoking status at time of delivery, 2015/16

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage	Baseline	Number & percentage
Mothers smoking at time of delivery	986	73 (7.4%)	1,011	89 (8.8%)	980	96 (9.8%)	942	98 (10.4%)	3,912	356 (9.1%)

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

3.2 Low birth weight

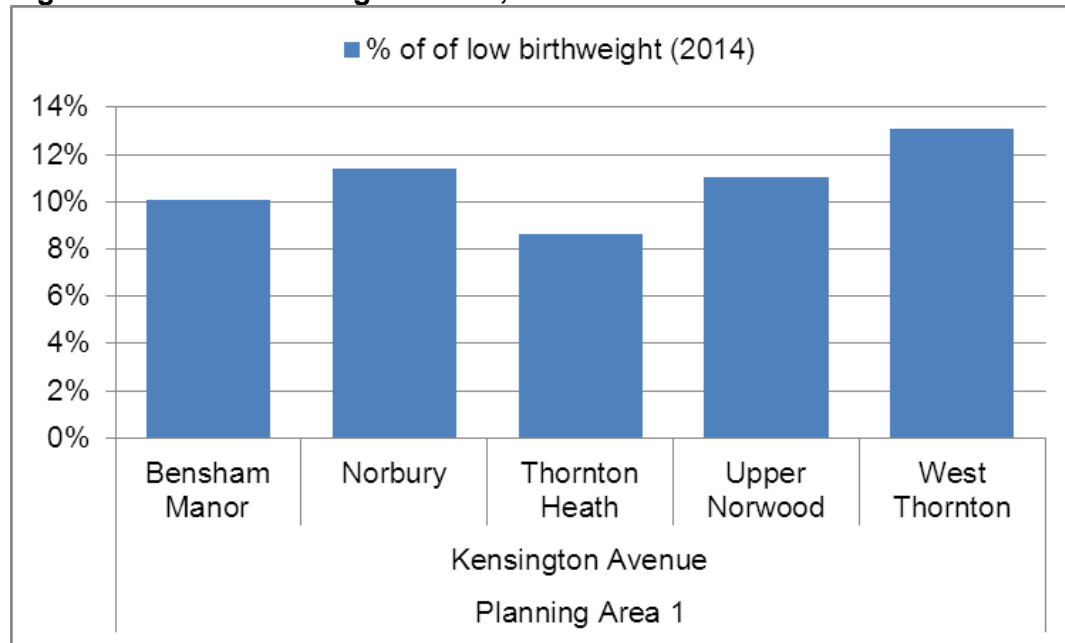
In 2014, 10.9% of births in planning area 1 were of low birth weight (defined as a baby who is under 2,500 grams at birth), which is slightly higher than the Croydon average at 9.2%. At ward level, Thornton Heath had the lowest percentage of low birth weight babies at 8.7% whilst West Thornton had the highest at 13.1%.

Table 21 – Low birth weight babies, 2014

	Total live and still births	Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	Percentage of low birthweight (<2500 grams)
Planning Area 1			
Kensington Avenue			
Bensham Manor	327	33	10.1%
Norbury	246	28	11.4%
Thornton Heath	289	25	8.7%
Upper Norwood	236	26	11.0%
West Thornton	343	45	13.1%
Planning Area 1 Total	1,441	157	10.9%
Croydon	5,671	521	9.2%

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) ONS birth record extract, 2014

Figure 12 – Low birthweight babies, 2014



Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) ONS birth record extract, 2014

3.3 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 – 8 weeks after birth (2015/16)²⁴

The following tables show the 2015/16 quarterly figures for breastfeeding prevalence at 6 – 8 weeks after birth. In quarter 4, 66.7% of infants in Croydon were totally or partially breastfed which is significantly higher than the England average (43.7%). In all quarters Croydon has a higher percentage of infants totally or partially breastfed compared to England.

Table 22 – Total or partial breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks (2015/16)

	Number of infants due a 6-8 week review (2015/16) ¹				% of infants totally or partially breastfed and 95% confidence interval (2015/16)							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,299	1,454	1,332	1,414	65.5%	62.9%-68.0%	65.1%	62.6%-67.5%	66.4%	63.9%-68.9%	66.7%	64.2%-69.1%
London	25,577	28,528	27,636	27,266								
England	137,123	159,099	162,792	155,176	44.1%	43.9%-44.4%	43.1%	42.8%-43.3%	43.0%	42.8%-43.2%	43.7%	43.5%-44.0%

Source: PHE England - Experimental Statistics (2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/breastfeeding-at-6-to-8-weeks-after-birth-2015-to-2016-quarterly-data>

Table 23 – Breakdown of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks (2015/16)

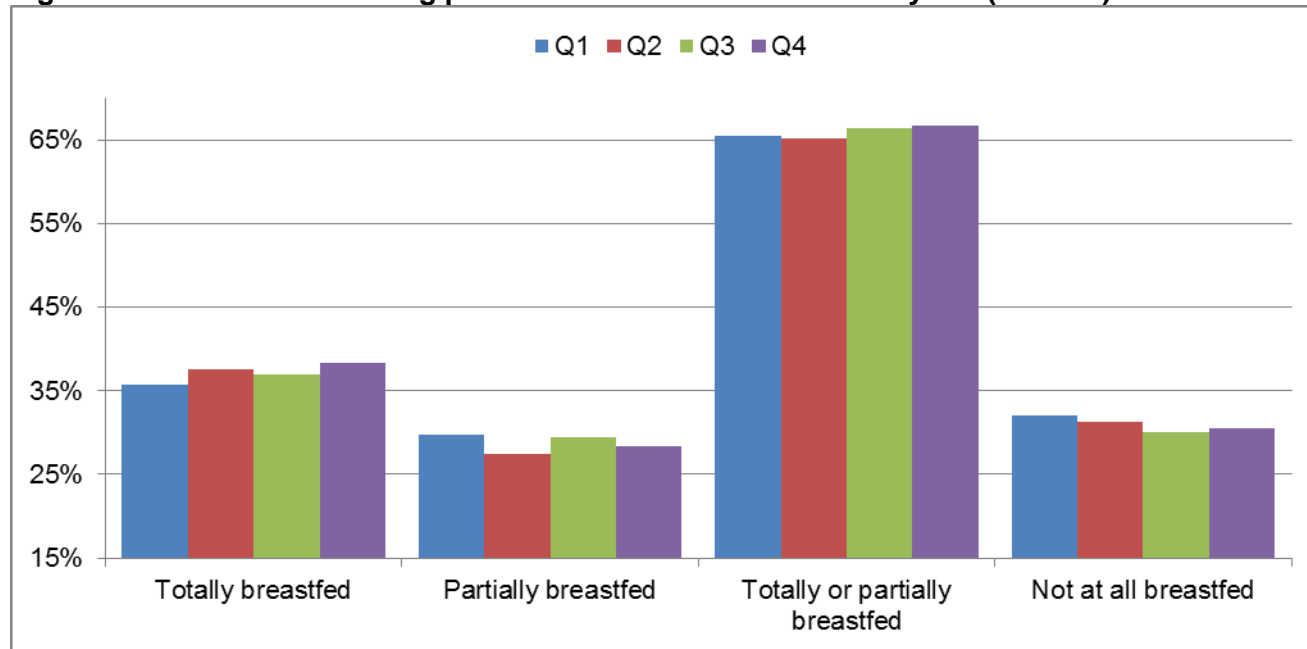
	% of infants totally breastfed (2015/16)				% of infants partially breastfed (2015/16)				% of infants not at all breastfed (2015/16)				% of infants whose breastfeeding status was known (2015/16)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	35.7%	37.6%	37.0%	38.3%	29.8%	27.4%	29.4%	28.4%	32.0%	31.3%	30.0%	30.5%	97.5%	96.4%	96.4%	97.2%
London																
England	28.3%	27.6%	28.9%	29.3%	15.8%	15.4%	14.1%	14.4%	43.1%	42.1%	43.2%	44.3%	87.3%	85.2%	86.2%	88.0%

Source: PHE England - Experimental Statistics (2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/breastfeeding-at-6-to-8-weeks-after-birth-2015-to-2016-quarterly-data>

Key –
= 'blank' cells (with no colour highlight) show where data does not meet validation criteria, therefore values can not be published

²⁴ The published data uses the number of infants due a 6-8 week review as the baseline rather than those whose breastfeeding status was known. These data are collected via an interim reporting system which is explained in section 3.4 Health Visiting.

Figure 13 – % of breastfeeding prevalence at 6 – 8 weeks for Croydon (2015/16)



Source: PHE England - Experimental Statistics (2016) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/breastfeeding-at-6-to-8-weeks-after-birth-2015-to-2016-quarterly-data>

3.4 Health Visiting^{25,26}

In October 2015 the responsibility for commissioning children's public health for the 0-5 years population transferred from NHS England to local authorities. In the longer term the Health and Social Care Information Centre will collect data on these metrics as part of the Maternity and Children's Dataset (MCDS). The MCDS infrastructure will support the flow of standardised information on children's health from local IT systems to the HSCIC on a monthly basis. Until such time as the MCDS has reached full coverage and maturity, possibly even until 2017, an interim reporting system is required. The health visiting information that follows has therefore been obtained via the new interim reporting system to collect health visiting activity at a local authority resident level. Quarter 1 of 2015/16 was the first reporting period and the information contained here was submitted to Public Health England on a voluntary basis with an interim reporting system set up to collect the data on the health visiting indicators.

The health visiting service leads on the delivery of the Healthy Child Programme (HCP), which was set up to improve the health and wellbeing of children aged 0-5 years. This is achieved through health and development reviews, health promotion, parenting support and screening and immunisation programmes. The health visitor service delivery metrics currently cover the antenatal check, new birth visit, the 6-8 week review, the 12 month assessment and the 2-2½ year assessment and report on the following indicators:

- C1: Number of mothers who received a first face to face antenatal contact with a Health Visitor at 28 weeks or above
- C2: Percentage of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days
- C3: Percentage of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed after 14 days
- C8i: Percentage of 6-8 week reviews completed
- C4: Percentage of 12 month development reviews completed by the time the child turned 12 months
- C5: Percentage of 12 month development reviews completed by the time the child turned 15 months
- C6i: Percentage of 2-2½ year reviews completed
- C6ii: Percentage of 2-2½ year reviews completed using the ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire)

With reference to C4 and C5, in Croydon a small number of reviews are undertaken at 12 months but the primary collection point is for 12 month reviews completed by 15 months therefore only the latter is included in this profile.

The submitted data is collated centrally, validated and then reported on a quarterly basis. A set of validation rules are applied to each health visiting metric and are defined below where applicable. Each local authority has to pass both stages 1 and 2 in order for its values to be shown. The values for areas that did not pass stage 1 validation are excluded from their respective Public Health England centre and the England

²⁵ Information taken from the Statistical commentary: health visitor service delivery metrics, quarter 4 of 2015 to 2016 found at <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

²⁶ These data are currently only available at borough level and where available includes data for London and England.

aggregated calculations therefore, where totals are presented for England and Public Health England centres, these are aggregate totals of the areas that submitted information and passed initial validation.

3.4.1 New Birth Visits (NBV)

New birth visits (NBV) should ideally occur within 14 days, however it is accepted that in some circumstances this is not always possible. Tables 24 – 26 each show the number of infants who turned 30 days in each quarter and how many received a NBV within 14 days (table 24), how many received a NBV after 14 days (table 25) and how many NBVs were undertaken (table 26). Each quarter includes a 95% confidence interval which gives a range in which there is 95% confidence that the true value lies.²⁷

Table 24 shows that in Croydon 86.8% of infants who turned 30 days in quarter 4 received a face-to-face NBV by a health visitor within 14 days, which is below London (90.0%). In London and England, the percentage increased slightly each quarter, however in Croydon there was a slight dip in quarter 3. In each of the following 3 tables the quarter 1 figures for Croydon cannot be published as these data do not meet the validation criteria.

Table 24 – New Birth Visits within 14 days (2015/16)

Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2015/16)					% of births that receive a face-to-face NBV within 14 days by a Health Visitor and 95% confidence intervals (2015/16)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	
Croydon	1,087	1,475	1,496	1,442			84.5%	82.5%-86.2%	83.7%	81.7%-85.5%	86.8%	85.0%-88.5%
London	31,230	32,054	32,424	30,559	87.6%	87.2%-88.0%	87.1%	86.8%-87.5%	89.2%	88.9%-89.6%	90.0%	89.6%-90.3%
England	159,387	165,543	166,818	159,414	85.6%	85.4%-85.8%	86.8%	86.7%-87.0%	87.7%	87.5%-87.8%	87.8%	87.7%-88.0%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

²⁷ A 95% confidence interval is needed where the true population value is not known.

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Tables 25 and 26 show the percentage of births that received a NBV after 14 days and the percentage of NBVs undertaken within or after 14 days respectively. These tables show that in Croydon for each published quarter all infants received a face-to-face NBV, which was above the London and England percentages.

Table 25 – New Birth Visits after 14 days (2015/16)

Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2015/16)					% of face-to-face NBVs undertaken after 14 days by a Health Visitor and 95% confidence intervals (2015/16)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
Croydon	1,087	1,475	1,496	1,442			15.5%	13.8%-17.5%	16.3%	14.5%-18.3%	13.2%	11.5%-15.0%
London	31,230	32,054	32,424	30,559	9.4%	9.1%-9.8%	8.9%	8.6%-9.2%	8.9%	8.5%-9.2%	8.1%	7.8%-8.4%
England	159,387	165,543	166,818	159,414	11.8%	11.7%-12.0%	10.3%	10.2%-10.5%	10.0%	9.9%-10.2%	9.5%	9.3%-9.6%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

Table 26 – Percentage of New Birth Visits undertaken (2015/16)

Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2015/16)					% of face-to-face NBVs undertaken (within or after 14 days) and 95% confidence intervals (2015/16)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
Croydon	1,087	1,475	1,496	1,442			100.0%	99.7%-100.0%	100.0%	99.7%-100.0%	100.0%	99.7%-100.0%
London	31,230	32,054	32,424	30,559	97.0%	96.8%-97.2%	96.0%	95.8%-96.3%	98.1%	97.9%-98.2%	98.0%	97.9%-98.2%
England	159,387	165,543	166,818	159,414	97.4%	97.3%-97.5%	97.2%	97.1%-97.2%	97.7%	97.6%-97.8%	97.3%	97.2%-97.4%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

Key –

England = aggregate value of local authorities passing Stage 1 validation²⁸

London = aggregate value of local authorities passing Stage 1 validation

= does not pass Stage 2 validation²⁹

= 'blank' cells (with no colour highlight) show where data does not meet validation criteria, therefore values can not be published

²⁸ Stage 1 validation definition = indicator numerator and denominator are integers, and numerator <= denominator

²⁹ Stage 2 validation definition = indicator denominator is within 20% of the resident population of the relevant age (0 years for new baby visits and 6-8 week reviews, 1 year for 12 month reviews, and 2 years for 2.5 year reviews). The annual figures are divided by 4 to provide quarterly estimates.

3.4.2 Reviews at 6 – 8 weeks

Infants should receive a 6 – 8 week review by the time they are 8 weeks old. Table 27 shows in quarter 4, 97.1% of infants in Croydon had a 6-8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks, which is significantly higher than both London (59.0%) and England (82.7%). In all quarters the percentage in Croydon was significantly higher than London and England.

Please note: The 2015/16 data for 6-8 week checks in Croydon reflects the total performance regardless of the health professional undertaking the check. In future years this data will only reflect health visitor led checks.

Table 27 – Percentage of infants who received a 6 – 8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks (2015/16)

	Total number of infants due a 6-8 week review by the end of the quarter (2015/16)				% of infants who received a 6-8 weeks review by the time they were 8 weeks and 95% confidence intervals (2015/16)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,299	1,454	1,332	1,414	97.5%	96.5%-98.2%	96.4%	95.3%-97.2%	96.4%	95.3%-97.3%	97.1%	96.1%-97.9%
London	27,875	28,866	31,112	29,450	53.1%	52.5%-53.7%	44.2%	43.6%-44.7%	49.8%	49.3%-50.4%	59.0%	58.4%-59.5%
England	146,692	164,615	168,482	158,857	79.3%	79.1%-79.5%	78.8%	78.6%-79.0%	80.1%	79.9%-80.3%	82.7%	82.5%-82.9%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

3.4.3 Reviews at 12 months³⁰

Table 28 shows the number of children that turned 15 months during the quarter and the percentage that received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months. Whilst in Croydon the percentage increased each quarter, it was still significantly below London and England. In quarter 4, 34.8% received a review in Croydon compared to 56.8% in London and 82.5% in England.

Table 28 – Percentage of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months (2015/16)

	Total number of children turning 15 months during the quarter (2015/16)				% of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months (2015/16)							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,370	1,430	1,442	1,458	28.8%	26.5%-31.3%	31.7%	29.3%-34.1%	34.0%	31.6%-36.5%	34.8%	32.4%-37.3%
London	28,274	30,694	32,180	31,416	57.2%	56.6%-57.7%	56.7%	56.2%-57.3%	55.3%	54.7%-55.8%	56.8%	56.2%-57.3%
England	154,881	163,725	171,653	165,285	79.8%	79.6%-80.0%	80.0%	79.8%-80.2%	80.9%	80.7%-81.1%	82.5%	82.3%-82.6%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

³⁰ In Croydon a small number of reviews are undertaken at 12 months but the primary collection point is for 12 month reviews completed by 15 months therefore only the latter is included in this profile.

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3.4.4 Reviews at 2 – 2 ½ years

Table 29 shows the total number of children aged 2½ years in the quarter and the percentage who received a 2-2½ year review. There are limited data available for Croydon as the submitted data in quarters 1 and 4 did not meet the validation criteria and therefore cannot be published. The available data in both quarters 1 and 2 show the percentage in Croydon is lower than London and significantly lower than England.

Table 29 – Percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review (2015/16)

Total number of children aged 2½ years, in the appropriate quarter (2015/16)					% of children who received a 2-2½ year review and 95% confidence interval (2015/16)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,763	1,620	1,644	1,920			20.2%	18.3%-22.2%	16.4%	14.7%-18.2%		
London	32,804	31,499	31,570	33,423	43.2%	42.7%-43.8%	43.8%	43.3%-44.4%	43.6%	43.0%-44.1%	44.0%	43.5%-44.5%
England	172,284	164,846	163,111	172,264	71.2%	71.0%-71.5%	73.0%	72.8%-73.2%	74.2%	74.0%-74.4%	74.7%	74.4%-74.9%

Source: Public Health England 2016 - Health Visitor Service Delivery Metrics <http://www.chimat.org.uk/transfer#3>

Key –

England = aggregate value of local authorities passing Stage 1 validation³¹

London = aggregate value of local authorities passing Stage 1 validation

 = does not pass Stage 2 validation³²

= 'blank' cells (with no colour highlight) show where data does not meet validation criteria, therefore values can not be published

³¹ Stage 1 validation definition = indicator numerator and denominator are integers, and numerator <= denominator

³² Stage 2 validation definition = indicator denominator is within 20% of the resident population of the relevant age (0 years for new baby visits and 6-8 week reviews, 1 year for 12 month reviews, and 2 years for 2.5 year reviews). The annual figures are divided by 4 to provide quarterly estimates.

3.5 Vaccinations³³

The following tables summarise the quarterly vaccine coverage data for each routine childhood vaccination for children who reached their first, second or fifth birthday during the evaluation quarter.

Table 30 shows the vaccination coverage at age 12 months for Croydon, London and England. Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter were scheduled for three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine), two doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), one dose of meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine (MenC vaccine) at three months of age and two doses of rotavirus vaccine at two and three months of age. On the whole Croydon was higher than London for each vaccination at 12 months but lower than England.

Table 30 – Vaccination coverage at age 12 months, 2015/16

	DTaP/IPV/Hib percentage				MenC percentage				PCV percentage				Rota percentage			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	92.0%	90.1%	89.6%	89.2%	93.4%	93.0%	91.5%	91.9%	91.5%	89.7%	89.1%	89.2%	86.7%	88.0%	86.4%	87.9%
London	90.0%	90.2%	89.6%	88.4%	-	92.2%	90.6%	91.0%	90.1%	90.0%	89.7%	88.6%	-	85.4%	86.3%	85.1%
England	93.6%	93.5%	93.8%	93.2%	-	94.9%	95.2%	95.1%	93.5%	93.5%	93.9%	93.4%	-	88.4%	89.6%	89.7%

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2015/16

³³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523050/PHE_Complete_Immunisation_Schedule_SPRING16.pdf provides the routine immunisation schedule from Spring 2016 detailing age due, diseases protected against, vaccine given and trade name plus the usual site of each vaccination.

Table 31 shows the vaccination coverage at age 24 months for Croydon, London and England. Children who reached their second birthday in the quarter were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib, their first measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination, a booster dose of Hib and MenC (given as a combined Hib/MenC vaccine) and PCV vaccines. As with the vaccinations at age 12 months, on the whole Croydon was higher than London for each vaccination at 24 months but lower than England. With the exception of DTaP/IPV/Hib3, vaccination coverage in Croydon was at its lowest in quarter 4.

Table 31 – Vaccination coverage at age 24 months, 2015/16

	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 percentage				PCV Booster percentage				Hib/MenC booster percentage				MMR1 percentage			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	93.4%	93.7%	90.5%	91.6%	87.9%	87.7%	85.3%	83.2%	87.0%	86.5%	84.7%	82.1%	87.0%	87.7%	85.8%	82.7%
London	92.8%	93.0%	92.1%	92.1%	86.3%	86.5%	85.2%	84.8%	86.4%	86.4%	85.2%	85.1%	86.7%	86.0%	85.0%	85.3%
England	95.5%	95.4%	95.4%	95.3%	92.1%	92.1%	91.7%	91.3%	92.2%	91.8%	91.7%	91.5%	92.1%	91.5%	91.4%	91.5%

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2015/16

Table 32 shows the vaccination coverage at age 5 years for Croydon, London and England. Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster, and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster (DTaP/IPV) and second dose MMR. On the whole Croydon was lower than London and England for each vaccination at 5 years of age. For both the MMR2 and DTaP/IPV booster the coverage in Croydon was significantly lower in quarter 4 compared to quarter 3 whereas in London and England it was either higher or only slightly lower.

Table 32 – Vaccination coverage at age 5 years, 2015/16

	DTaP/IPV/Hib percentage				MMR1 percentage				MMR2 percentage			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	92.5%	93.7%	90.0%	90.8%	90.8%	93.7%	90.9%	87.7%	65.2%	78.7%	80.3%	68.9%
London	93.0%	93.2%	92.6%	92.3%	91.5%	91.2%	90.5%	90.6%	80.4%	80.5%	77.6%	80.4%
England	95.8%	95.9%	95.8%	95.7%	94.7%	94.5%	94.5%	94.9%	88.5%	87.9%	87.6%	88.2%

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2015/16

	DTaP/IPV booster percentage				HibMenC booster percentage			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	65.1%	79.9%	80.6%	69.6%	87.9%	89.1%	87.3%	84.7%
London	78.5%	79.8%	76.5%	77.4%	88.8%	89.3%	88.7%	88.2%
England	87.7%	87.9%	87.4%	86.7%	93.2%	93.3%	93.3%	92.8%

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2015/16

3.6 Childhood obesity in reception

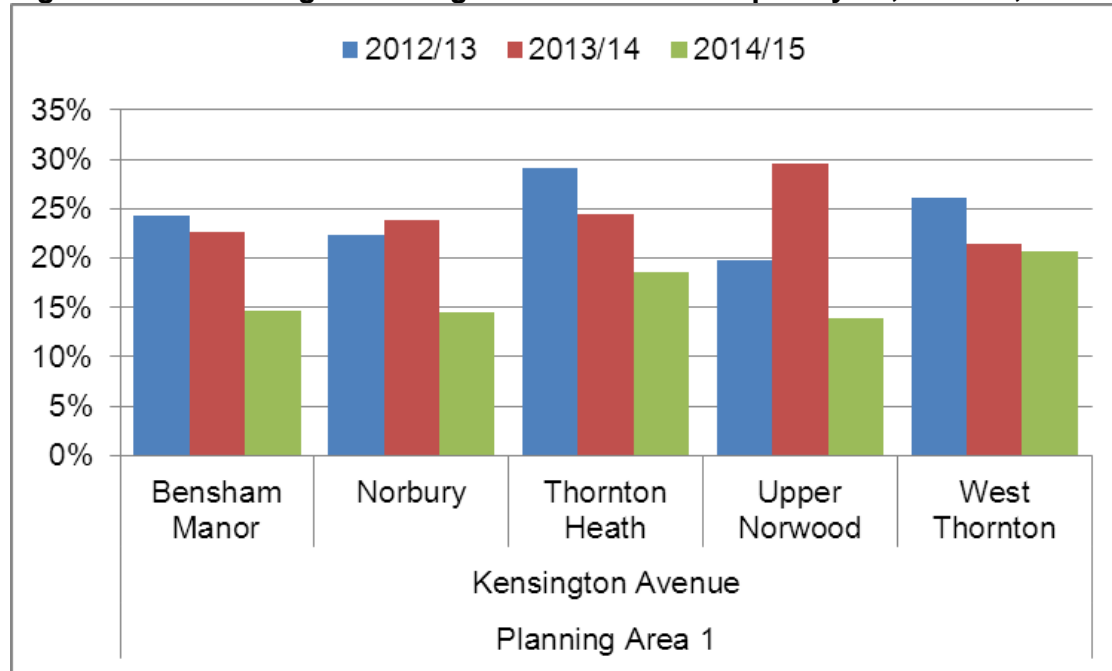
Table 33 shows the levels of obesity in reception year for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15. The percentage of children overweight and obese in Croydon reduced considerably in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14 and planning area 1 was consistent with this, having reduced by 7.3%. In 2014/15 the percentage of children overweight and obese in reception in Thornton Heath and West Thornton wards was above the Croydon average. In 2013/14 Upper Norwood spiked at 29.6% of children in reception being overweight and obese however in 2014/15 this dropped to 13.9% and lower than 2012/13. On the whole, the others wards decreased each year. It should be noted that as the total number of pupils are small the percentages are more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers.

Table 33 – Obesity in reception year, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

	2012/13				2013/14				2014/15			
	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined
Planning Area 1												
Kensington Avenue												
Bensham Manor	210	11.9%	12.4%	24.3%	239	13.4%	9.2%	22.6%	231	7.4%	7.4%	14.7%
Norbury	121	13.2%	9.1%	22.3%	134	9.0%	14.9%	23.9%	131	9.9%	4.6%	14.5%
Thornton Heath	220	11.4%	17.7%	29.1%	249	14.1%	10.4%	24.5%	193	11.4%	7.3%	18.7%
Upper Norwood	182	11.0%	8.8%	19.8%	169	17.8%	11.8%	29.6%	180	10.6%	3.3%	13.9%
West Thornton	249	13.7%	12.4%	26.1%	252	10.7%	10.7%	21.4%	247	12.1%	8.5%	20.6%
Planning Area 1 Total	982	12.2%	12.5%	24.7%	1,043	13.0%	11.0%	24.1%	982	10.3%	6.5%	16.8%
Croydon	4,254	13.5%	10.3%	23.8%	4,205	12.2%	11.0%	23.3%	4,317	9.1%	5.9%	15.1%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

Figure 14 – Percentage overweight and obese in reception year, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

3.7 Acute Health

The acute health data provides information on admissions or attendances for patients whose postcode falls within Croydon Local Authority Unitary Authority (LAUA) regardless of which hospital they have attended. The data does not include activity for NHS England Specialist Commissioning.

3.7.1 A&E attendances³⁴

Table 34 shows the rate of A&E attendances for children aged under 5 per 1,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 1,000 resident population was higher in planning area 1 than the other two planning areas and this was consistent across the three years. In planning area 1 the rate per 1,000 resident population decreased in 2014/15 but increased again in 2015/16 to higher than 2013/14.

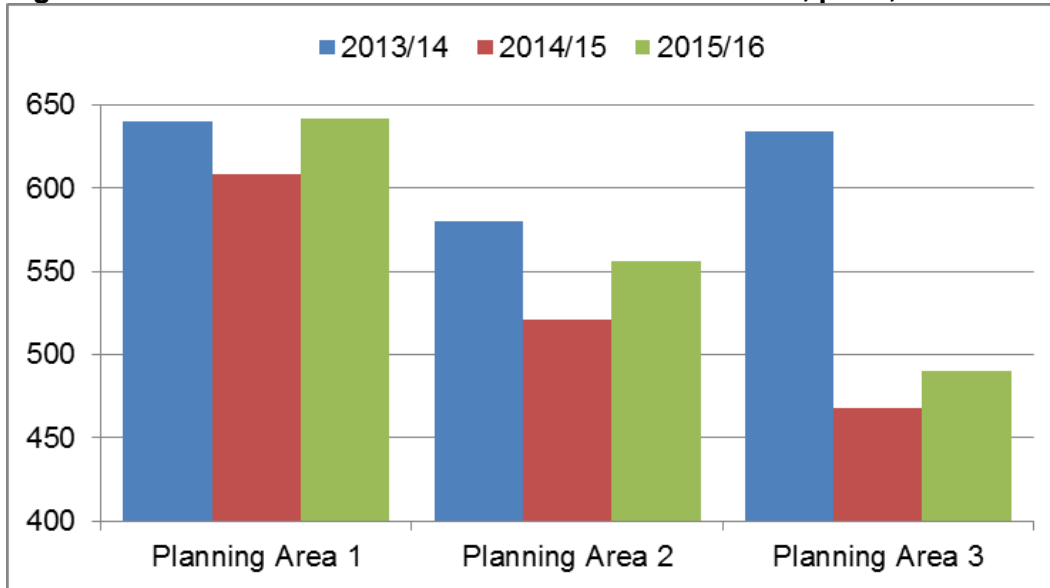
Table 34 – A&E attendances for children aged under 5, rate per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,949	639.9	6,749	608.5	6,749	641.7
Planning Area 2	13,112	580.2	13,131	521.3	13,131	556.5
Planning Area 3	8,590	634.1	8,750	467.7	8,750	489.7
Croydon	28,651	610.9	28,630	525.5	28,630	556.2

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

³⁴ A&E data is not split by department type and does not include activity for Minor Injury Units, such as Purley and Parkway

Figure 15 – Rate of A&E attendances for children under 5, per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

3.7.2 Emergency admissions

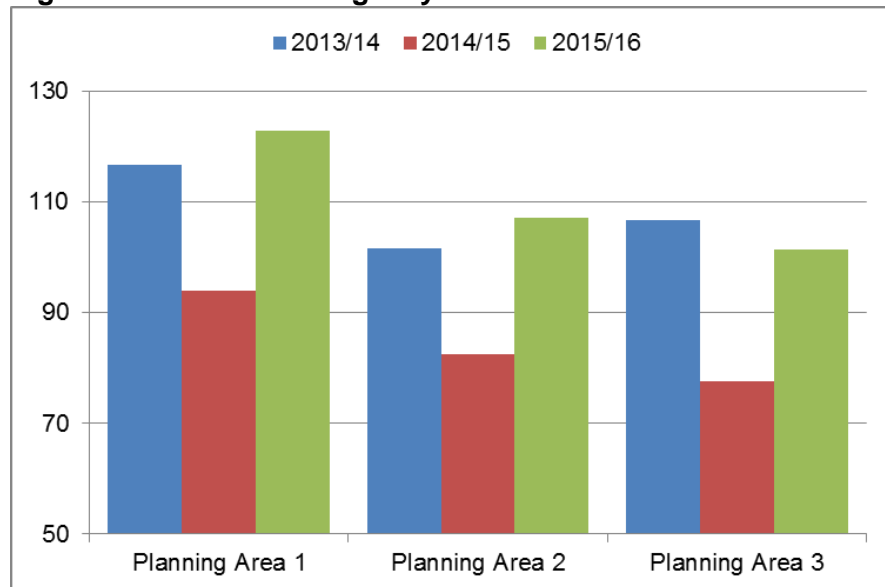
Table 35 shows the rate of emergency admissions for children aged under 5 per 1,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 1,000 resident population was higher in planning area 1 than the other two planning areas and this was consistent across the three years. In planning area 1 the rate per 1,000 resident population decreased in 2014/15 but increased again in 2015/16 to higher than 2013/14 and this was consistent with the rates for Croydon as a whole.

Table 35 – Emergency admissions for children aged under 5, rate per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,949	116.7	6,749	93.9	6,749	122.8
Planning Area 2	13,112	101.5	13,131	82.5	13,131	107.1
Planning Area 3	8,590	106.6	8,750	77.6	8,750	101.4
Croydon	28,651	106.7	28,630	83.7	28,630	109.0

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

Figure 16 – Rate of emergency admissions for children under 5, per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

3.7.3 Emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries

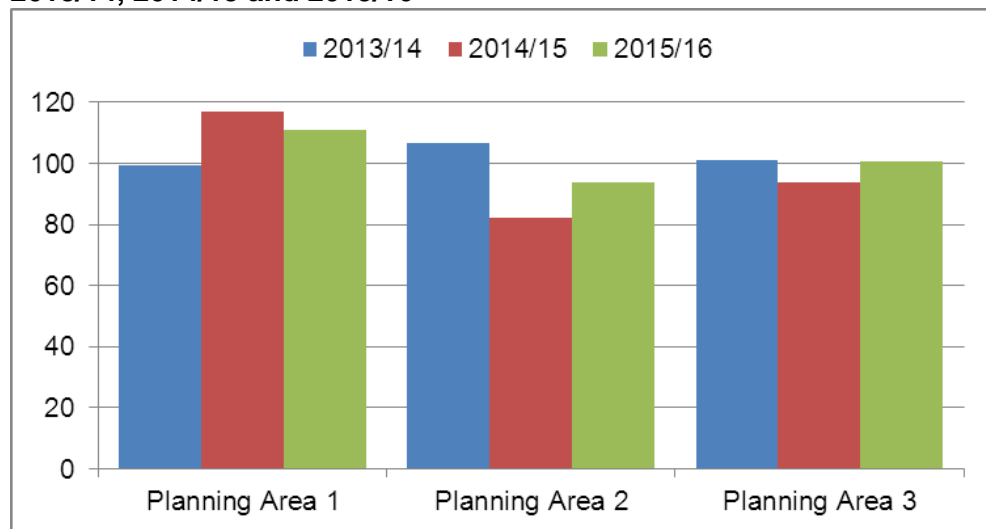
Table 36 shows the rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population is lower in planning area 1 than the other two planning areas in 2013/14 but higher than the others in 2014/15 and 2015/16. Whilst the rate per 10,000 resident population increased in 2014/15, it decreased in 2015/16.

Table 36 – Emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5, rate per 10,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,949	99.3	6,749	117.1	6,749	111.1
Planning Area 2	13,112	106.8	13,131	82.2	13,131	93.7
Planning Area 3	8,590	101.3	8,750	93.7	8,750	100.6
Croydon	28,651	103.3	28,630	94.0	28,630	99.9

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

Figure 17 – Rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 5, per 10,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

3.7.4 Elective admissions³⁵

Table 37 shows the rate of elective in-patient admissions for children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 1 was lower than planning area 3 but higher than planning area 2 in both 2013/14 and 2014/15 whilst in 2015/16 it was the lowest across the three planning areas. In 2013/14 and 2014/15 the rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 1 was higher than the Croydon average however in 2015/16 it was lower than the Croydon average.

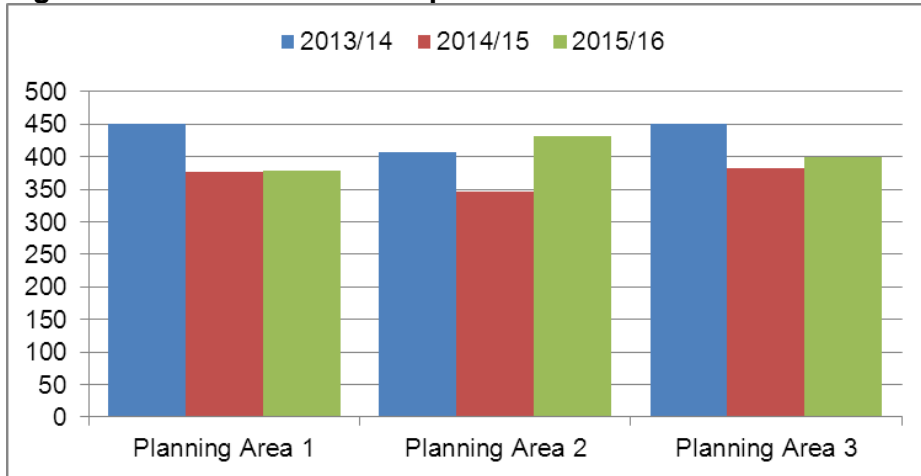
Table 37 – Elective in-patient admissions for children aged under 5, rate per 10,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,949	450.4	6,749	376.4	6,749	379.3
Planning Area 2	13,112	408.0	13,131	346.5	13,131	431.0
Planning Area 3	8,590	450.5	8,750	382.9	8,750	398.9
Croydon	28,651	431.0	28,630	364.7	28,630	409.0

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

³⁵ IP Elective admissions data excludes regular day attenders.

Figure 18 – Rate of elective in-patient admissions for children under 5, per 10,000 resident population, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

3.8 Dental Health

In 2014-15 Public Health England carried out an Oral Health Survey of five-year-old children in England³⁶. The survey examined the dental health of 111,500 five-year-old children whose parents and carers opted in to the survey, which was 16.5% of the five-year-old population in England.

The prevalence of tooth decay in five-year-old children in Croydon in 2014-15 was 26.3%. There was no data available for Croydon in the previous survey which took place in 2011-12. This compared to 27.2% of five-year-olds in London which was a reduction from 31.2% in 2011-12. From a national perspective the number of five-year-olds with tooth decay dropped to its lowest in nearly a decade from 28.0% in 2011-12 to 24.7% in 2014-15.

The survey also showed that across the country, the average number of teeth affected by decay per child was 0.8 compared to 0.9 in 2011-12. The survey showed –

Table 38 – Oral Health Survey, 2014-15

	Croydon	London	England
Five-year-old population	5,586	115,622	673,956
Examined	410	19,490	111,500
Average number of teeth affected by decay ³⁷	26.3%	27.2%	24.7%
Percentage of sample examined	65.4%	61.1%	63.1%
Percentage with substantial plaque	0.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Percentage with sepsis	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
Percentage with incisor carries	7.5%	8.2%	5.6%

Source: [http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/survey-results%205\(14_15\).aspx](http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/survey-results%205(14_15).aspx)

³⁶ [http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/survey-results%205\(14_15\).aspx](http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/survey-results%205(14_15).aspx)

³⁷ The average number of teeth affected by decay is defined as decayed, missing or filled teeth

4. Early Years funding

4.1 Background³⁸

Since September 2010 all three and four year olds are entitled to 570 hours a year of funded early education over no fewer than 38 weeks of the year from the term after their third birthday. The funding is usually taken as 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year. The free entitlement must be with an approved³⁹ childcare provider and the funding stops once the child starts reception class in a state school.

From September 2013, the entitlement to 15 hours of funded early education per week for 38 weeks of the year was extended to 2 year olds who met the following eligibility criteria: they have a parent in receipt of: income support; income-based jobseeker's allowance (JSA); income-related employment and support allowance (ESA); support through Part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999; the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit; Child Tax Credit (but not Working Tax Credit) and have an annual gross income not exceeding £16,190 as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs; the Working Tax Credit 4-week run on (the payment someone receives for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit); or they are looked after by a local authority. During the early introduction of Universal Credit, children in families in receipt of Universal Credit are also entitled to a funded early education place. Those eligible can take-up their funding from the term after their second birthday.

From September 2014, the entitlement to 15 hours of funded early education per week for 38 weeks of the year was extended further to 2 year olds who met the following eligibility criteria: they have a parent in receipt of Working Tax Credits and have an annual gross income not exceeding £16,190 a year as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs; they have a current statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) or an Education, Health and Care plan; they are entitled to Disability Living Allowance; they are no longer looked after by the local authority as a result of an adoption order, a special guardianship order, or a child arrangements order which specifies with whom the child lives.⁴⁰

³⁸ Based on the Statistical First Release, Provision for children under five years of age in England, January 2016

(https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532575/SFR23_2016_Text.pdf)

³⁹ Providers are registered on the local authority approved list of free Early Years provision for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. To be eligible a provider must meet the criteria set out in the provider agreement - http://www.childcarebusinesscroydon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Provider_Agreement_Form.pdf

⁴⁰ The full criteria can be found here - <https://www.gov.uk/help-with-childcare-costs/free-childcare-and-education-for-2-to-4-year-olds>

4.2 National and regional comparisons of two, three and four year old funding take-up

In January 2016, the percentage of 2-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education in Croydon was 52% of the eligible two year old population, an increase of 14 percentage points compared to 2015. In both years Croydon’s statistical neighbours, London and England had a higher take-up, with England significantly higher at 68% in 2016.

In January 2016, the number of 3 and 4 year olds benefitting from some funded early education in Croydon was 86% of the 3 and 4 year old population, which is slightly down on 2015 (88%) and the same as Croydon’s statistical neighbours and London. England is significantly higher at 95%. Over the period 2011 to 2016 take-up stayed between 86% and 88%, with 2011 and 2015 the highest.

Table 39 - Percentage of 2⁴¹, 3 and 4 year-old⁴² children benefitting⁴³ from funded early education places. Position in January each year.

	All providers - percentage of population							
	2 year olds		3 and 4 year olds					
	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Croydon	38%	52%	88%	87%	86%	85%	88%	86%
Statistical neighbours ⁴⁴	48%	57%	87%	89%	90%	90%	89%	86%
London	46%	57%	88%	89%	90%	90%	88%	86%
England	58%	68%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

Source: Early Years Census (EYC), School Census (SC), and School Level Annual School Census (SLASC)

⁴¹ Count of children aged 2 at 31 December in the previous calendar year. Numbers of 2-year-olds taking up places is expressed as a percentage of the 2 year old population eligible for a funded early education. The estimated number of eligible children is derived from data supplied to the Department for Education by the Department for Work and Pensions in January on the number of children believed to meet the benefit and tax credit eligibility criteria. It represents the best data available on the number of eligible children in each local authority area.

⁴² Count of children aged 3 and 4 at 31 December in the previous calendar year. Further analysis of 2014 data identified some schools made both an early years census and a school census return which will have resulted in some double counting. Analysis suggests this does not affect national take-up rates rounded to the nearest percentage point, but may have a small affect on local authority level figures.

⁴³ Any child attending more than one private, voluntary or independent provider will have only been counted once.

⁴⁴ This is the average percentage for Croydon’s statistical neighbours i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest.

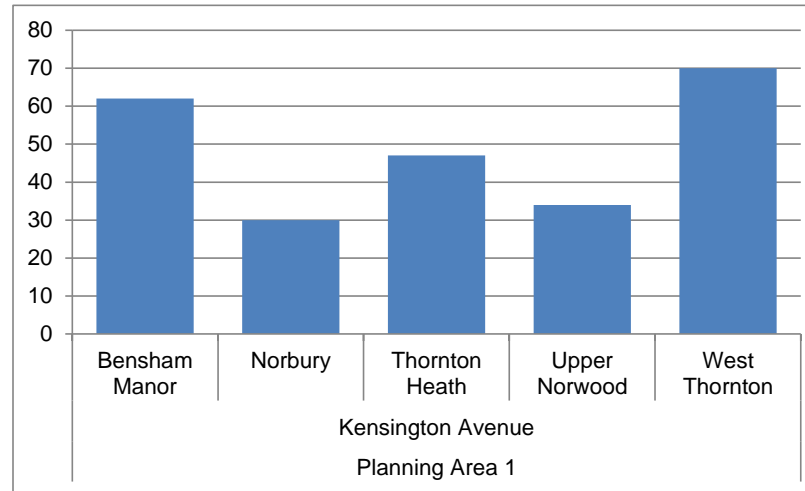
4.3 Two year old funding take-up⁴⁵

Table 40 and figure 19 show the number of 2 year old children taking up their entitlement to 15 hours of funding a week. These data are taken from the Spring 2016 Early Years and School Census and the data is based on a snapshot taken on Early Years and School Census day which was the 21st January 2016. West Thornton had the highest number of 2 year olds taking up the funding, whilst Norbury had the lowest. 22.7% of the Croydon 2 year olds taking up funding in January 2016 were living in planning area 1. Consideration should be given to the fact that Croydon children attending settings that are in neighbouring boroughs are not included in these figures.

⁴⁵ The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend an Early Years setting or school in Croydon and are therefore not comparable to the published figures in section 4.2 These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

Table 40 and figure 19 – Number of two year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, snapshot as at 21st January 2016

Take-up Age 2	
Planning Area 1	
Kensington Avenue	
Bensham Manor	62
Norbury	30
Thornton Heath	47
Upper Norwood	34
West Thornton	70
Planning Area 1 Total	243
Croydon	1,070



Source: Early Years and School Census, Spring 2016.

4.4 Three and four year old funding take-up^{46, 47}

Table 41 and figure 20 show the number of 3 and 4 year old children taking up their entitlement to 15 hours of funding a week in January 2014, 2015 and 2016. These data are taken from the Spring Early Years and School Census and the data is based on a snapshot taken on Early Years and School Census day which occurs on the 3rd Thursday in January each year. In January 2016, Bensham Manor had the highest percentage of 3 and 4 year olds taking up the funding whilst Norbury had the lowest in all years (though this could be mostly due to these children taking up their funding in a neighbouring borough). Consideration should be given to the fact that Croydon children attending settings in neighbouring boroughs are not included in these figures.

Table 41 – Number and percentage of three and four year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, January 2014, 2015 and 2016

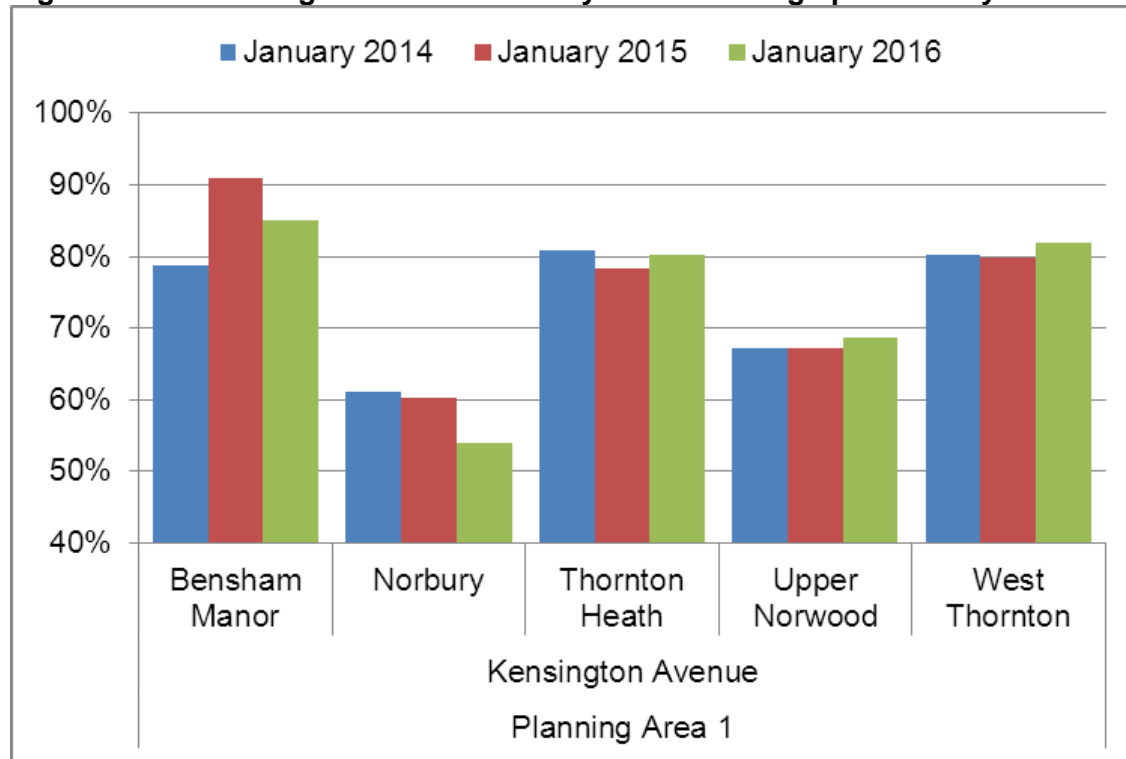
	January 2014			January 2015			January 2016		
	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up		Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up		Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up	
		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Planning Area 1									
Kensington Avenue									
Bensham Manor	600	472	79%	543	494	91%	543	462	85%
Norbury	475	290	61%	474	286	60%	474	256	54%
Thornton Heath	577	467	81%	563	441	78%	563	452	80%
Upper Norwood	484	325	67%	479	322	67%	479	329	69%
West Thornton	661	531	80%	627	501	80%	627	513	82%
Planning Area 1 Total	2,797	2,085	75%	2,686	2,044	76%	2,686	2,012	75%
Croydon	11,246	9,006	80%	11,367	9,384	83%	11,367	9,322	82%

Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 Early Years and School Census, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates.

⁴⁶ The data in this section only includes pupils who are resident in Croydon and attend an Early Years setting or school in Croydon and are therefore not comparable to the published figures in section 4.2. These data also exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information.

⁴⁷ For each year all ages are as at 31st December of the previous year which is consistent with the published statistics on early years provision for children under 5 years in England.

Figure 20 – Percentage of three and four year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, January 2014, 2015 and 2016



Source: Spring 2014, 2015 and 2016 Early Years and School Census, ONS Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates

5. School Readiness – Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFS) 2012/13 – 2014/15 ⁴⁸

5.1 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development

All early years providers must complete an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) profile for each pupil in the final term of the year in which the pupil turns five. For most pupils this is at the end of reception year in primary school. The main purpose is to provide an accurate assessment of individual pupils at the end of the EYFS. The profile describes each pupil's attainment against 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs) together with a short narrative about their learning characteristics. A revised EYFS profile came into effect in September 2012, with pupils being defined as having reached a 'Good Level of Development' (GLD) at the end of the EYFS if they achieve at least the expected level in:

- The Early Learning Goals in the prime areas of learning – Communication and Language; Physical development; and Personal, Social and Emotional development and;
- The Early Learning Goals in the specific areas of Mathematics and Literacy.

Table 42 shows that in 2014/15, 64.7% of children in Croydon achieved a GLD which is significantly higher than 2013/14 (56.5%). In all years Croydon's statistical neighbours, London and England had a higher percentage, though the gap decreased each year.

Table 42 - EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) regional and national comparisons

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Croydon	46.0%	56.5%	64.7%
Statistical neighbours ⁴⁹	54.6%	62.4%	67.8%
London	52.8%	62.2%	68.1%
England	51.7%	60.4%	66.3%

Source: SFR36/2015, DfE

To allow comparisons of EYFS attainment at planning area level, local data has been used which do not include children living in Croydon attending settings in other boroughs. Therefore the following tables are not comparable to the published figures in table 42.

⁴⁸ With the exception of data in table 42 these data only include pupils who are resident in Croydon, attend an early years setting in Croydon and received a score for the Good Level of Development. These data exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information

⁴⁹ 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.

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 October 2016

Across Croydon and within all planning areas, the percentage of children achieving a GLD increased each year. Planning area 1 had the smallest percentage increase from 47.7% in 2012/13 to 61.4% in 2014/15.

Table 43 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD)

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	1,090	47.7%	1,137	55.4%	1,085	61.4%
Planning area 2	2,038	45.4%	2,052	55.8%	2,100	63.0%
Planning area 3	1,565	48.0%	1,440	59.2%	1,583	69.9%
Croydon	4,693	46.8%	4,629	56.8%	4,768	64.9%

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

5.2 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development and term of birth

Tables 44 to 46 show the GLD split by the term of birth. The percentage of pupils that achieved a GLD decreased as the school year progressed, across all three academic years.

In planning area 1, across the three years, the 2013/14 and 2014/15 cohorts had the biggest percentage gap for pupils born in the Autumn term (65.8% and 71.1% respectively) compared to the Summer term (47.1% and 52.4% respectively). In 2012/13 the percentage gap was much smaller at 53.6% for pupils born in the Autumn term compared to 42.7% in the Summer term.

Table 44 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	384	53.6%	395	65.8%	391	71.1%
Planning area 2	702	57.1%	692	66.3%	659	72.5%
Planning area 3	531	59.5%	458	70.1%	518	79.5%
Croydon	1,617	57.1%	1,545	67.3%	1,568	74.5%

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

Table 45 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	263	47.5%	283	54.4%	265	61.5%
Planning area 2	497	48.7%	477	60.0%	506	64.8%
Planning area 3	360	51.1%	320	61.9%	367	72.5%
Croydon	1,120	49.2%	1,080	59.1%	1,138	66.5%

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

Table 46 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	443	42.7%	459	47.1%	429	52.4%
Planning area 2	839	33.7%	883	45.4%	935	55.2%
Planning area 3	674	37.2%	662	50.5%	698	61.3%
Croydon	1,956	37.0%	2,004	47.5%	2,062	56.7%

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

5.3 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development and sex of pupils

Tables 47 and 48 show the GLD by the sex of the pupils. Across the three years, a greater percentage of female pupils achieved a GLD compared to male pupils in planning area 1 and this was consistent across all the planning areas.

Table 47 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	525	38.3%	569	46.7%	566	55.3%
Planning area 2	1,053	37.5%	996	49.0%	1,057	55.8%
Planning area 3	777	37.3%	747	52.9%	806	61.5%
Croydon	2,355	37.6%	2,312	49.7%	2,429	57.6%

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

Table 48 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	565	56.5%	568	64.1%	519	68.0%
Planning area 2	985	53.9%	1,056	62.3%	1,043	70.2%
Planning area 3	788	58.5%	693	66.1%	777	78.5%
Croydon	2,338	56.1%	2,317	63.9%	2,339	72.5%

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

5.4 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development, term of birth and sex of pupils

Tables 49 to 54 provide the GLD broken down by the term of birth for male pupils (tables 49 to 51) and for female pupils (tables 52 to 54). In planning area 1, apart from 2014/15, 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. In 2013/14 the attainment gap between terms was at its widest over the three year period.

Table 49 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	187	42.8%	210	58.1%	205	64.9%
Planning area 2	380	50.8%	341	61.0%	302	65.6%
Planning area 3	250	48.4%	239	63.6%	256	73.4%
Croydon	817	48.2%	790	61.0%	763	68.0%

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

Table 50 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	123	35.8%	138	43.5%	142	57.7%
Planning area 2	241	38.6%	228	51.3%	250	60.0%
Planning area 3	170	37.6%	173	58.4%	191	62.8%
Croydon	534	37.6%	539	51.6%	583	60.4%

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

Table 51 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth for male pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	215	35.8%	221	38.0%	219	44.7%
Planning area 2	432	25.2%	427	38.2%	505	47.9%
Planning area 3	357	29.4%	335	42.4%	359	52.4%
Croydon	1,004	29.0%	983	39.6%	1,083	48.8%

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

In planning area 1, apart from 2012/13, the attainment gap for female pupils was wider between those born in the Autumn and Spring terms than for those born in the Spring and Summer terms. In 2014/15 the attainment gap between terms was at its widest over the three year period.

Table 52 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	197	64.0%	185	74.6%	186	78.0%
Planning area 2	322	64.6%	351	71.5%	357	78.4%
Planning area 3	281	69.4%	219	77.2%	262	85.5%
Croydon	800	66.1%	755	73.9%	805	80.6%

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

Table 53 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	140	57.9%	145	64.8%	123	65.9%
Planning area 2	256	58.2%	249	67.9%	256	69.5%
Planning area 3	190	63.2%	147	66.0%	176	83.0%
Croydon	586	59.7%	541	66.5%	555	73.0%

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

Table 54 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth for female pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	228	49.1%	238	55.5%	210	60.5%
Planning area 2	407	42.8%	456	52.2%	430	63.7%
Planning area 3	317	46.1%	327	58.7%	339	70.8%
Croydon	952	45.4%	1,021	55.0%	979	65.5%

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

5.5 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Free School Meals^{50, 51}

The percentage of pupils eligible for FSM that achieved a GLD increased each year. Planning area 1 had the smallest number of pupils eligible for FSM in each year and the highest percentage of pupils eligible for FSM achieving a GLD.

Table 55 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM)

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	302	36.8%	256	53.9%	231	56.3%
Planning area 2	607	34.1%	546	44.9%	471	52.7%
Planning area 3	360	29.4%	301	48.5%	280	55.4%
Croydon	1,269	33.4%	1,103	48.0%	982	54.3%

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

Table 56 shows the pupils ineligible for FSM and their achievement of a GLD. The percentage of pupils that achieved a GLD was higher for those pupils ineligible for FSM compared to those eligible. In planning area 1 the attainment gap between those eligible and ineligible was at its highest in 2012/13 at 15.1% and its narrowest in 2013/14 at 1.9%.

Table 56 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils ineligible for Free School Meals (FSM)

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	788	51.9%	881	55.8%	854	62.8%
Planning area 2	1,431	50.2%	1,506	59.8%	1,629	65.9%
Planning area 3	1,205	53.5%	1,139	62.1%	1,303	73.0%
Croydon	3,424	51.8%	3,526	59.6%	3,786	67.6%

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

⁵⁰ There is a universal entitlement for free school meals for children in reception year however this data reflects those who would be eligible based on the usual FSM criteria applied.

⁵¹ Details on the Free School Meal criteria can be found at - <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/education/schools-new/free-school-meals>

5.6 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile pupil's Ethnicity⁵²

Tables 57 to 62 show the GLD by the Ethnicity of the pupils. Across Croydon the number of pupils from each ethnic group remained fairly consistent across each year group and the percentage achieving a GLD increased each year. In planning area 1, whilst the number of pupils from White or White British and Asian or Asian British ethnic groups increased each year, the number of pupils from the other groups fluctuated, in particular the Black or Black British ethnic group. Looking at 2014/15, in planning area 1, more pupils from mixed ethnicity groups (68.6%) achieved a GLD than the other groups whilst the lowest percentage was children from unknown ethnic groups (46.1%).

Table 57 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and White or White British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	213	46.0%	224	55.8%	230	58.3%
Planning area 2	577	40.2%	572	52.8%	610	59.2%
Planning area 3	919	46.5%	791	58.4%	914	69.4%
Croydon	1,709	44.3%	1,587	56.0%	1,754	64.4%

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

Table 58 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Mixed ethnicity pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	138	52.9%	139	55.4%	121	68.6%
Planning area 2	337	46.6%	307	60.6%	313	61.7%
Planning area 3	227	48.5%	198	57.6%	228	68.9%
Croydon	702	48.4%	644	58.5%	662	65.4%

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

⁵² See Appendix D for Ethnicity groupings

Table 59 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Asian or Asian British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	275	50.5%	290	54.1%	295	62.4%
Planning area 2	316	48.4%	344	61.0%	314	68.2%
Planning area 3	135	51.1%	113	62.8%	120	77.5%
Croydon	726	49.7%	747	58.6%	729	67.4%

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

Table 60 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Black or Black British pupils

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	374	48.4%	403	58.6%	345	63.2%
Planning area 2	612	48.5%	599	53.1%	588	63.3%
Planning area 3	185	44.9%	187	62.0%	207	68.6%
Croydon	1,171	47.9%	1,189	56.3%	1,140	64.2%

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

Table 61 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils of other ethnicity

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	12	-	19	42.1%	18	66.7%
Planning area 2	24	50.0%	29	31.0%	40	52.5%
Planning area 3	13	-	16	62.5%	8	75.0%
Croydon	49	42.9%	64	42.2%	66	59.1%

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

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 October 2016

Table 62 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils of unknown ethnicity

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	78	30.8%	62	43.5%	76	46.1%
Planning area 2	172	43.6%	201	60.2%	235	68.5%
Planning area 3	86	67.4%	135	59.3%	106	69.8%
Croydon	336	46.7%	398	57.3%	417	64.7%

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

5.7 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile pupil's First Language

Tables 63 to 65 show the GLD by the first language of the pupils.

In planning area 1, the percentage of pupils whose first language is English decreased each year, from 55.0% in 2012/13 to 45.6% in 2014/15 whilst the percentage achieving a GLD increased each year.

Table 63 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is English

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	600	50.2%	575	61.9%	495	65.3%
Planning area 2	1,173	47.3%	1,120	55.5%	1,082	64.0%
Planning area 3	1,203	46.6%	1,081	59.7%	1,153	69.0%
Croydon	2,976	47.6%	2,776	58.5%	2,730	66.3%

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

In planning area 1 the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English increased each year as did the percentage achieving a GLD.

Table 64 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is other than English

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	458	44.1%	524	48.5%	529	59.0%
Planning area 2	751	41.9%	786	54.1%	780	60.8%
Planning area 3	269	47.2%	245	54.7%	247	72.5%
Croydon	1,478	43.6%	1,555	52.3%	1,556	62.0%

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

In planning area 1, the attainment gap between those pupils whose first language is English compared to those whose first language is other than English was wider in 2013/14 at 13.4% than between the other years (6.3% in 2014/15 and 6.1% in 2012/13).

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 October 2016

The percentage of pupils whose first language is unknown increased each year. Whilst the overall percentage of pupils achieving a GLD for Croydon increased each year, this was not the case in planning area 1. The percentage of pupils whose first language is unknown that achieved a GLD dropped slightly each year.

Table 65 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is unknown

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	32	53.1%	38	52.6%	61	50.8%
Planning area 2	114	49.1%	146	67.8%	238	65.5%
Planning area 3	93	68.8%	114	64.9%	183	72.1%
Croydon	239	57.3%	298	64.8%	482	66.2%

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

5.8 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Early Learning Goals (ELGs)

Tables 66 to 77 show the breakdown of the ELGs in which pupils need to achieve the expected level to reach a Good Level of Development, there are three prime areas of learning and two specific areas of learning. Pupils are scored as emerging, expected or exceeding in each ELG. The tables below show where pupils were emerging in each ELG, i.e. they are below the expected level of attainment. Therefore the higher the percentage, the greater the number of pupils that are below the expected level.

EYFS prime area of learning – Communication and Language

Across the three ELGs within communication and language, in planning area 1 more pupils were emerging in speaking than the other two ELGs, and this was the case across all three years, however the percentage emerging decreased each year for each of the ELGs.

Table 66 – Listening and Attention

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	24.6%	1,137	21.6%	1,085	18.6%
Planning area 2	2,038	26.1%	2,052	18.7%	2,100	17.5%
Planning area 3	1,565	24.3%	1,440	19.3%	1,583	14.0%
Croydon	4,693	25.1%	4,629	19.6%	4,768	16.6%

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

Table 67 – Understanding

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	24.9%	1,137	21.0%	1,085	19.9%
Planning area 2	2,038	24.4%	2,052	20.8%	2,100	17.4%
Planning area 3	1,565	22.2%	1,440	19.6%	1,583	13.6%
Croydon	4,693	23.8%	4,629	20.5%	4,768	16.7%

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

Table 68 – Speaking

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	29.2%	1,137	24.2%	1,085	20.6%
Planning area 2	2,038	29.2%	2,052	23.4%	2,100	19.5%
Planning area 3	1,565	25.0%	1,440	20.9%	1,583	14.2%
Croydon	4,693	27.8%	4,629	22.8%	4,768	18.0%

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

EYFS prime area of learning – Physical Development

In planning area 1, across the two ELGs within physical development, more pupils were emerging in moving and handling than health and self-care, and this was the case across all three years, however the percentage emerging decreased each year for both of the ELGs.

Table 69 – Moving and Handling

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	14.9%	1,137	14.2%	1,085	12.3%
Planning area 2	2,038	21.8%	2,052	16.8%	2,100	13.4%
Planning area 3	1,565	21.0%	1,440	18.2%	1,583	12.1%
Croydon	4,693	19.9%	4,629	16.6%	4,768	12.7%

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

Table 70 – Health and Self-care

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	14.3%	1,137	12.8%	1,085	10.5%
Planning area 2	2,038	15.4%	2,052	12.5%	2,100	10.5%
Planning area 3	1,565	14.1%	1,440	10.8%	1,583	8.4%
Croydon	4,693	14.7%	4,629	12.0%	4,768	9.8%

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

EYFS prime area of learning – Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Across the three ELGs within personal, social and emotional development, in planning area 1 more pupils were emerging in managing feelings and behaviour than the other two ELGs, and this was the case across all three years apart from in 2014/15 where more pupils were emerging in self-confidence and self-awareness. However the percentage emerging decreased each year for each of the ELGs.

Table 71 – Self-confidence and self-awareness

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	20.6%	1,137	16.4%	1,085	15.1%
Planning area 2	2,038	20.9%	2,052	17.2%	2,100	14.1%
Planning area 3	1,565	18.3%	1,440	15.1%	1,583	10.7%
Croydon	4,693	20.0%	4,629	16.3%	4,768	13.2%

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

Table 72 – Managing feelings and behaviour

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	21.0%	1,137	17.5%	1,085	14.2%
Planning area 2	2,038	22.4%	2,052	16.3%	2,100	15.3%
Planning area 3	1,565	21.3%	1,440	15.7%	1,583	11.6%
Croydon	4,693	21.7%	4,629	16.4%	4,768	13.8%

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

Table 73 – Making relationships

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	20.6%	1,137	17.0%	1,085	12.6%
Planning area 2	2,038	21.3%	2,052	16.0%	2,100	13.8%
Planning area 3	1,565	18.7%	1,440	15.1%	1,583	10.0%
Croydon	4,693	20.3%	4,629	16.0%	4,768	12.2%

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

EYFS specific area of learning – Literacy

Across the specific area of literacy the percentage of pupils below the expected level of attainment was considerably higher than the three prime areas of learning, and this was the case for each year.

In planning area 1, across the two ELGs within literacy, more pupils were emerging in writing than reading, and this was the case across all three years, however the percentage emerging decreased each year for both of the ELGs.

Table 74 – Reading

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	35.3%	1,137	29.1%	1,085	28.0%
Planning area 2	2,038	35.9%	2,052	30.5%	2,100	27.3%
Planning area 3	1,565	32.3%	1,440	25.6%	1,583	20.7%
Croydon	4,693	34.6%	4,629	28.6%	4,768	25.3%

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

Table 75 – Writing

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	40.8%	1,137	37.1%	1,085	33.5%
Planning area 2	2,038	43.6%	2,052	37.1%	2,100	32.0%
Planning area 3	1,565	40.1%	1,440	33.1%	1,583	26.0%
Croydon	4,693	41.8%	4,629	35.9%	4,768	30.4%

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

EYFS specific area of learning – Mathematics

In planning area 1, across the two ELGs within mathematics, more pupils were emerging in numbers than shape, space and measures, and this was the case across all three years, however the percentage emerging decreased each year for both of the ELGs.

Table 76 – Numbers

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	33.8%	1,137	29.9%	1,085	25.8%
Planning area 2	2,038	35.1%	2,052	29.3%	2,100	25.2%
Planning area 3	1,565	35.1%	1,440	27.1%	1,583	20.3%
Croydon	4,693	34.8%	4,629	28.8%	4,768	23.7%

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

Table 77 – Shape, space and measures

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	30.8%	1,137	26.1%	1,085	24.1%
Planning area 2	2,038	30.8%	2,052	26.8%	2,100	23.9%
Planning area 3	1,565	30.6%	1,440	24.0%	1,583	17.6%
Croydon	4,693	30.7%	4,629	25.7%	4,768	21.8%

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

In addition to the 12 ELGs that make up the Good Level of Development, there are 5 additional ELGs. The following tables show where pupils were emerging in these ELGs i.e. they are below the expected level of attainment.

EYFS specific area of learning – Understanding the world

Across the three ELGs within understanding the world, more pupils in planning area 1 were emerging in peoples and communities than the other two ELGs, and this was the case across all three years. However the percentage of pupils emerging decreased each year for each of the ELGs apart from for technology where in 2014/15 the percentage emerging was higher at 11.4% than the 10.3% in 2013/14.

Table 78 – People and communities

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	25.5%	1,137	21.3%	1,085	20.2%
Planning area 2	2,038	24.3%	2,052	19.7%	2,100	18.2%
Planning area 3	1,565	20.9%	1,440	18.1%	1,583	12.4%
Croydon	4,693	23.5%	4,629	19.6%	4,768	16.7%

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

Table 79 – The World

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	24.1%	1,137	20.6%	1,085	19.4%
Planning area 2	2,038	23.1%	2,052	20.3%	2,100	18.2%
Planning area 3	1,565	22.6%	1,440	18.8%	1,583	11.8%
Croydon	4,693	23.2%	4,629	19.9%	4,768	16.4%

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

Table 80 – Technology

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	14.0%	1,137	10.3%	1,085	11.4%
Planning area 2	2,038	15.3%	2,052	12.0%	2,100	11.4%
Planning area 3	1,565	14.8%	1,440	10.6%	1,583	7.5%
Croydon	4,693	14.8%	4,629	11.2%	4,768	10.1%

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

EYFS specific area of learning – Expressive arts and design

In planning area 1, across the two ELGs within expressive arts and design, more pupils were emerging in being imaginative than exploring media and materials in both 2012/13 and 2013/14 however in 2014/15 it was the other way round. The percentage of pupils emerging decreased each year for both of the ELGs.

Table 81 – Exploring media and materials

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	21.0%	1,137	16.2%	1,085	15.9%
Planning area 2	2,038	19.9%	2,052	16.5%	2,100	16.7%
Planning area 3	1,565	23.5%	1,440	16.2%	1,583	11.5%
Croydon	4,693	21.4%	4,629	16.3%	4,768	14.8%

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

Table 82 – Being Imaginative

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,090	22.1%	1,137	18.6%	1,085	15.0%
Planning area 2	2,038	23.1%	2,052	17.5%	2,100	15.8%
Planning area 3	1,565	23.3%	1,440	16.9%	1,583	11.8%
Croydon	4,693	22.9%	4,629	17.6%	4,768	14.3%

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

6. Qualifications

6.1 Qualification Levels⁵³

Based on the Census 2011 17.5% of residents aged over 16 in planning area 1 have no qualifications, which is slightly below the Croydon average at 17.6%. At ward level, Thornton Heath has the highest percentage of residents over 16 with no qualifications at 18.7% whilst Norbury has the lowest at 16.2%. The Croydon average for residents over 16 that having level 4 and above qualifications is 31.8% which is higher than planning area 1 at 30.9%. Within planning area 1, Upper Norwood has the highest percentage of residents with these qualifications at 35.2%, closely followed by Norbury at 34.1%, whilst West Thornton has the lowest at 27.3%.

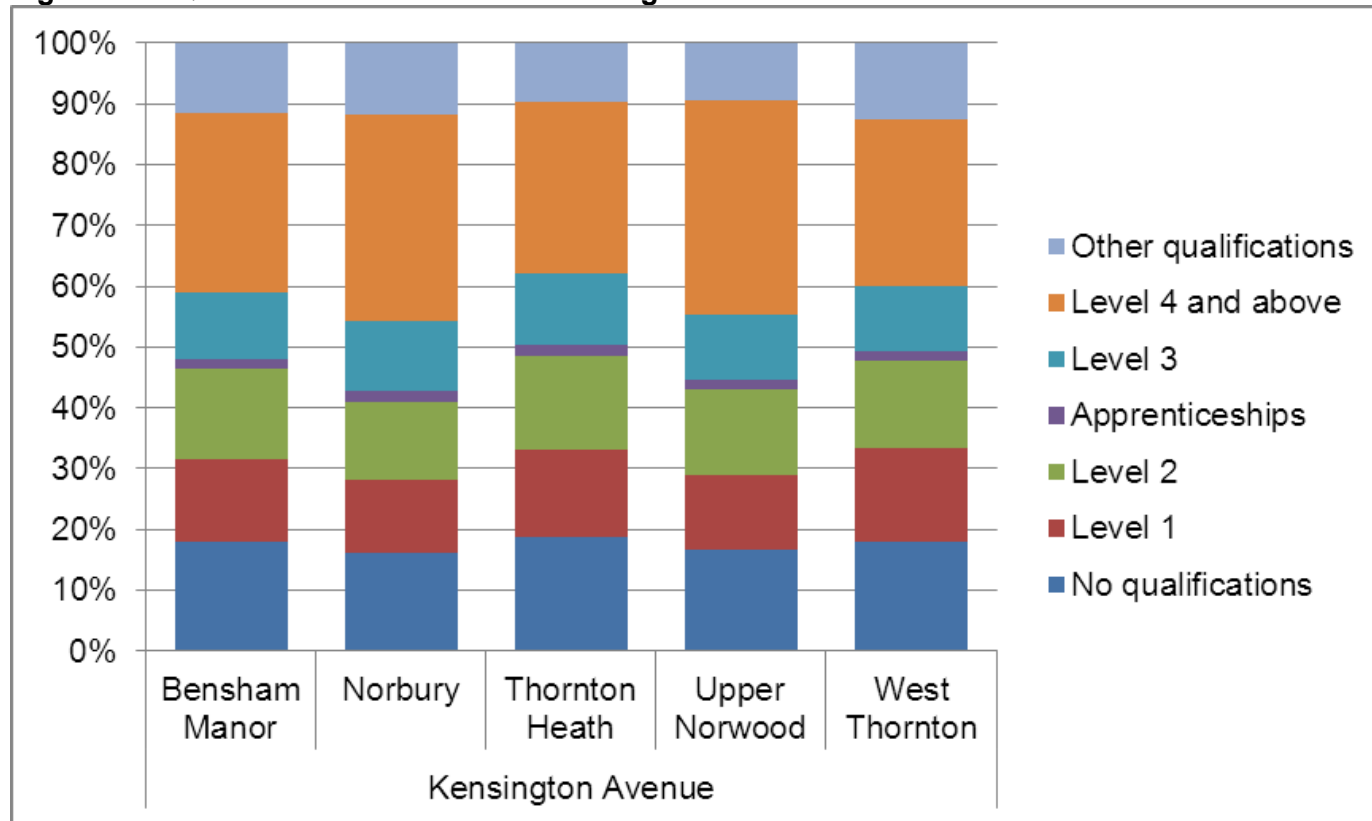
Table 83 – Qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over

	Total residents aged 16 and over	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeships	Level 3	Level 4 and above	Other qualifications
Planning Area 1								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	12,465	17.9%	13.7%	14.8%	1.5%	11.2%	29.4%	11.6%
Norbury	13,013	16.2%	11.8%	13.0%	1.6%	11.5%	34.1%	11.7%
Thornton Heath	12,400	18.7%	14.5%	15.3%	1.8%	11.7%	28.3%	9.7%
Upper Norwood	12,706	16.6%	12.2%	14.1%	1.6%	10.8%	35.2%	9.4%
West Thornton	13,108	17.9%	15.4%	14.5%	1.5%	10.8%	27.3%	12.6%
Planning Area 1 Total	63,692	17.5%	13.5%	14.3%	1.6%	11.2%	30.9%	11.0%
Croydon	284,268	17.6%	13.8%	15.2%	2.1%	11.4%	31.8%	8.0%

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

⁵³ Please refer to Appendix E for a definition of the qualifications held in each level.

Figure 21 – Qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over



Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

7. Benefits and low-income households⁵⁴

7.1 Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits⁵⁵

Table 84 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 5. In planning area 1, there were more families in-work (1,920) than out-of-work (1,155). For those families who are out-of-work, across the planning area, 80% were lone parent families. At ward level Upper Norwood had the highest proportion at 87%. Thornton Heath and West Thornton had the highest number of out-of-work families at 295 of which 83% (245) and 76% (225) respectively were lone parents. Within planning area 1, West Thornton had the highest number of families receiving tax credits at 755 with Upper Norwood the lowest at 460.

Table 84 – Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out-of-work benefits where at least one child in the recipient family is under the age of 5 (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 1											
Kensington Avenue											
Bensham Manor	1,045	675	445	350	100	100	175	85	220	175	50
Norbury	840	475	320	245	80	60	105	50	155	110	45
Thornton Heath	1,075	715	425	315	110	120	210	100	295	245	45
Upper Norwood	930	460	260	195	70	55	105	50	190	165	35
West Thornton	1,135	755	470	380	90	95	165	80	295	225	75
Planning Area 1 Total	5,025	3,080	1,920	1,485	450	430	760	365	1,155	920	250
Croydon	21,170	11,820	6,870	5,150	1,710	1,850	2,905	1,460	4,960	4,035	915

Source: HMRC - Personal tax credits: finalised award statistics - small area data (LSOA and Data Zone) 2014/15

⁵⁴ Please refer to Appendix F for an explanation of the data and definitions contained in this section.

⁵⁵ 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.

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

Table 85 shows the number of children under the age of 5 in families that were benefitting from tax credits or receiving out-of-work benefits. In planning area 1, there were more children under 5 within in-work families (2,425) than out-of-work families (1,445). For children within families who were out-of-work, across the planning area, 77% were in lone parent families. At ward level Thornton Heath had the highest proportion at 86%. West Thornton had the highest number of children under 5 within out-of-work families, of which 71% of these children were in lone parent families. Across planning area 1, West Thornton had the highest number of children under 5 within all tax credit recipient families at 980 followed by Bensham Manor at 875 and Upper Norwood had the lowest at 555.

Table 85 – Children in families benefitting from tax credits or receiving out-of-work benefits where child is under the age of five (August 2013)

	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 1									
Kensington Avenue									
Bensham Manor	1,330	875	585	445	130	205	285	210	65
Norbury	1,010	610	410	305	110	125	205	145	55
Thornton Heath	1,285	865	510	370	135	235	350	300	55
Upper Norwood	1,115	555	320	245	85	120	230	195	40
West Thornton	1,395	980	600	485	100	195	375	265	120
Planning Area 1 Total	6,135	3,885	2,425	1,850	560	880	1,445	1,115	335
Croydon	25,630	14,765	8,510	6,275	2,170	3,315	6,230	4,945	1,265

Source: HMRC - Personal tax credits: finalised award statistics - small area data (LSOA and Data Zone) 2014/15

7.3 Children in low-income families⁵⁶

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 86 and figures 22 & 23 show the number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families as at 31st August 2014. There were 1,530 children aged under 5 living in low-income families in planning area 1 which represented nearly a quarter of Croydon's total (24.1%). This was a slight decrease compared to 2013 where 1,570 children under 5 were living in low-income families (24.7% of Croydon's total). West Thornton and Thornton Heath had the highest number of children under 5 living in low-income families. As can be seen in table 87 there was a higher percentage of children living in low-income families in 2014 than 2013.

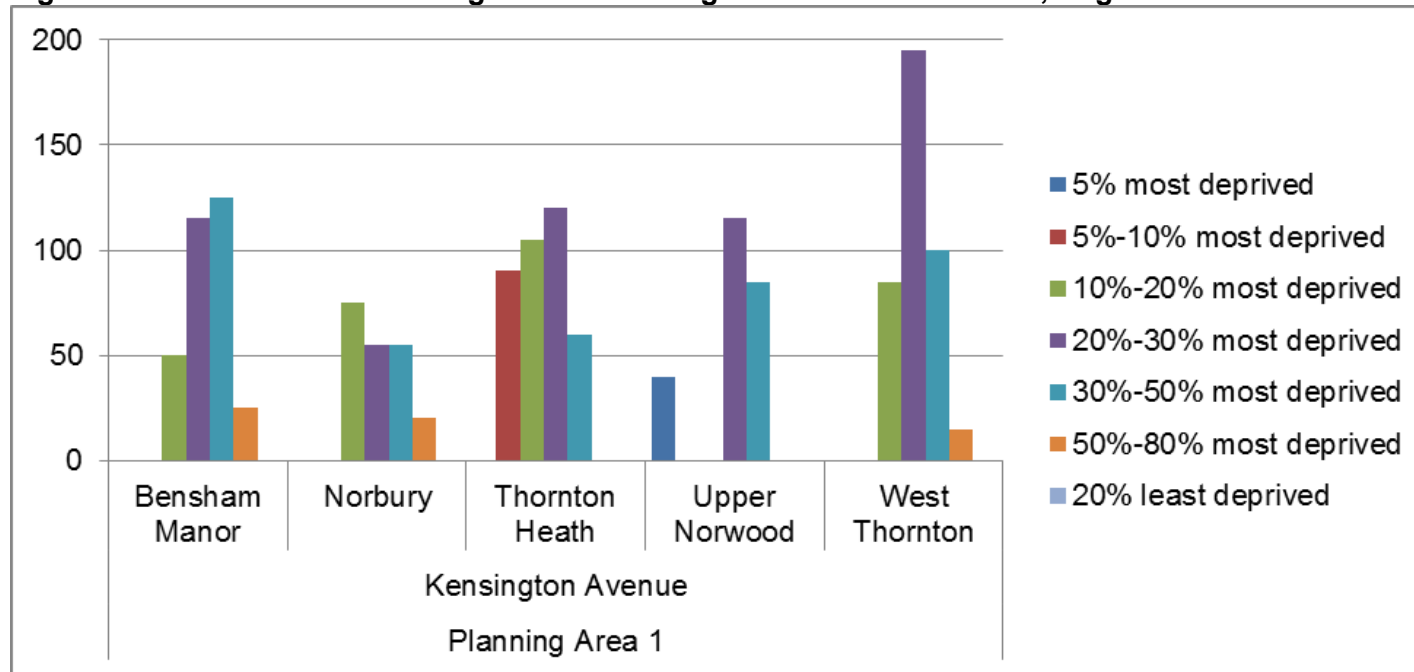
Table 86 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2014

	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								
Kensington Avenue								
Bensham Manor	0	0	50	115	125	25	0	315
Norbury	0	0	75	55	55	20	0	205
Thornton Heath	0	90	105	120	60	0	0	375
Upper Norwood	40	0	0	115	85	0	0	240
West Thornton	0	0	85	195	100	15	0	395
Planning Area 1 Total	40	90	315	600	425	60	0	1,530
Croydon	650	955	1,730	1,365	1,210	330	110	6,350
Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon	6.2%	9.4%	18.2%	44.0%	35.1%	18.2%	0.0%	24.1%

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

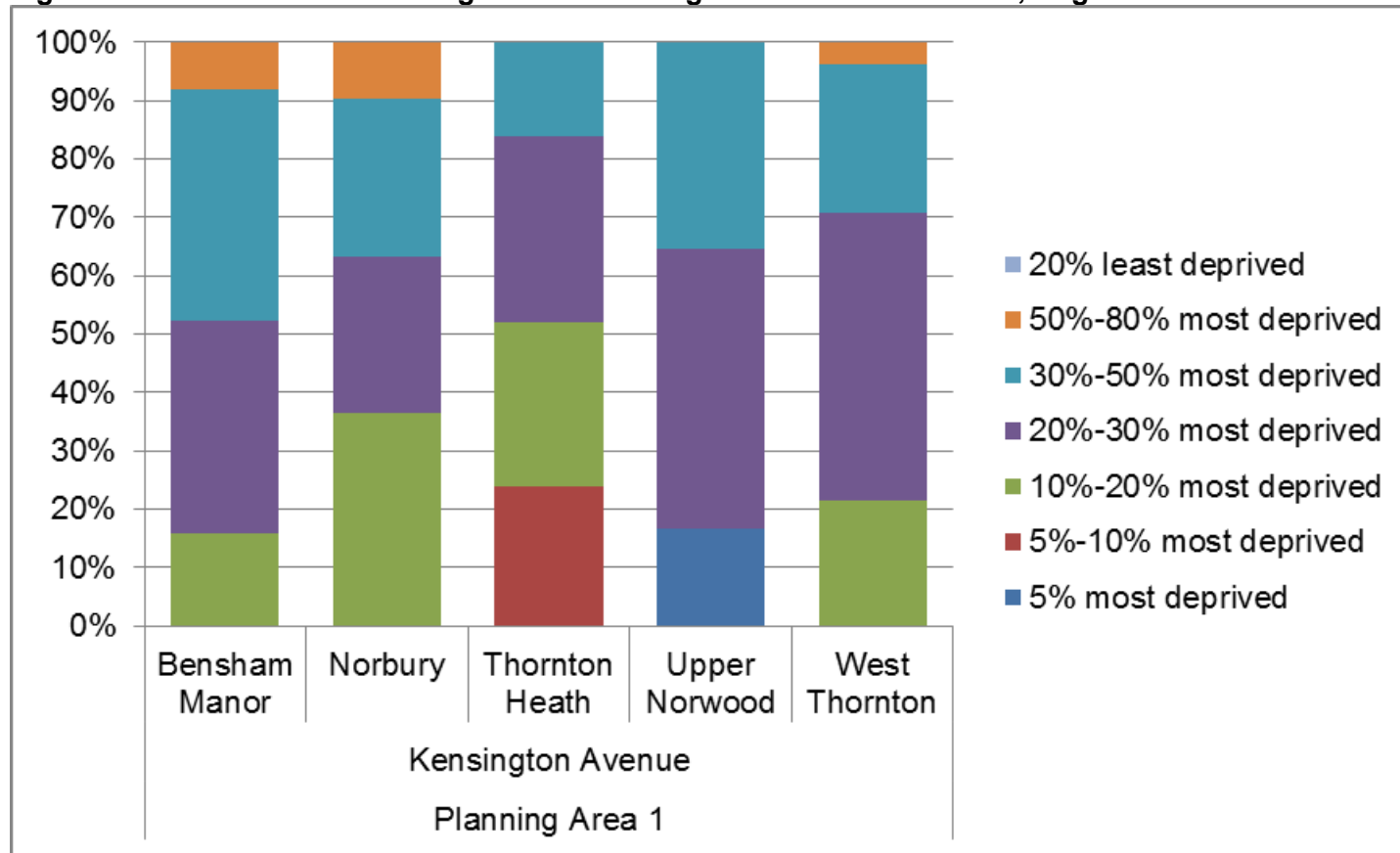
⁵⁶ All the figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5. The ward level figures and totals are a sum of the rounded figures.

Figure 22 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2014



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

Figure 23 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2014



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

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 October 2016

The table and figure below show a comparison between the percentage of children living in low-income families in planning area 1 between August 2012, 2013 and 2014, in respect of the relevant mid-year estimates (2012, 2013 and 2014).

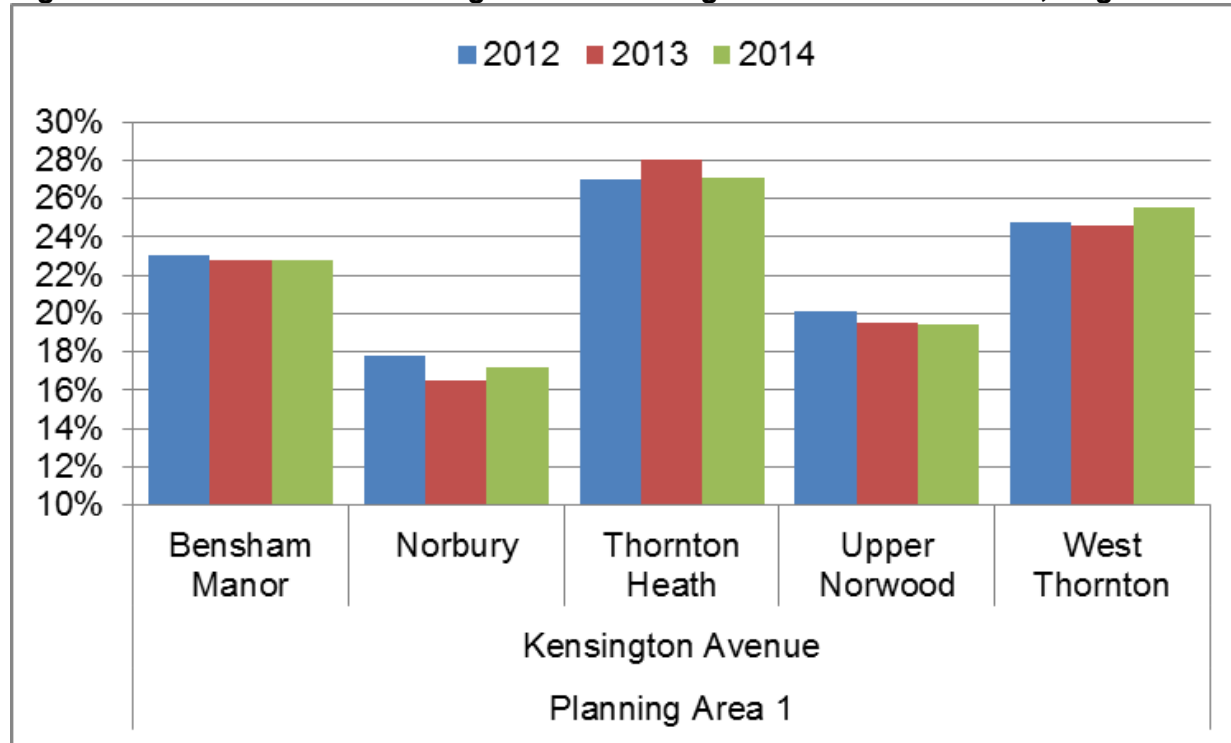
The table shows that in planning area 1 the percentage of children living in low-income families decreased between 2012 and 2013 and increased slightly between 2013 and 2014. Within planning area 1 Bensham Manor and Upper Norwood decreased slightly each year whilst Norbury and West Thornton decreased in 2013 but increased in 2014. In Thornton Heath the percentage increased in 2013 and decreased slightly in 2014.

Table 87 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2012, 2013 & 2014

	2012		2013		2014	
	Children under 5	% of children in low income families	Children under 5	% of children in low income families	Children under 5	% of children in low income families
Planning Area 1						
Kensington Avenue						
Bensham Manor	1,456	23.0%	1,472	22.8%	1,385	22.7%
Norbury	1,181	17.8%	1,214	16.5%	1,194	17.2%
Thornton Heath	1,480	27.0%	1,427	28.0%	1,385	27.1%
Upper Norwood	1,217	20.1%	1,232	19.5%	1,236	19.4%
West Thornton	1,633	24.8%	1,604	24.6%	1,549	25.5%
Planning Area 1 Total	6,967	22.9%	6,949	22.6%	6,749	22.7%
Croydon	28,635	22.8%	28,651	22.2%	28,630	22.2%

Source: ONS Mid-2012, Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2012, 2013 and 2014

Figure 24 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2012, 2013 & 2014



Source: ONS Mid-2012, Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2012, 2013 & 2014

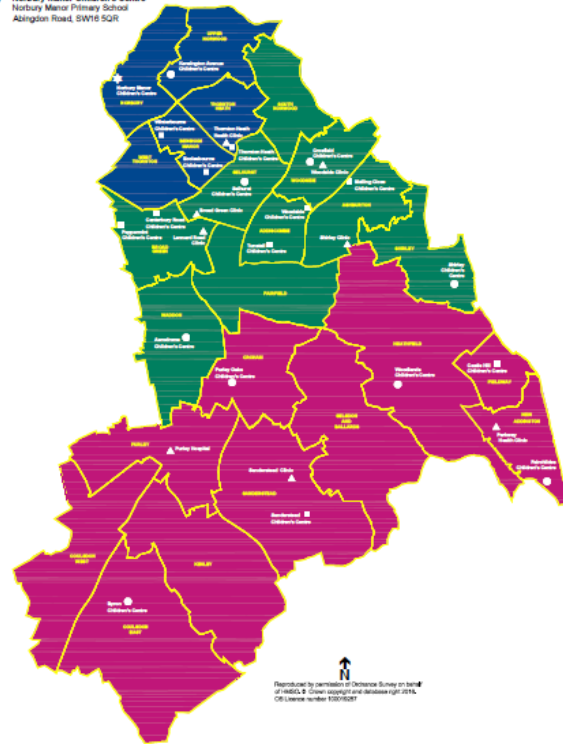
Appendix A – Croydon Best Start map

Best Start Hubs

Planning Area 1

- **Kennington Avenue Children's Centre**
Kennington Avenue Primary School
Kennington Avenue, CR7 8BT
- ▲ **Thornton Heath Health Clinic**
61a Gillet Road, CR7 8RL
- **Winterbourne Children's Centre**
Winterbourne Nursery & Infants School
Winterbourne Road, CR7 7QT
- **Thornton Heath Children's Centre**
Thornton Heath Early Years Centre
51 Piddham Road, CR7 8RS
- **Ecclesbourne Children's Centre**
Ecclesbourne Primary Pagosa Academy Trust
Adlee Close, CR7 7FA
- ★ **Norbury Manor Children's Centre**
Norbury Manor Primary School
Abingdon Road, SW16 5GR

- Designated Children's Centre
- ▲ CHS Community Base
- Service Access Point
- ★ 2 Year Old Offer Delivery Point
- Wards



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Planning Area 2

- **Selhurst Children's Centre**
Selhurst Early Years Centre
23 Dagrell Park, SE25 5PL
- **Croasfield Children's Centre**
Croasfield Nursery School
Eborough Road, SE25 5BD
- **Shirley Children's Centre**
Forest Academy
94 Lac Gardens, CR0 8NR
- **Aerodrome Children's Centre**
Aerodrome Primary Academy
Violet Lane, CR0 4EJ
- ▲ **Woodside Clinic**
3 Entmore Road, SE25 5NT
- ▲ **Broad Green Clinic**
Broad Green Centre
1433 Lodge Road, CR0 2PD
- ▲ **Lennard Road Clinic**
12-18 Lennard Road, CR0 2RS
- ▲ **Shirley Clinic**
135 Shirley Road, CR0 7LR
- **Peppermint Children's Centre**
Franklin Way, CR0 4YD
- **Canterbury Road Children's Centre**
Canterbury Road
Recreation Ground, CR0 3HH
- **Tunstall Children's Centre**
Tunstall Nursery
Tunstall Road, CR0 6TY
- **Woodside Children's Centre**
Woodside Primary School
Morland Road, CR0 6NF
- **Malling Close Children's Centre**
Malling Close, CR0 7YD

Planning Area 3

- **Parley Oaks Children's Centre**
Parley Oaks Primary School
Bynea Road, CR2 0PF
- **Woodlands Children's Centre**
Gilbert Scott Primary School
Farnborough Avenue, CR2 8HD
- **Fairchildes Children's Centre**
Fairchildes Academy
Fairchildes Avenue, CR0 0AH
- **Byron Children's Centre**
Celia Academy Byron
St. Davids, CR5 2XE
- ▲ **Parley Hospital**
Parley War Memorial Hospital
856 Brighton Road, CR5 2YL
- ▲ **Sanderstead Clinic**
40 Rectory Park, CR2 6UN
- ▲ **Parleyway Health Centre**
Parleyway Health Centre
Parleyway, CR0 0JA
- **Sanderstead Children's Centre**
Abwood Primary Academy
Limpfield Road, CR2 0EE
- **Castle Hill Children's Centre**
Castle Hill Academy
Dunley Drive, CR0 0RJ

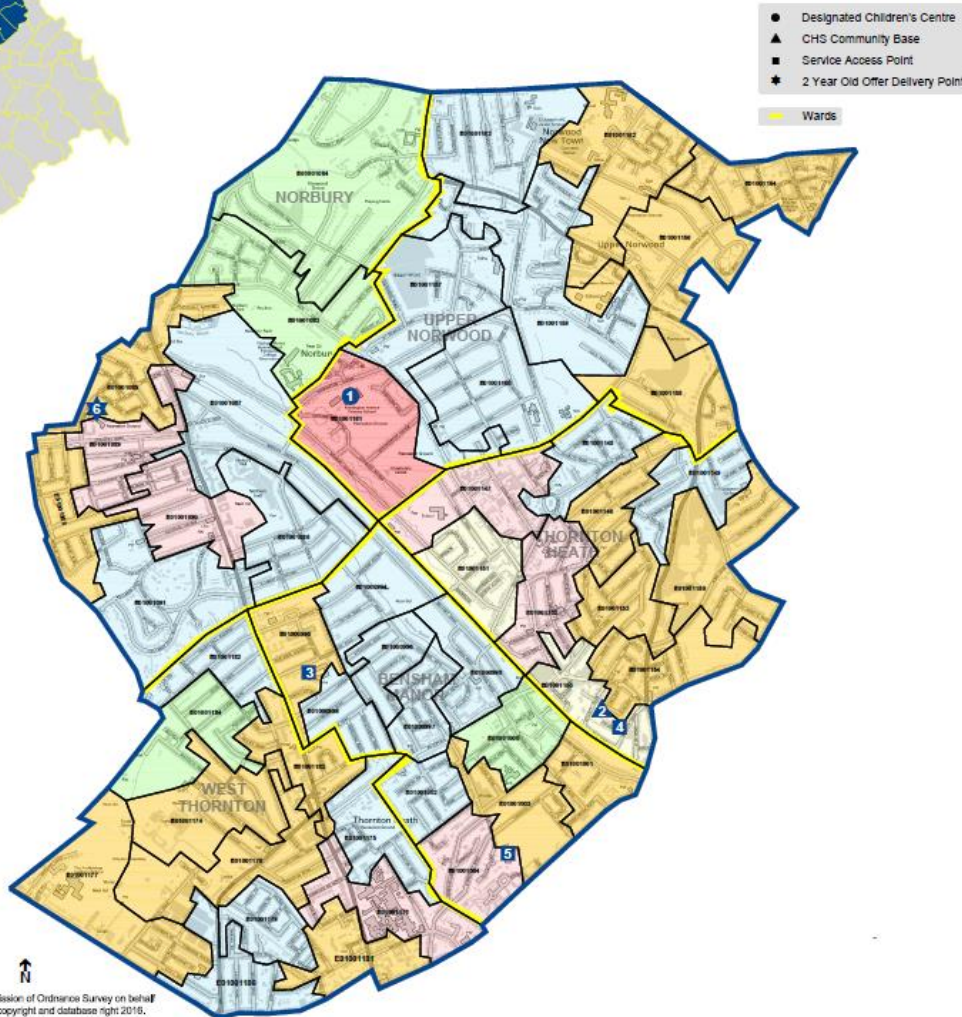
January 2016



CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

Croydon Health Services NHS Trust

Appendix B – Croydon Best Start map planning area 1



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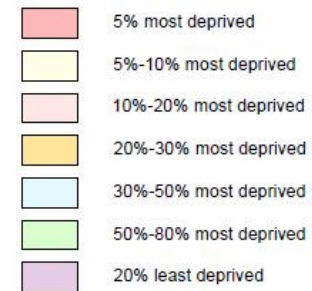
January 2016

Planning Area 1

- 1** Kensington Avenue Children's Centre
Kensington Avenue Primary School
Kensington Avenue, CR7 8BT
- 2** Thornton Heath Health Clinic
61a Gillet Road, CR7 8RL
- 3** Winterbourne Children's Centre
Winterbourne Nursery & Infants School
Winterbourne Road, CR7 7QT
- 4** Thornton Heath Children's Centre
Thornton Heath Early Years Centre
51 Pridham Road, CR7 8RS
- 5** Ecclesbourne Children's Centre
Ecclesbourne Primary Pegasus Academy Trust
Attlee Close, CR7 7FA
- 6** Norbury Manor Children's Centre
Norbury Manor Primary School
Abingdon Road, SW16 5QR

IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index)

IDACI Grouping (2010)



Appendix C – 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 D – Ethnicity

The following Ethnicity groupings have been used for data in sections 2.5 Ethnicity profile of children under 5, 2.6 Ethnicity of children in reception and section 5.6 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile child's Ethnicity:

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

In sections 2.6 and 5.6 'Information Not Yet Obtained', 'Refused' and 'Unknown' have been grouped into 'unknown' whilst these groupings are not used in the Census data (section 2.5).

Appendix E – Qualification definition

Data in section 6.1 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 F – Section 7.1 and 7.2 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 data⁵⁷.

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:

<p>Child Tax Credit (CTC)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Made up of -</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Working Tax Credit (WTC)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Made up of -</p>	<p>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;</p>

⁵⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-finalised-award-statistics-small-area-data-LSOA-and-data-zone-2013-to-2014>

	<p>disability related benefit and have a 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>
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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.